

10 August 2007

Mr. Mike Williams
NMFS/Alaska Region/Protected Resources
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mike

Please find enclosed the Humane Observer Report for the 2007 Northern fur seal subsistence harvest on St. Paul Island, Alaska.

The 2007 northern fur seal harvest was similar to last year. I was on St. Paul Island from 11 July through 11 August 2007. The harvest started on 21 July and ended on 8 August. Three harvests were conducted. A total of 269 seals (396 in 2006 and 479 in 2005) including 266 subadult males and three females were taken this year. The three females were all taken from Gorbatch on 8 August. Seals did not die from hyperthermia this season. All of the harvests started late again this year, approximately between 1:00PM to 2:00PM in the warmest times of the day. Animals were gathered, handled and killed in a humane fashion at all three harvests.

The reasons that only 3 harvests were done were multiple. Many of the sealers are also fisherman and were fishing during good weather. Also it seemed like the seal orders were down this year. I was told there was not much work on the island this year, but it was still difficult for Mr. Robert Melovidov to round up a crew.

Wastage was not observed this summer.

Pelts were not found this season that had been contaminated with oil from beaches. In 1994:23 seals, in 1995:3 seals, in 1996:4 seals, and in 1997:1 seal were found with oil contamination. From 1998 to 2007 pelts of seals were not found with oil contamination.

Thank you for allowing me to be the humane observer this season.

Sincerely

Terry R. Spraker, DVM, PhD, DACV

HUMANE OBSERVER REPORT
Northern Fur Seal Subsistence Harvest
St. Paul Island, Alaska
July-August, 2006
Terry R. Spraker

INTRODUCTION

Northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*) have been harvested for their pelts for the last 250 years on the Pribilof Islands. During this time period, the native Privilovians could freely take the meat of the harvested animals for food. On St. Paul Island, the commercial harvest for pelts ceased in 1984; therefore, a subsistence harvest began with only immature males taken for food. This subsistence harvest has continued for the last twenty-four years (1984-2007). The harvest procedure has been implemented relatively consistently from the commercial to subsistence period. Young male northern fur seals are gathered by driving them from their haul-out areas to a specific killing field where they are held in a large pod. Five to ten seals are then cut from this large pod and driven to a group of three to four men who stun the animals by hitting them on the skull or upper neck with a solid wooden club. The animals are dragged a short distance away from the killing area where the chest and heart are cut open. The animals are then skinned and butchered for human consumption. For a more detailed description of the procedures of the harvest, see Humane Observer Report: Stoskopf 1984; Letcher, 1985; Dorsey, 1986; Zimmerman et. al., 1986, Spraker 1987-2005. This report will be limited to my observations of the humane activities of the northern fur seal harvest from 11 July to 11 August 2006.

Multiple factors were evaluated during this harvest. These factors included environmental conditions, methods of gathering and herding the animals, and the harvesting of animals. These three areas will be discussed separately.

Northern fur seals were gathered and harvested 3 times this year, one on 21 July, 7 August and 8 August from three haul-out areas (Polovina-once, Gorbatch-once and Big Zapadni-once). A total of 266 subadult male animals were killed this season. Three females were killed in the harvest at Gorbatch on 8 August this year (Table 1). A total of 269 seals were killed this year in 3 harvests.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

The environmental conditions of the harvest were monitored including the average air temperature, degree of precipitation,

wind and cloud cover. The air temperature was taken when the drive began and ranged from 46°F to 50°F, with an overall average of 47.3°F. The air was relative dry twice and moist once. A breeze was present at all harvests. The wind speed varied from 8 to 18 knots with an overall average of 12.0 knots. Cloud cover was complete and high once; and complete and low twice (Table 2). The environmental conditions were similar to previous years.

GATHERING OF ANIMALS

Five to ten men would go to a specific haul-out area and quickly form a line along the shore thus preventing the seals access to the ocean. Then the seals were gathered into several pods and driven to the killing field. Gathering of the animals started between 12:55 PM to 1:25 PM this summer. Estimated distance of the drives ranged from 140 to 150 yards. Animals were driven from 9 to 21 yards/minute with an average of 16 yards/minute. The animals were usually rested during the drive. The drives were similar this year as compared to previous years (Table 3).

