Intro to marine mammals

The class is Mammalia

Animals in this class include: polar bear, sea otter, harbor seal, grey seal

Some characteristics of this class is nomoiothermous (warm blooded), hairy, and have oil glands



Habitat, reproduction, & feeding strategies



The habitat – the habitats can be divers, but they all are in the open ocean

Reproduction – all marine animals reproduce sexually, they give live birth and do NOT lay eggs

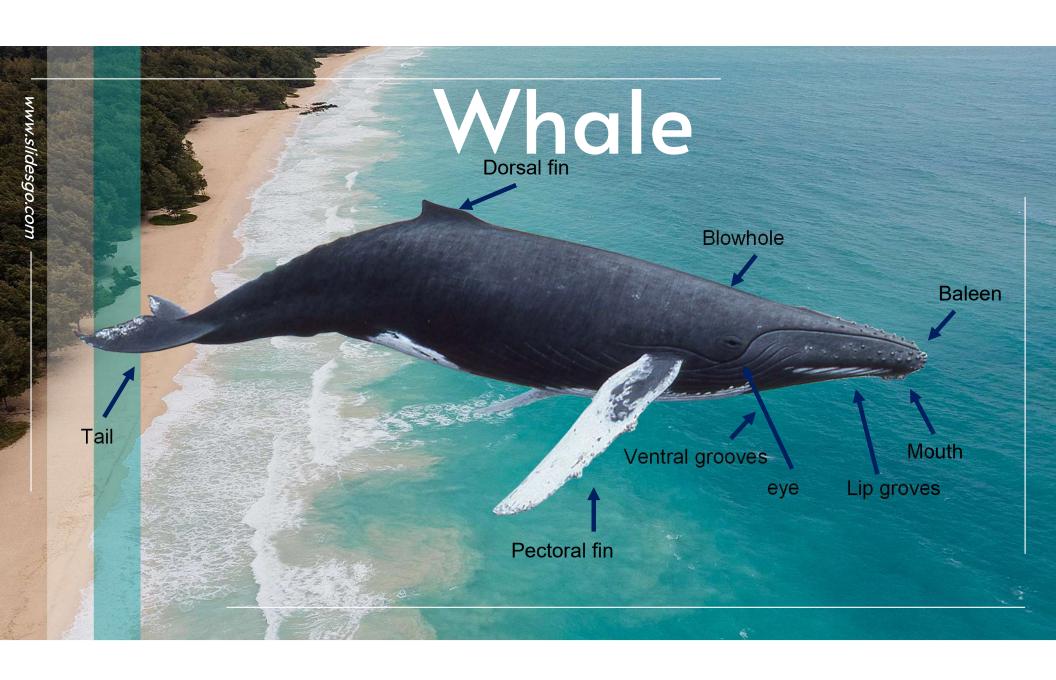
Feeding strategies – most pursue prey in the water, but they do it by collecting groups and engulfing them



Predator/prey relations & symmetry/anatomy

Predator/prey relations Most marine animals are predators but a few of
them are prey

Symmetry/anatomy -Bilateral and radial symmetry





Here's some adaptions that marine mammals have:

- Ability to swim and dive
- 2. Gills and breathing adaptions
- 3. Blubber for heat

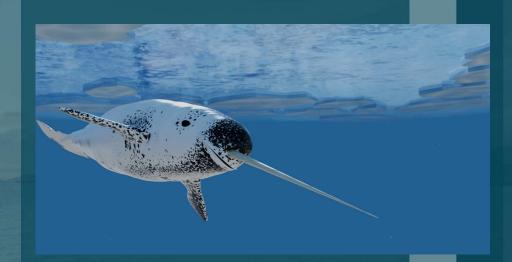


Narwals

Narwals grow up to be about 17 feet and 4,200 pounds

Narwals are considered apart of the toothed whale family even though they don't have teeth

Males have an ivory spiral zed tooth that can be up to 10 feet long



Orcas

They are considered to be apart of the dolphin family

They are also the largest of that family

Females can live up to 90 years and males can live up to 60 so females live longer

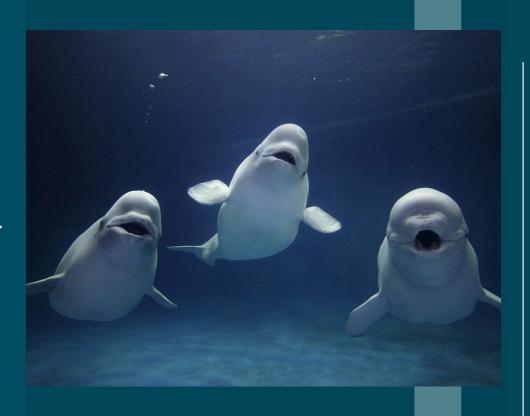


Beluga Whales

They are born grey, but they get lighter as they mature

They have flexile foreheads that are called melons

They help them produce sound and make facial expressions



Human impacts

- Ocean acidification
- Prey depletion
- chemical and noise pollution
- habitat destruction





