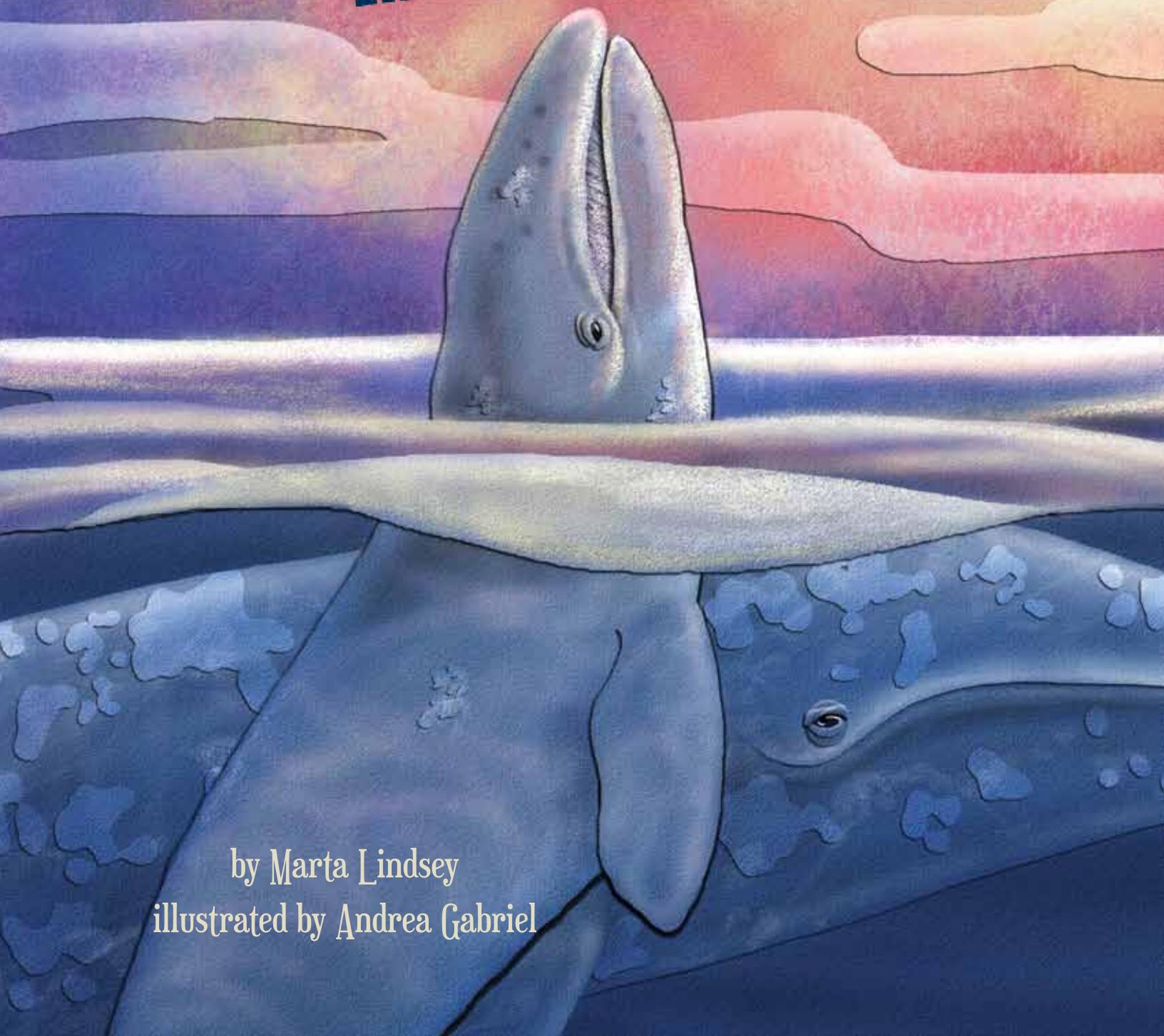


Little Gray's Great Migration



by Marta Lindsey
illustrated by Andrea Gabriel

Little Gray's Great Migration



Little Gray loved his lagoon and the humans who came to visit him there. One day, Mama announces that they must swim north to a far-away sea. At first he is sad to leave his home, but Little Gray soon realizes the importance of their journey. What happens along the way and how does Little Gray help his mother? Swim along with Little Gray as he finds the way to this special, food-filled sea.

