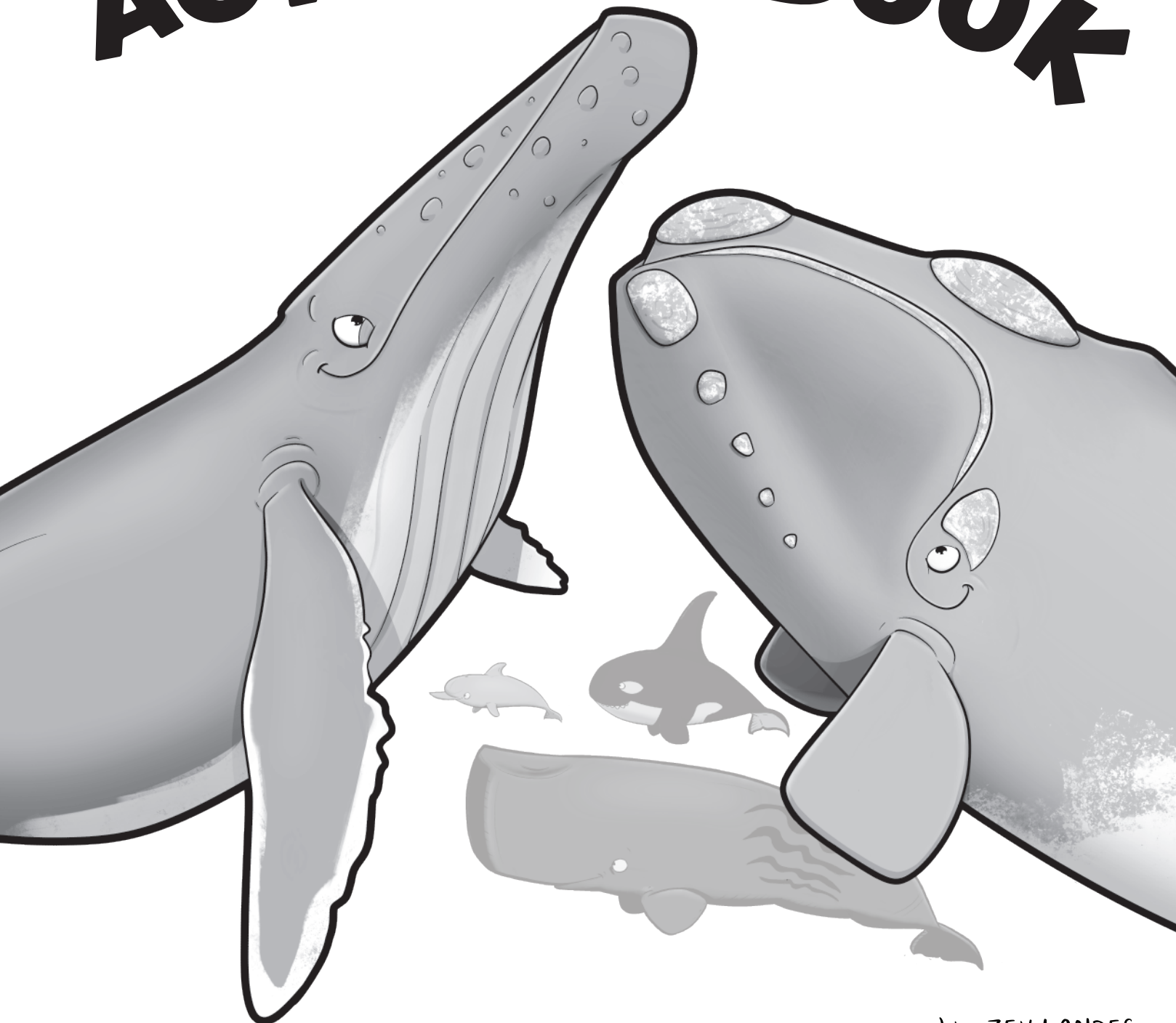


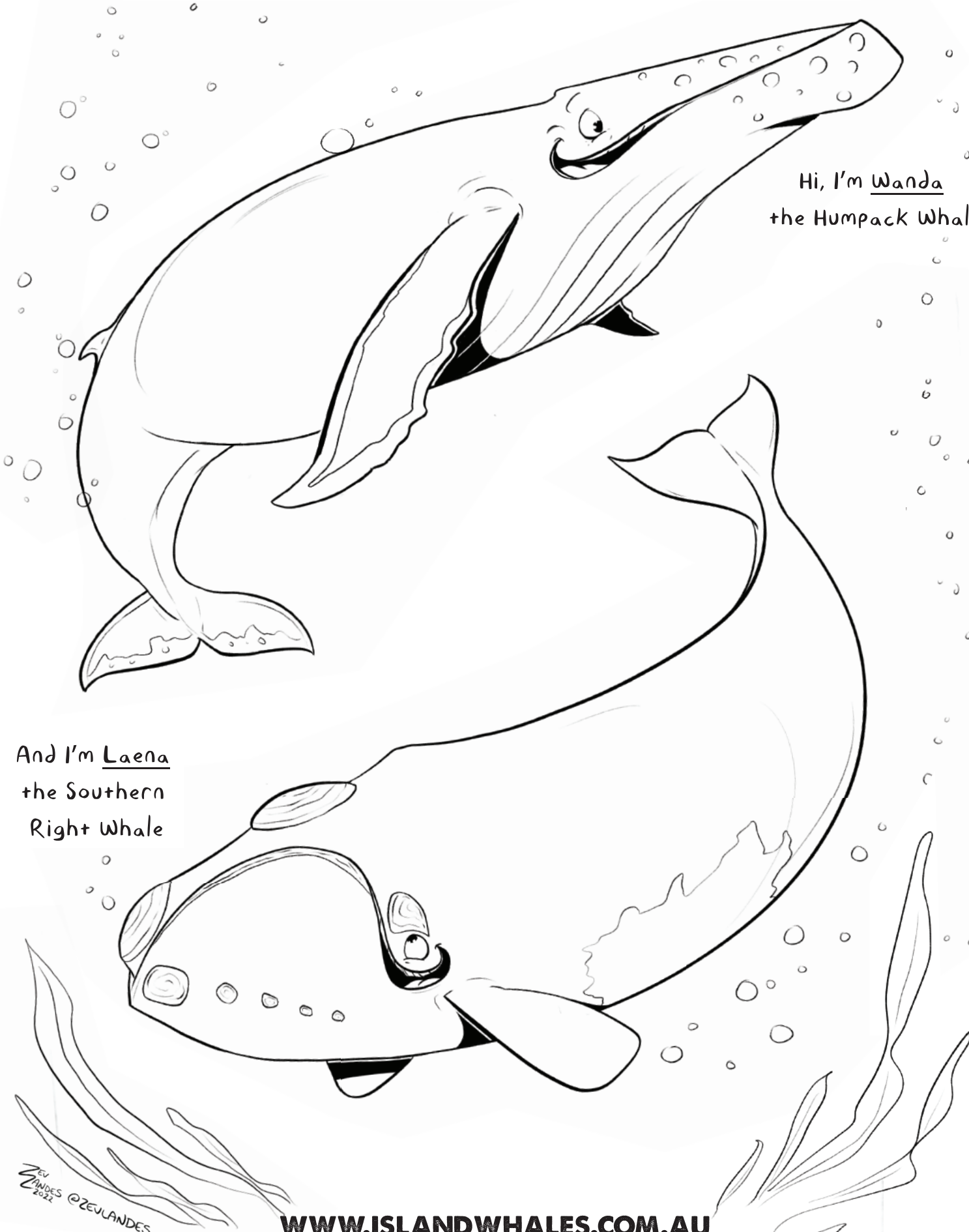
ISLAND WHALES FESTIVAL PHILLIP ISLAND

THE SUPER FUN ACTIVITY BOOK



ISLAND WHALES

PHILLIP ISLAND



Hi, I'm Wanda
the Humpback Whale

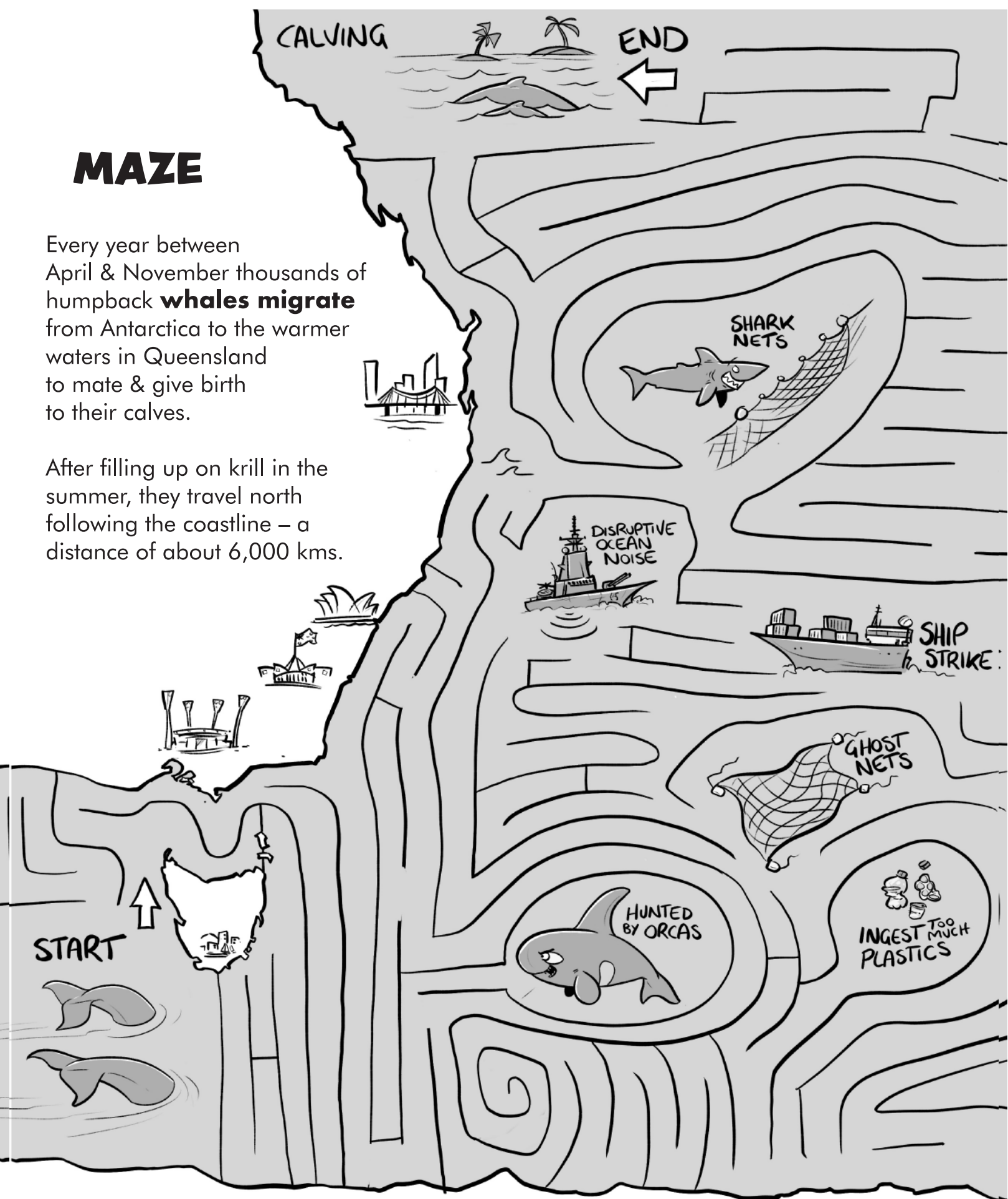
And I'm Laena
the Southern
Right Whale

ZEVLANDES
2022 @ZEVLANDES

MAZE

Every year between April & November thousands of humpback **whales migrate** from Antarctica to the warmer waters in Queensland to mate & give birth to their calves.

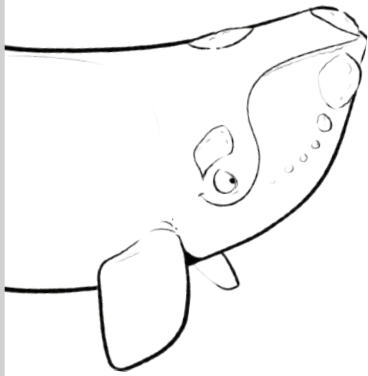
After filling up on krill in the summer, they travel north following the coastline – a distance of about 6,000 kms.



Along the way they face many **obstacles** such as being hit by big boats (ship strike), getting tangled in old loose fishing nets (ghost nets), confusion from loud and disruptive noises and becoming sick from eating plastic floating in our oceans.

Help the humpback safely whales navigate the maze and make it to their calving grounds.

