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# Baleen Whales



North Atlantic

















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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the data collected. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data, highlighting the challenges faced during the process.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the results of the study. It presents a detailed analysis of the data, showing a clear trend in the variables being measured. The findings suggest that there is a significant correlation between the variables, which supports the hypothesis of the study. This section also includes a discussion of the limitations of the study and suggestions for future research.

3. The third part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of the study and the implications of the results. The conclusion states that the study has provided valuable insights into the relationship between the variables and has identified areas for further investigation. The summary highlights the main points of the document, including the methodology, results, and conclusions.

4. The final part of the document contains a list of references and a bibliography. It includes citations for all the sources used in the study, ensuring that the work is properly documented and can be easily accessed by other researchers. The references cover a wide range of topics related to the study, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of the field.

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# Baleen Whales



**Southern Hemisphere**



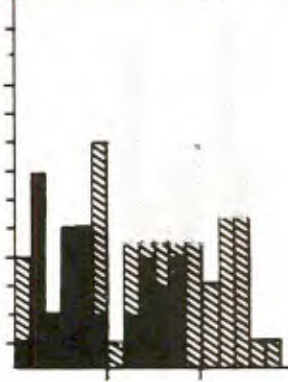
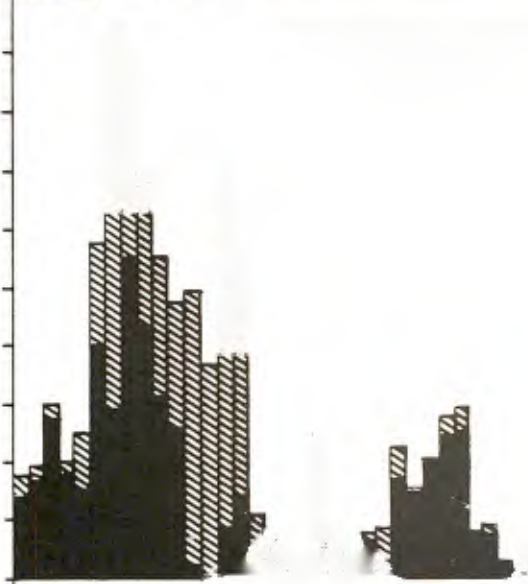






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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews, any discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and prevents potential issues from escalating.

Furthermore, it is advised to use standardized accounting practices. This includes following established guidelines for recording income, expenses, and assets. Consistency in these practices is crucial for generating reliable financial statements that can be used for decision-making and reporting.

The document also touches upon the importance of data security. All financial records should be stored in a secure and protected environment. This could involve using encrypted digital storage or physical safes for paper documents. Protecting this sensitive information is essential to prevent unauthorized access and potential fraud.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that thorough record-keeping is not just a legal requirement but also a best practice for any business. It provides a clear historical overview of the company's financial performance, which is invaluable for long-term planning and growth.







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The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column is the time taken for the reaction to occur, the second column is the volume of gas produced, and the third column is the temperature of the reaction mixture.

Time (min)	Volume of Gas (ml)	Temperature (°C)
0	0	25
1	10	25
2	20	25
3	30	25
4	40	25
5	50	25
6	60	25
7	70	25
8	80	25
9	90	25
10	100	25









# Small Cetaceans



















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Figure 1





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Figure 1. (a) and (b) are the



Figure 2. (a) and (b) are the



Figure 3. (a) and (b) are the



Figure 4. (a) and (b) are the







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The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the method used in the study. It describes how the data was collected and the various steps involved in the analysis process. The authors emphasize the importance of careful observation and the use of precise instruments to ensure the accuracy of the results.

In the second section, the authors present the specific findings of their research. They describe the patterns observed in the data and provide a detailed explanation of what these patterns might represent. The text is dense and contains many technical terms, which are likely to be familiar to those in the field.

The final part of the document is a conclusion where the authors summarize their findings and discuss the implications of their work. They suggest that the results of their study could have significant applications in the field and encourage further research in this area.

The second part of the document is a detailed description of the experimental setup and the procedures used to collect the data. This section is very technical and provides a step-by-step account of the process. It includes information about the equipment used, the location of the study, and the specific methods employed to measure the variables of interest.

