Low-Level Monitoring of Bottlenose Dolphins,

Tursiops truncatus,

in

Tampa Bay, Florida

1988-1993

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By

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Introduction

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for establishing quotas for take of bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops truncatus) and for monitoring the populations of dolphins in the southeastern United States waters. Quotas have been based on a rule-of-thumb developed by the Marine Mammal Commission in which the annual quota has been set at 2% of the estimated dolphin abundance for a geographical location. Most of the live-capture fishery for bottlenose dolphins has occurred in the coastal Gulf of Mexico and the Florida east-coast waters. The NMFS completed sampling surveys in these areas for abundance estimation, and recognized a need for low-level monitoring of bottlenose dolphin stocks in southeastern US waters, designed to detect catastrophic changes in the stocks. The main goals of the monitoring were detection of large-scale changes in dolphin abundance and establishment of archival databases for long-term trend detection. Low-level monitoring could provide a short-term means of detecting large-scale changes in population abundance and give decision makers the information necessary to determine if modification of management plans is necessary. To these ends, in 1987 the NMFS began funding several local research efforts in the southeastern US with the following stated objectives:

- 1) Detection of large-scale (halving or doubling) interannual changes in relative abundance and/or production of the bottlenose dolphin stocks in the southeast US. The population rate parameters of relevance include: a reliable index or estimate of local relative abundance, natality, mortality, emigration, and immigration.
- 2) Establishment of archival databases for long-term trend detection in localized geographical regions around the southeast US.

One of the regions selected by NMFS for low-level monitoring was Tampa Bay, Florida. Prior to the regional aerial surveys conducted by NMFS during 1983-1986 (Scott et al. 1989), no data were available to support any level of take from Tampa Bay (Scott 1990). Several earlier aerial survey efforts included portions of Tampa Bay and/or waters immediately offshore (Leatherwood and Show 1980; Odell and Reynolds 1980; Thompson 1981). Wells (1986) and Weigle (1990) conducted photographic identification studies in parts of the bay, but there had been no complete systematic estimation of the numbers of dolphins using Tampa Bay. NMFS regional aerial surveys during June-August 1985 (= summer), September - October 1985 (= autumn), and January - February 1986 (= winter) provided the first available estimates of abundance for Tampa Bay proper (Scott et al. 1989, Table 26):

	Abundance	Lower	Upper
<u>Season</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	95% CL	<u>95% CL</u>
Summer	198	78	318
Autumn	248	148	348
Winter	217	130	304

The approach selected for the low-level monitoring of Tampa Bay dolphins was photographic identification (photo-ID) surveys from small boats (see reviews by Würsig and Jefferson 1990; Scott et al. 1990a). This technique has proven effective in long-term studies of population-rate parameters in Sarasota Bay, immediately to the south (Wells and Scott 1990). The large numbers of distinctive dolphins photographed by Wells (1986) during surveys initiated in 1975, and later by Weigle

(1990) indicated that Tampa Bay would be an excellent case study for photo-ID surveys.

Photo-ID offers several advantages over aerial surveys for measuring certain population rate parameters. The greatest advantage of using photo-ID methods is the accumulation of information on the occurrence, distribution, and ranging patterns of specific individuals. The ability to recognize individuals over time provides opportunities to estimate abundance using mark-resight methods, to evaluate possible cases of immigration, emigration, or transience, to monitor individual female reproductive case histories, to determine the origins of carcasses for mortality estimates, and to examine community structure (Wells 1986).

This report summarizes the results of six years of NMFS-sponsored bottlenose dolphin research in Tampa Bay, conducted by Dolphin Biology Research Institute (DBRI) and the Chicago Zoological Society (CZS). Annual photo-ID surveys were conducted during September and October of each year from 1988 through 1993. Photographs and sighting data were collected to examine trends in abundance, natality, mortality, immigration, and emigration.

Methods

Study Area

The Tampa Bay study area includes the enclosed bay waters eastward of the chain of barrier islands at the mouth of Tampa Bay, as well as the shallow Gulf coastal waters and passes immediately surrounding the barrier islands (Figure 1). The region is composed of a variety of habitats and conditions, including highly productive seagrass meadows and mangrove shorelines, deep passes between barrier islands, shallow, sandy Gulf waters, dredged channels, open bays, as well as highly altered and polluted regions. This study area was selected in part because of its proximity to the long-term Sarasota study site (Scott et al. 1990b; Wells 1991). The location facilitated logistics for the field work, because we were able to use an existing field station. Preliminary studies indicated that a number of distinctively marked dolphins inhabited the region, and at least some were present over a number of years (Wells 1986). The ongoing photo-ID research being conducted in the Sarasota waters immediately to the south facilitated examination of immigration and emigration, at least between adjacent regions.

We have divided the 852-km² study area into seven regions for assessment of survey effort (Figure 1). Regions were identified by physiographic and effort criteria. Because of the distances of some parts of the study area from our field stations, it was not possible to survey all of Tampa Bay with uniform effort. The segmentation was done in order to be able to quantify effort in different parts of the study area in an attempt to make the within-region effort comparable across years.

The southernmost sector, Region 1, includes northern Anna Maria Sound, the Manatee River, and Passage Key Inlet. Water depths range from less than one m nearshore, to 12 m in the pass, but generally are 2-4 m. This overlaps the northernmost portion of the long-term Sarasota study area. Immediately to the north, Region 2 includes South Tampa Bay, Southwest Channel, and Terra Ceia Bay. Depths range up to 8 m in the channel, but generally are 3-6 m. Region 3, North Tampa Bay, extends eastward from the Sunshine Skyway Bridge to just west of Egmont Key, and includes the main shipping channel into Tampa Bay. Depths range up to 30

m in the channel, but generally are 6-10 m. Region 4, Boca Ciega Bay, includes a complex of barrier islands, shallow seagrass meadows, and channels. Water depths up to 7 m may be found in the channels, but the waters are typically much more shallow. Region 5, Tampa Bay northeast of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, is the largest region, including the mostly undeveloped southeastern shoreline of Tampa Bay and associated mangrove/seagrass shallows, the main shipping channel, and to the northwest the highly developed St. Petersburg shoreline. The ship channel is dredged to about 14 m, but most of the region is 2-8 m in depth. Old Tampa Bay, Region 6, is an open bay region crossed by three bridge/causeway systems. In the south, channels reach 8 m in depth, but most of the waters are less than 4 m deep. Region 7. Hillsborough Bay, is the most extensively altered portion of Tampa Bay. To the east, heavy industry has impacted much of the shoreline, and dredge spoils from the shipping channel have filled significant portions of the bay. To the north, dredge and fill activities associated with shipping and with the development of Tampa have defined the shoreline. Influx of water from the polluted Hillsborough and Alafia Rivers, as well as from occasional industrial waste spills, have adversely impacted the water quality in this region. Water depths outside of the channel average less than 5 m. Gulf and Sarasota Bay waters adjacent to the Tampa Bay Regions 1-7 were also surveyed to address the questions of immigration and emigration.

Survey Schedule

A six-week window during September-October was selected to provide ample opportunity to fully survey each region of the study area at least three to five times. Surveys were initiated in early September and were continued into October for as long as was logistically feasible to complete the desired level of coverage. timing was selected for several reasons. Late summer-early autumn historically brought a period of calm weather, providing a window of favorable survey conditions before the cold fronts begin to penetrate southward into central Florida. The timing was also considered to be advantageous for natality estimates. In adjacent waters to the south, most of the year's calves were born by September-October (Wells et al. 1987). Based on an assumption of similar patterns of reproductive seasonality in Tampa Bay and Sarasota, it seemed that a late summer-early autumn survey would provide the best estimate of numbers of calves born during that year (young-of-theyear). Previous surveys conducted during this period found a peak in abundance (Scott et al. 1989; Weigle 1990). The timing of our surveys thus allowed us to take advantage of high dolphin densities, and to be able to compare our findings with those from previous surveys.

Additional information on the occurrence of identifiable dolphins in Tampa Bay was provided by surveys in support of a dolphin reintroduction study (Bassos 1993). Data from outside of the NMFS survey period each year were not included in quantitative analyses for this report, but provided perspective.

Field Techniques and Logistics

Surveys were conducted from 6-7 m outboard-powered boats. Two, three, or four boats were used during each survey. Each boat was equipped with a VHF radio, depth sounder, compass, thermometer, and eventually a hand-held LORAN. Survey crews ranged in size from two to six people per boat. Survey routes were selected each day based on predicted weather conditions and the status of survey coverage. While searching for dolphin schools, the boats were operated at the slowest possible speed that would still allow the vessel to plane, typically 33 to 46 km/hr, depending

on the vessel. Once schools were encountered, the boats were slowed to match the speed of the dolphins and moved parallel to the schools to obtain photographs.

Every dolphin school encountered along a survey route was approached for photographs. We remained with each dolphin school until we were satisfied that we had photographed the dorsal fin of each member of the school, or until conditions precluded complete coverage of the group. A suite of data including date, time, location, activities, headings, and environmental conditions were recorded for each sighting. Numbers of dolphins were recorded in real time as minimum, maximum, and best point estimates of numbers of total dolphins, calves (dolphins ≤ about 80-85% adult size, typically swimming alongside an adult), and young-of-the-year (as a subset of the number of calves). A young-of-the-year is defined as a calf in the first calendar year of life and is recognized by one or more of the following features: (1) small size; 50%-75% of the presumed mother's length, (2) darker coloration than the presumed mother, (3) non-rigid dorsal fin, (4) characteristic head-out surfacing pattern, (5) presence of neonatal vertical stripes, (6) consistently surfacing in "calf position". The specific parameters recorded are defined, and a sample data sheet is presented, in the Appendices 1 and 2.

We used Nikon camera systems (FE, F3, 2020, 8008) with zoom-telephoto lenses, motor drives, and data backs to photograph each school. Over the course of the project, longer lenses (up to 300 mm) and auto-focus cameras and lenses were incorporated, resulting in improved photo quality, and decreasing the time required to obtain satisfactory photographic coverage of each group. Kodachrome 64 color slide film was used throughout the surveys. The fine grain of this film provided excellent clarity for resolution of fin features. Color film allowed evaluation of the age of some wounds and fin features.

During the first four years, the survey team was based on Anna Maria Island, in Region 1. This field station was 72 km from the farthest extent of the study area in Region 6, and 68 km from the most distant point in Region 7. The long distance and the large areas of exposed waters in Tampa Bay meant that the boats often faced abrupt changes in weather conditions and sea states during any given day, at times preventing us from reaching or adequately covering some regions. To facilitate access to the more distant regions, a second field station was established at Ruskin, in Region 5 along the southeastern shore of Tampa Bay, during 1992 and 1993.

Photo-Identification Catalog

The patterns of nicks, notches, and scars on the dorsal fin and visible body scars have been used successfully in numerous studies of bottlenose dolphins to identify individuals over time (Würsig and Jefferson 1990, Scott et al. 1990a). Our photographic catalog is based on exclusive categories that classify individuals with similar features together. Each of the 14 categories of the catalog is based on: (1) the division of the trailing edge of the dorsal fin into thirds and distinctive features located in each third; (2) distinctive features on the leading edge of the fin; (3) distinctive features on the anterior portion of the peduncle and (4) evidence of permanent scarring or pigmentation patterns on the fin or body.

The primary photo-ID catalog is composed of the most diagnostic and best quality original slides of each animal, filed alphabetically by each individual dolphin's unique four-place code. Prints are made from the original slides and filed in a working catalog used for initial searching for matches. A duplicate catalog made from color photocopies of the color prints is maintained off-site as a backup copy.

We maintain three photo-ID catalogs that represent our different study areas: the Sarasota Bay region, Charlotte Harbor, and Tampa Bay and the inshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The catalog used for these analyses is a subset of a larger catalog incorporating dolphins sighted outside of the limited Tampa Bay region considered for this report. All catalogs are ultimately searched before an addition is made to the appropriate catalog.

The photo-ID catalog included 150 dolphins identified from the Tampa Bay study area during 1975 through 1987 when the census was initiated in 1988. In 1993 we collaborated with Eckerd College (J. Reynolds, pers. comm.) in examination of a portion of the photo-ID catalog established by B. Weigle (Weigle 1990). We made no additions to our catalog, but found 94 matches to dolphins in our existing Tampa and Sarasota catalogs. As of September 1994, there were 2,045 dolphins (1,749 distinctive non-calves) in the DBRI photo-ID catalogs for all study areas, including Tampa Bay.

Analysis of Photographs

Photographic slides are labeled with information from the corresponding sighting: date, film roll number, sighting number, and location code. Labeled slides are filed chronologically in archival-quality storage pages in binders. Comments from sighting data sheets are read for clues and additional information to assist in identification of animals (for example, distinctive features noted in the field, or features distinguishing between two similar animals). Each slide is examined using a 15-power lupe eyepiece to find all distinctive dolphins. Slides are sorted by each identifiable individual within a sighting and the best-quality slides of each animal showing the distinctive features of the fin are selected to compare with the photo-ID catalog.

The most prominent feature of the fin is identified and the category that best describes that feature is searched for a potential match. Matches are often made by comparing the slide directly to the print in the catalog. However, with a close match or to distinguish between fins with similar features, the original slide is used for comparison. To verify a match between similar fins, both fins are projected using a slide projector with a zoom lens and traced to line up distinguishing features. To confirm long-term or difficult matches, three experienced photo-ID researchers examine the potential matches and must vote unanimously on the final match. When a match is made with a fin in our catalog, all slides are labeled with the dolphin's unique 4-place code and its name, and the dolphin is scored as a positive identification.

When a match is not found in the first category searched, all other possible categories are searched to account for dolphins that have multiple identifying characteristics. The entire catalog is searched before a new animal is added to the catalog. If we are confident the fin is reliably recognizable, the dolphin is given a name that describes the most obvious feature of the fin and an original 4-place code that abbreviates the name is selected. To be considered a catalog-quality image, a new entry into the catalog must meet the following criteria: the entire fin, from the anterior insertion to the posterior insertion of the dorsal fin and the trailing edge of the fin must be visible, the image must be in focus and perpendicular to the photographer, and, when available, both right and left side images of the fin are selected for the catalog. The best-quality slide is labeled with the name, code and catalog category that describes the most prominent feature of the fin. A print is made and added to the print catalog and the original slide is filed alphabetically in the slide catalog.

An animal is occasionally "visually confirmed" in the field when it is recognized because it was familiar to an observer and it was counted as a positive identification for photo-analysis even though it may not have been documented photographically.

For photo-analysis, a calf or young-of-the-year is considered positively identifiable only if it can be recognized because of distinctive features that make it identifiable independent of its mother. A small animal that appears in all slides next to a larger animal in the "calf position," (i.e., alongside and slightly behind the presumed mother), is assumed to be a calf. If the calf is with an identifiable mother, but the calf is not distinctive, it is not scored as a positive identification.

In some cases it is possible to identify animals in a sighting that are not sufficiently distinctive to make long-term matches, or appear distinctive but are unidentifiable because the entire fin is not visible, photo coverage is incomplete, or photo quality is substandard. Each of these dolphins is classified as an "other..." with some reference to the most distinguishing feature. Although it is not considered a positive identification, an "other..." dolphin is counted toward revision of the group-size estimates.

Fins that lack distinctive markings are considered "clean" but may also be used in calculating or adjusting group size estimates. In some cases, "clean" fins may be distinguished from one another within a sighting based on differences in fin shape. This minimum count of "clean" fins is added to the positive identifications and "other" fins to calculate the minimum, maximum and best group size estimates. Thus, the minimum estimate is a minimum count of distinguishable fins within a sighting.

A grading system that integrates recognizability, photographic quality, and coverage is used to identify the quality of a given sighting:

- Grade-1 All dolphins in the group were photographed or otherwise positively identified. All the animals in the best field estimate are accounted for as a) confirmed positive identifications; or b) as individuals that can be distinguished within a sighting from a high quality photograph but do not warrant status as a 'marked' dolphin in the catalog.
- Grade-2 There are photographs of some dolphins with distinctive fins that may be in the catalog, but because of the quality of photographs it is not possible to make appropriate comparisons with the catalog and make a match or assign an identification.
- Grade-3 Photographic coverage is known to be incomplete, because all dolphins were not approached for photographs, no photos were taken, film did not turn out, sighting conditions were poor, etc.

Data Processing

Sighting data and results from photo-analysis are entered into the Dolphin Biology Research Institute (DBRI) database. The database currently includes 8,192 sighting records from Sarasota Bay, Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor and the inshore Gulf waters from 1975 to 1993. We use the FoxBase+/Mac Version 1.1 relational database management system containing dBase programming language that permits us to write specific programs to manipulate the database. A Macintosh IIsi computer is used for data entry and a Macintosh Centris 650 computer is used primarily for data manipulations.

We defined our dataset based on temporal and geographic criteria. We included sightings collected during the September-October surveys of 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 within the designated boundaries considered to comprise Tampa Bay (Figure 1).

Group size estimates were derived from adjustments of field estimates based on photo-analysis (see Appendix 2). Minimum, maximum, and best field estimates were increased if the sum of the number of positively identified individuals plus the number of "other..." dolphins, plus the number of "clean" dolphins exceeded the original field estimates. The resulting revised minimum, revised maximum, and final best estimates were used in all calculations involving group size.

Several of the abundance and trend estimates and the power analyses were conducted at the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission with a VAX 3100/80 micro-computer and a 486 IBM-compatible personal computer. Linear regressions were performed using a SAS procedure (SAS, 1990). A FORTRAN program designed for use on IBM-compatible personal computers (TRENDS2; Gerrodette 1993) allowed us to conduct a power analysis to detect trends in abundance (Gerrodette 1987).

Estimation procedures: Abundance

The basic questions considered by this project were: "How many dolphins use the Tampa Bay study area during the September-October survey period, and how does this number vary from year to year?" A closed population was assumed because of the short interval during which the surveys took place. There are a variety of ways to calculate indices of abundance of bottlenose dolphins inhabiting Tampa Bay.

Method 1 (catalog-size method) simply involves tallying the number of positively identified ("marked") individuals (M) sighted within the study area during the survey period. We derived our overall catalog of marked animals for each survey year by considering all sightings during the survey period regardless of the photo grade. The inclusion of a fin in the catalog was dependent on the recognizability of a dolphin, not the overall quality of coverage of a sighting. The catalog-size method does not account for dolphins that are not distinctively marked. The size of the annual Tampa Bay catalog (M) is an integral part of each of the following three abundance estimation procedures.

Assuming comparable levels of sighting effort from year to year, the catalog-size approach may provide a reasonable index for detection of trends of abundance. To conduct a power analysis, however, a coefficient of variation (CV = $var^{1/2}$ / N) could only be calculated by considering each year (1988-1993) as a replicate sample. A regression analysis of the six annual estimates was conducted to remove the effects of a potential trend; the CV was then calculated from the residuals.

Method 2 (mark-proportion method) calculated the proportion of positively identified dolphins (m) relative to the total group size (n) in each sighting of "Grade-1" quality. The accuracy of the population-size estimates depends on the confidence in identifications. Therefore, only Grade-1 sightings were used to derive the proportion of marked animals. There was no relationship between group size and the proportion of dolphins identified ($r^2 = 0.007$).

The proportions of marked dolphins to group size (m/n) for each sighting were averaged for each year. The total number of marked dolphins in the catalog for

a given year (M) was divided by the average proportion of marked dolphins to yield a population estimate (N). A 2000-replicate non-parametric bootstrap resampled the m/n proportions from observed groups to produce variance estimates and percentile confidence limits.

Method 3 (mark-resight method) uses the Bailey modification of the Petersen method to estimate abundance (Bailey 1951; Seber 1982; Hammond 1986). The Bailey modification incorporates resampling with replacement in the model. Because both marked and unmarked dolphins may be resighted multiple times, this modification was deemed appropriate. The equation used was:

$$N = M (n_2 + 1) / (m_2 + 1)$$

with a binomial variance of

$$v = M^2 (n_2 + 1) (n_2 - m_2) / (m_2 + 1)^2 (m_2 + 2)$$

where N is the population size, M is the total number of different marked dolphins sighted during the year, n₂ is the total number of dolphins sighted during all complete surveys of the area, and m₂ is the total number of marked dolphins sighted during the same surveys. A complete survey consisted of a combination of daily surveys that covered all of the regions (Figure 1) once during good or excellent sighting conditions. These combinations were developed a posteriori for the purpose of testing this estimation technique. The "complete surveys" required six to nine boat days over periods of 4 to 38 days for completion due to the large area to cover and the incidences of poor weather conditions. Only "Grade-1" sightings were used to ensure that all marked dolphins present during these sightings were identified and the group size was accurately counted. Because of the difficulties of covering such a large area, only 1-3 complete surveys were conducted each year. CVs were calculated from binomial variance estimates.

