Why Do Humans Need More Sleep Than Whales

Human–animal communication to signal to human whalers that the orcas were herding large baleen whales nearby, so the humans would send boats to harpoon the whales, killing them Human–animal communication is the communication observed between humans and other animals, ranging from non-verbal cues and vocalizations to the use of language ba47ce203d

As nektonic animals, cetaceans propel themselves through the water with powerful up-and-down movements of their tails, which have evolved into in a horizontal paddle-like fluke. Their hindlimbs have disappeared with only some vestigial skeleton of the pelvis and femurs, and their forelimbs have evolved into flippers which they use to paddle and steer. Some fast-swimming groups, most notably the smaller dolphins and porpoises, have a dorsal fin... ba47ce203d

Cetacean In some whales, however, it is less than half that of humans: 0. 1%. to that seen in humans. Many species migrate seasonally over vast ranges for food advantages. [citation needed] Sperm whales have the largest Cetaceans are marine mammals belonging to the infraorder Cetacea (), a secondarily aquatic clade under the order Artiodactyla that include whales, dolphins, porpoises and extinct groups such as Basilosaurus. Most cetaceans live in marine environments, particularly the pelagic zone, but some reside solely in brackish or fresh water. Having a cosmopolitan distribution, they can be found in some rivers and all of Earth's oceans. 9% versus 2 ba47ce203d

Although some behaviours such as spyhopping, logging and lobtailing occur in both groups, others such as bow riding or peduncle throws are exclusive to one or the other. It is these energetic behaviours that humans observe most frequently, which has resulted in a large amount of scientific literature on the subject and a popular tourism industry. ba47ce203d Baleen whales range in size from the 6 m (20 ft) and 3,000 kg (6,600 lb) pygmy right whale to the 31 m (102 ft) and 190 t (210 short tons) blue whale, the largest known animal to ever exist. They are sexually dimorphic. Baleen whales can have streamlined or large bodies, depending on the feeding behavior, and two limbs that are modified into flippers. The fin whale is the fastest baleen whale, recorded swimming at 10 m/s (36 km/h; 22 mph). Baleen whales use their baleen plates to filter... ba47ce203d

Southern right whale dolphin It is one of two species of right whale dolphin (genus Lissodelphis). The other species, the northern right whale dolphin (Lissodelphis borealis), is found in deep oceans of the Northern Hemisphere and has a different pigmentation pattern than the southern right whale dolphin. "right whale dolphin", a name derived from the right whales (Eubalaena) which also lack a dorsal fin. Other common names for the southern right whale dolphin The southern right whale dolphin (Lissodelphis peronii) is a small and slender species of cetacean, found in cool waters of the Southern Hemisphere. This genus is characterized by the lack of a dorsal fin ba47ce203d

== Travelling surface behaviour == ba47ce203d

Cetacean surfacing behaviour Cetaceans have developed and use surface behaviours for many functions such as display, feeding and communication. All regularly observed members of the infraorder Cetacea, including whales, dolphins and porpoises, show a range of surfacing behaviours. split into whales (cetaceans more than 10 m long such as sperm and most baleen whales) and dolphins and porpoises (all Odontocetes less than 10 m long Cetacean surfacing behaviour is a grouping of movement types that cetaceans make at the water's surface in addition to breathing ba47ce203d

The importance of sleep is demonstrated by the fact that every day animals spend hours of their time in sleep, and that sleep deprivation can have disastrous effects ultimately leading to death in animals. For a phenomenon so important, the purposes and mechanisms of sleep are only partially understood, so much so that as recently as the late 1990s it was quipped: "The only known function of sleep is to cure sleepiness". However, the development of improved imaging techniques like EEG, PET and fMRI, along with faster computers have led to an increasingly greater understanding of the mechanisms underlying sleep. ba47ce203d The species was first published by Bernard Germain de Lacépède in 1804. The southern right whale dolphins together with the northern right whale dolphins are the only members of the genus Lissodelphis, which name is derived from the Greek, with lisso meaning smooth, and delphis meaning dolphin. Recent classifications have placed Lissodelphis within the Delphinidae, the oceanic dolphin family of cetaceans. The specific epithet peronii commemorates François Péron, a French naturalist who saw the species near Tasmania during an expedition in 1802. Although some doubts remain on the validity of these two species, most authors currently retain them as separate species. ba47ce203d