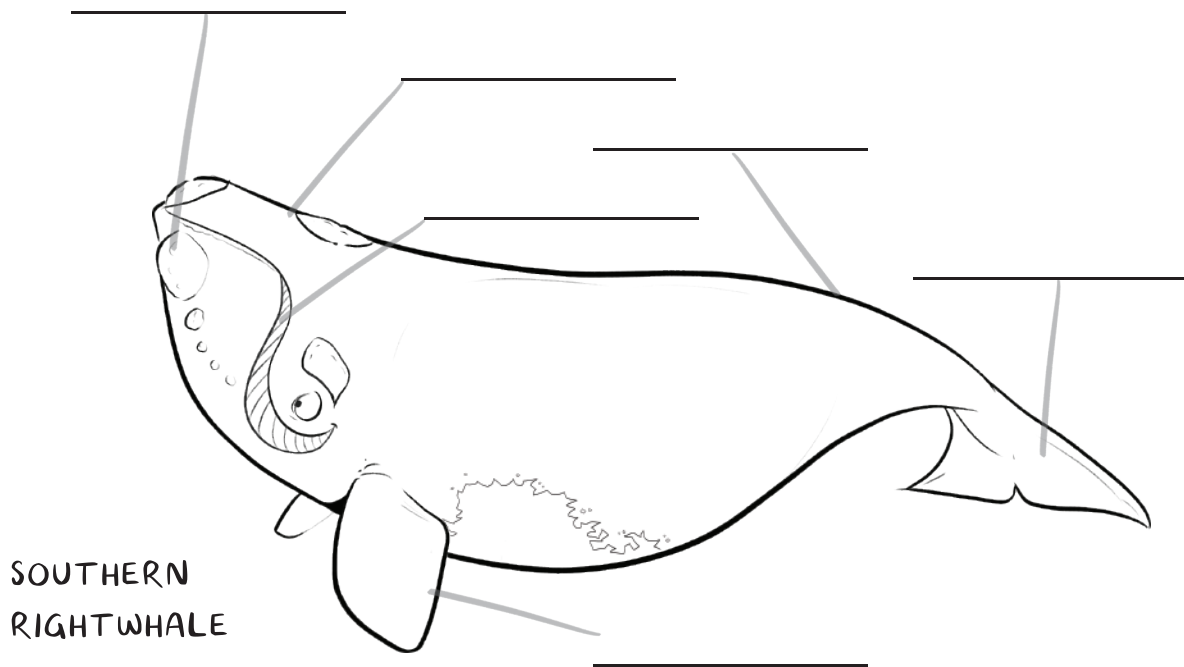
LABEL THE BODY PARTS



Whales and dolphins are mammals just like us. They share a lot of the same behaviours and body parts as us, including feeding their babies milk, having warm blood and having similar internal organs...just much, much bigger!

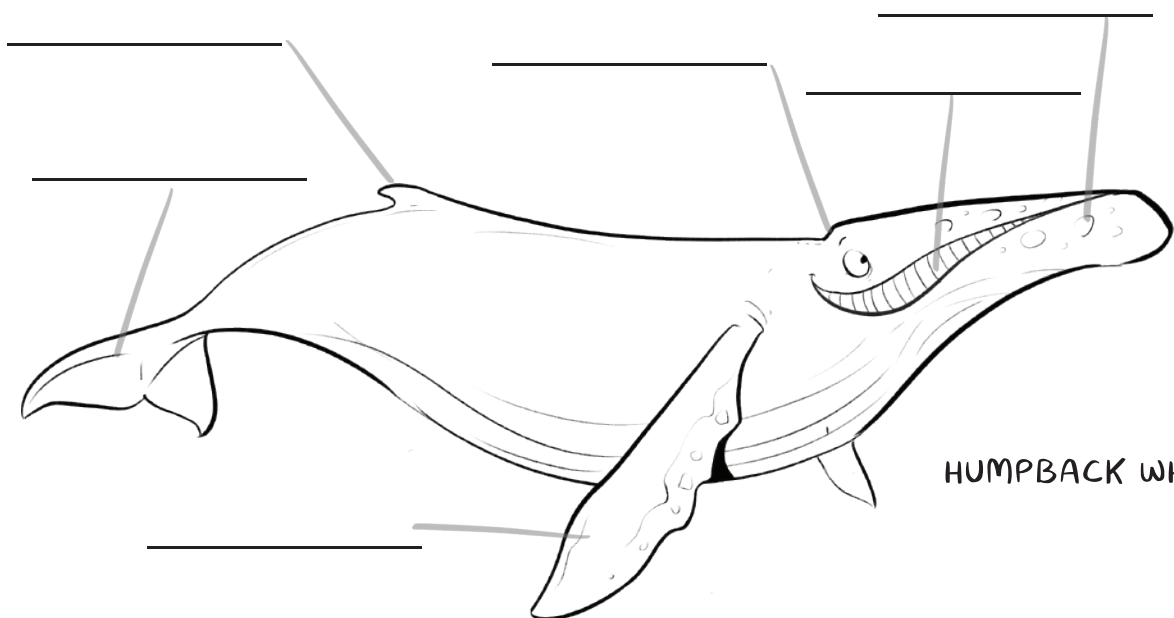
Use the list below to label all the different body parts.

blowhole, fluke, back, pectoral fins, baleen, callosities



SOUTHERN
RIGHTWHALE

blowhole, fluke, dorsal fin, pectoral fins, baleen, tubercles



HUMPBACK WHALE

MATCH THE SPECIES TO THEIR FOOD

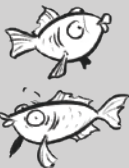
Whales and dolphins are split into two groups depending on whether they have baleen or teeth. **The toothed whales** include sperm whales and all beaked whales (also includes all dolphins).

The baleen whales include the humpback and southern right whales as well as many others. Baleen works like a strainer inside the whale's mouth instead of teeth. These whales fill their mouths full of water, which has lots of smaller animals like krill or fish in it. They then push the water back out of the mouth through the baleen keeping the small animals inside for them to swallow.

Can you match the species to what they like to eat?



