

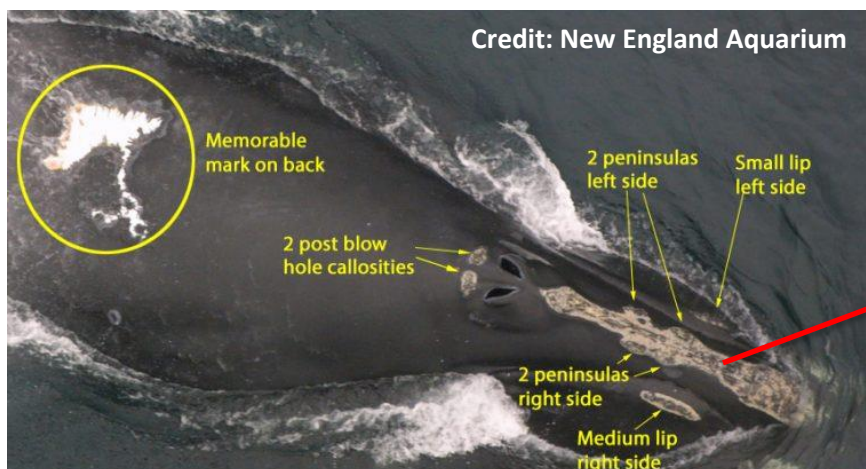
# Identifying Individual North Atlantic Right Whales

## Background

North Atlantic right whales can be individually identified by the unique **callosity patterns** on their head as well as scars and other distinguishing features.

What are callosities? **Callosities** are raised patches of tissue on a right whale's body. These patches are found in similar places to where humans have hair on their faces and appear white even though the actual callosities are dark in color. Light-colored marine crustaceans called cyamids, or "**whale lice**", attach to these callosities and give them a white appearance. The callosities of a right whale are completely unique; **no two whales have the same pattern**, just like no two humans have the same fingerprint! Callosities begin to develop soon after birth, but do not mature until the whale is 7 to 10 months old.

Here is an example of the unique patterns of a North Atlantic right whale:



© Michael Moore/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Each year new photos are taken by scientists studying North Atlantic right whales. Some are taken from boats while others are taken from airplanes or drones. The photos are then **matched to a catalog** maintained by the New England Aquarium. Each whale is given a catalog number and sometimes a name. By matching their photos, scientists can learn more about individual whales and gain a better understanding about the North Atlantic right whale population, including where they are traveling and what habitats might be important for them.

North Atlantic Right whale Consortium Education Committee.

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For more information or to view the actual North Atlantic Right Whale Catalog maintained by the New England Aquarium, visit [rwcatalog.neaq.org](http://rwcatalog.neaq.org)

You may also visit:

[The North Atlantic Right Whale Consortium website](#)

[The New England Aquarium: Anderson Cabot Center for Ocean Life](#)

## Activity Objective

Become a right whale scientist! Learn how scientists identify individual North Atlantic right whales and practice this process yourself.

## Materials

- Printed right whale images on the following pages
- Printed right whale matching book, folded in half
- Pencil or pen

## Activity

Lay the printed right whale images out on a table or hang them on a wall. Observe the features of each whale and what makes them unique.

Using the images and written clues, match each whale in the book to the correct whale images. Write the whale's name above their picture. Can you tell the differences among all 6 right whales based on their callosity patterns? You can use the answer sheet to check your work when you are done.

## Wrap Up

What are the key features you noticed on the whales?

What makes it easy or difficult to match the whales in the book to the images?

Would this be harder to do at sea or from a plane? Why?

