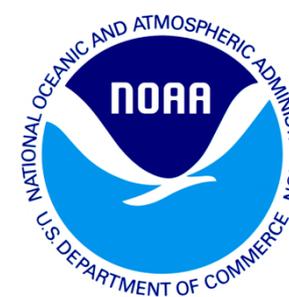




Marine Mammal BINGO



"B"e Whale Wise	"I"dentify Dolphins/Porpoise	"N"OAA Knows	"G"o pinnipeds	Facts you "O"tter know
--------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------	---------------------------

B1

I1

N1

G1

O1

B2

I2

N2

G2

O2

B3

I3

N3

G3

O3

B4

I4

N4

G4

O4

B5

I5

N5

G5

O5

B6

I6

N6

G6

O6

Killer whale

Marine Mammal
BINGO

Whale	Female	Male	Whale	Female	Whale
G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1
G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2
G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3
G4	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4
G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5
G6	G6	G6	G6	G6	G6

Southern Resident killer whales were listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act in 2005.



“Saddle patches” are light gray markings behind the dorsal fin and are different on the right and left sides of the same animal. Scientists use saddle patches to help ID individual whales.



Males ~22' and ~22,000 lbs.

Humpback whale

Humpback whales were listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act since 1970.

Marine Mammal BINGO

Whale	Species	Year first spotted	Year last spotted	Year last seen
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6



The tail of a whale is made up of two “flukes”.

Left fluke



Right fluke

Scientists use coloration, overall shape, and the notch in the middle to help ID individual whales.



Average ~45-60 ft; weigh ~25-40 tons

Minke whale

Marine Mammal BINGO

Minke whale	Finless porpoise	White fish porpoise	Gray whale	Faint blue whale
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6

Minke whales were NOT listed as threatened nor endangered under the Endangered Species Act.



Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Cetacea

Family: Balaenopteridae

Genus: *Balaenoptera*

Species: *acutorostrata*



Average ~35 ft; weigh ~20,000 lbs.

Fin whale

Fin whales were listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act in 1970.



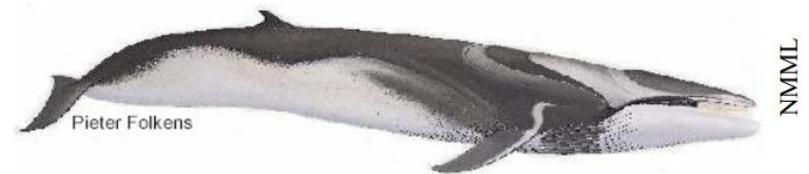
Fin whale	Female	Male	Immature	Adult	Sub-adult
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1	G1
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2	G2
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3	G3
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4	G4
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5	G5
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6	G6



The fin whale is a baleen whale related to blue, sei, minke, and humpback whales.

Fun Facts:

Fin whale calves are 20 ft. long at birth and weigh 2-3 tons.



Average ~75 ft; weigh ~40-80 tons

Gray whale

Marine Mammal BINGO

| W's whale |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| G1 | G1 | G1 | G1 | G1 |
| G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 |
| G3 | G3 | G3 | G3 | G3 |
| G4 | G4 | G4 | G4 | G4 |
| G5 | G5 | G5 | G5 | G5 |
| G6 | G6 | G6 | G6 | G6 |

The Eastern North Pacific gray whale population was taken off of the Endangered Species list, however the Western North Pacific is still endangered.



Gray whales don't have a prominent dorsal fin, however scientists photograph the **"KNUCKLES"** on both sides of an individual and then look for coloration patterns or other distinguishing marks.

knuckles



~39-46 feet in length; weigh ~15-39 tons

Sperm whale

Sperm whales were listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act in 1970.

Marine Mammal BINGO

100% Sperm whale	75% Sperm whale	50% Sperm whale	25% Sperm whale	0% Sperm whale
B1	I1	G1	O1	S1
B2	I2	G2	O2	S2
B3	I3	G3	O3	S3
B4	I4	G4	O4	S4
B5	I5	G5	O5	S5
B6	I6	G6	O6	S6



Fun Fact: The sperm whale is the largest of the toothed whales. However, they only have teeth on the lower jaw. The upper jaw has holes that the teeth fit into when the mouth is closed.

lower jaw



Harbor porpoise

Most abundant marine mammal in the Salish Sea.

