**Baleen Whales & Larger Toothed Whales**

Whales and dolphins are in the order Cetacea in two living groups—Mysticeti (baleen whales, paired blowholes) and Odontoceti (toothed whales, one blowhole).

**Mysticetes**

Humpback Whale

Minke Whale

Bryde's Whale

Sei Whale

Blue Whale

LARGE ODONTOCETES

Cuvier's Beaked Whale

Baird's Beaked Whale

Gray Whale

**Small Toothed Whales, Dolphins & Porpoises**

Risso's Dolphin

Northern Right-whale Dolphin

Killer Whale

Harbor Porpoise

False Killer Whale

Dall's Porpoise

Short-finned Pilot Whale

Blainville's Beaked Whale

Pygmy Beaked Whale

Perrin's Beaked Whale

Hubbs's Beaked Whale

Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale

Short-beaked Common Dolphin

Long-beaked Common Dolphin

Striped Dolphin

Pantropical Spotted Dolphin

**Sea Otter**

Otters are members of the weasel family that have adapted to life almost entirely in the water. Sea otters are endangered and occasionally come ashore.

**Marine Mammals of California**

Multiple ocean environments come together along the California coast, providing a suitable habitat for a wide variety of marine life. This area sports one of the most diverse assemblages of marine mammals in the world. Some species are resident (harbor seal, minke whale, sea otter, and California sea lion), several are transient (gray whale and killer whale), while others use the area as a seasonal destination (humpback whale, elephant seal, and northern fur seal).

Ocean users play important roles in marine mammal conservation. You can make a meaningful contribution in protecting marine mammals by following the information provided in this guide.

**Pinnipeds—Seals & Sea Lions**

Pinnipeds divide their lives between foraging at sea and coming ashore to rest, mate, give birth, suckle their young, or molt. Pinnipeds are classified into two families. Otariids (sea lions and fur seals) have external ear flaps and can rotate their hind flippers under their pelvis to walk on all fours on land. Phocids (seals) have no external ear flaps and drag their hind limbs, moving like an inch worm on land.

**Otariid Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal

Northern Fur Seal

California Sea Lion

Northern Sea Lion (Steller Sea Lion)

**Phocid Pinnipeds**

Harbor Seal

Northern Elephant Seal
Ocean Users’ Guidelines

- Remain at least 100 yards/meters away from whales and where marine mammals come ashore.
- Remain at least 50 yards/meters away from pinnipeds at sea and other marine animals (dolphins, porpoises, sea otters, and sea turtles). If you see a stranded animal, call 24-hour toll-free hotline 877-SOS-WHALE (877-767-9425).
- Do not feed, touch, ride, or swim with marine mammals or sea turtles. Avoid approaching marine mammals or sea turtles when swimming or diving.
- Avoid following behind or directly approaching in front of the animal(s). Attempt to parallel an animal’s course, do not travel at speeds faster than the animal(s), and maintain a constant speed.
- Should dolphins or porpoises choose to ride the bow wave of your vessel, reduce speed gradually as necessary, and avoid sudden course changes.
- If approached by a marine mammal or sea turtle, put the engine in neutral and allow the animal to pass. Do not engage propellers until the animal(s) are observed at the surface and are clear of the vessel.
- Marine mammals and sea turtles should not be trapped between vessels or between vessels and the shore.
- Communicate with other vessel operators in the area to minimize disturbance to marine mammals. Wait your turn from a distance and then approach cautiously after other vessels have left.
- When marine wildlife is known to be in an area, post a look-out, reduce speed, and be cautious. Marine animals may surface unpredictably at any time or location.

Guidelines Specific to Sea Otters

- Sea otter mothers and pups need more resting time than many other animals in order to stay healthy. Please respect an otter’s needs and keep your distance. If you approach a sea otter on a kayak, surfboard, or boat, and the animal dives as a result of your approach, you have caused a disturbance.