

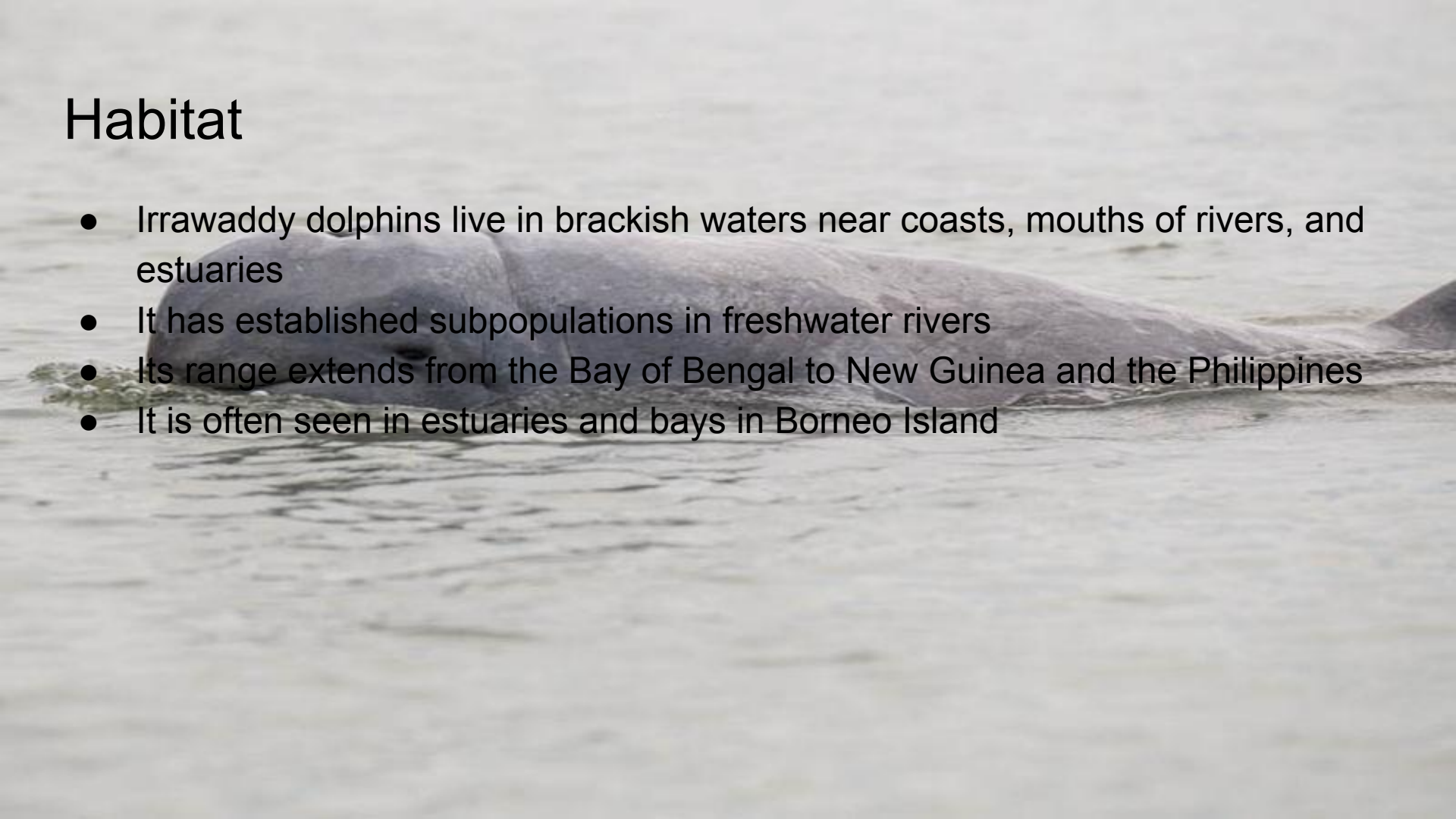
A photograph of an Irrawaddy dolphin leaping from the water. The dolphin's body is curved in mid-air, with its head pointing towards the right and its tail towards the left. The water surface is visible at the bottom, with some splashing around the dolphin's exit point. The background is a calm, greyish-blue body of water.

