



Echolocation

Toothed whales (dolphins, porpoises and species like pilot whales and killer whales) use echolocation to navigate and find their food. They emit a series of soundwaves in the form of clicks and detect their reflections or echoes.

Brain processes signals to form an image.

Nasal passage contains organs that produce clicks.

Melon (a fat filled organ) focuses outgoing soundwaves.

Prey reflects soundwaves.

Fat filled cavity in lower jaw receives reflected soundwaves.

