

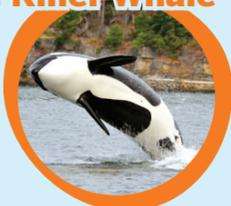
**A. Atlantic White-sided Dolphin**



**B. Common Bottlenose Dolphin**



**C. Killer Whale**



**D. Northern Right Whale Dolphin**



**E. Pacific White-sided Dolphin**



# Fill in the blanks!

Eight species of dolphins are commonly found in the oceans surrounding Canada. Which ones live closest to you? Find out by filling the blanks in the species' names! Need help? Use the identified pictures on the left!

**F. Short-beaked Common Dolphin**



**G. White-beaked Dolphin**



**H. Long-finned Pilot Whale**



**1** \_ \_ \_ e \_ \_ a k \_ \_ \_ o \_ \_ i \_ : You can see me close to shore in the North Atlantic, including in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I am rather large and stocky, with a short, thick white beak.

**2** L \_ \_ \_ i \_ \_ d \_ i o \_ \_ h \_ \_ \_ : In Canada, I live only in the Atlantic, but I have relatives in the South Pacific. I have a long, black body, with a very short beak and very long flippers.

**3** \_ a \_ \_ i \_ \_ h \_ \_ \_ i \_ \_ \_ D \_ \_ \_ n : I live in large groups in the North Pacific. I have a short beak and nice grey and black markings on my body, with a white belly.

**4** \_ \_ r \_ r \_ R \_ \_ \_ a \_ \_ l \_ \_ n : I rarely come close to shore, I prefer the open waters of the Pacific. I have a long, streamlined body, with no dorsal fin, and have a small white patch on my chin.

**5** \_ \_ l a \_ \_ c \_ h \_ \_ \_ d \_ \_ o \_ \_ \_ : I live and play in the North Atlantic, from the coasts to the open ocean. I'm very colourful, with a yellow band on my sides close to my tail.

**6** \_ \_ l l \_ \_ \_ h \_ l \_ : I can be observed in the Pacific, the Atlantic, and even in the Arctic! I am the largest species of dolphin, and you can easily recognize me with my black and white markings.

**7** C \_ \_ \_ n \_ o \_ \_ e \_ s \_ \_ l \_ i \_ : I tend to like warmer waters, but you can still see me in the North Atlantic. I am totally grey, with a long beak, but my looks vary a bit according to the habitat I live in.

**8** \_ h \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ e \_ \_ o \_ \_ \_ D \_ \_ h \_ \_ : I live both on the coasts of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. I have a dark back, with pale yellow markings on my sides, but unlike what my name says, my beak is actually quite long.

(ANSWERS: 1G, 2H, 3E, 4D, 5A, 6C, 7B, 8F)

**Some of our dolphins are in trouble!**

**Here's what you can do to help:**

- Learn all you can about dolphins, and talk about what you've learned with the people around you
- Be mindful about what you pour down the drain, and ask your parents to purchase biodegradable cleaning products. What you put in your local water might find its way to the ocean!
- Participate in a shoreline clean-up to keep the dolphin's habitats free of garbage
- If you see a dolphin that seems to be in trouble, report it to your local marine mammal help organization
- Be sure to check out our Hinterland Who's Who Killer Whale video and Ocean Commotion webisode at **HWW.ca**

Learn more at **HWW.ca** and **CanadianWildlifeFederation.ca**

PHOTOS: TWP, VIA WIKIMEDIA COMMONS; U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; LANCE UNDERWOOD; NOAA NMFS. (NOAA PHOTO LIBRARY); VIA WIKIMEDIA COMMONS; STEVEN FINES; JK MELVILLE VIA WIKIMEDIA COMMONS; ANDREAS TILLE, VIA WIKIMEDIA COMMONS; THINKSTOCK

# Canada's DOLPHINS



**W**hen you think about dolphins, do you imagine them swimming around in warm waters surrounding tropical islands? Think twice! We have dolphins right here, in Canadian waters. Eight species are commonly found in our oceans, while a few more come to visit us once in a while. Dolphins are members of the Delphinidae family, a group of marine mammals related to whales and porpoises.

Like all marine mammals, and unlike fish, dolphins are warm-blooded, need to breathe air at the ocean's surface, and also give milk to their young. Dolphins also have teeth in their mouths, which makes them different from the larger species of whales, which feed through baleens, a type of filtering mechanism. Want to learn more about our dolphins? Dive in, and discover!

## Fun Facts

- Like bats, they use echolocation to get around and find food: they make a series of click noises, which bounce off surrounding objects and produce an echo. Dolphins analyze this echo to get information
- They can communicate using a range of different sounds. Some species even greet particular individuals in pods with a distinct sound, a bit like a name!
- While dolphins sleep, they still need to breathe and watch out for predators. They do that by putting only half of their brain to sleep at a time
- Dolphins feed on fish and squids, but killer whales are an exception, as they can also hunt other marine mammals
- Dolphins are social! They live all their lives in small pods of about 12 individuals, sometimes getting together for a while with other groups to make superpods of more than a 1,000 dolphins

HINTERLAND WHO'S WHO



CANADIAN WILDLIFE FEDERATION / FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DE LA FAUNE

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PHOTOS: LYNN BOSWELL, THINKSTOCK, THINKSTOCK



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## CANADA'S DOLPHINS