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Anatomy of Whales 1



Page number starts from the 1st page. It is flush right. Font: Times New Roman 12 pt.

ANATOMY OF WHALES

by [Name]

Course

Professor's Name

Institution

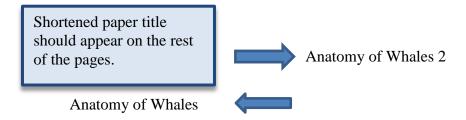
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Title page contains title of the paper, author's name, course, professor's name, institution, location, and date formatted in Times New Roman 12 pt font, centered, regular type and double-spaced.

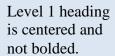


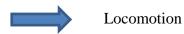
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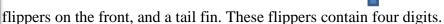
Whales range in size from the 2.6 metres (8.5 ft) and The title of the paper is centered and not bolded. We rall, they tend to dwarf other cetartiodactyls; the blue whale is the largest creature on earth. Several species have female-biased sexual dimorphism, with the females being larger than the males. One exception is with the sperm whale, which has males larger than the females.

All whales have a thick layer of blubber (Ford 1985, p.3). Contain author's surname, year of poles, the blubber can be as thick as 11 inches. This blubber can help with buo helpful for a 100-ton whale), protection to some extent as predators would have getting through a thick layer of fat, and energy for fasting when migrating to the equator; the primary usage for blubber is insulation from the harsh climate. It can constitute as much as 50% of a whale's body weight. Calves are born with only a thin layer of blubber, but some species compensate for this with thick lanugos.

Whales have a two-to-three-chambered-stomach that is similar in structure to terrestrial carnivores. Mysticetes contain a proventriculus as an extension of the oesophagus; this contains stones that grind up food. They also have fundic and pyloric chambers (Cook and Wisner 1963).







Although whales do not possess fully developed hind limbs, some, such as possess discrete rudimentary appendages, which may contain feet and digital swimmers in comparison to seals, who typically cruise at 5–15 kn (9–28 km surfamentary appendages, which may contain feet and digital author contain conjunction and between the surnames.

vertebrae, while increasing stability when swimming at high speeds, decreases flexibility; they can't turn their head. When swimming, whales rely on their tail fin propel them through the water. Flipper movement is continuous. Whales swim by moving their tail fin and lower body up and down, propelling themselves through vertical movement, while their flippers are mainly used for steering. Some species log out of the water, which may allow then to travel faster. Their skeletal anatomy allows them to be incredibly fast swimmers. Most species have a dorsal fin.

Whales have several adaptions for diving to great depths. In addition to their streamlined bodies, they can slow down their heart rate to conserve oxygen, blood is rerouted from tissue tolerant of water pressure to the heart and brain among other organs, and hemoglobin and myoglobin store oxygen in body tissue; they have twice the concentration of myoglobin than hemoglobin.

Senses

Whale Ear

The whale ear has specific adaptations to the marine environment. In humans, the middle ear works as an impedance equalizer between the outside air's low impedance and the cochlear A Level 2 heading should be flush with the left margin, italicized and

y to the inner ear. The whale ear is acoustically isolated from the skull by air-filled

sinus pockets, which allow for greater directional hearing underwater.

Eyesight

title case.

The whale eye is relatively small for its size, yet they do retain a good degree of eyesight.

As well as this, the eyes of a whale are placed on the sides of its head, so their vision consists of

two fields, rather than a binocular view like humans have. When belugas surface, their lens and cornea correct the nearsightedness that results from the refraction of light; they contain both rod and cone cells, meaning they can see in both dim and bright light, but they have far more rod cells than they do cone cells.

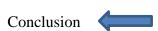


Visual pigments

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ale lack short wavelength sensitive visual pigments in their cone cells indicating a ed capacity for color vision than most mammals. Most whales have slightly flattened plarged pupils (which shrink as they surface to prevent damage), slightly flattened to a tapetum lucidum; these adaptations allow for large amounts of light to pass eye and, therefore, a very clear image of the surrounding area. In water, whales can 10.7 metres (35 ft) ahead of itself, but, of course, they have a smaller range above

water. They also have glands on the eyelids and outer corneal layer that act as protection for the cornea.



Conclusion restates the problem the paper addresses and can offer areas for further research.

Whales are a widely distributed and diverse group of fully aquatic marine mammals.

They comprise the extant families Cetotheriidae (whose only living member is the pygmy right whale), Balaenopteridae (the rorquals), Balaenidae (right whales), Eschrichtiidae (the gray whale), Monodontidae (belugas and narwhals), Physeteridae (the sperm whale), Kogiidae (the dwarf and pygmy sperm whale), and Ziphiidae (the beaked whales). There are 40 extant species of whales. The two suborders of whales, Mysticeti and Odontoceti, are thought to have split up around 34 million years ago. Whales belong to the clade Cetartiodactyla and their closest living relative is the hippo having diverged about 40 million years ago.

Vhales 5

References

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Cetacean Society), 19(3): 3-6.

References should be listed in alphabetical order and include the details required for each type of source. 0.5" hanging is required.