Method 4 (resighting-rate method) attempts to first estimate the number of unmarked dolphins (u) in the area and then add them to the number of marked dolphins in the catalog sighted that year (M) to estimate N. By assuming that unmarked dolphins are resighted at the same rate as marked dolphins, the following equation would estimate the number of unmarked dolphins:

$$u = (M/m_2) (n_2 - m_2)$$

where M is the number of different marked dolphins sighted during the annual 6-week survey period, n₂ is the total number of dolphins counted from "Grade-1" sightings during the annual survey period, m₂ is the total number of marked dolphins counted from "Grade-1" sightings during these same sightings, n₂-m₂ is the number of unmarked dolphins counted from these sightings, and N/m₂ is the proportion of the number of marked individuals to the number of sightings of these marked individuals. The population size is then estimated by

$$N = M + u$$

and the CV is estimated by the regression analysis described in Method 1.

Estimation procedures: Interannual Trends and Power Analysis

Linear regression analyses were conducted to determine whether a trend was present in the indices or estimates of abundance (i.e., the slope of the regression line of abundance vs. year was significantly different from zero).

We used a power analysis to calculate the number of surveys or the CVs of the estimates required to detect a trend (Gerrodette 1987). The power analysis relates five parameters: alpha (the probability of making a Type-1 error, i.e. concluding that a trend exists when in fact it does not), the power, or 1 - beta (beta is the probability of making a Type-2 error, i.e. concluding that a trend does not exist when in fact it does), n (the number of surveys), r (the rate of change in population size), and the CV of the abundance estimate. Additionally, one must choose whether a t- or z-distribution and a one- or two-tailed test is appropriate, and whether r changes exponentially or linearly. It is also necessary to determine whether the CV is constant with abundance, the square root of abundance, or to the inverse of the square root of abundance. Notice that the actual estimate is not used, only the coefficient of variation of the estimate. This estimate can be the actual abundance (population size as determined from mark-resight methods or censuses) or indices of abundance (such as total number of marked animals in the photo-ID catalog for a particular year, or total number of dolphins sighted per survey or time period).

One of the objectives of this research was to determine whether the photo-ID method could detect a doubling or halving of population size with 80% certainty. Thus, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.20, power = 0.80, r = 1.00 or -0.50, n = 2 annual surveys, and it is only necessary to calculate the CV required to detect a trend and compare it with the CV of the abundance estimate calculated from the data. Alternatively, one can use the CV of the estimate to solve for n, the number of surveys necessary to detect the trend. In general, the lower the CV, the fewer the number of surveys required to detect a trend (Gerrodette 1987). For mark-resight estimates, the CV decreases as the proportion of marked animals in the population increases (Wells and Scott 1990).

Traditionally in research, one is concerned mainly with alpha and Type-1 errors. This is conservative when considering whether to accept an alternate hypothesis as truth or not, but may not be conservative from a management point of view. Such a case might occur when the null hypothesis that a population is stable is accepted when, in fact, it is declining (Type-2 error). Gerrodette (1987) applied power analysis to linear regressions of abundance. Because the question posed is whether a large change can be detected from one year to the next, and because we used an annual survey period as the sampling unit, the sample size (n), equals two. A linear regression is not feasible with only two data points, so it is necessary to compare two distributions presumed to have known variances rather than use a linear regression (TRENDS2 does this automatically).

Given the initial parameters specified by the NMFS (alpha = 0.05, power = 0.80, r = 1.00 or -0.50, and n = 2), one can calculate the CV necessary to detect trends in abundance. We used a 1-tailed t-distribution for the TRENDS2 program, and specified that rates of increase or decrease be exponential. We made this choice because an exponential function is more typical of biological processes and because detecting a 50% linear decline is a moot exercise given that the population would be reduced to zero at the end of the second year. TRENDS2 also requires that the model of the relationship between CV and abundance be specified. As suggested by Gerrodette (1987) and a graph of our data, the "CV proportional to the square root of abundance"

option was selected. Given these parameters, a maximum CV of 0.05 is required to detect an increasing trend and a CV of 0.07 is required for a decreasing trend.

Assuming that the calculated estimates and variances are the true population parameters, then a less conservative z-distribution can be used and the maximum CVs would be 0.16 (increasing trend) and 0.23 (decreasing trend). Conversely, if a more-conservative 2-tailed test were used, the maximum CVs would be 0.02 (increasing trend) and 0.03 (decreasing trend). We chose the 1-tailed t-distribution option because it better fits the situation of considering a change in only one direction at a time and because it could be argued that calculated variances may not truly represent those of the population.

Estimation procedures: Natality

Natality was calculated as the proportion of dolphins in each sighting considered to have been born within the year. Though the total number of calves was recorded for each group sighted, only the subset of calves considered to be young-of-the-year was considered to be relevant to the measurement of natality (Wells and Scott 1990). The average proportion of young-of-the-year was calculated for each year.

Estimation procedures: Mortality

We obtained stranding records from the Southeast U.S. Marine Mammal Stranding Network (D. Odell, pers. comm.) for bottlenose dolphins recovered from Manatee, Hillsborough and Pinellas counties from 1977 to 1993 to estimate a minimum mortality rate for the Tampa Bay area. We examined photographs of dorsal fins of carcasses provided by the Florida Marine Research Institute and Clearwater Marine Science Center and compared them to our photo-ID catalog to identify known mortalities (Urian and Wells 1993). We used photographs of animals that died during the period 1988 through 1993 and were recovered within the counties encompassing the Tampa Bay study area. Stranding records from outside our specified study area may be included because the exact locations of strandings within the counties were not available and Pinellas and Manatee county waters extend beyond our Tampa Bay study area. Photographs of the stranded animals were examined to determine if the markings occurred post-mortem or if decomposition obscured recognition.

Estimation procedures: Immigration/Emigration/Transience

To estimate rates of immigration and emigration, the Tampa Bay catalog of marked animals from 1988-1993 was used to identify individuals that showed "permanent" movement into or out of the study area during our entire survey period. "Permanent" is defined as being present or absent for a period of at least two years (Wells and Scott 1990). Marked dolphins were considered to be "residents" during the survey season if they were identified in at least five of the six survey years.

To derive an immigration rate, we identified individual dolphins not sighted in the first two years of the surveys, 1988 and 1989, but were initially sighted in 1990 and subsequently in 1991, 1992, and 1993. We also identified animals that were not sighted in 1988, 1989, and 1990 but were first sighted in 1991 and subsequently in 1992, and 1993. We searched for these animals in our photo-ID catalogs from other regions (e.g., Sarasota Bay, Charlotte Harbor and the inshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico) and searched for sighting records from times other than during our survey period. An immigration rate was calculated based on the proportion of the number

of known and potential immigrants relative to the total catalog size. This immigration rate should be considered an overestimate because it was not possible to factor out additions to the catalog resulting from undetected changes to the fins of existing residents, and animals present but not photographed during 1988-1990.

Emigrants from the Tampa Bay study area were defined as: (1) dolphins identified in the first three years of the surveys but not identified in the last three years, and (2) dolphins identified in the first four years, but not identified in the last two years. Potential emigrants were checked against known mortalities from stranding records and photographs. Sighting records from the DBRI database were examined to identify sightings of these individuals in other areas and years. An emigration rate was calculated based on the proportion of the number of known and potential emigrants relative to the total number of marked animals in the catalog. The rate of emigration should be considered an overestimate because we were not able to differentiate between disappearances due to emigration, mortality and undetected changes to the dorsal fin, and animals present but not photographed during the last two or three years.

The incidence of transience was estimated by identifying individuals that were sighted in only one year of the six-year survey period and had no other sighting records in the DBRI database. To calculate a rate of transience, we selected the years 1990 and 1991 to minimize the probability that an animal might be an immigrant or emigrant. The incidence of transience was estimated to be the proportion of individuals that met the criteria above relative to the total catalog size for each survey year. This rate is probably an overestimate because it may include dolphins that in fact are not transients, but were missed during other surveys, died, or their fins changed without being detected.

The strict criteria used for defining immigrants, emigrants and transients preclude calculating rates for more than the two years, 1990 and 1991. Therefore, trend analyses were not possible for these parameters.

Results

Survey Effort

Surveys were conducted during windows of 34-42 days each year (Table 1). The size of the window each year depended on weather and the number of boats available. Unseasonable cold fronts or tropical storms adversely affected survey schedules in several years. During the first years of the project, only two boats were used, but beginning in 1990 as many as three or four boats were used. Survey effort was measured in several ways. One measure was a count of the number of boat days. A boat day was scored when a boat left the dock to search for dolphins. On average, 42 boat days were spent in the study area each year (range = 30-54 days, Table 1). A more refined measure of survey effort is provided by considering the numbers of hours spent searching for dolphins within the survey area. The total number of search hours (exclusive of time spent with each sighting) spent "on-effort" (under excellent, good, or fair survey conditions, see appendix) is presented in Table 1. An average of 113 hours of on-effort search time was spent each year (range = 85-141 hours).

Another measure of effort is the number of linear kilometers covered by our survey boats. These data are summarized in Table 1, and are presented by region to

allow a comparison of within-region effort across years. Differences across years reflect the effects of weather, variable numbers of boats, and the use of different field stations that facilitated access to different regions.

Dolphins were seen throughout the study area, but they were not uniformly distributed. Larger groups tended to be found in the more open and deeper waters (Figures 2a-e). The total number of sightings and dolphins seen each year closely track the level of survey effort (Figure 3). The number of photographs taken was related to the number of dolphins. On average, 5-6 photographs per dolphin were taken each year.

Photo-ID Catalog Development

The level of survey effort was considered sufficient to warrant generation of abundance estimates based on mark-resighting analyses. This conclusion was supported by the high proportion of identifiable dolphins in the population (62% to 82%, Table 2), and the frequency distribution of resightings of identifiable dolphins within survey years (Figures 4a-f). One third to one half of the dolphins were sighted at least twice during a given survey year, up to a maximum of 13 times each. A low number of resightings would have suggested insufficient coverage of the pool of marked animals, resulting in population estimates that varied with the level of survey effort rather than being independent of effort.

Our Tampa Bay catalog for 1988-1993 included 858 different dolphins. The catalog size provides a minimum population estimate for the Tampa Bay study area ranging from 319 identifications in 1990 to 456 in 1992. On average, 57% of the dolphins in an annual catalog were also seen in either the previous or subsequent year, 52% were seen two years earlier or later, 47% were seen three years earlier or later, 44% were seen four years earlier or later, and 35% were seen five years earlier or later (Table 3).

Photographs taken during the 1988-1993 NMFS surveys built upon an existing Tampa Bay catalog of 150 animals identified during 1975-1987 (Figure 5; Wells 1986). As expected, during the initial years of the surveys a large number of identifications were added to the catalog. New fins were added to the catalog at a slower rate during subsequent years (Figure 5). The proportion of first-time identifications comprising the total catalog each year declined from 74% in 1988 to 14% in 1993. are comparable to those from the Sarasota community (Wells and Scott 1990), suggesting a relatively closed population for the Tampa Bay study area. Identifications added to the catalog over the years may represent changes to the fins of known animals, non-distinctive calves acquiring new markings (only a small number of calves are in our catalog), or animals that may have been missed in previous years. We found that overall there were few changes to fin markings throughout the surveys, and minor changes could be detected by a skilled observer familiar with the catalog. However, dramatic changes to fin markings could easily be undetected and could result in a previously identified animal being entered twice in the catalog.

The stability of fin markings over time enhances the probability of resighting individuals. The high frequency of resighting individuals and the long-term sighting histories suggest a high degree of residency for some animals in the Tampa Bay study area during the survey period (Figure 4a-f). The consistency of the catalog and stability of fin markings over time contribute to our confidence in meeting the

assumptions associated with generating abundance estimates from mark-resighting analyses.

Abundance Estimates and Trends

The catalog-size index (Method 1) resulted in minimum population estimates of 319 to 456 dolphins over the six years of the study, with an average of 386 (Table 2). The Method-1 estimates are known to be underestimates because they do not take into account the unmarked dolphins. Methods 2, 3, and 4 attempted to correct for this underestimation.

Method 2 (mark-proportion method) calculated population-size estimates from proportions of marked animals relative to revised minimum, revised maximum, and final best group size estimates. The differences between minimum and maximum population-size estimates were so small that we present only the estimates based on the final best group size. The number of dolphins estimated by Method 2 ranged from 488 to 567, with an average of 524 (Table 2).

Method 3 (mark-resight method) obtained point estimates for each of the one to three "complete surveys" during each year. The estimates ranged from 479 to 675 across all years, with an average of 564 (Table 2).

Method 4 (resighting-rate method) provided annual point estimates ranging from 416 to 602 dolphins, with an average of 516 (Table 2).

The abundance estimates were examined for trends across the six years of the surveys. Population-size estimates varied from one year to the next independently of effort (Figure 6), and therefore were considered to reflect accurately changes in abundance. Comparison of 95% CL for Methods 2 and 3 (Figure 7) suggest that there were no significant differences in the abundance estimates across all six years of the survey. Additional support for this conclusion was derived from linear regression analyses of the four abundance indices and estimates. These analyses indicated that the slope of the regression lines of abundance vs. year did not significantly differ from zero during 1988-1993 (p = 0.15 for Method 1; p = 0.84 for Method 2; p = 0.55 for Method 3; p = 0.31 for Method 4).

Power Analysis

The catalog-size index (Method 1) used a regression analysis of the six annual estimates to remove the effect of a potential trend and calculated a CV of 0.11 from the residuals (although no trend was apparent, a test with only six data points would be sensitive to outliers and would have low power). Given that alpha = 0.05, power = 0.80, r = 1.00 or -0.50, and CV = 0.11, we can then calculate the minimum number of surveys necessary to detect a trend. Three survey sessions would be required to detect either an increasing or a decreasing trend.

A bootstrap variance procedure applied to Method 2 (mark-proportion method) yielded CVs ranging from 0.04 to 0.06, with an average CV of 0.05. This would allow an increasing or a decreasing trend to be detected in two surveys.

The CVs for the estimates from each "complete survey" for the mark-resight method (Method 3) ranged from 0.03 to 0.07, with an average CV of 0.05 for 1988-1993. This would allow an increasing or a decreasing trend to be detected in two surveys.

Method 4 (resighting-rate method) used the regression analysis described in Method 1 to yield a CV of 0.11. Three field seasons would be required to detect either an increasing trend or a decreasing trend.

Natality

The natality rate, the proportion of dolphins considered young-of-the-year, varied little during the course of the surveys, ranging from 0.028 to 0.040 (Table 4). If these rates are applied to the population size estimates derived by Method 2 (mark-proportion method), then annual estimates of 14 to 20 young-of-the-year are derived for the Tampa Bay study area. The mark-proportion estimates are used here because the variances were low, and the estimates for population size and natality were calculated in a similar manner, i.e. on a proportion-of-school basis.

Mortality

There were 314 records of stranded animals from Hillsborough, Pinellas and Manatee counties from 1977-1993; 238 of these records were from 1988 to 1993 (Table 5, Figure 8). We were unable to calculate a mortality rate due to the bias associated with an increase in stranding response effort since the mid-1980s. Coastal development and boating activity on Tampa Bay waters have also increased dramatically, possibly contributing to the discovery of carcasses in previously isolated areas. However, there are still many remote and inaccessible areas within Tampa Bay where carcasses are unlikely to be found. All these factors confound determination of the actual number of strandings and make it impractical to calculate a mortality rate based on stranding records alone.

In an attempt to distinguish between mortalities and other kinds of losses from the population, photographs of stranded dolphins were examined. A total of 47 photographs were available to compare with the photo-ID catalog. Dorsal fins in photographs of 30 animals were deemed non-distinctive, i.e., they belonged to neonates, calves or otherwise had no diagnostic markings, they were too decomposed to be used for matching or had obvious signs of post-mortem changes. Seventeen animals were considered distinctive and were used to compare with the photo-ID catalog (Table 5). We identified seven of the stranded animals: five were Sarasota dolphin community members, and two were from Tampa Bay. One of the Tampa Bay animals was not seen during our surveys, but had a sighting history dating back to 1983 and died in 1991. The other was first identified in 1984 and died in 1990.

Of the 858 dolphins in the 1988-1993 Tampa Bay catalog, 459 were not seen during the last year of the study. Six of these (0.013) were confirmed as mortalities based on fin identifications.

<u>Immigration</u>

Fourteen dolphins were identified first in 1990, and were seen in each year thereafter, resulting in their consideration as potential immigrants. Six of these dolphins were sighted in 1990 in months other than September and October, but within the same general areas as during the surveys. Four of these dolphins were identified for the first time during surveys in 1991, but were initially seen outside of the survey period in 1990.

Six of the 14 dolphins considered immigrants had subtle features and may have been seen in previous years before acquiring distinctive markings. Eight dolphins were rated as distinctive with multiple diagnostic features that would have been difficult to miss if the dolphins had been present in a sighting.

There were 28 dolphins considered immigrants in 1991 because they were first identified in 1991 and subsequently in 1992 and 1993. Twelve dolphins had sightings in months outside our census period but no sighting histories in adjacent study areas. One animal had a sighting record outside our artificial Tampa boundary but within the range of its other sightings. Again, approximately half the animals were described as having subtle features and half were considered distinctive with multiple diagnostic features.

The proportion of dolphins in the catalog that met the criteria for immigration was 0.044 in 1990, and 0.066 in 1991, for an average of 0.055 across both years (Table 6). None of these animals was observed outside the Tampa Bay study area prior to their first sighting in the study area, so it was not possible to confirm that they were indeed immigrants, nor was it possible to determine their points of origin.

Emigration

Seven dolphins were considered to be emigrants in 1990 because they were identified in each of the first three years of the study but not in the last three years. Two of these animals were identified during the first three years in months outside the survey period. All of their sightings were within the Tampa Bay study area. All were considered distinctive, however none of these potential emigrants was identified from the stranding records or photographs we examined.

Ten dolphins were identified during each of the first four years of our study but not in the last two years and thus were defined as potential emigrants from Tampa Bay during 1991. Nine of these dolphins were identified in Tampa Bay in months outside the survey period but had no sighting records from the adjacent communities. All were distinctively marked and five had initial sightings between 1975 and 1983.

The proportion of potential emigrants in 1990 was 0.022 of the catalog size for that year, and 0.023 in 1991 (Table 6). None of these animals was seen in other regions after disappearing from the Tampa Bay study area, so it was not possible to confirm that they were actual emigrants, nor was it possible to determine their destinations because there were no sighting records of these dolphins after disappearing.

Transience

Dolphins identified during only one year of the surveys were defined as transients. There were 12 dolphins that met our criteria in 1990 (Table 6). This was 0.038 of the catalog size in 1990. In 1991, 22 dolphins were defined as transients (0.052 of the catalog). None of these animals was seen in the Tampa Bay study area outside of the survey season, nor were they seen in adjacent study areas, so their origins and destinations remain undetermined.

Discussion

Photo-Identification Catalog

The ability to identify individuals over time using natural markings has proved to be a valuable and benign research tool and a standard in population studies of marine mammals. Maintaining a photographic database of individual dolphins

enables researchers to monitor not only population parameters but habitat use, social association and distribution patterns.

The high proportion of marked dolphins and the high frequency of resightings underscores the importance of including only excellent quality images of distinctively marked individuals in the photo-ID catalog. This minimizes subjectivity in the matching process and reduces the chance of making incorrect identifications or missing them altogether.

Abundance Estimates and Trends

Comparison of the point abundance estimates from Methods 2, 3, and 4 indicates striking consistency across methods, and lack of change across the six years of the study (Figure 6). In all cases the lower 95% CLs were greater than or equal to the minimum count provided by the catalog-size method. Thus, if we consider the most extreme 95% CL values to be the limits to our estimates, the number of dolphins using the Tampa Bay study area during the surveys was between 437 and 728.

Our estimates are considerably larger than the aerial survey estimate of 148 - 348 (95% CL) reported by Scott et al. (1989) for the same months in 1985. In most cases the numbers of dolphins from the catalog-size method exceed the aerial survey estimates as well. It seems unlikely that the differences in the estimates over the three years from 1985 to 1988 are due to dramatic changes in abundance, given the lack of change in abundance over the six year period from 1988 through 1993. A more likely explanation may be the differences in survey methods.