# Irrawaddy dolphin

By : potatoes

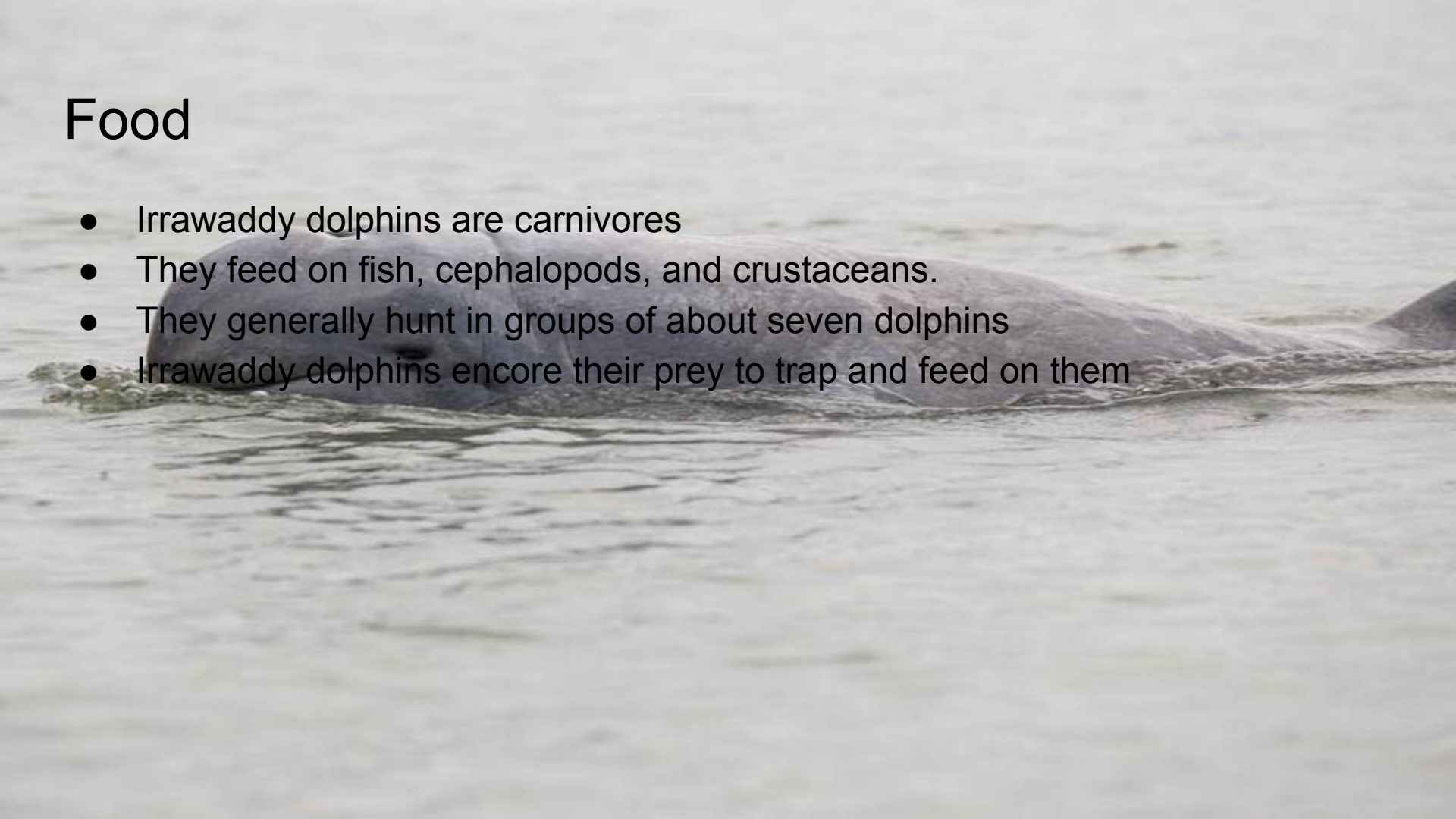
# Habitat

- Irrawaddy dolphins live in brackish waters near coasts, mouths of rivers, and estuaries
- It has established subpopulations in freshwater rivers
- Its range extends from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and the Philippines
- It is often seen in estuaries and bays in Borneo Island



