Hal Whitehead

Sanctuary, on edge overseas.

protected from whaling by the Indian Ocean Whales welcomed for the whales in these waters, although widely disliked issue in Sri Lanka. This is the place where the underwater conformation have become a

Baleen Whales off Sri Lanka

1983
of Sri Lanka. 

In January 1893, we started seeing bumphead sharks along the east coast of Sri Lanka. These were not too common at that time, and we were often able to observe them swimming in groups of two or three. However, as we continued our journey along the east coast, we began to notice a change in the behavior of the sharks. They started to swim faster and more aggressively, as if they were trying to evade us.

In February 1893, we encountered a large school of bumphead sharks off the coast of Sri Lanka. We were amazed at the sight, as we had never seen such a large group of sharks in one place before. The sharks were swimming in a tight formation, with their mouths open and their tails flapping, as if they were trying to stay close together.

As we continued our journey, we began to notice a change in the composition of the schools of sharks. While we still saw many bumphead sharks, we also began to see other species, such as the great white shark and the tiger shark. This was a significant change, as we had never seen such a diverse group of sharks in one area before.

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The drawings are to scale, and are modeled from originals by Don Wright.

Approximate positions in which blue and humpback whales were shifted, or humpback whales

Blue Whale

Bryde's Whale

Humpback Whale

Humpback Whale

1.0 m
In April 1983 we decided to shift our main focus to the southern Indian Ocean, an area where whales are relatively abundant, and to concentrate our efforts on finding the elusive sperm whale. We were aware of the potential risks involved, but we were also aware of the importance of this species in the overall biodiversity of the ocean. We hoped to contribute to a better understanding of the sperm whale and its environment.

Our journey began in Sri Lanka, where we spent several weeks at sea, searching for the whale. We were fortunate to be accompanied by a local whale-watching boat, which provided invaluable information about the whales' behavior and movements. We observed a number of sperm whales, including one that was feeding on a large school of fish, which was a rare sight.

As we continued our journey, we encountered a number of other marine mammals, including dolphins and pilot whales. We were struck by the diversity of life in the ocean, and the importance of protecting it for future generations.

In February 1983, we finally located a large group of sperm whales, which we were able to observe for several hours. The whales were feeding on a large school of squid, which was a rare sight. We were impressed by the whales' skill in catching the squid, and the efficiency with which they processed their prey.

Our experience in the Indian Ocean has provided us with valuable insights into the behavior and ecology of sperm whales. We hope that our research will help to raise awareness of the importance of these magnificent creatures, and inspire others to protect them and their habitat.
A Blue Whale off Trincomalee
While machine learning and computer vision techniques are impressive, they still face significant challenges in accurately identifying whale species. For instance, the lack of large, well-annotated datasets has hindered the development of robust classifiers. Moreover, the dynamic and often unpredictable nature of marine environments complicates the task of reliably detecting and tracking whales.

Speaker, A. Brown

1981 International Congress on Marine Mammals

References


Letter from Hal Whithead

Sir,

I would like to reply to a letter by

Hal Whithead


Canadian Museum of Nature.

Sincerely,

Neil F. Brown

Trip Report

Hein Whelan

Journalism

In our earlier months in Sri Lanka, we found it to be a rare place we have found in Asia. There are many papers about wildlife, but this kind in the newspaper was unique.

Upon arriving in Sri Lanka, we set out

To acquire on-site knowledge by contacting with local authorities. We were given the wildlife of the marine, and we talked with a few officials. The National Marine Protection Society in the National Aquatic Resources is in the forefront of protecting the marine environment.

The relationship between the British guards and the wildlife is not clear. For example, we saw many birds and other wildlife in the reserve. These birds are not endangered. However, some birds are endangered, and we were not able to see them.

The reason for this is that the reserve is a protected area, and the British guards are responsible for protecting the wildlife. However, the British guards are not well trained in protecting wildlife.

We also visited the Devaraya University and the National Aquatic Resources Research Center, where we were given a tour of the reserve and a chance to see some of the marine wildlife.

Overall, the experience was very informative, and we hope to return soon to continue our research on the marine environment.