A similar conclusion was reached by Scott et al. (1989) when they compared their 1985 aerial survey maximum estimate of 23 (95% CL = 12 - 34) dolphins in Sarasota Bay to published population size estimates of about 100 individuals. Aerial surveys may tend to substantially underestimate the numbers of bottlenose dolphins present, especially where there is high turbidity and/or low contrast between dolphin coloration and water color, as is often the case in Sarasota. The Sarasota Bay comparison may also exaggerate the differences resulting from survey methodology because the study areas did not exactly coincide. The Scott et al. (1989) aerial surveys did not include the entire home range occupied by the 91 known members of the Sarasota dolphin community in 1985 (Wells and Scott 1990), and therefore may not have included some resident dolphins in their estimate. Scott et al. (1989) also suggested that the estimated resident abundance may not accurately reflect the average daily abundance for the Sarasota dolphin community. While it is true that some Sarasota residents may not be present in the home range every day, nonresidents passing through Sarasota may at least partially compensate for this decrease in daily abundance (Wells and Scott 1990). Thus, short-term movements alone probably do not adequately explain the fact that the aerial survey estimates were only 25% of the known 1985 Sarasota population. We are left with methodological rather than biological differences to account for much of the difference in estimates.

The estimates we have derived reflect the numbers of dolphins found in the Tampa Bay study area at least once during a six-week period in September and October of each year. The estimates are based on a catalog that includes all of those dolphins for which satisfactory identification photographs were obtained during the survey period, without distinguishing between differences in the degree of use of the study area waters by different dolphins.

The catalog makes no distinction between those dolphins using the waters of the study area on a regular basis vs. those photographed during an infrequent passage through the study area. A number of overlapping home ranges occur along the central west coast of Florida, including Tampa Bay (Wells 1986). The degree of overlap in home ranges in the Tampa Bay study area varies. The probability of finding a given dolphin occupying a partially overlapping home range would be a function of the degree of overlap. The limits of our study area are not biologically based. They do not necessarily coincide with home range boundaries, for example, and therefore do not address the relative importance of waters and habitat features in the study area. Evaluation of the biological basis of population units has important management implications, but this requires more-detailed analysis of the community structure of dolphins in the Tampa Bay area.

Natality

The natality estimate probably underestimates the total number of births in a given year. If a diffuse calving season is assumed, then it is likely that some young calves were lost prior to each annual survey, and some may have been born after the survey. A spring through early fall peak in calving with occasional births occurring at anytime during the year has been reported for Sarasota Bay (Wells et al. 1987) and for the west coast of Florida in general (Urian et al. in prep.). Thus, the actual crude birth rate may have been higher than the 0.028 to 0.040 reported from the 1988-1993 surveys.

The average natality estimate of 0.033 ± 0.0909 is slightly lower than that reported for Sarasota Bay. A mean crude birth rate of 0.055 ± 0.0089 for Sarasota dolphins was calculated for the period 1980-1987 (Wells and Scott 1990). Observational effort in Sarasota has been ongoing, providing opportunities to observe a higher proportion of births. The narrow window for the Tampa Bay survey means that some calves are likely missed. Thus, the Tampa Bay natality measure should be compared to a Sarasota measure between the crude birth rate and the recruitment rate (the proportion of calves surviving to age 1). For Sarasota Bay, the mean recruitment rate for 1980-1987 was 0.048 ± 0.0085 (Wells and Scott 1990). Therefore, a comparable measure of Sarasota natality might be between 0.048 and 0.055.

The consistency of the natality rate over the six-year survey period also supports the conclusions drawn from the abundance estimates regarding the stability of the population size.

Mortality

Measurements of dolphin mortality rates for Tampa Bay proved to be difficult to obtain during our survey period. In most cases we were unable to distinguish between mortalities, emigrations, undetected fin changes, and animals missed during the Tampa Bay surveys. In Sarasota, it has been possible to evaluate losses from the population from two directions, through the collection and examination of carcasses of identifiable individuals, and through records of disappearances of known individuals (Wells and Scott 1990). Mortality estimates are facilitated in Sarasota as compared to the Tampa Bay project because Sarasota involves a smaller number of dolphins with a higher proportion of them being identifiable, a smaller study area, a more-intensive, year-round monitoring effort, and more-complete and consistent stranding response effort.

The situation in Tampa Bay could improve in time. Stranding response teams are becoming more active in Tampa Bay, and communication between teams is improving. We know that good photographs of fresh carcasses can provide the basis for identifications (Urian and Wells 1993). These identifications are important not only for monitoring the population, but also because knowing the origin of a carcass can provide information that may aid in understanding cause of death or interpreting levels of environmental contaminants in tissues. Long-term and more frequent photographic monitoring of the dolphins in Tampa Bay would improve the basis for identifying and evaluating disappearances of catalog members.

Uneven stranding response effort in Tampa Bay over the six years of the survey precluded trend analyses over the entire period of the project. The unusually high numbers of strandings in 1991 and 1992, followed by a decline in 1993 (Figure 8) may be real. Dolphin strandings, both in Sarasota and more generally along the central west coast of Florida, reached levels two to three times normal from late 1991 through 1992 (unpublished data). The size of the Sarasota population was estimated to have declined about 10% as a result of these unusual mortalities. The data in Figure 7 hint at a similar decline in Tampa Bay, but no significant trend (comparison of 95% CLs) was found.

Immigration/Emigration/Transience

Both immigration and emigration rates are difficult to interpret because of a number of potentially confounding factors. The survey effort was limited to a sixweek period, thereby minimizing the opportunity to identify dolphins in other times of the year and other areas. Changes to the fins may hinder our ability to identify individuals, resulting in the scoring of the changed fin as a new identification and the original identification as a loss. Unidentified or missed mortalities obscure actual emigration rates by counting them as losses instead of as known mortalities. It is also possible animals were in the study area but not sighted, or were photographed but not identified because of inadequate photographic quality or coverage (Slooten et al. 1992).

Overall, a maximum of about 0.123 of the Tampa population was estimated to be in flux each year, as immigrants, emigrants, or transients (Table 6). The low rates of immigration, emigration and transience found for the dolphins in the Tampa Bay study area in the six-year period suggest a relatively closed population. Resident dolphins have a greater chance of being resighted than do animals that are known to have extended home ranges. Based on the high proportion of marked animals (0.70) that were only sighted once, Weigle (1990) concluded that a large number of transients used Tampa Bay. Contrary to Weigle's findings, our results suggest there is a high proportion of resident dolphins using Tampa Bay, some with extended home ranges, and few transient animals.

Summary of Population Rate Parameters for Tampa Bay

Under stable circumstances during September - October, between 437 and 728 dolphins use the Tampa Bay study area. About 0.035 of these animals are young-of-the-year, but this is likely an underestimate. At most, 0.055 of the dolphins present are recent immigrants, but this value is elevated from the inclusion of dolphins that have not immigrated, but have fins that have changed, or may have been present but not photographed in previous years. About 0.023 of the dolphins will be considered to be lost, through emigration, death, or because of undetected fin changes. Transients account for 0.045 of the total population size. Immigration, emigration, and transience are not major influences on the number of animals present at any

given time, but they may be important ecologically by providing a means of genetic exchange between populations, as demonstrated for the Sarasota dolphin community (Duffield and Wells 1991).

Comparison of Abundance Estimation Methods

Methods 2, 3, and 4 produced similar estimates of population size (Table 2) even though the sampling units and calculations differed. All three of these methods have similar assumptions: a closed population, an equal probability of sighting all animals, random samples of dolphins resighted, and permanent and reliable marks on the dolphins.

To detect a trend in abundance, the method with the lowest bias, greatest precision, and easiest implementation in the field would be preferred. The accuracy of the estimates depends greatly on the adherence to the assumptions above. The problem of heterogeneity of sighting probabilities can cause a negative bias in the estimate of N (e.g., Hammond 1986), and has been shown to occur in mark-resight studies on bottlenose dolphins in Sarasota Bay (Wells and Scott 1990). To examine the effects of heterogeneity on the different methods, a greater understanding of the community structure of the area is necessary. Method 3, the mark-resight method, attempted to reduce the potential effect of heterogeneity by balancing the coverage of the regions within the study area, under the assumption that multiple communities of dolphins having restricted home ranges could be over- or undersampled if coverage is not equal for all regions. Piecing together segments surveyed over a period of several weeks, however, could lead to biases if the assumption of population closure was violated. This assumption, based on the dolphin communities of Sarasota Bay, could be tested when the movements and ranges of Tampa Bay dolphins are better known.

The precision of the estimates is largely a result of the size and number of the samples and the proportion of marked dolphins in the population (M/N). Three of the above methods illustrate a range of compromises that can be made between the first two factors. The mark-proportion method (Method 2) sampled individual dolphin schools as units; this led to a large number of replicates, but the small size of these schools (mean school size = 5.85 ± 6.012 SD, n = 480) led to relatively high variation in the proportion of marked dolphins in the groups. Alternatively, the resighting-rate method (Method 4) used the entire survey season as a sampling unit, yielding large sample sizes per season (about 200-600 dolphins), but at the expense of replicate sampling. The mark-resight method (Method 3) used one to three "complete surveys" of the area as a sampling unit, and about 100-380 dolphins per field season, with sample sizes of about 20-170 dolphins per survey. The CVs calculated from Methods 2 and 3 were both acceptably low, although they cannot be compared directly because of the difference in variance methods (Method 2 = non-parametric bootstrap; Method 3 = binomial).

All of these methods may be prone to a negative bias due to heterogeneity of sighting probabilities, but this would be particularly true for Methods 2 and 4 if care was not taken to survey all areas at least some time during the six-week period. The similarity of the estimates from Methods 2, 3, and 4 suggest that, in practice, the effect of this potential bias due to unequal effort in different regions was relatively small. Estimates from Methods 2 and 4 averaged 6.0% and 8.0% lower than those of Method 3, but a Wilcoxen paired-sample test revealed no significant differences between any of these methods.

Power Analyses

The power analysis has proved to be a useful tool for survey design and management decisions. One can make a priori management decisions about the duration, sampling intensity, and statistical certainty of survey programs if one can estimate the CV of the methods being contemplated. Given the objectives to detect a halving or doubling in the population from one year to the next, it appears that Method 2 (mark-proportion method) and Method 3 (mark-resight method) can accomplish this goal for Tampa Bay dolphins with annual surveys. The other methods require additional assumptions about the 1988-1993 abundance stability and are thus less useful. CVs can be obtained or improved, however, by sampling more often than the annual surveys chosen for this study, although care must be taken that additional variation due to seasonal differences in dolphin abundance, movements, and behavior is taken into account.

Survey Design

Selection of a survey technique for detecting trends in dolphin populationrate parameters should take into account the relative accuracy, precision, repeatability, and efficiency of the available methodology. Our findings from Tampa Bay indicate that coastal aerial surveys, while more efficient than photo-ID surveys at covering large areas, provide estimates that are less accurate and less precise.

The main reason for the close agreement among the estimates calculated from the different methods and the precision of the CVs was the high percentage of marked dolphins identified each year (eventually over 80%). A large amount of survey effort is required to maintain such a high percentage. Ideally, the surveys should have two components: an intensive effort to photograph and identify dolphins (at the potential expense of not following a rigorous survey route or sampling design), and an effort to cover the whole area in a short period of time with repeatable survey routes. The first component allows the development of the photo-ID catalog so that sufficient numbers of marked dolphins are identified to estimate abundance precisely, while the second component would provide a standardized effort each year so that annual comparisons can be made.

Method 3 (mark-resight method) would provide satisfactory estimates from the second component of such a survey because the statistical properties of the more-traditional mark-recapture methods are well-known and the sampling units provided adequate sample sizes of marked animals. In Tampa Bay, however, it proved difficult to conduct "complete surveys" within the available survey window. Instead, we could only survey regions repeatedly while conditions were favorable when other regions were unworkable, and then shift our efforts opportunistically. If "complete surveys" can not be conducted, then Method 2 (mark-proportion) provides an acceptable alternative as long as the numbers of sightings and proportion of marked dolphins are high, and the effort among different regions is not greatly biased. This method is particularly useful because it can be more-readily calculated from the first component of the survey design during which the largest numbers of groups would be sighted. Methods 1 (catalog-size method) and 4 (resighting-rate method) provided useful double-checks on the estimates of the other two methods.

Recommendations

- Monitoring should be continued at least annually. The more frequent the surveys the better the chance of detecting a trend towards a catastrophic decline. More-intensive surveys would permit more-refined determinations of natality, immigration, emigration, transience, and mortality.
- Community structure needs to be examined in more detail to define biologically meaningful management units. Existing information on residency, ranging and social patterns, and genetics should be integrated to arrive at population designations. Analysis of community structure is necessary to interpret immigration, emigration, and transience relative to population size.
- Photo-ID efforts should be expanded to greater distances offshore and north along the coast to examine immigration, emigration, and transience in greater detail.
- Patterns of habitat use in Tampa Bay should be examined through integration of GIS habitat data with our sighting data.
- Additional data are needed to describe community structure. In particular, sample sizes for examination of mt-DNA haplotype distributions in Tampa Bay should be augmented through biopsy darting or capture-release efforts. The genetics data should be supplemented with telemetry data on movements and additional photo-ID efforts.
- Photo-ID work should be expanded to other seasons to examine previous reports of seasonal fluctuations in abundance. If we have surveyed during the peak of abundance, then which of these animals move out during other seasons? Do others move in? The results of other studies indicate that at least some of the Tampa Bay dolphins are present year-around (Bassos 1993).
- The ability of the NMFS to compare rate parameters from one study site to another would benefit from standardization of methodology. A manual describing our research approach and techniques, from design through analysis should be developed.

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Number of reported strandings, by county. Figure 8.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Sample data form and environmental condition codes.

Appendix 2. Definitions of relevant parameters from the sighting data forms. Appendix 3. List of sightings, by year, 1988-1993. Appendix 4. List of identified dolphins in each sighting, by year, 1988-1993.

Table 1. Survey effort, 1988-1993.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Survey Dates: Begin End	9-Sep 12-Oct	5-Sep 10-Oct	5-Sep 14-Oct	3-Sep 14-Oct	1-Sep 8-Oct	9-Sep 20-Oct	
Number of Boat Days:	54 35	94 30	58 39	66 54	47 40	56 51	327 249
Number of Survey Hours in Regions 1-7: Excellent Conditions Good Conditions Fair Conditions Total	25.38 61.22 25.05 111.65	20.28 50.80 13.55 84.63	47.98 57.18 18.55 123.71	49.75 57.25 15.50 122.50	29.58 50.12 13.58 93.28	44.78 79.03 17.12 140.93	217.75 355.60 103.35 676.70
Number of Kilometers Surveyed in Regions 1-7: Region 1 Region 3 Region 4 Region 5 Region 6 Region 6 Region 7 Total	455 337 236 150 744 404 145 2,471	371 336 125 66 600 294 40 1,832	371 366 151 142 571 214 160 1,975	407 366 159 131 756 454 2,412	256 270 163 137 691 406 197 2,120	166 279 142 126 1,421 568 289 2,991	13,801
Number of Sightings: All Regions Tampa Bay Regions 1-7	359 241	324 217	381 211	349 251	277 219	322 262	2,012 1,401
Number of Dolphins Observed (best point estimate): All Regions Tampa Bay Regions 1-7	2,187 1,642	1,955	2,162 1,334	2,181 1,688	1,814	1,810 1,631	12,109 9,064
No. of Young-of-the-Year Observed (best point estimate): All Regions Tampa Bay Regions 1-7 Number of Photographs: All Regions	135 81 11,688	68 36 10,068	124 82 11,795	89 71 11,857	183 52 10,425	65 63 9,952	664 385 65,785

Table 2. Annual Tampa Bay dolphin population size estimates.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Average
Method 1. (Catalog-size) No. of dolphins in catalog (M)	337	379	319	425	456	399	386
Method 2 (Mark-proportion) No. of Grade 1 sightings (s)	78	100	93	26	œ	4	
Mean proportion of marked dolphins/group (m/n)	0.65	0.75	0.62	0.75	0.82	0.82	
Population size estimate (N)	515	505	517	267	554	488	524
Standard deviation (SD)	27.5	20.9	30.0	23.5	23.6	24.5	
Coefficient of variation (CV)	0.05	0.04	90:0	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Upper 95% CL	578	581	581	617	409	542	
Lower 95% CL	469	467	4	525	515	74	
Method 3 (Mark-resight)							
Number of "complete surveys"	2	П	٣	8	7	m	
Average population size estimate (N)	635	487	554	675	554	479	564
Standard deviation (SD)	44.2	24.3	24.5	26.4	18.5	21.1	
Coefficient of variation (CV)	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05
Upper 95% CL	723	536	603	728	591	521	
Lower 95% CL	547	438	505	622	517	437	
Method 4 (Resighting-rate)							
No. of dolphins sighted per season (n)	550	542	527	594	387	208	
No. of marked dolphins sighted per season (m)	350	391	322	411	321	166	
Population size estimate (N)	530	525	522	602	203	416	516

Table 3. Number (%) of dolphins in the catalog of a given year (bold) that were identified in previous or subsequent years.

YEAR	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1988	337	201 (60%)	162 (48%)	178 (53%)	172 (51%)	130 (36%)
1989	201 (53%)	379	186 (49%)	210 (55%)	212 (56%)	167 (44%)
1990	162 (51%)	186 (58%)	319	199 (62%)	195 (61%)	151 (47%)
1991	178 (42%)	210 (49%)	199 (47%)	425	268 (63%)	230 (54%)
1992	172 (38%)	212 (46%)	195 (43%)	268 (59%)	456	261 (61%)
1993	130 (33%)	167 (42%)	151 (38%)	230 (58%)	261 (56%)	399

Table 4. Young-of-the-year proportions of the mark-proportion annual population estimates.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Average
Mean Young-of-the-Year Pronortion	6	0.0	900	6			
	0.040	0.030	0.038	0.028	0.036	0.028	0.033
Standard Deviation (SD)	0.0860	0.1041	0.0803	0.0631	0.1197	0.0923	
Calculated No. of Young-of-the-Year in Population	2.0	15	2.0	16	70	14	11
Upper 95& CL (+ 2 SD)	23	18	23	18	2.5	17	
Lower 95& CL (- 2 SD)	17	12	17	14	1.5	11	
Number of Grade 1 Sightings Used for Mean	7 8	100	93	26	89	4 4	
Mark-Proportion Population Size Estimate (N)	515	505	517	567	554	488	

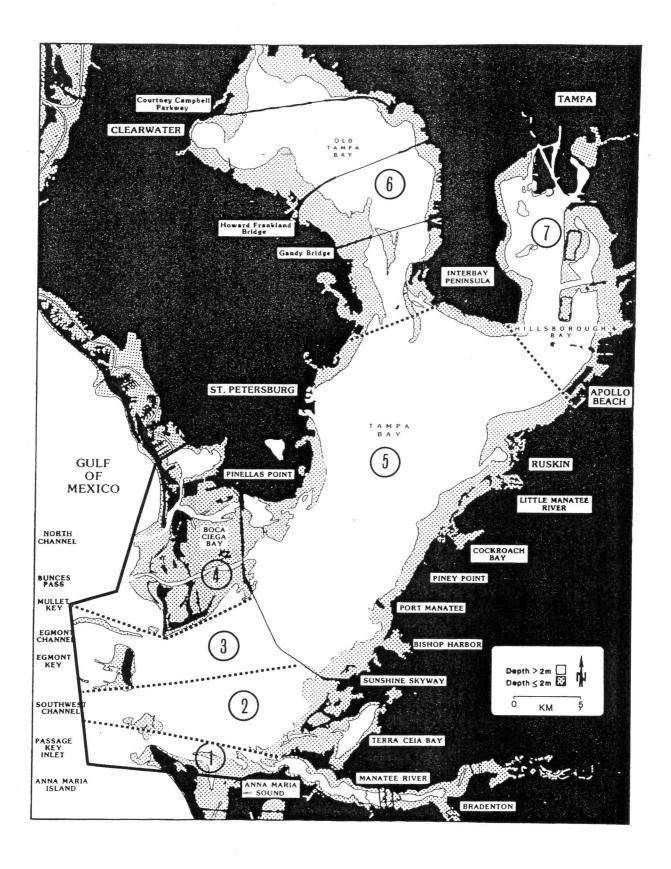
Table 5. Summary of known mortalities based on examination and photographs of stranded dolphins in the three counties encompassing the Tampa Bay study area.

	All Cc	All Counties		Hillsborough (ıgh County	_		Pinellas County	ounty			Manatee County	County	
F "	otal No. of Stranded dolphins	Total No. of No. of Stranded Stranded Dolphins dolphins from Catalog	No. of Strandings	No. Fins Examined	No. of Distinctive Fins	No. of No. Fins No. of No. ID No. of Strandings Examined Distinctive from Catalog Strandings Fins	No. of Strandings	No. Fins Examined	No. of Distinctive Fins	No. of No. ID No. of Distinctive from Catalog Strandings Fins	No. of Strandings	No. Fins Examined	No. of Distinctive Fins	No. of No. ID Distinctive from Catalog Fins
i	30	0	3	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	6	s	2	0
	76	0	7	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	9	4	0	0
	32	П	10	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	7	S	1	1
	54	2	9	-	1	-	33	∞	m	0	15	∞	4	1
	55	8	10	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	10	S	4	က
	41		∞	0	0	0	24	-		-	6	∞	1	0
Total	238		39	7	-		143	10	4	-	26	35	12	Ŋ

Table 6. Estimated proportion of the Tampa Bay dolphin population that is in flux each year: Annual immigration, emigration, and transience rates. See text for explanation of rate derivation.