Marine Mammal BINGO

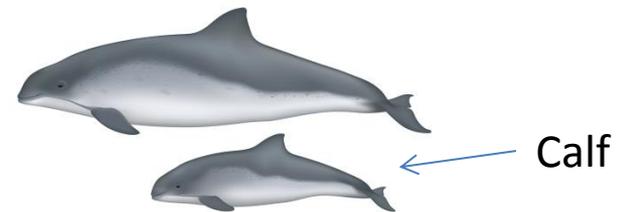
10" or smaller whale	10" or smaller whale	Whale that jumped	10" or smaller whale	10" or smaller whale
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6



Photo by: Candi Emmons

Commonly found in bays, estuaries, harbors, or fjords less than 650 ft. deep.

Did you know the average depth of Puget Sound is ~205 ft. deep and 930 ft. at its deepest location.



~5-5.5 feet in length; weigh ~135-170 lbs.

Dall's porpoise

Often mistaken for baby killer whales, how are they different?

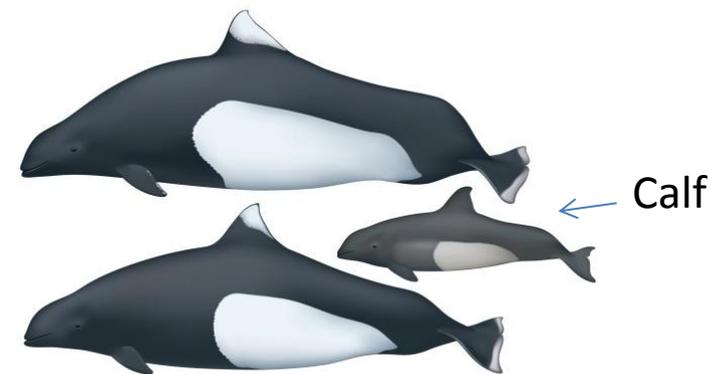
Marine Mammal BINGO

W's (Whale)	P's (Porpoise)	W's (Whale)	W's (Whale)	F's (Fish)
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Photo by: Candi Emmons

Dall's porpoise can create a **“Rooster tail splash”** when surfacing. These animals also like to bowride, or surface near the front of boats/ships.



Up to 7-8 feet in length; weigh up to 480 lbs.

Striped dolphin

Can you describe these stripes?

Striped Dolphin/Striped Dolphin		Ways that striped		Ways that striped	
100% White	100% Black	100% White	100% Black	100% White	100% Black
G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1
G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2
G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3
G4	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4
G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5
G6	G6	G6	G6	G6	G6



They can often be observed breaching, "**roto-tailing**" (a circular motion using the tail while jumping out of the water).

Jump > 20 ft.



Risso's dolphin

Do not have teeth in upper jaw, like sperm whales.

Marine Mammal
BINGO

18" or smaller nose	19" or smaller Dorsal/Prepectal	20" or larger prepectal	21" or larger nose	22" or larger nose
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Risso's are often gray in color often with lots of scars from teeth marks from other dolphins, as well as circular markings from prey like squid, cookie-cutter sharks, or lamprey.

Short-beaked common dolphin

Found in large social groups, sometimes in the thousands.

Marine Mammal
BINGO

NOAA Species Code	Project/Observer/Observer	Year that project started	NOAA Inland	Fish and Wildlife
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Some behaviors above the water include breaching, porpoising, **“pitch-poling”** (turning end over end), somersaulting, and bowriding.



Pacific white-sided dolphin

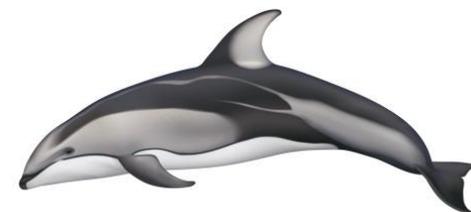
Marine Mammal BINGO		NOAA		
18" or shorter	19" or longer	White tail	19" or longer	White on side
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6

Do not have teeth in upper jaw, like sperm whales.



Playful and highly social; likes to **“bowride”**.

Schools of thousands are observed, but group size is often 10-100 animals.



