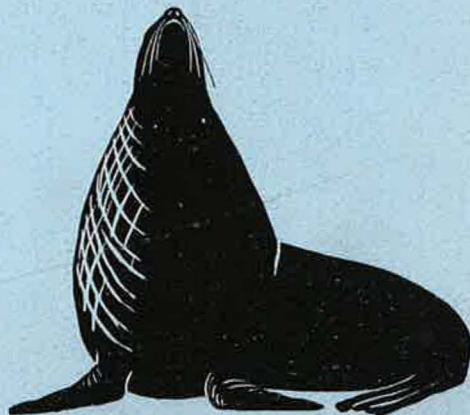
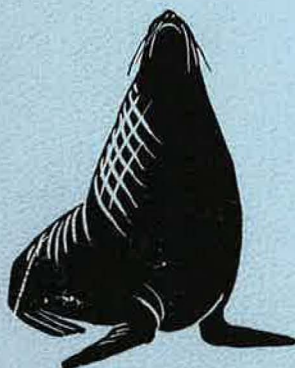


Sheepskin

ALASKA FUR SEAL INVESTIGATIONS PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA



1959

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ALASKA FUR SEAL INVESTIGATIONS

PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA

Report of Field Activities

June - September 1959

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Marine Mammal Research
Seattle, Washington

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
The problem.	1
Personnel.	2
Population.	3
Males.	3
Age classification	3
Forecasts	7
Yearlings	10
Bull counts	10
Females	12
Introduction	12
Methods and techniques used in current studies . .	13
Age classification	13
Reproduction.	14
Tag recoveries and tagging	19
Tag recoveries	19
Tagging-1959	21
Appraisal of the problems involved in tagging and tag recoveries.	23
Homing tendency.	27
Mortality	28
Background	28
Dead pup counts	29
Total counts	29
Sample area counts, St. Paul Island	29
Recent mortality trends.	31
Factors affecting mortality	32
Weather	32
Other factors	32
Related studies	34
Seal pup weights	34
Objective	34
Procedure.	34
Results	36
Live pup counts	37
Hookworm studies	38
Pelage studies	38
Dentition studies	38
Female skins	39
Background	39
Results	39
Blood studies	44
Food habits	44

	Page
Other wildlife species.	44
Reindeer	44
Sea lions	45
Sea otter	47
References	48
Appendix	49
A. Preliminary report on forecasting the kill of male fur seals on the Pribilofs	49
B. Population study of fur seals of St. Paul Island with special reference to female killing program.	59
C. Appendix tables	77

Figures

1. Percent 3- and 4-year-old male seals in cumulative commercial kill, by round, St. Paul Island, 1959 . . .	4
2. Percent 3- and 4-year-old male seals in cumulative commercial kill, by round, St. George Island, 1959.	4
3. St. Paul Island 3-year-old male kill, by round. . . .	8
4. St. Paul Island males, by year class, (age 3 pro- jected for 1960)	9
5. St. Paul Island males, by year class, (age 4 pro- jected for 1960)	9
6. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. Paul Island, 1959.	17
7. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by round, St. Paul Island, 1959 . .	17
8. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. George Island, 1959. .	18
9. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by round, St. George Island, 1959.	18
10. Tag used in fur seal tagging program showing letter- ing in relation to clinch side of tag (clinched length: 42 mm.)	23
11. Tag and check mark locations, fur seal pup tagging, Pribilof Islands, 1947-1959	24
12. Pup mortality--temperature relationship, 1950-1959.	33
13. Percent "regular" finished female skins, by age . .	43
14. Tag used in sea lion tagging program showing lettering in relation to clinch side of tag (clinched length: 68 mm.)	46
15. Percentage returns of males at age 4 vs. fall population estimate, St. Paul Island	73

Tables

	Page
1. Percent age composition of male kill at various levels, St. Paul Island, 1954-1959	5
2. Cumulative number of male seals killed, St. Paul Island, 1954-1959.	6
3. Harem and idle bull count, by rookery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	11
4. Summary of reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. Paul Island, 1959	15
5. Summary of reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. George Island, 1959	16
6. Notes on reproductive tracts of 8 fur seals from St. Paul Island.	20
7. Summary of tagged and tag-lost seals recovered by sex and age, Pribilof Islands, 1959.	21
8. Seal tagging on the Pribilof Islands, 1959	22
9. Homing tendency of male and female seals, by rookery, St. Paul Island, 1959	27
10. Homing tendency of male and female seals, by age, Pribilof Islands, 1959.	28
11. Dead pup counts, Pribilof Islands, 1959,	30
12. Dead pup counts, study areas, St. Paul Island, 1959 . .	31
13. Percent of complete rookery dead pup counts represented by study area counts	31
14. St. Paul Island counted seal-pup mortality with male kill 3 and 4 years later	35
15. Seal-pup weights, St. Paul Island, 1959.	36
16. Seal-pup weights, 1957, 1958, and 1959.	37
17. Size and grade of 59 known-age sealskins, by length and reproductive condition.	40
18. Size and grade of 240 sealskins, by length	41
19. Size and grade of 59 known-age sealskins, by age and reproductive condition	42

Appendix tables

St. Paul Island

1. Age classification of male seals in commercial kill, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959	77
2. Cumulative age classification of male seals in commercial kill, by day, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 10 August 1959	78

	Page
3. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by date and age, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959	79
4. Dead pup counts by rookery, St. Paul Island, 1941, 1948-59	81
5. Age classification of female seals in commercial kill, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959.	82
6. Cumulative age classification of female seals in commercial kill, by day, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959.	83
7. Number pregnant and nonpregnant among female seals 4 or more years old and 5 or more years old, St. Paul Island, 1959	84
8. Length of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. Paul Island, 1959	85
9. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by length, St. Paul Island, 1959	86
10. Length of tagged female seals recovered from commercial kill, by age, St. Paul Island, 1959	87
11. Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by length, St. Paul Island, 1959	88
12. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by round and age, St. Paul Island, 1959	89

St. George Island

13. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by round and age, St. George Island, 1959	92
14. Cumulative age classification of male seals in commercial kill, by day, St. George Island, 27 June to 31 July 1959.	95
15. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by date and age, St. George Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959	96
16. Age classification of male seals in commercial kill, St. George Island, 27 June to 31 July, 1959	97
17. Age classification of female seals in commercial kill, St. George Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959	98
18. Cumulative age classification of female seals in commercial kill, by day, St. George Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959	99

	Page
19. Number pregnant and nonpregnant among female seals 4 or more years old and 5 or more years old, St. George Island, 1959	100
20. Length of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. George Island, 1959	101
21. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by length, St. George Island, 1959	102
22. Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by length, St. George Island, 1959	103

Pribilof Islands

23. Summary of length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3- and 4-year-old male seals by rookery of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	104
24. Summary of length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3- and 4-year-old female seals by rookery of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	105
25. Length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3-year-old male seals by rookery of recovery and by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959	106
26. Length classes of tagged and tag-lost 4-year-old male seals by rookery of recovery and by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959	107
27. Length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3-year-old female seals by rookery of recovery and by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959	108
28. Length classes of tagged and tag-lost 4-year-old female seals by rookery of recovery and by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959	109
29. Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, Pribilof Islands, 1959	110
30. Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959	112
31. Length of tagged 3-year-old male seals, by date of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	122
32. Length of tagged 4-year-old male seals, by date of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	124
33. Length of tagged 3-year-old female seals, by date of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	126
34. Length of tagged 4-year-old female seals, by date of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	127

	Page
35. Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by rookery of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959	128
36. Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, Pribilof Islands, 1959 . . .	129
37. Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by reproductive condition, Pribilof Islands, 1959	130
38. Bull counts, Pribilof Islands, 1911-1959	131
39. Record of fur seal pups tagged on Pribilof Islands. . .	132

ALASKA FUR SEAL INVESTIGATIONS

PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA

1959

INTRODUCTION

The Problem

Reaching the objective of fur-seal research and management, maximum sustained productivity from the Pribilof seal herd, is now complicated by acute fluctuations in the size of year classes. When the experimental approach to the calculated point of maximum yield began in 1956, year-class fluctuations were moderate, as they apparently had been since commercial sealing resumed after the Convention of 1911. These sharp fluctuations stimulated renewed emphasis on ways to forecast year-class success and, consequently, the probable size of the kill. Island seal-pup mortality, number of 2-year-old seals taken, and early season kills of 3-year-old seals have shown some promise as indicators for making kill-size predictions. Measurements of condition or growth may be supplementary information indicative of the relative success of a year class. Recent studies suggest an inverse relationship between the return of bachelors and year-class size.

The 1959 harvest fell to levels experienced in the late 1920's. Explanations were sought since, after four years of purposely including females in the kill, a smaller rather than a larger harvest was being taken. The reasons for the year-class fluctuations are only partly understood at present. Understanding of fur-seal biology and population dynamics has much improved in the past four years but, frequently, additional knowledge only reveals the intricacy of the problem and suggests a need for more investigation.

Adequate methods of sampling are difficult to devise and apply. At various times, fur seals are segregated by age, sex, and reproductive function. The distance of separation may be a few hundred yards or several thousand miles. As analysis of samples produced inconsistencies, the trend has been to take larger samples. The current program of tagging 50,000 seal pups annually on the Pribilof Islands was put into effect in order to study mixing of populations at sea, but it appears not to be unnecessarily large for island population research.

Research is intended to supply information needed for management of the seal herd with consideration given to basic research useful as a starting point for management research and to information needed by the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission. Generally, the applied research provided for management is also the information needed by the Fur Seal Commission.

Personnel

Field season studies began 20 June with the arrival of biologists, Alton Roppel and Gary Baines, and Thomas Juelson, fishery aid, on St. Paul Island. Roppel went to St. George Island on 22 June and remained there, except for the bull-counting period spent on St. Paul Island, until his return to Seattle on the vessel "Penguin" in October. Baines went to St. George in early June and remained until 28 August, returning to St. Paul Island on the supply ship. Biologist-in-charge Carl Abegglen and David Reilly, fishery aid, arrived on St. Paul Island, 10 July, remaining until 4 September. Ford Wilke, Chief, Marine Mammal Research, arrived on St. Paul Island 25 July, departed 2 August on M/V "John N. Cobb" for Chukchi Sea as observer for marine mammals. Biologist Thomas O'Brien and fishery aid Terence O'Brien arrived on St. Paul Island 31 July; Terence O'Brien remained until 11 September and Thomas O'Brien departed on 19 October.

Dr. D. G. Chapman, Laboratory of Statistical Research, University of Washington, analyzed population statistics under a contract with the University of Washington.

The Branch of Marine Mammal Research contracted with the University of Colorado for that institution to do research on the biology of the hookworm. Dr. O. Wilford Olsen, University of Colorado, is in charge of the study. Dr. Olsen and his assistant, Dale Masters, arrived on St. Paul Island 10 July. Dr. Olsen departed on 1 August and Masters departed approximately 24 November.

Mr. Arne Suomela, Commissioner, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Mr. Ralph Baker, Chief, Division Resource Management, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; and Mr. Roger Hager, Canadian member of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission, examined research operations on St. Paul Island.

The research staff appreciates the considerable assistance and cooperation given to them throughout the season by Mr. Clarence L. Olson, General Manager; Mr. Roy Hurd, St. Paul Island Manager; and Mr. Dan Benson, St. George Island Manager.

POPULATION

Males

Age Classification

The kill of 30,195 males during the 1959 season was the lowest since 1957 when 24,942 were killed. This is less than half the average male kill since 1939.

The high mortality of 1956, when 120,000 dead seal pups were recorded, is apparently correlated with the low 1959 kill. Such years of high land mortality may also contribute to considerable ocean mortality through general weakening of the pup class with hookworm infestations and assorted injuries. Other effects of peak populations, such as years of poor food supply, also must have affected the 1956 year class but observations and measurements were not made. Approximately 27,000 females were killed in 1956. Fifty-six percent of them had been pregnant that season but it is not known how many successfully bore living pups (56 percent x 27,000 females = 15,120 pups). About 20 percent of the pups died on the islands (15,120 pups minus 20 percent [3,024] = 12,096 surviving pups). Ocean mortality is doubtless variable but returns of tagged seals suggest that usually not more than 25 percent survive to age 3. This loss includes land pup mortality (25 percent x 15,120 pups = 3,780 pups surviving at age 3). One half of these are females so the possible reduction in the male kill is $\frac{3,780}{2} = 1,890$.

Plainly, female killing in 1956 could not have made an appreciable difference in the 1959 male harvest.

Sampling of the commercial male kill followed the procedure established in 1956 (1956 report). On St. Paul Island, 2,466 upper right male canine teeth were taken as samples for age determination and 565 were taken on St. George Island.

The season began with a normal distribution of 3- and 4-year-old seals. By the end of the season, nearly equal numbers of these two year classes had been taken (figs. 1 and 2). This balance resulted from a combination of the moderately successful 1955 and the weak 1956 year classes. In 1958, the 1955 year class dominated the kill as 3-year-old seals because they were combined with the weak year class of 1954, appearing as 4-year-olds. However, the 1959 kill of 4-year-olds was increased somewhat by an extension of the killable size limit by one inch. Tables 1 and 2 show age composition and cumulative number of males killed on St. Paul Island, 1954-59.

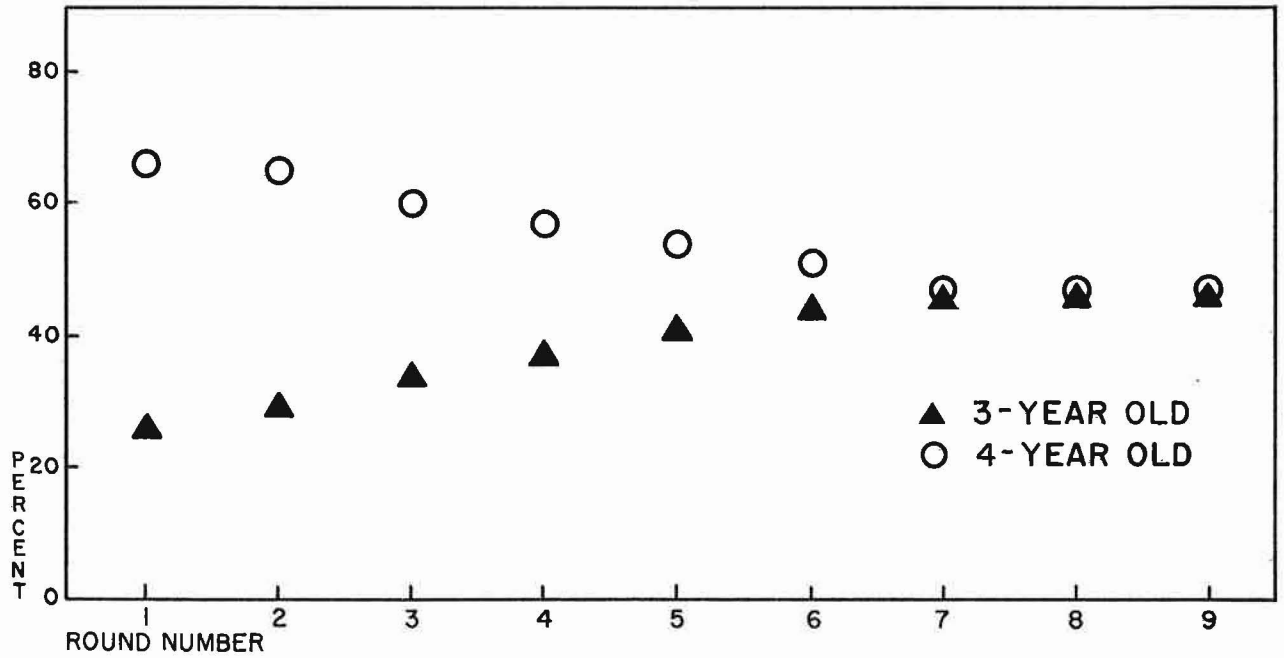


Figure 1. -- Percent 3- and 4-year-old male seals in cumulative commercial kill, by round, St. Paul Island, 1959.

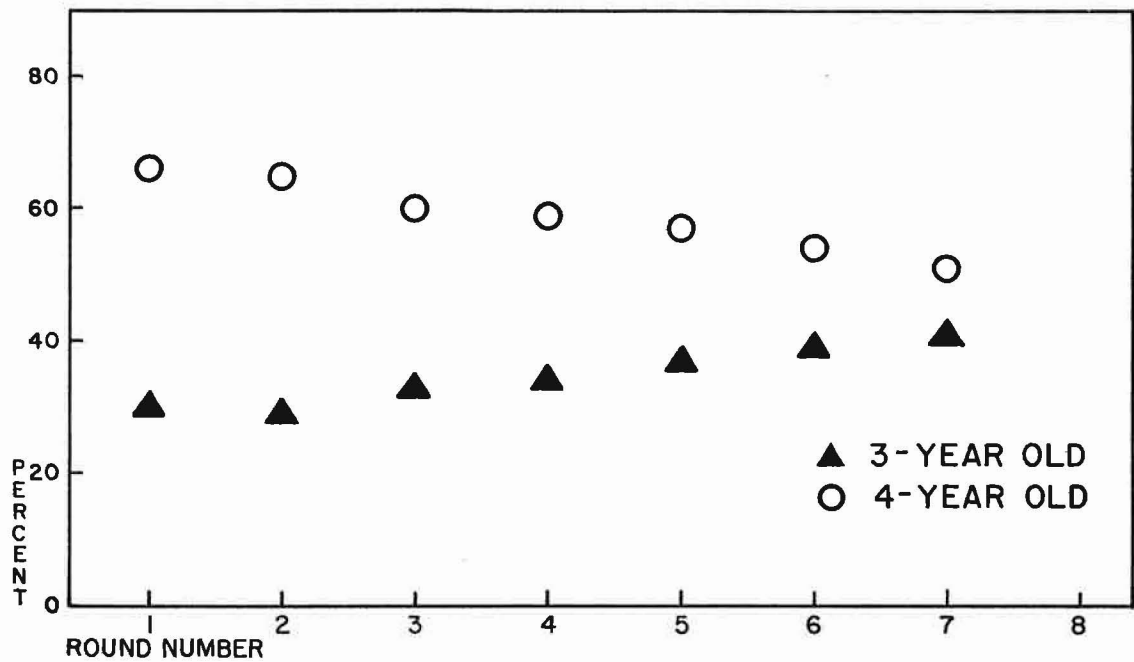


Figure 2. -- Percent 3- and 4-year-old male seals in cumulative commercial kill, by round, St. George Island, 1959.

Table 1. -- Percent age composition of male kill at various levels,
St. Paul Island, 1954 - 1959

Date	Kill level	Age	
		3	4
		Percent	Percent
1954 4 July	10,000	44	54
11	20,000	49	49
18	30,000	56	41
27	50,000	65	31
1955 9 July	10,000	50	48
16	20,000	54	44
22	30,000	56	42
31	50,000	62	36
1956 6 July	10,000	24	64
11	20,000	30	62
16	30,000	33	60
26	50,000	41	52
1957 13 July	10,000	53	41
24	20,000	63	33
6 August	30,000	68	27
10	34,055	69	26
1958 10 July	10,000	74	26
18	20,000	78	22
28	30,000	80	19
31	33,325	82	17
1959 14 July	10,000	38	57
26	20,000	44	51
20 August	24,495	44	44

Table 2. -- Cumulative number of male seals killed, St. Paul Island, 1954-1959

Date	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
July												
1	3367	3952	1574	1962	1079	3056	1360	1071	1991	732	483	1466
6	5075	6258	3341	3643	2671	7060	2994	2161	3988	1383	1359	3018
11	9643	9667	5929	6248	6145	12677	4507	3296	8038	2658	2621	4655
16	15106	11461	10416	8999	9808	17954	6777	4651	12917	3912	4188	6417
21	22198	13301	15358	11648	14589	22159	9380	5602	17688	4839	6095	7941
26	30598	14995	21707	15638	20726	25999	13350	6784	22661	5279	8326	9713
31	32352	15365	30733	18083	26590	28560	16804	7547	27216	5556	10202	10438
August												
10					35502	30663	23473	8855			10325	10474
15					38290	31448					10494	10520

1954 sealing ended 27 July

1955 " " 31 "

1956 " " 15 August

1957 " " 20 "

1958 " " 20 "

1959 " " 20 "

A comparison of the 1959 3-year-old male kill, St. Paul Island by round, with the average 3-year-old male kill, by round, of the preceeding four years (fig. 3) shows no difference in timing. It can be assumed that factors which influenced the small return of 3-year-old males were applicable to the entire year class and not to any particular segment of it. The 1959 3-year-old male kill was 40 percent of the average kill at the end of round one and 38 percent of the average kill at round 6, the period during which the peak usually occurs. At the same cut-off date, the end of round 7, the 1959 total was 42 percent of the average total. Such uniformity is interpreted to mean a failure of the year class. Little can be expected for the 1960 4-year-old kill.

Instructions governing the 1959 sealing operation again ended the male kill on 31 July. Except for 1956 and 1957, the end of July has been the traditional ending date for male kills. The arbitrary date has as its purpose protection of a male breeding reserve.

The killable size range for 1959 was extended from the usual 41 to 45-3/4 inches to 41 to 46-3/4 inches in length. This change reduced the recruitment of 4-year-old males into the breeding reserve during the period prior to 1 August. The killable size range for females was expressed as "as large a proportion as possible of females less than 46 inches." The 1958 operation gave proof that inadvertent killing of some males was inevitable when trying to take small females with dark vibrissae. As a result, the total male kill during August 1959 was 3,419 animals; 2,209 of these were killed on St. Paul Island and 210 were killed on St. George Island.

Forecasts

A preliminary report, by Douglas G. Chapman, on forecasting the kill of male seals on St. Paul Island for 1959 is given in appendix A.

Consideration has been given to the value of using the number of 2- and 3-year-old males killed during one season as an indicator of the possible kill of 3- and 4-year-old males the following season. Forecasts to date, based on 2-year-old males, are apparently unreliable as they are not consistent with forecasts made later with more data.

Figures 4 and 5 depict the kill of 2- and 3-year-old males and the resulting kill the following year. Specific year classes are traced in both charts and a predicted figure is given for the 1960 3- and 4-year-old male kill. Both figures were based on data through 31 July.

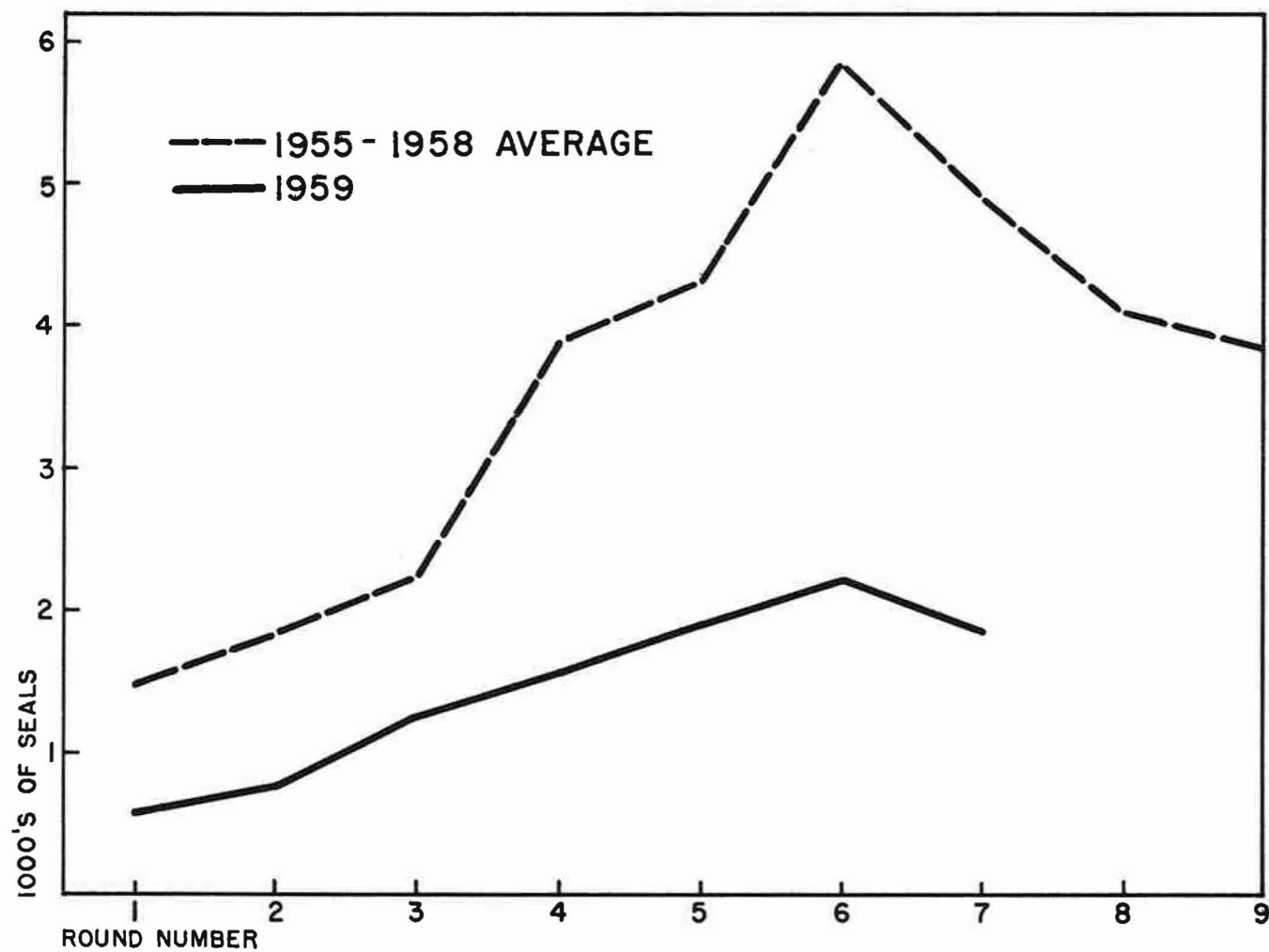


Figure 3. --St. Paul Island 3-year-old male kill, by round

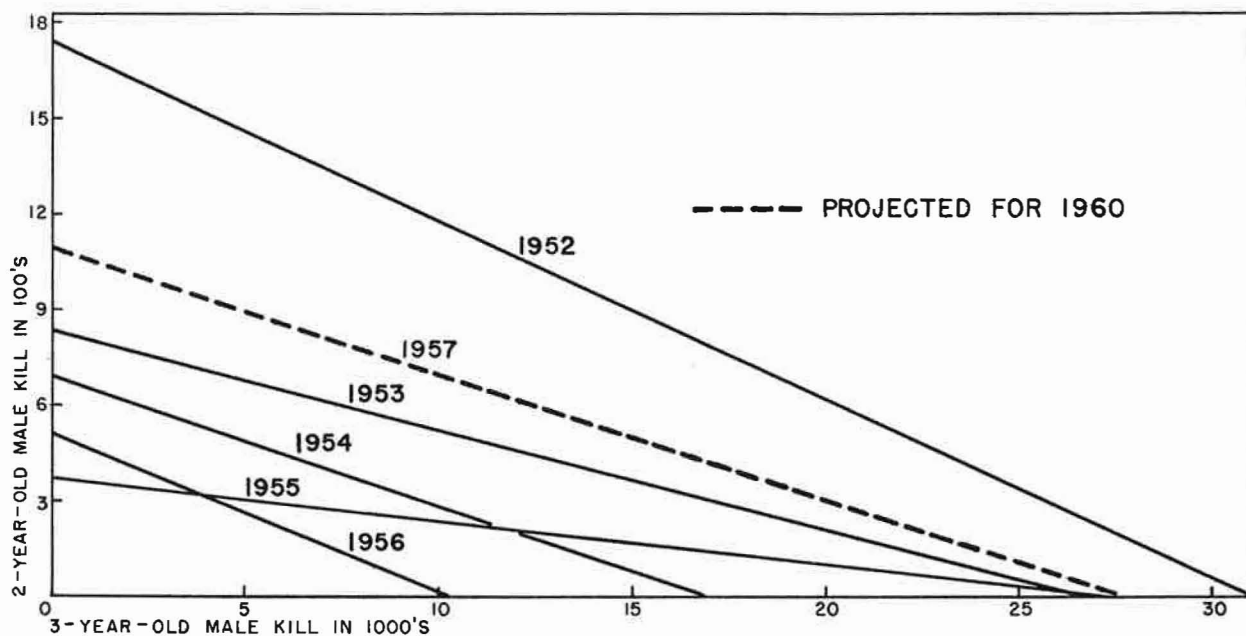


Figure 4. -- St. Paul Island males, by year class, age 3, projected for 1960.

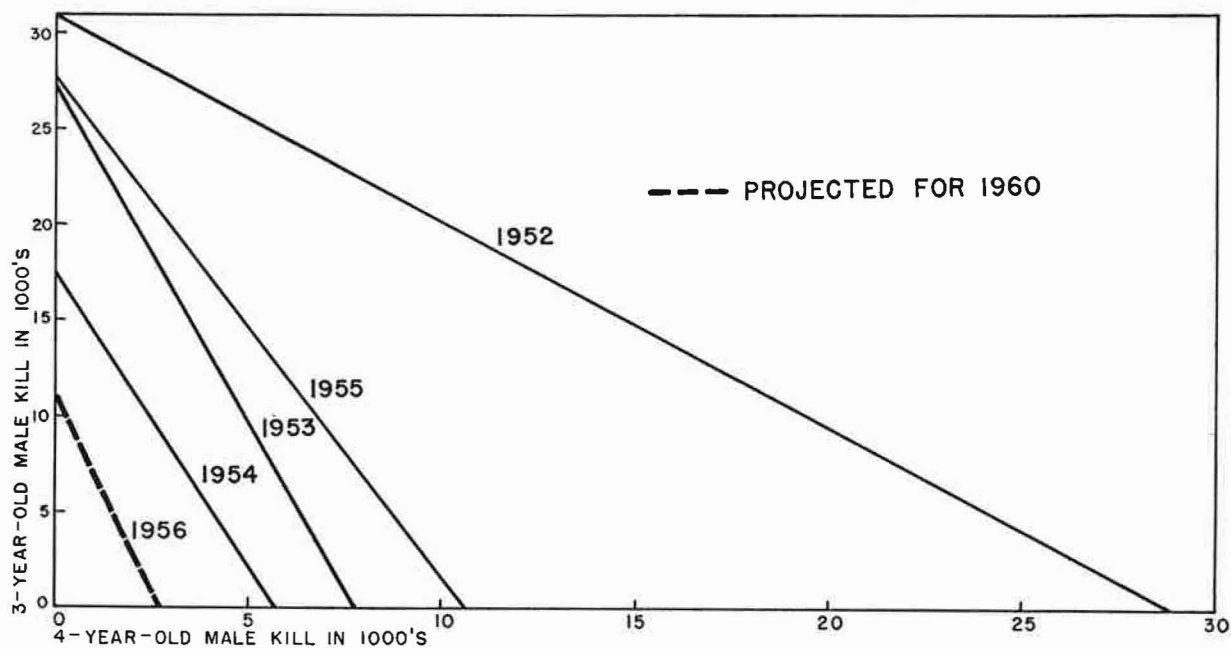


Figure 5. -- St. Paul Island males, by year class, age 4, projected for 1960.