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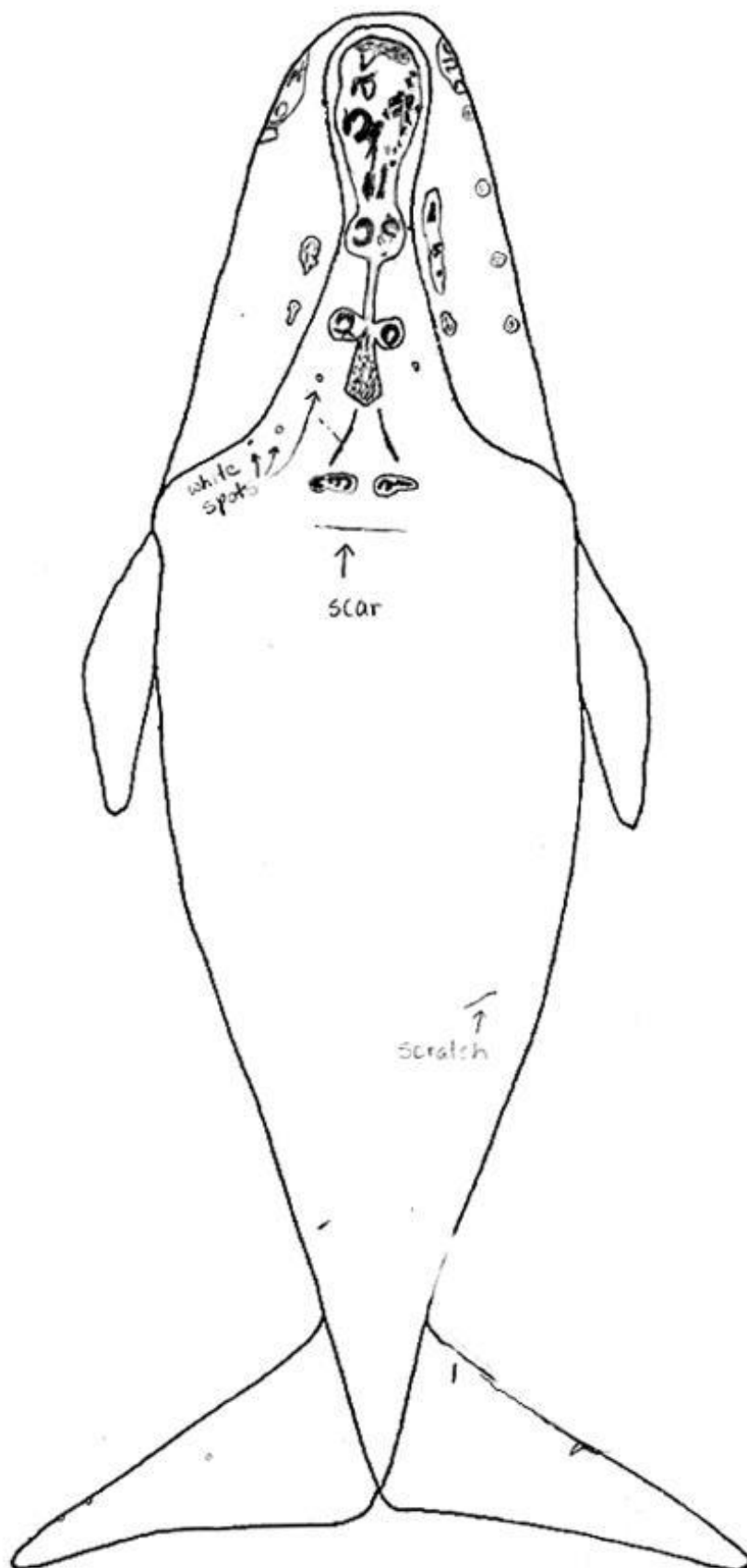
**NUMBER:** 1121