DOLPHINS



FISH



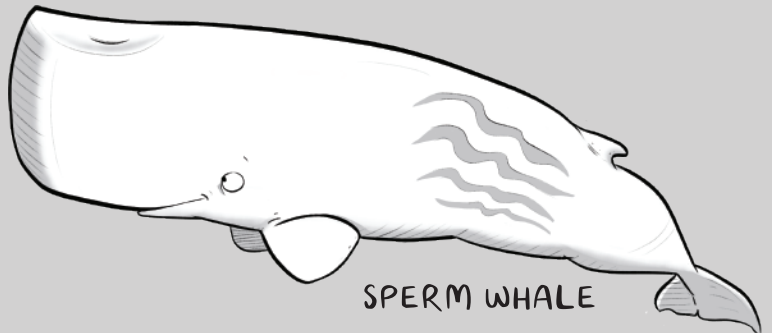
KRILL



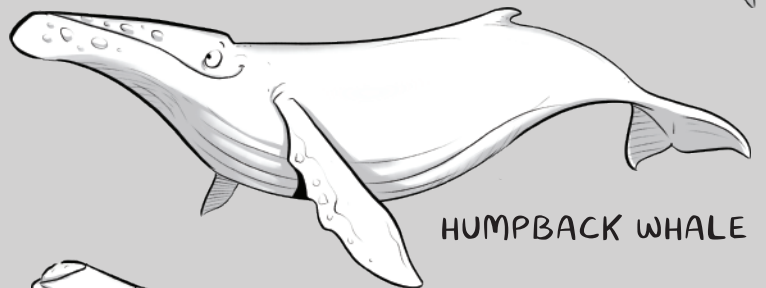
SQUID



COPEPODS



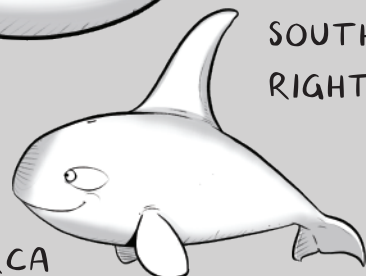
SPERM WHALE



HUMPBACK WHALE



SOUTHERN
RIGHTWHALE



ORCA



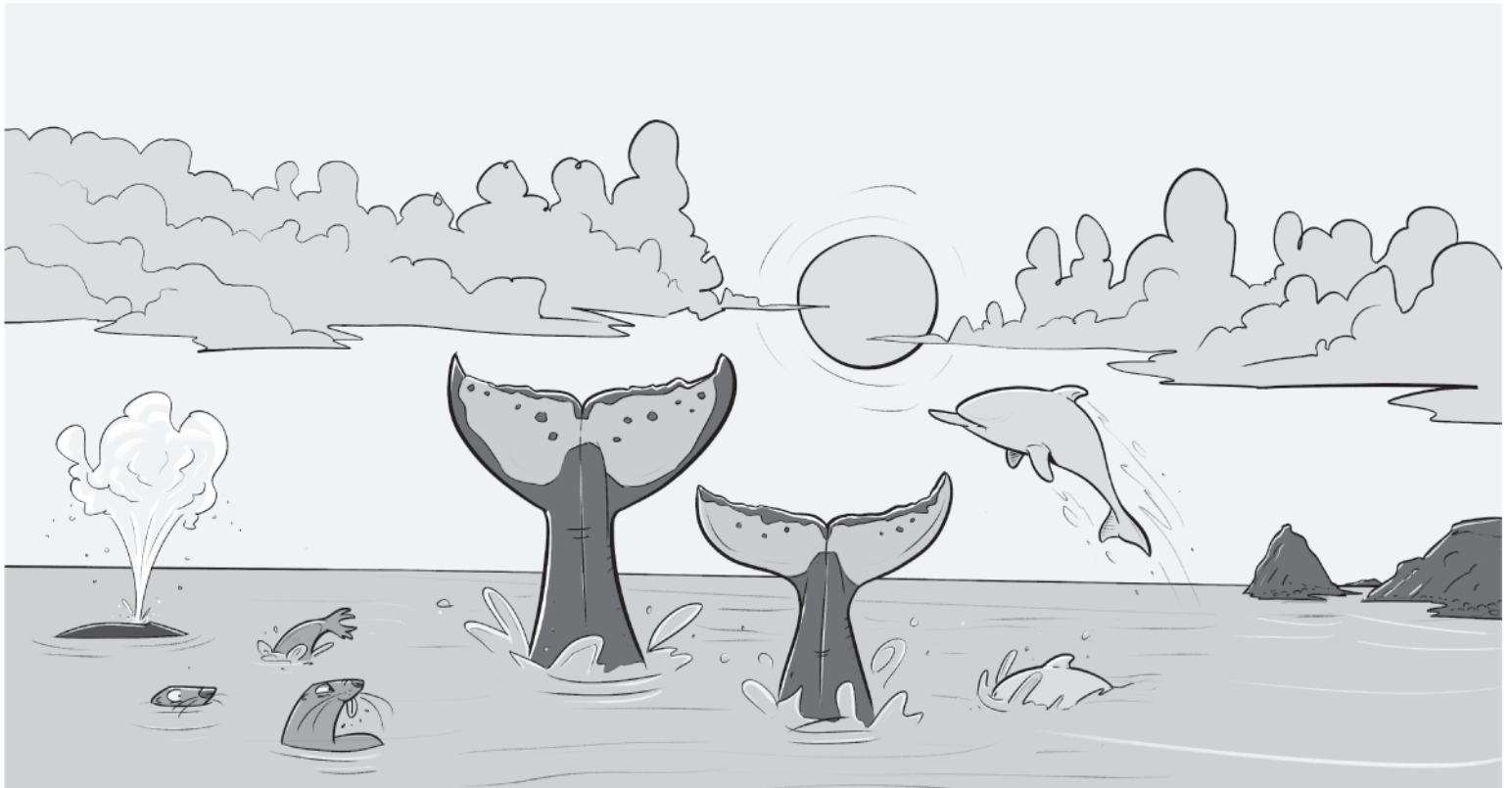
BOTTLE NOSED DOLPHIN

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

You can **tell individual Humpback whales from each other** by looking closely at their flukes (tails). Just like we all look a little bit different, each whale has a different pattern or shape or scratches on its fluke. Some dolphins can also be told apart as their dorsal fins can be different shapes or have different nicks and notches.

Many whales on the migration have already been identified and recorded. When a whale is spotted, photos can be taken and sent to researchers so they can find out which whale it is. If the same whale is spotted in different locations of their migration it can help tell a story about distances they have travelled.

Spot the differences between the two pictures



NOTES FROM THE SCIENTISTS



SOUTHERN RIGHT WHALE

(*Eubalaena australis*)

The southern right whale is a large **baleen whale** with a less streamlined shape than the humpback whale. They grow to up to **17 metres long** and weigh up to 80 tonne.

They are mostly black in colour with a white section on their belly and sometimes their chin. Their pectoral (side) fins are relatively short and paddle-shaped, the fluke (tail) straight and pointed with smooth edges, and they lack a dorsal (back) fin.

A distinctive feature of the southern right whale is the white growths on their head, chin and lower jaw called callosities. **Callosities** are hardened areas of skin which are colonised by whale lice, which gives the pale appearance.

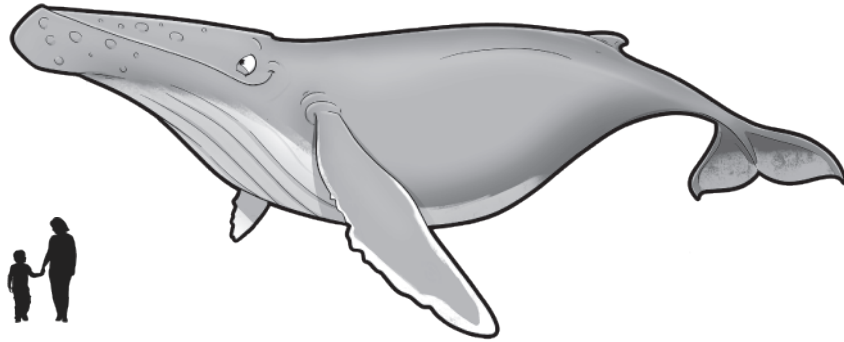
The southern right whale is found along the Australian coast **between May and October** and has been recorded in the coastal waters of all Australian states. Feeding areas for southern right whales are not very well known but one location is thought to be along the subtropical front in the Southern Ocean.