Yearlings

More yearling males were recorded in the 1959 commercial kill than in previous years. The age of the animals was determined by reading growth ridges on teeth, since there were no tagged K-series animals in the group.

The reason for their early appearance at a size which could approach commercial standards is not clear. Evidence of a significant increase in weight of the 1958 pup crop over the 1957 pup crop was shown (1957-1958 reports) by live-pup weights taken in early September. It is not possible to state now that relatively large size in September of the year of birth would indicate early appearance and continued rapid growth. This is an aspect that will be watched closely through weights of live pups and weights of the same year class returning as 3- and 4-year-old seals.

Bull Counts

Following two seasons' training under Mr. C. L. Olson, General Manager of the Pribilof Islands, the biological staff assumed responsibility for the bull counting in 1959. The counts were made 10-14 July on St. Paul and 15-17 July on St. George. Table 3 lists the counts by island and by rookery. All bull counts since 1910 are presented in appendix table 38.

Overall, harem bulls decreased by 1.5 percent of the 1958 count. The loss, offset in part by a slight increase on St. Paul, was sustained by St. George with a drop of 3.5 percent. However, the combined count for the two islands was still well above the 1939-1958 average of 12,025.

The idle bulls continued their sharp rate of increase with a gain of 13 percent over 1958. St. Paul idle bulls rose 21 percent while St. George experienced a loss of 11 percent. The 20-year average for this element of the herd is 5,774.

It is not yet understood how many idle bulls are needed for replacement. According to the best available evidence, relatively few harem bulls are replaced or displaced during the organized breeding season. Presumably, their most important function is to breed females arriving after the harem organization is dissolved. Also, they replace those harem bulls that have died between seasons or those

Table 3. --Harem and idle bull count, by rookery,
Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Rookery	Bulls		Total
		harem	idle	
<u>St. Paul Island</u>				
10 July	Gorbatch	856	824	1,680
	Ardiguen	119	50	169
	Reef	<u>1,663</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>3,175</u>
	Total	<u>2,638</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>5,024</u>
11 July	Polovina	331	932	1,263
	Polovina Cliffs	740	655	1,395
	Little Polovina	<u>291</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>884</u>
	Total	<u>1,362</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>3,542</u>
12 July	Morjovi	791	1,466	2,257
	Vostochni	<u>1,568</u>	<u>1,793</u>	<u>3,361</u>
	Total	<u>2,359</u>	<u>3,259</u>	<u>5,618</u>
13 July	Tolstoi	973	895	1,868
	Lukanin	219	256	475
	Kitovi	<u>600</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>985</u>
	Total	<u>1,792</u>	<u>1,536</u>	<u>3,328</u>
14 July	Zapadni	1,011	1,340	2,351
	Little Zapadni	583	459	1,042
	Zapadni Reef	<u>258</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>583</u>
	Total	<u>1,852</u>	<u>2,124</u>	<u>3,976</u>
	Grand total	10,003	11,485	21,488
<u>St. George Island</u>				
15 July	East Reef	190	302	492
	East Cliffs	<u>332</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>657</u>
	Total	<u>522</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>1,149</u>
15 July	Staraya Artil	388	540	928
16 July	North	984	812	1,796
17 July	Zapadni	373	550	923
	South	<u>260</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>430</u>
	Total	<u>633</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>1,353</u>
	Grand total	2,527	2,699	5,226
	Both islands	12,530	14,184	26,714

that are too old to take part in organized breeding. No information is available about the amount of annual attrition among harem bulls or the average span in years of harem service.

Females

Introduction

In 1955, when the plan for an experimental approach to manipulation of the size of the fur-seal herd to bring it to the point of maximum yield was proposed, the herd had not yet shown any marked fluctuations. It was considered then that the maximum male yield would be produced with the herd at its existing size but that the greatest over-all production would be obtained from a somewhat smaller herd and from a kill of about one-third females and two-thirds males.

In 1957 and 1959, fluctuations in productivity, which cannot be traced to any management operation, tended to strengthen the basic theory that maximum, stable, production must be obtained from a herd held at near the top of its growing stage. The kill of females is the key to bringing a population from a peak level to the growing stage and keeping it at that level.

In the four-year period, 1956 to 1959, approximately 135,000 females were killed on the Pribilof Islands. The first year, 1956, was a test year in which it was to be learned how, where, and in what numbers females could be taken on land. Two early kills of females from harems were made, then harem raiding was abandoned.

A total of 27,599 females, with a minimum size limit of 41 inches but no maximum size limit, was killed. In 1957 a total of 47,413 females of the same size limits was taken. Parts of the harem areas on Polovina, Reef, and, to a limited extent, Northeast Point were raided. Many of the large female skins were of very low quality. To avoid excessive numbers of large, unusable skins, the instructions in 1958 required as many seals as possible to be within the size limits set for males, 41 to 45-3/4 inches. None of the 31,101 females taken in 1958 were from harems. The 21,988 genital tracts, with accompanying canine teeth for age determination, examined prior to 1959 have provided basic reproduction data. The most adequate samples are for ages 3, 4, and 5. Little year-to-year variation in pregnancy rates appeared at these ages. At older ages, the pregnancy rates vary considerably from sample to sample, depending on the source. Those

from active harems are usually more than 99 percent pregnant. The most productive age is about seven.

Females in harems are usually age 5 and older. Generally small animals are young and large animals are old (up to 26 years) according to present knowledge.

Methods and Techniques used in Current Studies

The most useful technique for a study of the female element of the population is adequate, representative sampling. If fully representative samples of canine teeth and genital tracts were obtained, an accurate appraisal of the reproductive potential of the fur-seal herd could be made. Methods now used include random sampling of teeth and genital tracts (approaching 20 percent of the kill), age determination from teeth, field examination of genital tracts, tagging, and tag-recovery operations. In 1958, laboratory sectioning of older teeth (classified as 10+ from reading growth ridges) was adopted as a regular procedure.

Age Classification

The major proportion of the 5,166 female samples collected on both islands was taken during the last two weeks of the 1959 sealing season. Frequency distribution of ages in the total sample was headed by age four (24 percent) followed by the collective group classified as age 10+ (18 percent). Age compositions were similar on both islands. The weakness of the 1956 year class was first noticed during the early part of the season when a normal 3-year-old male kill did not develop. The corresponding lack of 3-year-old females verified the poor survival of the year class and virtually eliminated the possibility of a sex-differential mortality. (See appendix tables 5 and 17 for female age composition.)

The sealing instructions issued for 1959 planned for a kill of 50,000 females with as many as possible to be less than 46 inches in length. The limited number of young females available, from small to low average year classes appearing as 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old animals, resulted in a kill with an age composition differing from 1958 even though sealing instructions were very similar. In 1958, females in ages 2 through 5 made up 81 percent of the total female kill on St. Paul Island and 60 percent on St. George Island. The 1959 female kill on St. Paul Island was composed of 46 percent, ages 2 through 5, and

on St. George Island, these ages made up 40 percent of the total kill. Ages 2 through 10 composed 81 percent on St. George as compared with 83 percent on St. Paul.

Reproduction

Reproductive condition was determined from a sample of 3,984 females on St. Paul Island and 1,182 females on St. George Island. The percent of pregnant females in ages 4 and 5 increased significantly over 1958. In the remainder of the age spectrum, 6 through 10+, pregnancy rates were generally lower on St. Paul and higher on St. George than in 1958. A summary of pregnancy rates, by age, for each island shows the annual variations.

Age	St. Paul Island				St. George Island			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
	<u>Percent pregnant</u>							
4	10	13	6	15	12	5	10	22
5	57	53	48	59	52	36	43	62
6	74	78	65	61	81	58	61	66
7	76	81	72	57	83	64	56	69
8	61	75	65	54	72	62	65	75
9	63	73	68	43	64	57	60	61
10	51	74	61	48	69	46	64	60
10+	36	51	35	39	53	51	45	51

The pregnancy rates for all ages have varied with each year, probably as a result of the population segment sampled, so that valid conclusions are difficult to obtain. The 1959 data agrees with previous evidence that peak reproductive capacity is reached at ages 6, 7, and 8, followed by a decline. Tables 4 and 5 summarize the reproductive condition of female samples from St. Paul Island and St. George Island, respectively.

Reproductive condition of female seals, by age and round for both islands, is shown in figures 6, 7, 8, and 9. Comparison of the reproductive condition of females, by round, for the four-year period, 1956 to 1959, indicates a general similarity between years, although the areas utilized and the proportion of females taken from hauling grounds and harems has varied.

Table 4. -- Summary of reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. Paul Island, 1959

Reproductive condition	A g e										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
<u>Nullipara</u>											
number	30	254	822	187	66	46	8	3	5	9	1, 430
percent	100	99	84	34	15	10	3	2	3	1	36
<u>Primipara</u>											
<u>Pregnant</u>											
number	-	2	144	291	159	93	26	12	6	3	736
percent	-	<1	15	53	37	20	10	7	4	<1	18
<u>Nonpregnant</u>											
number	-	-	7	24	30	30	6	4	-	3	104
percent	-	-	<1	4	7	6	2	2	-	<1	3
<u>Multipara</u>											
<u>Pregnant</u>											
number	-	1	2	33	101	173	111	62	67	266	816
percent	-	<1	<1	6	24	37	44	36	44	38	20
<u>Nonpregnant</u>											
number	-	-	3	16	73	125	102	90	74	415	898
percent	-	-	<1	3	17	27	41	53	49	60	23
Total	30	257	978	551	429	467	253	171	152	696	3, 984
Percent	1	6	25	14	11	12	6	4	4	17	
<u>Percent pregnant</u>											
percent pregnant	-	<1	15	59	61	57	54	43	48	39	

All females			Primipara and multipara females		
	number	percent		number	percent
Pregnant	1,552	39	Pregnant	1,552	61
Nonpregnant	2,432	61	Nonpregnant	1,002	39
Total	3,984		Total	2,554	

Sample size in percent of kill: 16

Table 5. -- Summary of reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. George Island, 1959

Reproductive condition	A g e										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
<u>Nullipara</u>											
number	1	67	186	42	14	5	1	-	-	2	318
percent	100	100	77	26	11	3	1	-	-	1	27
<u>Primipara</u>											
<u>Pregnant</u>											
number	-	-	49	79	29	14	5	-	1	2	179
percent	-	-	21	49	23	10	6	-	2	1	15
<u>Nonpregnant</u>											
number	-	-	3	14	8	11	1	-	-	-	37
percent	-	-	1	9	7	7	1	-	-	-	3
<u>Multipara</u>											
<u>Pregnant</u>											
number	-	-	3	21	54	88	58	46	35	110	415
percent	-	-	1	13	43	60	69	61	58	50	35
<u>Nonpregnant</u>											
number	-	-	-	4	20	30	19	29	24	107	233
percent	-	-	-	3	16	20	23	39	40	48	20
Total	1	67	241	160	125	148	84	75	60	221	1,182
Percent	-	6	20	14	10	13	7	6	5	19	
<u>Percent pregnant</u>											
percent pregnant	-	-	22	62	66	69	75	61	60	51	

All females			Primipara and multipara females		
	number	percent		number	percent
Pregnant	594	50	Pregnant	594	69
Nonpregnant	588	50	Nonpregnant	270	31
Total	1,182			864	

Sample size in percent of kill: 33

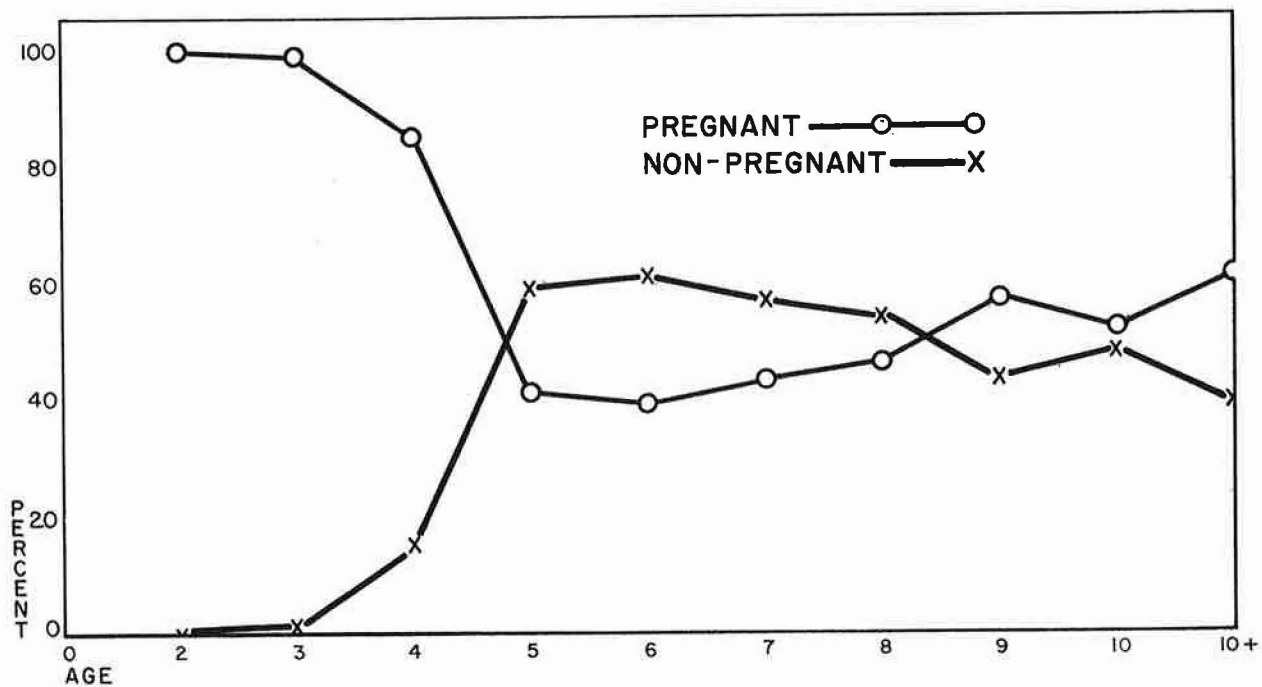


Figure 6. -- Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. Paul Island, 1959.

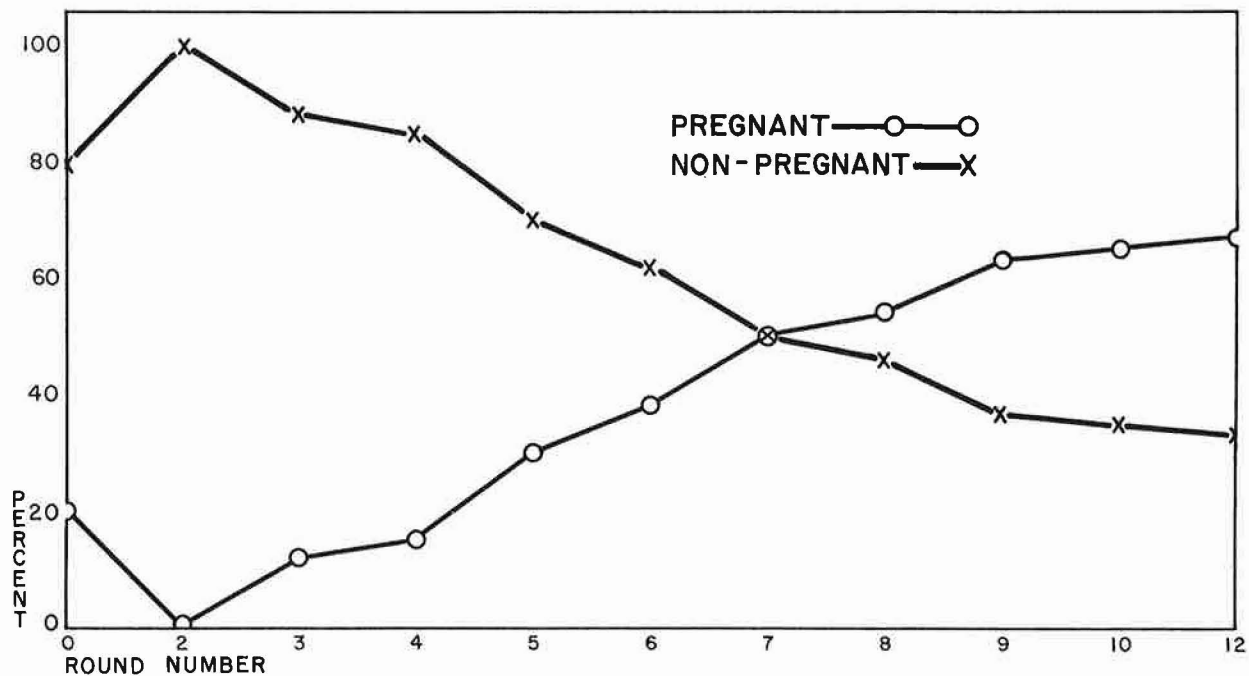


Figure 7. -- Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by round, St. Paul Island, 1959.

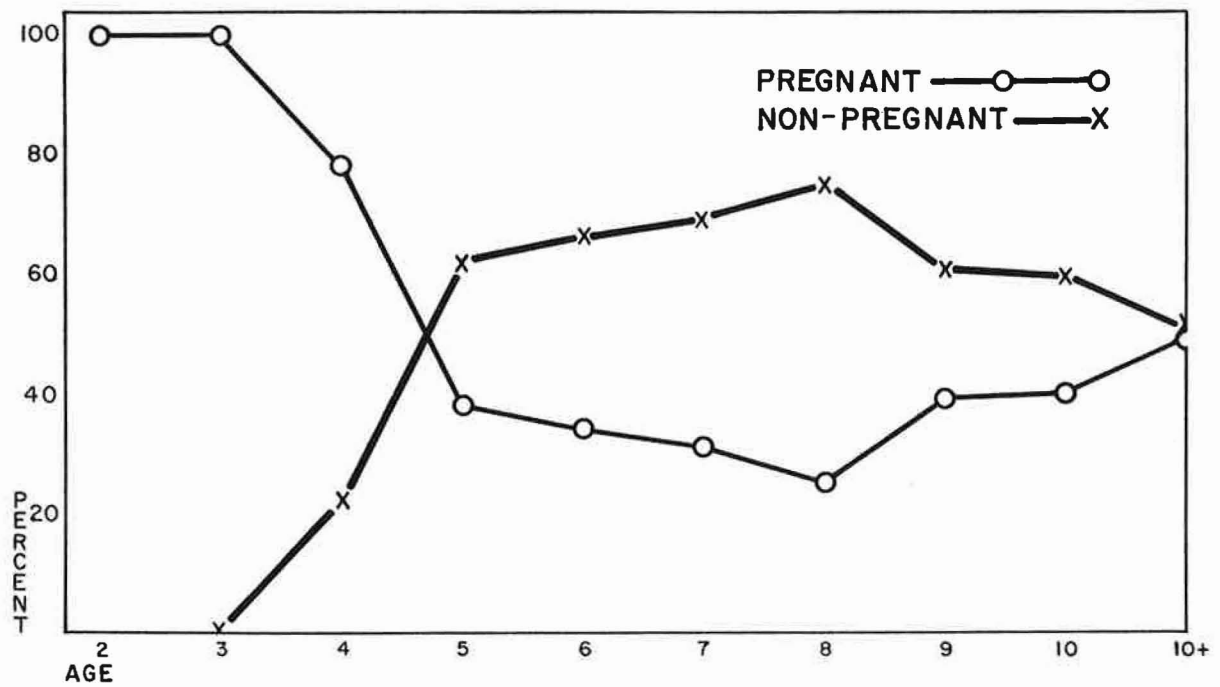


Figure 8. -- Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by age, St. George Island, 1959.

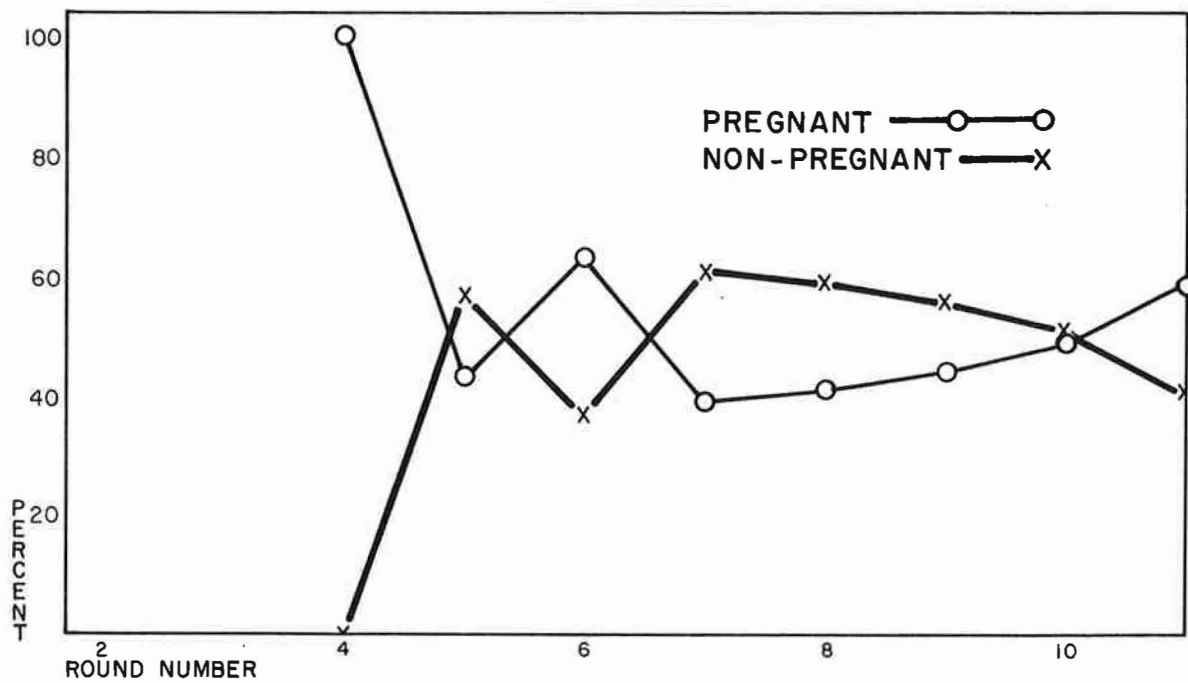


Figure 9. -- Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill, by round, St. George Island, 1959.

One 3-year-old tagged female, examined on Polovina Rookery 15 August, was judged primiparous (post partum in the right cornu). This was the first recorded instance of pregnancy in a known-age, 3-year-old female. The frequency of pregnancies in age-3 females (based on tooth-ridge analysis) has always been less than one percent.

A 4-year-old female was examined on Reef Rookery, 19 August, and showed evidence of simultaneous pregnancy in both uterine horns. The genital tract was preserved for later study and confirmation.

Eight female fur seals were collected during November and December, 1958, on St. Paul Island by Mr. Roy D. Hurd, St. Paul Island Manager, and Mr. Lavrenty Stepetin, island resident and seasonal research aid, in an effort to secure fetuses at the earliest stage of development.

Table 6 summarizes notes made by Carl E. Abegglen and Gordon C. Pike (Biological Station, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Fisheries Research Board of Canada) during gross examination of the eight genital tracts. The three fetuses found are the smallest yet obtained from the Pribilof herd. The size and collection date of the fetuses provides the best evidence, at this time, for establishing the period of blastocyst existence, or delayed implantation at three and one-half to four months, (Pearson and Enders, 1951).

Tag Recoveries and Tagging

Tag Recoveries

Following standard procedure of recent years, tagged animals were killed only if they were within the prescribed size limits for the kill. Ninety percent of the male tag recoveries were 3- and 4-year-olds drawn from the survivors of 50,000 males tagged as pups. In 1958, survivors of only 30,000 tagged seals were available for recovery, but the returns of tagged 3- and 4-year-old males were 62 percent greater than in 1959. Table 7 lists 1959 tag recoveries by sex, age, and island.

Table 6. -- Notes on reproductive tracts of eight fur seals from St. Paul Island

	Specimen number							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Collection date (1958)	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.
Location rookery	Reef	Reef	Reef	Reef	Zap.	Zap.	Zap.	Zap.
Age (years)	7	7	9	10	9	7	-	8
<u>Functional horn</u>								
Side	R	L	L	L	R	L	L	R
Size of largest corpus luteum (mm.)	13 x 11	14 x 12	14 x 10	12 x 11	15 x 15	14 x 12	10 x 10	12 x 12
Size of largest follicle (mm.)	-	6	-	-	-	4	2	-
Number follicles (2-4 mm.)	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Follicles >4 mm.	0	few	0	0	0	few	few	0
Maximum diameter of horn (mm.)	10	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Size of implantation pocket (mm.)	-	13 x 18	6 x 4	10 x 10	28 x 22	45 x 35	-	25 x 20
Blastocyst	no evidence	not found	no evidence	no evidence	-	-	no evidence	-
Fetus (mm.)	-	-	-	-	10	25	-	10
Corpus albicans	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Nonfunctional horn</u>								
Side	L	R	R	R	L	R	R	L
Size of largest corpus albicans (mm.)	8 x 4	14 x 6	10 x 10	7 x 7	6 x 6	4 x 3	-	10 x 8
Placental scar	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Maximum diameter of horn (mm.)	14	11	14	14	11	11	12	11

Table 7. --Summary of tagged and tag-lost seals recovered by sex and age, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Series	Age	Tagged seals			Tag-lost seals			Grand total
		St. Paul	St. George	combined total	St. Paul	St. George	combined total	
<u>Male</u>								
J	2	126	18	144	11	2	13	157
I	3	458	76	534	61	22	83	617
H	4	781	33	814	113	1	114	928
G	5	9	1	10	5	-	5	15
F	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
E	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total		1,377	128	1,505	190	25	215	1,720
<u>Female</u>								
J	2	3	-	3	4	-	4	7
I	3	62	9	71	17	3	20	91
H	4	345	2	347	60	-	60	407
G	5	59	-	59	5	1	6	65
F	6	30	1	31	16	-	16	47
E	7	108	-	108	13	-	13	121
D	8	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
CS	10	29	1	30	-	-	-	30
B	11	29	-	29	-	-	-	29
A	12	5	1	6	-	-	-	6
Total		676	14	690	115	4	119	809

Tagging-1959

For the fifth consecutive year 50,000 pups were tagged on the Pribilof Islands. Twenty percent, or 10,000, of the tags were attached to pups on St. George Island. This is the fourth successive year of tagging on St. George Island. The remaining 40,000 were used on St. Paul Island. Following usual procedure, tags were allotted to each rookery according to the proportion of harem bulls counted on that rookery. A list of tagging locations and number of pups tagged at each is given in table 8.

All tags used in 1959 were of monel metal (style 19 M, National Band and Tag Company, Newport, Kentucky, 0.9 x 9.5 x 101 mm. before folding) and had the series designation "L" stamped ahead of the number. The series designation and number were stamped on the clinch side of

Table 8. -- Seal tagging on the Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Rookery	Percent	Number and series allotment	Tags spoiled	Number seals tagged
<u>August</u>					
<u>St. Paul Island</u>					
24 & 25	Reef	26.4	10,600 L 17401-28000	17	10,583
27	Polovina	10.7	4,300 L 28001-32300	5	4,295
27	Little Polovina	2.9	1,200 L 32301-33500	4	1,196
26	Northeast Point	23.6	9,500 L 33501-43000	19	9,481
23	Tolstoi	9.7	3,800 L 43001-46800	11	3,789
25	Lukanin-Kitovi	8.2	3,200 L 46801-50000	12	3,188
22	Zapadni	10.1	4,000 L 10001-14000	21	3,979
22 & 23	Zapadni Reef & Little Zapadni		3,400 L 14001-17400	10	3,390
Total				99	39,901
<u>St. George Island</u>					
22	Zapadni	22.0	2,200 L 1 - 2,200	10	2,190
24 & 25	North	40.0	4,000 L 6001-10000	8	3,992
23	Staraya	16.0	1,600 L 2201-3800	2	1,598
24	East	22.0	2,200 L 3801-6000	0	2,200
Total				20	9,980
Grand total				119	49,881

the tag, which is uppermost when in place on the pup. This permits a visual check of the clinch by the operator and prevents excessive wear of identifying letters and numbers. The lettering (Notify F. & W. Service, Washington, D. C.) was stamped inside the tag, providing protection from wear (fig. 10). Tags applied in 1959 were attached to the rear edge of the left foreflipper where the fur meets the bare black skin. To permit identification of individuals that have lost their tags, 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch of the tip of the same flipper was cut off (fig. 11).



Figure 10. -- Tag used in fur-seal tagging program showing lettering in relation to clinch side of tag (clinch length: 42 mm.).

Tagging began 22 August on both islands and was completed 28 August on St. Paul Island and 25 August on St. George Island. A record of fur-seal pups tagged on the Pribilof Islands is given in appendix table 39.

Appraisal of Problems Involved in Tagging and Tag Recoveries

The marking and recovery of seals as a means of making reliable population estimates present problems, some of which are difficult to evaluate. Following is an appraisal of the problems involved in tagging and tag recovery. Effects stemming from these problems may or may not be sufficient to bias population estimates.