**NAME:** FIDDLE

**YEAR OF BIRTH:** UNKNOWN

**SEX:** MALE

**COMMENTS:** FIRST SEEN IN 1981,  
FIDDLE'S HORIZONTAL SCAR ON HIS  
HEAD MAKES HIM UNIQUE. HE WAS  
LAST SEEN IN 2019.



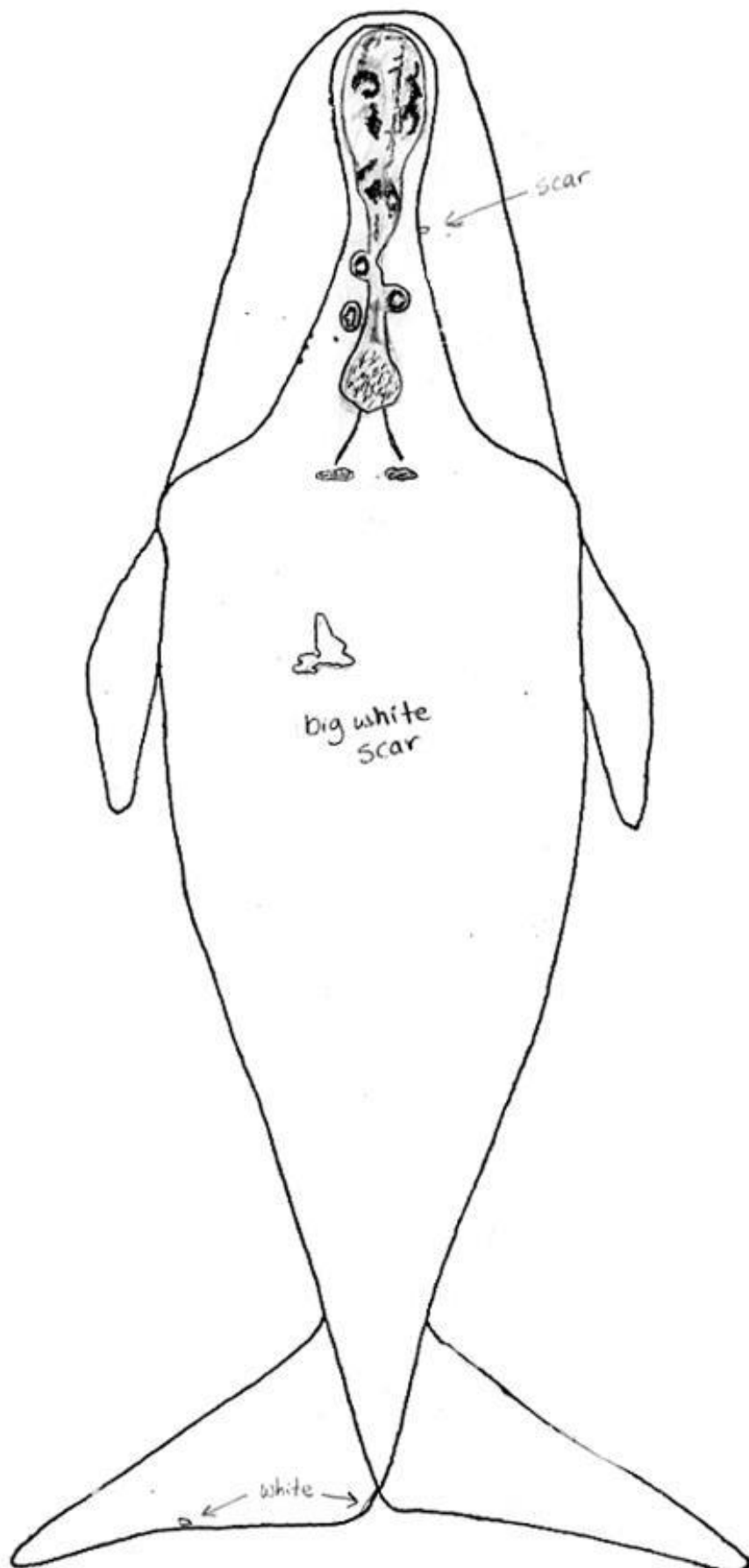
**NUMBER:** 1133

**NAME:** PORTER

**YEAR OF BIRTH:** UNKNOWN

**SEX:** MALE

**COMMENTS:** EASILY RECOGNIZED BY THE UNUSUAL SCAR ON HIS BACK. HE MADE ONE OF THE LONGEST DOCUMENTED JOURNEYS OF A RIGHT WHALE: OVER 7,000 MILES! HE WAS LAST SEEN IN 2011.