Year	Immigration Rate	Emigration Rate	Transience Rate	Sum
1990	0.044	0.022	0.038	0.104
1991	0.066	0.023	0.052	0.141
Average	0.055	0.023	0.045	0.123

Figure 1. Tampa Bay study area depicting survey Regions 1 - 7.



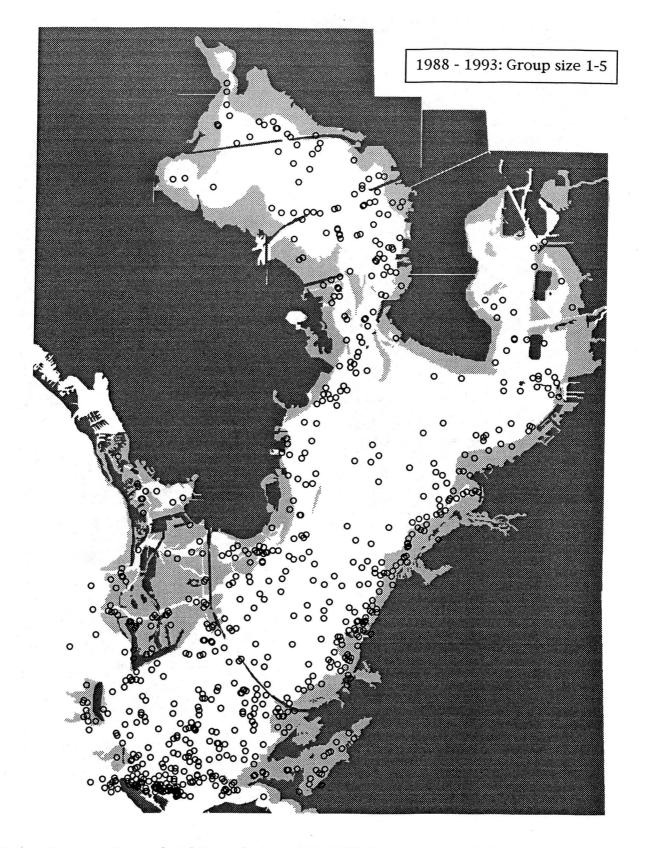


Figure 2a. Locations of sightings during 1988-1993: Groups of 1-5 dolphins.

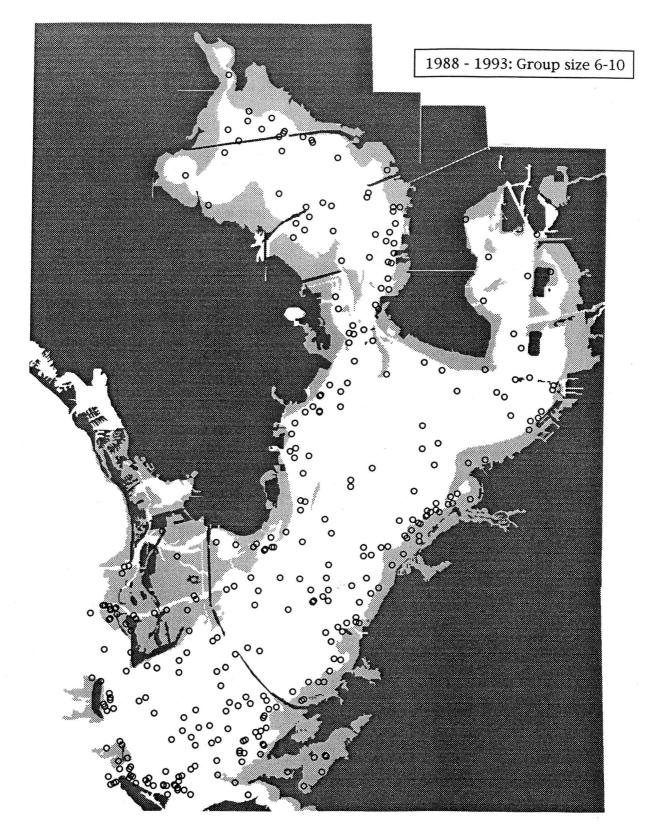


Figure 2b. Locations of sightings during 1988-1993: Groups of 6-10 dolphins.

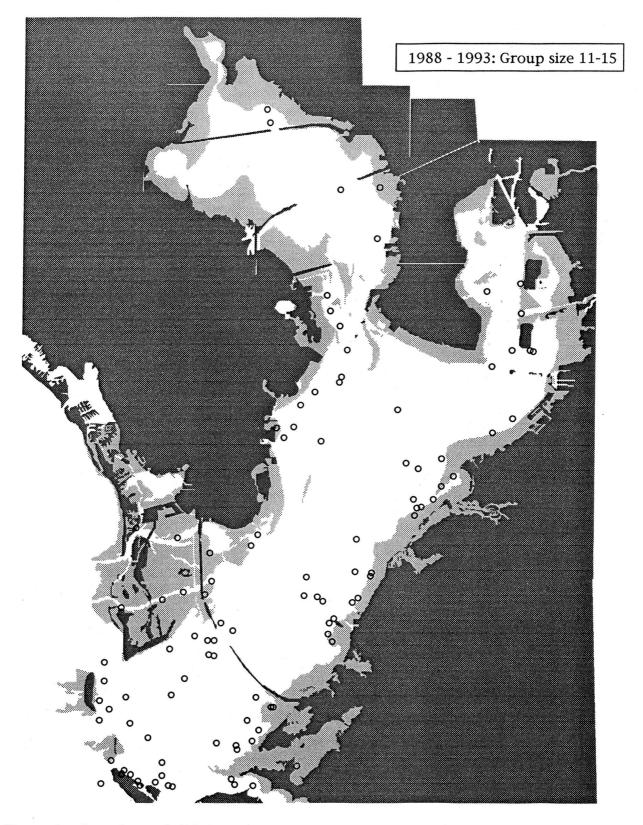


Figure 2c. Locations of sightings during 1988-1993: Groups of 11-15 dolphins.

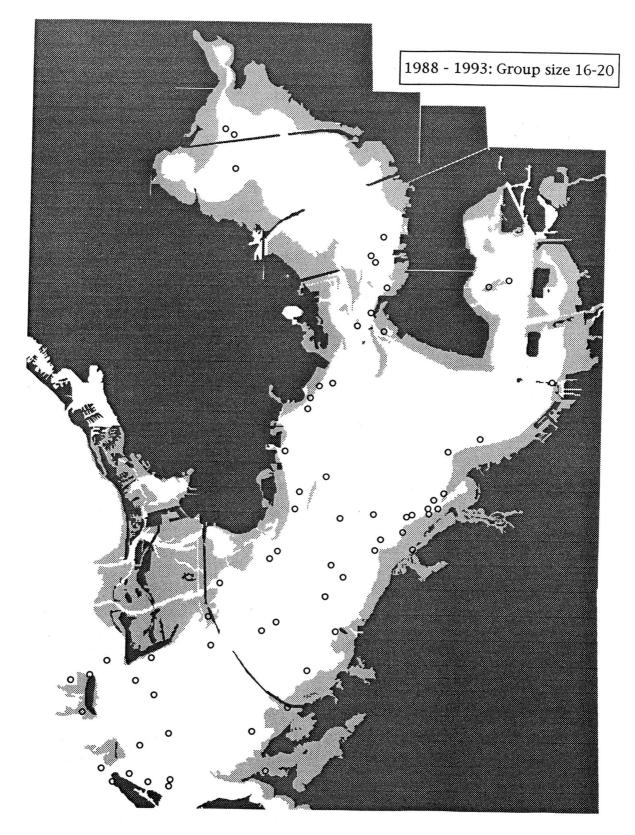


Figure 2d. Locations of sightings during 1988-1993: Groups of 16-20 dolphins.

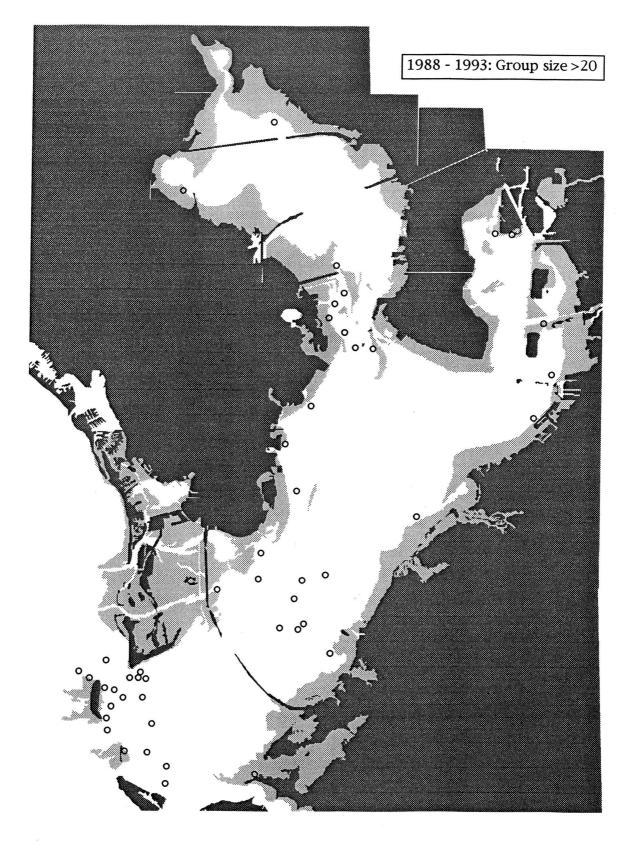


Figure 2e. Locations of sightings during 1988-1993: Groups of >20 dolphins.

Figure 3. Survey effort and sighting results.

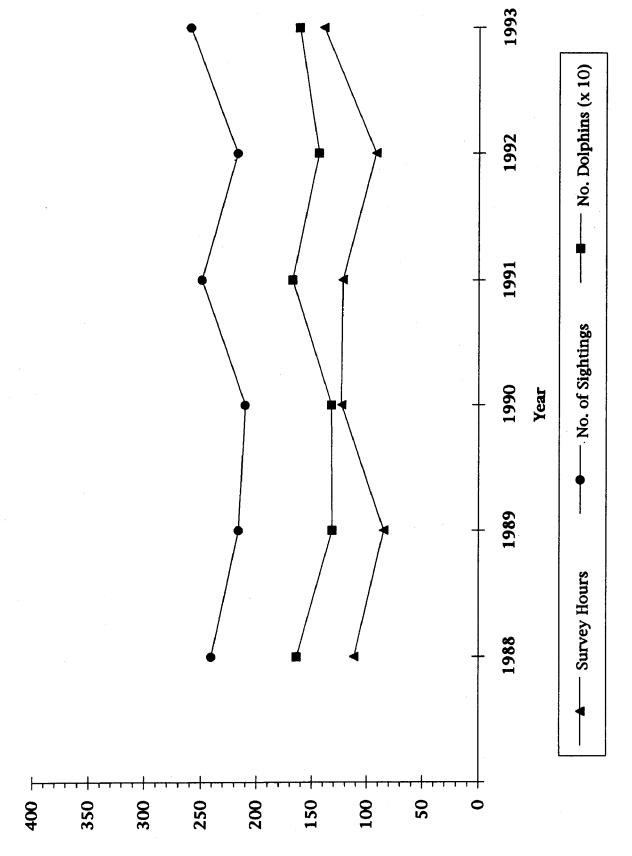
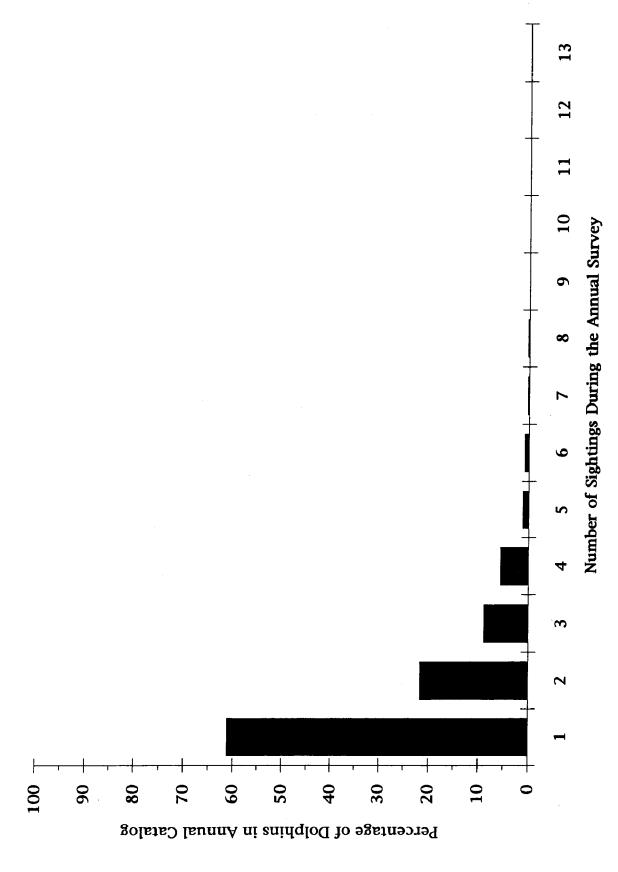


Figure 4a. Frequency distribution of number of sightings per individual dolphin during 1988.



Percentage of Dolphins in Annual Catalog

Figure 4b. Frequency distribution of number of sightings per individual dolphin during 1989.

Figure 4c. Frequency distribution of number of sightings per individual dolphin during 1990. S Percentage of Dolphins in Annual Catalog

Percentage of Dolphins in Annual Catalog

Figure 4d. Frequency distribution of number of sightings per individual dolphin during 1991.

Figure 4e. Frequency distribution of number of sightings per individual dolphin during 1992. Percentage of Dolphins in Annual Catalog

Figure 4f. Frequency distribution of number of sightings per individual during 1993. Percentage of Dolphins in Annual Catalog

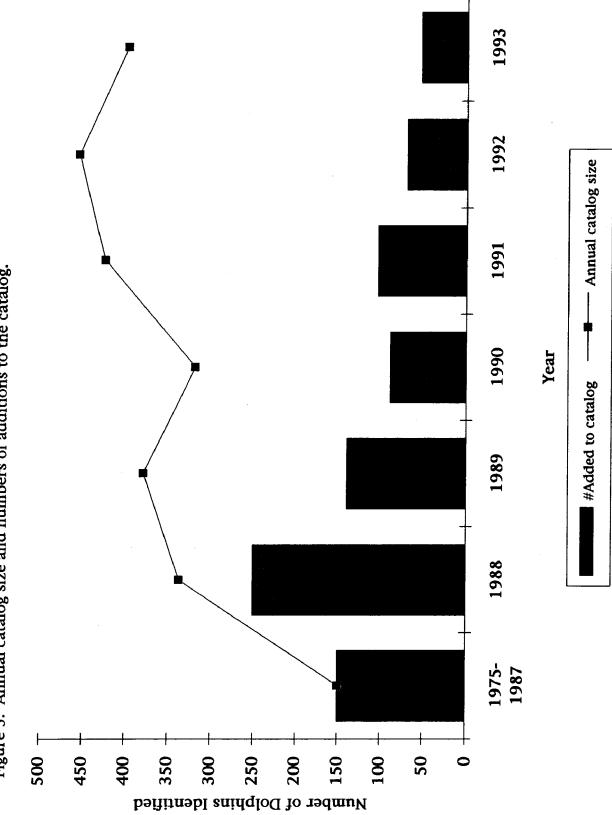


Figure 5. Annual catalog size and numbers of additions to the catalog.

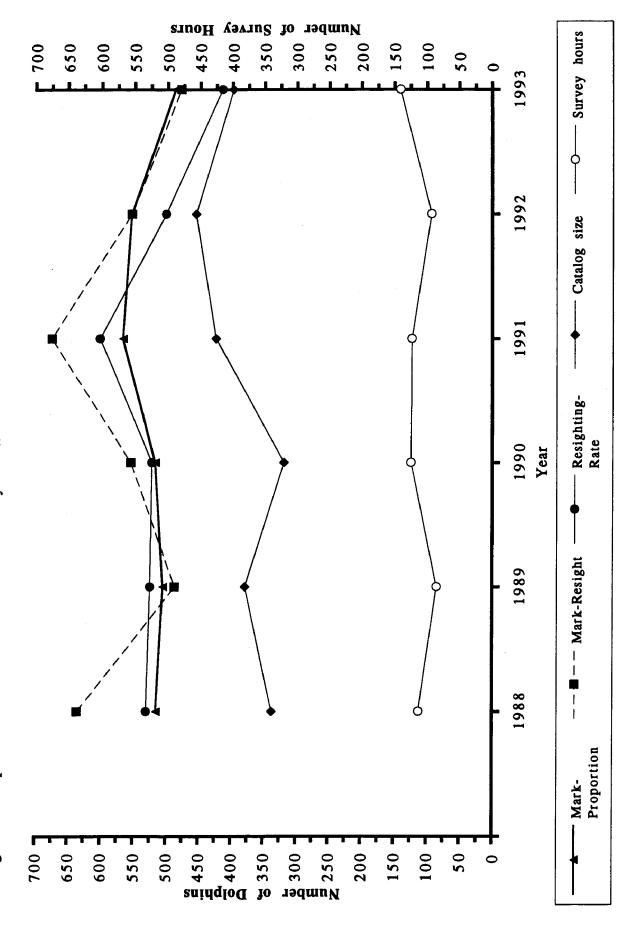
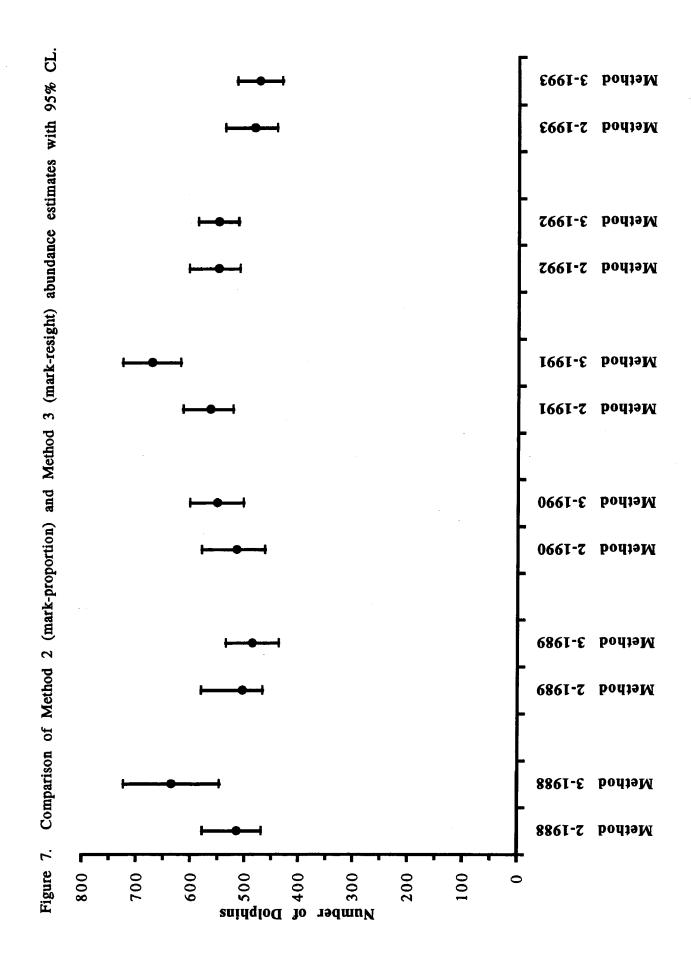
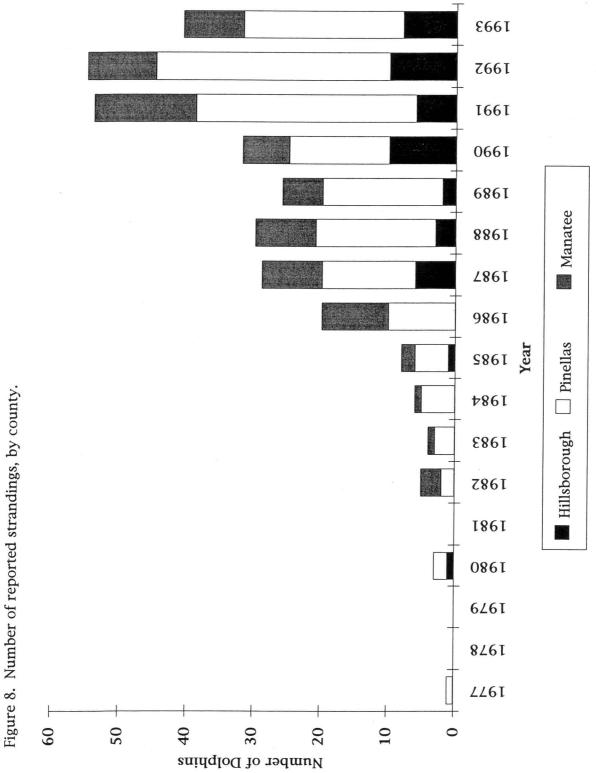


Figure 6. Population size estimates relative to survey effort.