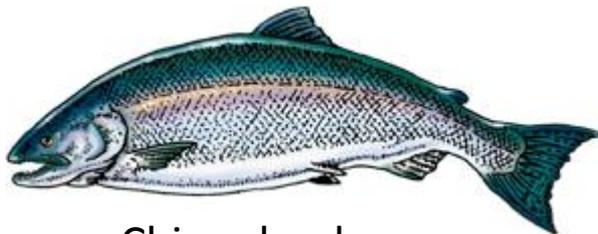
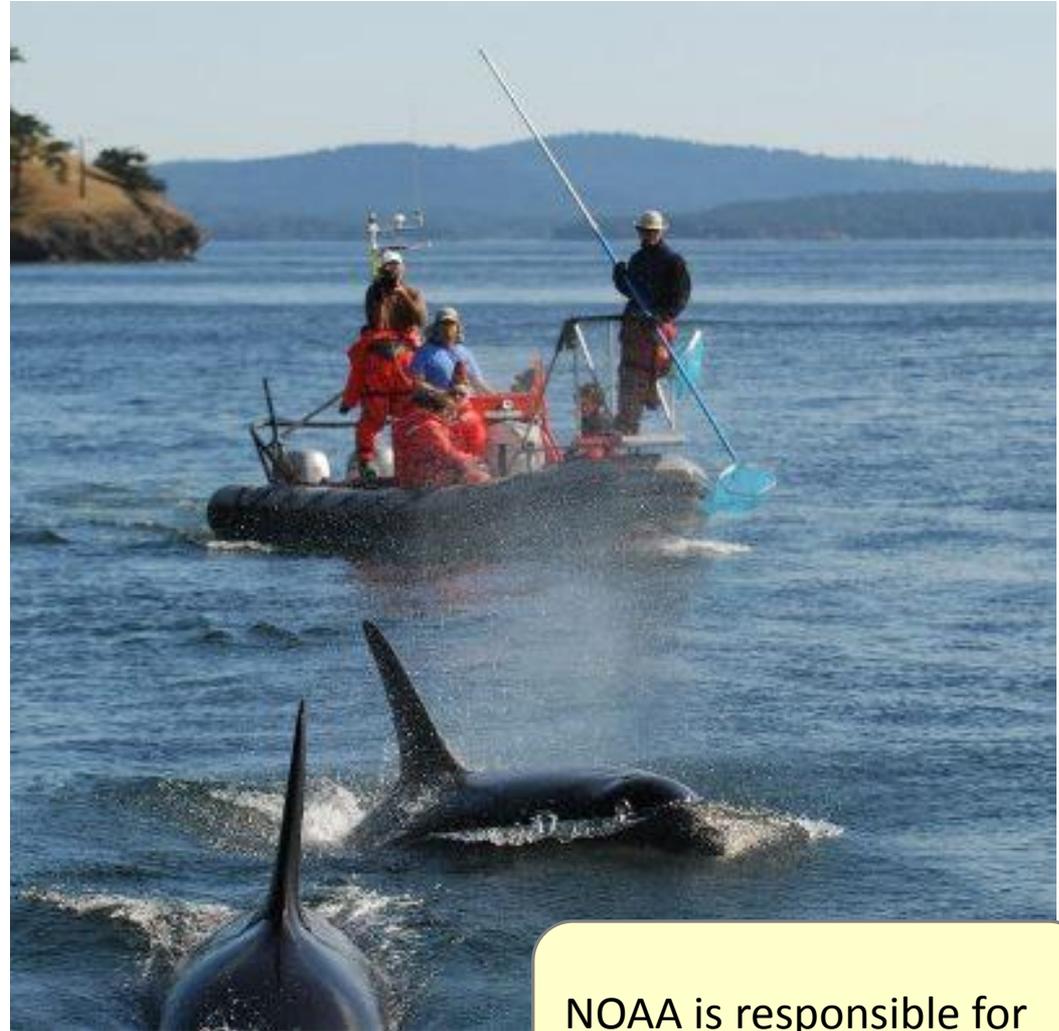
5.5-8 feet in length; weigh up to 400 lbs.

NOAA knows orcas

NOAA logo		Marine Mammal BINGO logo		NOAA logo	
NOAA Office	Project Design/Process	Work that preceded	NOAA Interest	Fish and Wildlife	
B1	B	G1	G1	G1	
B2	B	G2	G2	G2	
B3	B	G3	G3	G3	
B4	B	G4	G4	G4	
B5	B	G5	G5	G5	
B6	B	G6	G6	G6	

Scooping poop can help scientists better understand the diet of the endangered Puget Sound Orcas.

