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NECROPSY EXAMINATION

- 1. Report of a dead whale towed in if at sea. if practical
- 2. Arrangements made for beach necropsy and disposal
- 3. Lesions examined, documented, dissected and sampled for histopathology
- 4. Gross report prepared
- 5. Histopathology samples examined and reported
- 6. Case report assembled and finalized and submitted to NOAA

Eg #3107 Yearling First sighted entangled July 6 2002 Chronic Peduncle





Eg #3107 August 1 2002

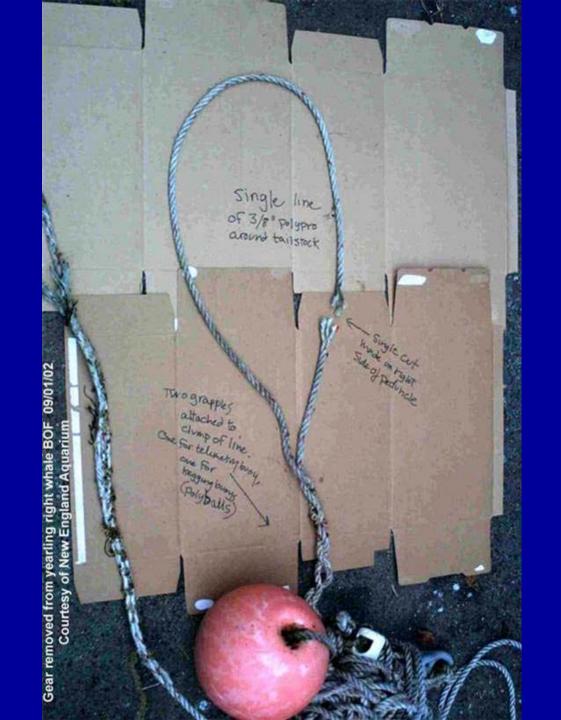




Eg #3107

Gear Removed Bay of Fundy

Sept 1 2001





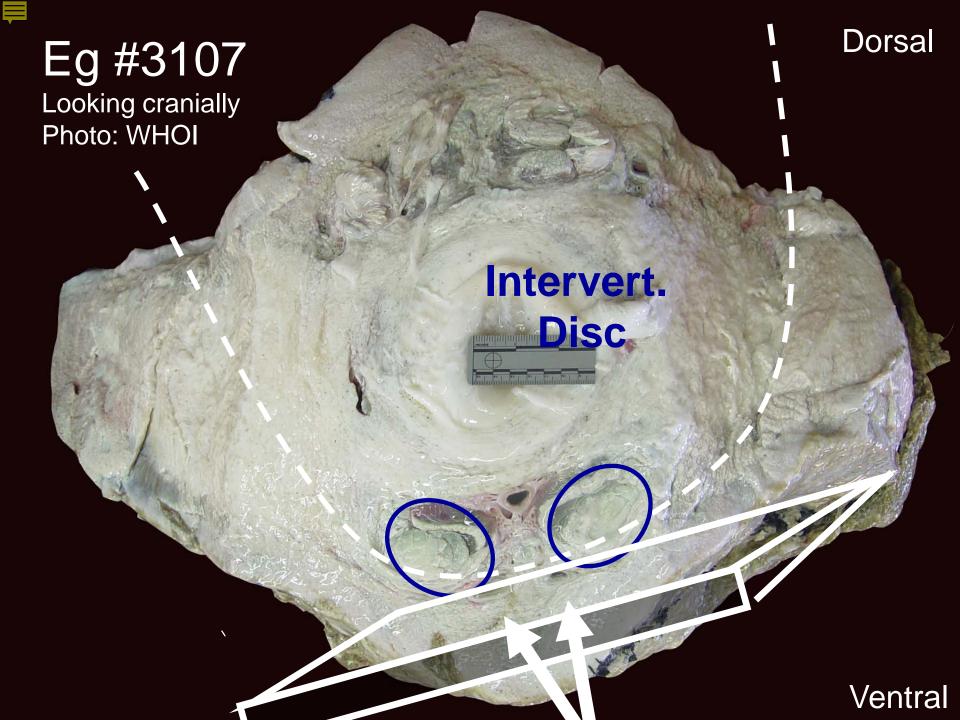
Eg #3107 Sept 30 2001 Photo NOAA

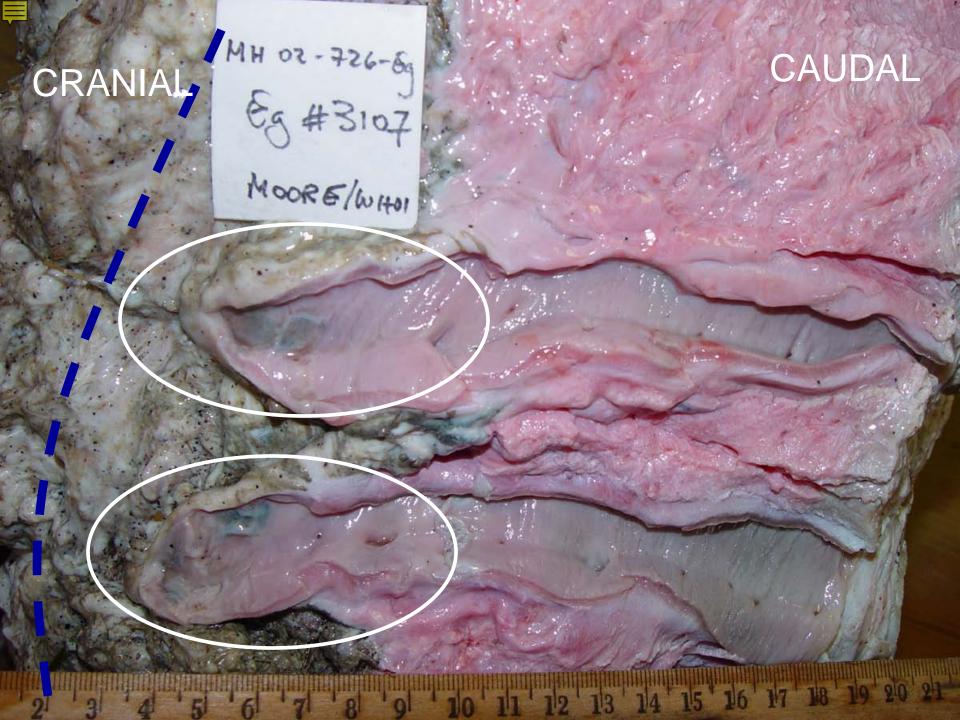


Eg #3107 Nantucket, Mass. Oct 12 2002 Dorsal peduncle



