

# DOWNLOAD PDF THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT WHALES DOLPHINS

## Chapter 1 : 6 things Patriots fans should know about the Dolphins

*things you should know about Whales & Dolphins helps you find out more about these amazing sea creatures. Exactly facts accompanied by photographs and detailed artwork reveal fascinating facts about many different kinds of whale, dolphin, and porpoise.*

They are warm-blooded animals. Dolphins give birth to live young, nurse their young from mammary glands, have sharp teeth, beaklike snout, a sickle-shaped dorsal fin, a four-chambered heart, are warm-blooded and have some hair but very little. They have lungs and breathe air through the blowhole located near the top of their head. They can not breathe under water like a fish can as they do not have gills. Dolphins breathe air at the surface of the water through a blowhole. How often they need to breathe and how long they can hold their breath depends on the species. The common Dolphin can hold its breath up 15 minutes or more, although they usually stay only a few minutes diving. The bottle nosed dolphins needs to breath every 2 minutes. A dolphin empty and refill its blowhole in less than a fifth of a second. Water in a dolphins blowhole will drown the dolphin, a muscular plug closes the blowhole to keep water out of the dolphins lungs when they dive. Mammals Dolphins are mammals, not fish. Dolphins are members of the cetaceans group of mammals; which includes all whales and dolphins. The cetacean order divides into two suborders. Type of teeth is used to determine which suborder the whale is; whales with teeth and whales with baleen. Dolphins have sharp teeth. Video Habitat Dolphins live all over the world, from cold northern waters and warm southern waters. Dolphins internal temperature is 98 degrees fahrenheit 36 degrees celsius. To conserve their body heat in cold water the dolphin has a thick layer of fat called "blubber" just below the skin. Dolphins live in groups called pods. A pod is made up of 12 or more dolphins. The male dolphin is called a bull. The female dolphin is called a cow. A baby dolphin is called a calf. Bottlenose dolphins prefer warm waters. The bottlenose dolphin is the saltwater mammal symbol of Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Senses A dolphin can use sound, vision, touch, and taste. A dolphin has very little sense of smell. A dolphin can make a unique signature whistle that may help individual dolphins recognize each other. Sounds of whales and dolphins. Echolocation A dolphin will eat mainly fish or squid depending what part of the ocean they are in. Dolphins use their sense of sight, hearing, and echolocate to find the fish and squid they need to survive. Echolocation is a way to use sound to locate objects in the environment. Bats use it in the air and dolphins use it in the water. A dolphin produces frequencies with a clicking sound. It is believed that the dolphin can hear the returning echo by feeling the sound pulses. Different objects give off different echoes. Video Body The body shape of a dolphin helps it to be a fast swimmer. They are usually black, brown, or gray in color and are often marked with patterns of white or light colors. The deepest dive ever recorded for a bottlenose dolphin was a feet meters. It is most likely that many bottlenose dolphins do not dive very deep as many live in fairly shallow water. Dolphins can jump up to 15 to 30 feet above the water. Sleep Dolphins sleep with one eye open. They let one half of their brain sleep at a time. This allows them to watch for danger and know when to rise to the surface for breath. A dolphin will sleep along the surface of the water or rise to the surface occasionally while sleeping along the bottom of a shallow area.

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## Chapter 2 : 27 Facts about Dolphins you Must Know! - TopLst

*Whales & Dolphins ( Things You Should Know About) [Steve Parker, Camilla de La Bedoyere] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Presents information about whales and dolphins, describing their physical characteristics, communication abilities.*