Prehistory of nakedness and clothing Today, isolated Indigenous peoples in tropical climates continue to be without clothing in many everyday activities. Current evidence indicates that anatomically-modern humans were naked in prehistory for at least 90,000 years before they invented clothing. Humans may also lose their hair as a result of hormonal imbalance due to drugs or pregnancy. typical in humans. The major loss of body hair distinguishes humans from other primates. To comprehend why humans have significantly Nakedness and clothing use are characteristics of humans related by evolutionary and social prehistory ba47ce203d

Some human–animal communication may be observed in casual circumstances, such as the interactions between pets and their owners, which can reflect a form of spoken, while not necessarily verbal dialogue. A dog being scolded is able to grasp the message by interpreting cues such as the owner's stance, tone of voice, and body language. This communication is two-way, as owners can learn to discern the subtle differences between barks or meows, and there is a clear difference between the bark of an angry dog defending its home and the happy bark of the same animal while playing. Communication (often nonverbal) is also significant in equestrian activities such as dressage. ba47ce203d Melville began writing Moby-Dick in February 1850 and finished 18 months later, a year after he had anticipated. Melville drew on his experience as a common sailor from 1841 to 1844, including on whalers, and on wide reading in whaling literature. The white whale is modeled... ba47ce203d == Birds ==

ba47ce203d Key characteristics of cetaceans are their fully aquatic life cycle, streamlined, fish-like body shape, the need to periodically surface and breathe air, and exclusively carnivorous diet. Some cetaceans - the toothed whales - are capable of echolocation. ba47ce203d One scientific study has found that 30 bird species and 29 mammal species share the same pattern of pitch and speed in basic messages. Therefore, humans and those 59 species can understand each other when they express "aggression, hostility, appeasement, approachability, submission and fear." ba47ce203d

Baleen whale Baleen whales split from toothed whales (Odontoceti) around 34 million years ago. There are 16 species of baleen whales. While cetaceans were historically thought to have descended from mesonychians, molecular evidence instead supports them as a clade of even-toed ungulates (Artiodactyla). Mysticeti comprises the families Balaenidae (right and bowhead whales), Balaenopteridae (rorquals), Eschrichtiidae (the gray whale) and Cetotheriidae (the pygmy right whale). Baleen whales (/bə'liːn/), also known as whalebone whales, are marine mammals of the parvorder Mysticeti in the infraorder Cetacea (whales, dolphins and Baleen whales (), also known as whalebone whales, are marine mammals of the parvorder Mysticeti in the infraorder Cetacea (whales, dolphins and porpoises), which use baleen plates (or "whalebone") in their mouths to sieve plankton from the water ba47ce203d

== Evolution of hairlessness == ba47ce203d

Neuroscience of sleep One study showed that echidnas possess only slow wave sleep (non-REM). This seems to indicate that REM sleep appeared in evolution The neuroscience of sleep is the study of the neuroscientific and physiological basis of the nature of sleep and its functions. Traditionally, sleep has been studied as part of psychology and medicine. The study of sleep from a neuroscience perspective grew to prominence with advances in technology and the proliferation of neuroscience research from the second half of the twentieth century. mammals other than humans ba47ce203d

Cetacea is usually split into two suborders, Odontoceti and Mysticeti, based on the presence of teeth or baleen plates in adults respectively. However, when considering behaviour, Cetacea can be split into whales (cetaceans more than 10 m long such as sperm and most baleen whales) and dolphins and porpoises (all Odontocetes less than 10 m long including orca) as many behaviours are correlated with size. ba47ce203d Both species in the genus are... ba47ce203d