Mortality differential between sexes. -- Among most mammal populations, males slightly outnumber females at birth and the life span of the female is generally extended beyond that of the male. Population

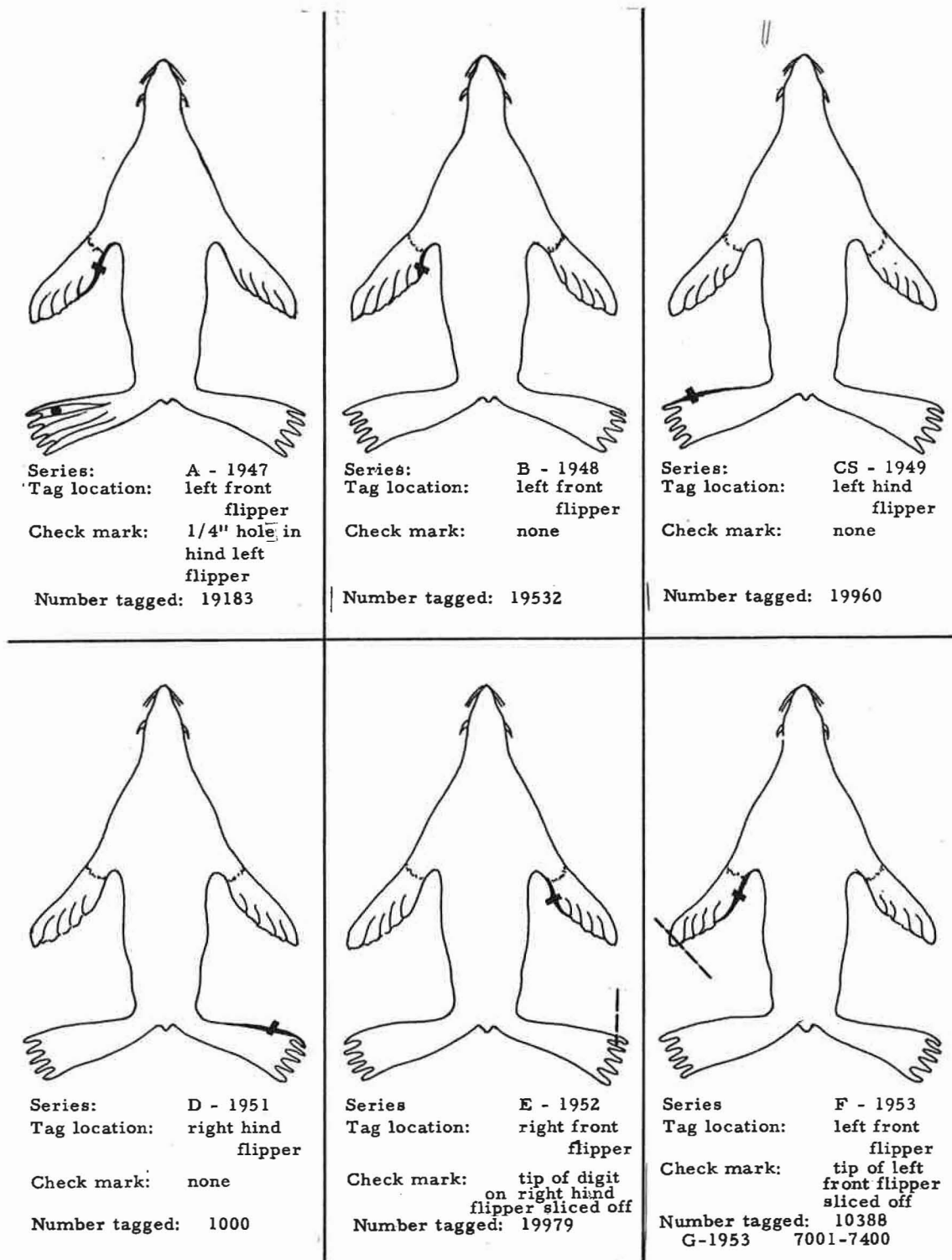


Figure 11. -- Tag and check-mark locations, fur-seal pup tagging, Pribilof Islands, 1947-1959.

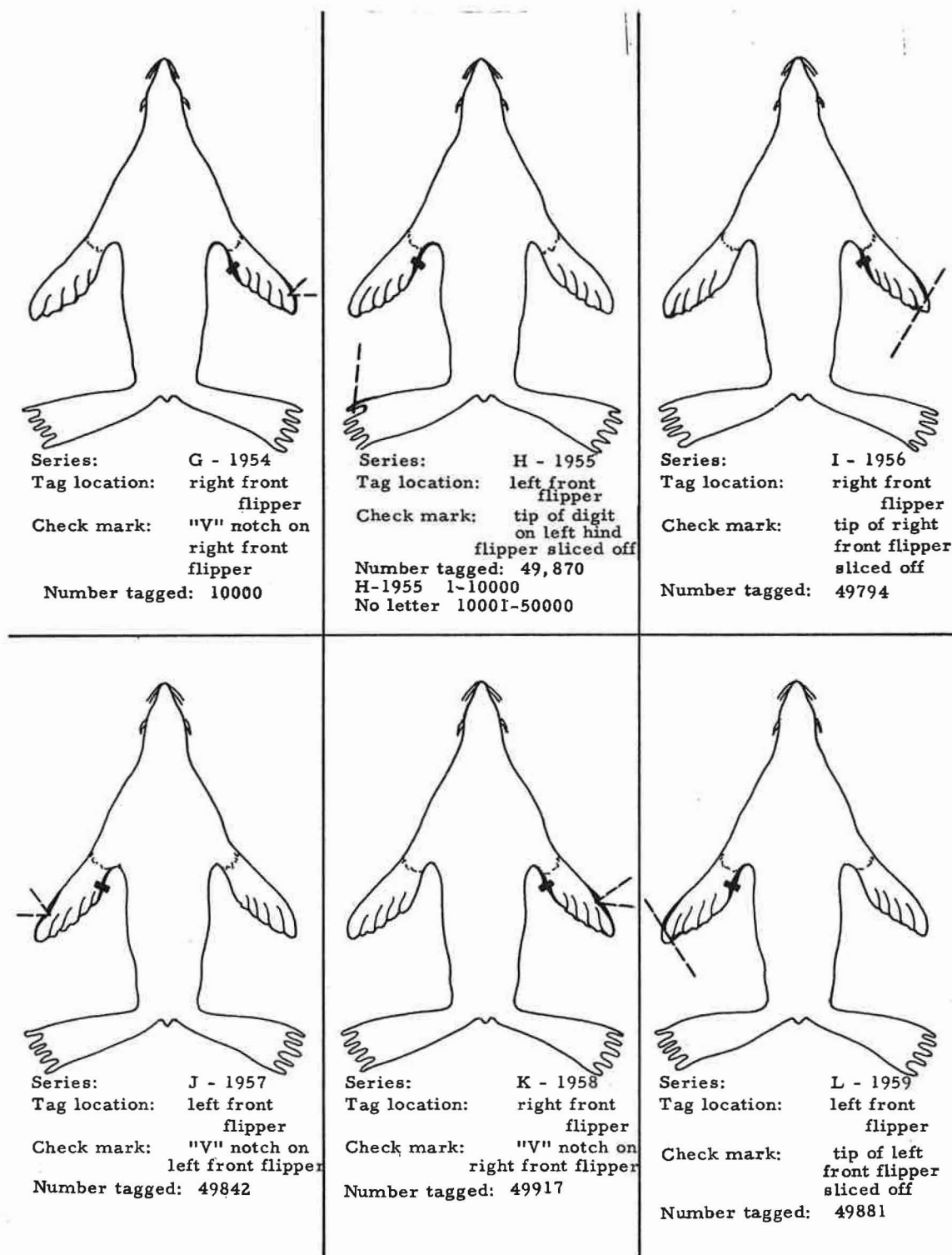


Figure 11. -- Tag and check-mark locations, fur-seal pup tagging, Pribilof Islands, 1947-1959 (con.).

estimates, based upon tag returns, could thus be distorted should these factors exist in significant proportion. No clear evidence of differential mortality at any stage in the life of fur seals is yet available.

Quality of tags. -- This factor can probably be eliminated. Tags have been furnished by the same manufacturer for many years. The size, design, and type of metal have been standardized to give optimum service. No basic structural defects in the tags are known.

Application of tags. -- Tags have been attached to front flippers since 1952. Experience in the tagging of fur seals has shown that location to be most suitable for recovery and for avoiding injury to the seals. However, to insure adequate clinching, minimum tag loss and abrasion, and reduce possible loss of animals through festering wounds, tags should be precisely attached 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch forward of the rear edge of the flipper in the fur near the juncture of furred and bare skin. During the rather high-speed tagging operation, this is not always true of each tag attachment.

Application of check marks. -- Size of the check mark diminishes with growth of the animal. Hence, to be most effective as a recognizable mark several years later, the check mark should cover the maximum flipper area without causing excessive bleeding and shock to the animal. There may be occasional instances of mortality from this cause.

Effects of tagging. -- A small percentage of tagged pups suffer internal injuries during handling. Immediate mortality can, in part, be measured by noting dead tagged pups during the annual count of dead pups. Any long delayed mortality cannot be measured since much of it may occur after the pups have left the islands.

Tag recoveries. -- During high-speed killing operations on St. Paul Island, it is possible that some tags or check marks are missed, caused mostly by unnecessary forward pressure of that segment of the sealing crew following the clubbers. As it has been stated in previous reports, one or two rows of seals should intervene at all times between the slitters and the row on which the tallyman and biologists are working. Safety would also result from this modification of the normal routine.

Because of the slower pace on St. George Island, tag recovery can be more thorough than on St. Paul Island.

To summarize, a mortality differential between sexes can produce estimates that are either too high or too low, depending on the sex from which tags are recovered. Marks missed during the recovery

operation and mortality as a result of marking would both produce population estimates that are too high.

Homing Tendency

Homing tendency of tagged male and female seals is shown in table 9 by rookery, and in table 10 by age. Reasons for sexual differences in homing tendency have been explained in previous reports (1956, 1957 and 1958).

In 1959, homing tendency of the males was not much different from that of tagged males harvested during the previous three years. Preliminary analysis of homing tendency among females, however, suggests a definite downward trend from 1956, and a steady "within-season" increase in straying by 5-day rounds. Neither of these conditions is apparent in the males.

Table 9. --Homing tendency of male and female seals,
by rookery, St. Paul Island, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Males			Females		
	Total recoveries	Recovered home rookery number	percent	Total recoveries	Recovered home rookery number	percent
NEP	271	189	70	154	133	86
TOL	171	33	19	62	29	47
L-K	76	23	30	19	-	-
ZAP	264	178	67	95	67	70
REEF	401	67	17	148	65	44
POL	212	132	62	203	154	76
			<u>Mean</u>			<u>Mean</u>
Total	1,395	622	44	681	448	66

Table 10. --Homing tendency of male and female seals, by age,
Pribilof Islands, 1959

Males				Females			
Age	Total recoveries	Recovered home rookery		Age	Total recoveries	Recovered home rookery	
		number	percent			number	percent
2	144	60	42	2	3	3	100
3	534	210	39	3	71	37	52
4	814	388	48	4	347	235	68
5	10	5	50	5	59	30	51
6	1	-	-	6	31	22	71
7	2	2	100	7	108	75	69
				8	6	5	83
				9	No tagging in 1950		
				10	30	24	80
				11	29	19	66
				12	6	3	50

MORTALITY

Background

Mortality from hookworm accounted for about 55 percent of all pup deaths in 1951 (Doyle, 1957). The proportion attributable to hookworm is probably higher most years when few females are removed from harem areas. The die-off, as has been frequently reported previously, reaches a peak in early August and usually drops rapidly between 10 and 15 August. When only males were killed commercially, pup mortality could generally be measured shortly after mid-August. However, since 1956 the commercial kill has included females. A proportion of the female kill for 1956 and 1957 came from established harems, and pups belonging to those females were destined to starve. Because of the time required for starvation in animals that feed intermittently, as fur-seal pups do, it is estimated that mortality continues for at least three weeks after the last killing. Dead pup counts are further complicated by carcass disappearance when counts have been delayed to include mortality from starvation. In 1958 and in 1959, the killing of harem females was generally avoided, thus eliminating any significant die-off following the dead-pup counts.

Whenever counts were made, pup mortality was found to be increasing from 1941 to 1956 (appendix table 4). Losses declined in the years 1957 to 1959. Research workers believe the fluctuating mortality is a manifestation of a peak population. Available evidence (appendix B) indicates that mortality is density dependent. Whether this is completely true of hookworm-caused mortality is not clear. Weather conditions, and perhaps factors not now known may influence the life cycle of hookworms, and allow hookworm-caused mortality to vary in part, independently of population pressure.

Dead-pup Counts

Total Counts

Pup mortality was greater in 1959 than in 1958 but was at a low level in comparison with the counts made in 1956 and 1957. As in 1958, there was little evidence of high mortality along the beaches or on harem fringes until mid-August. Severe rains, which cause a sudden increase in deaths of sick animals through chilling, occurred on both islands during the latter half of August. On St. Paul Island, 39,964 dead pups were found. The count on St. George was 6,937. The total dead-pup counts for both islands are listed by rookery in table 11.

Sample-area Counts, St. Paul Island

As in three previous years, dead-pup counts on established sample areas were made in conjunction with the total dead-pup counts (table 12). The results are in close agreement with the percentages of previous years.

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959
Percent	32.0	32.5	37.8	⁵ 34.3

Sample-area counts can now be considered a reliable mortality indicator and could be used alone if necessary. In view of the possible use of the counts as indicators of future kills, the extra time needed to make complete rookery counts is well spent. A comparison of the percent of the total rookery count represented by sample-area counts for 1956 to 1959 is shown in table 13.

Table 11. -- Dead pup counts, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1959

Rookery	1959
<u>St. Paul Island</u>	
Northeast Point	
Morjovi	4,560
Vostochni	7,105
Polovina	
Little Polovina	1,597
Polovina Cliffs	2,586
Polovina	3,311
Reef	
Ardiguen	141
Gorbach	2,100
Reef	6,052
Sivutch	---
Kitovi, Lukanin, Tolstoi	
Kitovi	882
Lukanin	631
Tolstoi	3,691
Zapadni	
Little Zapadni	1,691
Zapadni Reef	608
Zapadni	5,009
Actual total	39,964
Add 5 percent	1,998
Estimated total	41,962
<u>St. George Island</u>	
North	2,653
Zapadni	1,633
East	664
Staraya	1,987
Actual total	6,937
Add 5 percent	347
Estimated total	7,284
<u>Summary - 1959</u>	
Pribilof Islands	46,901
Add 5 percent	2,345
Estimated total	49,246

Table 12. --Dead pup counts, study areas, St. Paul Island, 1959

Rookery	Number
Northeast Point Rookeries	
Morjovi	1,405
Vostochni	2,059
Polovina Rookeries	
Little Polovina	894
Polovina	2,496
Reef Rookeries	
Gorbatch	810
Reef area 1 (north)	776
Reef area 2 (south)	1,103
Kitovi, Lukanin, Tolstoi Rookeries	
Tolstoi	1,657
Zapadni Rookeries	
Little Zapadni	535
Zapadni	2,390
Total	<u>13,725</u> 14,125

Table 13. --Percent of complete rookery dead pup counts represented by study area counts

Rookery	1956	1957	1958	1959
			Percent	
Morjovi	42.0	33.1	29.8	30.8
Vostochni	20.6	25.1	14.4	29.0
Little Polovina	51.6	55.5	61.3	56.0
Polovina	26.3	36.6	48.5	42.3
Gorbatch	33.1	31.0	68.8	38.6
Reef	30.2	25.6	46.3	31.0
Tolstoi	52.3	43.8	48.4	44.9
Little Zapadni	39.2	28.3	30.0	31.6
Zapadni	51.3	52.2	50.9	47.7

Recent Mortality Trends

Total dead-pup counts recorded through 1957 gave the impression that pup mortality was fluctuating between 75,000 and 125,000 annually. The count in 1958, which was significantly lower than the

minimum estimate of 75,000, made necessary a change in the statement. This change was not one of basic principle, as fluctuations in mortality will continue, but in the estimate of the range of fluctuation.

Factors Affecting Mortality

Weather

A study was started in 1958 to determine, if possible, the relative effects of weather on pup mortality. This broad approach was narrowed by limiting the period to that when pups are on land. Early attempts were unproductive in getting direct correlations between pup mortality and the weather conditions which prevailed at the time pups were on land. In the period preceding pup births a precise inverse correlation was found between pup mortality and temperature for the period 1950 to 1957. Application of the method to 1958 and 1959 mortality figures showed little, if any, correlation. An inverse correlation (fig. 12) again resulted when departures from long-term means of monthly air temperatures were applied to mortality figures. The following is a postulation of the relationship between temperature and pup mortality. High mean temperatures may accelerate development of the hookworm larvae and thereby cause peak abundance of the larval form, in its infectious stage, to exist before many pups are born. Colder mean temperatures, however, may be inhibitive, so that larval development might be delayed enough to coincide with the time when most seal pups are available. This would obviously result in a higher pup mortality. Another interpretation would associate low pup mortality with peak abundance of infectious-stage larva prior to the period of maximum susceptibility of pups. High mortality would occur when temperature-delayed development of the infectious larval form coincided with the time when pups are most susceptible to hookworm infection.

Other Factors

The effect of disease, other than parasitism, on the pup survival of any given year is unknown. Examination of 1,727 pups in 1957 (Doyle, 1958) did not reveal any diseases that were more than minor causes of mortality. Peritonitis and pneumonia infections caused a small number of deaths.

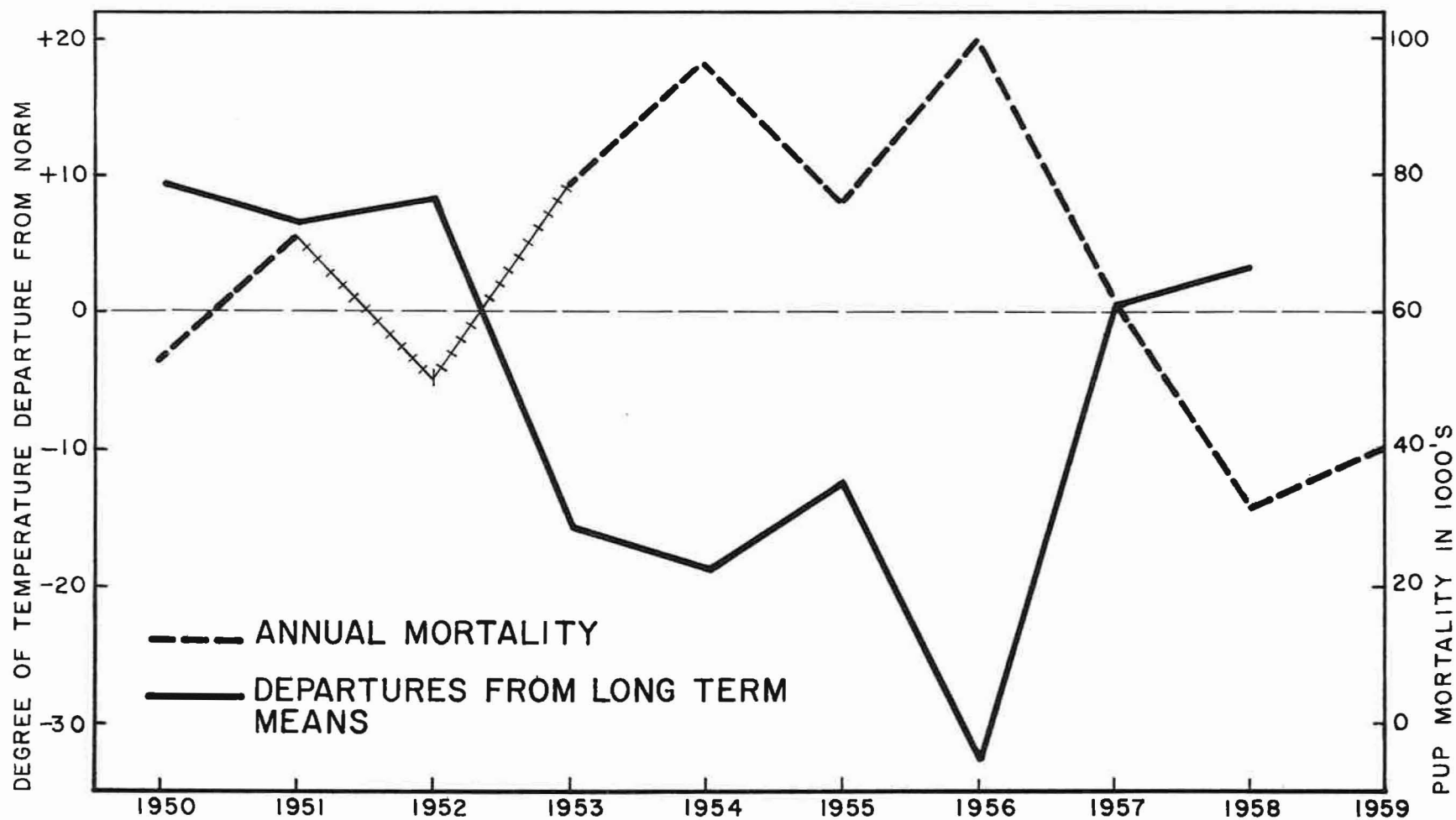


Figure 12. -- Pup mortality-temperature relationship, 1950-1959.

Chapman (Appendix A) has found, tentatively, that the proportion of bachelors returning bears an inverse relationship to year-class size. Table 14, in the years 1953 to 1956, shows a direct relationship between the return of bachelors and pup mortality on land. Since land-pup mortality is not sufficiently large to reduce a year class to the number returning at age 3, it follows that: (1) in years of high land mortality, a severe loss takes place after the pups depart from the islands because they are relatively small and weak; (2) if the mortality is density dependent, food may be an important factor determining survival.

Almost nothing is known about ocean mortality except for the relationships mentioned above and the fact that dead seals, predominantly pups^{1/}, drift in on the Pacific Coast beaches.

RELATED STUDIES

Seal-pup Weights

Objective

The third of a series of live seal-pup weights was taken on St. Paul Island in 1959. These data are being collected to provide a condition factor that may be related to survival. Mean weight changes in pups from year to year may show some correlation with the numbers of an age class harvested three and four years later. A sample of weights of tagged 3-year-old males and females will be taken each season beginning in 1960 to check for weight changes by year, and to determine if a correlation exists between mean pup weights and mean weights of the same year class as adults of various ages.

Procedure

Each year 300 pups are weighed at Northeast Point, Polovina, Zapadni Reef, and Reef rookeries. It is important that the weighing be done as close as possible to the same date each year. Weighing dates in 1957 were 30 and 31 August and in 1958 and 1959, 1 and 2 September.

^{1/} Called yearlings after 1 January.

Table 14. -- St. Paul Island counted seal-pup mortality
with male kill of 3 and 4 years later

Year	Dead pups	Total male seals taken 3 years later	3-year-old seals taken from year class	4-year-old seals taken from year class	Total 3- and 4-year-old seals taken from year class
1896	10,309 ^{1/}	102,617 ^{1/}	-	-	-
1908	3,003	12,466 ^{2/}	-	-	-
1909	3,786	11,053 ^{3/}	-	-	-
1912	Search in late October - none found				
1914	1,523	4,986	-	-	-
1915	1,607	27,503	-	-	-
1916	2,170	24,053	-	-	-
1917	3,437	22,220	-	-	-
1918	3,873	19,230	-	-	-
1919	4,298	26,035	-	-	-
1920	3,720	12,841	-	-	-
1921	3,840	13,453	-	-	-
1922	2,755	15,082	-	-	-
1923	not counted	16,231	-	-	-
1924	4,354	19,000	-	-	-
1925	not counted	23,003	-	-	-
1926	"	33,216	-	-	-
1927-40	"	-	-	-	-
1941	19,000	39,846	-	-	-
1942-49	not counted	-	-	-	-
1950	54,520		40,600 ^{4/}	15,365	55,965
1951	74,196		32,349	18,083	50,432
1952	not counted		-	-	-
1953	83,173		38,290	8,855	47,145
1954	100,978		23,473	5,599	29,072
1955	75,544		27,912	10,547	38,459
1956	103,642		10,537		
1957	64,745				
1958	32,746				
1959	41,962				

^{1/} 28,858 seals taken at sea in addition to St. George Island kill.

^{2/} Pelagic take of 18,105 seals recorded in addition to St. George Island.

^{3/} Pelagic take of 14,139 seals recorded in addition to St. George Island kill.

^{4/} First year in which age classification, corresponding with dead-pup counts were available.

Burlap bags, with steel hoops to keep the top open, were used to hold the pups. The bag, hoop, and pup were then weighed in a cradle mounted on a platform scale, the weight of bag, hoop, and cradle tared off the dial. Weight, to the nearest two-tenths (2/10) of a kilogram, sex, location, time, and tag number (if tagged) were recorded for each pup weighed.

Results

The 1959 sample was made up of 52 percent males and 48 percent females. Thirty-one percent of all pups weighed were tagged and 49 percent of the tagged pups were males. The heaviest pup in the sample was a tagged male from Zapadni Reef Rookery, weighing 16.0 kilograms, and the lightest an untagged female from Northeast Point Rookery, weighing 4.0 kilograms. Table 15 lists mean weights, by rookery and sex, for tagged and untagged pups.

There was a decrease from 1958 in the mean weight of pups on the one comparable rookery, Northeast Point, where males averaged 11.4 kilograms in 1958 and 8.8 kilograms in 1959. Table 16 shows the average weights of pups weighed since 1957.

Table 15. --Seal-pup weights, St. Paul Island, 1959

Rookery	Number		Percent <i>Mean weight (kg.)</i>	
	male	female	male	female
<u>All pups</u>				
NEP	147	152	8.8	7.8
POL	158	142	9.2	8.1
ZAP-REEF	152	148	9.2	7.9
REEF	168	132	9.8	8.5
Total	626	574	9.3	8.1
<u>Tagged pups</u>				
NEP	52	50	8.6	7.8
POL	44	46	9.0	8.3
ZAP-REEF	25	30	8.6	7.3
REEF	61	62	9.5	8.4
Total	182	188	9.0	8.0

Table 16. --Seal-pup weights, 1957, 1958, and 1959

Group	Sample size			Mean weight (kg.)		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
<u>Males</u>						
tagged	262	-	182	7.9	-	9.0
untagged	391	-	444	8.7	-	9.4
combined	653	127	626	8.4	11.4	9.3
<u>Females</u>						
tagged	196	-	188	7.4	-	8.0
untagged	351	-	386	7.7	-	8.1
combined	547	121	574	7.6	9.9	8.1
<u>Males and females</u>						
tagged	458	-	370	7.7	-	8.5
untagged	742	-	830	8.2	-	8.8
combined	1200	248	1200	8.0	10.7	8.7

Live-pup Counts

In a new attempt to obtain comparative data on the relative abundance of seal pups from year-to-year more quickly than this information can be developed from tag recoveries, the proposal has been made to count pups on sample areas. Such areas should have definite geographic boundaries and be completely visible from a small number of vantage points.

Toward this end, live pup counts were made on two St. Paul Island rookeries on 5 August 1959. Kitovi and Tolstoi Rookeries were selected because of the height advantage offered and the disruptive factor of walking through a rookery would be eliminated.

All live pups in the Kitovi Amphitheater were counted. (The count was made from the observation blind to hillside marker "15", in addition to that portion of Kitovi Rookery extending from the observation blind to hillside marker "13.") The count obtained for Kitovi Amphitheater was 1,218, and for the rest of the sample area 929, making a total of 2,147 live pups.

On an area on Tolstoi Rookery beach, approximately 50 yards in depth (between two perpendicular lines to the shore line, set off by hillside markers "16" and the white cross marker west of the last catwalk) 702 live pups were recorded.

Hookworm Studies

The contract with Colorado State University to study the life cycle of the hookworm parasite of fur seals became effective on 26 June 1959. The purpose of the study is to clarify the basic aspects of infection such as, mode of attack, primary and secondary sources of pathology, development of immunity, and ecological factors influencing the free-living phases of the parasite. The investigation is expected to continue for three years. First efforts were directed toward discovery of factors influencing the hatching of eggs in the soil, development of infectivity of the larvae and route by which the seal pups are infected.

The relatively late start and low larval population in the soil retarded work on infective larvae in 1959.

A report on the research for 1959 is due on 1 February 1960.

Pelage Studies

On 31 July 1959, a report on "Pelage and Surface Topography of the Northern Fur Seal," by V. B. Scheffer, was completed. It describes gross and microscopic features of the body covering; variation with age, season, and sex; anomalies; and certain aspects of the Pribilof sealskin industry. Specimens of pelage are now being collected for "A Seasonal Study of Molt in the Fur Seal." In this investigation, the growth and replacement (molt) of underfur and guard hairs will be measured on samples of pelage taken from the midback of seals of both sexes and many ages, in all months of the year.

Dentition Studies

The postnatal dentition of the seal is well known as a result of studies since 1949 of annual growth layers (annuli) and their significance in age identification. Little is known, however, about the pre-natal dentition. Staff members, in cooperation with the University of Washington School of Dentistry, expect to begin a study of the succession and calcification of teeth in fur-seal fetuses. A report is due at the end of 1961.

Female Skins

Background

A sample of 248 skins from tagged females was collected in August 1958 and marked with special fiber tags giving the age and length of each animal. Fifty-nine of the skins had the field number marked on the tag in addition to the known age and length. These skins were processed by the Fouke Fur Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and the finished grade and size of each skin was then associated with the field length, age, and reproductive condition of the animal. This study was made to determine the quality of female skins from seals of various sizes and ages, including both pregnant and nonpregnant animals. The results are not statistically conclusive; however, they are regarded as valid indications of the skin conditions to be expected in similar circumstances.

Results

It can be seen from tables 17 and 18 that the percent of "regular"^{1/} skins is increased by exclusion of skins from the larger animals. Within the 40- to 44-inch length range, the percentage of "regular" skins is about 51 percent. A female kill made only for commercially usable skins would probably be held as nearly as possible within this range. Because of the inclusion of all available known-age (tagged) females, the sample was biased toward older age groups, hence a lower average "regular" percentage resulted than would be expected from the over-all 1958 take.

The effect of reproductive condition upon skin grade has been an unknown factor and, in part, led to collection of these data. The finished skin grade was determined for 59 females of known reproductive condition. The small sample size prohibits definite conclusions about the percentages of "regular" and "scarred" finished skins to be expected from pregnant and nonpregnant females of given ages. The data in table 19 leads to the obvious conclusion, however, that younger females are generally nonpregnant and yield a high percentage of "regular" skins; the reverse is typical of older females. These results corroborate the general claim that larger female skins usually yield a low-quality, finished product. A graphic representation of the relation of age and "regular" skin grade is made in figure 13.

^{1/} "Regular" is a term used for a prime unblemished skin.

Table 17. --Size and grade^{1/} of 59 known-age sealskins, by length and reproductive condition

Size reproductive condition, and grade	Length (inches)													Total
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
SMALL														
nonpregnant														
regular	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
scarred	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
MEDIUM														
pregnant														
regular	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
nonpregnant														
regular	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
scarred	1	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
LARGE														
pregnant														
regular	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
nonpregnant														
regular	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
X LARGE														
pregnant														
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
nonpregnant														
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	5	4	7	8	8	9	7	4	4	-	1	1	1	59

^{1/} Size and grade by Fouke Fur Company.

Table 18. -- Size and grade^{1/} of 24⁸/₀ sealskins, by length^{2/}

		40"	41"	42"	43"	44"	45"	46" to 52"	40" to 43"	40" to 45"
		<u>Percent</u>								
Size:	LARGE	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	2.9	24.1	56.9	1.7	5.5
	MEDIUM	18.7	24.3	34.3	61.8	80.0	75.9	41.4	37.3	51.6
	SMALL	81.3	72.7	62.9	38.2	17.1	0.0	1.7	61.0	42.9
Grade:	Regular	56.3	63.6	45.7	55.9	34.3	34.5	22.5	55.1	47.8
	Total ^{3/}	6.7	13.7	14.6	14.1	14.6	12.1	24.2	49.1	75.8

^{1/} Size and grade by Fouke Fur Company.

^{2/} Field length

^{3/} The percentages for measurements 40-52 inches total 100. The last two percentage columns on the right show the percent of total skins in the measured groups indicated.

Table 19. -- Size and grade^{1/} of 59 known-age sealskins,
by age and reproductive condition

Size, reproductive condition, and grade	Age								Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	
SMALL									
nonpregnant									
regular	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
scarred	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
MEDIUM									
pregnant									
regular	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
scarred	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
nonpregnant									
regular	-	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	9
scarred	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	9
LARGE									
pregnant									
regular	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
scarred	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	6
III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
nonpregnant									
regular	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
scarred	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
X LARGE									
pregnant									
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
III	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
nonpregnant									
scarred	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	4	23	2	8	13	2	1	6	59
<u>Size</u>	<u>Regular</u>		<u>Scarred</u>		<u>III</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Percent</u>
SMALL	10		7		-		17		29
MEDIUM	12		12		-		24		41
LARGE	5		8		1		14		24
X LARGE	-		3		1		4		6
							59		100

^{1/} Size and grade by Fouke Fur Company.