They collect scales and “**otoliths**” (fish ear bones).



Chinook salmon

NOAA is responsible for recovery this population.

NOAA knows seafood

Get smart about seafood, visit our fishwatch website.

Marine Mammal BINGO

NOAA Region	Product Category/Species	Words that preceded	NOAA Number	Fish on the line
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6



The sea otter's diet includes many of the foods human's eat like mussels, clams, crabs, & urchins.



Avg. Male ~ 6-7.5' and 620 lbs.

NOAA knows Fisheries

Marine Mammal
BINGO

NOAA Area	Priority Disturbance/Threats	Ways that prevent	NOAA Interest	Fish and Wildlife
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6



© Jessica Newley jessicanewley.com

The health of our marine food web is critical to all species, including us!

NOAA knows Strandings

Brent Norberg, Marine Mammal Coordinator

Marine Mammal BINGO

NOAA Region	Priority Date/Project	Work that preceded	NOAA Interest	Field use/WHOI
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



*Rescuing and Protecting the Health
of Marine Mammals since 1992*

Each stranding case can hold important information about the species, the habitat, and so much more.

NOAA knows harbor seals

Kristin Wilkinson, Stranding Network Coordinator

Marine Mammal
BINGO

NOAA Strandings	Partner Organizations	Work that preceded	NOAA Incident	Field site/WHOI site
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Kristin works with our Stranding Network partners and monitors all marine mammal strandings in WA & OR.

NOAA knows marine debris

Marine Mammal BINGO		NOAA		
NO. of whale	Number of debris/objects	Whale that perished	NO. of whales	Fate of whale
B1	11	G1	G1	O1
B2	12	G2	G2	O2
B3	13	G3	G3	O3
B4	14	G4	G4	O4
B5	15	G5	G5	O5
B6	16	G6	G6	O6

A gray whale stranded in Puget Sound in 2010 with this in its belly.



Some of the items recovered included:

31+ plastic bag pieces, golf ball, Capri sun, duct tape, sweat pant leg to name a few.

Gray whales are bottom feeders & suck sediments and benthic amphipods from the sea floor.



Harbor seal

Harbor seals are part of the "true seal" family, Phocidae.

Marine Mammal BINGO

SEAL	WHALE	DOLPHIN	MANATEE	OTTER	WALRUS
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1	
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2	
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3	
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4	
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5	
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6	



Harbor seals haul out on land in a banana-like fashion with their head and rear flippers elevated.



Males and Females ~ 4-6'

California sea lion

Marine Mammal BINGO

W's & initials Area	Phylum Chordata/Vertebrates	Walls that perished	W's Number	Fish and W's Area
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6

California sea lions are members of the "eared seal" family, Otariidae.



Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family: Otariidae

Genus: *Zalophus*

Species: *californianus*



Avg. Male ~ 8' and 600—800 lbs.

Steller sea lion

Marine Mammal
BINGO

State	Federal District/Province	Water that percent	% of land	Fish and other
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6

Steller sea lions are also members of the "eared seal" family, Otariidae.



The fore-flippers are broader and longer than the hind-flippers and are the primary means of locomotion in water. On land, sea lions can turn their hind flippers forward for walking.



Avg. Male ~ 8.5-11' and 2,200 lbs.

Elephant seal

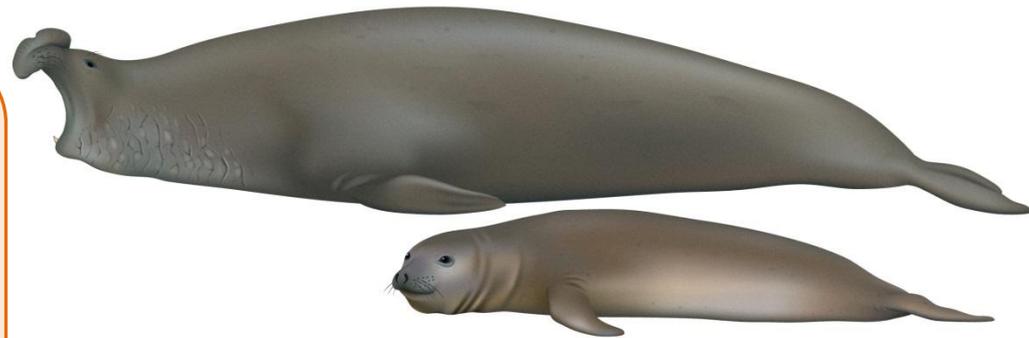


Elephant seals are the largest phocid, or true seal.