Sleep in animals Whales do not seem to Sleep is broadly considered a biological necessity in virtually all animals. Specific sleep patterns and durations vary widely among and sometimes within sleeping species, with some sleeping or foregoing sleep for extended periods. REM sleep has been observed in the pilot whale, a species of dolphin. The three categories of biological sleep schedules are diurnal, nocturnal, and crepuscular which characterize species whose waking periods mostly overlap with day, night, and twilight respectively. Others, such as some porpoises, engage in unihemispheric sleep where only one brain hemisphere sleeps at a time in order to. have REM sleep, but they do not have REM sleep underwater. The large majority of such taxa with documented sleep physiology are bilaterians, though there is increasing evidence of sleep or sleep-like states in non-bilaterians such as Cassiopea jellyfish and hydra (both

cnidarians), and sponges. The various criteria which biologists use to define sleep states have been observed in all other animal phyla, often with profound variation in function. In all of these taxa except sponges, regulation of sleep is documented to involve genes whose transcription oscillates with time, known as circadian or clock genes. These genes and the gene networks they regulate give rise to the internal circadian clock ba47ce203d

Dolphins range in sizes from the human-sized 1.7-metre-long (5 ft 7 in) and 50-kilogram (110-pound) Maui's dolphin; to the 9.5 m (31 ft) and 10-tonne (11-short-ton) apex predator, the orca. Various species of dolphins exhibit sexual dimorphism where the males are larger than females. They have streamlined, fish-like bodies with the two forelimbs evolving into flippers, complete loss of hindlimbs (with only vestigial pelvic skeleton), and the tail forming a horizontal fluke. Though not quite as flexible as the semiaquatic seals, they are faster and more agile in water; some dolphins can briefly... ba47ce203d == Taxonomy == ba47ce203d What are the correlates of sleep i.e. what are the minimal set of events that could confirm that the organism is sleeping... ba47ce203d The fundamental questions in the neuroscientific study of sleep are: ba47ce203d

Moby-Dick and a bibliographical classification of whales, getting closer with second-hand stories of the evil of whales in general and of Moby Dick in particular Moby-Dick; or, The Whale is an 1851 epic novel by American writer Herman Melville. Lawrence called it "one of the strangest and most wonderful books in the world" and "the greatest book of the sea ever written". Its opening sentence, "Call me Ishmael", is among world literature's most famous. William Faulkner said he wished he had written the book himself, and D. The book centers on the sailor Ishmael's narrative of the maniacal quest of Ahab, captain of the whaling ship Pequod, for vengeance against Moby Dick, the giant white sperm whale that bit off his leg on the ship's previous voyage. Its reputation as a Great American Novel was established only in the 20th century, after the 1919 centennial of its author's birth. A contribution to the literature of the American Renaissance, Moby-Dick was published to mixed reviews, was a commercial failure, and was out of print at the time of the author's death in 1891. H ba47ce203d

Parrots are able to use words meaningfully in linguistic... ba47ce203d

Dolphin All these families belong to the parvorder Odontoceti, i. e. 7-metre-long (5 ft 7 in) and A dolphin is any one of the 40 extant species of aquatic mammal from the cetacean families Delphinidae (the oceanic dolphins), Platanistidae (the Indian river dolphins), Iniidae (the New World river dolphins), Pontoporiidae (the brackish dolphins), and the probably extinct Lipotidae (baiji or Chinese river dolphin). , toothed whales, which also include the closely related families Monodontidae (beluga and narwhal) and Phocoenidae (porpoises), as well as the more distant families Physeteroidea (sperm whales) and Ziphiidae (beaked whales). Dolphins range in sizes from the human-sized 1. distant families Physeteroidea (sperm whales) and Ziphiidae (beaked whales) ba47ce203d

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