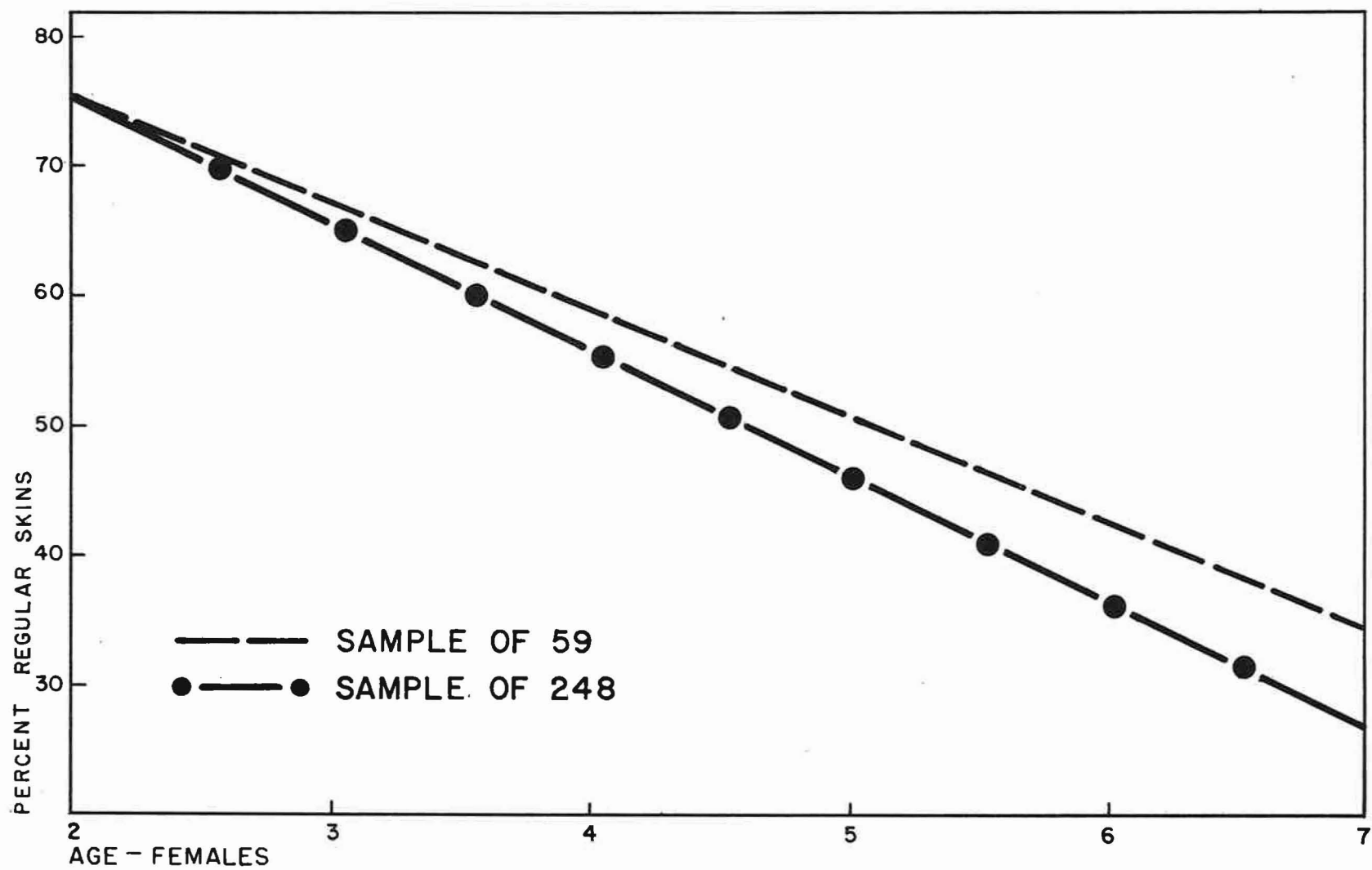


Figure 13. -- Percent "regular" finished female skins, by age.

Blood Studies

Positive evidence for the existence of blood types in fur seals was obtained this year by performing agglutinin absorption tests with immune antisera prepared in a rabbit, a goat, and a dog in the fall of 1958. Four individuals out of 25 tested, possessed a unique antigen in their red cells. Such differences may prove valuable as markers for the study of intermingling of separate populations.

Arrangements were made with Dr. Fujino (Whales Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan) to exchange samples and antisera so that fur seals from Japanese waters can be compared with those from the Pribilof Islands.

Further tests of the glycerol freezing technique for preservation of red cells have been made in order to allow testing of individual samples over longer periods of time. (Dr. George J. Ridgway, Serologist, Marine Investigations, Biological Laboratory, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, Washington.)

Food Habits

The stomach contents of one seal collected at Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, contained parts of one or two sand lance (Ammodytes tobianus), parts of three Alaska pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), and two gastropod shells containing hermit crabs, which had probably been eaten by the pollack. The stomach contents were examined by C. H. Fiscus (Marine Mammal Research, Seattle, Washington).

OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES

Reindeer

A count of the reindeer herd was made 13 August by Carl Abegglen, Terence O'Brien, Thomas O'Brien, David Reilly, and Lavrenty Stepetin.

The five men had formed two groups and covered the area from Ridge Wall and from Southwest Point northeast to Crater Hill.

The reindeer herd was located in the afternoon on the west slope of Crater Hill. Fog prevented making more than six counts which ranged from 200 to 225. One party went around Crater Hill and succeeded in turning the herd to the southwest but again fog prevented a count. Casual observations made during the summer by research and management personnel indicated a successful breeding season in 1958 as calves were scattered throughout the herd. Considering this and a total of 233 animals remaining after the 1958 harvest, it is possible that the 1959 count did not include all animals in the herd.

Counts from a photograph of the herd taken in June 1959 averaged 210 animals. Again, this is lower than the expected number and it is possible that the entire herd was not photographed.

Sea Lions

Walrus Island was visited by Abegglen, Juelson, and Reilly 21 July for the purpose of tagging sea lion (Eumatopias jubata) pups. Walrus Island, located 10 miles east of St. Paul Island, is the breeding ground for an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 sea lions. Because of its location, the island has only occasional fair-weather visitors. Little is known about the migratory habits of Steller sea lions or about their life expectancy. For this reason, plans were made for a tagging program to begin in 1959 on Walrus Island where sea-lion pups are relatively easy to tag.

Over 100 sea-lion pups were tagged by the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, on Lewis Island, Gulf of Alaska, in 1957 (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1957).

The harems had broken up by 21 July and it was easy to land and move around on the island. It was estimated that the average weight of the pups tagged exceeded 100 pounds. The large size and strength of the pups forced the tagging to be done on a "catch-as-catch-can" basis. Usually several pups would be forced into a location between large boulders where their heads could be held down and body movements restricted. The right foreflipper was pulled up and a tag attached near the junction of the flipper and the body. The pelage of the pups, at the time of tagging, was quite dense and chocolate brown in color. All pups seen gave the appearance of being in good condition.

The monel metal tags (fig. 14) were made by National Band and Tag Company, Newport, Kentucky, with the following specifications:

over-all folded length of tag	2.5 inches
span of clinched tag	5/8 (.625) inch
width of tag	3/8 (.375) inch
thickness of metal	.035 inch
printing -	
inside of clinch point side	Notify F & W Service Seattle, Wn.
outside of clinch guard side	XA - 1 to 2000

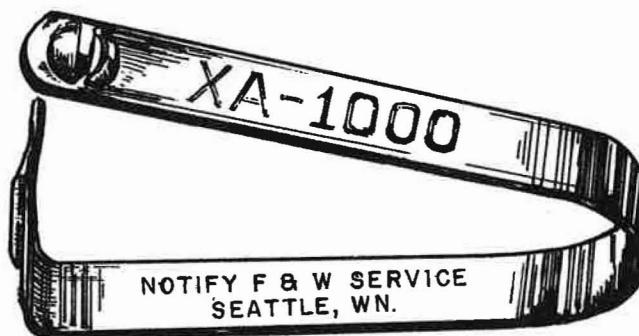


Figure 14. -- Tag used in sea-lion tagging program showing lettering in relation to clinch side of tag (clinched length: 68 mm.).

Applicators were fabricated to handle the special size sea-lion tag.

Inadequate design appeared in both tags and pliers. The thickness of metal should be increased to strengthen the tag or the material should be stainless steel instead of monel metal. The material used should have resistance to twisting hand pressure; the present tag can be easily bent during the plier-loading process. The pliers (applicators), designed to handle the larger sea-lion tag, lacked the tension spring and retaining cup which are part of the smaller tagging pliers used for marking fur seals. Experience gained from tagging the 100 sea-lion pups proved that these are basic features that should have been a part of the pliers.

Future tagging will be done at least one week earlier and with remodeled tagging pliers.

Sea Otter

The first transplant, 9 April 1955, was unsuccessful. The period since 1955 has been used to determine the requirements for successful sea-otter transplants. The second transplant of sea otters to the Pribilof Islands appears to be successful. (Kenyon, K. W. 1959. Sea otter transplant Amchitka Island to the Pribilofs in 1959. Manuscript report.)

Seven sea otters (4 females and 3 males) were flown to St. Paul Island from Amchitka Island on 20 May 1959 after being captured and held for a two-week adjustment period. All the animals were released near a reef at Polovina Point and three sea otters were seen the following day. The most recent known observation of sea otters was made 21 August by a group of Aleut fishermen who reported seeing five sea otters near Otter Island, six miles off St. Paul Island. An unverified report was also made from St. George Island.

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Appendix A
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FORECASTING THE KILL
OF MALE FUR SEALS ON THE PRIBILOFS

(Methods and application to St. Paul Island for 1959)

Douglas G. Chapman
7 August 1959

SUMMARY

Several methods are discussed. Those based on tag returns and the population estimates do not appear satisfactory at present.

The total harvest of 3-year males can be forecast from the kill to the end of round 3 (July 11) in 1959. For St. Paul Island, this method yields a forecast total kill (in 1959) of 9,469 with a confidence interval of 6,477 to 17,604.

The estimate of escapement of 3-year males can provide a forecast of the 4-year kill of the following year. Two variations on this basic method are discussed. These yield estimates of the 1959 St. Paul 4-year male harvest of 5,828 and 11,903, respectively.

A further study must be made of the confidence intervals for these estimates. The best that can be said at present is that they are correct (with 95 percent confidence) to within \pm 6,000.

The early round kill of 4-year-olds also yields a forecast of the total kill. For St. Paul in 1959, the estimate is 10,188 (with a confidence interval of 6,200 to 28,564).

While these forecasts appear satisfactory, they must be accepted with caution because of the large confidence intervals associated with them.

INTRODUCTION

Since it is important to have a forecast of the harvest of male seals on the Pribilofs as early as possible, we review here some of

the possible methods and apply them to 1959 data for St. Paul Island. We consider first the 3-year-old males and then the 4-year-olds.

Forecasts from Early Pup-population Estimates

As yet, no scheme seems feasible for obtaining a tag-sample census of the pups while they are still on land. It is possible that pelagic samples will make available data from which estimates can be obtained -- but only if the youngest ages are adequately represented in the pelagic samples, which has not been the case up to the present.

A third possibility is basing a population estimate upon the recovery of tags from 2-year-olds. Now that a very large number of fur-seal pups are being tagged, this is definitely possible. A fourth possibility is to base the population estimates upon tag recoveries of 3-year males during the early rounds of the season. This procedure necessarily delays any forecast until after the season has actually begun.

There remains a fundamental problem, however, that of relating the population estimates and the returns of the males to the harvests as 3- and 4-year-olds. Variations that have occurred during the past several years in population estimates appear to be largely sampling fluctuations. Only the estimates based on male tag recoveries of the 1953 and 1954 year classes have differed significantly from other estimates. For 1953 and 1954, the estimates indicated large September pup populations and yet the returns from these year classes have been below average for the period since tagging studies were begun (for the 1947-1954 year classes).

More specifically, a correlation and regression study has been conducted on the relationship (for St. Paul) between total male kill from a year class and the estimated size of the year class as well as the 3-year male kill and the estimated size. In each case, the estimates are based on tag recoveries at age three.

The results are as follows:

Correlation between total male harvest from a year class and estimate of the year-class pup size, based on 3-year male tag recoveries

$$r = -0.64 \text{ with } 5 \text{ d.f.}$$

This is not significantly different from zero at the 5 percent level.

Correlation between 3-year male harvest from a year class
and estimate of the year-class pup size, based on 3-year
male tag recoveries

$$r = -0.31 \text{ with } 6 \text{ d.f.}$$

This is not significantly different from zero.

We have also calculated the linear relationship for the latter case. It is:

$$\text{Kill (thousands)} = 37.2 - (.116) \text{ Estimate (10,000's)}$$

Thus, if estimate = 300,000, estimated kill = $37.2 - (30)(.116) = 37.2 - 3.48 = 33.72$;

if estimate = 700,000, estimated kill = $37.2 - 70(.116) = 29.08$.

For all practical purposes, the forecast obtained is the mean 3-year kill.

Moreover, since the actual forecast would have to be based upon the much more variable population estimates from 2-year-old recoveries or from recoveries during the first few rounds of the season, it is clear that this approach is unsatisfactory.

Forecasts from Early Round Returns of 3-year Male Kill

The actual returns have been used for some years to make estimates of escapement. These are based on "completing" by estimation, normal distribution curves. This approach is not possible when data are available only from the early rounds: there is insufficient data to estimate the parameters properly. However, a simpler approach may be possible: a simple comparison of percentage of returns at a comparable date in other years.

We show in table 1 the percentage of returns up to the end of the round terminating July 11 or 12 of all returns up to the end of the season or to July 31, whichever came first (male killing in 1956 and 1957 continued into August).

Table 1. --Percentage of male seal harvest in rounds ending July 11 or 12, from 1950 through 1958

Year	(a) 3-year harvest to round ending July 11 or 12	(b) 3-year harvest to end of season or to end of July (actual date in parentheses)	(c) Percentage in harvest in early rounds, i. e., 100 $\frac{(a)}{(b)}$
1950	14,343	31,746 (27)	45.2
1951	9,363	30,014 (29)	31.2
1952 ^{1/}	10,808	29,697 (27)	36.4
1953	13,138	40,506 (29)	32.4
1954	9,641	32,350 (27)	29.8
1955	7,087	30,733 (31)	23.1
1956	6,145	26,590 (31)	23.1
1957	4,507	16,804 (31)	26.8
1958	8,038	27,216 (31)	29.5

^{1/} No age readings made until June 30; early round returns estimated from tag recoveries.

This table suggests that there may be some possibility in this approach but the value of the table is limited by the fact that the date of termination of killing has varied. Essentially, in the first five years, killing terminated one round earlier than the July 31 date, though there was an additional 2-day, post-season round in 1951 and 1953.

To compensate for this, we have estimated the returns for one additional complete round for 1950-1954. The results are shown in table 2.

Table 2. --Percentage of returns to July 31, in early rounds, of 3-year male seals

Year	(a) 3-year male kill to round ending July 11 or 12 ^{1/}	(b) 3-year returns to July 31 or Aug. 1 last round estimated for 1950-1954	(c) 100 $\frac{(a)}{(b)}$
1950	14,343	35,543	40.4
1951	9,363	35,464	26.4
1952 ^{2/}	10,808	34,229	27.3
1953	13,138	45,984	28.6
1954	9,641	39,102	24.7

Table 2 (con.). --Percentage of returns to July 31, in early rounds, of 3-year male seals

Year	(a) 3-year male kill to round ending July 11 or 12 ^{1/}	(b) 3-year returns to July 31 or Aug. 1 last round estimated for 1950-1954	(c) 100 $\frac{(a)}{(b)}$
1955	7,087	31,222 ^{3/}	22.7
1956	6,145	26,590	23.1
1957	4,507	16,804	26.8
1958	8,038	27,216	29.5
Average	9,230	32,461	27.7 ^{4/}

^{1/} Up to 1955, a complete round ended on July 12 and the "extra" round falls July 28 - Aug. 1. From 1956 on, the complete round ended on July 11 and another complete round on July 31.

^{2/} See footnote ^{1/} of table 1.

^{3/} The last round in 1955 was incomplete -- no kill was made on Reef hauling ground. The returns on Reef have been estimated and added to the figure given in table 1 for 1955 3-year harvest.

^{4/} This is the unweighted average of the percentages given in column (c).

Estimate for 1959

In 1959 the kill of 3-year males up to July 11 was estimated from tooth-ridge readings to be 2,623. Hence, the estimate of the 1959 kill, to July 31 of 3-year males, is $\frac{2623}{27.7} = 9,469$.

A confidence interval for this estimate can be easily found by calculating the variance of the percentages in column (c) of table 2 and by referring to the usual t-table. The 95 percent confidence interval, based on the nine observations, is:

$$\frac{2623}{40.5} \quad \text{to} \quad \frac{2623}{14.9} \quad \text{or} \quad (6,477 \text{ to } 17,604).$$

Forecasts of 4-year Male Kill from Size of Pup Crop

The forecast of the kill of 4-year males appears easier since, for this forecast, there is available the data on 3-year kill and, hence, the estimate of 3-year escapement as well as the full returns of tags from the 3-year-old animals.

Table 3 shows the population estimates and the corresponding 4-year-old harvests (the estimates are of the pup population on St. Paul Island at the time of tagging).

Table 3. --Population estimates and harvest of 4-year males from this year class

Year class	Estimate (1,000's) ^{1/}	4-year male harvest
1947	391	19,658
1948	484	19,995 ^{2/}
1949	466	12,502
1951	498	18,083
1952	513	31,448
1953	638	8,855
1954	731	5,599

^{1/} Estimate based on tag recoveries from 3-year males.

^{2/} Proportions of 3- and 4-year males estimated from tag recoveries prior to June 30 of this season, as no tooth-ridge readings were available.

The correlation between the population estimates and the 4-year harvest is -0.63. This is fairly large but not significant since it is based on only seven observations. Moreover, it must be noted that the 1953 and 1954 year classes were subject to above-normal kill as 3-year-olds when the 1956 and 1957 seasons were extended to August 15 and August 10, respectively. If adjustments were made for this, the relationship between estimate and 4-year harvest is very small and of little value in forecasting.

Forecasts of 4-year Male Kill from 3-year Escapement

The possibility of making such estimates, on the basis of 3-year escapement estimates, was the subject of a study in 1957 reported in Appendix KK, pp. 143-162 of Alaska Fur Seal Investigations, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (1957), see especially page 161.

Using the methods that have been reported on in earlier reports on escapement for 1958, we have the following estimates:

Estimated proportion of 3-year males escaping harvest by arriving after killing season = 15.

Estimated proportion of 3-year males escaping harvest due to being under or oversized = 5.5.

Estimated total proportion escaping is: 0.197.

St. Paul kill of 3-year males in 1958:

To July 31	-	27,863
August	-	814 ^{1/}
Total	-	<u>28,677</u>

Therefore, total number of 3-year males returning to St. Paul in 1958 is estimated to be

$$\frac{27,863}{1-.197} = \frac{27,863}{.803} = 34,699$$

Estimated escapement is $(34,699 - 28,677) (1.17) = 7,046$. The factor 1.17 comes from the empirical correction suggested in Appendix KK of the 1957 report and used in the estimates of escapement subsequently.

Now, predicted kill for 1959 is:

Survivors of escapement - 4-year male escapement of 1959.

For the estimate of natural mortality, we use the figure 0.06

^{1/} Partly estimated from tag recoveries.

that was given in the report by Kenyon, Scheffer, and Chapman.

For the estimate of 4-year escapement, we use the figure .12, or average of past estimates (for the period beyond July 31).

Therefore, predicted kill is $(7,046) (.94) (.88) = 5,828$.

An alternative approach to this prediction, based on this method, is to use an average estimate of 3-year male escapement. In Appendix KK of the 1957 report, it was noted that the use of an average figure gave a better comparison with the following 4-year returns than the use of individual estimates for each year (cf. p. 159). In table 4 we show the estimated post-season escapements that would have occurred from 1950 to 1958, had killing terminated July 31 each year.

Table 4. --Proportion of killable sizes of 3-year-old males returning after July 31, for 1950-58

Year	Proportion
1950	0.11
1951	0.38
1952	0.12
1953	0.46
1954	0.37
1955	0.31
1956	0.26
1957	0.35
1958	<u>0.18</u>
Average	0.28

The average through-the-season escapement for this period is 6 percent (see 1958 Alaska Fur Seal Investigations, p. 88). Therefore, total escapement estimate = $1 - (.72) (.94) = 1 - .68 = 0.32$. Using this estimate, 1958 returns to St. Paul are estimated to be

$$\frac{27,863}{1-.32} = 40,975.$$

Therefore, escapement = $(40,965 - 28,677) (1.17) = 14,389$.

Predicted 1959 kill = $(14,389)(.94)(.88) = 11,903$.

The sampling error of these estimates was discussed on page 92 of Alaska Fur Seal Investigations, 1958. It was suggested there that the standard error of the 1953 3-year male escapement might be about 3,000. This figure is not unreasonable for the estimates given here, based on the estimated escapements.

Forecasts of 4-year Male Kill from Early Round Returns

As in the case of the 3-year males, it is possible to base a forecast of total kill of 4-year males on the kill, in the early rounds. We will use the same base as that used for the 3-year-olds, i.e., the round ending July 11 or 12. The pertinent data is shown in table 5.

Table 5. --Percentage of returns to July 31 in early rounds of 4-year male seals

Year	(a) 4-year male kill to round ending July 11 or 12	(b) 4-year return to July 31 or Aug. 1 ^{1/}	(c) $100 \frac{(a)}{(b)}$
1950	8,000	17,487	45.8
1951	10,762	21,427	50.2
1952 ^{2/}	13,997	21,795	64.2
1953	5,714	13,627	41.9
1954	9,667	16,748 ^{3/}	57.7
1955	4,169	18,305 ^{3/}	22.8
1956	12,677	28,560	44.4
1957	3,296	8,855	37.2
1958	2,658	5,556	47.8

^{1/} The 4-year male kills of 1950-54, when the season terminated prior to July 31, were estimated using an average multiplier of 1.09. The estimated post-season escapement of these years was 9 percent, most of which would have occurred in the round following the end of the killing season.

^{2/} See footnote ^{1/} of table 1.

^{3/} See footnote ^{3/} of table 3.

The average of these percentages is 45.7, with a standard deviation of 12.1.

Estimate for 1959

In 1959 the kill of 4-year males up to July 11 was 4,656. Therefore, estimate of total harvest to July 31 is:

$$\frac{4,656}{.457} = 10,188$$

Confidence limits for this are:

$$\frac{4,656}{75.1} \quad \text{to} \quad \frac{4,656}{16.3}$$

or (6,200 to 28,564).

It should be observed that the percentages in table 5 are much more variable than those given in table 2 (for 3-year-olds). It follows that the confidence interval for this estimate is much wider.

It remains a problem to study whether the information from 3-year male escapement estimates of the previous year can be combined with information on kill during early rounds to yield a better estimate.

Appendix B
POPULATION STUDY OF FUR SEALS OF ST. PAUL ISLAND
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FEMALE KILLING PROGRAM

Douglas G. Chapman
9 November 1959

SUMMARY

1. The best estimates of the 1947-57 year classes on St. Paul Island are as follows:

1947-49	500,000
1951	490,000
1952	530,000
1953	620,000
1954	660,000
1955	740,000
1956	880,000
1957	770,000

By year class is meant the number of pups at birth. These estimates are tagging estimates.

2. The sharp increase from 1947-51 to 1956 may be partly explained by a real increase in the number of adult females and may be partly fictitious, i. e., due to sampling errors. A large part can only be explained by an increase in the pregnancy rate among adult females. There is no data to support a change of the magnitude indicated though a slight increase in the pregnancy rate was observed in 1958 as compared with the 1952 pelagic sample.

3. An analysis of returns of bachelors indicates that the proportion returning has been a decreasing function of the year class size, if we accept the above year class estimates, for the period 1947-55.

4. The analysis referred to in 3. suggests that a critical factor in the population dynamics of the fur seal is mortality from age 0 to age 3 and it suggests further that this mortality is density dependent.

5. The population of adult females can be estimated in two ways: Method 1 assumes that males and females survive equally to age 4 as far as natural factors are concerned. Since there is a good

estimate of male returns, we have then an estimate of female returns. Summing up the several age classes and allowing a minimum estimate for natural mortality yields the following estimates:

Adult female population	1956	650,000
" " "	1959	490,000
Decrease (due to female harvest and poor returns of 1953-56 year classes)		160,000

6. These figures are inconsistent with the number of pups born as estimated from tagging. The 1955 year class estimate based on about 4,000 tag returns from nearly 50,000 tags placed is 740,000. The maximum pregnancy rate observed in pelagic (presumably random) samples of the fur seal is 0.80 (off Japan 1952). These two figures indicate an adult female population of at least 925,000 in 1955.

This number implies that the male returns to age 4 are smaller than female returns. This is Method 2.

7. Allowing for losses due to small year classes and for the female kill of 1956-59, the present estimate of adult females is at least 750,000.

8. If the minimum estimates of Method 1 are accepted (given in 5 above) and if no further reduction of the herd is contemplated, a continuing harvest of 14,000 females is indicated for St. Paul Island (and a proportionate number on St. George Island).

9. If the larger estimates of Method 2 (6 and 7 above) are accepted, further reduction of the adult female seal herd is indicated and the kill for St. Paul Island in 1960 should be at least as large as 1958-59, i. e., about 24,000.

Population Estimates of St. Paul Island Fur Seal Pups
from 1958-59 Tag Recoveries

Tables 1 and 2 show the usual Peters^eson formula estimates. The formula is

$$N = \frac{(n + 1)(t + 1)}{S + 1}$$

where

N = population estimate [of the number of pups on St. Paul Island at the time of tagging]

n = number of seals from the specified age group in the commercial kill (estimated from tooth age analysis)

t = number of seal pups originally tagged in this year class on St. Paul Island

S = number of tagged and tag-lost seals recovered from the commercial kill (of the specified year class)

Table 1. --Estimates based on 1958 recoveries

Year class	Tag series	n	t	s	N
<u>Male recoveries</u>					
1956	I	885	39,900	101	338,773
1955	H	27,912	49,870	2,126	654,466
1954	G	5,599	10,000	92	602,211
1953	F	54	10,388	4	114,279
<u>Female recoveries</u>					
1956	I	477	39,900	12	1,467,129
1955	H	9,762	49,870	631	770,396
1954	G	6,736	10,000	137	488,237
1953	F	2,719	10,388	59	470,968

Note: Estimates from B, CS, D, and E recoveries are omitted as unreliable since female seals above 45-3/4" in length were to be spared in 1958, except for tagged animals. Hence the tag recoveries are not representative.

Table 2. --Estimates based on 1959 recoveries

Year class	Tag series	n	t	s	N
<u>Male recoveries</u>					
1957	J	1,081	39,870	65	653,643
1956	I	10,202	39,900	491	827,459
1955	H	10,438	49,870	892	583,636
1954	G	557	10,000	8	620,062
<u>Female recoveries</u>					
1957	J	215	39,870	7	1,076,517
1956	I	1,769	39,900	79	882,810
1955	H	6,379	49,870	405	783,687
1954	G	3,099	10,000	64	476,971
1953	F	2,416	10,388	46	534,260
1952	E	2,848	19,979	121	466,582
1951	D	1,495	1,000	6	213,928
1949	CS	850	19,963	29	566,312

The wide variation of estimates that has been apparent for several years is still evident. In the past two reports attention was called to the differences between estimates based on male recoveries and those based on female recoveries. These differences, while mainly in one direction, were insignificant for the 1947-52 year classes but become large and significant for the 1953 and 1954 year classes (F and G tag series). The most recent recoveries leave this discrepancy unsolved as far as the 1953-54 year classes are concerned. The estimates based on female recoveries for the 1955-57 year classes were greater than estimates based on male recoveries. A number of possible explanations of the 1953-54 discrepancy were discussed in Population Report No. 4. Most of these were discarded after investigation though it was noted that differential straying of sexes could account for part of the observed difference. A further possible explanation is explored below.

Since there are now available as many as eight separate estimates for any year class, and through 1957, eleven year classes had been tagged in the postwar series, it is thought advisable to treat each year class separately rather than attempt a discussion of combined estimates for all years simultaneously.

Estimates of the 1947-48-49 Year Classes:
A, B, CS Tag Series

Though tags from A, B, and CS series continue to be recovered, the numbers are insignificant compared to the 6,093 tags recovered from male seals of these classes in 1950-53. However, in calculating the estimates in earlier reports it was overlooked that the 1952 age analysis and tag recoveries were for different periods. Tag recoveries were made throughout the season but data for age analysis was not collected until 30 June and, for a complete round, not until 3 July.

The tag recoveries prior to 3 July were used to estimate the age composition of the kill during early rounds (table 3). The age composition of the kill for rounds 3 to 7 was obtained from the usual tooth age analysis. The figures underlined for rounds 1 and 2, the former including the preseason kill, were estimated from tag recoveries making use of the relative number (tag ratio) of B and CS tag recoveries in later rounds.

Table 3. --1952 tag recoveries and age composition
of the kill by round

Age	Round							Total
	<u>1^{1/}</u>	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	<u>Tag recoveries</u>							
3	24	76	147	206	215	245	286	1,199
4	118	119	127	125	114	80	73	756
	<u>Age composition of the kill</u>							
3	668 ^{2/}	1918 ^{2/}	3187	5035	6308	5329	7252	29,697
4	<u>3439^{2/}</u>	<u>3145^{2/}</u>	3026	4387	2503	1854	1641	<u>19,995</u>
								49,692
Total kill, all age groups	4107	5063	6269 ^{3/}	9538 ^{3/}	9014 ^{3/}	7462 ^{3/}	9947 ^{13/}	51,400

^{1/} Including the preseason kill.

^{2/} Estimates; no allowance was made for 2- and 5-year-old age groups in these two rounds.

^{3/} Totals for rounds 3 through 7 include 2- and 5-year-old males.

The revised B and CS estimates, including the estimates based on female recoveries through age 10, are shown in table 4.

Table 4. --Best estimates of 1947-48-49 year classes
(St. Paul pup population at time of tagging)

Estimates based on recoveries from	Tag series		
	A	B	CS
<u>Males</u>	425,800	474,900	470,100
<u>Females</u>	---	315,600	464,000
<u>Combined</u>	425,800	468,400	469,600
Best estimate for 1947-48-49		<u>454,600</u>	
Adding dead pup estimate =		50,000	
Estimate of St. Paul 1947- 48-49 year classes =		500,000	

1951-52 Year Classes: D-E Tag Series

In 1951 only 1,000 pups were tagged (D series), all from one rookery. Yet the estimates based on male recoveries from this limited tagging were consistent with estimates from other tag series. The estimates from female recoveries have been lower than the estimates from male recoveries. To what extent this discrepancy is due to the limited tagging program associated with the less complete sampling of females than males is difficult to say.