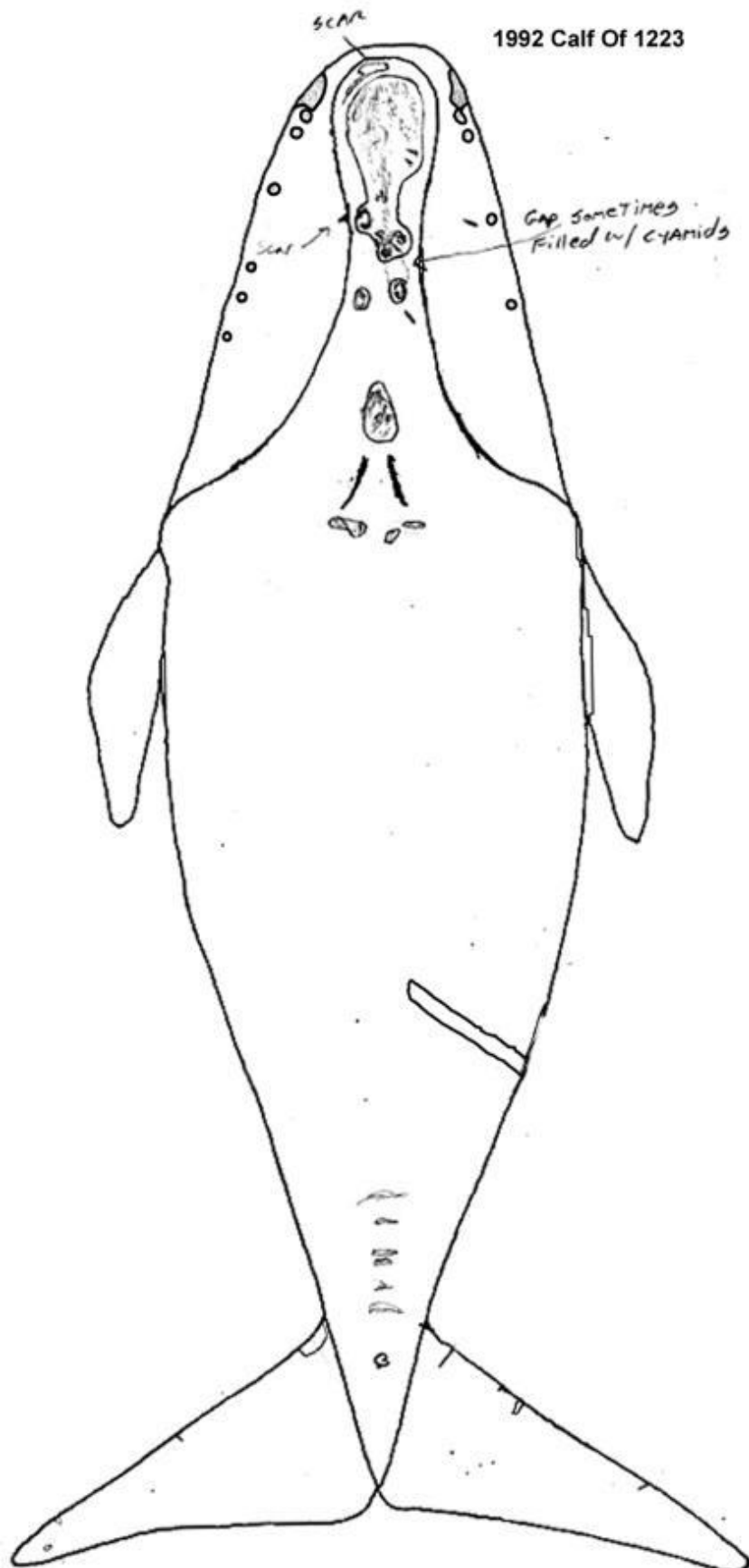
**NUMBER:** 2223

**NAME:** CALVIN

**YEAR OF BIRTH:** 1992

**SEX:** FEMALE

**COMMENTS:** ORPHANED AS A CALF AFTER HER MOTHER WAS STRUCK AND KILLED BY A SHIP. NO ONE THOUGHT THIS WHALE WOULD SURVIVE. CALVIN IS IDENTIFIED BY THE SCARS ON THE TOP OF HER HEAD, FLUKE AND BACK.



