GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



HABITAT Coastal and

advanced sense of touch.

MELON

THEIR BACK IS BLACK. THEIR CHEST, BELLY. AND SIDES ARE WHITE. THEY ALSO HAVE A WHITE PATCH BEHIND THEIR EYES.

behaviors, and even solve tasks.

DORSAL FIN

EYESPOT

PECTORAL FINS ->

The dorsal fin is their distinguishing feature. It differs in size, shape and number of scars on each animal

SNOUT

They have between 40 and 56

LIFE EXPECTANCY



Males live to be about 30 years old on average.

UP TO 35

Their strength and hydrodynamic shape make them one of the fastest marine mammals.

Males measure up to 32 feet (9.75 meters), females up to 28 feet (8.5 meters).

32

UP TO 14,500 POUNDS

Males can weigh up to 14,500 pounds (6,600 kilograms). Females weigh between 6,600 and 8,800 pounds (3,000 and 4,000 kilograms).









Conservation Status

THEY ARE AN APEX PREDATOR OF THE OCEAN.

220-440 lbs

They consume 220 to 440 pounds (100 to 200 kilograms) of food daily.

Their diet varies by region. They can feed on birds, fish, and mammals.

They emit sounds to orient themselves, to locate food, and to communicate. They produce three types of sounds:

- SALTSIHW LANOT
- ECHOLOCATION CLICKS
- MODULAR CALLS

Sometimes they hunt by pursuing their prey until they give up out of exhaustion.

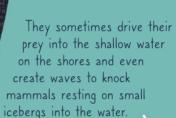
THEY ARE EXCELLENT HUNTERS AND CAN HUNT ALONE OR IN PACKS.



They finish off their prey by biting.

TAIL FIN

They emit sounds and slap their tails to stun their prey and disorient them.



REPRODUCTION ORCAS MATE WITH SEVERAL PARTNERS.

period of the calf

The mortality rate of calves is

37% and 50%.

BELLY SPOT THERE ARE 3 TYPES OF ORCAS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC WATERS

Taxonomy

Phylum: chordata Class: mammalia Order: cetacea

They live in in family groups of up to 5 generations.

Residents: Do not migrate. 🗻 Transients: Move in small

- than other orcas. Their dorsal





It belongs to the dolphin family.