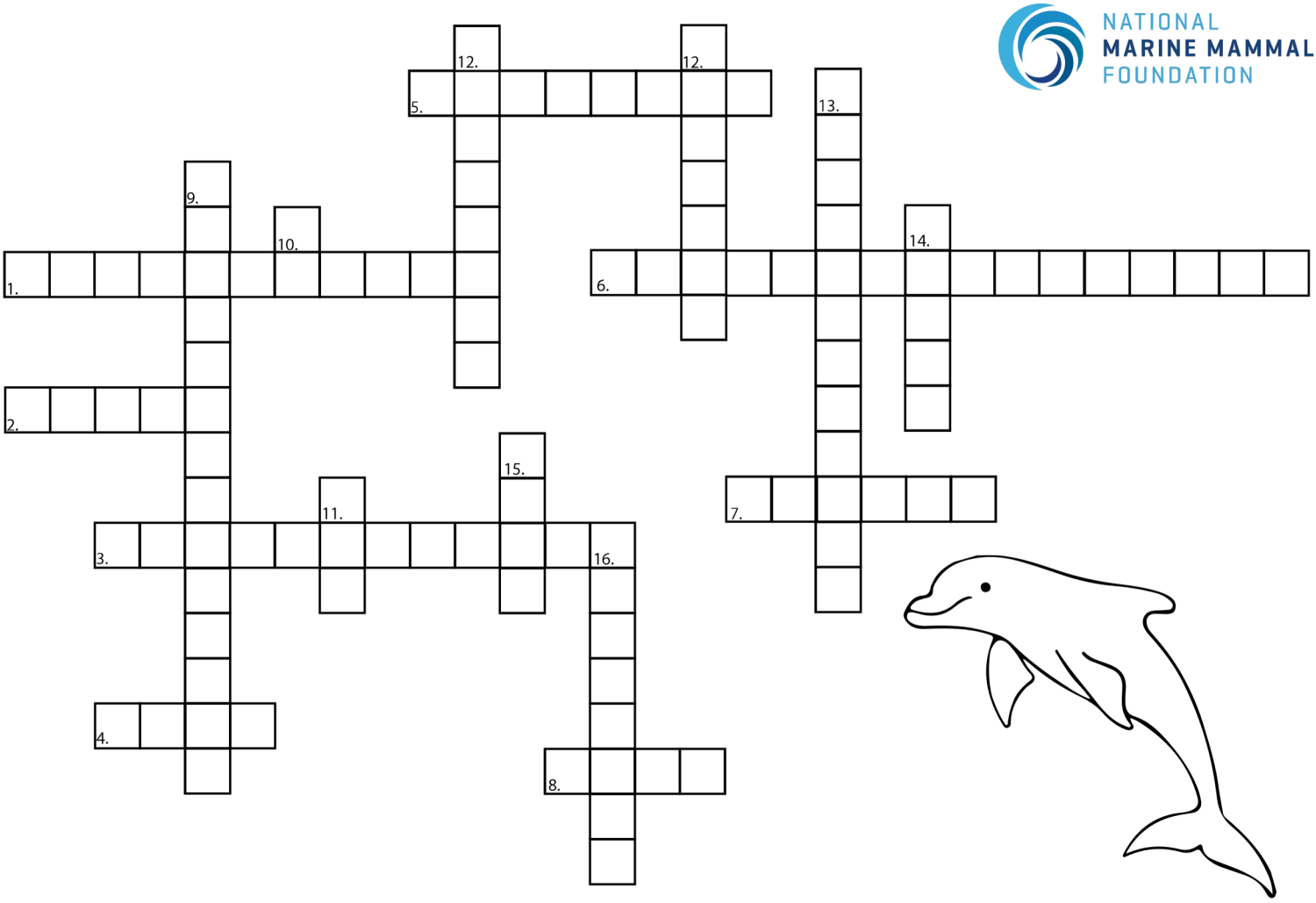
DOLPHIN DOCTOR

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

NATIONAL MARINE MAMMAL FOUNDATION



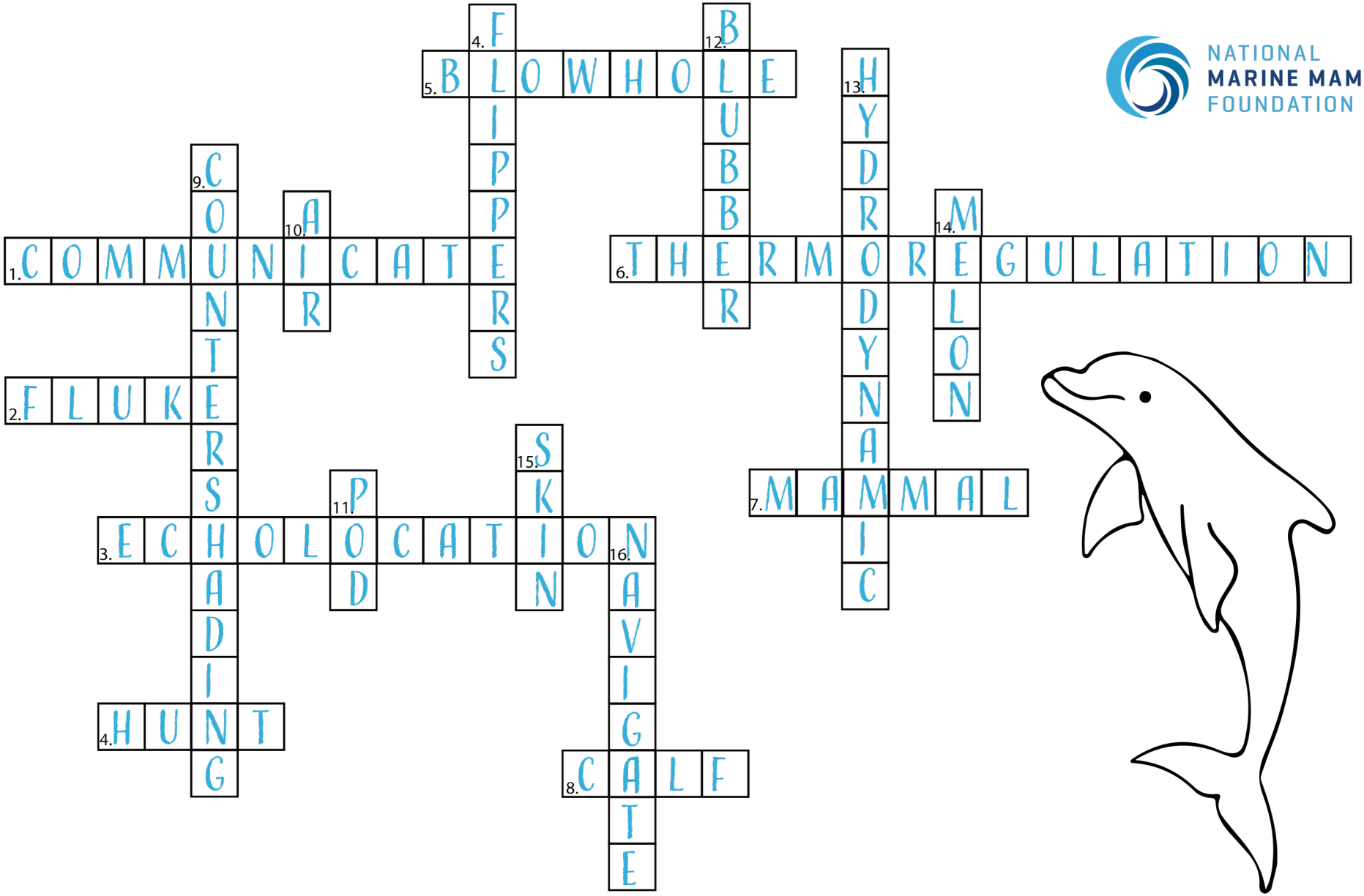
ACROSS

1. Dolphins use clicks and whistles to _____, or talk to one another!
2. A dolphin's tale is called a _____
3. Dolphins use sound and echoes to detect and locate objects. This is called _____, or bio sonar!
4. Dolphins use echolocation to _____ fish.
5. Dolphins breathe from their nose (or _____), located on top of their head.
6. Dolphins are warm blooded and use their ability called _____ to maintain their body temperature. Their dorsal fins and tail flukes release excess heat from the body!
7. Dolphins have hair, give birth to live young, and are warm blooded. This means dolphins are a type of _____ - just like you!
8. A baby dolphin is called a _____.

DOWN

9. Dolphins are a darker color on their backs to blend in with dark ocean depths, and a lighter color on their bellies to blend in with the bright surface. This form of camouflage is called _____.
10. Dolphins breathe _____ and can hold their breath for over 10 minutes! Dolphins also have more red blood cells, so they are able to carry more oxygen throughout their bodies!
11. A group of dolphins is called a _____.
12. Dolphins have a thick layer of fatty tissue called _____. This helps keep the dolphin warm and makes up 20% of their body weight!
13. The dolphin's torpedo-like shape makes it more _____, or able to move more efficiently in water.
14. The "bump" on a dolphin's head used to focus the animal's sounds in one direction during echolocation is called the _____.
15. Did you know: Dolphin _____ regenerates (or heals itself) 10-20 times faster than a humans' does!
16. Dolphins also use echolocation as they travel and find their way through, or _____ , their environment.

ANSWER KEY


1. COMMUNICATE
2. FLUKE
3. ECHOLOCATION
4. HUNTING
5. BLOWHOLE
6. THERMOREGULATION
7. MAMMAL
8. CALF
9. COUNTERSHADING
10. AIR
11. POD
12. BUBBLE
13. HYDRODYNAMIC
14. MELON
15. SKIN
16. NAVIGATE
FLIPPERS