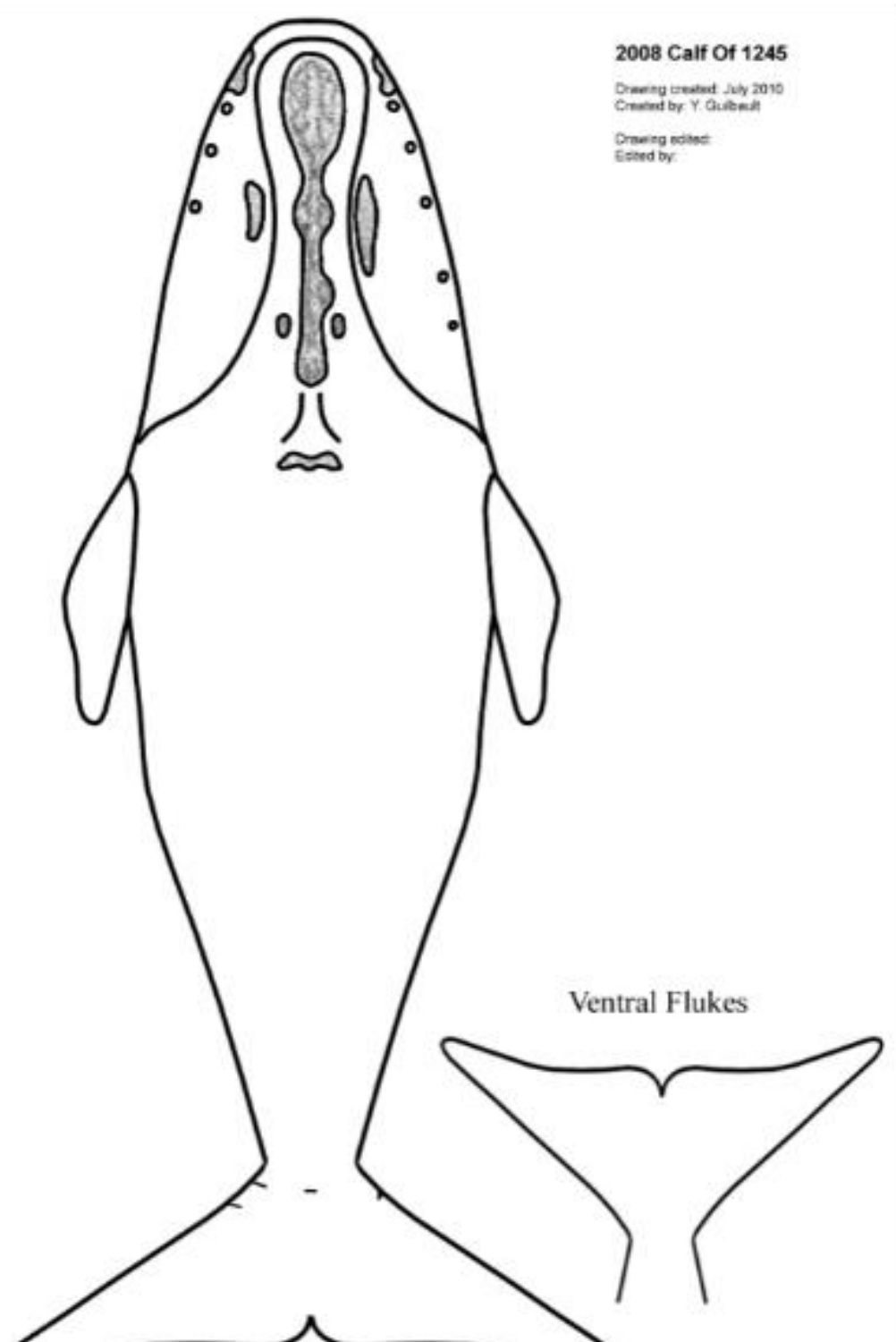
**NUMBER:** 3845

**NAME:** MOGUL

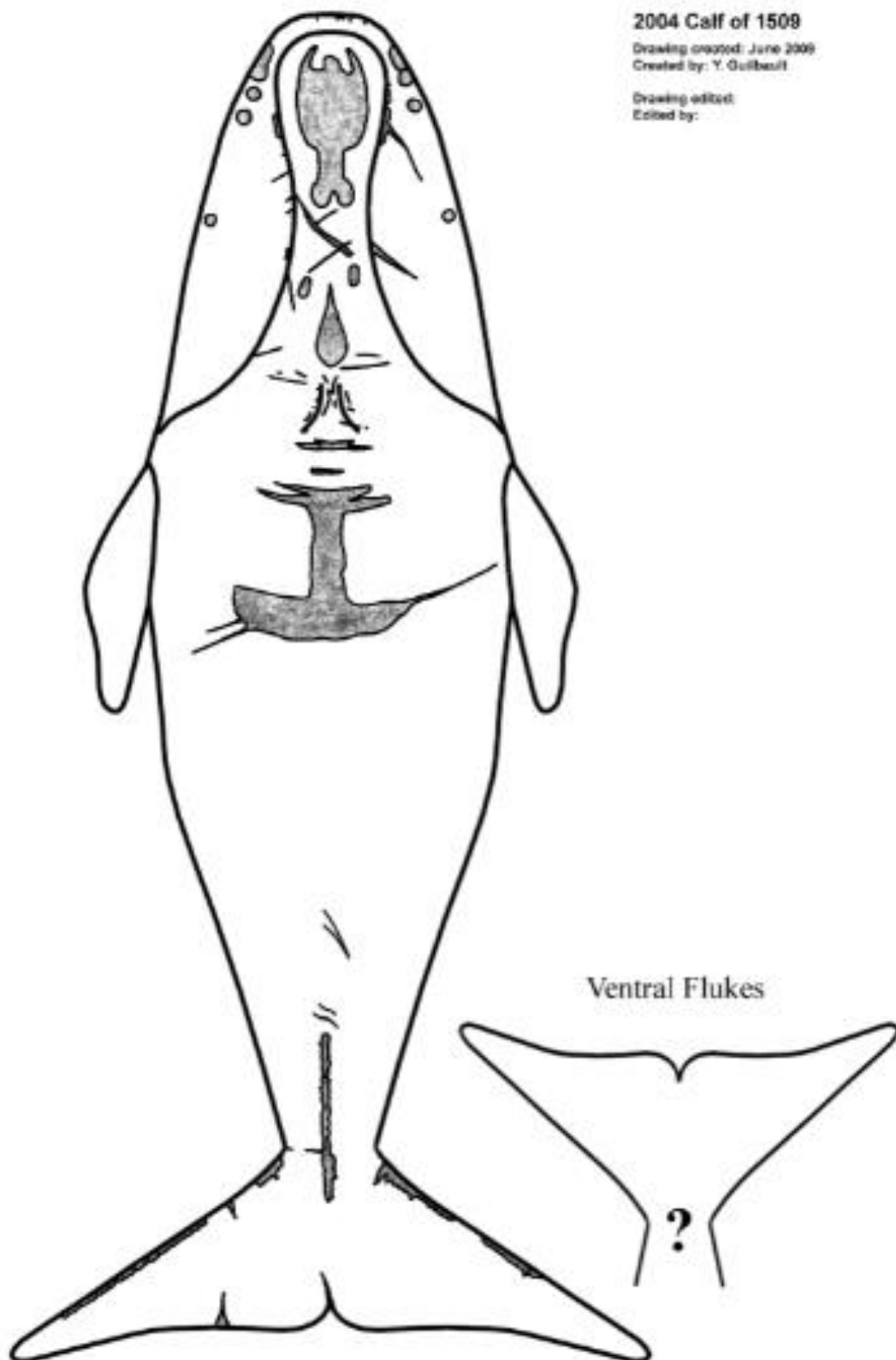
**YEAR OF BIRTH:** 2008

**SEX:** MALE

