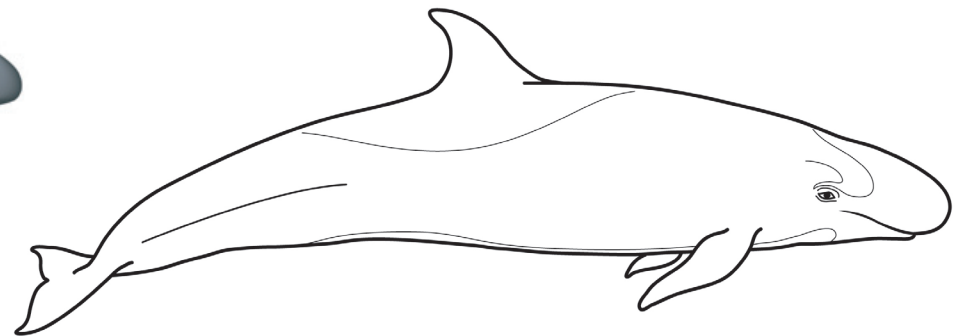
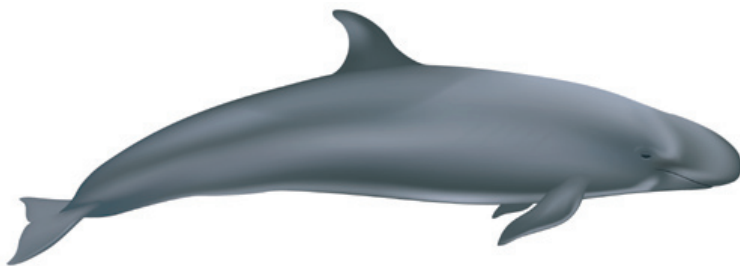
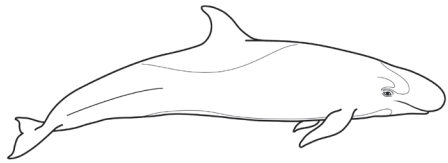
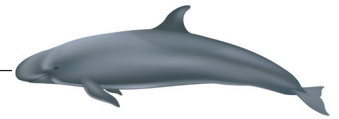
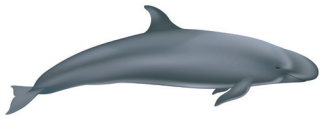




COLOR A GROUP OF FALSE KILLER WHALES

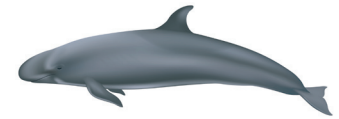
FOLLOW THE THE EXAMPLE AND MAKE SURE TO ADD IN THEIR HABITAT!





FALSE KILLER WHALE FACTS

INCREASE YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THESE AMAZING ANIMALS!



Status:

Proposed Endangered Species - Hawai'i insular (resident) population
Marine Mammal Protection Act - like all marine mammals, they are protected under the MMPA.

Species Description:

False killer whales are large members of the dolphin family. Females reach lengths of 15-16 feet (4.5-4.8 m), while males typically reach 17-18 feet (5.2-5.5 m). In adulthood, false killer whales can weigh approximately 1500 pounds (700 kg).

They have a small conical head without a beak. Their dorsal fin is tall and their flippers (pectoral fins) have a distinctive hump or bulge in the middle of the front edge. False killer whales have dark coloration except for some lighter patches near the throat and middle chest. Their body shape is more slender than other large delphinids.

False killer whales breed year-round. Gestation periods range from 14 to 16 months and lactation occurs for one and a half to two years. False killer whales have low reproduction rates with calving intervals of approximately seven years, and females stop reproducing in their early 40s. Females mature around 10-12 years of age while males mature in their late teens. Maximum longevity is at least 63 years.

These whales are gregarious and form strong social bonds. They are usually found in groups of ten to twenty that belong to much larger groups of up to 40 individuals in Hawai'i and 100 individuals elsewhere. They are known to "strand" in large groups as well. False killers are also found with other cetaceans, most notably rough-toothed dolphins and bottlenose dolphins. To increase success of finding prey, these whales travel in a broad band that can be up to several miles wide.

False killer whales regularly share food and cooperatively hunt. In Hawai'i they feed during the day on large fish. They have been known to attack smaller dolphins that are involved in the tuna purse-seine fishery in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean.

Habitat

They prefer tropical and sub-tropical waters that are deeper than 3,300 feet (1000 m) and typically come close to shore only around oceanic islands like in Hawai'i.

Distribution

False killer whales occur in the U.S. in Hawai'i, rarely along the West Coast, and from the Atlantic coastal states south. The species can be found in all tropical and sub-tropical oceans worldwide.

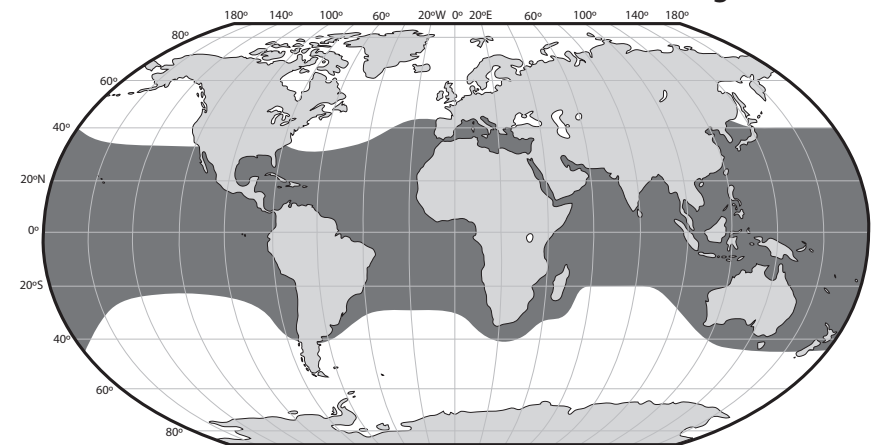
Population Trends

Currently, the Hawai'i pelagic stock is estimated at 484 individuals, the Hawai'i insular stock at 150 individuals, and the Northern Gulf of Mexico stock at 1040 whales. The Hawai'i insular stock has been declining over the last 20 years, but there is not enough data to estimate population trends for other stocks.

Threats

False killer whales are taken as by-catch or interact with a number of fisheries, such as the Hawaii Longline fishery. They are also hunted and killed opportunistically in Indonesia, Japan, and the West Indies. Because they feed high on the food web they have high levels of toxins and also compete directly with humans for food.

False Killer Whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*) range



Did you know?

False killer whales were first known from fossils and were not discovered alive until 15 years later. Their scientific name (*Pseudorca crassidens*) came from similarity in the appearance of their skull to killer whales, not from any similarity in external appearance.

They have thicker teeth than killer whales - crassidens means thick tooth.

For more information on false killer whales go to www.cascadiaresearch.org/hawaii/falsekillerwhale.htm