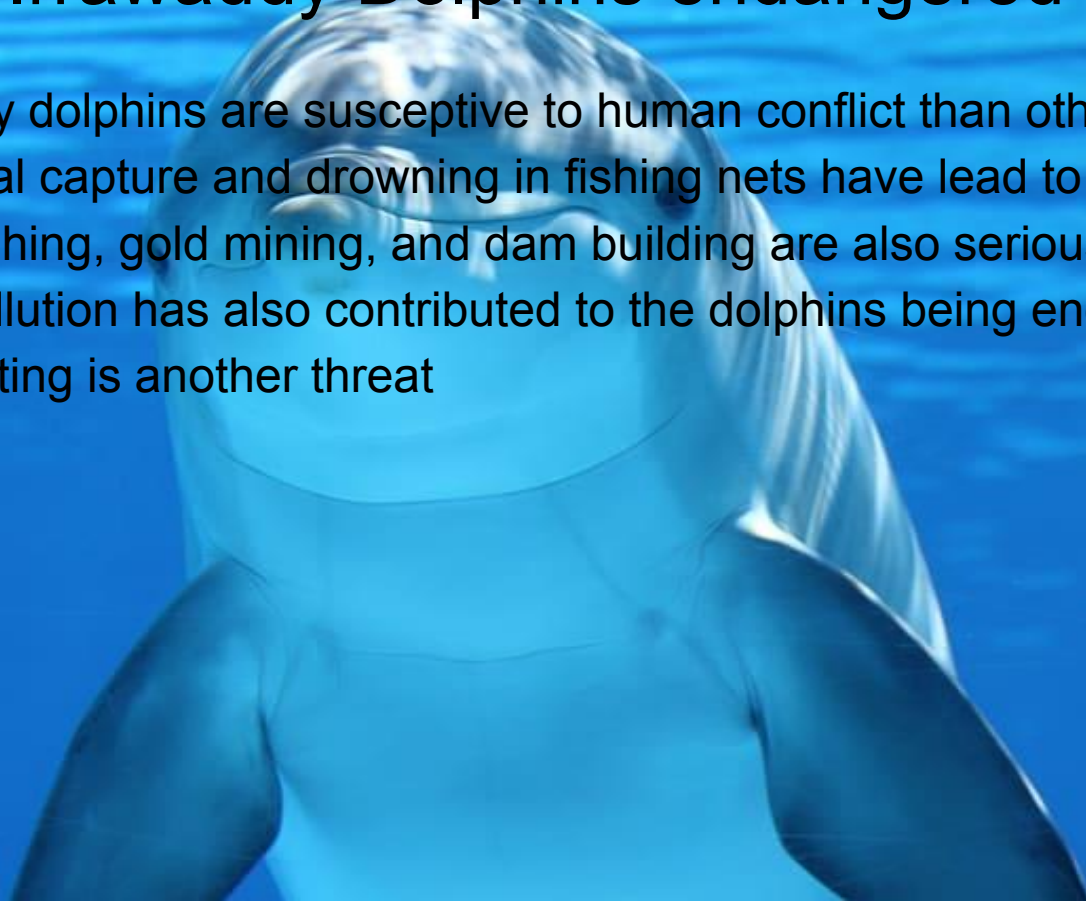
# Food

- Irrawaddy dolphins are carnivores
- They feed on fish, cephalopods, and crustaceans.
- They generally hunt in groups of about seven dolphins
- Irrawaddy dolphins encircle their prey to trap and feed on them