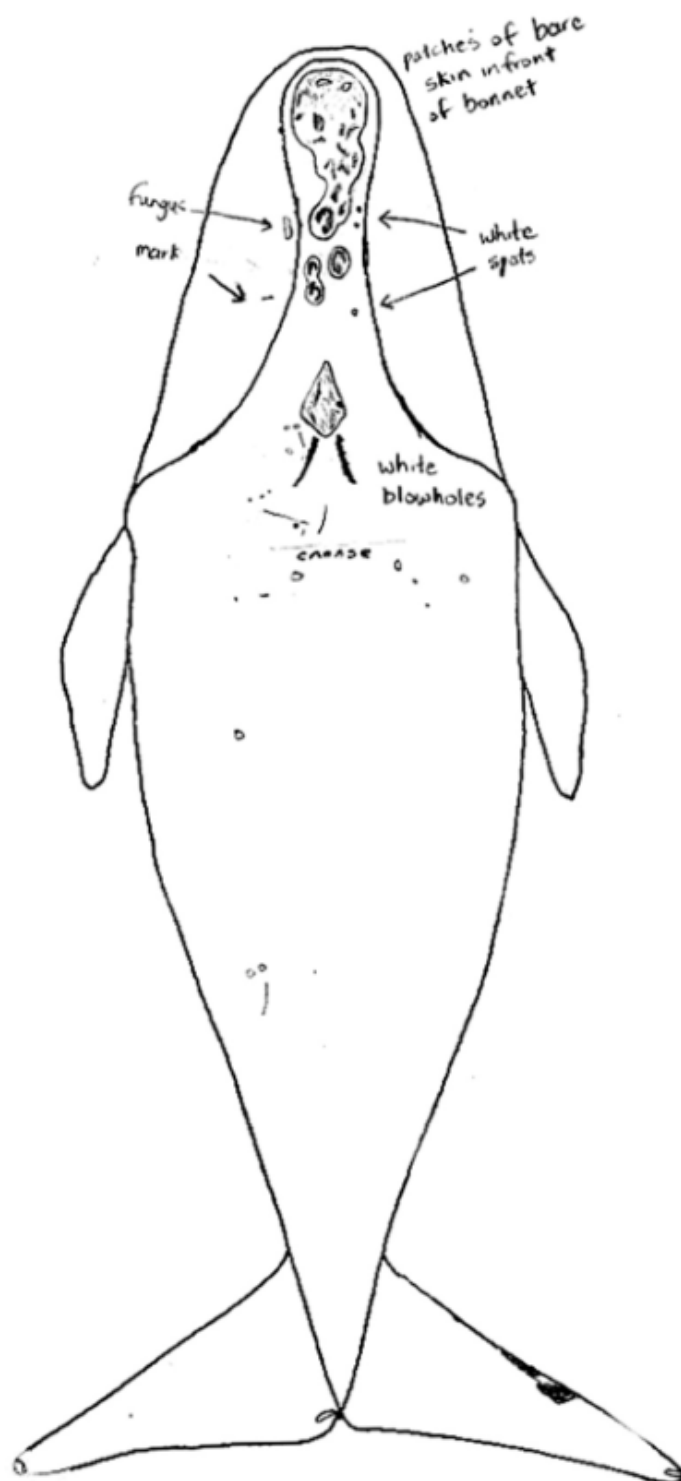
**COMMENTS:** SOME SCARRING ALONG  
BASE OF FLUKE. THIS WHALE IS NAMED  
FOR CALLOSITIES ON HIS HEAD WHICH  
LOOK LIKE MOGULS ON A SKI SLOPE.