It's so much more than a picture book . . . this book is specifically designed to be both a fun-to-read story and a launch pad for discussions and learning. We encourage adults to do the activities with the young children in their lives both at home and in the classroom. Free online resources and support at www.ArbordalePublishing.com include:

- For Creative Minds as seen in the book (in English & Spanish):
 - Whale Surfacing
 - Gray Whale Fun Facts
 - Migration Map
 - Whale Food
- Teaching Activities (to do at home or school):
 - Reading Questions
 - Language Arts
 - Science
 - Math
 - Geography
 - Coloring pages
- Interactive Quizzes: Reading Comprehension, For Creative Minds, and Math Word Problems
- English and Spanish Audiobooks
- Related Websites
- Aligned to State, Common Core & NGSS Standards
- Accelerated Reader and Reading Counts! Quizzes
- Lexile and Fountas & Pinnell Reading Levels

eBooks with Auto-Flip, Auto-Read, and selectable English and Spanish text and audio are available for purchase online.

Thanks to Dr. Sarah Allen, marine scientist with the National Park Service's Ocean and Coastal Resources Program, for reviewing the accuracy of the information in this book.



Marta Lindsey

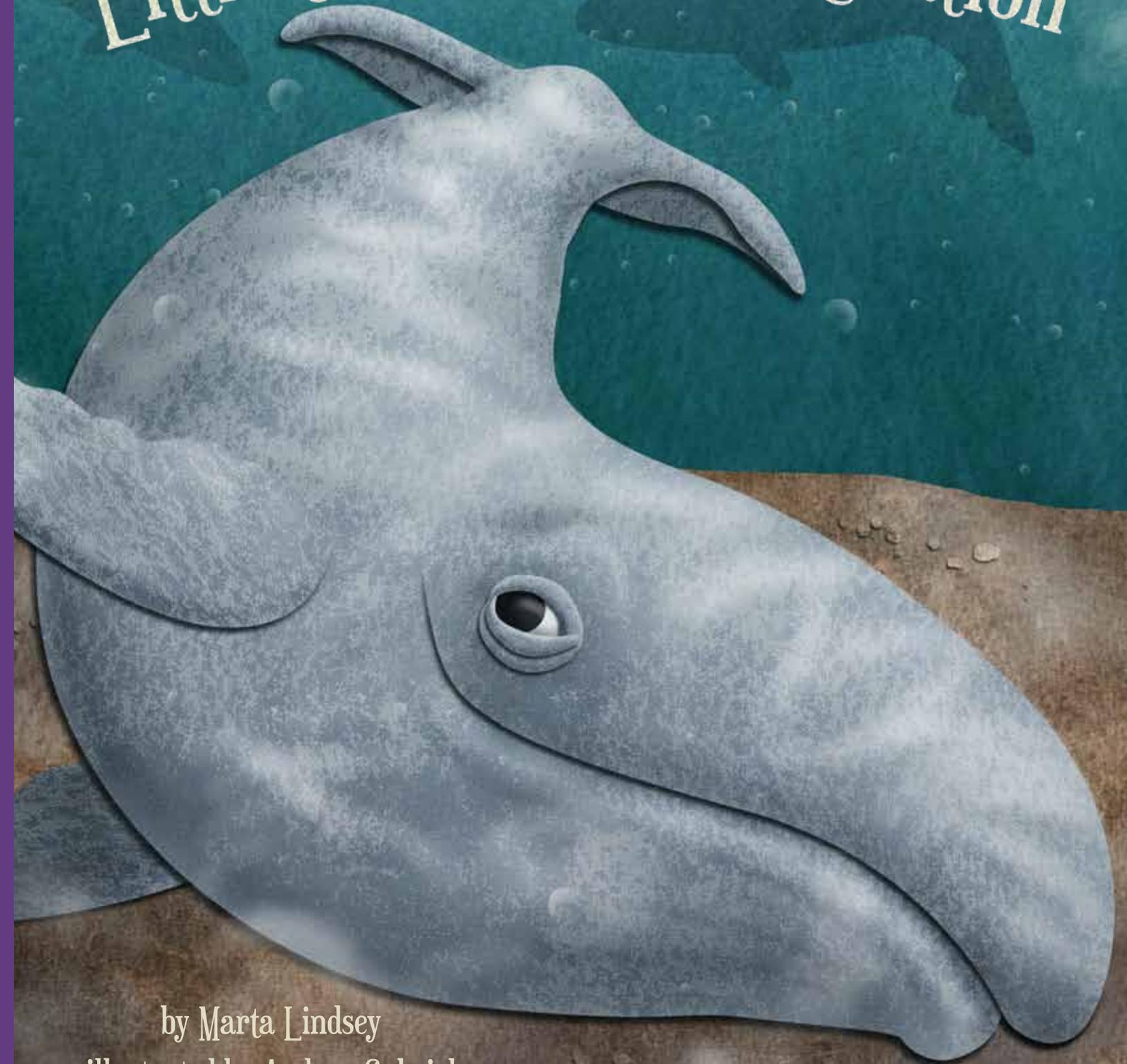


Andrea Gabriel

Marta Lindsey is a long-time volunteer at Point Reyes National Seashore, where visitors can spot gray whales on their annual migration. After years of watching gray whales and working in nonprofit organizations dedicated to conservation and sustainability, Marta has combined these interests in *Little Gray's Great Migration*. She hopes young readers will be inspired to learn about gray whales and the conservation efforts needed to protect whale populations around the world. This is her debut picture book. Marta lives in San Francisco with her husband and their daughter. Visit her website at martalindsey.com.

Award-winning artist **Andrea Gabriel** has worked as a professional illustrator for the past fifteen years. In addition to *Little Gray's Great Migration*, Andrea has illustrated *Where Do I Sleep?* and *Eaglet's World*. She is also the author and illustrator of *My Favorite Bear*. Andrea lives in Bellingham, Washington with her family of two- and four-legged creatures. Visit her website at bigbearillustration.com.

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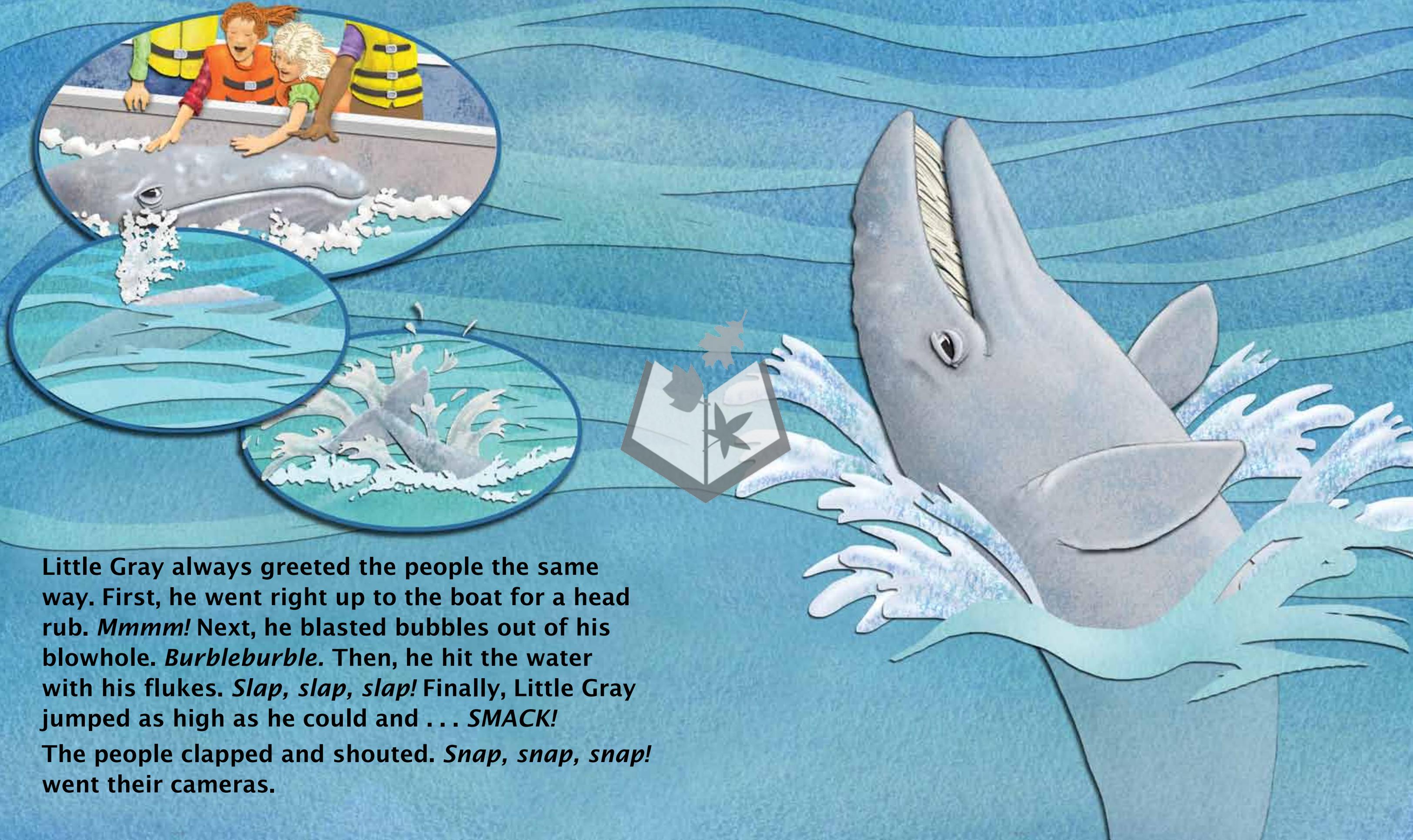


