

ካፍሌዎሮ ልዩነቶች

ታችኛው ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች — ርቀቶች ወይንም ርቀቶች — ካፍሌዎሮ ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል።

ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል።

ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል።

ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል።

ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል። ሌሎች ልዩነቶች ለሌሎች ልዩነቶች ምሳሌዎች ሆኖታል።

Their Tails Tell the Tale

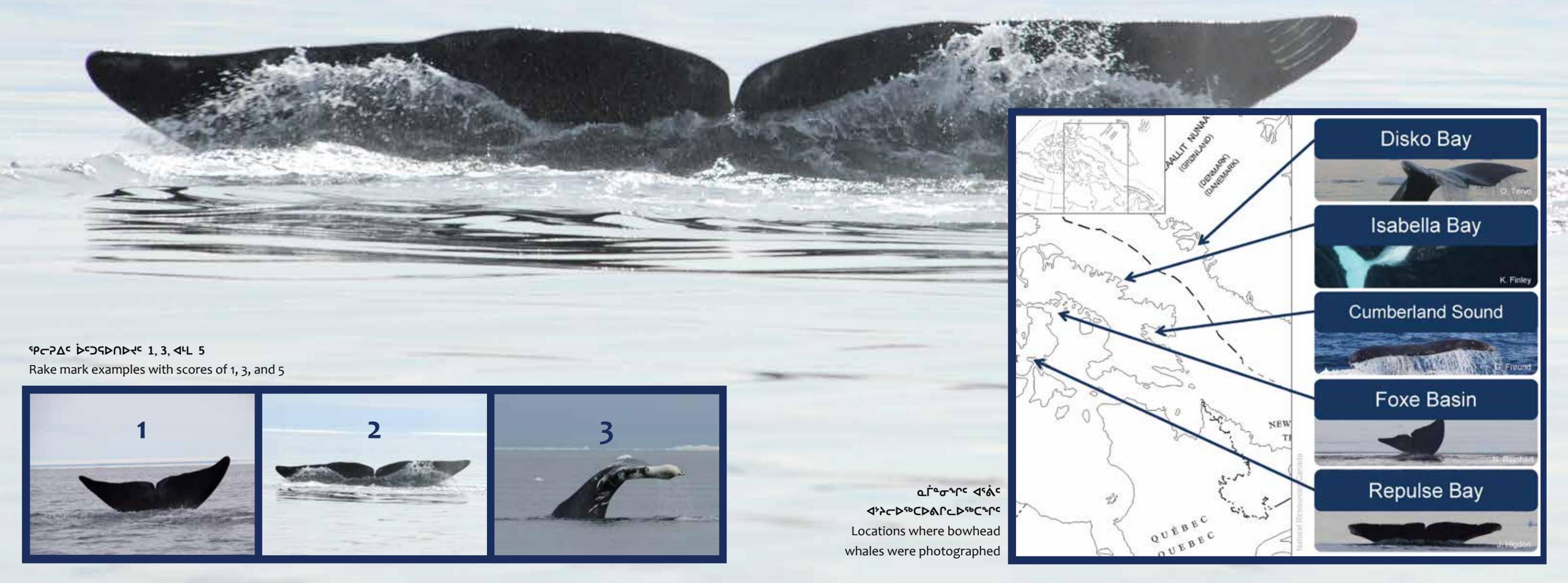
When killer whales attempt to capture bowhead whales, they leave unique scars — called rake marks — on their tails. We know these rake marks are from killer whales because they match the spacing and shape of their teeth.

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and science indicate that Eastern Arctic population of bowhead whales is recovering from commercial whaling. Therefore, frequency of rake mark on bowhead whales could tell us if killer whale predation is slowing their recovery. Graduate student Natalie Reinhart's study, which is summarized below, will help us learn more.

Natalie collected photographs of bowheads from five areas and scored each whale for the amount of scarring. This was on a scale of 1-5, with ones having no scars and fives having the most.

From her photographs, Natalie identified 823 individual whales, 10% of which had rake marks. Old animals had more rake marks than young animals, and more rake marks were found in recent photos than in older photos. This could be because killer whale populations are increasing in the Eastern Canada Arctic.

Based on her findings, Natalie concluded that killer whales may limit the recovery of Eastern Canada – West Greenland population of bowhead whales. However, more research is needed to confirm this, and Natalie will continue her study in 2013.



የራታ ርቀቶች 1, 3, ለ 5
Rake mark examples with scores of 1, 3, and 5



ደቡብ ምሥራቅ ልዩነቶች
Locations where bowhead whales were photographed