For the E series, the female recovery estimate falls much below the male recovery estimate, though, as seen in Population Report No. 4, the difference was not significant. The results are shown in table 5. Though we give the combined estimates as "best" estimates, attention is called to the consistency of estimates of pup classes 1947-48, 1951-52 from the male recoveries (tables 4 and 5).

Table 5. --Best estimates of 1951-52 year classes
(St. Paul pup population at time of tagging)

Estimates based on recoveries from	Tag series	
	D	E
<u>Males</u>	478,100	475,200
<u>Females</u>	231,700	383,200
<u>Combined</u>	413,600	451,500

Combined mean of estimates A - E = 445,800

1953-54 Year Classes: F-G Tag Series

Estimates based on F and G-tag series from male recoveries far exceeded earlier estimates based on either sex, (table 6). Here-
tofore, we have regarded these high estimates (from male tag recov-
eries) as unacceptable. The population estimates from later series
from both male and female recoveries are, however, as large or larger.

As the tagging experiments have shown, the homing tendency
of females at ages 3, 4, and 5 is stronger than that of males. Inter-
mingling of male seals from St. George Island and possibly from Asian
herds could inflate the St. Paul Island estimate based on male recov-
eries. A satisfactory quantitative evaluation of this factor will be possible
when returns through age 5 or 6 are completed from some of the series
(I and later) in which tagging took place on St. George Island as well as
on St. Paul Island. Meanwhile, the evidence of straying from St. Paul
Island to St. George Island suggests a 6 percent differential due to
straying from St. George Island to St. Paul Island (Population Report
No. 4, p. 74).

Another possible cause of error is that males and females
are not sampled representatively in the tagging operation. This could
occur if one sex tended to go to sea earlier or if there were clustering
by sexes on land. It should be noted that the validity of the total popu-
lation estimate does not depend on the pup sex ratio being 1:1, though
that has always been assumed. A source of possible discrepancy would
be a difference between the true sex ratio and the sex ratio of pups
tagged. Clustering of the sexes on land could give rise to greater,

possible discrepancies when the numbers tagged are smaller. Tagging of 50,000 pups each year since 1954 has diminished this possible source of error.

The only positive evidence in support of this hypothesis is the pup weighing program undertaken in 1957. In this experiment 1200 pups were weighed and the sex distribution was as follows:

	<u>Tagged</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Untagged</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	262	57.2	391	52.7	653
Female	<u>196</u>	42.8	<u>351</u>	47.3	<u>547</u>
Total	458		742		1,200

The observed sex ratio among tagged animals is 1.34:1 and among untagged animals 1.11:1. The former is significantly different from a 1:1 ratio ($X^2 = 0.2$ $P < 0.01$) while the latter is not ($X^2 = 2.04$ $P. = .16$).

An excess of males among the tagged pups would mean estimates from male recoveries smaller than the female recovery estimate -- which is the correct direction of the discrepancy of the 1959 estimates of the 1957 year class. Since the 1959 recoveries of J tags (1957) were 7 in number this is very slight supporting evidence.

If this hypothesis is accepted, it is possible to estimate the proportion of males among the tagged animals in 1953 and 1954 and then compute a best common population estimate. Since there is so little direct supporting evidence we raise this as one possibility. Two other possible ways to combine the male and female estimates are to disregard the discrepancy entirely and take the usual weighted mean or alternatively to use an unweighted mean.

We illustrate the procedure to estimate the discrepant sex ratio:

$$\text{Since } N\sigma = \frac{(n\sigma + 1)(t\sigma + 1)}{S\sigma + 1} \quad N\varphi = \frac{(n\varphi + 1)(t\varphi + 1)}{S\varphi + 1}$$

and for the 1953 year class

$$n\sigma = 48,038 \quad n\varphi = 11,415$$

$$S\sigma = 766 \quad S\varphi = 259$$

these estimates are equal if

$$\frac{t\sigma}{t\sigma} + t\varphi = .412$$

or if the tag sex ratio in 1953 was 0.7:1.

The resulting estimate of the 1953 year class is 536,400. Similarly, the 1954 male and female estimates are made identical if the sex ratio among tagged animals that year was 0.66:1 (or the proportion of males tagged was 0.40). Several combined estimates for 1953 and 1954 are shown in table 6.

Table 6. -- Combined estimates of 1953-54 year classes
(St. Paul pup population at time of tagging)

Estimates based on recoveries from	Tag series		Average estimate
	F	G	
Males	650,000	701,900	
Females	456,200	461,100	
Weighted average	602,000	621,000	611,500
Unweighted average	553,400	581,500	567,400
Best estimate assuming unequal sex ratio among tagged animals	536,400	566,000	546,200

It is seen that the "best" estimates by each method are consistent between the two year classes. The consistency of the estimates between and within samples from these two year classes had been noted before (Population Report No 4, pp. 77-78). Regardless of which estimate is accepted, it appears that the 1953-54 pup population levels (as of September) were at least 100,000 greater than the average of the years 1949-52.

1955 Year Class: H-Tag Series

The H-tag series was the first for which estimates from female recoveries were consistently higher than the estimates from male recoveries. Thus, the combined estimate from male recoveries is 627,800 while that from female recoveries is 776,000. This large difference is not significant, nor is the difference between estimates made for this year class from 1958 and 1959 recoveries. The analysis is similar to that used in Population Report No. 4 -- estimates are computed by round and an analysis of variance performed. The results are shown below.

Table 7. --Analysis of variance of 1958-59 estimates by rounds

Source of variation	d.f.	H-tag series	
		Sum of squares ($\times 10^6$)	Mean square ($\times 10^6$)
Sex	1	70,898.6	70,898.6
Year	1	36,787.6	36,787.6
Interaction	1	3,165.0	3,165.0
Error	20	342,637.1	17,136.7
F (Sex) = 4.14 P = 0.06			
F (Year)= 2.15 P = 0.20			
F (Inter- action) = 0.18 P = 0.65			

The difference between years is not significant but the difference between sexes (i. e. between estimates from male and female recoveries) is almost significant. Thus, it might be suggested that the same procedure be used as with F - G series, i. e., an estimate be made of the original tagged group sex ratio and on this basis the combined estimate be formed. Since the female recovery estimate is larger, the indicated sex ratio among tagged pups is 1.52:1 in favor of males.

The estimate derived from this procedure as well as the weighted and unweighted averages is shown in table 8.

Table 8. --Estimates of the 1955 year class
(St. Paul pup population at time of tagging)

From male recoveries	627,800	From female recoveries	776,000
Combined (weighted) estimate		665,000	
Combined (unweighted) estimate		701,900	
Combined estimate based on assumption that original sex ratio among tagged animals was 1.52:1			
		694,200	

Whichever of these estimates is accepted, it appears that the 1955 pup class represented an increase of at least 100,000 over the year classes of the previous two years.

1956 Year Class: I-Tag Series

So far only 91 female tags have been recovered from this class; however, the 1959 estimates (male 827,500; female 882,810) appear to differ by what may be regarded as sampling error.

The male tag return has also been low -- 491 in 1959. Compared to the A, B, and CS tag series, twice as many tags placed resulted in half as many tag returns at age 3. This is associated with the sharp reduction in returns from the 1956 year class, apparently caused by very poor survival.

One further test was made with respect to the 1959 recoveries -- a test of significance between the estimates by rounds of the 1955 and 1956 year classes. The result was $t = 6.41$ (14 d.f.) $P < .01$, i. e., the evidence from male recoveries in 1959 is that the 1956 year class was significantly larger than the 1955 year class. The best estimate for the year class is shown in table 9.

Table 9. --Estimates of the 1956 year class

From male recoveries	746,100
From female recoveries	974,500
Combined (weighted) estimate	= 777,800

1957 Year Class: J-Tag Series

The combined estimate for this series is 708,400 based on only the return of 72 tagged animals as 2-year-olds. The reliability of this estimate is very low. For example, the estimate of the 1956 year class from 101 male 2-year-old tag returns was 338,800 or less than half the best estimate based on returns through 1959 given in table 9 above.

Estimates of the Year Classes at Birth, St. Paul Island

To estimate the original year class sizes it is necessary to add the dead pup counts to the estimates at the time of tagging. This is shown in table 10.

Table 10. --Estimates of year classes 1947-57

Year class	Best September estimate	Average	Dead pup count	Total (rounded)
1947	425,800)			
1948	468,400)	454,600	50,000 ^{1/}	500,000
1949	469,600)			
1950	--		55,000	
1951	413,600		74,200	490,000
1952	451,500		--	530,000 ^{2/}
1953	536,400		83,200	620,000
1954	556,000		101,000	660,000
1955	665,000		79,300	740,000
1956	777,800		103,600	880,000
1957	708,400		64,700	770,000

^{1/} Estimated from 1950 count.

^{2/} Calculated using an average of 1951 and 1953 dead pup counts.

Returns of Male Seals to Age 4

A key statistic in the population study of the fur seal is the counts of bachelors (subadult males). These are from the commercial harvest and from estimates of escapement. Since the commercial harvest covers predominantly two ages, it is possible to pick either age 3 or 4 as a basis for computing male returns from a given year class. If we were to deal with males alone, age 3 would be the preferable age. However, we wish to use the bachelor count to estimate the returns of females and since young females begin to be recruited into the adult population at age 4 it is convenient to use age 4 as a base age for females. We, therefore, here calculate the returns of males to age 4, adding those killed at age 2 or 3 -- and allowing for natural mortality in these groups harvested before age 4.

To explain the last point the 1,735 two-year-olds taken in 1954 from the 1952 year class would have been exposed to an estimated 8 percent mortality from 1954 to 1955 and an estimated 6 percent mortality from 1955 to 1956 had they not been harvested earlier. Hence, if all "returns" are to be comparable, they must be adjusted to a common reference age. The mortality rates referred to are those given in Kenyon, Scheffer, and Chapman (1954, p. 38).

Table 11. --Adjusted returns of male fur seals on St. Paul Island

Year class	Harvest			Harvest adjusted		Estimated 4-year	Total
	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4 (1)	Age 2 (2)	Age 3 (3)	escapement (4)	adjusted returns (1)+ (2)+(3)+(4)
1947	658 ^{1/}	31,746	19,658	569	29,841	6,139	56,207
1948	658 ^{1/}	30,014	17,995	569	28,213	4,903	51,680
1949	658 ^{1/}	29,697	12,502	569	27,915	3,904	44,890
1950	658 ^{1/}	40,506	15,365	569	38,076	4,798	58,808
1951	658 ^{1/}	32,350	18,083	569	30,409	5,647	54,708
1952	1,735	30,733	31,448	1,500	28,889	2,122	63,959
1953	839	38,290	8,855	726	35,992	881	46,454
1954	2,858	23,473	5,599	2,472	22,064	58	30,193
1955	1,015	27,912	10,438	878	26,237	--2/	37,553

^{1/} Detailed estimation of the number of 2-year-olds in the male kill was not always made prior to 1954 and this is an average figure given in Kenyon, Scheffer, and Chapman (1954, p. 17).

^{2/} 1959 escapement estimate not yet available.

It is of interest to relate returns to the size of the year class from which the returns come. Table 12 below shows the return as a percentage of the September population estimate. On calculating these percentages it is assumed that the original pup classes had a 1:1 sex ratio and thus the original number of male pups was half the indicated September population estimate.

Table 12. --Percentage returns by year class of males at age 4 adjusted for earlier killing, St. Paul Island

Year class	Adjusted percentage return	September population estimate (males and females)
1947	26.4	425,800
1948	22.1	468,400
1949	19.2	469,600
1950	26.4	445,800 ^{1/}
1951	26.5	413,600
1952	28.3	451,500
1953	17.3	536,400
1954	10.8	556,000
1955	11.3	665,000

^{1/} Estimated from average of tag series A through E (see end of table 5).

Table 9 indicates that increased populations are associated with decreased returns and suggests that the number of pups born in recent years has not been an optimum number. If a line is fitted to returns percentage (P) against the fall population estimate (E) we have the estimated equation

$$P = 58.8 - 0.077 E$$

where P = percent return to age 4

E = September population in thousands

This equation can be converted to forecast actual returns (N) viz

$$N = .588 E - .00077 E^2$$

where N = number of animals returning at age 4 in thousands and it is seen that actual returns are a maximum when the September population is equal to 382,000.

The estimated returns of both sexes for this pup-population level are 112,000; this maximum is quite flat and the estimated returns exceed 108,000 for September populations in the range 300,000 to 460,000.

The percentage return equation and the data to which it is fitted are shown in figure 15. While the results are suggestive, it remains speculative, until the controlling factors are more precisely pinpointed.

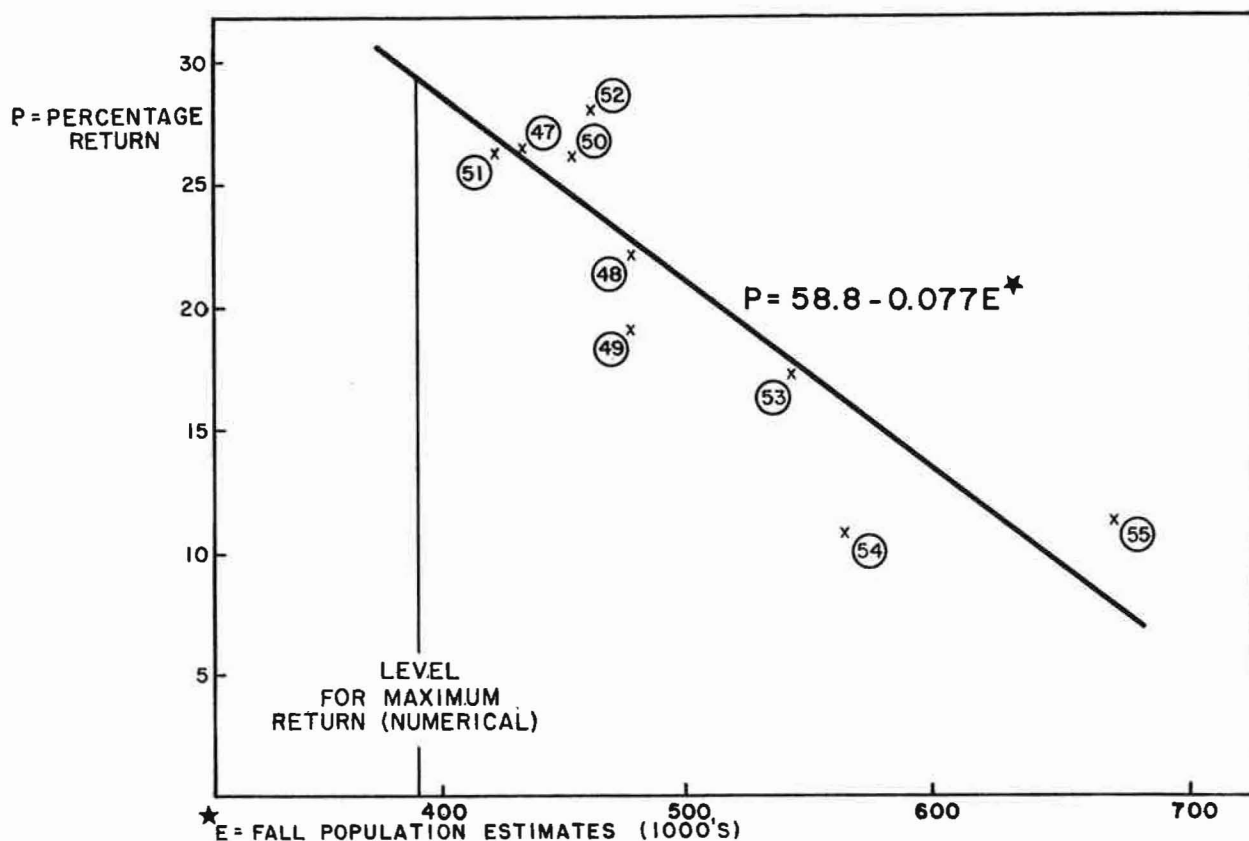


Figure 15. --Percentage returns of males at age 4 vs. fall population estimate, St. Paul Island.

The Adult Female Population

There are two different methods of estimating the size of this component of the herd.

- (1) Using the assumption that males and females return in equal numbers at age 4 (except for differential kill by man) the male returns of table 9 provide an estimate of female recruitment. Thus, the several year classes can be added, after adjustment for natural mortality, to give an estimate of the total number of adult females.
- (2) Using the estimates of the number of pups born together with the estimated pregnancy rate it is straightforward to compute the total number of females though no age breakdown is given by this method.

Unfortunately, as will be seen, these methods give divergent results. We consider now the results by the two methods.

Method 1. No newer female mortality rates are available than those used in Kenyon, Scheffer and Chapman (1954). It is known that the female harvest on land is subject to selection and apparently the same was true of the 1958 pelagic sample for the age frequency increased to age 12.

The estimates obtained using method 1 are low in comparison with those by method 2. Yet, the mortality rates used are certainly minimal -- only 5 percent per year from ages 4 to 10. The return data of table 9 and these mortality rates yield the following estimates of the components and the total of the 1956 female population 4 and older:

4-year-olds	1952 year class return	= 63,959
5 " "	1951 " " " x (0.95)	= 52,254
6 " "	1950 " " " x (0.95) ²	= 53,341
7 " "	1949 " " " x (0.95) ³	= 38,742
8 " "	1948 " " " x (0.95) ⁴	= 42,334
9 " "	1947 " " " x (0.95) ⁵	= 43,722
10 " "		
and older	1939-49 average kill x (6.67)	= <u>357,999</u>
	Total	652,351

Proceeding in a similar manner, we have the following estimate of the 1959 female population (4 and older).

4-year-olds	1955 year class return	=	37,553
5 " "	1954 " " " x (0.95)	=	28,683
6 " "	1953 " " " x (0.95) ²	=	41,925
7 " "	1952 " " " x (0.95) ³	=	54,838
8 " "	1951 " " " x (0.95) ⁴	=	44,801
9 " "	1950 " " " x (0.95) ⁶	=	45,735
10 " "			
and older	average of 1942-49 year kill plus 1947-49 year class return x (6.67)	=	342,871
			596,406
Less kill of females 1956-59			102,742
(102,742 = total kill less kill of 2-year-olds in 1958; 2- and 3-year-olds in 1959)			
	Total		493,664

Therefore, using male returns as a basis of estimates, the 1959 female population numbers approximately 490,000, down about 160,000 from the high point before female killing began. If returns of 55,000 animals were sufficient to maintain the breeding herd of 650,000 then 75 percent of this number should maintain the breeding herd of 490,000 females. If the returns from this reduced herd and hence reduced pup crop do behave as indicated by the present available data then this suggests a continuing surplus of about 14,000 females (on St. Paul Island).

It is seen that the estimates of the adult female population by method 1 give numbers which are below the estimated number of pups born in each year since 1954. Recalling that the pregnancy rate is far below 100 percent for the 4⁺ females the actual discrepancy is even larger. Consequently, if this estimate of the females is accepted, the recent estimates of the pup population have to be discarded.

Turning to method 2, we face two problems: (1) how was this large number of females recruited? (2) how to explain the wide variations in the size of the pup classes in recent years?

An answer to the first problem is that males and females do not return in equal numbers but that females survive in greater numbers. While this is a possibility it is purely speculative at present.

The second question can be answered by assuming there are large variations in the pregnancy rate from year to year. The greatest variation so far observed is the difference observed in the Japanese and North American pelagic samples of 1952 (.80 vs .66 on the basis of weighted samples). The difference between North American pelagic samples in 1952 and 1958 was much smaller (.66 vs .70). It may be seen that the lower the estimated pregnancy rate, the greater the estimated number of adult females and the greater the discrepancy between the estimates by methods 1 and 2.

Taking the highest pregnancy rate so far observed (0.80) and the largest population estimate based on essentially complete returns (through age 4), the 1955 population estimate of 740,000 pups at birth, implies a total of at least 925,000 females. The 1952 pup estimate (530,000) and the 1952 pregnancy rate (0.66) imply a total of 800,000 females.

We do not have as yet a pup population estimate to use with the 1958 pelagic sample pregnancy rate.

If we accept the pup population estimates we must also accept the estimate that the 1955 female population was 925,000 or more. Since then, 102,742 animals 4-years-old or over in 1959 have been killed and there has been a loss due to the reduced year classes. If females do return in larger numbers than males, the latter loss may amount to 75,000.

Hence, if the tagging estimates are accepted, the present minimum female population size is

$$925,000 - 75,000 = 850,000 \approx 750,000 \text{ approximately}$$

If this is close to actuality, further pruning of females is desirable -- 750,000 adult females, with only a 0.70 pregnancy rate will produce 525,000 pups a year which appears to be in excess of the optimum number. Hence, if this method is accepted, the suggested procedure for 1960 would be a kill of the same magnitude as in 1958-59, i. e., about 24,000.

Appendix C

Appendix table 1.

Age classification of male seals in commercial kill,
St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959

Date	Rookery	Males killed	Tooth sample size	Percent in each age class					Estimated number killed from age class				
				2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
27 June	NEP	570	57	2	23	72	3	-	11	132	410	17	-
28	TLK	198	20	-	25	65	10	-	-	50	128	20	-
29	ZAP	956	93	5	28	63	4	-	48	268	602	38	-
30	REEF	142	14	-	14	65	21	-	-	20	92	30	-
1 July	POL	367	38	-	31	66	3	-	-	114	242	11	-
Round total		2233	222	-	-	-	-	-	59	584	1474	116	-
2 July	NEP	582	58	-	24	76	-	-	-	140	442	-	-
3	TLK	356	34	-	26	74	-	-	-	92	264	-	-
4	ZAP	947	96	2	41	53	4	-	19	388	502	38	-
5	REEF	104	11	-	18	73	9	-	-	19	76	9	-
6	POL	428	43	-	33	63	4	-	-	141	270	17	-
Round total		2417	242	-	-	-	-	-	19	780	1554	64	-
7 July	NEP	640	67	3	49	48	-	-	19	314	307	-	-
8	TLK	248	24	-	29	67	4	-	-	72	166	10	-
9	ZAP	1553	158	1	45	48	6	-	16	699	745	93	-
10	REEF	123	13	-	23	77	-	-	-	28	95	-	-
11	POL	492	56	2	30	66	2	-	10	148	324	10	-
Round total		3056	318	-	-	-	-	-	45	1261	1637	113	-
12 July	NEP	819	84	-	45	51	4	-	-	368	418	33	-
13	TLK	242	27	4	29	63	4	-	10	70	152	10	-
14	ZAP	1663	169	-	55	42	3	-	-	915	698	50	-
15	REEF	190	19	-	47	53	-	-	-	89	101	-	-
16	POL	583	52	4	21	67	8	-	23	122	391	47	-
Round total		3497	351	-	-	-	-	-	33	1564	1760	140	-
17 July	NEP	901	92	2	44	51	3	-	18	396	460	27	-
18	TLK	366	37	3	38	59	-	-	11	139	216	-	-
19	ZAP	1543	137	5	66	29	-	-	77	1018	448	-	-
20	REEF	151	16	-	6	82	6	6	-	9	124	9	9
21	POL	650	66	5	53	42	-	-	29	345	276	-	-
Round total		3611	348	-	-	-	-	-	135	1907	1524	36	9
22 July	NEP	926	93	5	55	40	-	-	46	509	371	-	-
23	TLK	390	39	2	44	52	2	-	8	172	202	8	-
24	ZAP	1981	199	4	56	39	1	-	79	1109	773	20	-
25	REEF	271	30	-	30	63	7	-	-	81	171	19	-
26	POL	654	67	4	55	39	2	-	26	360	255	13	-
Round total		4222	428	-	-	-	-	-	159	2231	1772	60	-
27 July	NEP	1208	118	9	60	29	2	-	109	725	350	24	-
28	TLK	495	37	13	65	22	-	-	64	322	109	-	-
29	ZAP	1067	107	31	56	13	-	-	331	598	138	-	-
30	REEF	184	20	35	55	10	-	-	65	101	18	-	-
31	POL	296	32	19	44	37	-	-	56	130	110	-	-
Round total		3250	314	-	-	-	-	-	625	1876	725	24	-
1 August	NEP	19	17	21	63	16	-	-	4	12	3	-	-
2	TLK	9	9	22	45	22	11	-	2	4	2	1	-
3	ZAP	54	38	32	60	8	-	-	17	33	4	-	-
4	REEF	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
5	POL	20	4	25	50	25	-	-	5	10	5	-	-
Round total		104	68	-	-	-	-	-	29	60	14	1	-
6 August	NEP	94	35	60	28	12	-	-	57	26	11	-	-
7	TLK	66	10	67	22	11	-	-	44	15	7	-	-
8	ZAP	82	10	90	10	-	-	-	74	8	-	-	-
9	REEF	17	4	50	25	25	-	-	9	4	4	-	-
10	POL	39	4	75	25	-	-	-	29	10	-	-	-
Round total		298	63	-	-	-	-	-	213	63	22	-	-
11 August	NEP	384	26	58	23	12	-	-	223	88	46	-	-
12	TLK	44	6	83	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
13	ZAP	266	14	64	29	-	-	-	170	77	-	-	-
14	REEF	36	-	89	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
15	POL	205	16	81	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-
Round total		935	62	-	-	-	-	-	627	165	46	-	-
16 August	NEP	278	14	86	7	-	-	-	240	19	-	-	-
17	TLK	182	27	59	26	15	-	-	108	47	27	-	-
18	ZAP	126	-	69	31	-	-	-	87	39	-	-	-
19	REEF	72	9	67	33	-	-	-	48	24	-	-	-
20	POL	214	-	76	24	-	-	-	163	51	-	-	-
Round total		872	50	-	-	-	-	-	646	180	27	-	-
Season total		24495 ^{1/}	2466	-	-	-	-	-	2590	10671	10555	554	9

1/ Includes 116 one-year-old seals.

Appendix table 2.

Cumulative age classification of male seals in commercial
kill, by day, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959

Date	Rookery	Estimated kill from each age class					Total kill	Percent kill from each age class				
		2	3	4	5	6		2	3	4	5	6
27 June	NEP	11	132	410	17	-	570	2	23	72	3	-
28	TLK	11	182	538	37	-	768	1	24	70	5	-
29	ZAP	59	450	1140	75	-	1724	3	26	66	5	-
30	REEF	59	470	1232	105	-	1866	3	25	66	6	-
1 July	POL	59	584	1474	116	-	2233	3	26	66	5	-
2	NEP	59	724	1916	116	-	2815	2	26	68	4	-
3	TLK	59	816	2180	116	-	3171	2	26	68	4	-
4	ZAP	78	1204	2682	154	-	4118	2	29	65	4	-
5	REEF	78	1223	2758	163	-	4222	2	29	65	4	-
6	POL	78	1364	3028	180	-	4650	2	29	65	4	-
7	NEP	97	1678	3335	180	-	5290	2	32	63	3	-
8	TLK	97	1750	3501	190	-	5538	2	31	63	4	-
9	ZAP	113	2449	4246	283	-	7091	2	34	60	4	-
10	REEF	113	2477	4341	283	-	7214	2	34	60	4	-
11	POL	123	2625	4665	293	-	7706	2	34	60	4	-
12	NEP	123	2993	5083	326	-	8525	2	35	60	3	-
13	TLK	133	3063	5235	336	-	8767	2	35	60	3	-
14	ZAP	133	3978	5933	386	-	10430	1	38	57	4	-
15	REEF	133	4067	6034	386	-	10620	1	38	57	4	-
16	POL	156	4189	6425	433	-	11203	2	37	57	4	-
17	NEP	174	4585	6885	460	-	12104	1	38	57	4	-
18	TLK	185	4724	7101	460	-	12470	1	38	57	4	-
19	ZAP	262	5742	7549	460	-	14013	2	41	54	3	-
20	REEF	262	5751	7673	469	9	14164	2	41	54	3	<1
21	POL	291	6096	7949	469	9	14814	2	41	54	3	<1
22	NEP	337	6605	8320	469	9	15740	2	42	53	3	<1
23	TLK	345	6777	8522	477	9	16130	2	42	53	3	<1
24	ZAP	424	7886	9295	497	9	18111	2	44	51	3	<1
25	REEF	424	7967	9466	516	9	18382	2	43	52	3	<1
26	POL	450	8327	9721	529	9	19036	2	44	51	3	<1
27	NEP	559	9052	10071	553	9	20244	2	45	50	3	<1
28	TLK	623	9374	10180	553	9	20739	3	45	49	3	<1
29	ZAP	954	9972	10318	553	9	21806	4	46	47	3	<1
30	REEF	1019	10073	10336	553	9	21990	5	46	47	2	<1
31	POL	1075	10203	10446	553	9	22286	5	46	47	2	<1
1 August	NEP	1079	10215	10449	553	9	22305	5	46	47	2	<1
2	TLK	1081	10219	10451	554	9	22314	5	46	47	2	<1
3	ZAP	1098	10252	10455	554	9	22368	5	46	47	2	<1
4	REEF	1099	10253	10455	554	9	22370	5	46	47	2	<1
5	POL	1104	10263	10460	554	9	22390	5	46	47	2	<1
6	NEP	1161	10289	10471	554	9	22484	5	46	47	2	<1
7	TLK	1205	10304	10478	554	9	22550	5	46	47	2	<1
8	ZAP	1279	10312	10478	554	9	22638	5	46	47	2	<1
9	REEF	1288	10316	10482	554	9	22649	6	46	46	2	<1
10	POL	1317	10326	10482	554	9	22688	6	46	46	2	<1
11	NEP	1540	10414	10528	554	9	23072	7	45	46	2	<1
12	TLK	1576	10414	10528	554	9	23116	7	45	46	2	<1
13	ZAP	1746	10491	10528	554	9	23382	7	45	46	2	<1
14	REEF	1778	10491	10528	554	9	23418	8	45	45	2	<1
15	POL	1944	10491	10528	554	9	23623	8	45	45	2	<1
16	NEP	2184	10510	10528	554	9	23901	9	44	44	2	<1
17	TLK	2292	10557	10555	554	9	24083	9	44	44	2	<1
18	ZAP	2379	10596	10555	554	9	24209	10	44	44	2	<1
19	REEF	2427	10620	10555	554	9	24281	10	44	44	2	<1
20	POL	2590	10671	10555	554	9	24495 ^{1/}	10	44	44	2	<1

^{1/} Includes 116 one-year-old seals.

Appendix table 3.

