

DOLPHIN DESCRIPTION

Their **eyes** are located on each side of the head; they are very sensitive but they can't identify colours. They can move independently of one **another**, but they are not able to look directly up or down.

Dolphins do not have external **ears**, but they have small openings behind the eyes, which lead to an ear canal.

The **melon** It is a spherical organ located in forehead which is used for echolocation.

The **beak** (mouth) is in the front area of the head, it has several **teeth** around 80-100.

The **dorsal fin** is on the top of the dolphin; they only have one dorsal fin that gives them stability when swimming, preventing them from spinning involuntarily in the water.

The **flippers** are in the lower part of their body. Dolphins have two pectoral flippers which are curved, useful for directing and controlling movements and speed when swimming.

The dolphin's **tail** is divided in two parts called **flukes**. Flukes haven't got bone, cartilage, or muscle. Dolphins move the flukes up and down to go through water.

They've got a **blowhole** located at the top of the head that serves to breathe and to make sounds.

Like all mammals, dolphins have lungs and breathe air. Unlike humans that do it instinctively, dolphins breathe conscientiously.

The skin of dolphins feels soft to the touch. It is extremely sensitive due to many nerve endings it has on the exterior. It damages very easy with any contact of a rough surface and even human fingernails. The colouring of dolphins is mainly greyish blue, brownish or black and white.

Label the parts of a dolphin