Dolphin Biology Research Institute Sighting Sheets

Field Hours							† A	
Effort 50C							te: <u>L_</u>	<u>-/</u>
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TOTAL DOLPHINS								
TOTAL CALVES								
YOUNG OF YEAR								
Comments:								
Comments:								
Comments:								
Comments:								
Comments:								
	ms:							
Associated Organis		nfirmatio	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O	= other (explain))
associated Organis		nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v Conf.	visual O Nam	= other (explain Code C	n) Conf.
associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	= other (explain Code C	o) Conf.
associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	= other (explain Code C	o) Conf.
associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P≈ photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	= other (explain Code C	o)
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associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	e other (explain Code C	o) Conf.
Associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	e other (explain Code C	o) Conf.
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Associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	e other (explain Code C	conf.
Associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatic Name	on: P= photo	ograph V= v	visual O Nam	= other (e	explain Code C	o) Conf.
Associated Organis	ID co	nfirmatio	on: P= photo	ograph V= V	visual O Nam	e other (explain Code C	conf.

CONDITION CODES:		<u> </u>				
SEA STATE	WEATHER		BLARE		SIGHTABILITY	
Wave Height 0-0.2m (8 in)	O Clear or few clouds	0	None	0	O Excellent	C
Wave Height 0.2-0.4m (8-16 in)	1 Partly cloudy	_	Little, non-interfering	-	Good, unlikely to miss dolphins	
	2 Overcast	7	Some, could interfere	2	2 Fair, may miss some dolphins	0
Wave Height 0.6-0.8m (24-32 in)	3 Rain	2	Much, interfering	M	3 Poor, probably missing dolphins	ı M.
Wave Height 0.8-1.0m (32-40 in)	4 Thunderstorm	4			Not on effort	4
Wave Height > 1.0 m (>40 in)	S Fog	ß				
				T		
INITIAL OR GENERAL HEADING:						
Use degrees in most cases, 1.360"=North	t)			T		
Milling="000"				1		
In passes, rivers, use "IN" or "OUT" if degrees	degrees are less appropriate	riate		1		
SIGHTING NUMBERS:						
Makila Sightings, beging numbering serially from "1" each day	srially from "1" each day	 				
Wellcraft Sightings, begin numbering serially	serially from "51" each day	λ				
[Resigntings are given the initial serial number, followed by "B", "C", etc.	I number, followed by "B	2	", etc.			

•

Appendix 2

Definitions of Relevant Parameters from the Sighting Data Forms

Field Hours: The time the boat left the dock and time it returned. Time "off effort" is recorded when no systematic effort is being made to search for dolphins.

Date: The date is entered as DAY/MONTH/YEAR

Sighting No.: This is entered serially for each day.

Photographic Coverage: The box to the right of "Platform" is for an indication of the quality of the photographic coverage of the group and is filled in during photo analysis. 1 = Excellent: all dolphins in the group were photographed or otherwise positively identified; 2 = Good: there are photographs of dolphins with distinctive fins that might be in the catalog, but because of the photo quality it is not possible to make appropriate comparisons with the catalog (e.g., it is possible the out-of-focus fins may already be in the catalog, but can't be certain); 3 = Poor: photo coverage is known to be incomplete, because not all dolphins were approached for photographs, no photos were taken, film did not turn out, etc.

Time: Time the dolphins were first sighted and the time they were left or last seen.

Location: A description of the location of the initial sighting.

LOC: A 3-letter code based on physiographical features.

Latitude and Longitude: These coordinates are calculated from a chart or from a LORAN and entered as degrees, minutes, and 1/100ths of a minute.

Conditions and COND: This refers to meteorological and sea state conditions. They are described briefly, and entered as a code in the box. The condition codes are given on the attached page. A running log of environmental conditions relative to survey effort (noted at each major change in conditions or significant location) are kept in a separate logbook.

Field Estimates: These nine values are entered in real time in the field. The number of TOTAL DOLPHINS includes all age classes in the sighting. The MINimum estimated number present, the MAX imum estimated number present, and the BEST estimate (between min and max) are entered. The BEST estimate is a point estimate, count, or midpoint of a range of estimates. The number of TOTAL CALVES includes all calves in the sighting, including young-of-the-year. The number of YOUNG OF YEAR are all of the calves born within the year.

Typically, these are recognizable as newborns during the first six months of life. Photo Analysis: These values are entered after completion of photographic analyses, and the Dolphins Sighted section at the bottom of the page. Pos IDs is the number of animals positively identified from photographs or in real time. Min not IDed is the MIN minus Pos IDs, or the minimum number of dolphins that were not identified. Max not IDed is the MAX minus the Pos IDs, or the maximum number of dolphins not identified. Revised MIN is the sum of the number of Pos IDs plus the Min not IDed. In most cases it will be the same as the MIN, except when the number of Pos IDs exceeds the MIN. Similarly, the Revised MAX will be the sum of the Pos IDs plus the Max not IDed. It will equal the MAX except in those cases where the Pos IDs exceed the MAX. The Final BEST estimate is the best point estimate, literal count, or midpoint of the Revised MIN and Revised MAX estimates. It will be about the same as the BEST field estimate except in those cases where Pos IDs exceed MIN, MAX, or BEST.

Dolphins Sighted: Dolphins positively identified in real time in the field are listed by their Name and a "V" is entered under Conf. as a visual confirmation. Most identifications are made in the lab, when the name and four place identification Code are entered for each dolphin along with the Photographic Confirmations.

Photos: The photographer, roll and frame numbers.

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YOY	BEST	0		0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0		0		0	2	0	0	2	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	_	0	0	0	0	0
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	1	0	_	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	1
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0
TOT	BEST	7	4	4	4	4	1	2	19	18	1	3	2	5	r	∞	13	3	22	27	3	9	15	4	6	2	22	2	2	27	14	3	6	7	13	2
TOT	POSID	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	17	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	9	2	17	14	2	7	6	1	3	1	12	2	7	70	10	1	9	2	7	0
LONG	SEC	29	83	83	09	13	63	47	20	33	25	80	90	92	78	10	0	83	96	20	87	13	77	65	62	17	17	88	70	34	65	0	45	5	12	72
TONG	MIIN	39	34	42	33	39	36	36	37	33	41	39	38	36	36	37	37	76	27	55	40	42	37	36	36	37	27	41	43	45	41	42	41	42	42	42
LONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	0	12	85	17	06	3	.25	38	7	8	12	8	5	47	43	70	8	37	20	28	58	50	30	43	25	33	42	12	68	48	32	58	82	09	75
LAT	MIN	58	51	31	41	34	43	44	45	23	33	40	41	42	4	45	45	48	54	55	99	56	58	45	54	55	54	31	32	35	31	31	31	31	31	32
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1747	1831	1224	1312	1338	1413	1433	1521	1653	1254	1331	1341	1411	1450	1514	1526	1142	1402	1230	1258	1333	144 444	1021	1117	1201	1301	1713	1223	1353	1828	1118	1214	1235	1314	6666
TIME	BEGIN	1710	1816	1205	1258	1317	1410	1418	1503	1619	1247	1321	1337	1353	1423	1454	1516	1125	1238	1125	1250	1305	1414	1011	1043	1152	1158	1659	1215	1239	1739	1111	1121	1225	1241	1325
РНОТО	GKAUE	2	2	2	7	2	-	7	1	2		2		7		-	2	7	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	7	1		2		-		2
SIGHT#		10	11	20	22	23	24	25	28	29	3	4	2	9	_	8	6		2	70	21	22	23	2	70	22	4	4	70	21	-	-	2	3A	4	5
DATE		19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880919	19880920	19880920	19880920	19880920	19880920	19880920	19880921	19880921	19880921	19880921	19880922	19880923	19880923	19880924	19880925	19880925	19880925	19880925	19880925

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VOV	BEST			0	7	7	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0		0	7	0		-		-		0	0	7		0	0	0	0
AUA	POSID	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
CATE	BEST	4	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	3	4	4	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0
CAIE	POSID	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
TWL	BEST	32	2	7	5	23	13	5	8	9	17	5	2	3	2	11	11	2	10	17	6	23	2	4	27	12	27	7	3	6	13	7	3	2	4	2
TUL	POSID	15	2	4	5	13	5	4	7	2	5	0	2	1	2	5	5	0	2	9	3	6	2	4	6	4	2	0	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	0
IONCI	SEC	50	45	2	87	25	17	35	83	77	96	75	37	7	88	37	5	22	63	22	53	22	38	_	54	91	29	42	92	85	45	25	5	0	42	25
IONG	MIN	4	41	42	44	37	45	39	41	41	42	41	42	42	41	40	40	38	40	37	42	45	45	45	46	43	36	33	41	38	42	44	33	33	30	34
IONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
IAT	SEC	48	58	82	22	17	70	83	40	72	44	35	82	95	17	20	87	33	33	45	93	65	92	86	55	12	06	70	47	58	13	17	57	10	3	80
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IAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1558	1214	1314	1300	1609	1032	1550	1624	1022	1529	1555	1055	1055	1003	1206	1237	1309	1409	1518	1055	1646	1118	1140	1315	1424	1758	1208	1100	1300	1450	1551	1208	1225	1257	1524
TIMIE	BEGIN	1510	1121	1241	1247	1507	946	1435	1604	952	1504	1540	1030	1013	949	1144	1214	1249	1324	1440	1030	1622	1111	1111	1208	1340	1718	1125	1034	1215	1350	1527	1145	1218	1230	1514
PHOTO		1	1		2	7	2	-	1	1	2	7				7	-		2	2	2	7		-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	2
SIGHT#		7	8	6	25	26	70	24	25		2	11	14	7	20	23	24	25	26	28	3	30	4	2	9	8	10	2	70	23	24	26	8	4	5	9
DATE		19880925	19880925	19880925	19880927	19880927	19880928	19880928	19880928	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880929	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930	19880930

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DATE	SIGHT#	PHOTO	TIME	TIME	IAT	IAT	LAT	LONG	FONG	LONG	TOT	TOT	CALF	CALF	YOY	YOY
		GRADE	BEGIN	C N	DEG	MIN	SEC	DEG	MIN	SEC	POSID	BEST	POSID	BEST	POSID	BEST
19880930	7	7	1537	1553	27	47	2	82	32	83	1	9	0	1	0	0
19880930	9	2	1613	1636	27	47	5	82	98	25	1	11	0	3	0	1
19881001	20		1022	1046	27	32	7	82	42	82	2	3	1	1	0	0
19881001	22	2	1133	1247	27	37	50	82	40	8	9	13	0	1	0	1
19881001	24	2	1443	1530	27	39	78	82	38	20	9	7	0	0	0	0
19881001	25	-	1534	1554	27	39	20	82	38	<i>L</i> 9	7	4	0	0	0	0
19881001	3	2	1206	1241	27	37	20	82	40	∞	2	12	0	3	0	C
19881001	4	2	1256	1317	27	39	58	82	41	65	1	5	0	2	0	0
19881001	5	1	1323	1342	27	39	7	82	42	58	1	3	0	0	0	0
19881001	8	2	1545	1555	27	40	47	82	39	53	1	3	0	0	0	0
19881001	6	2	1603	1617	27	38	75	82	40	0	1	4	0	2	0	1
19881004	1	1	1021	1046	27	31	72	82	42	8	4	8	1	1	1	1
19881004	11	2	1851	1900	27	37	23	82	39	20	2	9	1	2	0	0
19881004	2	2	1129	1144	27	35	5	82	41	12	0	3	0	0	0	0
19881004	20	1	1127	1147	27	34	88	82	41	12	2	2	0	0	0	0
19881004	21	2	1217	1251	27	39	80	82	38	45	0	3	0	0	0	0
19881004	22	1	1314	1331	27	39	87	82	28	20	1	3	0	0	0	0
19881004	23	1	1357	1452	27	43	75	82	36	48	12	17	1	1	1	1
19881004	25	1	1555	1619	27	39	0	82	41	7.5	2	9	0	0	0	0
19881004	26	1	1639	1657	27	39	58	82	41	42	3	9	0	1	0	0
19881004	4	1	1433	1513	27	51	78	82	28	45	2	5	0	0	0	0
19881004	5	2	1603	1625	27	47	10	82	36	22	7	16	0	2	0	0
19881004	9	1	1630	1640	27	45	58	82	98	83	3	2	0	0	0	0
19881004	7	2	1640	1650	27	45	78	82	37	17	3	24	0	2	0	0
19881004	6	2	1802	1828	27	41	78	82	36	52	2	10	0	0	0	0
19881005	-		1044	1055	27	31	27	82	42		1	1	0	0	0	0
19881005	2	2	1117	1156	27	31	86	82	45	8	3	10	1	3	0	0
19881005	20	2	1115	1147	27	32	50	82	45	70	4	16	0	4	0	1
19881005	21	1	1159	1235	27	32	25	82	45	17	8	8	1	2	1	1
19881009	3	1	1217	1221	27	31	88	82	44	<i>LL</i>	2	7	1	1	0	0
19881009	4	-1	1223	1236	27	32	17	82	44	48	2	3	0	0	0	0
19881009	5	-1	1236	1307	27	32	5	82	44	85	9	9	0	0	0	0
19881010		2	806	921	27	36	80	82	38	18	1	3	0	0	0	0
19881010	20	1	1008	1130	27	20	25	82	34	52	2	13	0	3	0	2
9881010	24		1520	1527	27	49	48	82	34	23	1	3	0	0	0	0
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YOY	BEST	С) -	1	c		0			c	c) -	2	C	C	0	С	C	m	0	C	0	K	0	0	0	3		0
YOY	POSID	С	C	0	C					0	C	0	C	0	0	0	С	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALE	BEST	0		2	-	, ,	,	C	0	2		· ·	2	-		-	-	0	8	0	0	-	3	0	0		8	1	0
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	C	C	C	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	F	-	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	BEST	2	4	10	2	\c	∞ ∞	, m		15	4	15	28	3	3	3	9	2	6	2	5	4	6	2	4	4	13	11	5
TOT	POSID	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	0	6	2	6	20	3	2	1	4	2	8	2	5	1	3	1	4	4	2	3	5
LONG	SEC	88	90	58	28	53	75	23	30	22	48	8	77	82	29	4	3	23	89	63	28	89	40	0	33	29	43	27	10
LONG	MIN	36	38	38	38	32	33	34	9	39	38	45	43	41	35	35	37	42	42	43	43	43	44	45	41	39	41	38	42
LONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	35	27	70	70	87	93	48	2	87	.89	83	30	33	52	23	50	80	93	12	47	95	7.5	0	42	27	93	42	89
LAT	MIN	53	40	41	41	52	55	49	32	31	35	35	36	31	32	33	32	31	31	32	31	43	40	40	39	38	35	33	31
IAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1639	1712	1107	1124	1259	1346	1525	1009	1052	1228	1732	1732	1819	1127	1139	1231	1608	1555	926	1022	1158	1225	1242	1326	1407	1500	1307	1450
TIME	BEGIN	1637	1657	1052	1114	1225	1320	1520	1001	1012	1155	1608	1633	1812	1104	1132	1148	1601	1517	953	1002	1135	1215	1225	1310	1343	1422	1236	1434
PHOTO	GRADE	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	7		2			2	2	1			1	2		2	-	1	2	2	-
SIGHT# PHOTO		27	28	4	5	9	7	6	1	7	70	22	23	25	3	4	5A	SB	9	-	70	21	22	23	25	27	28	4	9
DATE		19881010	19881010	19881010	19881010	19881010	19881010	19881010	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881011	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012	19881012

YOY	BEST	o	0	0	0	0				0			0	0	<u></u>	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
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YOY	POSID	P	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST		0	0	0	0	2	0		0	-1	1-1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	7	0	0	0	1	-	0	1	0	0	-	0
CALF	POSID	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	BEST	13	-		20	7	5	-	3	12	5	3	1	2	9	4	11	5	7	7	99	5	19	6	4	3	1	4	23	9	3	4	9	7	6	9
TOT	POSID	13	1	1	20	5	3	-1	0	11	3	1	1	2	2	0	5	2	2	2	6	0	9	3	1	2	0	3	8	2	2	2	S	5	5	2
LONG	SEC	0/	9	13	10	29	89	52	73	10	99	97	10	30	20	50	89	52	50	33	22	20	45	83	3	52	55	10	92	52	58	17	68	85	29	45
LONG	NIIW	34	42	45	43	37	36	39	42	45	41	41	43	35	34	40	41	41	40	41	40	38	37	33	36	36	37	37	37	30	42	41	39	34	33	41
LONG LOS	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
IAT	SEC	42	92	3	86	55	88	10	42	09	33	53	95	96	28	23	17	7.5	75	42	88	45	33	7.5	8	3	43	0	83	11	5	47	91	89	31	88
LAT	MIN	37	31	32	31	31	30	33	36	36	37	34	31	51	50	34	31	33	37	39	39	41	41	55	28	57	58	58	58	43	33	34	34	47	53	33
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1559	1027	1608	1718	1108	1223	1326	1407	1426	1502	1551	931	1643	1703	1006	1036	1140	1239	1311	1415	1511	1612	1256	1328	1347	1402	1402	1451	6666	1546	1023	1046	1253	1355	1538
TIME	BEGIN	1531	1017	1604	1638	1055	1203	1324	1401	1407	1443	1523	925	1622	1649	951	953	1121	1201	1253	1316	1449	1514	1243	1317	1333	1353	1357	1415	1326	1536	1013	1033	1223	1315	1516
PHOTO	GRADE	1	7	1		2	7	-	2		2	7			7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7		1		7	7	2	7	7	2	_	2	2
#LHDIS		6		10		3	4	2	9	7	∞	6	;	71	2	7	71	23	74	25	26	77	78	4	\ <u>\</u>	ا	7	8	6	2		23	24	56	27	29
DATE		19890911	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890912	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913			19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890913	19890914	19890914	19890914	19890914	19890914	19890914	19890914