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill,
by date and age. St. Paul Island. 27 June to 20 August 1959

	Age										Total
27 June	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Total
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
1 July											
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
3 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
4 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
6 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
7 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	5
8 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
9 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
11 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara											
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	9
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
13 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
14 July											
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	1	9
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	6
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
15 July											
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	6
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
16 July											
Primipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	6
Multipara											
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	5
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3

	Age										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
19 July											
Nullipara	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Primipara pregnant	-	-	-	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	12
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	3	6	16
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	14
20 July											
Primipara pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
21 July											
Nullipara	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primipara pregnant	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
22 July											
Nullipara	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Primipara pregnant	-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	-	-	13
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
23 July											
Nullipara	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Primipara pregnant	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
24 July											
Nullipara	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Primipara pregnant	-	-	2	9	4	1	1	1	-	-	18
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	4	14
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	13	23
25 July											
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
26 July											
Nullipara	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Primipara pregnant	-	-	3	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	12
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
27 July											
Nullipara	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Primipara pregnant	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	6
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
28 July											
Nullipara	-	1	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
Primipara pregnant	-	-	-	18	4	7	3	2	-	-	34
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	1	3	7	22
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	20	29
29 July											
Nullipara	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Primipara pregnant	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	8
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	7
30 July											
Multipara pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	

	Age										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Total
31 July											
Nullipara	-	-	6	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	13
Primipara	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 August											
Nullipara	-	-	9	4	3	2	-	-	1	-	19
Primipara	-	-	-	4	2	5	2	-	-	-	13
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara	-	-	-	1	4	6	2	2	4	6	25
pregnant	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	9	17
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
2 August											
Nullipara	-	-	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	11
Primipara	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	6
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	7
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	5	12
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3 August											
Nullipara	-	3	20	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	31
Primipara	-	-	8	10	11	1	1	-	-	-	31
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multipara	-	-	-	2	4	3	5	2	-	8	24
pregnant	-	-	-	2	2	6	3	6	3	19	41
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
4 August											
Nullipara	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Primipara	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
pregnant	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	7
Multipara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5 August											
Nullipara	-	1	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	17
Primipara	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Multipara	-	-	-	3	2	6	4	3	1	7	26
pregnant	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	1	1	6	17
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
6 August											
Nullipara	-	4	38	10	2	6	-	-	-	1	61
Primipara	-	-	2	14	6	6	3	-	-	-	31
pregnant	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	6
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Multipara	-	-	-	1	4	11	6	2	5	7	36
pregnant	-	-	-	-	8	16	11	7	6	21	69
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7 August											
Nullipara	-	5	29	14	2	2	2	-	-	-	54
Primipara	-	-	7	13	8	5	-	-	-	-	33
pregnant	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	5
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Multipara	-	-	-	1	5	5	7	3	5	5	31
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	9	4	16	41
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
8 August											
Nullipara	-	14	61	23	8	4	1	-	1	1	113
Primipara	-	-	12	25	7	3	2	-	-	-	49
pregnant	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	9
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Multipara	-	-	-	1	4	8	6	1	3	11	34
pregnant	-	-	-	3	4	8	5	9	7	20	56
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
9 August											
Nullipara	-	3	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	16
Primipara	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Multipara	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	1	12	23	43
pregnant	-	-	-	-	6	5	3	1	4	19	39
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Appendix table 3 (con.)

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill,
by date and age, St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959

	Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Total	
10 August												
Nullipara	1	9	28	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	46	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	8	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	23	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	1	4	12	10	4	1	12	44	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	11	5	5	4	3	21	49	
11 August												
Nullipara	-	22	42	11	8	7	-	1	-	2	93	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	9	25	17	14	3	4	1	1	74	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	1	-	-	15	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	1	11	14	10	9	10	34	89	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	9	11	11	10	12	77	131	
12 August												
Nullipara	-	12	33	8	1	2	-	-	-	1	57	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	3	4	3	2	-	-	-	1	13	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	-	1	4	16	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	3	4	13	
13 August												
Nullipara	6	37	93	13	3	1	1	-	-	-	154	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	12	13	8	3	1	-	-	-	37	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	10	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	3	8	4	2	3	1	10	31	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	5	4	5	5	1	14	35	
14 August												
Nullipara	1	10	52	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	80	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	9	12	5	1	2	-	-	1	30	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	2	5	10	8	3	3	9	40	
nonpregnant	-	-	1	-	9	5	7	2	3	5	32	

	Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
15 August												
Nullipara	3	20	63	11	3	8	1	-	1	1	111	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	11	15	9	9	1	-	-	-	45	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	5	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	1	-	2	2	22	5	4	3	24	63	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	1	8	6	2	6	33	57	
16 August												
Nullipara	7	33	90	21	4	1	-	-	1	-	157	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	1	13	24	8	4	3	-	-	-	53	
nonpregnant	-	-	2	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	9	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	2	6	12	4	3	3	6	36	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	4	11	7	6	5	14	47	
17 August												
Nullipara	-	18	49	13	2	1	2	-	-	1	86	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	1	8	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	27	
nonpregnant	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	8	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	4	5	7	4	1	5	12	38	
nonpregnant	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	3	1	17	34	
18 August												
Nullipara	3	10	33	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	4	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	17	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	1	21	31	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	6	3	17	36	
19 August												
Nullipara	1	27	52	6	8	3	-	1	-	1	99	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	9	13	8	4	1	2	1	-	38	
nonpregnant	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	1	1	6	3	4	1	2	23	41	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	4	1	33	52	

	Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
20 August												
Nullipara	8	24	69	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	110	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	6	13	8	2	-	-	-	-	29	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	3	4	12	8	2	2	24	55	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	2	4	10	5	-	1	13	35	
Total	30	257	978	551	429	467	253	171	152	696 ^{1/}	3984	

^{1/} Includes: 29 known-age 11-year-old females
4 " " 12-year-old females

Appendix table 4.
Dead pup counts by rookery, St. Paul Island, 1941, 1948-59

Rookery	1941	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Morjovi	933	(20600	2600	3000	3592	-	3764	8049	5571	10278	4253	2290	4560
Vostochni	7708	(	12966	13120	18450	-	19503	25233	14473	20498	12732	7247	7105
Little													
Polovina	292	-	1600	1740	2208	-	2211	3852	2782	4443	1695	975	1597
Polovina													
Cliffs	(2356	-	-	3800	5580	2954	5451	6413	5964	8637	4425	1826	2586
Polovina	(	-	1779	5660	6402	3200	5036	6459	4660	7463	5432	2184	3311
Ardiguen	42	-	-	170	242	-	189	282	387	364	249	102	141
Gorbatch	896	-	-	2810	3559	-	3679	4900	4789	6291	3801	1655	2100
Reef	2269	-	-	9520	11007	-	13661	12959	15145	14399	11301	5550	6052
Kitovi	(404	-	800	1160	1517	-	1695	1669	2610	2892	1588	608	882
Lukanin	(	-	635	770	712	-	1086	1129	1129	1718	870	324	631
Tolstoi	1623	-	-	4230	6033	-	6154	7552	6489	6789	5659	2823	3691
Little													
Zapadni	372	-	-	2120	2804	-	2446	4979	3555	4611	2325	1312	1691
Zapadni													
Reef	171	-	575	660	353	-	1116	2278	1383	1674	917	246	608
Zapadni	1284	-	-	4660	8204	-	12221	10424	6607	8650	6415	4045	5009
Total	18350	20600 ^{1/}	20955 ^{1/}	53420	70663	6154 ^{1/}	78212	96178	75544	98707	61662	31187	39964

^{1/} Partial counts.

No counts made in years 1942 through 1947.

Appendix table 5.

Age classification of females in commercial kill,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, 27 June to 20 August, 1959

Date	Rookery	Females killed	Daily sample	Number in each age class of sample										Percent in each age class of sample										Estimated number killed from each age class										
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
27 June	NEP	9	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	
28	TLK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	ZAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	REEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1 July	POL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Round total		10	10	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	
2 July	NEP	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	
3	TLK	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	
4	ZAP	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	
5	REEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	POL	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Round total		17	17	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	2
7 July	NEP	8	8	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	25	12	13	12	13	12	-	13	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	
8	TLK	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
9	ZAP	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
10	REEF	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	POL	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	34	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Round total		16	16	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	1	1	-
12 July	NEP	13	13	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	31	38	8	-	8	15	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	1	2	-	
13	TLK	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
14	ZAP	18	18	-	-	-	2	1	5	3	1	-	2	4	-	-	11	6	27	17	6	-	11	22	-	-	2	1	5	3	1	-	2	4
15	REEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	POL	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Round total		48	33	-	-	-	2	6	10	5	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	1	-	2
17 July	NEP	17	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	-	-	7	7	15	7	14	14	14	22	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	4
18	TLK	14	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	14	14	22	-	7	14	29	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	2	4
19	ZAP	47	44	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	1	4	3	18	-	-	-	14	18	9	2	9	7	41	-	-	-	7	9	4	1	4	3	19
20	REEF	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	POL	7	8	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	12	37	13	12	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	1
Round total		87	82	-	-	-	2	11	15	10	4	7	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	17	11	4	7	7
22 July	NEP	34	28	-	-	-	1	6	8	5	3	2	1	2	-	-	4	21	28	18	11	7	4	7	-	-	1	8	10	6	4	2	1	2
23	TLK	12	12	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	8	25	17	17	8	8	-	17	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	1	-
24	ZAP	70	61	-	-	-	5	12	7	4	6	6	4	17	-	-	8	20	11	6	10	10	7	28	-	-	-	6	14	8	4	7	5	19
25	REEF	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	POL	19	18	-	-	-	5	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	39	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	4	2	-	-	
Round total		136	120	-	-	-	12	28	21	13	11	9	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	33	24	14	13	10
27 July	NEP	19	14	-	-	-	4	3	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	29	22	14	7	-	14	7	7	-	-	-	6	4	3	1	-	3	1
28	TLK	194	98	-	-	1	6	22	9	16	5	5	7	27	-	-	1	6	23	9	16	5	5	7	28	-	-	2	12	44	17	31	10	14
29	ZAP	33	29	-	-	1	8	4	1	1	6	1	1	6	-	-	3	29	14	3	3	21	3	3	21	-	-	1	9	5	1	1	7	1
30	REEF	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31	POL	34	31	-	-	-	7	8	3	4	-	2	1	6	-	-	23	26	10	13	-	6	3	19	-	-	-	8	10	3	4	-	2	1
Round total		282	174	-	-	2	25	37	15	22	11	11	10	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	35	63	24	37	17	17
1 August	NEP	293	77	-	-	-	10	9	10	17	5	3	7	16	-	-	-	13	12	13	22	7	4	9	20	-	-	-	38	35	38	64	21	12
2	TLK	196	45	-	-	-	7	8	10	3	3	5	2	7	-	-	-	16	18	24	4	7	11	4	16	-	-	-	31	35	47	8	14	22
3	ZAP	597	128	-	-	3	28	19	18	12	9	8	3	28	-	-	2	23	15	14	9	7	6	2	22	-	-	12	137	89	84	54	42	36
4	REEF	100	23	-	-	-	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	-	-	-	25	9	9	9	9	13	13	13	-	-	25	9	9	9	13	13	13
5	POL	269	70	-	-	1	15	12	6	9	8	4	2	13	-	-	1	21	17	9	11	13	6	3	19	-	-	3	56	46	24	30	35	16
Round total		1455	343	-	-	4	66	50	46	43	27	23	17	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	287	214	202	165	121	99
6 August	NEP	1503	203	-	-	4	41	27	20	40	21	9	11	30	-	-	2	21	13	10	20	10	4	5	15	-	-	30	316	195	150	301	150	60
7	TLK	712	164	-	-	5	36	29	20	19	13	12	9	21	-	-	3	22	18	12	12	8	7	5	13	-	-	21	157	128	85	85	57	50
8	ZAP	1163	261	-	-	14	74	55	27	24	14	10	11	32	-	-	5	29	22	10	9	5	4	4	12	-	-	58	338	256	116	105	58	46
9	REEF	226	65	-	-	3	12	3	3	11	10	5	2	16	-	-	5	18	5	5	15	15	8	3	26	-	-	11	41	11	11	34	34	18
10	POL	783	165	-	-	1	9	36	18	22	19	15	8	4	33	-																		

Appendix table 6.

Cumulative age classification of female seals in commercial kill, by day,
St. Paul Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959

Date	Rookery	Number killed from age class										Total killed	Percent killed from age class									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+
June																						
27	NEP	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	22	33	34	-	-	-	-
28	TLK	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	22	33	34	-	-	-	-
29	ZAP	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	22	33	34	-	-	-	-
30	REEF	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	22	33	34	-	-	-	-
July																						
1	POL	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	20	30	40	-	-	-	-
2	NEP	-	-	1	3	3	7	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	7	20	20	46	7	-	-	-
3	TLK	-	-	1	3	5	8	1	-	1	-	19	-	-	5	16	27	42	5	-	5	-
4	ZAP	-	-	2	4	6	9	1	-	1	-	23	-	-	9	17	26	39	4	-	5	-
5	REEF	-	-	2	4	6	9	1	-	1	-	23	-	-	9	17	26	39	4	-	5	-
6	POL	-	-	2	4	7	10	1	-	2	1	27	-	-	7	15	26	37	4	-	7	4
7	NEP	-	-	4	5	8	11	2	1	2	2	35	-	-	11	14	23	31	6	3	6	6
8	TLK	-	-	4	6	9	11	2	1	2	2	37	-	-	11	14	23	31	6	3	6	6
9	ZAP	-	-	4	6	10	12	2	1	2	2	39	-	-	11	14	23	31	6	3	6	6
10	REEF	-	-	4	6	10	13	2	1	2	2	40	-	-	11	14	23	31	6	3	6	6
11	POL	-	-	4	7	11	15	2	1	2	2	44	-	-	9	15	25	34	5	2	5	5
12	NEP	-	-	4	11	16	16	2	2	4	2	57	-	-	7	20	30	26	3	3	8	3
13	TLK	-	-	4	12	16	17	2	2	4	2	59	-	-	7	20	30	26	3	3	8	3
14	ZAP	-	-	6	13	21	20	3	2	6	6	77	-	-	7	20	30	26	3	3	8	3
15	REEF	-	-	6	13	21	20	3	2	6	6	77	-	-	7	20	30	26	3	3	8	3
16	POL	-	-	8	14	25	22	4	2	8	9	92	-	-	8	16	28	24	4	2	9	9
17	NEP	-	-	9	15	28	24	6	4	10	13	109	-	-	8	16	28	24	4	2	9	9
18	TLK	-	-	9	17	30	27	6	5	12	17	123	-	-	8	16	28	24	4	2	9	9
19	ZAP	-	-	9	24	39	31	7	9	15	36	170	-	-	8	16	28	24	4	2	9	9
20	REEF	-	-	9	25	39	32	7	9	15	36	172	-	-	8	16	28	24	4	2	9	9
21	POL	-	-	10	26	42	33	8	9	15	37	180	-	-	5	15	24	18	4	5	9	20
22	NEP	-	-	11	34	52	39	12	11	16	39	214	-	-	5	16	25	18	5	5	8	18
23	TLK	-	-	12	37	54	41	13	12	16	41	226	-	-	5	16	25	18	5	5	8	18
24	ZAP	-	-	18	51	62	45	20	19	21	60	296	-	-	5	16	25	18	5	5	8	18
25	REEF	-	-	18	51	62	45	21	19	21	60	297	-	-	5	16	25	18	5	5	8	18
26	POL	-	-	23	59	66	47	21	19	21	60	316	-	-	7	19	21	15	6	6	7	19
27	NEP	-	-	29	63	69	48	21	22	22	61	335	-	-	9	19	21	14	6	6	7	18
28	TLK	-	2	41	107	86	79	31	32	36	115	529	-	-	9	19	21	14	6	6	7	18
29	ZAP	-	3	50	112	87	80	38	33	37	122	562	-	-	9	19	21	14	6	6	7	18
30	REEF	-	3	50	112	87	80	38	34	37	123	564	-	-	9	19	21	14	6	6	7	18
31	POL	-	3	58	122	90	84	38	36	38	129	598	-	<1	10	20	15	14	6	6	7	22
Aug.																						
1	NEP	-	3	96	157	128	148	59	48	64	188	891	-	<1	11	18	15	17	6	5	7	21
2	TLK	-	3	127	192	175	156	73	70	72	219	1087	-	<1	11	18	15	17	6	5	7	21
3	ZAP	-	15	264	281	259	210	115	106	84	350	1684	-	<1	11	18	15	17	6	5	7	21
4	REEF	-	15	289	290	268	219	124	119	97	363	1784	-	<1	11	18	15	17	6	5	7	21
5	POL	-	18	345	336	292	249	159	135	105	414	2053	-	1	17	16	14	12	8	7	5	20
6	NEP	-	48	661	531	442	550	309	195	180	640	3556	-	1	19	15	12	16	9	5	5	18
7	TLK	-	69	818	659	527	635	366	245	216	733	4268	-	1	19	15	12	16	9	5	5	18
8	ZAP	-	127	1156	915	643	740	424	291	262	873	5431	-	2	21	17	12	14	8	5	5	16
9	REEF	-	138	1197	926	654	774	458	309	269	932	5657	-	2	21	17	12	14	8	5	5	16
10	POL	8	177	1369	1012	756	868	528	348	285	1089	6440	<1	3	21	16	12	13	8	5	5	17
11	NEP	8	360	1845	1342	1196	1381	748	568	505	2151	10104	<1	4	18	13	12	14	7	6	5	21
12	TLK	8	417	2017	1404	1234	1443	758	578	524	2200	10583	<1	4	18	13	12	14	7	6	5	21
13	ZAP	52	724	2873	1667	1475	1553	846	644	546	2397	12777	<1	6	22	13	12	12	7	5	4	19
14	REEF	62	772	3199	1801	1609	1639	932	673	575	2474	13736	<1	6	22	13	12	12	7	5	4	19
15	POL	88	957	3885	2091	1767	2087	1064	726	680	3028	16373	<1	6	24	13	11	13	7	4	4	18
16	NEP	133	1205	4650	2451	1947	2335	1176	793	747	3186	18623	<1	7	25	13	11	13	6	4	4	17
17	TLK	133	1353	5093	2658	2080	2483	1265	837	791	3407	20100	<1	7	25	13	11	13	6	4	4	17
18	ZAP	145	1395	5257	2724	2122	2519	1307	855	803	3576	20703	1	7	26	13	10	12	6	4	4	17
19	REEF	145	1535	5583	2840	2250	2589	1354	890	826	3855	21867	1	7	26	13	10	12	6	4	4	17
20	POL	215	1769	6379	3098	2414	2847	1495	913	849	4230	24209	1	7	26	13	10	12	6	4	4	17

Appendix table 7.

Number pregnant and nonpregnant among female seals 4 or more years old and 5 or more years old, St. Paul Island, 1959

Date	Daily kill	Daily sample	Daily sample less 2 & 3 yr. olds	Ages 4-10+		Daily sample less 2, 3, & 4 yr. olds	Ages 5-10+	
				pregnant	non- pregnant		pregnant	non- pregnant
June								
27	9	9	9	7	2	8	6	2
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July								
1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
2	5	5	5	5	-	5	5	-
3	4	4	4	4	-	4	4	-
4	4	4	4	4	-	3	3	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	4	4	4	-	4	4	-
7	8	8	8	8	-	6	6	-
8	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-
9	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2
12	13	13	13	11	2	13	11	2
13	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-
14	18	18	18	15	3	16	13	3
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	17	14	14	10	4	13	10	3
18	14	14	14	11	3	14	11	3
19	47	44	44	28	16	44	28	16
20	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-
21	7	8	8	6	2	7	6	1
22	34	28	28	20	8	27	20	7
23	12	12	12	8	4	11	8	3
24	70	61	61	32	29	56	30	26
25	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
26	19	18	18	13	5	13	10	3
27	19	14	14	6	8	10	5	5
28	194	98	97	56	41	91	56	35
29	33	29	28	13	15	20	10	10
30	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
31	34	31	31	11	20	24	10	14
August								
1	293	77	77	38	39	67	38	29
2	196	45	45	16	29	38	15	23
3	597	128	125	55	70	97	47	50
4	100	23	23	11	12	17	10	7
5	269	70	69	35	34	54	31	23
6	1,503	203	199	67	132	158	65	93
7	712	164	159	64	95	123	57	66
8	1,163	261	247	83	164	173	71	102
9	226	65	62	29	33	50	27	23
10	783	165	155	67	88	119	59	60
11	3,664	402	380	163	217	329	154	175
12	479	100	88	29	59	52	26	26
13	2,194	267	224	68	156	119	56	63
14	959	184	173	70	103	111	61	50
15	2,637	281	257	107	150	183	96	87
16	2,250	302	261	88	173	156	75	81
17	1,477	193	174	64	119	115	56	59
18	603	138	125	48	77	88	44	44
19	1,164	234	206	79	127	142	69	73
20	2,342	230	198	84	114	123	78	45
Total	24,207	3,984	3,697	1,549	2,148	2,719	1,403	1,316

Appendix table 8.

Length of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by age, St. Paul Island, 1959

Length in inches	Age										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
37 number	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
percent	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 number	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
percent	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 number	4	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
percent	13	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40 number	10	50	26	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	95
percent	34	19	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
41 number	9	84	128	30	14	6	1	1	1	3	277
percent	30	33	13	6	3	1	-	1	1	1	7
42 number	1	58	239	72	32	28	9	7	1	6	453
percent	3	23	25	13	8	6	3	4	1	1	11
43 number	-	36	245	132	80	72	17	7	5	26	620
percent	-	14	25	24	19	15	7	4	3	4	16
44 number	-	8	198	131	98	100	49	31	12	62	689
percent	-	3	20	24	23	22	19	18	8	9	17
45 number	-	6	91	100	102	102	60	34	24	121	640
percent	-	2	9	18	24	22	24	20	14	18	16
46 number	-	-	31	49	52	71	47	33	36	112	431
percent	-	-	3	9	12	15	19	19	24	16	11
47 number	-	-	12	21	31	51	33	25	36	130	339
percent	-	-	1	4	7	11	13	14	24	18	9
48 number	-	-	2	9	13	24	20	22	19	98	207
percent	-	-	-	1	3	5	8	13	12	14	5
49 number	-	-	-	2	3	7	12	8	12	70	114
percent	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	5	8	10	3
50 number	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	4	37	48
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	1
51 number	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	2	31	40
percent	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	1
Total	30	257	978	551	429	467	253	171	152	696	3,984
Percent	1	6	25	14	11	12	6	4	4	17	

Appendix table 9.
Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from
commercial kill, by length, St. Paul Island, 1959

Length in inches		Primipara		Multipara		Total	
		Nullipara	non- pregnant	non- pregnant	pregnant		
37	number	3	-	-	-	3	
	percent	-	-	-	-	-	
38	number	5	-	-	-	5	
	percent	-	-	-	-	-	
39	number	21	2	-	-	23	
	percent	1	-	-	-	1	
40	number	84	8	1	1	95	
	percent	6	1	1	-	2	
41	number	212	49	5	8	277	
	percent	15	7	5	1	7	
42	number	307	88	6	27	453	
	percent	22	12	6	3	11	
43	number	308	174	21	61	620	
	percent	22	24	20	7	16	
44	number	251	167	19	134	689	
	percent	18	23	18	17	17	
45	number	137	138	32	154	640	
	percent	10	19	31	19	20	16
46	number	58	54	15	148	156	431
	percent	4	7	15	18	18	11
47	number	35	31	3	134	136	339
	percent	2	4	3	17	15	9
48	number	3	19	2	76	107	207
	percent	-	2	1	9	12	5
49	number	3	5	-	43	63	114
	percent	-	1	-	5	7	3
50	number	1	1	-	18	28	48
	percent	-	-	-	2	3	1
51	number	2	-	-	12	26	40
	percent	-	-	-	2	3	1
Total		1,430	736	104	816	898	3,984
Percent		36	18	3	21	22	

Appendix table 10.
Length of tagged female seals recovered from commercial kill,
by age, St. Paul Island, 1959

Length in inches	Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12		
38 number	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
percent	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39 number	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
percent	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40 number	2	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
percent	29	15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
41 number	4	29	58	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	97	
percent	57	37	14	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	12	
42 number	-	23	108	5	4	5	1	-	-	-	146	
percent	-	30	27	8	9	4	17	-	-	-	19	
43 number	-	8	100	15	6	15	-	1	-	-	145	
percent	-	10	25	23	13	12	-	3	-	-	19	
44 number	-	4	72	17	16	25	1	2	4	-	141	
percent	-	5	18	26	35	21	17	7	14	-	18	
45 number	-	1	40	18	8	33	-	1	3	2	106	
percent	-	1	10	28	17	27	-	3	10	40	13	
46 number	-	-	13	5	5	24	1	11	4	-	63	
percent	-	-	3	8	11	20	17	38	14	-	8	
47 number	-	-	4	2	2	9	2	8	7	1	35	
percent	-	-	1	3	4	7	32	28	24	20	4	
48 number	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	5	-	13	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	7	18	-	2	
49 number	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	5	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	3	-	1	
50 number	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	8	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	10	40	1	
51 number	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	
Total	7	79	405	64	46	121	6	29	29	5	791	

Appendix table 11.
Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial
kill, by length, St. Paul Island, 1959

Length in inches		Vibrissal color			Total
		black	black-and-white	white	
37	number	3	-	-	3
	percent	-	-	-	-
38	number	5	-	-	5
	percent	1	-	-	-
39	number	18	5	-	23
	percent	2	-	-	1
40	number	79	12	4	95
	percent	10	1	-	2
41	number	163	92	22	277
	percent	20	8	1	7
42	number	209	171	73	453
	percent	26	14	4	11
43	number	164	279	177	620
	percent	20	23	9	16
44	number	109	273	307	689
	percent	14	23	16	17
45	number	44	198	398	640
	percent	5	16	20	16
46	number	10	116	305	431
	percent	1	10	16	11
47	number	6	51	282	339
	percent	1	4	14	9
48	number	2	11	194	207
	percent	-	1	10	5
49	number	-	4	110	114
	percent	-	-	6	3
50	number	-	-	48	48
	percent	-	-	2	1
51	number	1	-	39	40
	percent	-	-	2	1
Total		813	1,212	1,959	3,984
Percent		20	31	49	

Appendix table 12.

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. Paul Island, 1959

		Age										Total	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
27 June-1 July													
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	
percent	-	-	-	100	100	33	-	-	-	-	-	40	
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	33	25	-	-	-	-	20	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	34	75	-	-	-	-	40	
Total	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	10	
2 - 6 July													
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	
percent	-	-	-	100	50	50	17	-	-	-	-	30	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	-	2	1	12	
percent	-	-	-	-	50	50	83	100	-	100	100	70	
Total	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	2	1	17	
7 - 11 July													
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	
percent	-	-	-	100	100	50	50	-	-	-	-	56	
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	6	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	100	100	-	100	32	
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Total	-	-	-	2	3	4	4	1	1	-	1	16	
12-16 July													
<u>Nullipara</u>													
number	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	1	4	8	3	1	1	1	-	19	
percent	-	-	-	50	67	80	60	100	100	25	-	58	
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	9	
percent	-	-	-	50	-	20	40	-	-	50	50	27	
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	9	
Total	-	-	-	2	6	10	5	1	1	4	4	33	

Appendix table 12 (con.)

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. Paul Island, 1959

	Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
17-21 July												
Nullipara												
number	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	
percent	-	-	100	9	7	-	-	-	14	-	6	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	9	12	6	1	1	1	-	30	
number	-	-	-	82	80	60	25	14	14	-	37	
percent	-	-	-	82	80	60	25	14	14	-	37	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	5	4	9	27	
number	-	-	-	9	13	30	75	72	58	35	33	
percent	-	-	-	9	13	30	75	72	58	35	33	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	17	20	
number	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	14	65	24	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	14	65	24	
Total	-	-	2	11	15	10	4	7	7	26	82	
22-26 July												
Nullipara												
number	-	-	7	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	16	
percent	-	-	58	14	14	8	9	-	-	-	13	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	5	23	12	4	2	1	-	-	47	
number	-	-	42	82	57	31	19	12	-	-	39	
percent	-	-	42	82	57	31	19	12	-	-	39	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
number	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	
percent	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	4	3	5	27	
number	-	-	-	-	24	38	45	44	60	24	23	
percent	-	-	-	-	24	38	45	44	60	24	23	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	16	28	
number	-	-	-	-	5	15	27	44	40	76	23	
percent	-	-	-	-	5	15	27	44	40	76	23	
Total	-	-	12	28	21	13	11	9	5	21	120	
27-31 July												
Nullipara												
number	-	2	20	8	3	4	-	1	-	-	38	
percent	-	100	80	26	20	18	-	9	-	-	22	
Primipara												
pregnant	-	-	5	27	5	7	3	3	2	-	52	
number	-	-	20	68	34	32	27	27	20	-	30	
percent	-	-	20	68	34	32	27	27	20	-	30	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	
number	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	
percent	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara												
pregnant	-	-	-	1	3	9	5	2	3	11	34	
number	-	-	-	3	20	41	45	19	30	27	20	
percent	-	-	-	3	20	41	45	19	30	27	20	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	5	30	46	
number	-	-	-	-	6	9	28	45	50	73	26	
percent	-	-	-	-	6	9	28	45	50	73	26	
Total	-	2	25	37	15	22	11	11	10	41	174	

Appendix table 12 (con.)

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. Paul Island, 1959

		Age											Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
1-5 August													
Nullipara													
number	-	4	51	14	9	3	-	-	1	1	83		
percent	-	100	77	28	20	7	-	-	6	2	24		
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	14	25	17	6	3	-	-	-	65		
number	-	-	21	50	37	14	11	-	-	-	19		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	2	-	2	11		
number	-	-	-	2	7	7	-	9	-	3	3		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	7	13	17	13	10	7	23	90		
number	-	-	-	14	28	40	48	43	41	34	27		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
nonpregnant	-	-	1	3	4	14	11	11	9	41	94		
number	-	-	2	6	8	32	41	48	53	61	27		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	-	4	66	50	46	43	27	23	17	67	343		
6-10 August													
Nullipara													
number	1	35	166	53	16	13	3	-	1	2	290		
percent	100	100	83	40	17	12	4	-	3	1	33		
Primipara													
pregnant	X	-	31	64	26	16	5	-	-	-	142		
number	-	-	16	48	28	14	7	-	-	-	17		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
nonpregnant	-	-	2	8	7	4	2	-	-	1	24		
number	-	-	1	6	8	3	3	-	-	1	3		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	4	18	38	34	12	15	47	168		
number	-	-	-	3	20	34	46	27	40	36	20		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
nonpregnant	-	-	-	3	25	42	29	32	21	82	234		
number	-	-	-	3	27	40	40	73	57	62	27		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	1	35	199	132	92	113	73	44	37	132	858		
11-15 August													
Nullipara													
number	10	101	283	55	20	18	2	1	1	4	495		
percent	100	99	86	40	16	12	3	2	2	2	40		
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	44	69	42	29	7	4	1	3	199		
number	-	-	14	50	33	20	10	9	2	1	16		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
nonpregnant	-	-	-	3	13	14	2	1	-	-	33		
number	-	-	-	2	10	9	3	2	-	-	3		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Multipara													
pregnant	-	1	-	9	28	56	27	19	18	81	239		
number	-	1	-	6	22	38	40	41	40	37	19		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
nonpregnant	-	-	1	3	25	31	29	21	25	133	268		
number	-	-	-	2	19	21	44	46	56	60	22		
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	10	102	328	139	128	148	67	46	45	221	1,234		

Appendix table 12 (con.)

