

BEHIND THE WHALE



Volunteers
Faculty from Art, Biology, Communications, English, Family & Consumer Science, Philosophy, and Theology volunteered. The SPU faculty life office provided a grant, and eight additional donors for the project include Western Prince Whale Watching, Five Corners Hardware Company, Erin & Sam Morrison, Justin & Jennifer Harold, David & Joyce Bartholomae, and Bobbie & John Clyde.



Peter Moe
Peter Moe is an English Professor at Seattle Pacific University. With a strong interest and love for whales, Moe was able to get the Longbranch whale for SPU.



Rus Higley
Rus Higley is the director of Highline's College's Marine Science & Tech Center. Higley and Moe worked closely to retrieve and assemble the Longbranch Whale seen in SPU's Eaton Hall today.

DID YOU KNOW?

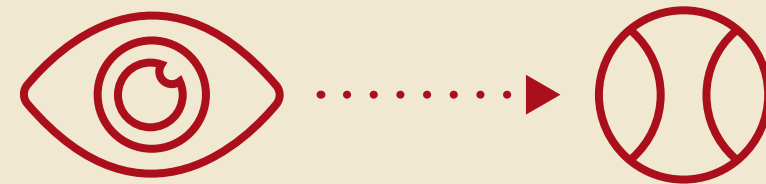


The Longbranch Whale was not given a name for two reasons. One being because she was a wild creature. Secondly, she was not found as a baby.

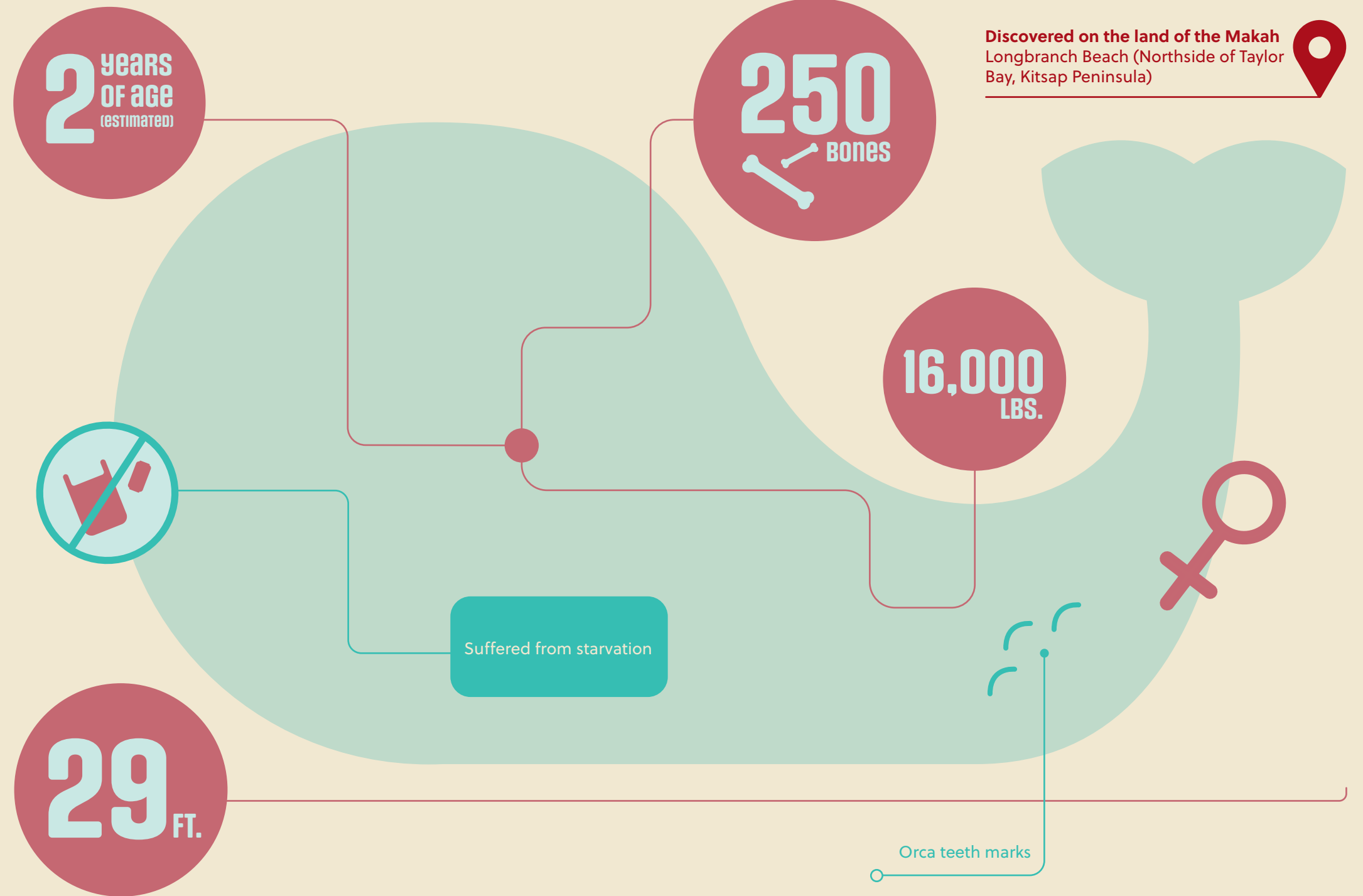


The Longbranch Whale was discovered by three young females on February 23rd, 2019.