**NUMBER:** 3530  
**NAME:** RUFFIAN  
**YEAR OF BIRTH:** 2004  
**SEX:** MALE  
**COMMENTS:** THIS WHALE IS EASILY IDENTIFIED BY THE LARGE WHITE ENTANGLEMENT SCAR ON HIS BACK AND SMALLER SCARS ON HIS HEAD AND FLUKES. RUFFIAN WAS LAST SPOTTED IN 2019.



**NUMBER:** 1102  
**NAME:** CHURCHILL  
**YEAR OF BIRTH:** UNKNOWN  
**SEX:** MALE  
**COMMENTS:** CHURCHILL HAS SEVERAL SCARS FROM ENTANGLEMENT IN FISHING GEAR INCLUDING ON HIS BACK, CHIN AND FLUKES. HIS FIRST RECORDED SIGHTING WAS IN 1980.





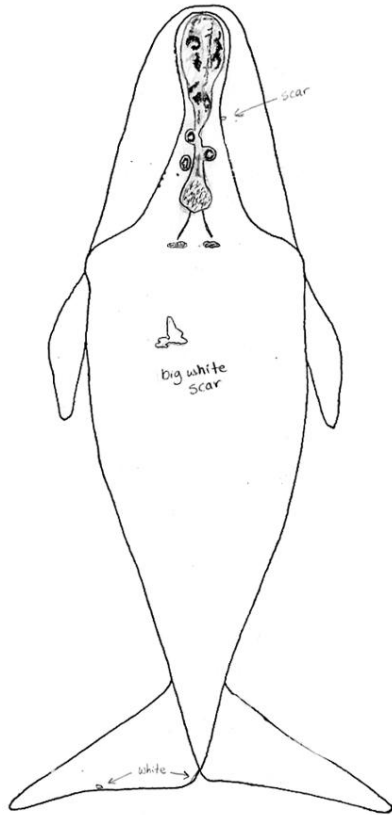
## Be A Whale Scientist



Can you be a whale scientist?

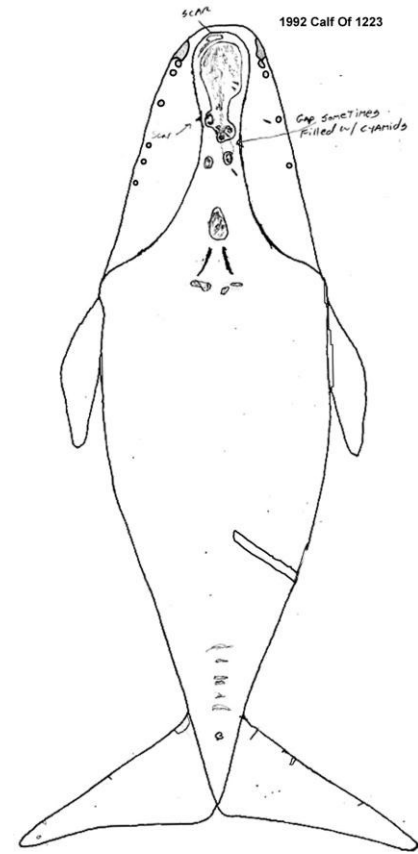
Match the whales in this book to the whale images and write the correct whale's name above their picture.

1. Whale's name: \_\_\_\_\_



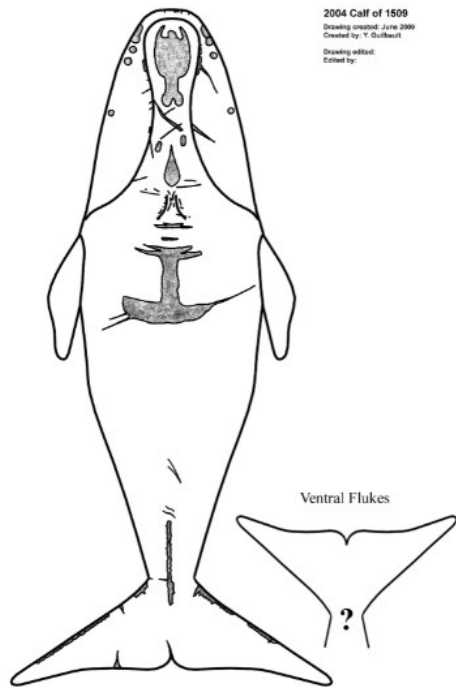
This whale seemed to enjoy traveling and exploring; He has been seen in northern Norway and North America! The white scar on his back makes his easy to identify. This whale was first sighted in 1981.

6. Whale's name: \_\_\_\_\_



Born in 1992 to Delilah. This whale has a distinct scar across her back as well as scar across her flukes. She has given birth to 4 calves. Her first calf, born in 2005, was named Hobbes after the comic strip Calvin and Hobbes. She gave birth to her 4th calf in February 2020.