“PROBOSCIS”

Why do males have a long extended nose or “proboscis”? What function does it provide?



Avg. Male ~ 12-16' and 5,000 lbs.

Northern fur seal

Northern fur seals are members of the "eared seal" family, Otariidae



| W's to Watch |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| B1 | I1 | G1 | G1 | O1 |
| B2 | I2 | G2 | G2 | O2 |
| B3 | I3 | G3 | G3 | O3 |
| B4 | I4 | G4 | G4 | O4 |
| B5 | I5 | G5 | G5 | O5 |
| B6 | I6 | G6 | G6 | O6 |



Male fur seals can grow to be over three times larger than females.



Avg. Male ~ 6-7.5' and 620 lbs.

Guadalupe fur seal

Guadalupe fur seals do have ear flaps like sea lions, an otariid.

Marine Mammal BINGO

Ways to observe	Places to observe	Ways that persist	Ways that increase	Ways that decrease
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Guadalupe fur seals feed mainly at night on squid, mackerel, and lantern fish by diving up to depths of 65 ft.



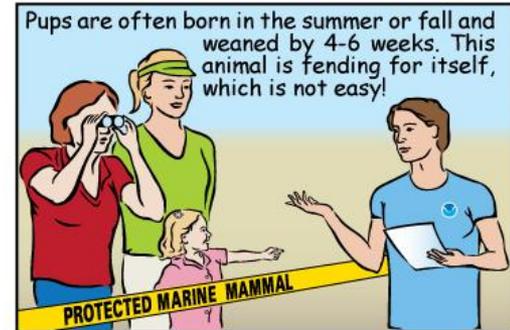
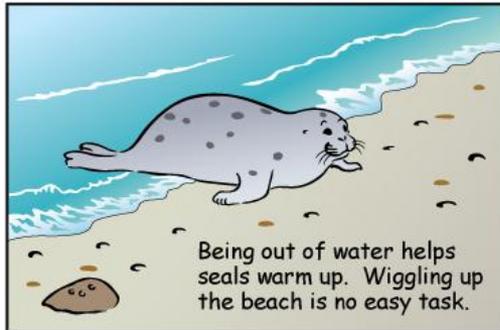
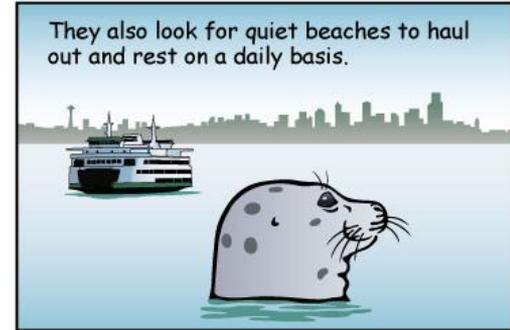
Avg. Male ~ 7' and 400 lbs.

Share the Shore

Volunteer with your local stranding network during pupping season.

Marine Mammal BINGO

10" or smaller Area	10" or larger Area	Ways that pupping	10" or larger	Falls into 10" or larger
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Be Whale Wise

If you're going whale watching, do so from a safe distance or from shore.

Marine Mammal BINGO

| W's whale |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 |
| B6 | B7 | B8 | B9 | B10 |

ALERT:
Check out updated
guidelines and new
regulations!

Be Whale Wise

Marine Wildlife Guidelines for Boaters, Paddlers and Viewers (Revised 2011)

Seeing killer whales and other marine wildlife in their natural environment can be a thrilling experience.

In our excitement, we sometimes forget that our presence has an effect on wildlife and their habitat. Just like us, marine animals need space to find food, choose mates, raise young, socialize and rest.

When we get too close, approach too fast, or make too much noise, we may be disrupting these activities and causing the animals unnecessary stress. In some cases, we may be threatening their lives. Set an example for others, and help protect our spectacular marine resources.