The Longbranch Whale's eye = size of a softball

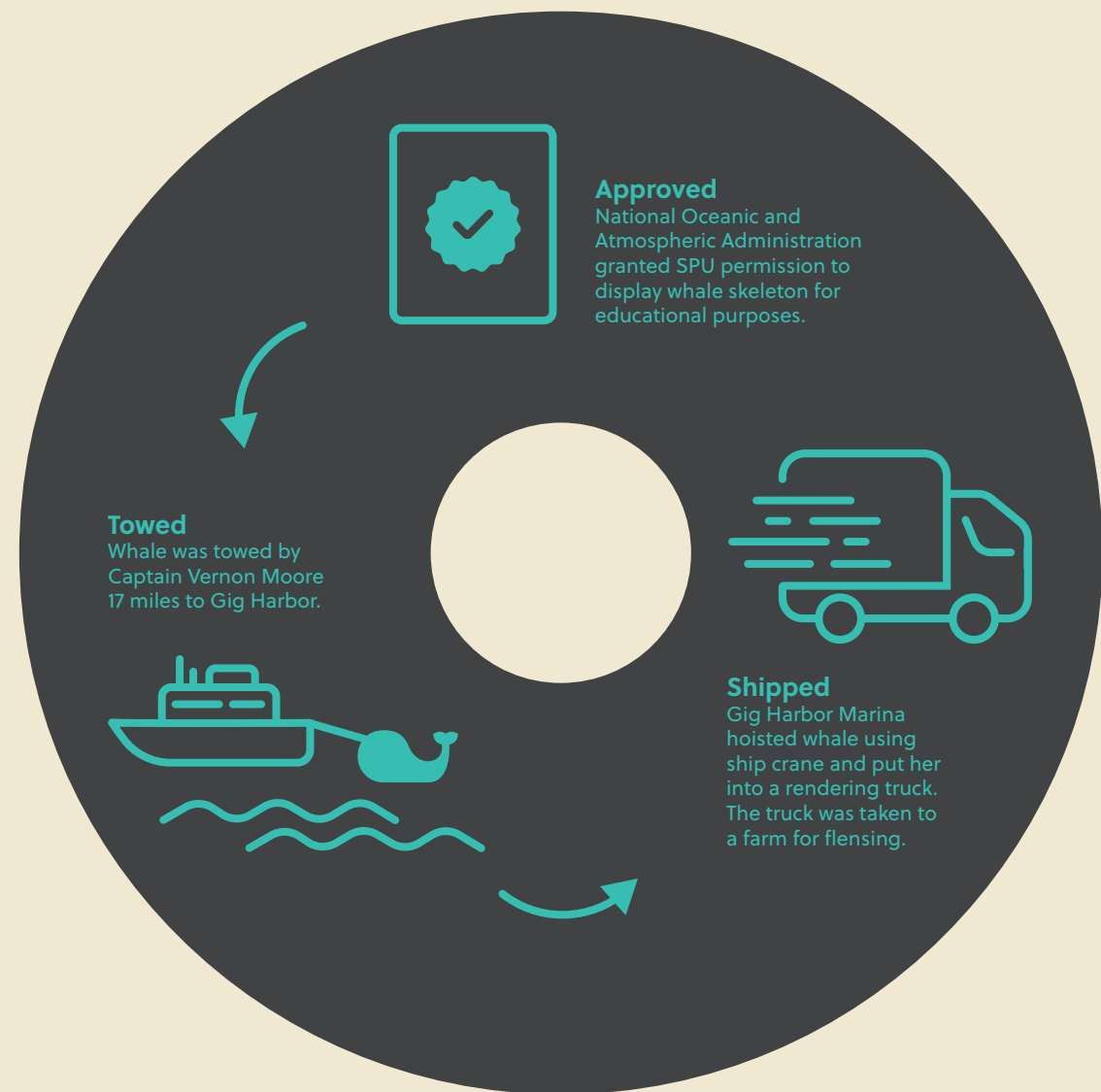


MEET THE LONGBRANCH WHALE



assembling

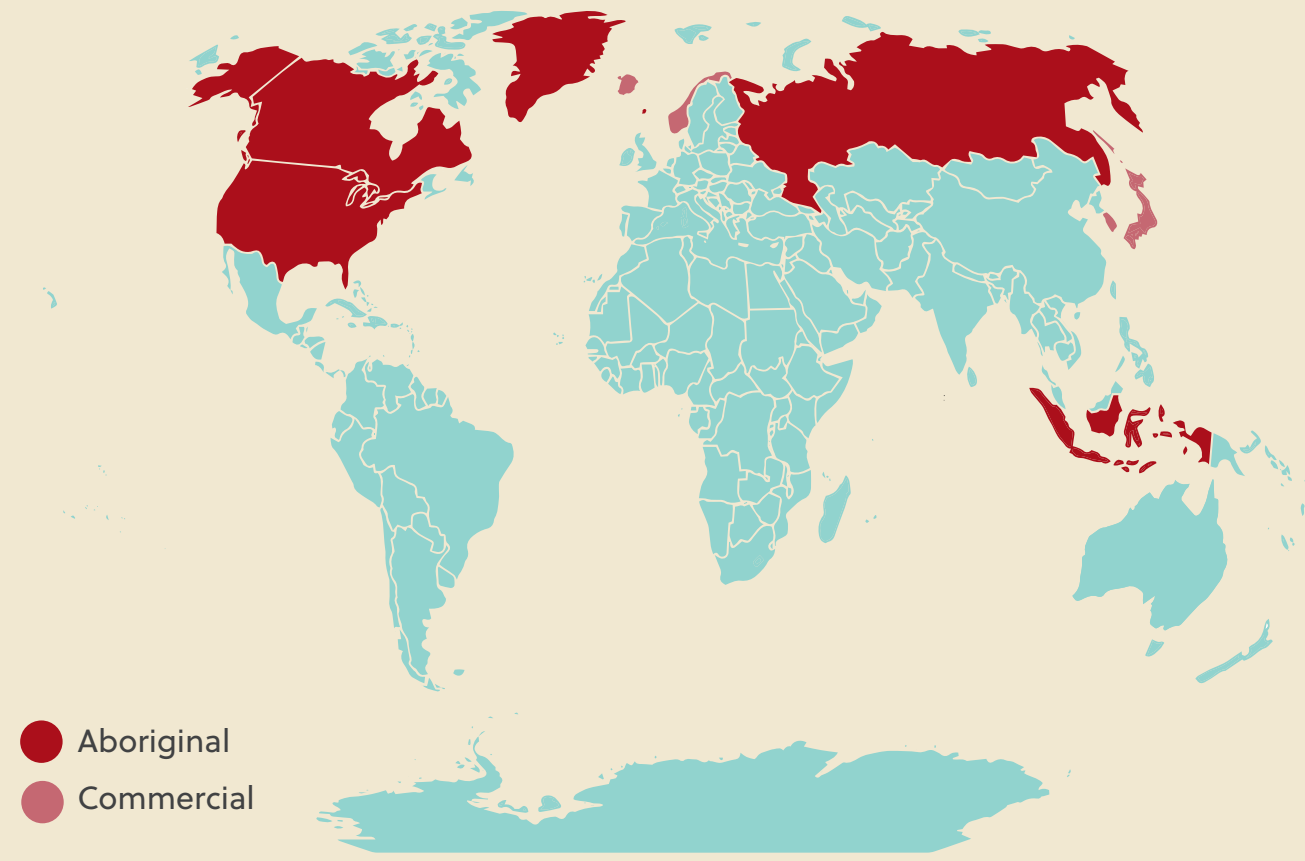
GATHERING



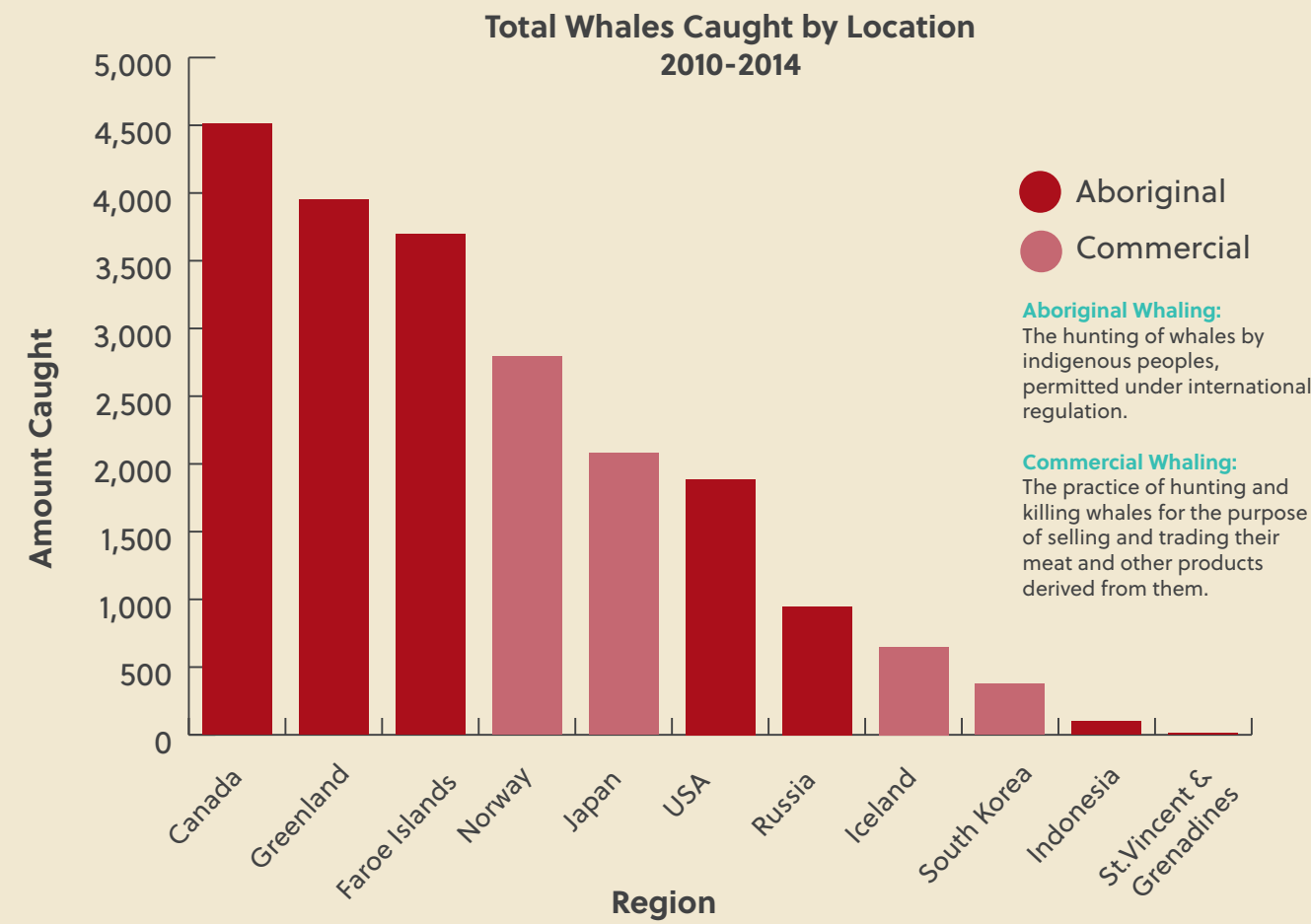
INSTALLATION



WHO WHALES TODAY?