The authors also provide a thorough discussion of the potential sources of error and the steps taken to minimize them. This level of detail is characteristic of scientific writing and is intended to allow other researchers to replicate the study if necessary.

The text in this section is highly detailed and contains many references to specific parts of the data and the equipment used. It is a key component of the overall study and provides the necessary context for understanding the results presented in the other sections.





































# Other









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RESEARCH REPORT

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The photograph catalogue is hierarchically organised according to the size and location of individual marks along the fluke edge enabling flukeprints from the Ecuador catalogue to be easily compared visually to those in the existing Galápagos catalogue. Flukeprints from the two catalogues were also compared through the use of a computer matching routine. When a match was found, the new flukeprint was given the old whale number and the best photograph of this whale was put into both catalogues.

*Galápagos identifications*

Each flukeprint from a whale identified in the Galápagos area was matched by eye and through the use of the digitising program to the existing Galápagos catalogue. When a match was made, the new flukeprint was given the old whale's number and if the new photograph was of a higher quality, it was used to replace the existing catalogue print.

*Test of hypothesis*

Female and immature sperm whales in the Galápagos area have been shown to belong to stable units (Whitehead and Arnbohm, 1987; Whitehead and Waters, 1990; Whitehead *et al.*, 1992) and identifications were therefore considered to be non-independent of one another. In order to correct for this non-independence in statistical testing, a calculation of average group size of identified whales was made by dividing the number of all individuals resighted in 1991 by the number of groups resighted. Individuals were considered to belong to the same group if they were seen within 24 hours of each other in two separate years of study. The actual number of resights in each area was then

divided by this average group size to obtain a value for the number of 'independent' resightings in the two study areas. The term 'group' is used here to mean a collection of identified individuals whose movements could not be considered as independent of one another and does not relate to the actual size of social units. Using these corrected resighting data, a chi-square test was performed to test the hypothesis that the female and immature sperm whales in the Galápagos and Ecuador areas belong to the same population with complete mixing over a two-year period.

**Regional mark type analysis**

The computer catalogue stores the position and type of each mark along the trailing edge of the fluke (Whitehead, 1990). Fig. 2 shows a few examples of flukeprints of distinctive individuals and indicates examples of marks used to identify sperm whales. Additionally, the notch of the fluke is the meeting point of the left and right sides. Notch types are recognised as being either open, if the sides do not meet or overlap (Figs 2a,2c,2d), or closed, if they do (Fig. 2b). Any photographs of sufficiently poor quality to prevent this comparison were classified as having an indistinguishable notch type. A BASIC program was written which counts the number of each type of mark on each whale by reading data directly from the existing catalogues. This information was used to perform Pearson Chi-Square and Mann-Whitney U-Tests to determine if the distributions of the different mark types were different in the two regions. Whales seen in both areas were compared to the Ecuador and Galápagos whales to see if they could be categorised as being more like either group.