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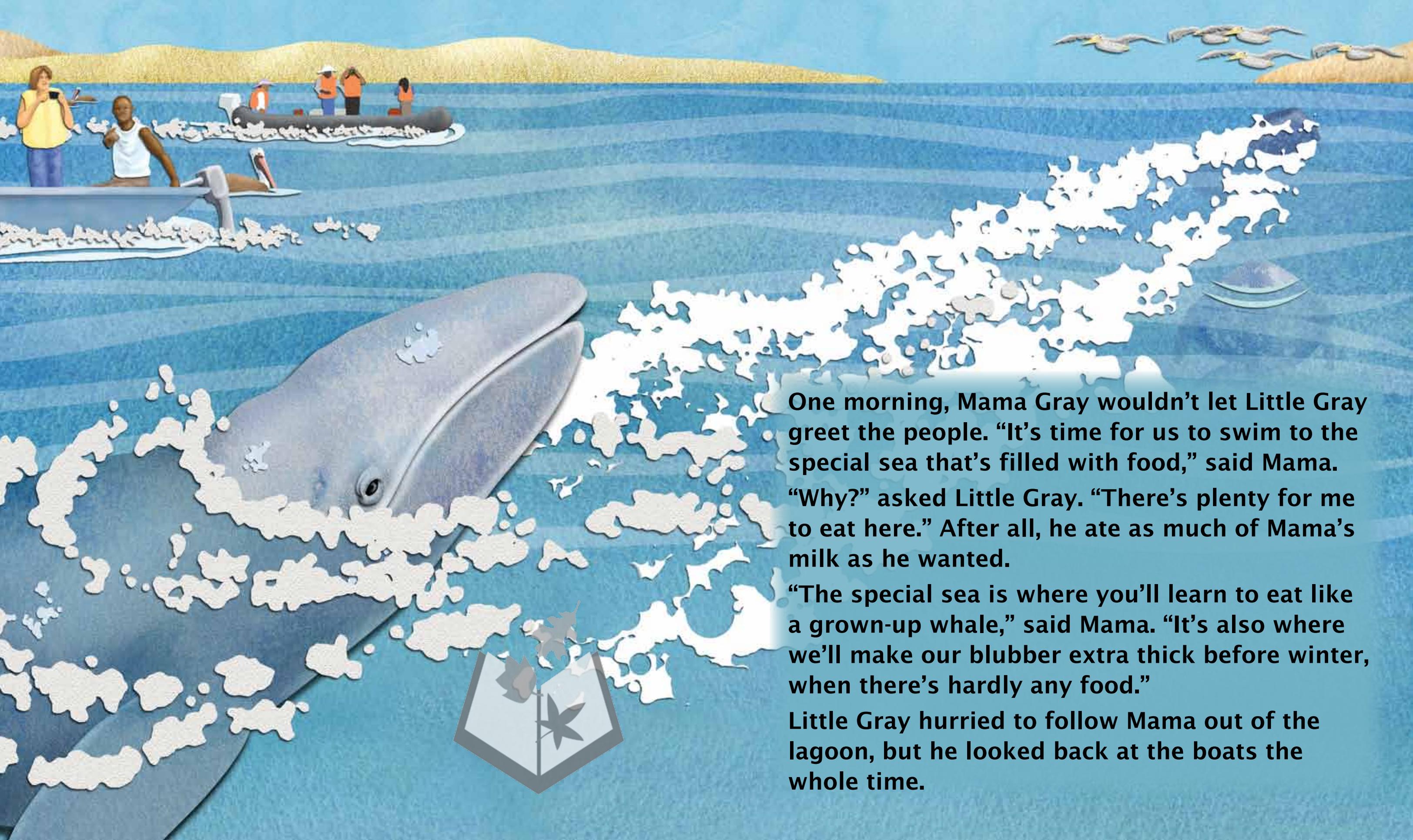
Little Gray popped his head above the water to look for his favorite thing.