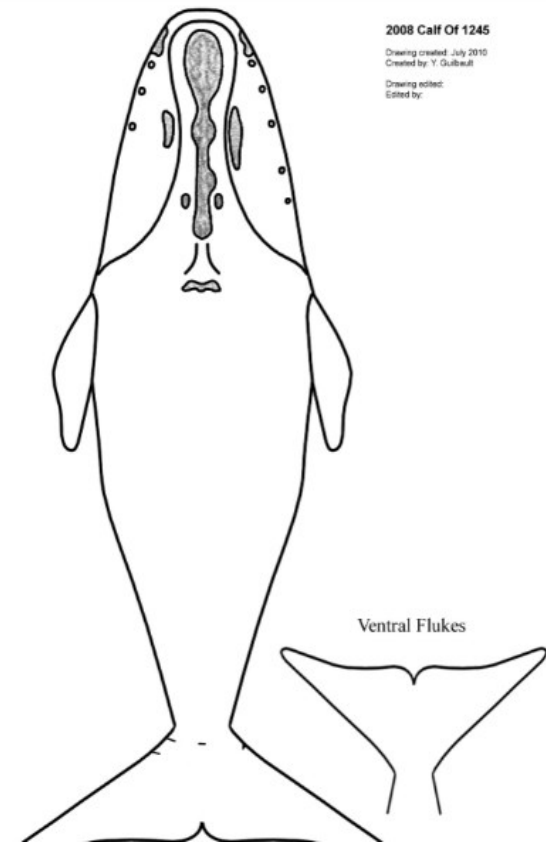
5. Whale's name: \_\_\_\_\_



This whale has survived multiple entanglements in fishing gear and has many scars because of it. You can watch a video of him being disentangled by scientists at:

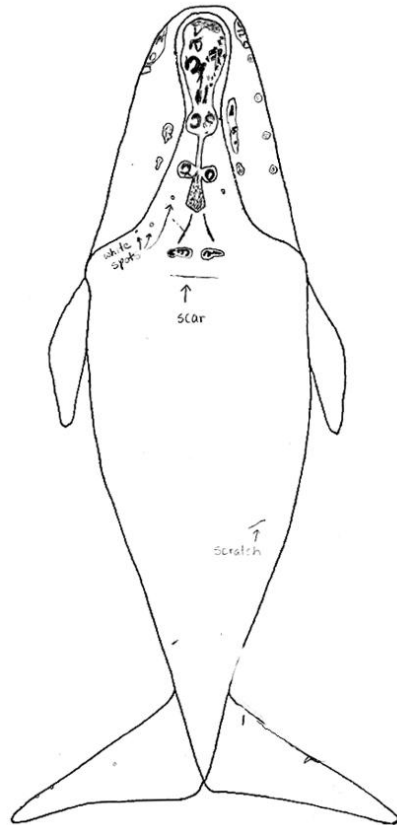
<https://bit.ly/GeorgiaWhaleRescue>

2. Whale's name: \_\_\_\_\_



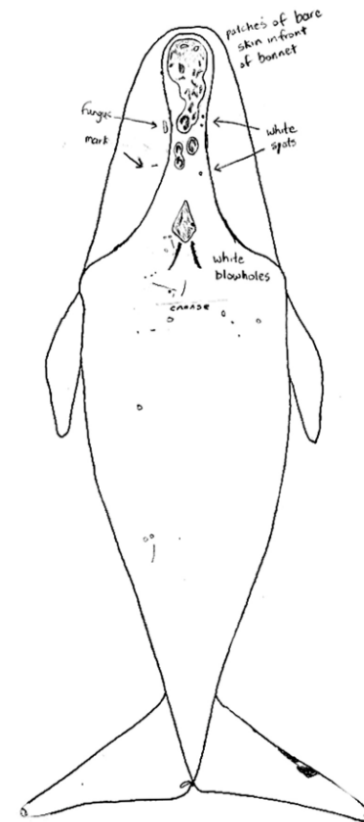
This whale made the news in 2019 when he was seen off the coast of France and Iceland having swam there from the East Coast of the United States. He is identified by the callosity pattern on his head, which looks like bumps you might go over on a ski slope.

3. Whale's name: \_\_\_\_\_



The name of this whale is another word for "violin". He has white spots and scars on his back and enjoys searching for food in the Bay of Fundy and Cape Cod Bay, but also likes the Gulf of Maine.

4. Whale's name: \_\_\_\_\_



This whale became famous all over the world after scientists made several attempts to free him from entanglement in fishing gear which left scars on his mouth, flukes and blowhole. Sadly, scientists were not able to completely free him from the fishing gear. He was last seen in 2001.