YOY	BEST	c	0	0									0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOY	$\overline{}$	c	0		0	0							0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF		c	0	0	0		C			^	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	-	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	F	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
CALF	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	,	4	9	3	4	7	-	9	3	2	6	6	12	2	2	-	2	2	4	2	10	2	3	3	S	1	3	9	4	17	S	S	15	1	3	4
TOT	POSID	-	9	2	2	3	-	2	3	3	2	4	11	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	2	3	1	4	0	2	2	2	6	4	1	12	0	1	1
LONG	SEC	83	70	19	57	17	08	27	48	31	85	20	0	33	29	37	37	2	55	25	42	8	37	9	86	70	86	17	15	48	97	3	40	40	22	47
DNOT	MIN	39	41	36	34	35	31	31	42	43	38	40	38	35	33	33	41	36	35	40	45	42	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	43	42	97	97	32	35	34
LONG LC	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
IAT	SEC	25	27	25	22	73	62	5	78	80	30	37	88	12	33	58	17	13	20	75	20	83	25	29	3	37	72	29	8	40	3	58	78	28	48	3
<u>^</u>	MIN	33	31	36	37	37	41	42	31	38	40	32	33	37	39	39	32	31	32	33	35	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	33	33	32	48	50	54	55	56
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1026	1602	1100	1153	1208	1240	1303	950	1052	1135	1137	1238	1333	1356	1411	6666	1141	1314	1357	1444	1509	1308	1456	1514	1535	1554	1614	1655	1801	1830	1126	1206	1045	1143	1230
TIME	BEGIN	1018	1551	1042	1130	1157	1239	1245	925	1031	1113	1044	1150	1306	1348	1357	1003	1131	1225	1339	1428	1502	1302	1440	1447	1510	1540	1559	1621	1657	1818	1044	1138	1040	1100	1152
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TIME	BEGIN	1236	1300	1436	1608	1354	1701	1611	1704	939	1020	44	1056	1716	1014	1145	1234	1319	1345	14	1040	1150	1237	1308	1340	1400	1434	101/	939	1036	1108	1209	1246	830	850
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LONG	SEC	45	25	0	7	0	30	15	58	5	40	15	8	40	43	38	0	5	43	0	10	20	5	34	54	21	25	18	17	10	19	2	10	5	40
	MIN	44	46	44	42	42	38	36	36	37	42	38	37	30	37	38	36	34	33	32	31	35	35	39	35	35	31	31	31	33	42	45	44	45	43
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LAT	MIN	31	36	36	31	31	41	44	43	46	32	33	35	43	40	37	39	38	38	41	42	37	37	35	32	30	42	46	46	41	31	32	33	35	33
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1241	1414	1500	935	920	1103	1356	1420	1517	957	1325	1343	1450	1610	1626	1720	1033	1103	1138	1219	1019	1134	1250	1352	1440	1240	1409	1443	1553	1300	1348	1430	1410	1720
TIME	BEGIN	1239	1351	1438	904	905	1042	1254	1404	1456	948	1305	1336	1432	1354	1601	1619	1023	1041	1121	1212	937	1030	1213	1329	1410	1225	1358	1411	1520	1240	1315	1410	1446	1715
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IAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1315	1420	1511	1554	1647	1748	1820	927	1017	1142	1244	1339	1410	1454	1051	1314	1357	1534	1054	1132	1148	1351	1410	1424	907	276	1005	1028	1350	1500	1533	1537	1224	1305	1345
TIME	BEGIN	1254	1408	1447	1541	1610	1740	1725	910	1004	1109	1237	1324	1350	1437	1026	1300	1323	1523	1030	1113	1140	1308	1358	1415	858	916	950	1016	1339	1452	1508	1520	1150	1255	1320
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LONG	2	47	15	58	58	0	42	48	21	38	15	20	45	58	16	37	9	30	15	0	0	20	58	25	4	51	39	59	45	30	23	33	24	12	21
LONG	4	4	4	42	42	33	42	28	27	76	33	33	33	32	35	34	28	27	27	42	42	44	39	34	37	42	43	41	41	28	28	35	36	33	39
LONG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	45	43	14	44	49	55	55	5	94	48	44	21	5	48	32	99	48	42	27	2	30	0	5	6	81	58	59	27	27	36	16	40	76	5	30
LAT	38	38	37	32	32	41	31	46	46	48	45	51	51	53	57	50	51	52	51	31	31	33	32	30	34	31	31	31	34	53	52	4	45	52	28
LAT	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	1233	1245	1305	1727	1756	1006	1702	1038	1055	1157	1024	1137	1229	1350	1456	1622	1314	1423	1456	1733	957	1105	918	1015	1138	1715	1816	1828	1725	1229	1315	1420	1451	1046	1225
TIME	1225	1235	1259	1715	1736	951	1645	1026	1041	1140	1002	1058	1142	1312	1437	1545	1252	1348	1441	1719	937	1055	904	942	1102	1705	1721	1822	1707	1212	1237	1357	1426	1019	1211
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LONG	18	0	7	12	0	12	12	25	48	54	41	7	17	12	26	55	56	35	13	30	2	0	17	33	17	35	5	5	25	85	42	0	30	20	45
LONG	9	41	35	35	35	35	35	36	37	40	9	44	44	46	45	38	36	36	34	35	42	41	40	37	35	35	37	39	38	36	37	36	4	59	36
LONG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	14	37	24	48	24	49	19	20	30	36	45	35	30	28	7	45	25	20	98	10	10	55	30	30	42	15	38	25	09	0	0	20	45	66	35
IAT	59	55	54	51	51	47	47	41	40	39	37	38	36	34	35	32	30	31	33	33	32	31	31	30	33	33	34	33	31	35	35	36	31	43	35
LAT	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	1319	1425	1523	1602	1628	1653	1720	1548	1611	1640	1657	1025	1057	1357	1445	1405	1445	1548	1613	1642	1024	1020	1045	1146	1248	1322	1443	1552	1114	1313	1330	1452	1015	1704	1036
TIME	1253	1408	1504	1542	1613	1643	1703	1534	1555	1621	1648	1011	1038	1335	1412	1338	1340	1533	1608	1622	952	945	1035	1054	1235	1257	1420	1457	1038	1235	1325	1420	937	1637	1009
PHOTO GRADE	1	1	1			2		2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-		2			2	2				2	2	1		1		2
SIGHT#	54	55	56	57	28	59	59A	9	_	8	6		7	4	2	8	52	53	54	55	25		2	8	4	2	9	-	51	52	53	54	51		21
DATE	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901001	19901002	19901002	19901002	19901002	19901003	19901003	19901003	19901003	19901003	19901004	19901005	19901005	19901005	19901005	19901005	19901005	19901005	19901007	19901007	19901007	19901007	19901008	19901009	19901013

Sighting Data 1990

SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT LONG LONG LONG TOT TOT CALF CALF YOY		¥	Ţ		Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	T	T	T	Τ	T
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME LAT LAT LONG LONG LONG TOT TOT CALF		VO VO	BES			1		1	1			7	
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT LAT LONG LONG LONG TOT TOT CALF 52 1 1119 1158 27 43 55 82 29 0 1 6 0 53 1 1225 1244 27 45 0 82 28 15 1 6 0 54 2 1358 1408 27 36 40 82 34 30 1 0 55 2 1425 1449 27 36 10 82 36 15 4 7 0 56 1 1543 1620 27 36 10 82 36 15 4 7 0 57 1 1655 1703 27 32 5 82 34 7 9 2 0 57 2 144 87		YOY	POSID	c									
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT LAT LONG LONG TONG TOT TOT 52 1 1119 1158 27 43 55 82 29 0 1 6 53 1 1225 1244 27 45 0 82 28 15 1 1 6 54 2 1358 1408 27 45 0 82 28 15 1 1 6 55 2 1358 1408 27 36 40 82 34 30 1 3 56 1 1543 1620 27 36 10 82 36 1 3 57 1 1655 1703 27 32 5 82 44 0 2 2 51 1 1345 1411 27 44 87 82 29 <td></td> <td>CALF</td> <td>BEST</td> <td>~</td> <td>C</td> <td>C</td> <td>~</td> <td>4</td> <td>- </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>} -</td>		CALF	BEST	~	C	C	~	4	-				} -
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT LONG LONG LONG TONG TONG TOT TOT TONG		CALF	POSID	c	C	c	c	0	اد				<u>-</u>
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT LONG LONG LONG 52 1 1119 1158 27 43 55 82 29 0 53 1 1225 1244 27 45 0 82 28 15 54 2 1358 1408 27 36 40 82 34 30 55 2 1425 1449 27 36 40 82 34 30 55 2 1425 1449 27 36 10 82 34 30 56 1 1543 1620 27 33 20 82 38 30 57 1 1655 1703 27 32 5 82 44 0 51 1 1345 1411 27 34 87 82 29 90 53 1		TOT	BEST	9		~	7	6	, ,	7	13	3	1
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT LONG LONG <t< td=""><td></td><td>TOT</td><td>POSID</td><td> -</td><td> -</td><td> -</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>-</td><td>1 4</td><td>ی ۔</td><td>, -</td><td>4</td></t<>		TOT	POSID	-	-	-	4	7	-	1 4	ی ۔	, -	4
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SIGHT# PHOTO TIME ITIME LAT LAT LAT LAT IAT IAT <th< td=""><td>)</td><td>LONG</td><td>MIN</td><td>29</td><td>28</td><td>34</td><td>36</td><td>38</td><td>44</td><td>30</td><td>29</td><td>33</td><td>41</td></th<>)	LONG	MIN	29	28	34	36	38	44	30	29	33	41
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT LAT 52 1 1119 1158 27 43 53 1 1225 1244 27 45 54 2 1358 1408 27 36 55 2 1425 1449 27 36 55 1 1543 1620 27 36 57 1 1543 1620 27 33 57 1 1655 1703 27 34 51 1 1345 1411 27 44 52 2 1416 1429 27 44 52 2 1416 1429 27 44 53 1 1556 1611 27 38 53 1 1556 1611 27 31		DNOT	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME LAT 52 1 1119 1158 27 53 1 1225 1244 27 54 2 1358 1408 27 55 2 1425 1449 27 55 1 1543 1620 27 57 1 1655 1703 27 57 1 14345 1411 27 52 2 1416 1429 27 51 1 1655 1703 27 52 2 1416 1429 27 53 1 1556 1611 27 55 1 1656 1611 27 55 1 1656 1610 27		IAT	SEC	55	0	40	10	20	3	89	87	33	48
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME TIME 52 1 1119 1158 53 1 1225 1244 54 2 1358 1408 55 2 1425 1449 55 1 1543 1620 57 1 1543 1620 57 1 1655 1703 51 1 1345 1411 52 2 1416 1429 53 1 1556 1611 55 1 1656 1611		LAT	MIIN	43	45	36	36	33	32	4	4	38	31
SIGHT# PHOTO TIME GRADE BEGIN 52 1 1119 54 2 1358 55 2 1425 55 1 1543 57 1 1655 51 1556 55 1 1556 55 1 1556		LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
SIGHT# PHOTO GRADE 1 52 1 54 2 55 2 56 1 57 1 51 51 51 52 52 52 52		TIME	END	1158	1244	1408	1449	1620	1703	1411	1429	1611	1658
SIGHT# 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55		TIME	BEGIN	1119	1225	1358	1425	1543	1655	1345	1416	1556	1656
		PHOTO	GRADE	1	1	2	2	-	-	[2	_	_
		#ILHDIS		52	53	54	55	99	57	51	52	53	55
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Sighting Data 1991

YOY	BEST	c		\mathrew (1)									0	2	0	0					0	0	m	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
YOY	POSID 1	0		0	C				-			0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST 1	4	0	8	0	, -	- -		1-		0	0	0	9	3	0		0	7	3	0	1	7	2	0	3	0	-	0	0	11	1	2
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	C			1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
TOT	BEST	10	3	25	5	15	~	∞	9	4	2	2	3	15	10		6	2	7	10	2	3	26	10	4	10	3	2	20	14	24	3	8
TOT	POSID	9	3	11	4	9	∞	7	2	2	2	-	1	9	5	1	6	2	9	5	0	-	10	5	2	3	1	1	16	7	18	3	9
TONG	SEC	34	10	89	14	08	51	28	25	57	9	20	9	10	58	95	95	12	21	47	66	97	9	18	3	5	11	68	65	32	12	13	14
LONG	MIN	25	34	25	39	41	32	36	63	9	34	33	27	42	44	43	43	42	45	33	32	37	42	45	45	44	43	37	34	35	34	32	42
LONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	66	33	92	54	64	29	91	70	78	97	29	91	11	57	1	1	36	09	95	94	99	5	64	1	62	83	13	70	58	7.5	13	91
LAT	MIN	47	38	50	41	41	54	31	31	37	37	38	45	37	33	32	32	31	38	49	51	58	56	38	39	38	38	31	42	45	49	41	31
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1118	1346	1245	1529	1047	1408	1240	1457	1402	1029	1052	1256	1446	1532	1545	1617	1658	1145	1105	1139	1247	1504	1243	1258	1317	1337	920	1112	1245	1443	1201	1502
TIME	BEGIN	1040	1342	1138	1520	1005	1353	1227	1436	1353	1021	1045	1239	1412	1505	1545	1548	1632	1122	1013	1125	1227	1402	1201	1246	1305	1324	911	900	1224	1344	1153	1445
РНОТО	GRADE	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	_				-	1	-	-	2		7	2		2	2		7			2
#LH9IS	1		103	7	8	51	54	104	7	2	103	105	80];		172	13	14	15	4	51	52	53	54	9	_	∞	6	101	51	53	54	102	105
DATE		19910903	19910903	19910903	19910903	19910903	19910903	19910904	19910904	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910905	19910906	19910906	19910906	19910906	19910909	19910909

Sighting Data 1991

YOY	BEST	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	0	7	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	8	0	ı	0	1	0	7	0	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	3
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	SES I	2	10	5	28	4	1	2	3	9	16	11	2	22	5	2	1	3	7	18	8	10	10	7	10	9	3	2	4	3	8	18	7
TOT	FOSID	1	4	5	5	2	0	1	3	1	9	9	0	7	4	0	1	2	2	6	4	8	9	9	9	2	3	2	2	3	7	10	3
LONG	SEC	77	23	42	30	06	51	93	74	66	54	85	95	8	96	97	56	54	56	8	82	22	9	02	8	27	27	62	87	37	21	78	21
TONG	NIM	29	40	34	25	22	33	28	37	36	33	34	28	76	27	36	32	34	34	36	35	41	42	41	42	45	45	42	43	46	39	34	45
LONG	UEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	مڌر	∞	9/	52	65	2	56	73	25	89	34	21	93	90	25	37	7	24	10	57	œ	96	15	20	26	91	06	<i>LL</i>	26	81	32	11	10
LAT	MIN	65	33	36	48	51	51	57	22	54	53	38	43	46	49	58	53	49	49	47	47	34	31	31	36	34	34	31	31	34	33	38	39
LAT	22.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	77	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	GENT.	1039	1000	1420	1306	1501	1032	1252	1403	1445	1545	1002	1058	1315	1354	1106	1252	1325	1340	1440	1450	1550	854	955	1411	1505	1536	910	935	1030	1154	1326	1135
TIME	DEGIN	1028	937	1315	1140	1431	1025	1240	1335	1417	1508	947	1046	1140	1338	1043	1244	1313	1327	1359	1444	1520	848	940	1345	1435	1520	900	920	1016	1108	1241	1059
PHOTO	STANDE 7	7	7	-	7	-		2		2		2		2	2	-	-		7	2	7	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	2		2	-	1
#LHDIS	1	-	101	105	3	4	51	52	53	54	55	-	7	8	4	51	55	56	57	58	59	09	1	104	11	12	13	2	3	2	52	53	9
DATE	10010010	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910910	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910911	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912	19910912

Sighting Data 1991

YOY	BEST	0	0	0	0	0	C			0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	П	0	1	0	0	
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	С	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	2	0	1	0	0	0		-	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	5		3	5	3	0	0	3
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Ó
TOT	BEST		3	2	9	4	2	9	11	2	5	1	7	2	4	1	2	7	4	5	2	3	16	11	2	16	13	9	19	8	∞	7	18
TOT	POSID	0	0	4	9	2	-	4	11	2	5		1	2	-	-	5		4	5	2	က	6	2	2	9	11	2	8	1	3	1	10
LONG	SEC	17	17	57	37	92	2	1	96	6	83	33	78	73	2	98	14	5	1	69	48	54	68	36	0	42	89	13	89	36	7	38	80
TONG	MIN	45	45	40	98	36	42	35	34	33	31	30	67	30	28	28	37	34	34	33	33	32	30	56	30	31	34	56	56	56	37	36	39
TONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	4	4	40	40	18	64	8	73	65	87	5	36	65	28	34	57	26	74	71	12	23	93	15	65	89	37	0	45	35	6	98	16
LAT	MIN	39	39	38	35	41	31	28	37	39	41	43	43	48	43	45	35	38	38	38	39	40	42	44	43	42	38	45	45	46	54	54	58
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1200	1219	1324	931	1522	921	1027	1047	1122	1148	1220	1237	1352	1450	1012	1029	1110	1119	1141	1206	1238	1310	1414	1440	1451	1537	1049	1156	1301	1105	1203	1451
TIME	BEGIN	1140	1210	1308	918	1506	910	959	1033	1106	1139	1208	1222	1322	1430	1002	1022	1104	1113	1123	1145	1225	1251	1324	1435	1446	1510	1015	1110	1240	1037	1122	1355
PHOTO	GKADE	-	1	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
#LH9IS		7	8	6	1	10	102	2	3	4	2	9	_	∞	6	П	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	2	4	5	52	53	55
DATE		19910912	19910912	19910912	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910913	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910916

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YOY	BEST	0	1	7	0	-	C		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	Ī	0	0	0	0	0
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	0	9	2	1	9	-	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	BEST	5	18	7	2	14	10	16	11	3	∞	3	4	S	1	∞	3	9	1	4	1	12	5	3	28	5	1	13	9	5	3	12	8
TOT	POSID	2	6	4	1	4	6	8	10	2	9	1	1	-1	0	3	2	4	0	4	1	11	1	2	10	4	1	5	3	2	1	10	3
LONG	SEC	71	79	55	81	26	4	80	26	57	4	28	99	32	98	99	99	18	35	58	93	91	34	44	38	0	46	15	83	72	55	33	87
TONG	NIM	6	56	26	41	36	38	45	38	38	38	42	37	45	31	42	42	45	28	38	39	39	40	42	44	44	43	34	35	32	37	37	34
LONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	81	89	59	7	51	98	25	7	16	25	8	13	6	36	0	91	64	83	20	29	33	85	29	33	1	22	30	52	90	93	81	33
LAT	MIN	58	56	52	32	30	35	36	33	32	34	33	35	39	41	39	38	32	34	34	33	33	35	33	33	32	31	49	55	53	30	34	38
LAT	DEC.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END.	1535	1644	1455	1257	1401	1540	1543	958	1028	1055	1151	6666	1137	1103	1242	1312	1424	1323	1347	1412	1458	1524	1534	1521	1600	1608	1110	1321	1452	1008	1144	1244
TIME	BEGIN	1455	1620	1426	1250	1316	1455	1518	921	1012	1039	1136	1122	1050	1051	1212	1304	1408	1317	1332	1400	1417	1509	1526	1438	1550	1604	1041	1255	1421	952	1118	1231
PHOTO	SKAUE	7	2	7	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1			1	2	2	1	-1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
SIGHT#	\top	26	57	9	101	102	103	54	101	102	103	104	101		101	2	8	2	54	55	56	57	58	59	9	9	61	101	102	104	2	3	4
DATE	1001001	19910916	19910916	19910916	19910917	19910917	19910917	19910917	19910918	19910918	19910918	19910918	19910923	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910924	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927

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YOY	BEST	0									, -	10		C			<u>, </u>	ا د	0		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	0
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0					C	0	0	c	C					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	0	m	0	c	0) m		2	0	0	c	0	0		2	2	4	3	1	2	0	0	-	0	2	-	0	-	12	0
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	c	C	C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
TOT	BEST	5	12	2	3	1	2	3	8	12	4	4	3	3	5	5	8	4	4	6	10	7	4	5	1	2	9	10	9	3	3	30	7
TOT	POSID	5	4	1	3	1	2	3	4	10	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	1	2	5	4	9	1	4	1	1	5	8	4	3	2	11	7
LONG	SEC	92	47	47	32	30	30	99	99	14	17	8	16	96	2	6	57	96	26	89	52	80	16	72	3	6	6	6	6	72	∞	48	71
LONG	MIN	33	43	43	44	44	4	31	31	42	42	41	41	41	42	39	39	37	37	36	36	37	40	41	42	39	39	39	44	34	42	42	39
TONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	59	78	78	64	64	64	28	28	3	45	13	38	44	54	7.2	76	46	61	57	57	57	34	17	59	72	72	72	26	92	32	69	28
LAT	NIM	38	31	31	38	38	38	42	42	31	31	32	32	31	31	33	41	42	44	46	4	41	41	33	31	33	33	33	32	37	31	32	35
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1321	1050	1135	1241	1335	1522	1400	1420	1238	915	942	926	1213	1332	1049	1004	1120	1240	1405	1435	1510	1548	1655	1740	1114	1236	1343	1016	1253	1141	1259	1415
TIME	BEGIN	1255	940	1123	1218	1324	1503	1353	1401	1205	906	931	942	1146	1300	1024	940	1055	1155	1344	1421	1500	1530	1631	1715	1105	1155	1313	940	1226	1121	1153	1337
PHOTO	GKADE		2	7	1	2	1	1	2	1				-	2	2	7	7		7	7	2	2	_	2	7		2	7		-	7	1
SIGHT#	1	2	51	52	53	54	55	9	7	104	-	2	~	4	9		101	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	21	7	3	4	52		101	102	103
DATE		19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910927	19910930	19911002	19911002	19911002	19911002	19911002	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911003	19911004	19911004	19911004	19911004

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YOY	BEST	1	0	0	c)	C	0	7		0	0	6		C	C	0	C	o	$\left \frac{1}{1} \right $	0	0		0	0
YOY	POSID	1	0	0	C			C	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	С	0	O	C	Ô	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	L	0	-	0	C		9	0	3	5	0	3	1	10	2	5	0	0	-	0		2	0	3	-	-1
CALF	POSID	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	0	-
TOT	BEST	7	2	10	4	2	8	28		15	12	7	9	7	25	80	28	∞	2	4	1	5	6	2	13	13	5
TOT	POSID	7	2	6	4	2	4	6	1	5	4	3	2	9	11	5	10	7	2	3		2	5	3	6	7	4
LONG	SEC	7	66	6	08	49	3	14	47	55	29	75	23	16	36	1	35	38	87	22	51	33	69	22	22	5	15
LONG	MIN	43	33	33	34	45	43	43	41	38	33	33	35	38	38	42	36	34	41	4	42	43	4	4	4	33	33
TONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	54	8	93	7	12	65	44	13	28	09	55	12	74	38	27	26	28	33	9	81	18	70	9	9	8	8
LAT	MIN	31	38	39	38	35	36	34	32	34	41	41	42	34	32	32	40	44	31	32	31	32	33	32	32	40	39
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1600	1309	1352	1446	1155	1305	1500	1548	941	1200	1258	1355	1250	1417	933	1203	6666	1453	1542	928	1045	1239	1420	1537	1048	1102
TIME	BEGIN	1531	1254	1333	1433	1140	1224	1343	1532	916	1107	1212	1323	1235	1314	901	1011	1259	1436	1526	955	1005	1147	1343	1505	1010	1053
PHOTO	GRADE		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	7	2	2	2	-	2	1	2	2	7	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
#LHDIS		104	7	8	4	51	52	53	54	101	103	104	105	2	3	51	52	53	55	26		2	3	52	53	101	102
DATE		19911004	19911004	19911004	19911004	19911004	19911004	19911004	19911004	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911005	19911009	19911009	19911012	19911012	19911012	19911012	19911012	19911014	19911014

