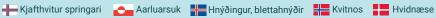
White-beaked dolphin Lagenorhynchus albirostris















White-beaked dolphins live in the cold temperate and subarctic waters of the fin, and mix of black, white, and grey North Atlantic Ocean. They are fast, waves made by boats. These dolphins usually travel in groups of 5-30, but superpods of over 1,000 have been seen!

With their sturdy build, curved dorsal markings, they are easy to spot but energetic swimmers and often ride the they can be confused with the Atlantic white-sided dolphin. White-beaked dolphins are typically found further north than most other dolphins and are the most common species in many northern waters.

Adult length 2.8 metres Adult weight 300 kg Maximum age 39 years Eats a wide variety of fish, may also take crustaceans and squid Group size generally fewer than 10, but sometimes several hundreds

Predators killer whales, polar bear IUCN status least concern (2023) NA abundance >300,000 **Hunted in** 167* dolphins/year mean 2019-2023

Main threats:











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Even though white-beaked dolphins are built for cold water, sea ice can be very dangerous for them. Sometimes, shifting pack ice traps dolphins, making it hard or even impossible for them to reach the surface to breathe. Sadly, this can lead to drowning or being crushed by the ice. In Svalbard, one group of trapped dolphins was even eaten by polar bears [1]. Around Newfoundland, 29 of these ice entrapments were recorded between 1979 and 1991, with up to 350 dolphins killed during that time [2].



White-beaked dolphins are often seen riding the waves created by boats. While this 'bow-riding' behaviour can help save energy [3,4], dolphins are often seen going back to where they started from [5], suggesting it is more about play than travel. White-beaked dolphins have even been seen harassing larger whales, such as fin whales, to swim faster and create a wave they can



Research: Do all white-beaked dolphins actually have white beaks?