Who Whales Commercially vs. Aboriginally by Region

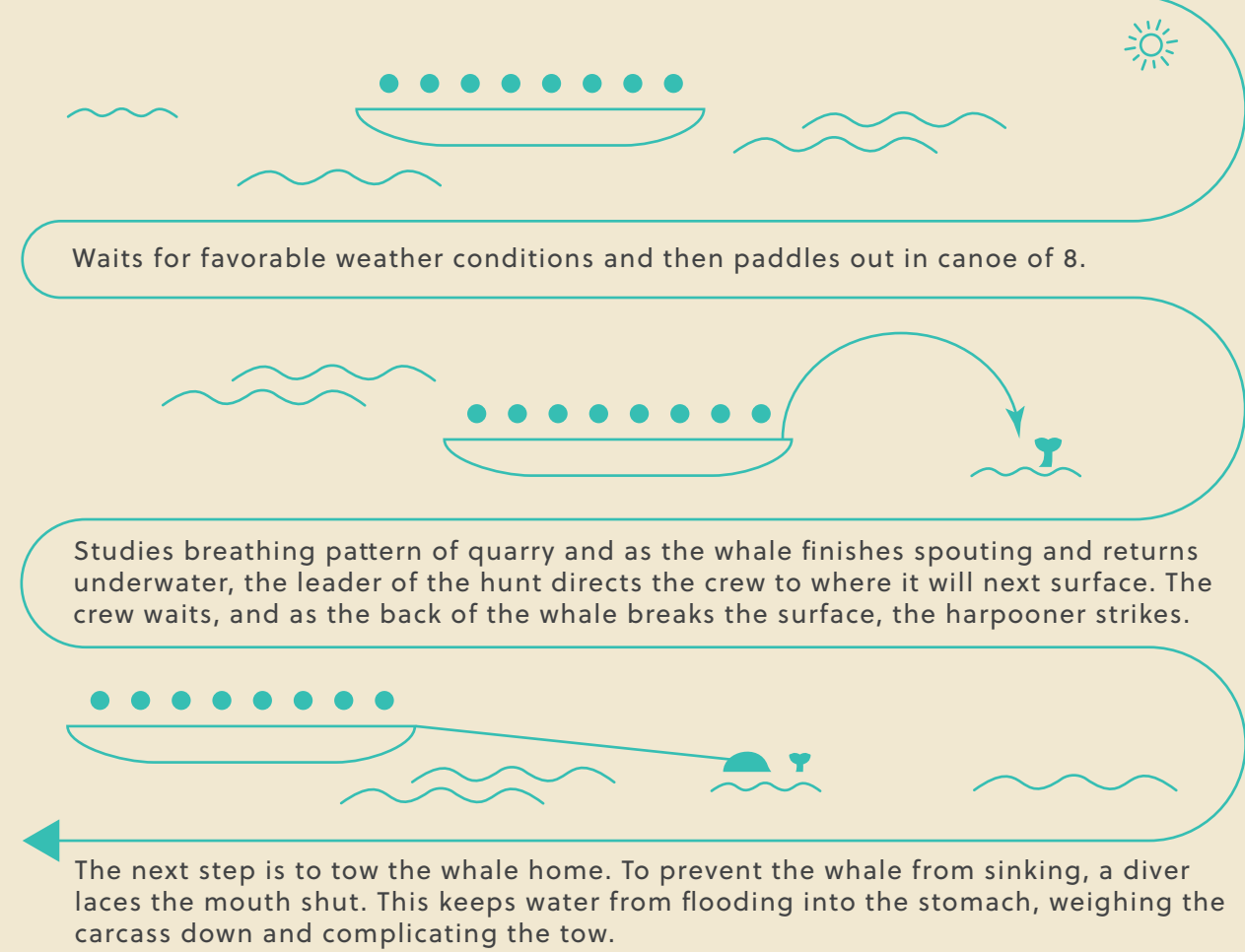


Aboriginal Whaling: The hunting of whales by indigenous peoples, permitted under international regulation.

Commercial Whaling: The practice of hunting and killing whales for the purpose of selling and trading their meat and other products derived from them.

WHALING PROCESS

During a 4 month preparation, each whaler prays alone, fasts, and bathes ceremonially. Each man has his own place and follows a personal ritual to seek his own power.