There it was! A boat full of people was on its way into the lagoon.





Little Gray always greeted the people the same way. First, he went right up to the boat for a head rub. *Mmmm!* Next, he blasted bubbles out of his blowhole. *Burbleburble.* Then, he hit the water with his flukes. *Slap, slap, slap!* Finally, Little Gray jumped as high as he could and . . . *SMACK!* The people clapped and shouted. *Snap, snap, snap!* went their cameras.

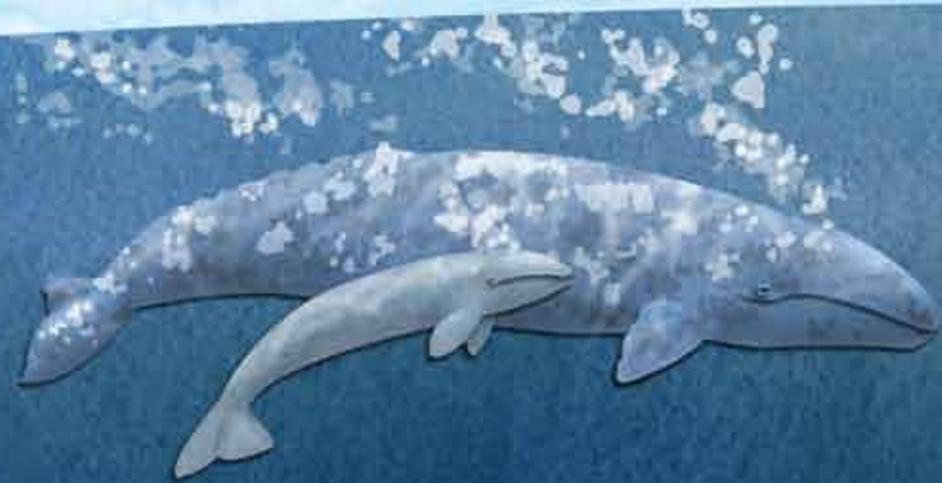


One morning, Mama Gray wouldn't let Little Gray greet the people. "It's time for us to swim to the special sea that's filled with food," said Mama. "Why?" asked Little Gray. "There's plenty for me to eat here." After all, he ate as much of Mama's milk as he wanted.

"The special sea is where you'll learn to eat like a grown-up whale," said Mama. "It's also where we'll make our blubber extra thick before winter, when there's hardly any food."

Little Gray hurried to follow Mama out of the lagoon, but he looked back at the boats the whole time.





The ocean was cold and deep. It was so dark, Little Gray could barely see.

Sometimes they stopped for Little Gray to drink milk. Sometimes they stopped to rest.

But mostly they swam. They swam all day and all night. It was hard work and nothing like the lagoon. Little Gray missed the people so much! The more he thought about this, the sadder he became . . . and the slower he swam.