The small number of southern right whales seen around **Phillip Island** are usually sub-adults and adults, which are either moving west or engaging in social behaviours. Mothers with calves are occasionally sighted.

The southern right whale is still a **critically endangered** species in Victoria.



NOTES FROM THE SCIENTISTS



HUMPBACK WHALE

(*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

The humpback whale is a large **baleen whale** that can grow up to **16 metres long**. They are black to dark grey in colour and have extremely long pectoral fins, have distinctive black and white patterning on the underside of their flukes (tails) which is widely used by scientists to identify individuals. Their dorsal (back) fin and flanks may also be used as secondary identification features. Their **dorsal fin** has a great deal of variation between individuals and often has a '**hump**' on the leading edge.

The humpback whale produces a variety of sounds that may be used to communicate and when searching for a mate. The humpback **whale song** is incredibly complex and changes annually within populations, and it can be heard up to several kilometres away underwater.

East coast Australian humpback whales make their annual migration **between May and August** from feeding areas in the Southern Ocean to their breeding areas in tropical waters around the Great Barrier Reef. During this northerly migration they often travel close to shore off **Phillip Island** where they may be easily viewed from land.

Grab your binoculars and try your luck at Cape Woolamai, Surf Beach, Pyramid Rock, The Nobbies or the Summerlands area, which all offer great **whale watching opportunities**. You can also join a cruise to head out on the water to get a little closer.

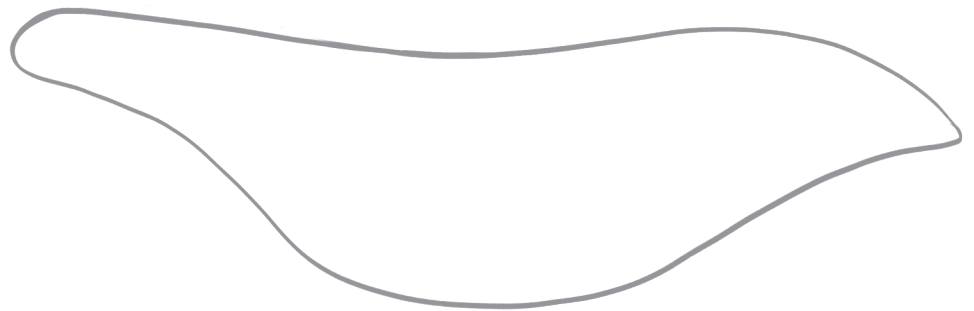


HOW I DRAW A HUMPBACK

STEP 1

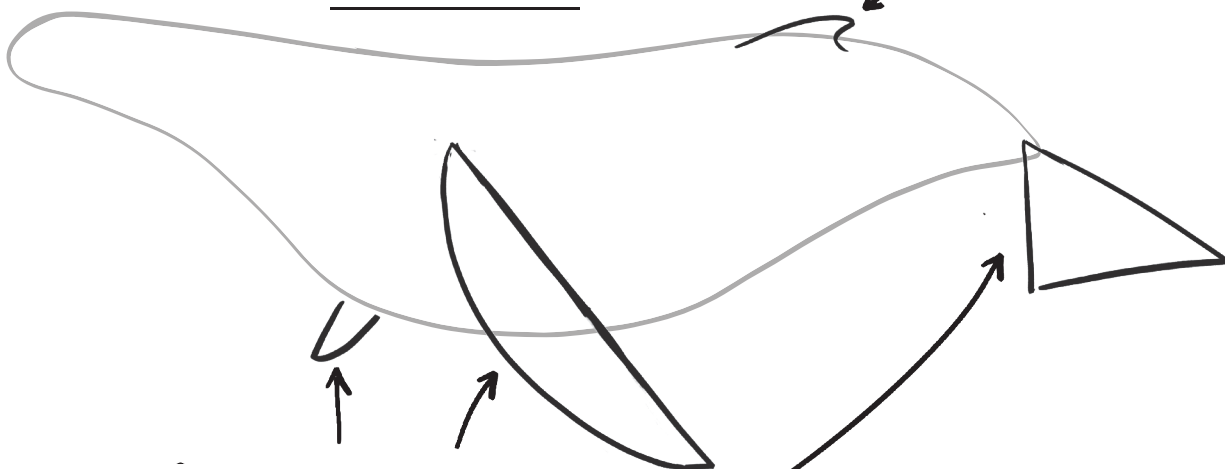
START BY DRAWING IN PENCIL OR REALLY LIGHTLY. WE WILL ADD A NEW LAYER OF DRAWING ON TOP AT EACH STEP BUILDING THE PICTURE UP LIKE A PIZZA.

FIRST I DRAW THE MAIN SHAPE.