And one of my favorite animals! They are easy to recognize and you likely already know they are very smart. Yet there are plenty of great facts about them that you may not know. Dolphins are not fish! They belong to a group of mammals referred to as cetaceans. Dolphins breathe air, give birth to live young, nurse their babies with milk, have hair at some point in their life and have a constant body temperature are warm blooded. Dolphins are highly intelligent. The evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans. Dolphins are carnivores meat eaters! Dolphins are known to eat a variety of food including, herring, cod, squid, plankton, and fish. Bottlenose dolphins are the most common and well known species of dolphin. The biggest dolphin is the Orca! Pilot whales are also dolphins! Dolphins are very social, living in groups that hunt and even play together. The bonds of dolphins in a pod are very intense. They have been observed carrying for the sick, the elderly, and those that have been injured with great care. Large pods of dolphins can have 1, members or more. Dolphins vary in size from 1. There are almost 40 species of dolphin swimming the waters of the world. Most live in shallow areas of tropical and temperate oceans, and five species live in rivers. Depending on the species, gestation takes 9 to 17 months. Typically dolphins give birth to a single calf, which is, unlike most other mammals, born tail first in most cases. The calf stays with its mother for years, nursing for the first months and learning to hunt once weaned. The life span of a dolphin is up to 20 years old. The bottlenose dolphin can live over 40 years, and the orca can live to be 70 or 80! Dolphins that are kept in captivity die much earlier than those living in the wild. Unlike most mammals, dolphins do not have hair, except for a few hairs around the tip of their rostrum beak which they lose shortly before or after birth. The only exception to this, is the Boto river dolphin, which has persistent small hairs on the rostrum. Dolphins have acute eyesight both in and out of the water. They hear frequencies 10 times or more the upper limit of adult human hearing. Their sense of touch is well-developed, however, dolphins lack an olfactory nerve and lobes, and thus are believed to have no sense of smell. Dolphins use echolocation to navigate and hunt, bouncing high-pitched sounds off of objects, and listening for the echoes. They use echolocation to find prey and often hunt together by surrounding a school of fish, trapping them and taking turns swimming through the school and catching fish. This is a natural version of radar! Dolphins have to be conscious to decide when to breathe. Dolphins have approximately teeth in their mouth. Bottlenose dolphins have teeth. Dolphins use their teeth to catch their food and then they swallow it whole. Despite the fact that they live underwater and can hold their breath for up to 7 minutes, dolphins must come to the surface to breathe air. A muscular flap covers their blowhole while underwater and opens to exhale once they reach the surface. Dolphins use many sounds to communicate including clicks, whistles and squeaks. Dolphins can jump as high as 20 feet out of the water. A dolphin may be able to dive up to 2, feet. Dolphins can swim at a speed of up to 25 miles per hour for a long time. This is about 3 times faster than the fastest humans in the world. Even though they are usually very mild tempered, dolphins can be aggressive. The dorsal fin on every dolphin is very unique and it can be used to identify them from each other. They have a fast healing process for their bodies even when they have deep wounds such as those that are the result of shark bites. The most endangered species of dolphin is the vaquita, which in Spanish means little cow, only found in a small area of the northern Gulf of California. The worldwide population is estimated to be between and individuals, but most likely around Unfortunately, the Yangtze River dolphin or Baji, was declared extinct in And finally, an amazing behavior:

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## Chapter 3 : 10 Amazing Facts About Dolphins You Probably Didn't Know - RoadAway

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Brent Schwartz September 30, 9: While Belichick is versus the Dolphins while at New England, just 8 of those wins have come at home. But despite all the success at home, the Dolphins have only one division title during this era, and that was in , when they held the tiebreaker over the Patriots, who were without Brady the entire season. Also, this game is in New England. Brady has just one career loss at home versus the Dolphins, and that was in Week 17 of , in which Matt Cassel played most of the game. Brady is also at home versus AFC East opponents since And that lone loss was in Week 17 of the season, in which he only played in the first half. The Dolphins are virtually shooting for history on Sunday. The slot receiver has proved to be an excellent addition both on and off the field for the surging AFC East leaders. But with Julian Edelman set to return soon, and Josh Gordon possibly sooner, any frustration could be forgotten about. Ryan Tannehill Looked at as an average-at-best QB by many, in comparison to the rest of the league, Ryan Tannehill has proved himself worthy of being an NFL starter, and then some. Recently, is a relative term however, as Tannehill is in his last 11 starts, but that span stretches back to the season, as Tannehill was hurt near the end of that year, than missed all of last season after tearing his ACL in August. But Tannehill has returned with a vengeance, as his play could speak as a shot back at some of his doubters. With a group of B-level playmakers as pass catchers, Tannehill has been clutch and productive in leading Miami back to a start. His mobility is also something that should worry the Patriots on Sunday. The 6-foot-1, pound cornerback may draw Josh Gordon as a matchup, if Gordon is to play early and often on Sunday. It should be fun to watch. Changing the culture In order to help shift the attitude of the team, Adam Gase stuck to a Chip Kelly-like or Jon Gruden team-thinning approach this offseason, jettisoning players like Ndamukong Suh and Jarvis Landry. The moves were met with some skepticism at the time, but Gase has indeed shifted the culture in Miami, and has the Dolphins one win in Foxboro away from putting the rest of the AFC East in a stranglehold, just a month in. Part of the process involved adding players who would serve as leaders or role models. Gase has found that in a couple of former Patriots, in Amendola and Brandon Bolden, who both should be active on Sunday. Derby starting at tight end. Derby is inactive on Sunday though.

## Chapter 4 : Frequently Asked Questions | WDC

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## Chapter 5 : 11 Facts About Dolphins That Prove They Are Evil

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## Chapter 6 : Whales and Dolphins by Parker, Steve

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*The reason we know this is because a female Dolphin has a specific call for each of her calves, and can identify one from the other. In addition, Dolphins have individual identities, just like humans.*

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*You can have a full-day or an hour session with the dolphins in Cancun or Riviera Maya. If you are on a family vacation, then a great way to let the children have fun is to take part in our Dolphin Interactive Program, specially designed for the kids starting from the age of 3.*

## Chapter 9 : Things You Should Know about Whales & Dolphins by Steve Parker

*7. Dolphins can see with sound, they use their tell-tale clicks which travel long distances and bounce off of objects. This allows them to know how far away the object is and the shape, density, movement and texture of it. 8. Dolphin sonar is the best within nature and superior to bats sonar and man-made sonar. 9.*