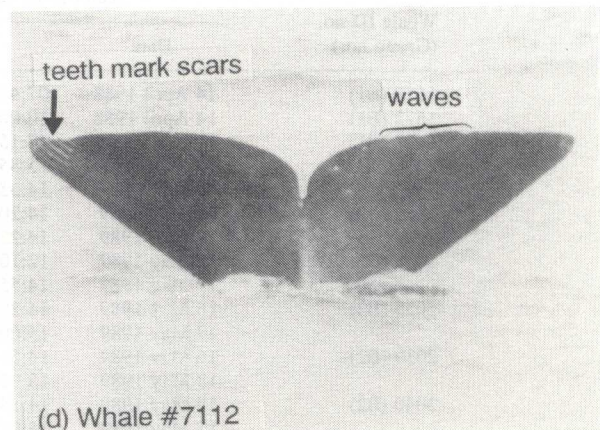
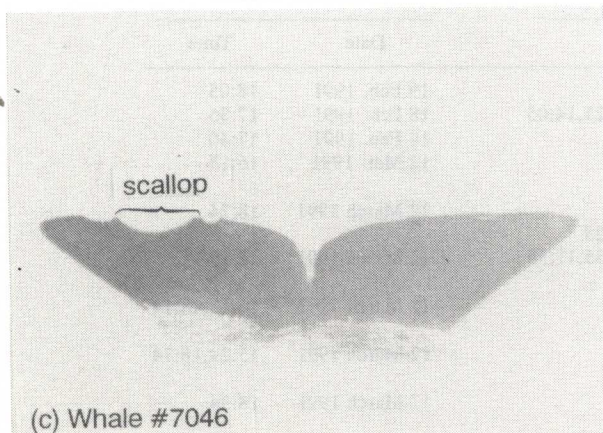
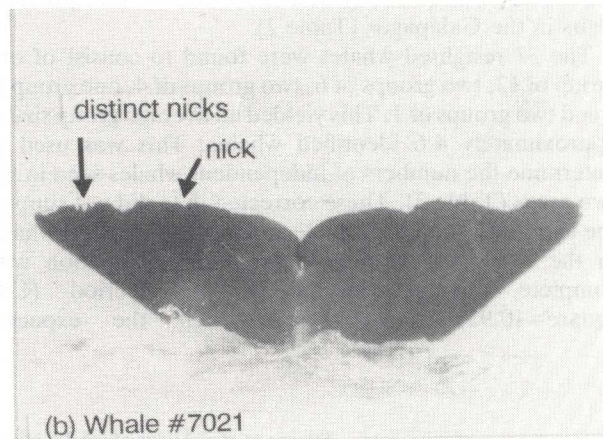
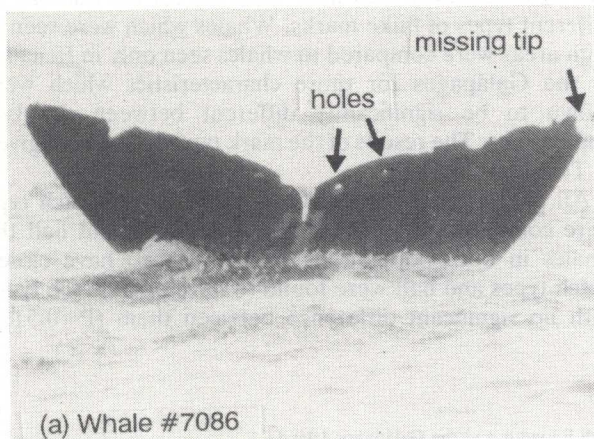


Fig. 2. Flukeprints of distinctive whales showing the different types of marks used to identify them.































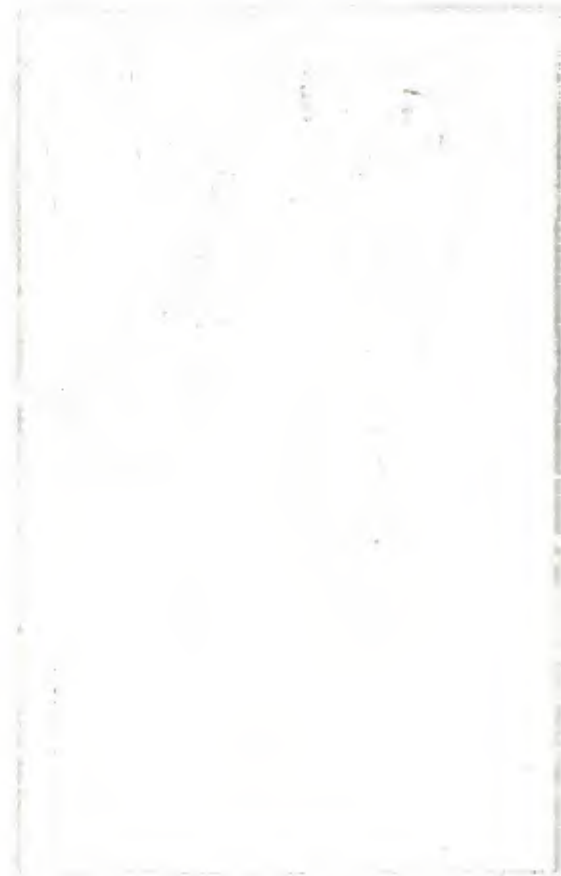




















































































## Résumé Section

This section includes Résumés of those papers presented to *the Scientific Committee but not published in this volume*. They are provided for information only and do not constitute publication; and as such should not be cited in papers without consultation with authors. Copies of the full papers are available at cost price from the IWC Secretariat.



*Common dolphin off the coast of Spain, September 1981.  
Photograph by G. Donovan.*













