STEP 2

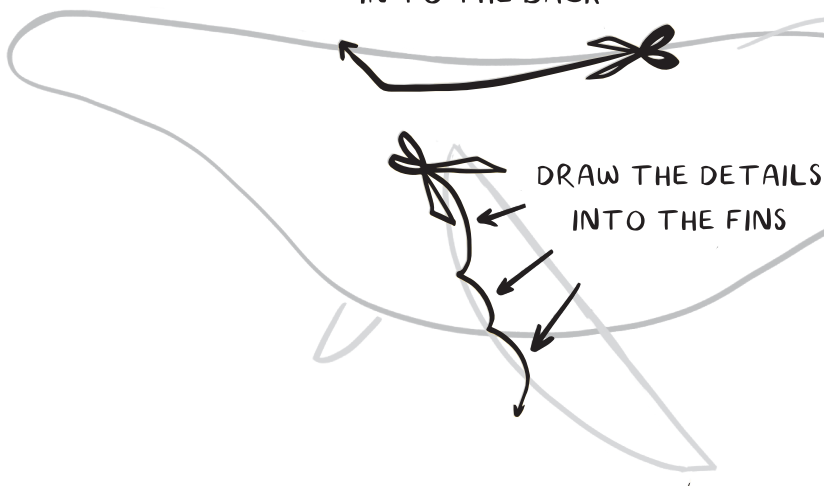
ADD ON THE FIN



ADD THE SHAPES FOR THE FLIPPERS AND THE TAIL

STEP 3

DRAW A SMALL SHAPE IN TO THE BACK



DRAW THE DETAILS INTO THE FINS

LET'S MAKE THE TAIL ROUND. ADD SOME CURVES ON THE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

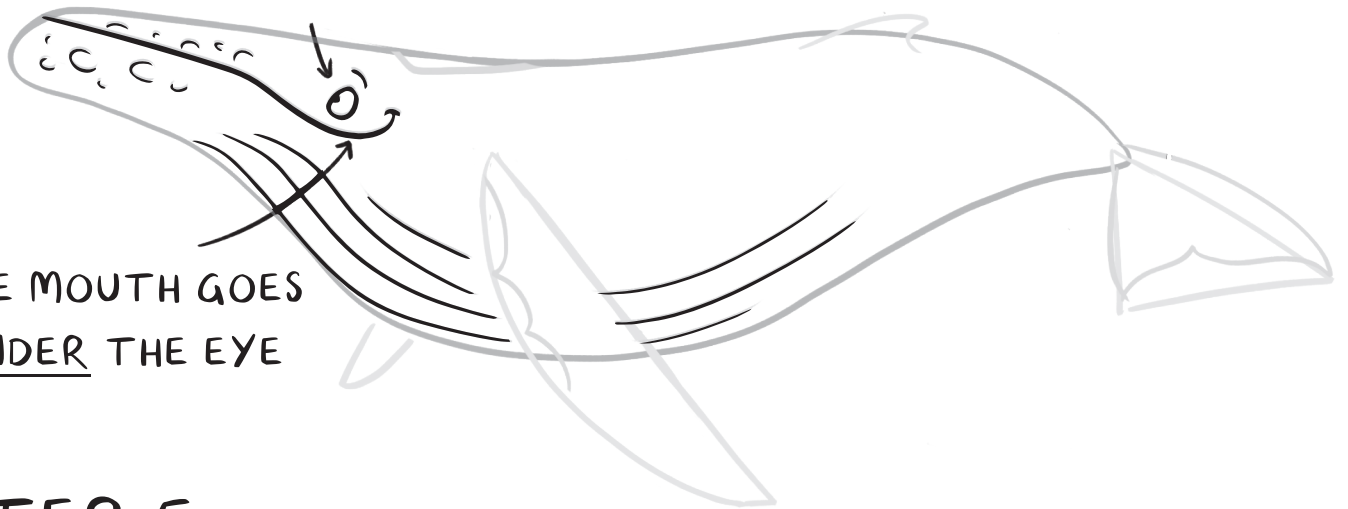


MAKE THE NEAR SIDE OF THE TAIL LONGER SO IT LOOKS CLOSER

STEP 4

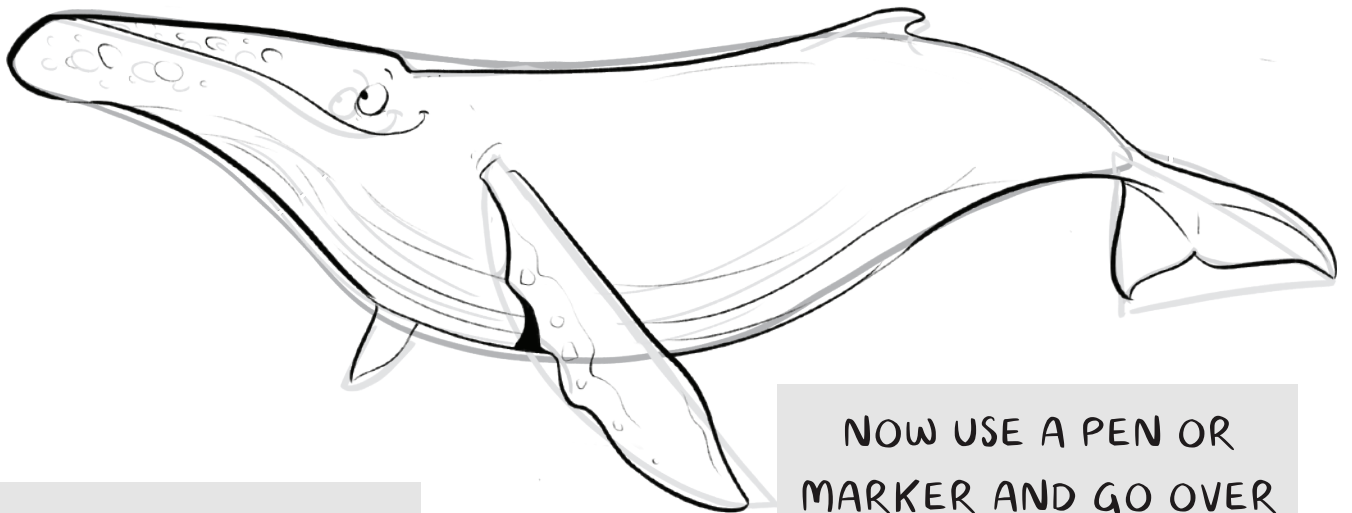
DRAW THE EYES IN WHATEVER
STYLE YOU WANT.

I LIKE TO DRAW CARTOONY EYES.



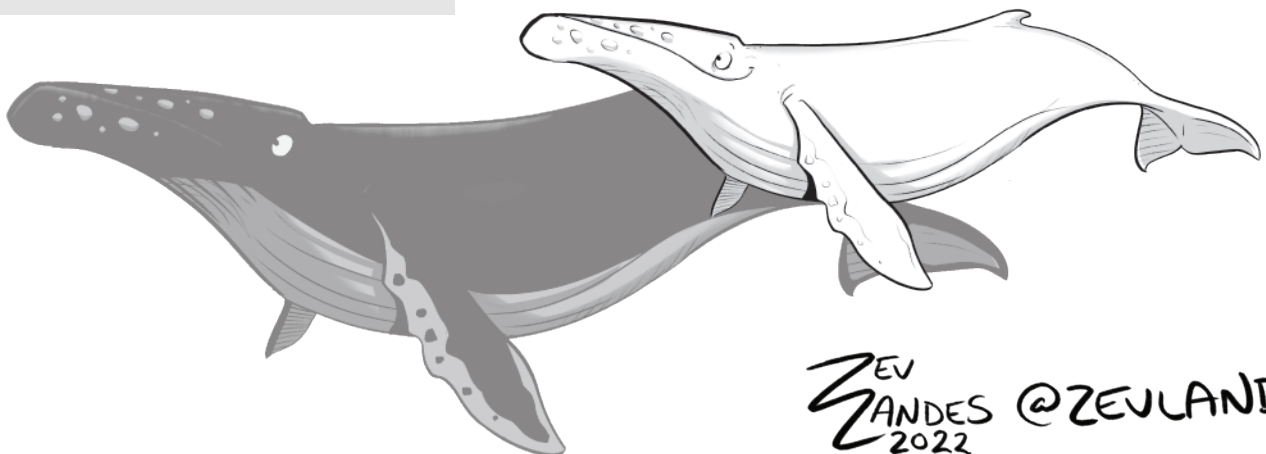
THE MOUTH GOES
UNDER THE EYE

STEP 5



YOU CAN RUB OUT
THE PENCIL LINES
AND COLOUR IT IN

NOW USE A PEN OR
MARKER AND GO OVER
THE MAIN LINES TO
FINISH THE PICTURE.