# Why are Irrawaddy Dolphins endangered

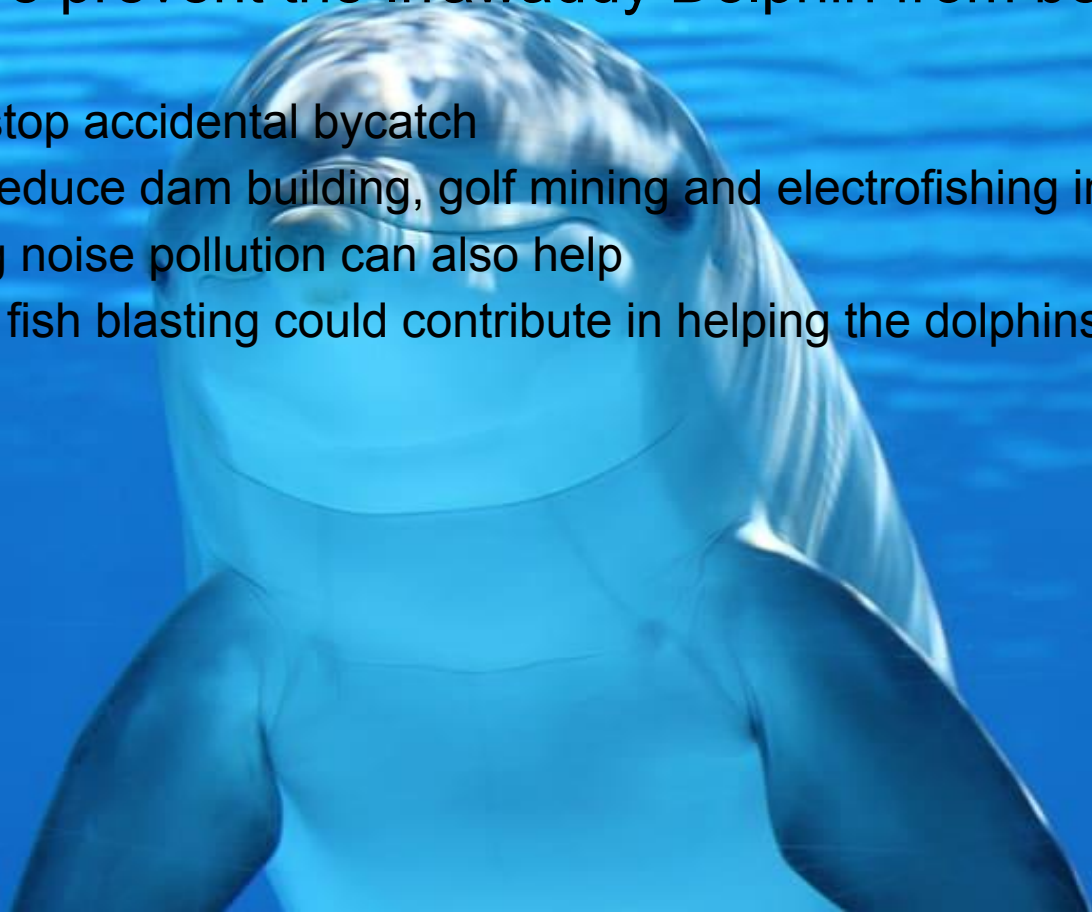
- Irrawaddy dolphins are susceptible to human conflict than other dolphins
- Accidental capture and drowning in fishing nets have lead to their demise
- Electrofishing, gold mining, and dam building are also serious threats
- Noise pollution has also contributed to the dolphins being endangered
- Fish blasting is another threat