Be Whale Wise -- Follow these guidelines and local laws in the presence of marine wildlife.

Why do we need guidelines?

The diversity and complexity of marine life in the coastal waters off British Columbia and Washington is truly extraordinary.

It is a fragile world. Pollution, global climate change and other impacts are taking their toll at all levels of the coastal food web. Many species of marine wildlife, such as the endangered Southern Resident killer whales, are showing signs of vulnerability.

Meanwhile, vessel traffic in our waters is steadily increasing, placing added pressures on marine animals and their habitats.

We need to minimize our impact.

These guidelines are designed to help you enjoy your wildlife encounter, and reduce the risk of disturbing marine wildlife.

To report a marine mammal disturbance or harassment:

CANADA:
Fisheries and Oceans Canada:
1-800-461-4736

US:
NOAA Fisheries, Office for Law Enforcement:
1-800-853-7964

www.bewhalewise.org

To report marine mammal sightings:

BC Cetacean Sightings Network (BC):
www.whalewatchbc.org or 1-866-1SAW-OMI

The Whale Museum Alliance (WA) state:
the-whale-museum-alliance.org or 1-800-562-8932

Orca Network (WA state):
www.orcanetwork.org or 1-866-ORCANET

Need more information?

CANADA:

Victoria and Southern Gulf Islands, Johnstone Strait and Northern Vancouver Island, West Coast Vancouver Island, Straitwatch
www.straitwatch.org or 250-690-7723

Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve:
www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/bc/parks/eco_reserve/robson_bight or Alford

Fisheries and Oceans Canada:
www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

North Island Marine Mammal Stewardship Association:
www.nimmsa.org

US:

Washington State, Ham Strait Region, Soundwatch Boater Education Program
www.whalemuseum.org or 360-275-4710

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
www.wa.gov/conservation/whale

NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Region
www.nwr.noaa.gov

NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources
www.nwr.noaa.gov/education/viewing.htm

Pacific Whale Watch Association:
www.pacificwhalewatch.org

SOS WHALe

Prompt reporting is the BEST way to help entangled whales.

Marine Mammal BINGO

Whale Area	Priority Disturbance	Whale that perished	Whale that is injured	Fish and other marine life
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



Fish, birds, and mammals can get caught in fishing gear such as derelict nets (ghost nets), pots, or any kind of marine debris.



1-877-S  S-WHALe

Keep the sea free of debris

Join a Beach Clean up in your community!

Marine Mammal BINGO

Ways to reduce noise	Plastic Debris/Polystyrene	Ways that prevent	NOA Inland	Fish and Wildlife
B1	I1	G1	G1	O1
B2	I2	G2	G2	O2
B3	I3	G3	G3	O3
B4	I4	G4	G4	O4
B5	I5	G5	G5	O5
B6	I6	G6	G6	O6