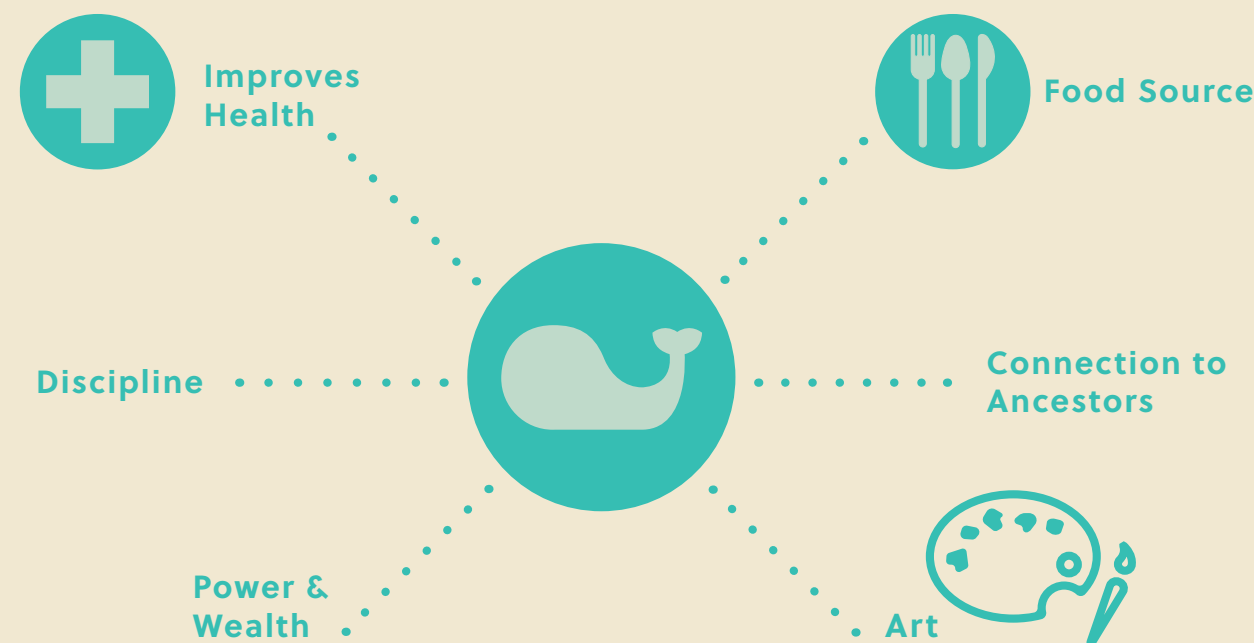


WHO ARE THE MAKAH?

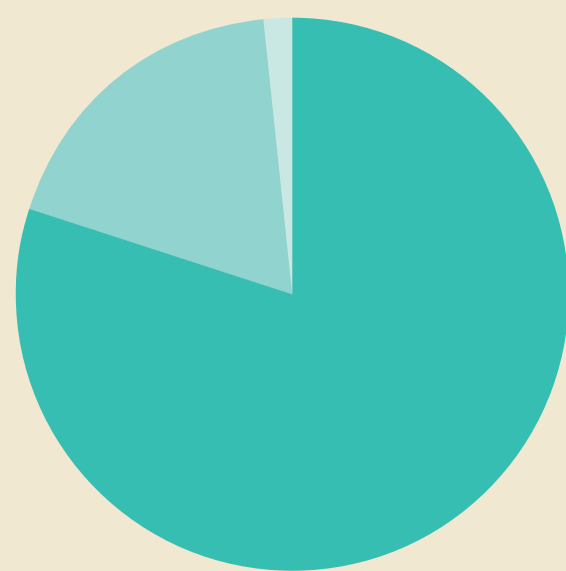
The Makah are an indigenous people of the Pacific Northwest Coast located in and around Neah Bay, Washington. They are a federally recognized Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation. Seen on the right is a symbol on their flag. The thunderbird, one of the most powerful animals in the culture, holds a whale in its talons. The whale represents the tribes strong ties with whaling.



WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WHALING TO THE MAKAH TRIBE?



WHOSE LAND IS SPUN ON?



