Progress Monitoring Probe 9

Humpback Whales of Glacier Bay

a rich and beautiful environment.	sheets of ice, called glaciers. When the ice melted, it left behind	landscape. Two hundred years ago, this place was covered by	snow-capped mountains. Glassy waters mirror the scenic	National Park and Preserve. It is a land of green forests and	There is a park in southeast Alaska named Glacier Bay
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plants bloom in the warming water, and tiny marine animals feed on them. The tiny animals, in turn, are the favorite food of huge hours. The sun warms the water in Glacier Bay. Small, floating humpback whales. During the brief summer in Alaska, daylight lasts for many 102

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swallowed by the whale. out, the tiny marine animals are caught in the filters and forward, water rushes into its mouth. As the water rushes back Instead, they have filters called baleen. As a whale swims humpback whales. These whales can often be seen swimming or feeding close to the shore. Humpbacks do not have teeth. Glacier Bay has become famous as a summer home to 124 155 114 170 166 144 134

catch as many fish as they can hold. On average, a humpback rise up through the water. Holding their mouths open, the whales around a school of fish. Then the whales dive under the fish and bubble netting. A group of whales makes a circle of bubbles sometimes work together to catch fish, using a process called whale eats almost five thousand pounds of food each day. Humpback whales stay near the surface of the water. From Humpback whales also eat larger fish. In fact, humpbacks

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Humpback Whales of Glacier Bay (Continued)

these things, but they appear to be having fun.	tales noisily against it. No one knows for sure why whales do	breaching. Whales also swim on top of the water and slap their
301	292	280

357	Glacier Bay.
355	the humpback whales turn again toward their summer home at
345	the winter near Hawaii. Then, when the days begin to lengthen,
334	plentiful, so most of them leave for warmer waters. They spend
323	begin to cool. The food the whales depend on is no longer
311	In September, the days become shorter in Alaska. The waters 311

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time to time, they leap into the air. This action is called

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Humpback Whales of Glacier Bay

There is a park in southeast Alaska named Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. It is a land of green forests and snow-capped mountains. Glassy waters mirror the scenic landscape. Two hundred years ago, this place was covered by sheets of ice, called glaciers. When the ice melted, it left behind a rich and beautiful environment.

During the brief summer in Alaska, daylight lasts for many hours. The sun warms the water in Glacier Bay. Small, floating plants bloom in the warming water, and tiny marine animals feed on them. The tiny animals, in turn, are the favorite food of huge humpback whales.

Glacier Bay has become famous as a summer home to humpback whales. These whales can often be seen swimming or feeding close to the shore. Humpbacks do not have teeth. Instead, they have filters called baleen. As a whale swims forward, water rushes into its mouth. As the water rushes back out, the tiny marine animals are caught in the filters and swallowed by the whale.

Humpback whales also eat larger fish. In fact, humpbacks sometimes work together to catch fish, using a process called bubble netting. A group of whales makes a circle of bubbles around a school of fish. Then the whales dive under the fish and rise up through the water. Holding their mouths open, the whales catch as many fish as they can hold. On average, a humpback whale eats almost five thousand pounds of food each day.

Humpback whales stay near the surface of the water. From time to time, they leap into the air. This action is called

breaching. Whales also swim on top of the water and slap their tales noisily against it. No one knows for sure why whales do these things, but they appear to be having fun.

In September, the days become shorter in Alaska. The waters begin to cool. The food the whales depend on is no longer plentiful, so most of them leave for warmer waters. They spend the winter near Hawaii. Then, when the days begin to lengthen, the humpback whales turn again toward their summer home at Glacier Bay.