For Creative Minds

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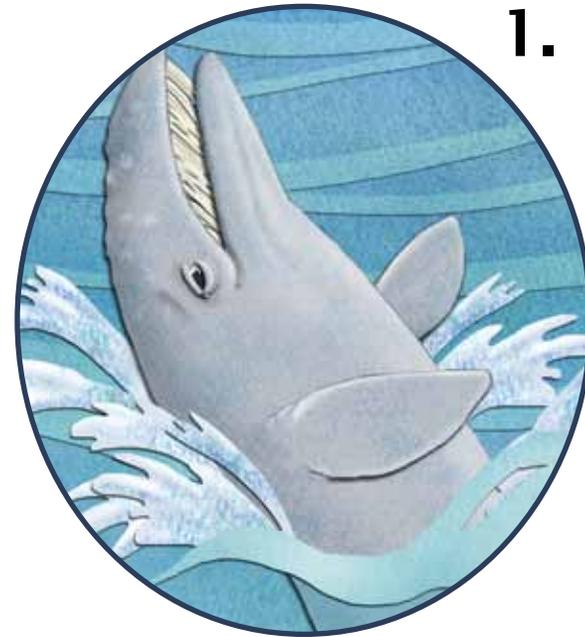
Whale Surfacing

Whale surfacing behavior describes the different ways that whales come to the surface. The most important reason to come to the surface is to give the whale a chance to breathe. The way whales surface can help them see what is around them, communicate with other whales, or scare nearby fish. Can you match the descriptions of different surfacing behaviors to the pictures of Little Gray? Answers are below.

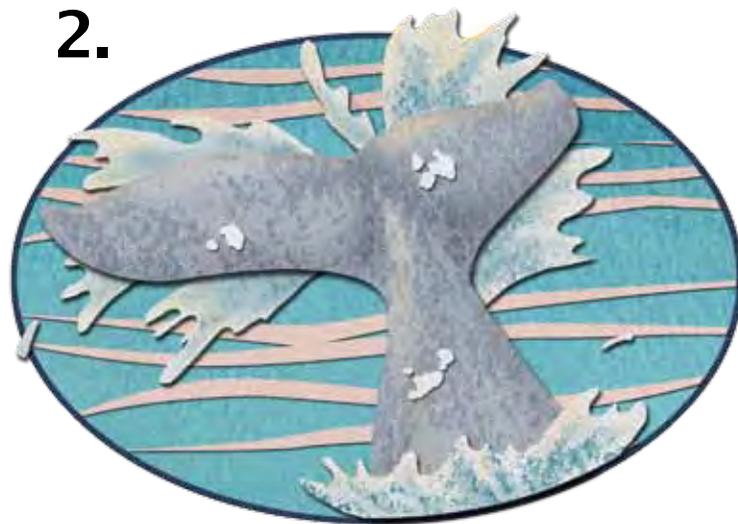
Breaching is when a whale jumps up so high that at least 40% of its body is out of the water.

Spyhopping is when the whale holds its head up so its eyes are near or above the surface of the water. Some whales spyhop for several minutes at a time.

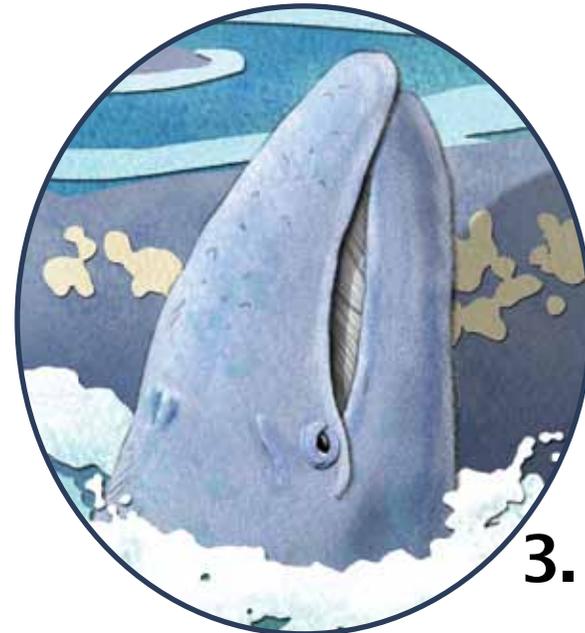
Lobtailing is when the whale lifts its tail up out of the water and smacks it down on the surface.