An estimated difficulty of the drive was graded on a scale of 1+ to 3+, with 1+ being the easiest, and 3+ being the most difficult. These same paths have been used for driving seals to the killing field for at least a hundred years and were all fairly easy drives (Table 3). The degree of wetness to the grass and terrain was monitored and estimated as this is believed to be an important cooling factor for the animals. The grass was wet once and moist three times. This was similar as compared to previous years (Table 3).

HARVESTING PERIOD

The harvesting activity was characterized by holding the animals in a large pod approximately 10 to 20 yards from the stunning area. While a few young boys held the seals, three to four young men would cut out a small pod of seals and drive them to the stunners. The pod size usually was 8 to 15 animals. Animals were killed by hitting them on the skull at the level of the ears or over the 1st/2nd cervical vertebra. The majority of times, the animals were hit just once. These animals would immediately drop and were hit again on the skull. However, sometimes the first hit missed its mark and one or two more hits were required. The number of double and triple-hits were not counted this year, but my overall impression was that the accuracy was about the same this year as in previous years.

Deep body core temperatures of approximately 30-50% of the animals were taken throughout each harvest. The temperatures were then divided into three equal time slots during the harvest for each day. The average body temperatures are presented in Table 4. Temperatures ranged in individual animals from 100.0 to

106.5°F. Cases of hyperthermia were not found this season.

Hyperthermia is due to overheating caused by over activity of the animals. Predisposing factors include warm environmental temperatures, lack of cloud cover and/or mist, dry grass, lack of wind, animals being driven too fast (especially uphill), long drives, animals being held too tight in the large holding pods and having too much activity or moving around in the large holding pods. Another predisposing factor is the amount of rest an animal has had before the drive. For example, an animal that has just arrived on the haul-out from a feeding trip may not be "fully rested" and, if they are subjected to a harvest/drive, become exhausted quicker than a totally rested animal.

To avoid hyperthermia seals should be driven slowly and rested before the harvest. The duration of a rest period should be determined based on the behavioral signs of the seals held in the pods. Once the seals do not exhibit early signs of hyperthermia (i.e., flipper fanning, open mouth breathing and lying down) then subsequent harvest activities can commence 5 to 10 minutes later. The holding pods should always be kept loose. If an animal lags behind during the gathering period they should be allowed to drop out of the pod. If the environment temperature is 55°F, great care has to be taken during the drive and the harvest and if the temperature is $\geq 60^\circ\text{F}$, no cloud cover, wind or mist, the harvest should not be done that day. When the animals in the holding pod show early signs of hyperthermia (including, flipper fanning, open mouth breathing and lying down) the harvest should be stopped and the animals released slowly.

Over the years the animals killed per minute usually varies slightly between harvests and is usually around one animal per minute. This time interval is from the first animal is killed until the last animal is killed. This year the kill rate was a little slower, 0.4 to 0.8 animals per minute (Table 5). The reason the kill rate was slow during the first harvest was because it was the first harvest of the year and only 4 adults were present for the round up and the clubbing. The other two harvests were typical of previous harvests in other years.

HEALTH STATUS

The health status of the animals was evaluated by examining viscera and carcasses throughout the harvest. In general, the harvested animals appear to be thinner during the last several years as previously observed. This may suggest that the over-all nutrition of these animals is decreasing. There also appears to be few 2 year old animals.

OIL CONTAMINATION OF ANIMALS

This year (as last year) animals were not found with oil on their pelts. The number of animals found with oil on their pelts

has decreased since 1994 when 23 contaminated animals were found. In 1994:23 seals, in 1995:3 seals, in 1996:4 seals and in 1997:1 seal were found with oil contamination. From 1998 to 2007 pelts of seals were not found with oil contamination.

SUMMARY

This was a relatively uneventful season. Three harvests were conducted from 21 July through 8 August 2007 taking 266 subadult males and three females from 3 haul-outs. Seal did not die from hyperthermia this season. No inhumane acts were observed this season.