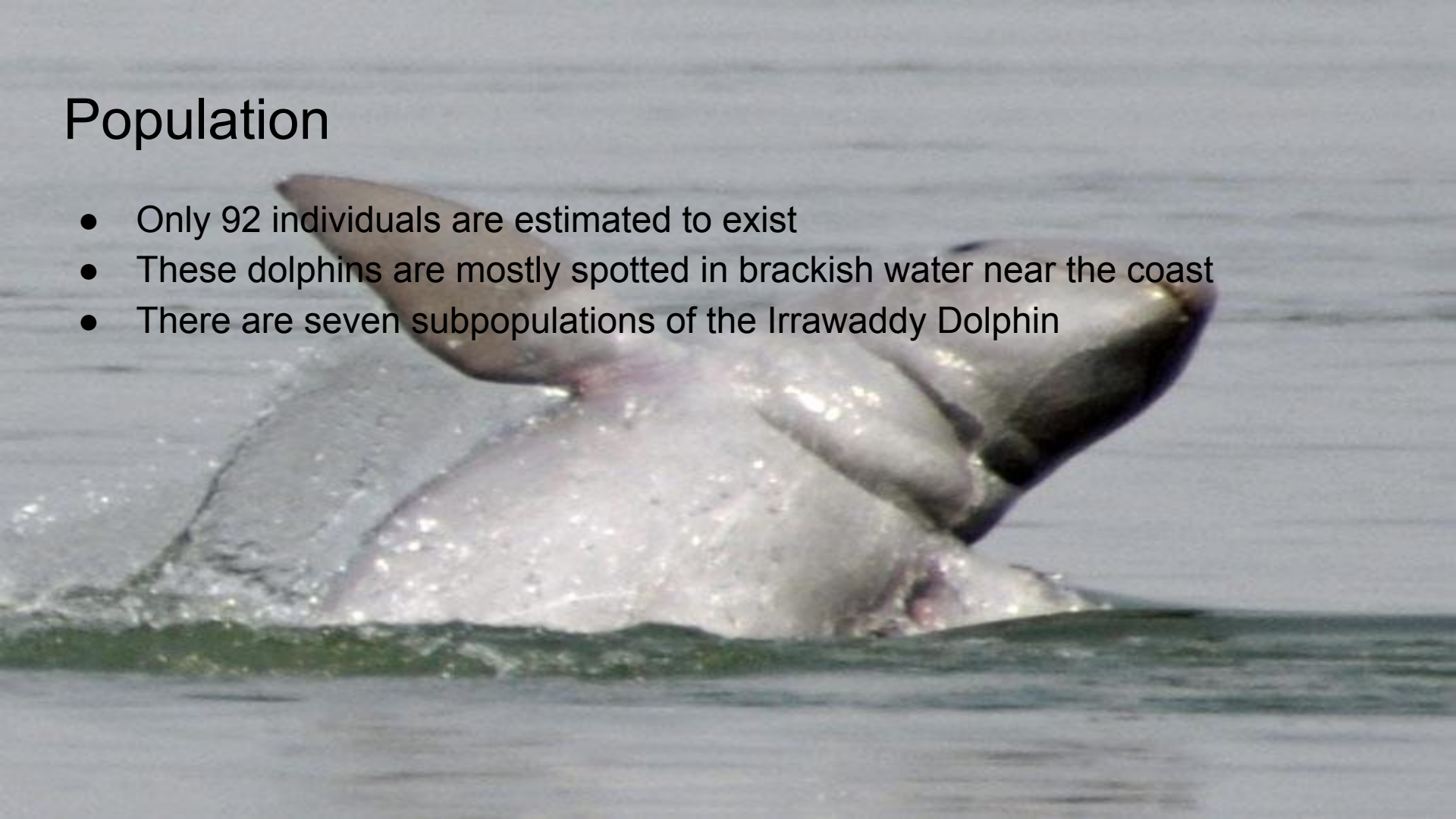
# How can we prevent the Irrawaddy Dolphin from being extinct?

- We can stop accidental bycatch
- We can reduce dam building, gold mining and electrofishing in their habitat
- Reducing noise pollution can also help
- Stopping fish blasting could contribute in helping the dolphins



# Population

- Only 92 individuals are estimated to exist
- These dolphins are mostly spotted in brackish water near the coast
- There are seven subpopulations of the Irrawaddy Dolphin



Thank you for listening to this presentation by the potatoes!