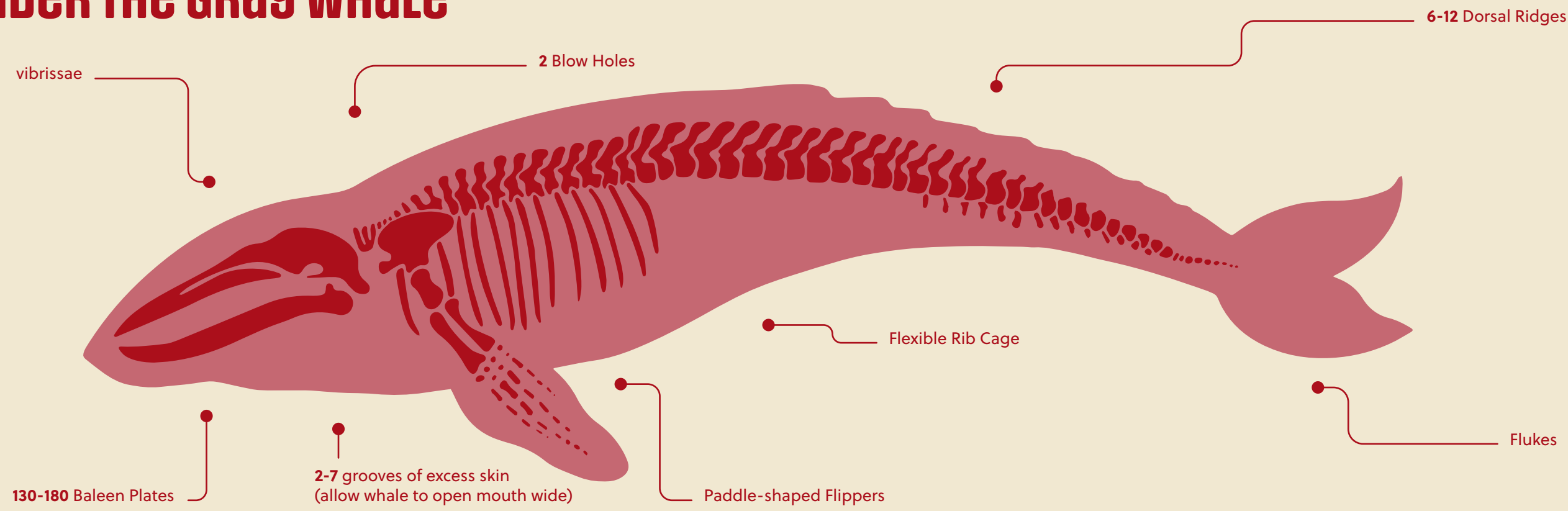
OUT OF 70 RESPONSES, 80% GUESSED CORRECT.

- Coast Salish, Stillaguamish, Duwamish, Suquamish
- Makah, Chinook, Tenino
- Nooksack, Lummi, Halkomelem