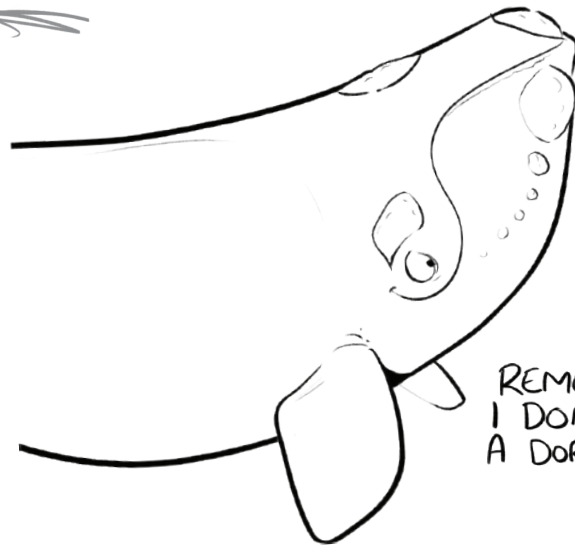
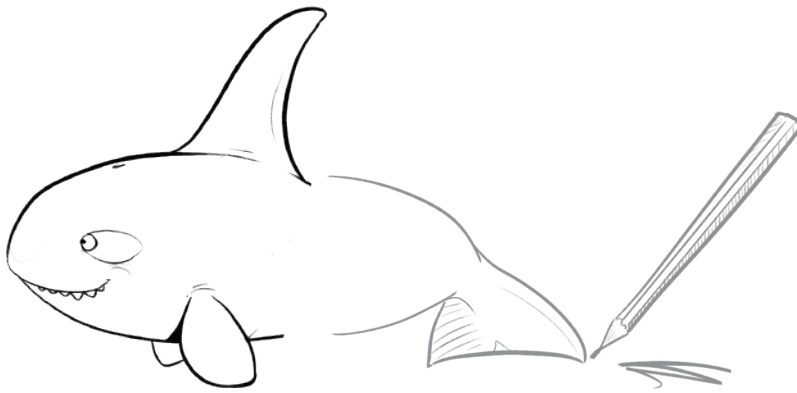
ZEVL
ZANDES 2022 @ZEVLANDES

DRAW SOME TAILS ON THESE WHALES

Whales and dolphins are an order (group) of animals called **cetaceans**.

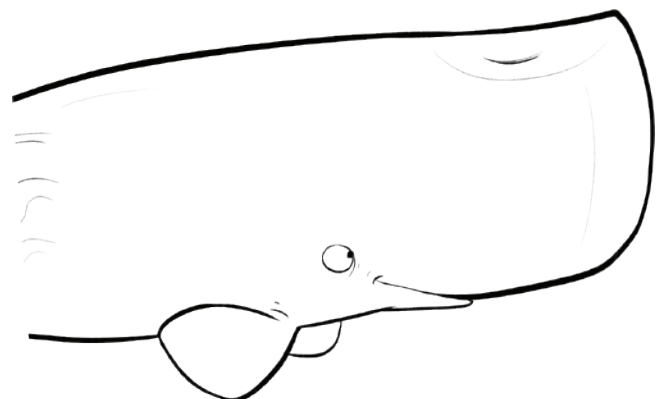
Unlike fish and sharks their tails (flukes) are positioned flat (horizontally) and move up and down to help them move through the water (in comparison fish and sharks have a tail that is vertical and move side to side)

Finish the pictures below by drawing in the tails:



REMEMBER
I DON'T HAVE
A DORSAL FIN!

DON'T FORGET
MY HUMP
ON MY BACK!



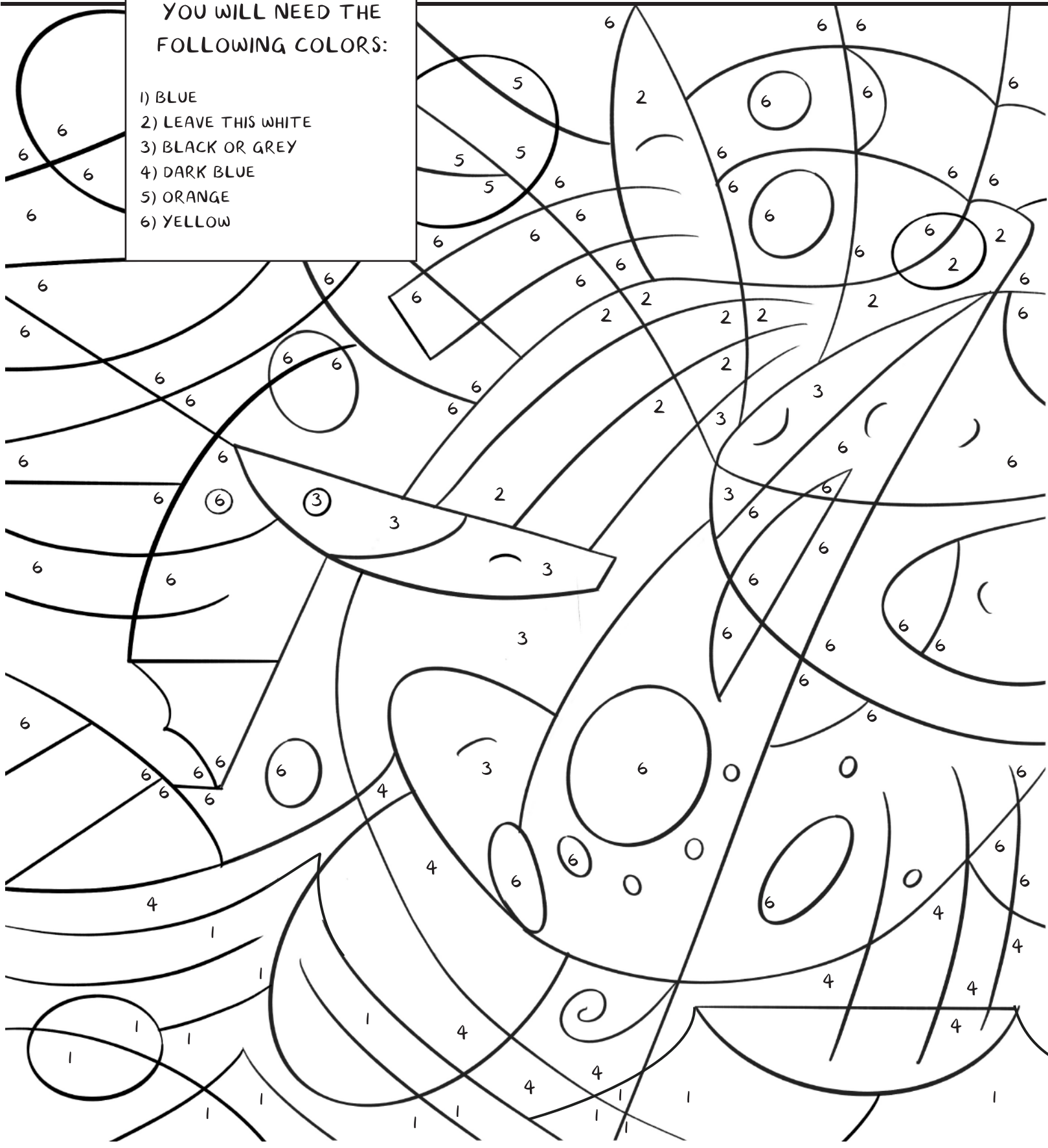
COLOUR IN THE NUMBERS:

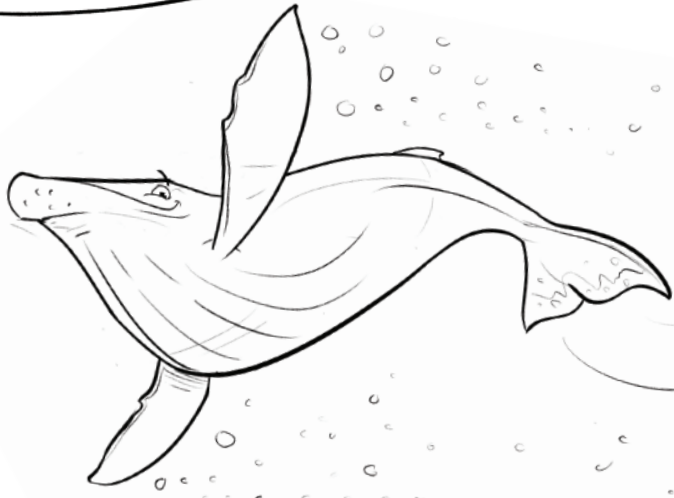
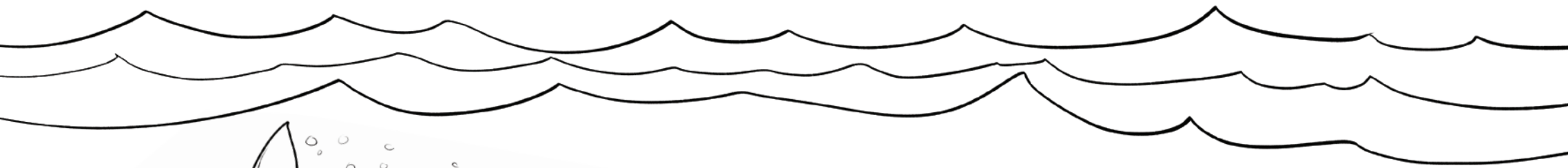
Some whales like to jump out of the water, this is called **breaching**. Scientists are not sure why whales breach but they think it could be that they are trying to communicate with other whales, removing parasites, or just having fun. The best part about studying whales is that there is still so much more to discover!

Colour the picture by following the numbers to find out which of our whales likes to breaches the most.

YOU WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

- 1) BLUE
- 2) LEAVE THIS WHITE
- 3) BLACK OR GREY
- 4) DARK BLUE
- 5) ORANGE
- 6) YELLOW



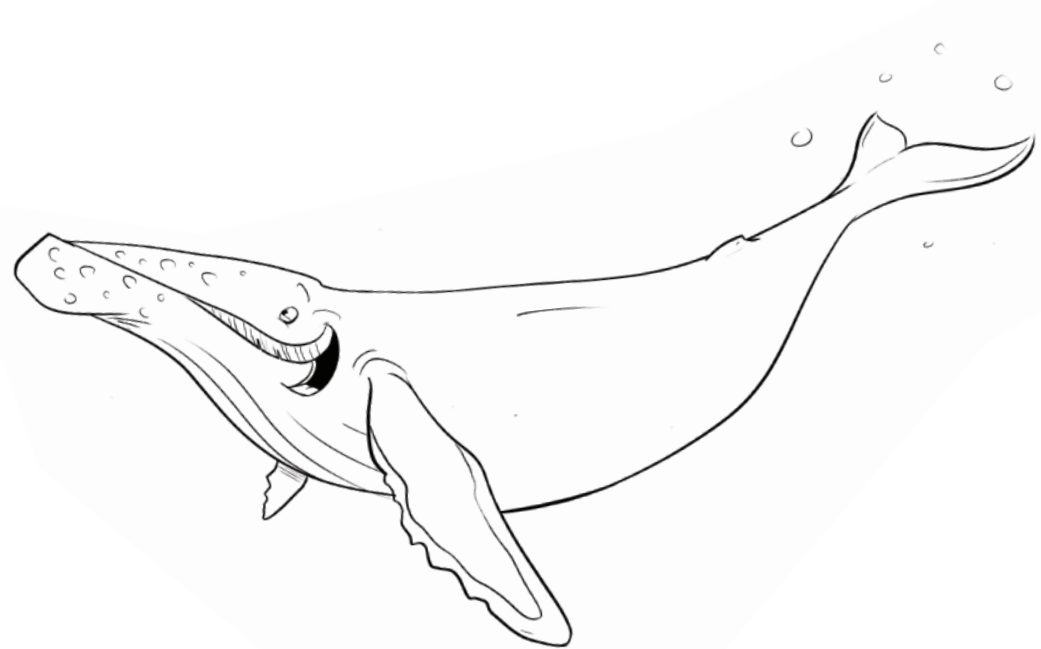


DRAW THE POD

During their migration, **pods of whales** pass by Phillip Island and it is exciting to try and spot them.

They travel in pods for protection and to keep each other company on the long journey. Pods can be made up of whales of many different ages.

Use this page to draw a pod of humpback whales as they swim past the Island.



VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR ALL THE SOLUTIONS & FOR MORE DETAILS ABOUT ISLAND WHALES:

WWW.ISLANDWHALES.COM.AU



We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which you will visit, the Bunurong people. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present. Wominjeka (welcome) and we ask that you respect this land during your visit. Bunurong people know Phillip Island as Millowl.

This is Bunurong Country and part of Victoria's Kulin nation. All our Country is highly significant, every square inch, every rock, every leaf, every dune and every artefact. The coastline of Millowl contains layers and layers of burnt shell (kitchen middens). Some of these layers have gaps of over 1,000 years between them, where our people eventually sat directly over the same place again, over 1,000 years later, to do the same thing: make fire, cook food, eat together and tell stories. The whole region is connected by thousands of generations worth of tradition, story and song.

THANK YOU TO OUR SUPPORTERS