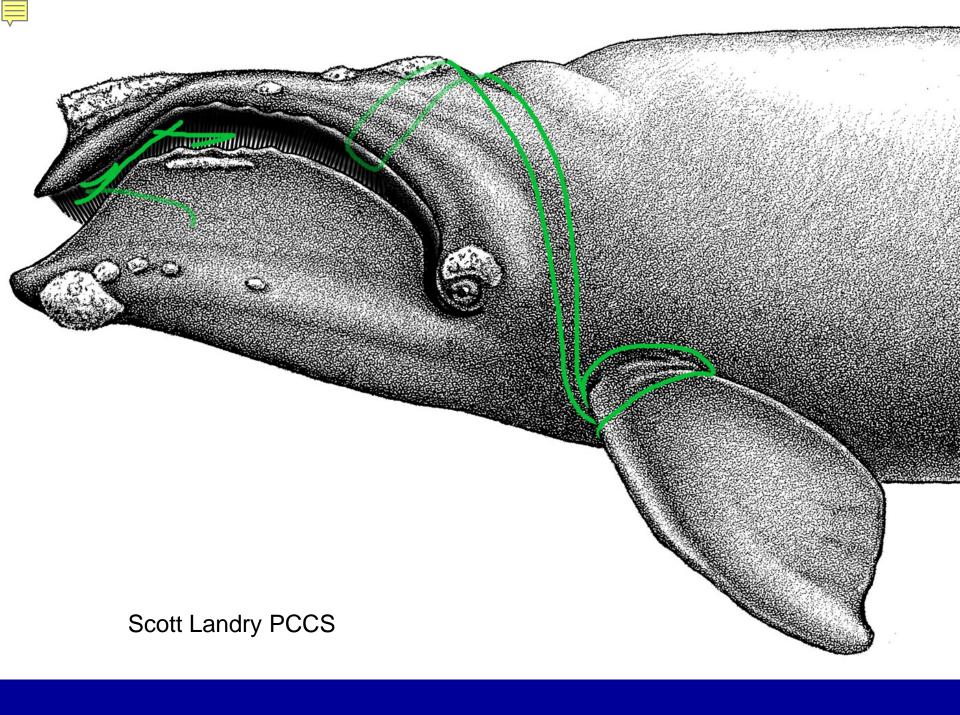










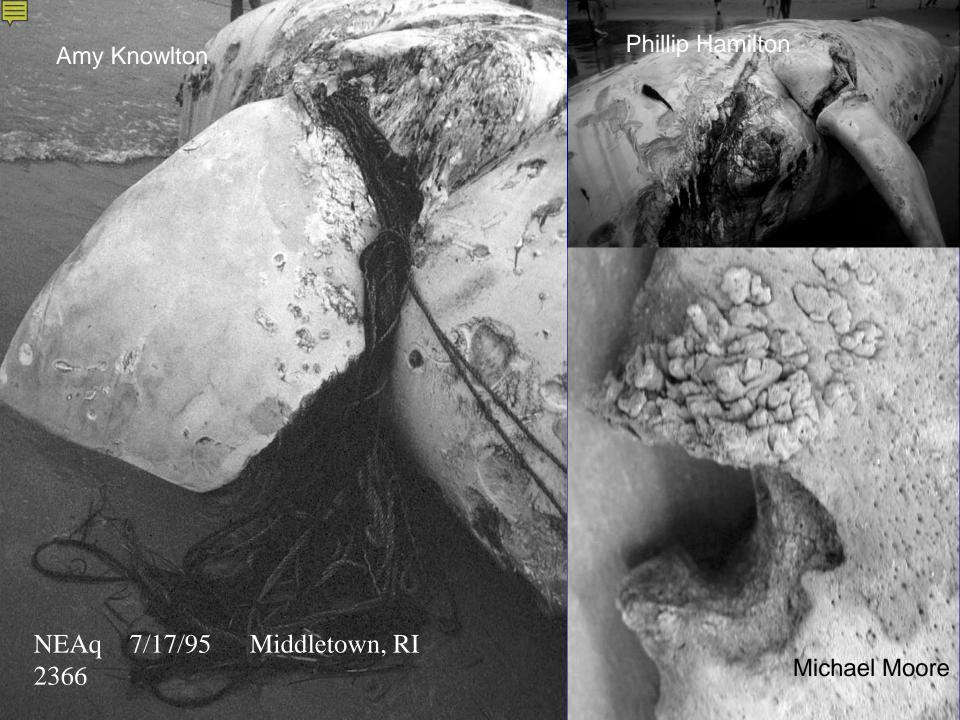




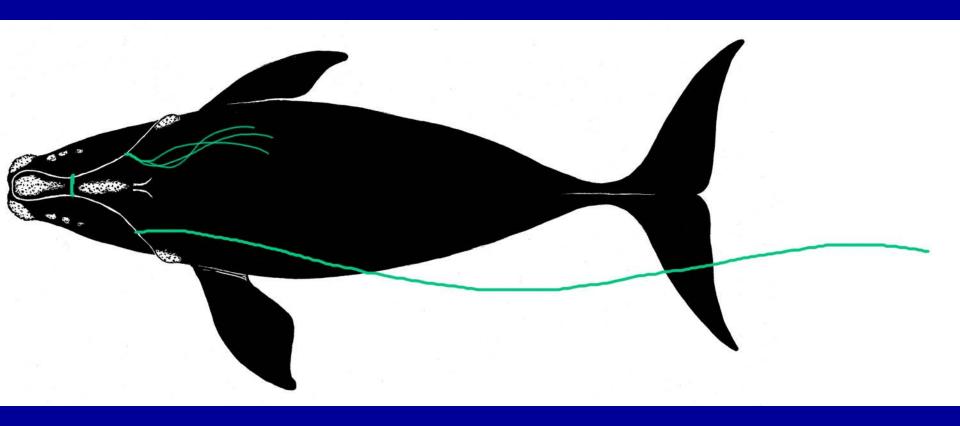






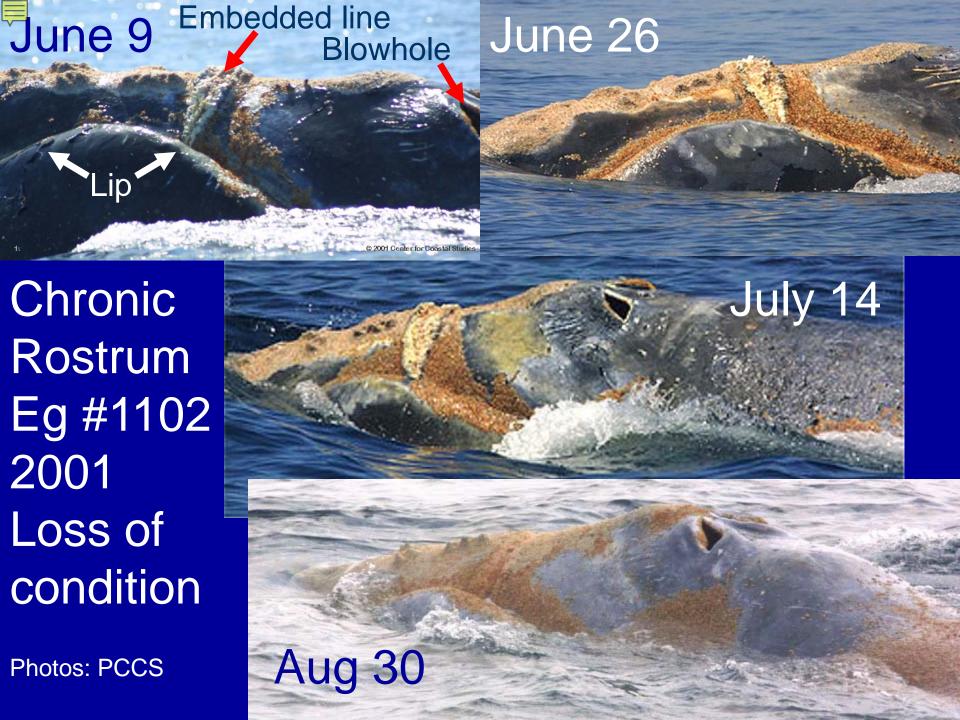


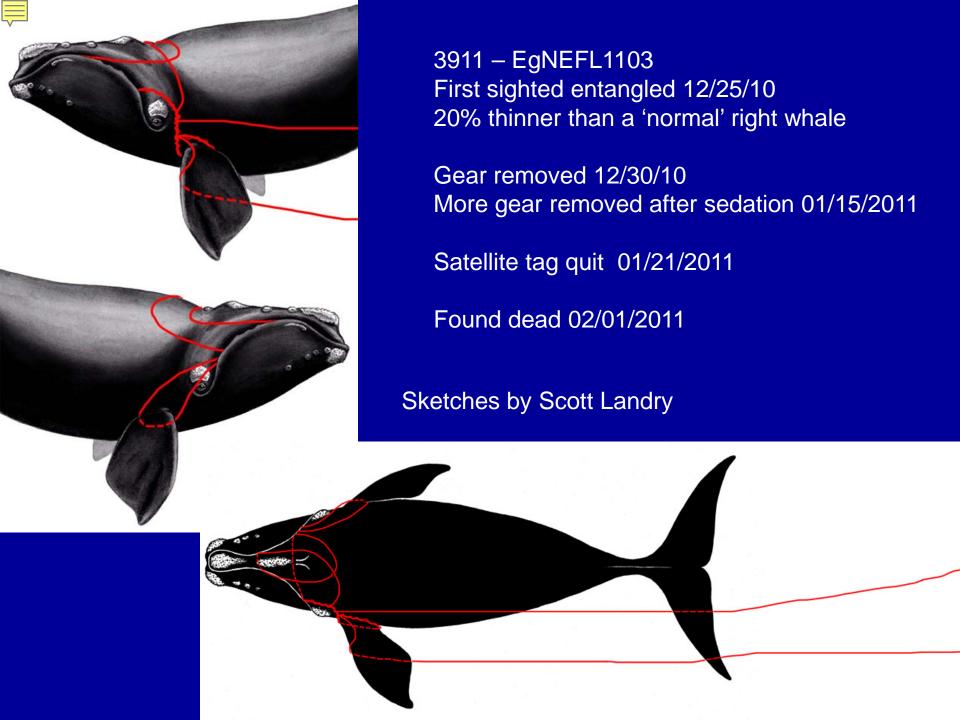




Eg#1102 - Chronic - rostrum but lethal

Drawing: Scott Landry







EgNEFL1103 02/02/2011 Images by FWC



Full extent of mouth involvement not apparent until lower jaws and tongue removed





Test rig for line impact modelling



Right Whale Calf Flipper 11.3-kg Load

7.6-cm draw

2.5-cm draw

Humpback Whale Fluke 31.8-kg Load





Conclusions

- Entanglements involve head, flippers, body and tail
- Line can incise down to bone if mobile over flesh
- Bone can grow around line
- Bone and soft tissue attempt to wall off the line
- Bone development impacts
- Mean duration if lethal ~ 5.5 months