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. Paul Island, 1959

		Age										Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
16-20 August												
<u>Nullipara</u>												
number	19	112	293	51	14	7	2	1	1	2		502
percent	100	98	86	36	15	7	4	3	4	†		46
<u>Primipara</u>												
pregnant												
number	-	2	40	64	32	19	4	2	1	-		164
percent	-	2	12	45	35	19	7	7	4	-		15
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	5	9	3	6	2	1	-	-		26
percent	-	-	2	7	4	6	4	3	-	-		2
<u>Multipara</u>												
pregnant												
number	-	-	1	10	26	34	22	9	13	86		201
percent	-	-	-	7	28	35	38	32	52	47		18
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	1	7	16	33	27	16	10	94		204
percent	-	-	-	5	18	33	47	55	40	53		19
Total	19	114	340	141	91	99	57	29	25	182		1,097

Appendix table 13.

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. George Island, 1959

		Age										Total	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
27 June-11 July													
(No females killed)													
12-16 July													
<u>Multipara</u>													
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
17-21 July													
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	
percent	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	40	57	
nonpregnant													
number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	43	
Total	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	

Appendix table 13 (con.)

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. George Island, 1959

	Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
22-26 July												
Nullipara												
number	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Primipara												
pregnant												
number	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	12	
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
percent	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Multipara												
pregnant												
number	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	100	25	
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	
percent	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	100	-	-	38	
Total	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	8	
27-31 July												
Nullipara												
number	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
percent	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Primipara												
pregnant												
number	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	
percent	-	-	25	100	25	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Multipara												
pregnant												
number	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	2	10	
percent	-	-	-	-	75	67	100	100	-	40	43	
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6	
percent	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	100	60	26	
Total	-	-	4	2	4	3	2	1	2	5	23	
1-5 August												
Nullipara												
number	-	5	22	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	34	
percent	-	100	63	15	10	4	-	-	-	-	16	
Primipara												
pregnant												
number	-	-	12	15	6	3	-	-	1	1	38	
percent	-	-	34	58	30	12	-	-	6	2	18	
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
percent	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara												
pregnant												
number	-	-	1	3	9	16	13	15	8	23	88	
percent	-	-	3	11	45	64	76	65	47	50	41	
nonpregnant												
number	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	8	8	22	52	
percent	-	-	-	8	15	20	24	35	47	48	24	
Total	-	5	35	26	20	25	17	23	17	46	214	

Appendix table 13 (con.)

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by round and age, St. George Island, 1959

		Age											Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		
6-10 August													
<u>Nullipara</u>													
number		-	11	39	10	7	2	1	-	-	-	70	
percent		-	100	85	28	18	4	4	-	-	-	23	
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number		-	-	6	17	11	5	3	-	-	-	42	
percent		-	-	13	47	28	11	11	-	-	-	14	
nonpregnant													
number		-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	
percent		-	-	2	6	2	3	4	-	-	-	2	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number		-	-	-	6	16	28	16	13	11	29	119	
percent		-	-	-	16	40	62	62	65	69	49	40	
nonpregnant													
number		-	-	-	1	5	9	5	7	5	30	62	
percent		-	-	-	3	12	20	19	35	31	51	21	
Total		-	11	46	36	40	45	26	20	16	59	299	
11-15 August													
<u>Nullipara</u>													
number		-	22	53	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	91	
percent		-	100	79	32	-	3	-	-	-	2	31	
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number		-	-	13	21	3	3	1	-	-	-	41	
percent		-	-	19	48	14	9	6	-	-	-	14	
nonpregnant													
number		-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	
percent		-	-	-	7	8	3	-	-	-	-	2	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number		-	-	1	5	14	22	15	10	9	31	107	
percent		-	-	2	11	64	67	83	56	60	60	37	
nonpregnant													
number		-	-	-	1	3	6	2	8	6	20	46	
percent		-	-	-	2	14	18	11	44	40	38	16	
Total		-	22	67	44	22	33	18	18	15	52	291	
16-20 August													
<u>Nullipara</u>													
number		1	29	68	14	5	1	-	-	-	1	119	
percent		100	100	77	28	14	3	-	-	-	2	35	
<u>Primipara</u>													
pregnant													
number		-	-	17	24	7	3	1	-	-	1	53	
percent		-	-	19	48	18	7	5	-	-	2	16	
nonpregnant													
number		-	-	2	6	5	9	-	-	-	-	22	
percent		-	-	3	12	14	22	-	-	-	-	6	
<u>Multipara</u>													
pregnant													
number		-	-	1	6	12	19	11	7	7	22	85	
percent		-	-	1	12	32	46	58	58	70	42	25	
nonpregnant													
number		-	-	-	-	8	9	7	5	3	28	60	
percent		-	-	-	-	22	22	37	42	30	54	18	
Total		1	29	88	50	37	41	19	12	10	52	339	

Appendix table 14.
Cumulative age classification of male seals in commercial
kill, by day, St. George Island, 27 June to 31 July 1959

Date	Rookery	Estimated kill from each age class					Total kill	Percent kill from each age class				
		2	3	4	5	6		2	3	4	5	6
27 June	ZAP	-	29	110	-	-	139	-	21	79	-	-
28	NOR	-	57	166	-	-	223	-	26	74	-	-
29	EAS	12	109	270	-	-	391	3	28	69	-	-
30	STAR	12	127	298	-	-	437	3	29	68	-	-
1 July	NOR	12	155	346	9	-	522	2	30	66	2	-
2	ZAP	12	185	435	9	-	641	2	28	68	2	-
3	NOR	23	204	493	28	-	748	3	27	66	4	-
4	EAS	23	253	649	37	-	962	3	26	67	4	-
5	STAR	23	271	715	37	-	1046	2	26	68	4	-
6	NOR	23	336	771	37	10	1177	2	29	65	3	1
7	ZAP	23	403	838	37	10	1311	2	31	64	3	-
8	NOR	23	453	898	47	10	1431	2	32	63	3	-
9	EAS	33	591	1055	57	10	1746	2	34	61	3	-
10	STAR	33	601	1103	96	10	1843	2	33	60	5	-
11	NOR	33	641	1183	96	10	1963	2	33	60	5	-
12	ZAP	42	708	1259	96	10	2115	2	33	60	5	-
13	NOR	42	757	1318	96	10	2223	2	34	59	5	-
14	EAS	52	814	1413	125	10	2414	2	34	59	5	-
15	STAR	62	832	1498	135	10	2537	2	33	60	5	-
16	NOR	62	929	1603	135	10	2739	2	34	59	5	-
17	ZAP	80	974	1648	153	10	2865	3	34	58	5	-
18	NOR	80	1021	1752	153	10	3016	3	34	58	5	-
19	EAS	80	1118	1885	153	10	3246	3	34	58	5	-
20	STAR	91	1159	1966	153	10	3379	3	34	58	5	-
21	NOR	91	1297	2074	153	10	3625	3	36	57	4	-
22	ZAP	100	1346	2159	162	10	3777	3	36	57	4	-
23	NOR	119	1397	2219	162	10	3907	3	36	57	4	-
24	EAS	137	1590	2365	162	10	4264	3	37	56	4	-
25	STAR	137	1659	2435	162	10	4403	3	38	55	4	-
26	NOR	174	1783	2492	162	10	4621	4	39	54	3	-
27	ZAP	174	1885	2594	162	10	4825	4	39	54	3	-
28	NOR	174	1967	2667	162	10	4980	3	40	54	3	-
29	EAS	194	2127	2734	162	10	5227	4	41	52	3	-
30	STAR	205	2149	2778	162	10	5304 ^{1/}	4	41	52	3	-
31	NOR	242	2251	2825	162	10	5490 ⁻	5	41	51	3	-

^{1/} Plus 210 unclassified male seals killed during the period 1-20 August.

Appendix table 15.

Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial kill
by date and age, St. George Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959

Age													Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+				
27 June-13 July (No females killed)													
14 July													
Multipara													
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
18 July													
Multipara													
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
19 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
20 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
22 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
24 July													
Primipara													
nonpregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
26 July													
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
27 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
28 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	
29 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
31 July													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
1 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	2	3	16	17	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	9	5	11	
2 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	7	12	11	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	5	11	
3 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	5	11	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	17	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	6	5	5	
4 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	5	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	16	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	5	2	8	24	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	7	14	
5 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	5	2	4	19	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5	5	
6 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	2	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	14	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	9	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	3	3	4	4	23	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	4	11	
7 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	6	6	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	3	9	
8 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	4	12	3	2	1	1	-	-	23	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	5	2	1	4	26	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	10	19	
9 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	4	15	2	2	1	-	-	-	24	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	2	1	-	-	16	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	5	2	1	4	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	10	
10 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	3	2	3	12	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	1	10	
11 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	5	4	3	7	27	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	
12 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	12	15	6	-	-	-	1	34	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	1	-	-	11	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	3	3	2	12	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	7	
13 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	6	14	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	6	12	
14 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	6	14	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	12	
15 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	3	9	4	-	1	-	-	17	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	-	-	11	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	5	3	1	3	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	2	9	
16 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	1	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	1	1	-	-	1	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-	2	2	8	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	8	
17 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	3	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Primipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	1	-	2	
nonpregnant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	
18 August													
Multipara													
pregnant	-	-	-	-	2	1							

Appendix table 16.

Age classification of male seals in commercial kill,
St. George Island, 27 June to 31 July 1959

Date	Rookery	Males killed	Tooth sample size	Percent in each age class					Estimated number killed from age class				
				2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
27 June	ZAP	139	14	-	21	79	-	-	-	29	110	-	-
28	NOR	84	9	-	33	67	-	-	-	28	56	-	-
29	EAS	168	16	7	31	62	-	-	12	52	104	-	-
30	STAR	46	5	-	40	60	-	-	-	18	28	-	-
1 July	NOR	85	9	-	33	56	11	-	-	28	48	9	-
Round total		522	53	-	-	-	-	-	12	155	346	9	-
2 July	ZAP	119	12	-	25	75	-	-	-	30	89	-	-
3	NOR	107	11	10	18	54	18	-	11	19	58	19	-
4	EAS	214	22	-	23	73	4	-	-	49	156	9	-
5	STAR	84	9	-	22	78	-	-	-	18	66	-	-
6	NOR	131	14	-	50	43	-	7	-	65	56	-	10
Round total		655	68	-	-	-	-	-	11	181	425	28	10
7 July	ZAP	134	14	-	50	50	-	-	-	67	67	-	-
8	NOR	120	12	-	42	50	8	-	-	50	60	10	-
9	EAS	315	30	3	44	50	3	-	10	138	157	10	-
10	STAR	97	10	-	10	50	40	-	-	10	48	39	-
11	NOR	120	12	-	33	67	-	-	-	40	80	-	-
Round total		786	78	-	-	-	-	-	10	305	412	59	-
12 July	ZAP	152	16	6	44	50	-	-	9	67	76	-	-
13	NOR	108	11	-	45	55	-	-	-	49	59	-	-
14	EAS	191	20	5	30	50	15	-	10	57	95	29	-
15	STAR	123	13	8	15	69	8	-	10	18	85	10	-
16	NOR	202	21	-	48	52	-	-	-	97	105	-	-
Round total		776	81	-	-	-	-	-	29	288	420	39	-
17 July	ZAP	126	14	14	36	36	14	-	18	45	45	18	-
18	NOR	151	16	-	31	69	-	-	-	47	104	-	-
19	EAS	230	24	-	42	58	-	-	-	97	133	-	-
20	STAR	133	13	8	31	61	-	-	11	41	81	-	-
21	NOR	246	25	-	56	44	-	-	-	138	108	-	-
Round total		886	92	-	-	-	-	-	29	368	471	18	-
22 July	ZAP	152	16	6	32	56	6	-	9	49	85	9	-
23	NOR	130	13	15	39	46	-	-	19	51	60	-	-
24	EAS	357	37	5	54	41	-	-	18	193	146	-	-
25	STAR	139	14	-	50	50	-	-	-	69	70	-	-
26	NOR	218	23	17	57	26	-	-	37	124	57	-	-
Round total		996	103	-	-	-	-	-	83	486	418	9	-
27 July	ZAP	204	20	-	50	50	-	-	-	102	102	-	-
28	NOR	155	17	-	53	47	-	-	-	82	73	-	-
29	EAS	247	26	8	65	27	-	-	20	160	67	-	-
30	STAR	77	7	14	29	57	-	-	11	22	44	-	-
31	NOR	186	20	20	55	25	-	-	37	102	47	-	-
Round total		869	90	-	-	-	-	-	68	468	333	-	-
Season total		5490 ^{1/}	565	-	-	-	-	-	242	2251	2825	162	10

^{1/} Plus 210 unclassified male seals killed during the period 1-20 August.

Appendix table 17.

Age classification of females in commercial kill,
St. George Island, Alaska, 27 June to 20 August 1959

Date	Rookery	Females	Daily	Number in each age class of sample										Percent in each age class of sample										Estimated number killed from each age class										
		killed	sample	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
27 June to 11 July		No females killed																																
12 July	ZAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13	NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14	EAS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
15	STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Round total		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
17 July	ZAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	NOR	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
19	EAS	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2		
20	STAR	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2		
21	NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Round total		7	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5		
22 July	ZAP	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	EAS	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	25	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1		
25	STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26	NOR	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
Round total		8	8	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	
27 July	ZAP	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-		
28	NOR	6	6	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	33	-	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-		
29	EAS	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2		
30	STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	NOR	11	11	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	27	-	18	10	-	-	18	27	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	2		
Round total		23	23	-	-	4	2	4	3	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	3	2	1	2	5	
1 August	ZAP	91	42	-	-	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	12	-	-	12	7	9	12	9	12	10	29	-	-	11	6	8	11	8	11	9	27	
2	NOR	97	37	-	-	9	6	2	1	1	2	4	12	-	-	24	16	5	3	3	5	11	33	-	-	23	15	5	3	3	5	11	32	
3	EAS	56	29	-	-	2	2	5	8	5	3	2	2	-	-	7	7	17	28	17	10	7	7	-	-	4	4	9	16	9	6	4	4	
4	STAR	180	69	-	4	14	10	5	6	5	6	4	15	-	6	20	14	7	9	7	9	6	22	-	11	36	25	13	16	13	16	11	39	
5	NOR	96	37	-	1	5	5	4	5	2	7	3	5	-	3	13	13	11	14	5	19	8	14	-	3	12	12	11	13	5	19	8	13	
Round total		520	214	-	5	35	26	20	25	17	23	17	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	86	62	46	59	38	57	43	115
6 August	ZAP	280	58	-	2	6	11	7	8	6	4	6	8	-	4	10	19	12	14	10	7	10	14	-	11	28	53	34	39	28	20	28	39	
7	NOR	52	23	-	-	4	-	3	6	-	3	2	5	-	-	17	-	13	26	-	13	9	22	-	-	9	-	7	13	-	7	5	11	
8	EAS	195	78	-	4	14	9	13	9	10	4	1	14	-	5	18	12	16	12	13	5	1	18	-	10	35	23	31	23	26	10	2	35	
9	STAR	265	97	-	4	18	13	11	15	5	5	4	22	-	4	19	13	11	16	5	5	4	23	-	11	50	35	29	42	13	13	11	61	
10	NOR	116	43	-	1	4	3	6	7	5	4	3	10	-	3	9	7	14	16	12	9	7	23	-	4	10	8	16	19	14	10	8	27	
Round total		908	299	-	11	46	36	40	45	26	20	16	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	132	119	117	136	81	60	54	173
11 August	ZAP	591	100	-	12	17	17	7	13	5	4	5	20	-	12	17	17	7	13	5	4	5	20	-	71	100	100	41	77	30	24	30	118	
12	NOR	198	44	-	2	13	2	3	3	1	4	4	12	-	5	29	5	7	7	2	9	9	27	-	10	57	10	14	14	4	18	18	53	
13	EAS	305	65	-	4	17	6	6	9	4	5	4	10	-	6	26	9	9	14	6	8	6	16	-	18	79	28	28	43	18	24	18	49	
14	STAR	117	21	-	1	10	3	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	5	48	14	-	-	9	-	24	-	6	56	16	-	-	11	-	-	28		
15	NOR	151	61	-	3	10	16	6	8	6	5	2	5	-	5	17	26	10	13	10	8	3	8	-	8	26	39	15	20	15	12	4	12	
Round total		1362	291	-	22	67	44	22	33	18	18	15	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	318	193	98	154	78	78	70	260
16 August	ZAP	366	75	-	5	12	13	10	9	3	2	3	18	-	7	16	17	13	12	4	3	4	24	-	26	58	62	47	44	15	11	15	88	
17	NOR	143	55	-	3	16	10	6	8	4	2	1	5	-	5	29	18	11	15	7	4	2	9	-	7	41	26	16	21	10	6	3	13	
18	EAS	153	62	-	2	15	5	8	8	6	3	2	13	-	3	24	8	13	13	10	5	3	21	-	5	37	12	20	20	15	7	5	32	
19	STAR	230	92	-	12	27	13	7	13	4	4	2	10	-	13	29	14	8	14	4	4	3	11	-	30	67	32	19	32	9	9	7	25	
20	NOR	134	55	1	7	18	9	6	3	2	1	2	6	2	12	33	16	11	5	4	2	4	11	3	16	44	21	15	7	5	3	5	15	
Round total		1026	339	1	29	88	50	37	41	19	12	10	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	84	247	153	117	124	54	36	35	173
Season total		3855	1182	1	67	241	161	125	147	84	75	60	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	247	788	532	384	476	255	233	204	733

Appendix table 18.

Cumulative age classification of female seals in commercial kill, by day,
St. George Island, 27 June to 20 August 1959

		Number killed from age class										Total killed	Percent killed from age class									
Date	Rookery	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+
June																						
27-30																						
July																						
1-13		No females killed																				
14	EAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
15	STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
16	NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
17	ZAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
18	NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
19	EAS	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	80	
20	STAR	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	75	
21	NOR	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	75	
22	ZAP	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	11	22	-	-	-	-	67	
23	NOR	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	11	22	-	-	-	-	67	
24	EAS	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	7	13	-	-	8	23	8	-	8	-	53	
25	STAR	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	7	13	-	-	8	23	8	-	8	-	53	
26	NOR	-	-	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	7	16	-	-	6	19	13	-	12	6	44	
27	ZAP	-	-	1	3	3	-	2	2	-	7	18	-	-	5	17	17	-	11	11	39	
28	NOR	-	-	2	5	3	1	4	2	-	7	24	-	-	8	21	13	4	17	8	29	
29	EAS	-	-	2	5	4	2	4	2	-	9	28	-	-	7	18	14	7	14	7	33	
30	STAR	-	-	2	5	4	2	4	2	-	9	28	-	-	7	18	14	7	14	7	33	
31	NOR	-	-	5	5	6	3	4	2	2	12	39	-	-	13	13	15	8	10	5	31	
Aug.																						
1	ZAP	-	-	16	11	14	14	12	13	11	39	130	-	-	13	8	11	11	9	10	8	30
2	NOR	-	-	39	26	19	17	15	18	22	71	227	-	-	17	12	8	7	7	8	10	31
3	EAS	-	-	43	30	28	33	24	24	26	75	283	-	-	15	11	10	12	8	8	9	27
4	STAR	-	11	79	55	41	49	37	40	37	114	463	-	2	17	12	9	10	8	9	8	25
5	NOR	-	14	91	67	52	62	42	59	45	127	559	-	2	16	12	9	11	8	11	8	23
6	ZAP	-	25	119	120	86	101	70	79	73	166	839	-	3	14	14	10	12	8	10	9	20
7	NOR	-	25	128	120	93	114	70	86	78	177	891	-	3	14	13	10	13	8	10	9	20
8	EAS	-	35	163	143	124	137	96	96	80	212	1086	-	3	15	13	11	13	9	9	7	20
9	STAR	-	46	213	178	153	179	109	109	91	273	1351	-	4	16	13	11	13	8	8	7	20
10	NOR	-	50	223	186	169	198	123	119	99	300	1467	-	3	15	13	12	14	8	8	7	20
11	ZAP	-	121	323	286	210	275	153	143	129	418	2058	-	6	16	14	10	13	8	7	6	20
12	NOR	-	131	380	296	224	289	157	161	147	471	2256	-	6	17	13	10	13	7	7	6	21
13	EAS	-	149	459	324	252	332	175	185	165	520	2561	-	6	18	13	9	13	7	7	7	20
14	STAR	-	155	515	340	252	332	186	185	165	548	2678	-	6	19	13	10	12	7	7	6	20
15	NOR	-	163	541	379	267	352	201	197	169	560	2829	-	6	19	13	10	12	7	7	6	20
16	ZAP	-	189	599	441	314	396	216	208	184	648	3195	-	6	19	14	10	12	7	6	6	20
17	NOR	-	196	640	467	330	417	226	214	187	661	3338	-	6	19	14	10	12	7	6	6	20
18	EAS	-	201	677	479	350	437	241	221	192	693	3491	-	6	19	14	10	13	7	6	5	20
19	STAR	-	231	744	511	369	469	250	230	199	718	3721	-	6	20	14	10	13	7	6	5	19
20	NOR	3	247	788	532	384	476	255	233	204	733	3855	-	6	21	14	10	12	7	6	5	19

Appendix table 19.

Number pregnant and nonpregnant among female seals 4 or more years old and 5 or more years old, St. George Island, 1959

Date	Daily kill	Daily sample	Daily sample	Ages 4-10+		Daily sample	Ages 5-10+	
			less 2 & 3 yr. olds	non- pregnant	less 2, 3, & 4 yr. olds	non- pregnant		
27 June- 13 July			No females killed					
14 July	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
19	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1
20	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	4	4	4	1	3	4	1	3
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1
27	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-
28	6	6	6	5	1	5	5	-
29	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	11	11	11	5	6	8	4	4
1 August	91	42	42	20	22	37	18	19
2	97	37	37	19	18	28	15	13
3	56	29	29	22	7	27	20	7
4	180	69	65	40	25	51	35	16
5	96	37	36	25	11	31	25	6
6	280	58	56	32	24	50	32	18
7	52	23	23	10	13	19	8	11
8	195	78	74	34	40	60	33	27
9	265	97	93	53	40	75	50	25
10	116	43	42	32	10	38	32	6
11	591	100	88	48	40	71	46	25
12	198	44	42	22	20	29	16	13
13	305	65	61	36	25	44	34	10
14	117	21	20	9	11	10	6	4
15	151	61	58	33	25	48	32	16
16	366	75	70	38	32	58	32	26
17	143	55	52	22	30	36	17	19
18	153	62	60	23	37	45	22	23
19	230	92	80	37	43	53	34	19
20	134	55	47	18	29	29	15	14
Total	3,855	1,182	1,114	594	520	873	542	331

Appendix table 20.
Length of female seals sampled from commercial kill,
by age, St. George Island, 1959

Length in inches	Age										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
36 number	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
percent	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 number	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
percent	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 number	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
percent	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 number	-	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
percent	-	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 number	1	23	28	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	60
percent	100	34	12	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	5
42 number	-	20	92	30	10	11	5	1	3	9	181
percent	-	30	38	19	8	8	6	1	5	4	15
43 number	-	10	59	43	15	30	9	4	5	11	186
percent	-	15	25	26	12	20	11	5	8	5	16
44 number	-	3	44	38	45	41	23	21	13	41	269
percent	-	4	18	24	36	28	28	28	22	19	23
45 number	-	-	13	30	31	35	22	19	18	58	226
percent	-	-	6	19	25	23	26	26	30	26	19
46 number	-	-	1	10	17	23	14	19	11	45	140
percent	-	-	-	6	13	15	17	26	18	20	12
47 number	-	-	-	2	6	6	6	10	9	34	73
percent	-	-	-	1	5	4	7	13	15	16	6
48 number	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	16	22
percent	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	7	2
49 number	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	8
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1
50 number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	67	241	160	125	148	84	75	60	221	1,182
Percent	-	6	20	14	11	12	7	6	5	19	

Appendix table 21.
Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from
commercial kill, by length, St. George Island, 1959

Length in inches		Primipara		Multipara		Total
		Nullipara	non- pregnant	pregnant	non- pregnant	
36	number	1	2	-	-	3
	percent	-	1	-	-	-
37	number	-	-	-	-	-
	percent	-	-	-	-	-
38	number	1	-	-	-	1
	percent	-	-	-	-	-
39	number	1	-	-	-	1
	percent	-	-	-	-	-
40	number	10	1	-	1	12
	percent	3	-	-	-	1
41	number	49	7	-	1	60
	percent	16	4	-	-	5
42	number	104	41	7	7	181
	percent	33	23	19	3	15
43	number	68	44	6	20	186
	percent	22	25	16	9	16
44	number	59	42	8	53	269
	percent	19	24	22	23	23
45	number	20	26	10	57	226
	percent	6	15	27	24	19
46	number	3	13	5	49	140
	percent	1	7	13	21	12
47	number	1	2	1	27	73
	percent	-	1	3	12	6
48	number	1	1	-	14	22
	percent	-	-	-	6	2
49	number	-	-	-	4	8
	percent	-	-	-	2	1
50	number	-	-	-	-	-
	percent	-	-	-	-	-
51	number	-	-	-	-	-
	percent	-	-	-	-	-
Total		318	179	37	415	1,182
Percent		27	15	3	35	20

Appendix table 22.
Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial
kill, by length, St. George Island, 1959

Length in inches		Vibrissal color			Total
		black	black-and-white	white	
36	number	1	1	1	3
	percent	-	-	-	-
37	number	-	-	-	-
	percent	-	-	-	-
38	number	1	-	-	1
	percent	-	-	-	-
39	number	1	-	-	1
	percent	-	-	-	-
40	number	8	3	1	12
	percent	4	2	-	1
41	number	44	12	4	60
	percent	19	7	-	5
42	number	87	47	47	181
	percent	38	26	6	15
43	number	47	41	98	186
	percent	21	22	13	16
44	number	33	39	197	269
	percent	14	21	26	23
45	number	7	26	193	226
	percent	3	14	25	19
46	number	3	10	127	140
	percent	1	6	17	12
47	number	-	3	70	73
	percent	-	2	9	6
48	number	-	-	22	22
	percent	-	-	3	2
49	number	-	-	8	8
	percent	-	-	1	1
50	number	-	-	-	-
	percent	-	-	-	-
51	number	-	-	-	-
	percent	-	-	-	-
Total		232	182	768	1,182
Percent		20	15	65	

Appendix table 23.

Summary length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3- and 4-year-old male seals,
by rookery of recovery, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1959

Length in inches	Tags recovered												Tags lost													
	St. Paul						St. George						Grand total	St. Paul						St. George						Grand total
	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	total		ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	total	
Age 3																										
39	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
40	6	1	-	1	3	1	12	-	1	-	-	1	13	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	
41	50	14	5	4	19	23	115	3	4	-	1	8	123	8	1	-	-	1	4	14	1	2	2	-	5	
42	54	14	1	4	20	21	114	8	7	7	5	27	141	9	2	1	-	-	2	14	3	1	2	3	9	
43	57	10	6	1	12	24	110	6	8	1	4	19	129	11	1	-	1	1	3	17	3	-	-	1	4	
44	21	4	4	1	6	24	60	3	6	1	2	12	72	4	1	-	-	1	2	8	2	-	-	-	2	
45	14	-	3	-	2	12	31	3	-	-	3	6	37	2	2	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	
46	3	-	-	1	1	5	10	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
48	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	207	43	19	13	63	113	458	25	27	9	15	76	534	35	7	1	1	4	13	61	10	4	4	4	22	83
Age 4																										
40	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	2	2	1	-	4	1	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
42	12	6	4	3	11	7	43	1	1	-	-	2	45	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	
43	51	7	5	4	15	12	94	1	1	-	-	2	96	10	1	1	2	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	15	
44	57	12	7	9	33	18	136	-	6	1	1	8	144	10	2	1	2	4	10	29	-	-	-	-	29	
45	60	20	6	11	25	44	166	1	3	-	3	7	173	9	2	2	6	2	6	27	-	-	-	-	27	
46	51	15	4	8	19	42	139	3	3	1	1	8	147	6	3	1	1	5	6	22	-	-	-	-	22	
47	28	11	3	13	15	41	111	-	2	-	1	3	114	-	2	-	1	4	4	11	-	-	-	-	11	
48	12	4	1	4	4	29	54	-	-	-	1	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	
49	7	2	-	2	2	8	21	-	1	-	1	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	
50	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
51	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	281	79	32	55	128	206	781	6	17	2	8	33	814	35	11	5	12	18	32	113	1	-	-	-	1	114

Appendix table 24.

Summary of length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3- and 4-year-old female seals,
by rookery of recovery, Pribilof Islands, Alaska
1959

Length in inches	Tags recovered												Tags lost													
	St. Paul						St. George						Grand total	St. Paul						St. George						Grand total
	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	total		ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	total	
Age 3																										
38	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	1	2	-	1	2	4	10	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	
41	5	3	-	1	6	4	19	1	1	-	2	4	23	4	1	-	1	2	2	10	-	1	1	-	12	
42	6	3	-	2	4	5	20	-	-	2	1	3	23	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
43	2	-	-	-	4	1	7	-	1	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
44	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
45	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	15	9	-	4	18	16	62	1	2	3	3	9	71	4	1	-	4	6	2	17	1	1	1	-	3	20
Age 4																										
39	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	1	-	-	3	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
41	12	10	-	7	12	8	49	-	1	-	-	50	8	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
42	26	11	-	13	25	16	91	-	-	-	-	91	6	1	-	2	4	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	
43	22	12	-	7	16	26	83	-	-	-	-	83	9	-	-	2	4	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	
44	15	9	-	8	11	20	63	-	-	-	1	1	64	4	1	-	2	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	
45	7	2	-	5	9	12	35	-	-	-	-	35	2	1	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
46	2	1	-	2	3	4	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
47	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total	87	46	-	45	79	88	345	-	1	-	1	2	347	30	4	-	6	11	9	60	-	-	-	-	60	

Length in inches	Tags recovered										Tags lost										Grand total				
	St. Paul					St. George					St. Paul					St. George									
ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	Total	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	Total		
Round number 1																									
40	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42	5	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
43	4	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
44	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
46	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	10	1	-	-	2	7	20	-	1	-	7	21	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Round number 2																									
39	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	
41	6	-	-	-	1	7	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	
42	2	2	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	2	4	10	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	3	5	
43	4	1	-	-	1	6	7	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
44	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	15	4	-	-	3	8	30	1	3	2	1	7	37	1	1	-	-	2	4	2	1	1	2	6	10
Round number 3																									
40	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
41	6	2	1	-	2	11	12	-	1	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
42	11	2	-	2	1	16	19	1	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
43	9	-	1	-	6	16	22	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
44	1	-	-																						

[illegible]

No recoveries made during round 9

Appendix table 27.

Length classes of tagged and tag-lost 3-year-old female seals,
by rookery of recovery and by round, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1959

Length in inches	Tags recovered										Tags lost														
	St. Paul					St. George					Grand total	St. Paul					St. George					Grand total			
	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR		ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR		ZAP	Total	
Round number 8																									
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1		
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1		
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2		
Round number 9																									
40	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
41	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2		
42	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	2	2	-	1	2	1	8	-	-	-	1	1	9	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2		
Round number 10																									
39	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
40	1	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
41	5	2	-	1	1	1	10	-	1	-	2	3	13	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	4		
42	4	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
44	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
45	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	12	3	-	2	5	5	27	-	1	-	2	3	30	2	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	1	7		
Round number 11																									
38	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
40	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
41	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	5		
42	1	2	-	1	3	4	11	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3		
43	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	1	4	-	1	11	10	27	1	1	3	-	5	32	-	1	-	3	4	1	9	-	-	9		
Grand total	15	9	-	4	18	16	62	1	2	3	3	9	71	4	1	-	4	6	2	17	1	1	1	3	20

Appendix table 28.