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YOY	TOSE OF		7								0		0	0	0	0	6	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BES1	-	1 0	7	10	0		2	, -	7	0	6	0	0	0	8	_	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
CALF	rusiu	>	t C		C	0	c	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O
TOT	17	15	7	22	3	9	2	111	6	22	2	19	4	5	4	7	9	9	15	9	2	8	3	5	18	23	4	7	8	2	13	8	8	2
TOT	rosili 11	17	7,	15	3	9	2	7	9	13	1	12	1	3	2	2	4	2	14	2	1	9	3	2	7	70	4	2	4	2	∞	2	3	2
LONG	SEC.	9 6	45	18	48	30		30	98	66	8	12	15	23	72	9	95	38	7.7	55	2	25	47	39	45	20	61	47	24	46	30	69	58	42
LONG	71111 87	43	45	4	34	31	33	9	43	34	35	35	41	45	44	46	44	42	42	43	40	35	42	33	34	42	33	35	37	39	40	41	35	34
LONG	82	2 6	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	85	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	3 8 8	3 4	39	30	15	82	22	06	31	4	88	18	91	34	49	84	9	28	72	46	62	47	46	8	30	0	20	83	19	73	8	76	28	25
IAT	30	47	37	36	37	41	40	36	35	53	51	48	35	40	40	38	39	33	31	35	31	32	31	39	40	32	39	40	42	41	41	37	39	39
LAT	77	27	27	27	27	77	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	1552	1507	1600	1645	1152	1340	1401	1529	1026	410	1434	1511	1553	1128	1150	1251	1112	1315	957	1157	953	1120	1253	1040	1231	1550	1009	1051	1224	1304	1405	1511	1134	1200
TIME	1458	1432	1551	1617	1118	1235	1351	1454	1004	1309	1420	1429	1540	1046	1132	1234	1032	1249	925	1142	941	1039	1248	1024	1058	1502	952	1022	1208	1256	1316	1440	1039	1151
PHOTO	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	-	-	2	_	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	-
#IH9IS	-	51	52	53	2	3	4	5	51	54	55	56	9		2	4	53	55		3	51	52	9		7	3	51	52	56	57	28	59	2	3
DATE	19920901	19920901	19920901	19920901	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920902	19920903	19920903	19920903	19920903	19920903	19920904	19920904	19920904	19920904	19920904	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920907	19920908	19920908

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YOY	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
YOY POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
CALF BEST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
CALF POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
TOT	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	13	2	4	3	3	4	9	2		5	4	5	9	15	9	2	9	4	18	28	1	13	12	4	3	3
TOT POSID	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	7	7	4	8	7	1	5	2	1	2	8	3	4	10	4	4	9	8	15	19	1	13	6	3	2	3
LONG	16	0	22	84	06	9	62	22	11	35	42	29	22	77	43	90	81	47	31	0	81	81	44	30	24	29	21	69	35	97	84	E9	65	76
LONG	34	31	41	43	43	44	43	43	44	31	36	36	43	45	45	44	36	32	32	32	31	30	33	35	44	43	42	23	44	44	43	32	34	35
LONG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	. 82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT SEC	∞	29	92	62	64	10	77	95	17	88	89	95	93	31	16	76	7	74	97	32	96	8	22	82	56	9	6	82	31	11	3	15	94	84
LAT	39	42	41	43	43	44	34	34	35	45	35	35	43	39	39	36	35	40	4	41	41	45	41	39	37	35	33	31	32	32	32	36	36	36
LAT DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	1209	1312	1224	1242	1302	1317	1419	1437	1447	1325	1423	1455	1047	1140	1202	1325	935	1048	1105	1119	1236	1324	1431	1456	1405	1423	1555	951	1019	1057	1120	1013	1031	1041
TIME	1200	1304	1220	1240	1255	1303	1410	1421	1437	1317	1405	1430	1019	1129	1142	1300	920	1028	1050	1107	1123	1236	1354	1441	1334	1412	1502	806	1011	1021	1108	1003	1018	1036
PHOTO GRADE	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	7	-	1		7	2	2	1	-	2	2	2	2	7	2	2		-	1	2	-	-	2	2	2	
SIGHT#	4	5	53	54	55	56	57	28	59	9	7	∞	-	~	4	S	51	53	54	55	56	57	28	59	9	7	6	2	3	4	5	51	52	53
DATE	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920908	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920909	19920910	19920910	19920910	19920910	19920910	19920910	19920910

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YOY	BEST	0		-	0	0					0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Ţ	0	0	0	0	Ī	0	0	
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	1	9	3	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	8	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	0	3	0	0	4	0	3	2
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOT	BEST	3	25	9	3	9	4	3	4	7	5	9	4	3	7	10	18	28	10	2	4	3	3	6	10	10	24	3	10	3	2	22	2	7	10
TOT	POSID	1	6	2	3	5	3	2	2	9	4	2	2	1	9	6	8	16	6	1	4	2	2	6	9	7	19	2	7	3	2	12	4	3	6
LONG	SEC	23	33	35	55	9	66	69	57	82	53	20	97	1	10	86	63	1	43	86	68	27	92	94	95	57	30	95	22	5	30	30	85	20	35
LONG	MIN	44	38	34	34	35	35	32	30	32	44	44	35	36	42	45	46	46	44	40	39	35	33	33	31	31	35	40	45	59	30	33	33	32	32
LONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
IAT	SEC	23	31	1	59	10	0	51	22	58	0	99	39	47	32	25	2	31	51	90	85	39	31	52	4	68	48	23	11	99	75	70	0	10	35
LAT	MIN	36	40	44	42	38	41	42	44	48	36	32	30	36	31	36	36	36	36	37	31	33	38	38	42	42	8	39	36	44	46	49	51	53	55
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27 ·	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1431	1141	1258	1341	1016	1111	1135	1228	1316	1505	1532	1043	1310	1415	1533	1609	1118	1205	1309	933	1051	1203	1227	1320	1345	1458	1336	1540	1139	1128	1257	1340	1409	1459
TIME	BEGIN	1415	958	1232	1315	935	1043	1119	1208	1247	1452	1519	1015	1237	1350	1513	1534	1027	1136	1302	919	1026	1144	1204	1248	1315	1410	1313	1525	1116	1116	1157	1329	1355	1439
ļ	3	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	7	2	7	-	7	7	_	-	-	2	7	-	2	2	-	_	2	-	-	2	-	7	
SIGHT# 1	1	55	3	4	2	51	53	54	55	56	57	28	51	52	53	4	2	3	4	2	51	53	54	55	56	57	58	9	8		101	102	104	105	107
DATE		19920910	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920911	19920915	19920915	19920915	19920916	19920916	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922

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YOY	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	₩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
YOY POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	0	5	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	5	0	8	0	0	1	2	1
CALF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	8	12	15	13	5	18	15	10	12	4	1	7	3	9	2	9	2	7	4	2	1	∞	6	13	9	2	14	1	22	1	9	9	8	2
TOT	∞	3	∞	S	5	8	6	9	6	0	1	3	2	9	1	5		2	1	1	1	5	7	13	2	0	5	1	13	1	4	4	2	1
LONG	65	73	09	29	77	71	- 6	17	92	13	9	95	50	30	5	40	0	0	31	30	50	29	4	82	0	41	94	6	7	83	09	30	48	57
LONG	32	26	27	27	25	35	34	40	59	37	33	32	33	36	34	33	31	30	36	40	38	28	_ 27	25	26	76	30	35	35	25	53	9	25	27
LONG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
LAT	35	50	63	63	2	9	88	45	22	18	15	85	7.5	26	22	25	62	30	28	10	7	65	40	24	87	45	46	98	51	16	22	95	62	44
LAT	55	46	45	48	20	48	20	28	43	54	99	99	22	25	22	54	42	43	55	0	2	22	48	49	46	46	44	54	51	54	43	25	25	48
LAT DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	22	27	27	27	27	77	27	27	27	27	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	1600	1224	1304	1422	1518	1219	1323	1453	1700	1049	1040	1212	1259	1353	1420	1435	1555	1713	1146	1324	1346	1427	1011	1259	1350	1405	1511	1458	1604	1052	929	1107	1203	1320
TIME	1451	1205	1236	1346	1503	1128	1236	1431	1623	1028	1030	1050	1218	1326	1407	1424	1549	1600	1110	1317	1338	1401	928	1236	1336	1356	1440	1444	1535	1033	911	1056	1146	1311
PHOTO GRADE	1	2	1	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	2	_	1	2	-	2		2	2	2	
SIGHT#	108	2	3	4	2	51	52	54	9		102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	2	3	4	5	51	52	53	54	55	9	∞	-	101	102	2	3
DATE	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920924	19920924	19920924	19920924	19920924

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YOY	BEST	0	0	0	0	0	c		<u>-</u>	-	0	0	0	2	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOY	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	C	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALF	BEST	-	0		2	0	0	, -			0	-	-	4	-	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	4	5	4	0	2	0	0	7	0	-	0	0	0
CALF	POSID	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	BEST	6	2	7	4	S	8	7	16	∞	3	2	∞	10	2	2	4	-	7	13	2	7	10	27	12	2	7	3	3	4	3	9	4	7	16
TOT	POSID	6	2	-	1	4	1	0	10	9	2	1	4	4	0	1	3	0	3	8	2	2	4	18	8	1	4	1	3	2	က	3	1	9	16
LONG	SEC]	87	30	3	54	39	78	4	20	92	18	59	22	38	81	14	14	20	19	22	73	14	92	3	32	88	5	4	4	4	9	92	27		85
LONG	MIN	27	32	34	34	36	33	33	31	29	27	56	76	28	29	33	36	38	38	40	41	40	35	36	37	42	42	40	40	40	35	33	33	32	32
1-5	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
	SEC	88	72	59	43	63	71	30	08	64	98	63	69	12	3	75	88	93	93	87	84	94	73	36	6	43	72	58	58	58	43	36	65	59	85
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LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1352	1034	1107	1137	1220	1432	1459	1536	1628	1006	1034	1140	1330	1357	1113	1140	1157	1254	1216	955	1050	1320	1420	1459	1404	1016	1142	1200	1325	950	1030	1107	1134	1222
TIME	BEGIN	1321	1022	1047	1125	1144	1412	1454	1512	1532	941	1020	1100	1307	1347	1046	1125	1153	1236	1105	937	1014	1304	1326	1430	1355	942	1128	1145	1240	930	1008	1036	1116	1159
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LONG	SEC	48	78	87
LONG	MIN	33	37	37
LONG	DEG	82	82	82
LAT	SEC	68	0	57
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LONG	SEC	96	10	9/	42	70	69	58	83	62	19	15	13	23	69	22	96	99	37	34	66	15	48	7	63	57	35	5	30	55	80	16	85	66	87	11
LONG	MIN	35	34	32	25	35	34	34	37	37	46	30	35	36	27	31	29	40	34	31	32	33	30	36	29	30	28	30	26	31	36	42	39	40	44	46
LONG	DEG	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
IAT	SEC	5	26	87	95	98	14	80	16	30	63	21	55	51	78	53	72	74	10	56	11	87	48	37	71	76	26	77	63	84	98	61	42	43	82	6
LAT	MIN	40	50	55	47	36	50	55	58	58	34	43	40	38	51	42	43	58	37	42	54	42	43	40	43	4	46	43	48	43	54	56	41	39	38	\$
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TIME	END	1219	851	1034	903	1145	1109	1253	1408	1556	1440	1323	1443	1550	1520	1637	930	1212	1053	1655	1241	1201	1034	1303	1409	1443	1432	1033	1220	1501	1032	1141	931	1016	1100	1147
TIME	BEGIN	1136	839	950	845	1140	1047	1147	1344	1534	1420	1305	1437	1455	1453	1630	913	1202	1043	1621	1153	1100	858	1245	1358	1432	1401	922	1155	1420	1022	1125	918	926	1043	1135
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TONG	MIN	42	44	32	33	31	32	33	25	- 97	26	56	28	32	32	33	32	41	41	43	44	44	44	32	30	35	34	56	30	33	34	39	37	35	31	34
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LAT	SEC	16	64	80	40	84	89	37	24	30	88	27	22	46	15	45	87	43	99	54	43	43	68	19	37	9	51	93	68	22	69	90	45	13	58	4
LAT	MIN	42	40	53	50	46	52	44	48	49	53	54	51	52	53	53	53	41	42	41	40	40	38	55	43	49	50	47	42	40	37	37	38	48	45	50
LAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1238	1314	1348	1431	1511	1043	1500	935	1048	1155	1223	1410	1119	1125	1135	1154	1027	1056	1142	1205	1258	1330	1225	1204	1247	1400	1650	1226	1327	1453	1520	1630	1033	1020	1152
TIME	BEGIN	1158	1312	1321	1416	1458	934	1448	920	1013	1129	1204	1340	104	1120	1126	1136	927	1041	1128	1150	1220	1318	1218	1140	1225	1256	1625	1210	1315	1446	1435	1555	952	957	1050
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LONG	SEC	12	22	93	50	39	30	56	30	55	25	51	62	0	7.5	62	13	39	17	69	74	22	95	9	09	18	66	47	66	59	69	55	53	12	53	66
TONG	MIN	36	38	38	30	26	25	25	36	38	41	36	36	35	32	38	31	28	30	33	34	42	42	43	43	42	66	42	44	41	41	40	37	41	40	40
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IAT	SEC	25	37	49	80	70	30	68	33	96	54	7	18	80	71	49	8	82	25	87	93	19	31	97	51	72	66	51	5	14	47	55	39	97	99	71
IAT	MIN	47	41	40	45	46	48	48	39	35	33	42	42	9	55	58	69	48	43	38	37	41	34	36	35	32	66	43	39	38	31	32	34	32	33	35
IAT	DEG	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	66	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TIME	END	1254	1235	1331	1030	1145	1253	1319	1505	1608	1652	1513	1530	1217	1118	1205	1413	1441	1233	1326	1407	1331	1545	1145	1330	1355	1558	1141	1309	1359	1322	1010	1040	1119	1157	1307
TIME	BEGIN	1230	1148	1313	952	1134	1236	1314	1450	1600	1628	1451	1515	1130	1108	1148	1343	1427	1227	1305	1358	1320	1534	1135	1156	1348	1545	1123	1253	1342	1245	945	1020	1058	1125	1257
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DOLPHIN CODES

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9880919	29	RCLV HNHN MUBT SOMV
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9880919	∞	8OTO
9880919	6	WARO HFMB PNBT BTO3 BRH2 YWMN
9880920	1	FIMA CFLM
9880920	7	ETET LAPL HKNB DZSO BTLR HUMP SHAT MINTS MDBK UPRF MTNP MRPN WTMN SAMN HKS? 11M1 N TNMR
9880920	70	LULP LAS1 FNTM FMS2 PUZL SODS LCIN LVMN TTHS ALN2 MM72 SPSD IRIIR SOF?
9880920	21	HNNS CLHS
9880920	22	MSSP NPBT
9880920	23	BUCB HKPK:TRK2 FMS2 MORX MDSF SCTP TNHS KNIN
9880921	7	TTM2 TM21
9880921	70	ETMS STEN ENTM
9880921	22	BABT
9880921	4	BILR LAPL MINP HUMP SAMIN MBPN DZSO MDBK UPRF MNIS WCMS SHAT
9880922	4	
9880923	70	FB67 FB60
9880923	21	TTM3 CHMS CHSC 2SDN PLOB TM31 THLA ETHR JAGG HNBT LSB2 HBBT TFMS FRIT KMSN SSMB NASC LITRY TSMA MANDA
9880924	-	FB45 FB61 FB65 FB67 FB06 FB32 F106 F132 F134 FB08
9880925	-	F161
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9880925	3A	FB65 FB32 F130 F136 JAWM
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9880925	∞	F154 F156
9880925	6	FB65 FB08 F136 JAWM
9880927	25	FB87 WTMA 49LA 49L2 CWT2
9880927	5 6	F105 FB26 F120 F124 HDMN LBMA LNPF RTMW HAIR TCV2 ROOS RP19 HAWK
9880928	70	FB67 FB75 LSPL CSTK LMBT
9880928	24	
9880928	25	F106 FB33 FB52 FB66 FB76 F102 F104
9880929	-	F145 F147 F106 F136 HDMN
9880929	10	FFMA PINC FMC1 INTB LSL1 TTOO
9880929	11	
9880929	14	FB17 FB74
9880929	7	F106
9880929	70	
9880929	23	
9880929	24	PNOI FIIN FBLN TMWG FRNK

MORB

9890918

SIGHT# DOLPHIN CODES	THOR HSMN	WHIT TIN2 KNCK	RTI'N WHNM BTHV	MVPN PRNG	HPTR SNLA LCDB HDSC	MW02	FB74	FR09
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LSPL CSTK M145 19900905

HKWT

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SUMO MRSL CMRS 60600661

ROOS STIP 6060066

F200 LBMN TNPF WARO SFAN RTFN INHF 60600661

F120 F124 60600661

LBMA

DAIS INMA BABX FBIN VITHN TODB MBIN FIBT BUTF 60600661

F104 FB90 FB50 F134 9900910

MGWT MGWC

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THIA PLOB 2SDN MORN BFMB LSB2 CHK2 HKSK NIPP BRCH HNBT JIG3 ETHR TTM3 TSC8 MPNM MPNC 2SDC SURR 19900910 19900910

HBBT HBBC MLTS ALIN TNTN TFMS ETMA ETMC BTHS FJSR

IEMS 19900910

WTAB BTLN SNK2 19900910

F105 1052 19900910

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SUMO 55 19900910

TBEL FLMB SUMO 19900910

F134 56 58 19900910

LOBE PLOB JAGG TSMV 41LA TFMS HNIN FB87 MNCB FB73 F191 FRIL 19900910

BTHV 19900911

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F126 TTM2 TM21 STMN OLOB TNPF BABX JBAK TFBT SPLT LNLN OLOC BITIV RTFN UNLN FB67 C673 FB65 F163 FB09 FB11 FB57 FB53 FB59 FB26 F131 F168 DAIS FBIN FNMA MBIC PRN2 MWDG MBIN FNMC TTM3 TM31 RT90 FLGS UPBK TMHK SURR HSL4 MORX HFMA HFMC ELFM ELFC MTMM TTM2 TM21 SPLT TFBT STIMN OLOB SPLT SBHN RDPT CLBS PRG3 H11B F136 FB17 C172 FB28 F134 F191 LDMA LDMC WMPY WMPC THRC BUZN FRLB WGRV BANR LGMS THIA THIC ALIN MLTS MORN LNBT PRNS SNK2 MBAB RTFN SHAT DZSO TNT3 RBMS SQLF SFLM SFLC HDMA JDFL ETTA NUNS WVET KEYM LULP CHWK SBHN SQBT WHIT HPTR BOLT BOLC SNLA FBS1 FB79 FB59 F131 DDM1 HKMA DDMA SMET STEN HFBG HGLS MSIS QLOB ZEUS LCIN SFHD MOTF MOGB SKHK SKHC MARM RFHS SNIA CKRC RLDX PFLG BCRK 田野 53B 19900926 19900926 9300066 19900926 9300066 93600661 19900926 9260066 19900926 19900926 19900915 19900915 19900925 19900925 19900926 19900914 19900914 19900914 19900915 19900915 19900915 19900915 9900915 19900917 19900917 19900917 19900917 19900913 19900914 19900914 19900914 19900917 19900917 19900917 19900913 19900913 19900913 19900911 19900911 19900911 19900911 1160066