1.



2.



3.

Answers: 1. Breaching, 2. Lobtailing, 3. Spyhopping

Gray Whale Fun Facts



When calves are born, they are around 15 feet (4.5 meters) long. A newborn whale drinks between 50 to 80 gallons (190 to 300 liters) of milk each day.

There are currently 20,000 to 22,000 eastern gray whales live along the coast of North America in the Pacific Ocean. A small group of fewer than 130 gray whales live in the western Pacific and migrate along the coast of Korea. Eastern gray whales have recovered from near extinction and are not at risk of becoming endangered. Western gray whales are critically endangered.



Whales are mammals and breathe air. Gray whales have two blowholes on top of their head. These blowholes are like nostrils and are how the whales inhale and exhale.



When they are migrating south, gray whales don't sleep; they swim day and night! When gray whales sleep, they stay at the surface with their blowholes above the water.



Adult gray whales can hold their breath for up to 30 minutes. When they are resting at the surface, gray whales breathe two to three times each minute.



Gray whales can be very friendly and curious! In their winter lagoons, some gray whales approach and rub up against boats, and even allow people to touch them.



The gray-white patches on gray whales' skin are scars caused by lice and barnacles that attach to the whales. When whales are in the warmer waters of Baja, the barnacles slough off, leaving scars.



An adult gray whale's flukes (tail) measure 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.6 meters) across.

Migration Map

Gray whales swim 10,000-13,000 miles (16,000-21,000 kilometers) each year on their round-trip migration. Calves are born in the winter in warm southern waters. Most calves are born in the waters of Baja California, a peninsula in Mexico. Some gray whale calves are born in the Southern California Bight. In the spring, the gray whales leave their winter calving grounds. They swim north along the coast, all the way to the Bering Sea and the Chukchi Sea, between Alaska and Russia. In these cool, northern waters, the whales find plenty of krill, amphipods and other small organisms to eat all summer long! Come autumn, the gray whales swim south down the coast to southern California and Mexico.



A year in the life of a gray whale:

Match the stage of the gray whales' migration to the season. Answers are below:

1. Whales feed on krill and amphipods in their arctic feeding grounds.
2. Calves are born off the coast of southern California and Baja California, in Mexico.
3. Gray whales migrate south to their calving grounds in southern California and Mexico.
4. Gray whales migrate north to their feeding grounds in the Bering and Chukchi seas.

A. Winter B. Spring C. Summer D. Autumn

Answers: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

Whale Food



Gray whales are a kind of **baleen whale**. Baleen whales don't have teeth. Instead, they have baleen made of keratin, the same thing human hair and fingernails are made from. Baleen is a filter that traps the whale's prey. Gray whales eat small crustaceans and mollusks that live on and above the sea floor. One of gray whales' favorite foods is small, shrimplike creatures called amphipods. They also like mysid shrimp, polychaete worms and krill.

Gray whales eat by turning to one side and sucking up a mouthful of water, mud, and prey off the sea floor. They press their tongues up against the roof of their mouth to push water and mud out through the baleen while keeping the food trapped inside. Adult gray whales can eat 2,600 pounds (1,200 kilograms) of food in a day!

During the feeding months in the spring, summer, and fall, gray whales build up a thick layer of fat, called **blubber**, all over their bodies. This layer of blubber can grow up to 10 inches (25 centimeters) thick and whales can live off the fat stored in their blubber if there is no food to eat. Gray whales eat very little during their migration south in late fall and while in the winter calving grounds, so they need a thick layer of blubber to last until they return north to the primary feeding grounds in spring.



To Drew and Helena—ML
 To Janna Jacobson, who loves whales—AG
 Thanks to Dr. Sarah Allen, marine scientist with the National Park Service's Ocean and Coastal Resources Program, for reviewing the accuracy of the information in this book.
 The author donates a percentage of her royalties to several ocean conservation organizations, including the Monterey Bay Aquarium, the American Cetacean Society, the Ocean Futures Society, the Aquarium by the Bay, and The Marine Mammal Center.

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