Length classes of tagged and tag-lost 4-year-old female seals,
by rookery of recovery and by round, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1959

Length in inches	Tags recovered										Tags lost																											
	St. Paul					St. George					Grand total					St. Paul					St. George					Grand total												
	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total	
Round number 5																																						
46	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Round number 6																																						
41	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Round number 7																																						
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
44	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Round number 8																																						
41	1	1	-	1	4	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
42	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
44	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Total	5	4	-	1	4	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
Round number 9																																						
40	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
41	3	2	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
42	3	4	-	-	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
43	9	2	-	1	4	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
44	8	-	-	-	1	3	12	-	-	-	1	1	13	3	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
45	3	-	-	-	2	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
46	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
47	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	30	8	-	1	14	19	72	-	-	-	1	1	73	7	-	-	73	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11		
Round number 10																																						
39	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
40	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
41	8	1	-	1	4	4	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7			
42	19	1	-	4	10	4	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
43	12	2	-	3	2	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6			
44	5	1	-	6	4	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			
45	4	2	-	3	3	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
46	-	1	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	49	8	-	18	27	21	123	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	11	1	-	3	5	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23		
Round number 11																																						
39	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
40	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
41	-	6	-	5	2	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
42	-	6	-	9	11	11	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	2	1	-	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7			
43	1	8	-	3	10	11	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
44	2	5	-	2	5	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
45	-	-	-	2	4	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
46	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
47	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	3	26	-	25	32	46	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	7	3	-	2	5	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		
Grand total	87	46	-	45	79	88	345	-	1	-	1	2	347	30	4	-	6	11	9	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		

Appendix table 29.

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
<u>J-series - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	12	1	1	-	2	2	18	-	-	-	1	1	19
TOL	8	-	-	1	1	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
L-K	-	-	1	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
REEF	8	-	-	2	4	4	18	-	-	-	1	1	19
POL	3	3	-	1	21	4	32	1	2	-	1	4	36
NEP	5	-	1	-	2	19	27	-	1	1	2	4	31
NOR	1	-	1	-	2	1	5	4	-	2	-	6	11
EAST	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
STAR	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	2	6
Total	39	6	4	4	33	40	126	5	4	4	5	18	144
<u>I-series - 3-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	60	7	5	1	2	7	82	-	1	2	2	5	87
TOL	35	12	3	1	5	6	62	2	1	1	-	4	66
L-K	4	3	4	-	3	5	19	2	1	-	-	3	22
REEF	60	12	4	11	8	17	112	-	2	1	1	4	116
POL	7	4	-	-	21	11	43	-	-	-	2	2	45
NEP	18	3	2	-	17	63	103	1	3	-	1	5	108
NOR	9	2	-	-	2	-	13	14	1	1	1	17	30
EAST	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	15	1	-	17	21
STAR	4	-	-	-	2	1	7	4	1	2	-	7	14
ZAP-2	9	-	1	-	-	3	13	1	2	1	8	12	25
Total	207	43	19	13	63	113	458	25	27	9	15	76	534
<u>H-series - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	105	19	2	-	8	16	150	-	3	-	2	5	155
TOL	49	20	2	-	5	8	84	2	5	-	1	8	92
L-K	8	2	18	2	5	10	45	-	2	-	-	2	47
REEF	103	31	8	53	18	38	251	2	3	-	5	10	261
POL	6	2	2	-	86	28	124	1	2	1	-	4	128
NEP	10	5	-	-	6	106	127	1	2	1	-	4	131
Total	281	79	32	55	128	206	781	6	17	2	8	33	814
<u>G-series - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	4
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	-	1	4	1	9	-	1	-	-	1	10
<u>F-series - 6-year-old seals, males</u>													
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>E-series - 7-year-old seals, males</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>J-series - 2-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

Appendix table 29 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery											Grand total
	ZAP-1	TOL	St. Paul Island				St. George Island					
			L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total
<u>I-series - 3-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	3	2	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
TOL	5	6	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
REEF	3	-	-	4	1	3	11	-	1	-	1	13
POL	1	-	-	-	9	3	13	-	-	-	-	13
NEP	2	1	-	-	4	10	17	-	-	1	-	18
NOR	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
EAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
STAR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	4
Total	15	9	-	4	18	16	62	1	2	3	3	71
<u>H-series - 4-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	52	16	-	-	1	4	73	-	1	-	1	75
TOL	9	17	-	-	6	2	34	-	-	-	-	34
L-K	4	-	-	-	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	12
REEF	12	12	-	45	3	12	84	-	-	-	-	84
POL	3	1	-	-	63	8	75	-	-	-	-	75
NEP	7	-	-	-	2	58	67	-	-	-	-	67
Total	87	46	-	45	79	88	345	-	1	-	1	347
<u>G-series - 5-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
TOL	8	3	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
L-K	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
REEF	4	-	-	5	2	3	14	-	-	-	-	14
POL	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	10
NEP	-	2	-	-	1	10	13	-	-	-	-	13
Total	18	10	-	5	10	16	59	-	-	-	-	59
<u>F-series - 6-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
TOL	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	3	-	3	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	7
POL	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	1	9
Total	5	7	-	3	5	10	30	-	-	-	1	31
<u>E-series - 7-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	6	3	-	5	1	1	16	-	-	-	-	16
POL	-	1	-	-	41	20	62	-	-	-	-	62
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	28
Total	7	5	-	5	42	49	108	-	-	-	-	108
<u>D-series - 8-year-old seals, females</u>												
POL	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	6
<u>CS-series - 10-year-old seals, females</u>												
REEF	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
POL	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	8
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	17
Total	3	-	-	1	6	19	29	-	-	-	1	30
<u>B-series - 11-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	4	1	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
POL	-	-	-	-	15	5	20	-	-	-	-	20
Total	6	1	-	2	15	5	29	-	-	-	-	29
<u>A-series - 12-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
POL	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total	2	1	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	1	6

Appendix table 30.

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959 :

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
<u>Round 3 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 4 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
REEF	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
EAST	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
<u>Round 5 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	5
REEF	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	3
POL	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	3
STAR	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Total	7	1	-	-	1	3	12	-	1	1	3	5	17
<u>Round 6 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOL	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
L-K	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
POL	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	4
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5	-	1	1	4	4	15	-	1	-	-	1	16
<u>Round 7 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	3	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOL	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
POL	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	4
NEP	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
NOR	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	6
Total	14	-	2	-	2	9	27	2	1	-	1	4	31
<u>Round 8 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	4
<u>Round 9 - 2-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	3
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Total	2	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	1	1	2	7

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
Round 10 - 2-year-old seals, males													
TOL	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
POL	-	-	-	1	11	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
NEP	2	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	1	-	1	8
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
EAST	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	7	-	-	1	11	9	28	1	-	1	-	2	30
Round 11 - 2-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	1	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
L-K	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
POL	-	2	-	-	5	1	8	1	-	-	-	1	9
NEP	1	-	1	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
ZAP-2	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	2	5	1	1	9	13	31	2	-	-	-	2	33
Round 1 - 3-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOL	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
REEF	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	5
NEP	3	-	-	-	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
STAR	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	10	1	-	-	2	7	20	-	1	-	-	1	21
Round 2 - 3-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOL	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
REEF	7	1	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	10
POL	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
NOR	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	3
EAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
ZAP-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	15	4	-	-	3	8	30	1	3	2	1	7	37
Round 3 - 3-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	7	1	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOL	8	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	1	-	-	1	11
L-K	2	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
REEF	9	2	-	3	1	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
POL	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	2	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
NOR	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	3
EAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
STAR	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	4
Total	30	4	2	3	5	17	61	2	5	-	1	8	69

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery											Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island					
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total
<u>Round 4 - 3-year-old seals, males</u>												
ZAP-1	6	1	3	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	2	13
TOL	5	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
L-K	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	11	1	-	1	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
POL	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
NEP	2	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
NOR	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
ZAP-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total	29	2	5	1	9	-	46	2	1	-	3	52
<u>Round 5 - 3-year-old seals, males</u>												
ZAP-1	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	17
TOL	6	4	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
REEF	9	4	1	2	-	2	18	-	1	1	-	20
POL	1	1	-	-	7	2	11	-	-	-	-	11
NEP	3	-	-	-	4	14	21	-	-	-	1	22
NOR	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	8
EAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
STAR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
Total	41	9	1	2	12	19	84	6	8	1	2	101
<u>Round 6 - 3-year-old seals, males</u>												
ZAP-1	18	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	2	-	21
TOL	7	1	-	-	1	2	11	2	-	-	-	13
L-K	1	1	2	-	3	2	9	-	-	-	-	9
REEF	11	1	-	1	3	3	19	-	-	-	-	19
POL	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	8
NEP	2	1	-	-	8	16	27	1	1	-	-	29
NOR	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	7
EAST	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	6
STAR	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	7
ZAP-2	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	4	10
Total	48	5	3	1	24	26	107	10	4	4	4	129
<u>Round 7 - 3-year-old seals, males</u>												
ZAP-1	5	2	1	1	1	5	15	-	-	-	-	15
TOL	7	3	2	1	1	1	15	-	-	-	-	15
L-K	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	4
REEF	9	1	3	3	-	3	19	-	-	-	-	19
POL	1	2	-	-	3	5	11	-	-	-	2	13
NEP	3	2	1	-	-	16	22	-	1	-	-	23
NOR	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	5
EAST	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	4
STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	27	12	7	5	6	31	88	4	5	1	3	101
<u>Round 8 - 3-year-old seals, males</u>												
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
REEF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
<u>Round 9 - 3-year-old seals, males</u>												
REEF	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
POL	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
ZAP-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	1	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	7

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
Round 10 - 3-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	4
Round 11 - 3-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
L-K	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
STAR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	4	-	1	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Round 1 - 4-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	15	1	-	-	1	2	19	-	1	-	-	1	20
TOL	2	2	1	-	2	2	9	-	2	-	1	3	12
L-K	-	-	2	1	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	1	6
REEF	14	3	2	8	1	3	31	1	-	-	2	3	34
POL	1	-	-	-	6	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
NEP	1	-	-	-	2	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Total	33	6	5	9	12	26	91	1	4	-	3	8	99
Round 2 - 4-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	12	5	-	-	1	3	21	-	1	-	-	1	22
TOL	5	4	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	1	11
L-K	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
REEF	12	11	2	3	6	5	39	-	-	-	1	1	40
POL	1	2	-	-	11	1	15	-	1	-	-	1	16
NEP	-	1	-	-	2	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total	31	23	4	4	21	26	109	1	2	-	1	4	113
Round 3 - 4-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	24	5	2	-	1	3	35	-	1	-	-	1	36
TOL	8	2	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
L-K	1	-	4	-	2	3	10	-	1	-	-	1	11
REEF	12	3	2	9	3	10	39	1	2	-	1	4	43
POL	1	-	1	-	12	10	24	1	-	-	-	1	25
NEP	2	1	-	-	1	31	35	-	1	-	-	1	36
Total	48	11	9	9	19	60	156	2	5	-	1	8	164
Round 4 - 4-year-old seals, males													
ZAP-1	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	1	1	33
TOL	12	2	-	-	2	-	16	1	1	-	-	2	18
L-K	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
REEF	20	1	1	8	3	-	33	-	1	-	-	1	34
POL	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	1	1	-	2	22
NEP	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	3	7
Total	68	3	4	8	26	-	109	2	4	2	1	9	118

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island							St. George Island					
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
<u>Round 5 - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	10	-	-	-	-	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
TOL	8	4	-	-	1	1	14	-	1	-	-	1	15
L-K	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	14	3	-	8	1	10	36	-	-	-	-	-	36
POL	1	-	-	-	12	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
NEP	-	1	-	-	1	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total	34	8	1	8	15	33	99	-	1	-	-	1	100
<u>Round 6 - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	11	1	-	-	3	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
TOL	12	5	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
L-K	2	-	3	-	1	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
REEF	22	5	1	15	4	6	53	-	-	-	-	-	53
POL	2	-	1	-	16	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
NEP	3	-	-	-	-	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
Total	52	11	5	15	24	35	142	-	-	-	-	-	142
<u>Round 7 - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	1	5	-	-	2	2	10	-	-	-	1	1	11
TOL	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	5
L-K	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
REEF	9	4	-	2	-	3	18	-	-	-	1	1	19
POL	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
NEP	-	1	-	-	-	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Total	15	12	4	2	11	23	67	-	1	-	2	3	70
<u>Round 8 - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 10 - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Round 11 - 4-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
L-K	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Round 1 - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
<u>Round 2 - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
TOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
<u>Round 3 - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Round 4 - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
REEF	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 5 - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 6 - 5-year-old seals, males</u>													
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Round 9 - 6-year-old seals, males</u>													
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 9 - 7-year-old seals, males</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 11 - 7-year-old seals, males</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 10 - 2-year-old seals, females</u>													
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 11 - 2-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 9 - 3-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOL	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
POL	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total	2	2	-	1	2	1	8	-	-	-	1	1	9

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery											Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island					
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total
<u>Round 10 - 3-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
TOL	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
REEF	2	-	-	2	1	1	6	-	1	-	1	8
POL	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	2	-	-	-	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	7
NOR	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
STAR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	12	3	-	2	5	5	26	-	1	-	2	30
<u>Round 11 - 3-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOL	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
REEF	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3
POL	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	8
NEP	-	1	-	-	2	6	9	-	-	1	-	10
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
EAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
STAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ZAP-2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total	1	4	-	1	11	10	27	1	1	3	-	32
<u>Round 5 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>												
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 6 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>												
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 7 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>												
L-K	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 8 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
TOL	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
L-K	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
POL	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5	4	-	1	4	1	15	-	-	-	-	15
<u>Round 9 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	21	5	-	-	1	2	29	-	-	-	1	30
TOL	2	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
L-K	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	3	1	-	1	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	11
POL	2	-	-	-	12	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
NEP	1	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	11
Total	30	8	-	1	14	19	72	-	-	-	1	73

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
<u>Round 10 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	28	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	1	-	-	1	30
TOL	5	4	-	-	3	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
L-K	2	-	-	-	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
REEF	7	3	-	18	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	29
POL	1	-	-	-	21	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
NEP	6	-	-	-	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total	49	8	-	18	27	21	123	-	1	-	-	1	124
<u>Round 11 - 4-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	2	8	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOL	-	11	-	-	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	1	6	-	25	2	5	39	-	-	-	-	-	39
POL	-	1	-	-	27	5	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
NEP	-	-	-	-	1	32	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total	3	26	-	25	32	46	132	-	-	-	-	-	132
<u>Round 5 - 5-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 6 - 5-year-old seals, females</u>													
TOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 8 - 5-year-old seals, females</u>													
TOL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 9 - 5-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOL	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
L-K	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
POL	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	8	3	-	-	1	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
<u>Round 10 - 5-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOL	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
REEF	2	-	-	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
POL	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	7	2	-	2	3	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
<u>Round 11 - 5-year-old seals, females</u>													
L-K	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	1	-	-	3	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
POL	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	-	2	-	-	1	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total	1	4	-	3	5	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	19

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery											Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island					
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total
<u>Round 8 - 6-year-old seals, females</u>												
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 9 - 6-year-old seals, females</u>												
TOL	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5
<u>Round 10 - 6-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOL	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
L-K	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
POL	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total	3	1	-	2	4	5	15	-	-	-	-	15
<u>Round 11 - 6-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3
Total	1	4	-	1	1	2	9	-	-	-	1	10
<u>Round 8 - 7-year-old seals, females</u>												
REEF	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	6
<u>Round 9 - 7-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
POL	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	10
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6
Total	4	-	-	3	3	13	23	-	-	-	-	23
<u>Round 10 - 7-year-old seals, females</u>												
REEF	3	2	-	1	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	8
POL	-	-	-	-	22	8	30	-	-	-	-	30
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	14
Total	3	2	-	1	23	23	52	-	-	-	-	52
<u>Round 11 - 7-year-old seals, females</u>												
ZAP-1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	1	-	-	14	4	19	-	-	-	-	19
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6
Total	-	3	-	-	14	10	27	-	-	-	-	27
<u>Round 8 - 8-year-old seals, females</u>												
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 10 - 8-year-old seals, females</u>												
POL	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3

Appendix table 30 (con.)

Recovery location of tagged seals in commercial kill, by round, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Rookery of tagging	Rookery of Recovery												Grand total
	St. Paul Island						St. George Island						
	ZAP-1	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	total	NOR	EAST	STAR	ZAP-2	total	
<u>Round 11 - 8-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 6 - 10-year-old seals, females</u>													
REEF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 8 - 10-year-old seals, females</u>													
REEF	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 9 - 10-year-old seals, females</u>													
REEF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	6
<u>Round 10 - 10-year-old seals, females</u>													
REEF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total	1	-	-	-	5	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
<u>Round 11 - 10-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEP	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Round 8 - 11-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Round 9 - 11-year-old seals, females</u>													
POL	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
<u>Round 10 - 11-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
REEF	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
POL	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	5	-	-	1	7	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
<u>Round 11 - 11-year-old seals, females</u>													
REEF	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
POL	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	1	1	-	1	4	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
<u>Round 10 - 12-year-old seals, females</u>													
ZAP-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
REEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
POL	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	4
<u>Round 11 - 12-year-old seals, females</u>													
REEF	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Appendix table 31.
Length of tagged 3-year-old male seals by date
of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Length in inches										Total
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
27 June	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	1	-	-	9
28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	13
1 July	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	1	2	7	7	4	3	1	-	-	25
2 July	1	2	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	13
3	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	7
4	1	2	8	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	20
5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	2	4	13	15	8	3	-	1	1	-	47
7 July	-	-	2	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	9
8	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
9	-	3	8	12	13	2	2	-	-	-	40
10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
11	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	7
Total	-	5	15	19	16	5	4	-	2	-	66
12 July	-	-	1	3	7	1	1	3	-	-	16
13	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	9
14	-	-	14	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	33
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
16	-	-	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	11
Total	-	-	20	18	20	6	2	4	-	-	70
17 July	-	-	1	7	5	8	2	-	-	-	23
18	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
19	-	1	7	13	19	8	7	1	1	-	57
20	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
21	-	-	4	6	6	1	3	-	-	-	20
Total	-	1	24	34	30	17	12	1	1	-	120

Appendix table 31. . (con.)
Length of tagged 3-year-old male seals by date
of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Length in inches										Total
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
22 July	-	-	14	8	5	3	1	-	-	-	31
23	-	-	1	3	5	3	1	-	-	-	13
24	-	2	21	18	12	6	1	-	-	-	60
25	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
26	-	2	9	10	7	2	1	-	1	-	32
Total	-	4	46	42	29	16	4	-	1	-	142
27 July	-	-	4	4	9	10	6	1	1	1	36
28	-	-	6	5	6	5	4	-	-	-	26
29	-	-	3	8	11	10	6	1	-	-	39
30	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
31	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	8
Total	-	-	15	23	29	27	16	3	1	1	115
3 August	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	5
6 August	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
8	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	9
11 August	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	8
17 August	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
18	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
19	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	1	2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	10
Total	2	16	142	162	152	82	43	11	6	1	617

Appendix table 32.
Length of tagged 4-year-old male seals by date
of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Length in inches												Total
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
27 June	-	1	-	2	1	10	9	4	2	-	1	-	30
28	-	-	1	1	2	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	14
29	-	-	-	4	5	14	10	6	2	2	-	-	43
30	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	13
1 July	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	1	2	-	-	-	19
Total	-	1	1	8	15	39	26	19	7	2	1	-	119
2 July	--	--	1	3	8	11	7	-	-	1	-	-	31
3	-	-	-	1	4	7	10	5	1	1	1	-	30
4	1	-	3	5	8	9	3	5	-	1	-	-	35
5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	5
6	-	2	4	6	5	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	25
Total	1	2	8	16	26	32	21	14	2	3	1	-	126
7 July	-	1	1	2	3	6	7	10	-	-	-	-	30
8	-	2	-	4	5	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	21
9	-	-	2	14	13	14	11	5	2	2	-	-	63
10	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	10
11	-	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	24
Total	-	6	7	24	28	28	24	24	3	3	-	1	148
12 July	-	-	-	5	8	3	10	5	4	1	1	-	37
13	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	13
14	-	1	5	24	21	18	7	2	2	-	-	-	80
15	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	11
16	-	1	4	4	8	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	27
Total	-	2	10	33	42	30	30	11	8	1	1	-	168
17 July	-	1	1	-	12	6	9	11	3	1	-	-	44
18	-	-	3	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10
19	-	-	-	5	6	5	11	6	4	-	-	-	37
20	-	-	3	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
21	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	4	1	-	-	-	18
Total	-	1	7	7	24	24	27	21	9	1	-	-	121

Appendix table 32 (con.)
Length of tagged 4-year-old male seals by date
of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Length in inches												Total
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
22 July	1	3	7	7	15	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	40
23	-	-	3	2	1	5	2	4	1	1	-	-	19
24	-	1	3	10	18	7	12	5	1	1	-	-	58
25	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	2	2	1	-	-	16
26	-	-	1	3	10	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	25
Total	1	4	14	24	45	27	22	14	4	3	-	-	158
27 July	-	-	2	-	7	10	4	3	2	3	-	-	31
28	-	-	4	4	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
29	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	1	1	2	-	-	17
30	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
31	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	6	-	2	-	-	13
Total	-	-	6	5	17	18	14	10	3	7	-	-	80
2 August	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
11 August	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
17 August	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	2	17	53	118	198	199	167	114	36	20	3	1	928

Appendix table 33.
Length of tagged 3-year-old female seals by date
of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Length in inches											Total
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
4 August	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6 August	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
8	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	2	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	11
11 August	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
12	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
13	-	-	1	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	16
14	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
15	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	7
Total	-	1	6	17	7	3	2	1	-	-	-	37
16 August	-	-	1	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	11
17	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
19	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
20	-	-	1	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total	1	-	5	13	16	5	1	-	-	-	-	41
Total	1	1	14	35	26	9	4	1	-	-	-	91

Appendix table 34.
Length of tagged 4-year-old female seals by date
of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Date	Length in inches									Total
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
17 July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26 July	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29 July	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
31	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
1 August	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
3	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	9
4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	-	-	8	8	-	3	-	-	1	20
6 August	-	-	1	2	10	4	6	-	-	23
7	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	8
8	-	-	3	3	12	11	4	2	2	37
9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
10	-	1	1	4	5	1	2	1	-	15
Total	-	1	7	13	30	16	12	3	2	84
11 August	-	1	4	5	7	4	2	1	-	24
12	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	9
13	-	1	16	20	14	6	4	-	-	61
14	-	-	1	5	4	6	4	1	-	21
15	1	1	4	12	4	5	3	2	-	32
Total	1	3	26	43	31	23	15	5	-	147
16 August	-	-	2	13	11	15	5	2	1	49
17	1	-	7	7	8	5	1	-	-	29
18	-	-	1	2	4	2	1	-	-	10
19	-	4	5	9	4	2	2	1	-	27
20	-	-	2	13	11	6	4	1	-	37
Total	1	4	17	44	38	30	13	4	1	152
Total	2	8	59	108	100	73	40	13	4	407

Appendix table 35.
Reproductive condition of female seals sampled from commercial
kill, by rookery of recovery, Pribilof Islands, 1959

	ZAP	TOL	L-K	REEF	POL	NEP	Total
<u>St. Paul Island</u>							
Pregnant							
number	348	244	13	192	331	424	1,552
percent	22	16	1	13	21	27	39
Nonpregnant							
number	604	374	3	319	481	651	2,432
percent	25	15	-	13	20	27	61
Total	952	618	16	511	812	1,075	3,984
Percent	24	16	-	13	20	27	
<u>St. George Island</u>							
	ZAP	NOR	EAS	STAR			Total
Pregnant							
number	140	193	120	141			594
percent	24	32	20	24			50
Nonpregnant							
number	138	183	126	141			588
percent	24	31	21	24			50
Total	278	376	246	282			1,182
Percent	24	32	21	23			

Appendix table 36.
Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial
kill, by age, Pribilof Islands, 1959

Vibrissal color	Age										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	
<u>St. Paul Island</u>											
Black											
number	30	236	462	71	11	2	-	-	-	1	813
percent	4	29	57	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Black and white											
number	-	17	495	362	179	98	35	9	6	11	1212
percent	-	1	41	30	15	8	3	1	-	1	31
White											
number	-	4	21	118	239	367	218	162	146	684	1959
percent	-	-	1	6	12	19	11	8	8	35	49
Total	30	257	978	551	429	467	253	171	152	696	3984
Percent	1	6	25	14	11	12	6	4	4	17	
<u>St. George Island</u>											
Black											
number	1	59	140	24	5	3	-	-	-	-	232
percent	-	26	61	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	20
Black and white											
number	-	7	84	62	17	8	1	-	-	3	182
percent	-	4	46	34	9	4	1	-	-	2	15
White											
number	-	1	17	74	103	137	83	75	60	218	768
percent	-	-	2	10	13	18	11	10	8	28	65
Total	1	67	241	160	125	148	84	75	60	221	1182
Percent	-	6	20	14	11	12	7	6	5	19	

Appendix table 37.
Vibrissal color of female seals sampled from commercial kill,
by reproductive condition, Pribilof Islands, 1959

		Primipara		Multipara		
	Nullipara	pregnant	non- pregnant	pregnant	non- pregnant	Total
<u>St. Paul Island</u>						
Black						
number	707	93	8	3	2	813
percent	87	12	1	-	-	20
Black and white						
number	614	410	34	82	72	1212
percent	50	34	3	7	6	31
White						
number	109	233	62	731	824	1959
percent	6	12	3	37	42	49
Total	1,430	736	104	816	898	3,984
Percent	36	18	3	21	22	
<u>St. George Island</u>						
Black						
number	192	35	3	2	-	232
percent	83	15	1	1	-	20
Black and white						
number	89	68	9	13	3	182
percent	49	37	5	7	2	15
White						
number	37	76	25	400	230	768
percent	5	10	3	52	30	65
Total	318	179	37	415	233	1,182
Percent	27	15	3	35	20	

Appendix table 38.

Bull counts, Pribilof Islands, 1911-1959

Year	St. Paul Island		St. George Island		Both islands	
	harem	idle	harem	idle	harem	idle
1911	1,090	258	266	71	1,356	329
1912	1,077	93	281	20	1,358	113
1913	1,142	77	261	28	1,403	105
1914	1,316	159	243	13	1,559	172
1915	1,789	546	362	127	2,151	673
1916	2,948	2,278	552	354	3,500	2,632
1917	4,166	2,341	684	365	4,850	2,706
1918	4,610	2,245	734	199	5,344	2,444
1919	4,573	2,158	585	81	5,158	2,239
1920	3,542	1,078	524	83	4,066	1,161
1921	3,443	711	466	36	3,909	747
1922	3,184	493	378	15	3,562	508
1923	3,051	303	361	9	3,412	312
1924	3,127	375	389	15	3,516	390
1925	3,103	283	423	28	3,526	311
1926	3,478	368	556	55	4,034	423
1927	3,916	846	727	126	4,643	972
1928	5,059	1,208	991	241	6,050	1,449
1929	5,998	1,339	1,189	294	7,187	1,633
1930	6,823	1,555	1,489	344	8,312	1,899
1931	7,557	1,519	1,676	369	9,233	1,888
1932	8,268	1,940	1,820	409	10,088	2,349
1933	8,334	1,933	1,879	408	10,213	2,341
1934	8,841	1,860	1,929	422	10,770	2,282
1935	9,444	2,082	2,103	453	11,537	2,535
1936	10,055	2,253	-	-	4-	-
1937	10,689	2,516	2,411	515	13,100	3,031
1938	10,720	1,787	-	-	-	-
1939	9,122	2,616	1,858	357	10,980	2,973
1940	9,662	3,968	1,988	571	11,650	4,539
1941	10,089	5,059	1,942	396	12,031	5,455
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	10,948	3,523	2,107	330	13,055	3,853
1944	11,080	2,539	2,294	450	13,374	2,989
1945	10,750	4,055	2,434	750	13,184	4,805
1946	10,566	3,605	2,430	611	12,996	4,216
1947	10,160	3,331	1,808	479	11,968	3,810
1948	10,386	3,400	1,814	563	12,200	3,963
1949	9,304	2,861	1,745	552	11,049	3,413
1950	9,442	3,152	1,959	574	11,401	3,726
1951	9,434	3,581	1,825	549	11,259	4,130
1952	9,318	4,717	1,983	605	11,301	5,322
1953	9,848	5,912	2,285	826	12,133	6,738
1954	9,906	6,847	2,228	1,311	12,134	8,158
1955	9,034	8,650	2,130	1,902	11,164	10,552
1956	9,384	9,016	-	-	-	-
1957	9,562	10,060	2,423	2,693	11,985	12,753
1958	9,970	9,510	2,619	3,030	12,589	12,540
1959	10,003	11,485	2,527	2,699	12,530	14,184

Appendix table 39.

Record of fur seal pups tagged on Pribilof Islands

Year	Series	Kind of metal	Number tagged on		Marks
			St. Paul	St. George	
1941	1-5000	Monel	5000	-	Branded-nape of neck
"	5001-10000	Stainless	5000	-	Branded-nape of neck
1945	10001-11000	Monel	973	-	No check mark
1947	A 1-20000	Monel	19183	-	1/4" hole between 1st and 2nd digits left hind flipper
1948	B 1-20000	Monel	19532	-	No check mark
1949	CS 1-20000	Monel	19960	-	No check mark
1951	D 1-1000	Monel	1000	-	1/2 left ear on 100 tagged pups removed
1952	E 1-20000	Monel	19979	-	Tip of digit on right hind flipper sliced off
1953	F 1-10000	Monel	9990	-	Tip of left front flipper sliced off
"	G 7001-7400	Monel	398	-	Tip of left front flipper sliced off
1954	G 1-7000	Monel	7000	-	"V" notch on right front flipper, leading edge near tip
"	G 7401-10400	Monel	3000	-	
1955	H 1-10000	Monel		-	Tip of digit on left hind flipper sliced off
"	10001-50000 (without prefix H)	Monel	49870	-	
1956	I 1-10000	Monel	-	9894	Tip of right front flipper sliced off
"	I 10001-50000	Monel	39900	-	Tip of right front flipper sliced off
1957	J 1-10000	Monel	-	9972	"V" notch leading edge left front flipper near tip
"	J 10001-50000	Monel	39870	-	
1958	K 1-10000	Monel	-	9994	"V" notch leading edge right front flipper near tip.
"	K 10001-50000	Monel	39923	-	
"	K 10001-15000	Monel	5000	-	Duplicate tags on left front flipper
1959	L 1-10000	Monel		9980	Tip of left front flipper sliced off
"	L 10001-50000	Monel	39901	-	Tip of left front flipper sliced off