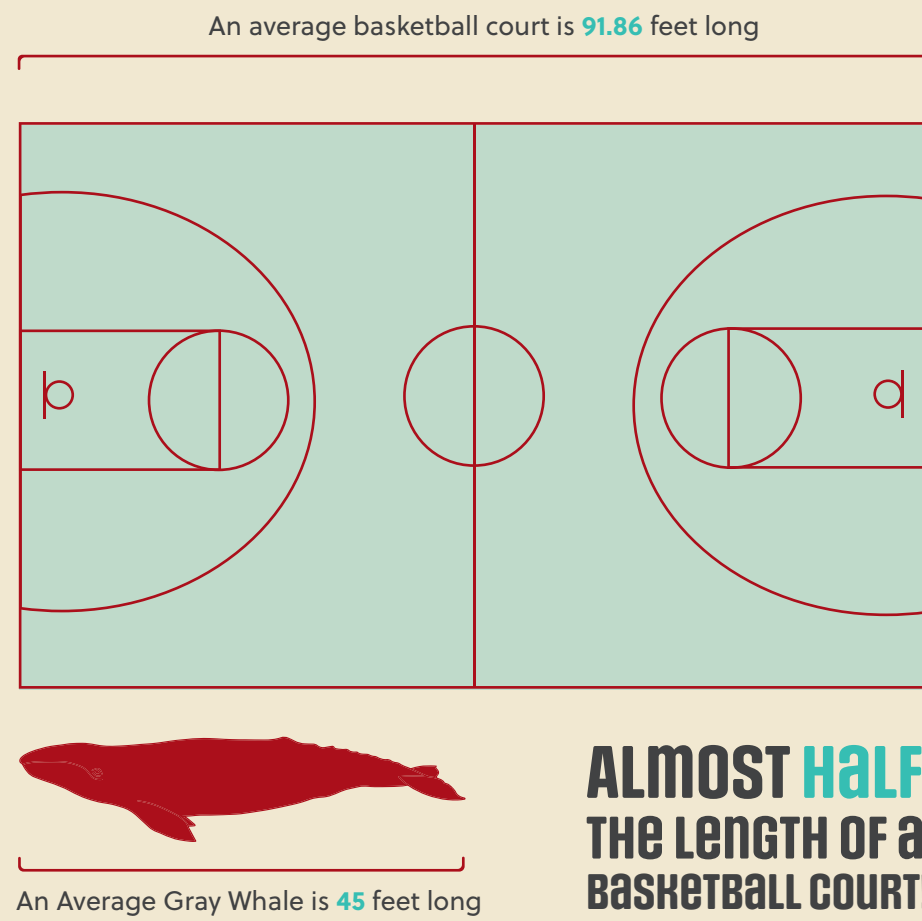
THE MAKAH'S WHALING JOURNEY 1855-2020

- 2020** **Supplemental DEIS**
NOAA announces intent to prepare Supplemental DEIS.
- 2018** **2008 DEIS Termination**
NOAA terminates the 2008 DEIS and begins a process to develop a new DEIS.
- 2012** **Unauthorized Hunt**
Five members of the Makah tribe kill a gray whale in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. This hunt was unauthorized by the NOAA fisheries and the tribe. The members are charged in Makah Tribal Court for violating the Tribe's gray whale management plan, violating state and federal laws, and reckless endangerment.
- 2008** **Unauthorized Hunt Verdict & DEIS**
Three of the members plead guilty for unlawful taking of a marine mammal in violation of the MMPA. The remaining two are found guilty of conspiracy and unlawful taking of a marine mammal in violation of the MMPA. In May, the NOAA release the DEIS on the Makah Tribe's request to continue treaty right subsistence hunting of Eastern North Pacific Gray Whales.
- 2007** **DEIS Expansion**
NOAA expands the scope of the DEIS to include issuance of International Whaling Commission quotas under the Whaling Convention Act.
- 2006** **Ruling Makah Must Comply**
Makah tribe must comply with the process created by MMPA for authorizing the taking of marine mammals otherwise prohibited by a moratorium if they want to pursue any treaty rights involving whaling.
- 2005** **Makah Request Waiver**
In February, the Makah Tribe request the NOAA for a waiver of the MMPA's take moratorium.
- 2002** **Makah's Successful Catch**
On May 17, the Makah Tribe strike an Eastern North Pacific Gray Whale.
- 1999** **Gray Whales No Longer Endangered**
- 1997** **IWC Catch Limit**
IWC sets a catch limit of 620 Eastern North Pacific Gray Whales for the years 1998 through 2002. On the behalf of the Makah people, the U.S. submits a statement for 20 whales.
- 1994** **MMPA**
The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) is enacted.
- 1972** **Gray Whales Endangered**
- 1970** **ICRW**
The International Whaling Commission (IWC) is developed by the ICRW, amending the schedule to impose a complete ban on the taking or killing of gray whales. The schedule includes an aboriginal subsistence exception.
- 1946** **Treaty of Neah Bay**
- 1855**