New phone app

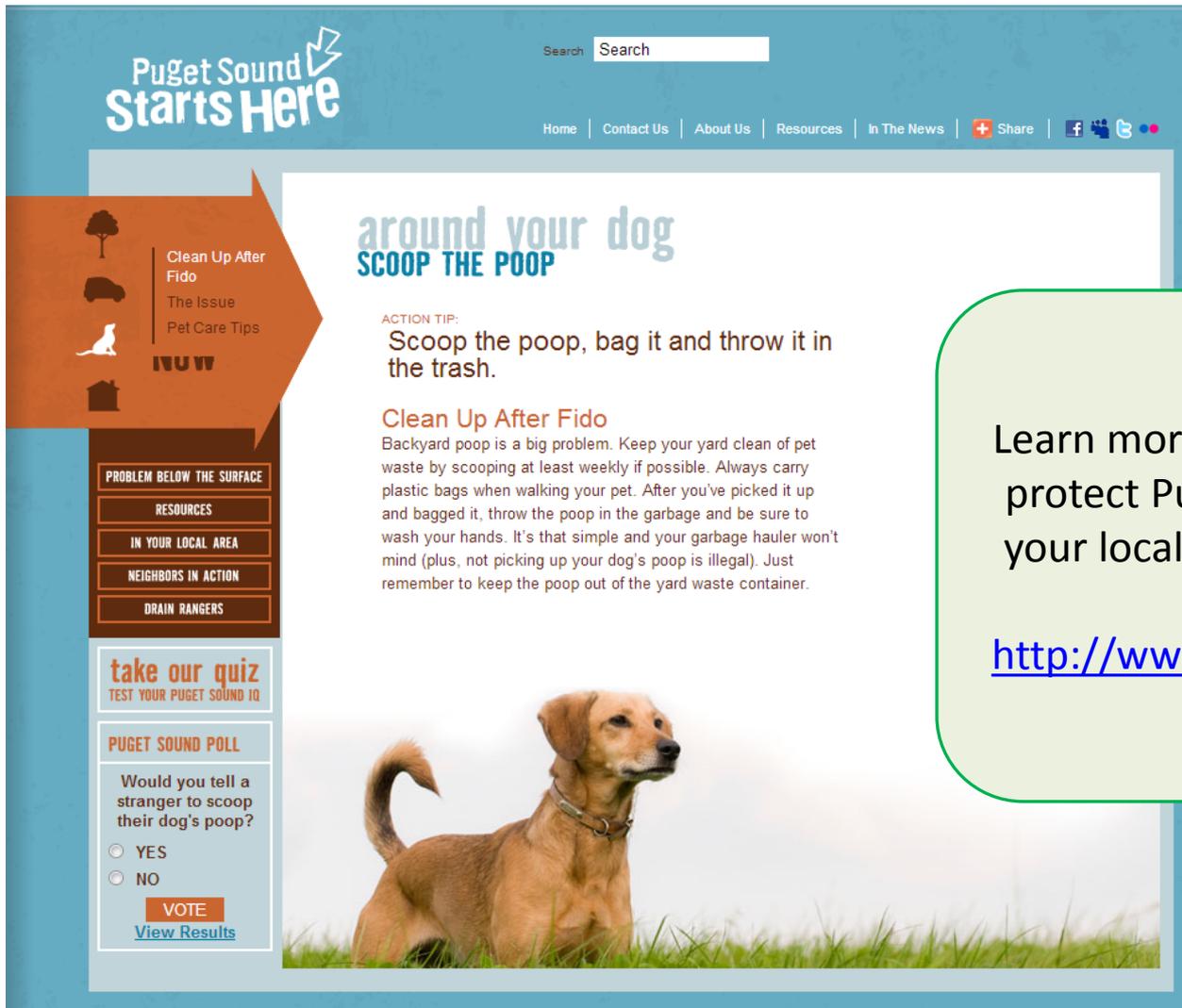
Marine debris is one of the most widespread pollution problems facing the world's oceans and waterways.

Scoop the poop

Bacteria and viruses from animal waste can enter streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans...help keep our waters clean!



W's (Whale)	B's (Beaver)	I's (Island)	N.G's (No Gravel)	G's (Gravel)	F's (Fish)
B1	I1	G1	G1	G1	
B2	I2	G2	G2	G2	
B3	I3	G3	G3	G3	
B4	I4	G4	G4	G4	
B5	I5	G5	G5	G5	
B6	I6	G6	G6	G6	



Puget Sound Starts Here

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around your dog SCOOP THE POOP

Clean Up After Fido
The Issue
Pet Care Tips

NOW

PROBLEM BELOW THE SURFACE

RESOURCES

IN YOUR LOCAL AREA

NEIGHBORS IN ACTION

DRAIN RANGERS

take our quiz
TEST YOUR PUGET SOUND IQ

PUGET SOUND POLL

Would you tell a stranger to scoop their dog's poop?

YES

NO

VOTE

[View Results](#)

ACTION TIP:
Scoop the poop, bag it and throw it in the trash.

Clean Up After Fido
Backyard poop is a big problem. Keep your yard clean of pet waste by scooping at least weekly if possible. Always carry plastic bags when walking your pet. After you've picked it up and bagged it, throw the poop in the garbage and be sure to wash your hands. It's that simple and your garbage hauler won't mind (plus, not picking up your dog's poop is illegal). Just remember to keep the poom out of the yard waste container.



Learn more ways to help protect Puget Sound or your local watershed at

<http://www.psp.wa.gov/>

Chemicals at home

Choose non-toxic, environmentally friendly household & yard products.



Learn more ways to help improve water quality and the marine ecosystem.

<http://www.epa.gov/kidshometour/tour.htm>