

Section 4

Good afternoon everyone. Well, with some of you about to (1).....
..... it's timely that in this afternoon's session i'll be sharing some
ideas about the reasons why (2) sometimes
swim ashore from the sea right onto the beach and, most often, die in what are known
as 'mass strandings'.

Unfortunately, this (3)in some of the locations
that you'll be travelling to, where sometimes the tide goes out suddenly, confusing the
animals. However, there are many other theories about the causes of mass strandings.

The first is that the behaviour is linked to parasites. It's often found that stranded animals
were (4) of parasites. For instance, a type of
worm is commonly found in the ears of dead whales. Since marine animals rely heavily
on their hearing to navigate, this type of infestation has the (5)
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Another theory is related to toxins, or poisons. These have also been found to contribute
to the death of many marine animals. Many toxins, as i'm sure you're aware, originate
from plants, or animals. The (6)in its normal
feeding behaviour but whether these poisons directly or indirectly lead to stranding and
death, seems to depend upon the toxin involved.

In 1988, for example, (7) after stranding
along the beaches of Cape Cod were found to have been poisoned after eating tuna that
contained saxitoxin, the same toxin that can be fatal in humans.

Alternatively, it has also been suggested that some animals strand accidentally by
following their (8) of the chase. In 1995 David
Thurston monitored pilot whales that beached after following squid ashore. However,
this idea does not seem to hold true for the majority of mass strandings because
examination of (9)..... reveal that most had not
been feeding as they stranded.

There are also some new theories which link strandings to humans. A growing concern
is that loud noises in the ocean cause strandings. Noises such as those

(10)..... are of particular concern and have been pinpointed as the cause of some strandings of late.

One of these, a mass stranding of whales in 2000 in the Bahamas coincided closely with experiments using a (11) There were several factors that made this stranding stand out as different from previous strandings. This led researchers to look for a new cause. For one, all the stranded animals were healthy. In addition, the animals were spread out along (12) whereas it's more common for the animals to be found in a group when mass strandings occur.

A final theory is related to group behaviour, and suggests that sea mammals cannot distinguish between (13) and will follow sick leaders, even to an inevitable death. This is a particularly interesting theory since the whales that are thought to be most social - the toothed whales - are the group that strand the most frequently. Tapescripts

The theory is also supported by evidence from a (14) Examination of the dead animals revealed that apart from the leader, all the others had been healthy at the time of their death.

Without one consistent theory however it is very hard for us to do anything about this phenomenon except to assist animals where and when we can. Stranding networks have been established around the world to aid in rescuing animals and collecting samples from those that could not be helped. I recommend John Connor's Marine Mammals Ashore as (15) if you're interested in finding out more about these networks, or establishing one yourself.