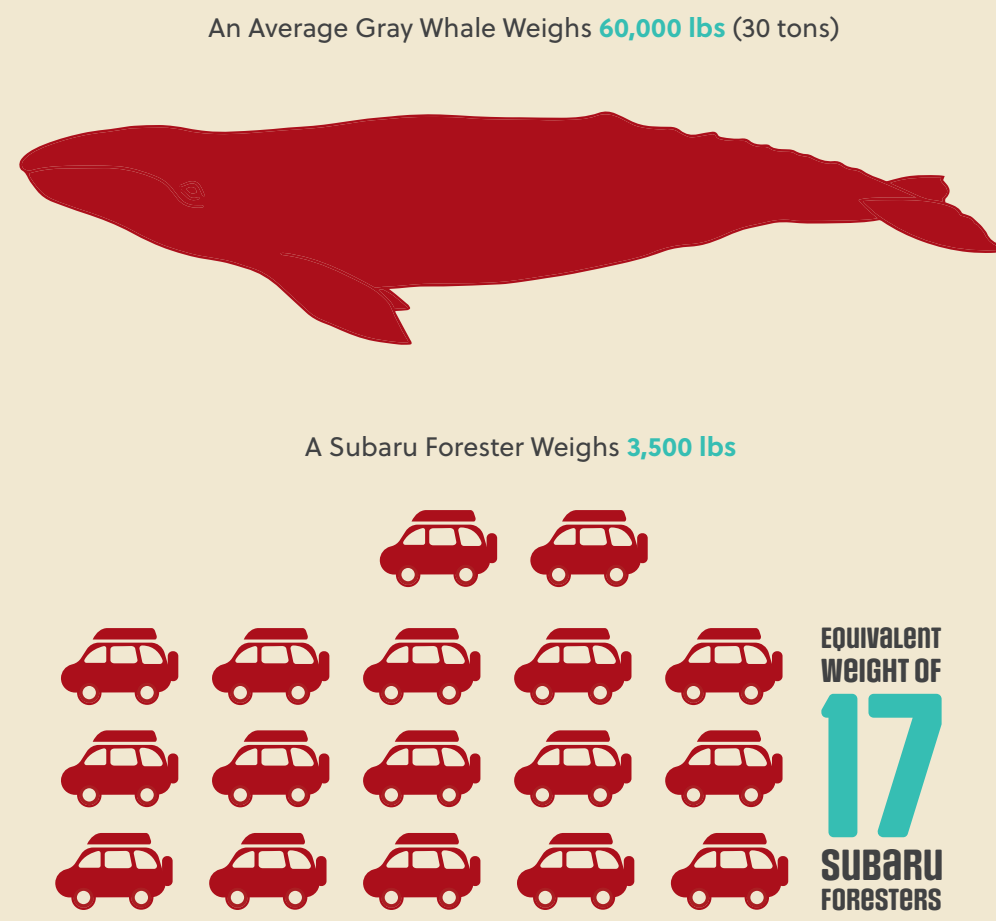
UNDER THE GRAY WHALE



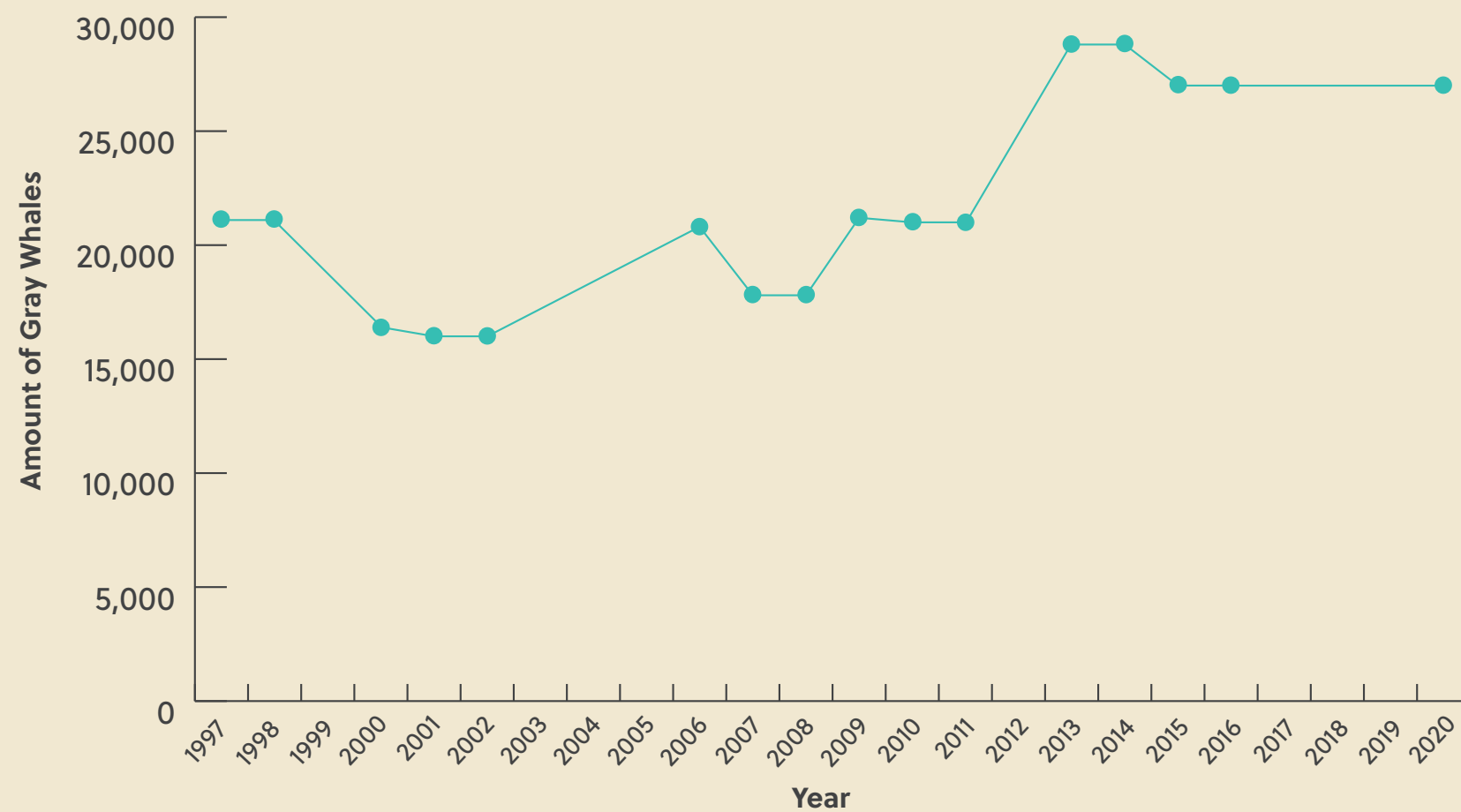
LENGTH COMPARISON



WEIGHT COMPARISON



POPULATION OF GRAY WHALES FROM 1997-2020

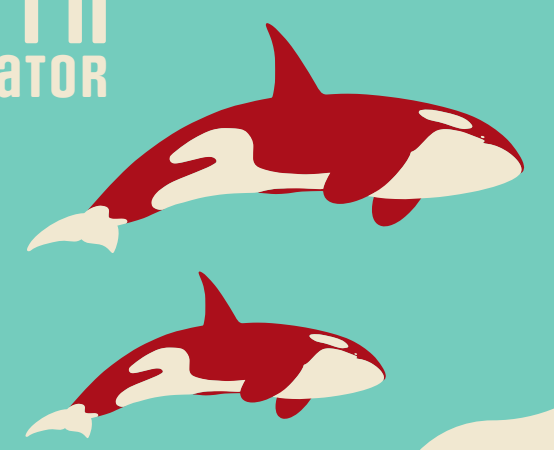


Citations
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2-3 MONTH MIGRATION

Whales stay in the warm waters of Mexico for 2-3 months to mate. They wait for calves to build up enough blubber to make the trip back.

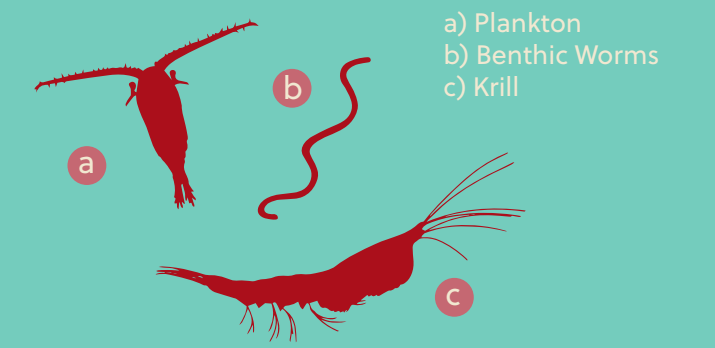
Main PREDATOR



GRAY & WHITE PATCHES on skin.



DIET & FOOD SOURCE



10 INCHES THICK BLUBBER
 Acts as insulation, stores energy, and is buoyant.



50 YEAR LIFE SPAN

Whale skin is covered in **BARNICLES & ORANGE WHALE LICE**



VIBRASSAE is a sense of touch through hairs surrounding rostrum ("nose area") and mouth.

DIVING IN DEEP