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7	GSIT WCMS LSIS UPRF
∞	LTSM LTSC
14	CILA FB20 F104 F132 F136
53	F104 F102 FB46 FB08
22	F191
	LBMA LBMC
7	F105 1052
ĸ	F162 F160 TABB SPGT SPGC SUMO MRSL HAIR GITR CMRS F126 RIMW MSQS F140
8	FB90 FB50 FB65 FB67 C673 FB84 FB92
4	FB94 FB66 FB76 FB26 F130 FB48 F106 FTTP F136 F102 F162 H100 F160
5	FB17 C172 F191
10	NOOM
7	FMS2 ANET MDBK
ĸ	GSIT MTIMIM HEMA MORX BTIS TPNC TPNM
4	BBAN FITS LUFR STMN
S	CHTO HSLW
51	
53	TSCP USMB JDFL
54	LA51 SODS
22	FLBB SSIN HFBG HNHN
26	MBUT
21	ICMN SITA FNTM LVMN MSIS STEN
28	THIN BGUB DULF STEN SINC
59	BBET HSMN
89	ININ BUZN NEWS LULP OLOB
9	ETSN
7	BOZO PFMB NIKO
œ	LAMN BILN MTGW SKSW BTMB HSET MOFF THMS
6	
H	HVTF
7	
4	MVPN PRNG
S	LOBE PLOB TFMS TFLG TMHK HNBT HNBC BHOP NOMS ETTMA
က	F145 F147
25	F134 F105 F143 HAWK HIQQ LBMA
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55	F163 F162 F160 F168 RP61
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-	F104 F102 F132 H100
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ĸ	FIOS LINPF CILA FITP

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CONS MSOS 19901005

F140 SPGT TABB SUMO RTMW SBIN MSQS GITR 19901005

19901005

SCBT RTIN SFMH WHNM 19901005

F162 FB65 FB67 LBMN F160 C673 INHF 19901007

TABB SUMO SPGT F126 TUTR NIKO 19901007

F161 F164 19901007

TABB MRSL SPGT F126 LVMA MSLB HWLS MSQS GITR 19901007

FB36 FB38 FB27

19901008

TNPF 19901009

GTFG F161 19901013

RTEN 19901013

MSLB 19901013

ROOS 19901013 SUMO RP61 F161 STIP 19901013

TABB F147 F145 SPGT MSQS GITR MSQ2 19901013

FB07 FB09 19901013 SPLT SCLP FLGS QLOB 19901014

CPCR NOLA PN07 SHVB MDJG SCLP

19901014 19901014

FB84 FB92 FB07 FB09 19901014

BTLR WVET LDMS PNBT NKMA FGSF	TNIV	
BTLR WVE	F129 FB58 TNLV	COLUMN CONTRACTOR
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NPKR WCMS ETFR FMS2 TNHB WKNI STMC HSLN VTHG INPF TNMO STMA 19910903

BTMB THMS MTGW BTSP 19910903

ALHM THRM BTMB LUSL STFN TTRS 19910903

BCHO SMET TDOT HNHN DTMB UBLS MM28 RBSP TABB SUMO SPGT SPGC GITR F147 MRSL F126 19910903 9910904

FB57 FB53 FB55 F102 F106 9910904

SCBT FLMB 19910905

FB28 F116 9910905

RP61 19910905

TBEL MNCB NIB2 CNI2 RTFN BTON SNSC 19910905

FB65 FB67 FB53 FB57 FB54 19910905

FB62 9910905 FB71 FB07 C071 FB29 F156 FB09 FB62 LNBT PRNS 9910905

FB33 FB63 19910905 HKLA ETMN SNIS BHIB LNET ARLA 19910905

BUZN NUNS ETMW MTPN AWRT 9910905

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STPO MRBL ALN2 TRK2 HNNS SFLM DTLN PUZL SLLA ETTA 19910905 19910905

PFIG BISP LCAP ETMB SMNC 9910905

ETMB THMS 9910905

9910905

LAMN KMSL HVTF 19910905

MIWF CITA 101 9910906

TRBU ANMB FLAG MOON TMLN SKHK SCBT TODB FLMB LA68 MTWT MBLN LOBE TBEL SNAG HMLS 9060166

(WIMIN WARO BTO3 PRGO STLB URPL SPIT 9910906

MJSU TNMB ININ CINN SPLT BUTF BUZN R61M DAIS TBXS NPAL CLBS BTAS TALS PN01 NOLA HINP MYLV DEDO CDAL SPLC 19910906

WSLB F158 F157 102 9910909 FB94 FB66 FB76 FB33 LFLA STET 105 9910909

ZE Z 9910910 FB11 FB55 TMSP F134 101 19910910

STIP ROOS MISH FB28 F116 105 9910910

BILK TNMB SQF2 PNBT TPNM 19910910

HFMA HFMC MTMM CMTM 19910910

9910910

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GSLL MDSF BUCB 19910910

ABEL 9910910

WARO SCTP SPIT TTHS LVLD TDOT 19910910

DOLPHIN CODES		JBAK JBAC RTMW	LDMA THRC	OLIL BABX UNIN TTM2 HAW2 URIN	F158 F129 MSLB F116 FB28 TNLV FB58 F157 SUMO SBLN INHF	JBAK KEYM KEYC JBAC	LUFR HGLS SQF2 HFMB BRH2 FTTS SCRM MBXW	PNBT	HNHN UBLS RBMS	NKMA	SOPN FLTH SLLA NWIN TSCP HNNS TNHS MRBL BGTR HFBG	PIFI YELP	ININ BUTF PNO1 HINSQ NPAL BTAS FTHIN CINN CPN1 MYLY NOLA	FMS2 BBKB WKNI PNED FMSC	FILN FILC	F105 LBMA HBUK HAIR	LBMN FB28 MISH F157 MSLB F158 F116 INHF HSMS	LOBE TEMS KMBT SQBT TFLG MM62 41LA NOMS	SUMO PRNS LNBT SPGT FB48 FB26 MBAB F147 SPGC MSQS F170	F104 F132	NIK2 F102 FLGS HIQQ TIMSP NOMS	NAMW	MGWT MGWC	NOS		KMSL WMPY HVTF KMSC	ETHF LAMN	RT90 BTON NOPO LSPT RT9C		RTIN WHINM AAR2 NIPY	PRNG	F134 BUZL F172 HWIS NIK2 HINK TBEL SBPN NKAL BTHS TMSP	INST	INBT HBMW	WTMA 49C2 TSMV HBMB PSDQ CPSD NNIA HAWK MCMA 49LA BBIN LANK	FBS7 FBS3 FB75 F175	FB65	LULP WGRV HSLV MTSQ KEYM	ZEUS RCLV SOMV	TDN2 STEN	FITP	TABB SUMO SPGT ROOS MRSL HSMS GITR SBLN F147 MSQS SPGC	SKHK HNIP HMLS
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	DATE	19911005	100,100,

TABB SPGT SUMO F126 GITR MSQS SPGC 19911005

F105 FB65 FB67 F161 F162 F149 F160 INPF PLSC PTLS HAIR FB39 19911005

BGSQ BARF STMN PSBZ INST USMI VTHN ILBN IBHL RUF2 KMBT CHK2 BBIN NIPP MM62 CHKC 2 3 52 52 55 55 56 1 1 101 101 19911005 19911005

URPL SOLF TFLG KMLS BTTN KSLW UBMN F102 HIQQ

19911005

19911009

CHMA F170 CCHM 19911009

THOR 19911012

SPIK PBMS PBMC 19911012

ELFF HBMB HINK ETMA LBDN 19911012

MRSL HITS 3HNK 19911012

F163 F168 HAWK FB57 FB53 F149 LBMA INPF FTTP 19911012

LBMN MISH F157 F158 MSLB BOZO PFMB 19911014

RP61 F158 MSLB F157 19911014

FB48 FB26 F168 F124 F120 LBMA CONS INHF HITS MSQ2 ROTL	FB65 FB11 FB90 FB75 F175 FB27 FB17 F191 FR35 C651 F122 C354
4 FIZO LBMA CO	S F175 F827 F81
348 FBZ6 F168 F12	%5 FB11 FB90 FB7
-	51
1060766	9920901

THIA HKSK 19920901

LOBE PLOB TTM3 ETMA FLGS TMHK CAT2 TFMS MLTS JIG3 HBMB NACK ETSS MHBT MM68 19920901

MS1B F158 F157 19920902 **3828 F116 BTTV F200 SFAN KATT** 9920902

FB58 TINILY 19920902

BOLT KUBT BZPN FLAG MWDG NITB HILB BOLC BZPC

19920902 19920902

CHMP PRNS LNBT FTMS BTTN HIWN

NPKR ZEUS LCMN FNTM LA21 BUZN MUBT SFHD DULF ETIN TNT3 STSG LGMS 19920902

N CIN 19920902

DALS SPLT NPAL FTHN HFMB GRLA BUTF FRNK THIW DEDO OLOB HILB 19920902

FB70 FB72 SNKR 9920903

МIP 19920902 THOR MDIN RT90 MORN 19920903 19920903

LFLM THIMS SMINC SMHK 19920903

IWHN F172 9920903 FB35 FB75 F175 F134 FB90 FB09 FB32 F104 F132 F130 F162 FB65 F122 C354

FB70 FB72 19920904

19920904

IBMA 19920904 F154 F156 TABB F147 F124 SPGT 9920904

F136 F132 CMRS 19920904 FB28 MSLB F116 F157 F158 19920907

RTMW 5NK2 F206 MARX MBAS FNGD UBMN 9920907

:B90 FBS5 FB65 FB48 FB11 FB26 F106 F134 FB36 FB38 FB75 F175 HIQQ F132 F102 F160 F162 F104 F122 HITS 19920907

FB28 MSLB F158 F157 9920907

BITIV TSMIN 9920907 DALS CDAL RUF2 HWLS SKHK 9920907

LBPN PS72 9920907 PNSY THRM ALHM PS72 LBPN BCBX LUSL LUSC NKJG BCBC ALHC CTHM 19920907

SNSC NIB2 CNI2 19920907

WTAB FNGD HTHR 19920908

FB28 F116 9920908

FBS8 TNLV MSQ2 9920908

PFMB 9920908

QW10 9920908 9920908 LDMA THRC BHIB 9920908

DMBK DMBC 9920908

KMSN SPIK 9920908

	FB/O HFFR SPIK KMSN KMBT MM62 LYLU GITR GRIM	FB28 F116 STIP F140	FBS8 TNLV MSQ2	UNIK GMBY	PAPI PAPC	THOR SNKR ETHF DIPY SMHK	NOPO LSPT	STIP	BTTV KATT	F129 GRIM GITR		MISH F157 MSLB FAL2				JIG3 BTIN F130 ETSS RFTN BTMV	MHBT HSL4 HIWN	SUMO F136 F134 F104 F132 F106 MRSL CMRS UPBK GTFG HITS POOF HNAW DRRN MROX	F172 F104 F102 F132 BTLN TMSP JIG3 LNST HWIS HIOO TMHK F160 F162 R171 FTSS HNMW BOOF MURT 1105	LFIG	FB05 FB07 FB09 F155 FB84 FB55 FB63 FB13 F160 SRAT C845 C055 F138	TBEL ARLA TIN2 ETMN NKAL MIDF SFRL CLSA STDO	TNLV FBS8 MSQ2		PRN2 NIKI BLUG	BRCH	BOLT SILP KTMW RSFG RNMA TAL2 CTL2 MBLN SUR2 NACK	NPST BNIN CNPS CBNL	SKHK NPST LNDF			SKHK LNDF	PFMB MYLV	HGLS DEDO LUFR BTMT BRH2 RCLV	NOPO LSPT TFLG DBBN	TSMV SPNM	SBIN 3HNK	IBMN	F102 F136 F104 H10Q F132 POOF	TTM3 TM31 NOPO L4NK MTLR MPNM TFLG MPNC HBMB FJSR
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SIGHT# DOLPHIN CODES 5 RT90 HKSK MINS 18PT NIPP RETN THE MANIM LAND HERE BEEN DETAY DETAY DETAY	3 TMHK MHBT FB70 SRAT HBMB LYLU TFLG TLN2 FLGS LANK LCDB LORF SCRT SHRD RG1'S NOMS	4 TBEL NKAL SCTN NASC SCBT MOLA FLMB 18PN LASS	S KMSL	51 F131 CONS SFAN F200			55 F129 WARO MSQ2 SPIT LRUF SKHK VTHN STMN FTWT		57 MM72 MTWT SNAG YAMO F126 STIP SXNK	58 DALS CHMP BOZO PRN2 FLIN LINTN MDIG HINP BTMN PFMR MRIN F158 F157 F129 HITR NIKT BSNP NATH CITAL COLD TO SEED TO SEED TO SEED THE SEED TO SEED THE SEED TO SEED THE SEED TO SEED THE	6 RLDX MNP2	8 LSPL RT90 FJSR SRAT TIN2 CLSA POLV	1 F126 HAIR TIBU	101 CPCR HNSQ	_	104 SFHD TNT3 DULF STSG	105 SMHW FSLP VTWW	107 ECHO THBX MM28 LBBT STEN HNHN PEND MNCH BBKB	108 ECHO STEN MM28 HNHN PEND MNCH HWKY BBKB		3 HGLS BTO3 SQF2 LTIP MBLS TTHS BOLF TWSO			••		54 SFLM TRK2 STPO HNNS HWKB DTTP	6 MISH F126 ROOS LBMN STIP RP61 HAIR F140 T1BU	1	102 PEND	103 ECHO MDBK EIFR	104 STEN MNCH	105 MM28 NWIN HFBG SMET NESS BBBN	106 LBBT	107 WGV2 ETMW NUNS SMET FSLP	108 RP61	109 F163 F129	2 NUNS	3 TNHS	4 JDFL	5 ETTA HWKB NPBT ANTT TNMO	51 LULP MTSQ DINL TINT HFMB FLGM HBWB
DATE S 19920916	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920917	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920922	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923	19920923

MBXW BOLF HBWB UBDS FTTP PV BNLN TDOT DINO BBLK THMM	UMIN TNT3 TTHC	K SSIN NOLA SPLC CDAL	BSLV TBXS SXNK LCMN NNIP TTRS MM72 NKMA FB09 FLOB TFMS FLT2 LWMN KTLN RTLN MNCB LBTY NKML TBEL SILP NITB MM68
DOLPHIN CODES SQF2 GRLA SCRM BXBT TINT BTLS BTO3 LTIP MBXW BOLF HBWB UBDS FTTP FLP2 HOS3 CHS3 CFP2 LBSH QLOB TWSO USLR NOLA CLBH QLOC TDN2 SQLF ABEL WGRV MORX BGUB THIN DDMA TIPV BNIN TDOT DINO BBLK THMM FFAT	HAIR F126 MM72 SXNK TSCP USMB JDFL ETTA LITSM HSIN TTHS TTHC TINT R61M HBWB TTHS NISQ BTRG BTLS HEEL UMIN TNT3 TTHC MM28 HKD2 BUZN BUZC LINKM LINKC HFBG MRBL NWIN ETFR	TTM2 DALS SPLT MJSU MBIN PNO1 ININ BABX SSIN NOLA SPLC CDAL F126 RP61 STIP MSLB HAIR FLBB RTFN F129 JBAK JBAC SHAT EEL TNMB BTFG PIFI RTFN PNBT YELP STEN NWIN HFBG MRBL NPBT HDMA HWKY ETHF BTHV USMI INBT HBMW TUTR MNCB LBTY F102 HIQQ SBHN FLIP R61M TALS FOFN TPBT	BSLV TBXS SXNK LCMN NNIP TTRS MM72 NKMA EB09 PLOB TFMS FLT2 LWMN RTIN PINC LSL1 BTON MNCB LBTY NKNN NKAL TBEL
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Dolphins Identified in 1992

SIGHT# DOLPHIN CODES 54 NPAL	PFMB YAMO MM72 NIKI SSIN FLBB	BLUG NIKI SNK2 SXNK POFN WTAB NPAL YAMO BTM2 LA68 PFMB BUTF MM72 FLBB HIWN SSLN	NNIP URPL KMIS KSLW HFLY	BOZO TAL2 INMA DAIS TUTR FTDB FILN LBHL MBLN TFBT FRNK SCTN CDAL CT1.2 MBIC	STIMIN TUTR UBMIN LBHL IVTT SCGL, HLIK HUBX CDOT
DOLPH NPAL	PEMB Y	BLUG N	NNIP U	BOZO 1	STIMIN
SIGHT# 54	22	57	59	9	7
DATE 19921008	19921008	19921008	19921008	19921008	19921008

DATE

MISH F158 F200 FB99 F157 SUMO BTTV FB28 TNLV KATT FB39 FOFN CMRS F116 BKTT FB99 BUTF CHMP HINP BTMN LNT2 STMN PSNP SCGL FALC HAW2 LOCS FINS INT3 HKD2 NESS HNHN SMET LVLD TDOT HWKS VANI TNPN LOBX STWB NESS TJAW UBLS MNCH TNHS BGTR SMET TDN2 BBBN TNPN TUNI TIGO SPLT SPLC SLLP BOLT RUF2 STIMN PN01 VTHN BTMT SBPE HOWL DDMC TIAW MINCH HFBG UBLS DDMA SMET NESS WGRV VTWW SCLP MNCH TJAW NESS PEND HFBG SMET TNHS FANG BOZO TTOO F163 PFMB MBLN TFBT TNST SBPE **RSLV FLIP SKHK BNLN TBXS SCSI FINK** SUMO CMRS F126 FTHN MTPN LNLN F157 FB26 FB48 MSLB TNLV FB58 **QLOB TCSN TALS R61M NOLA** MISH LBMN GITR GRIM HAIR TLN2 CHMA LA38 TINS SOFA STMN FINS LOCS SKHK URLN NPBT USMB JDFL TSCP RTST GITR GRIM FITP FLBB SSLN SUMO BITV KATT HAIR ETTA JDFL ANTT RTST **LNTB LNST HOWL** HFBG ECHO SCRM SMHK SMNC DZSO UMILN **ICMN FITTP** SUMO FITTP **ETTA ETHM** BTTV KATT **IBAK JBAC** STLB MLTI DCAP EME FIWI FIGM NKIG PRNS LFIG 103 106 101 102 152 102 101 101 103 9 51 .9930913 .9930916 19930916 9930910 19930913 .9930913 9930913 9930913 9930913 9930913 .9930914 9930914 19930914 9930914 19930915 9930915 9930915 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930916 19930909 9930910 9930910 9930913 9930913 9930913 9930913 19930914 19930915 19930915 9930915 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930916 9930917 9930917

DATE 19930917 19930917	SIGHT# 101 102	DOLPHIN CODES TSMIN CTSM TYPIN I A49 MTSO STWR DI NI STILO
19930917	103	NPKR
19930917	104	HBUT FGSF
19930917	106	YELP CYEL PNBT MPNS MORX PNED PIFI
19930917	7	TDOT ECHO HFBG SCRM LA21
19930917	က	SCRM HFBG ECHO BUZN
19930917	4	SCRM ECHO HFBG
19930917	S	DDMA DDMC TNHS
19930917	51	FB20 TTRS PCUT
19930917	25	MICB CMIC MIMI FTMM
19930917	53	MDM
19930917	54	CHWI LFLM ECPS
19930917	55	CHWI SMNC IFIM BUMK MARS
19930917	26	
19930917	9	DDMA BUZN TNHS DDMC
19930920	-	F126 GITR GRIM SUMO F158 HAIR BIST
19930920	101	SQF2 SCIP
19930920	102	ZEUS SOMV MDBK TALS FTHN TBXS SFHD MBUT R61M DICE RFHS PLET
19930920	105	LA49 MTSQ KEYM DINI LITP TNMB BOLF
19930920	7	F129 SUMO YAMO CONS CONC BIST
19930920	4	ROOP LIVT2
19930920	2	F116
19930920	5 4	MOLA LNTB TWHN LNST MINCB HOWL
19930920	22	PNO1 TFBT TAL2 KUBT SCGL PRN2 MTLR ZIPP
19930921	-	WGV2 NUN2 ETMW LDHB
19930921	102	BABX TTM2 TUSC
19930921	103	PEND TSCP HSMN
19930921	104	NPBT
19930921	105	JDFL UBLS
19930921	106	TDOT ECHO MM28 BANR TJAW TNPN FSLP TNT3 MSLS LGMS LOBX TIPV VTWW BUZN HWKS VANI LVLD FANG TDN2 TIGO WGRV EFLP TPBN
	,	WDGI NONS TUNI STBD
19930921	m	BTMT
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19930921	S	MM72 SXNK PRGO BUZL FTMS BTTN SBPN INDT
19930921	53	POFN MILTI
19930921	54	INHF FOFN MSLB
19930922	102	TABB F147 SPGT
19930922	103	CLPN SBPE FOOP F120 TNET BUTF FAFT F124
19930922	104	THIW
19930922	105	WARO BTAS PEMB TNMB GRIM CONS GITR F126 TWSO F129 SPIT HAIR L130
19930922	4	HNHW
19930922	51	2SDN 2SDC JIG3 MLTS BRCH SHOT KMBT HNBT HNBC TFMS TFLG LNST LOBE JAGG UPBK HBBT MM62 HFFR ETMA BTHS MNIK DBBN WICK

DOLPHIN CODES