Points to be remembered during the harvest:

1. Drive the animals slowly to the killing field.
2. Do not unnecessarily harass the seals during the drive.
3. If an animal lags behind during the drive, leave it alone, because this animal is already exhausted because it has probably just returned from a feeding trip. These are the animals that will develop hyperthermia first and most likely die.
4. Rest the animals 5 to 10 minutes following all behavior activity of hyperthermia such as flipper waving, open mouth breathing and lying down prior to the harvest.
5. Harvest in the morning; thus avoiding warmer afternoon environmental temperatures.
6. Drive small pods to the stunners. Five to seven animals are good, but not 10 to 15 animals at a time.
7. Take a little more time to isolate the selected animals to be killed. This will reduce the number of 5 year old seals killed.
8. If environmental temperatures are 50°F to 55°F, give the seals frequent rests during the drive and keep the holding pods loose. If environmental temperature is 55°F or above, do not have a harvest. If the temperature is 50°F with no wind a harvest should not take place.
9. Try to "weed out" (release) older animals and females during the drive.

10. When the animals in the holding pod show early signs of hyperthermia (flipper fanning, open mouth breathing, and lying down) the seal should be rested or the harvest should be stopped and the animals released slowly.
11. Discuss driving plans with drivers before drive starts. If drive plans change during the drive because not enough animals are gathered or too many big bulls or females are in the group, the animals should be released in a safe area not near cliffs. I am not sure what to do if animals are running towards a cliff. My impression is that they should be left alone and not disturbed. I think the animals if not pushed will avoid cliffs, but if scared will go over the cliff.
12. Do not allow intoxicated persons to work in any of the positions at the harvest or even to be on the killing field because of the disruption that they cause and the danger to themselves and others especially if they have a knife.

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Table 1. Table of dates, locations, and number of northern fur seals killed during the 2007 subsistence harvest on St. Paul Island, Alaska.

DATE	LOCATION	SEALS KILLED MALES	SEALS KILLED FEMALE	RUNNING TOTAL KILLED
21 July	Big Zapadni	36	0	36
7 August	Polovina	116	0	152
8 August	Gorbatch	114	3	269
Total		266	3	269

Table 2. Summary of environmental conditions during the 2007 northern fur seal subsistence harvest on St. Paul Island, Alaska.

DATE	LOCATION	AIR TEMP (F°)	PRECIPITATION	WIND: KNOTS/DIRECT	CLOUD COVER
21 July	Big Zapadni	46	misty	18 W	Complete/low
7 Aug	Polovina	50	none	10 E	Complete/high
8 Aug	Gorbatch	46	none	8 SE	Complete/high

Table 3: Summary of activity during the drive of northern fur seals to the killing field during the 2007 subsistence harvest St. Paul Island, Alaska.

DATE	LOCATION	DURATION OF DRIVE (min)	ESTIMATED DISTANCE OF DRIVE (yards)	ESTIMATED SPEED OF DRIVE - yards/min	TERRAIN TYPE AND WETTNESS OF GRASS, (OVERALL DIFFICULTY OF DRIVE)
21 July	Big Zapadni	15	140	9	Flat sandy, flat grass, up hill, grass, flat grass, moist (++)
7 Aug	Polovina	8	150	19	Uphill sandy/dirt flat, grass, wet (+)
8 Aug	Gorbatch	7	150	21	Dirt uphill, downhill grass, wet (+)

Table 4: Summary of the deep body core temperatures and number of seals dying from hyperthermia during the 2007 northern fur seal subsistence harvest on St. Paul Island, Alaska.

DATE	LOCATION	REST TIME (min)	AVERAGE DEEP BODY CORE TEMP F° (First 1/3)	AVERAGE DEEP BODY CORE TEMP F° (Middle 1/3)	AVERAGE DEEP BODY CORE TEMP F° (Last 1/3)	HYPER-THERMIC ANIMALS
21 July	Big Zapadni	15	101.4	102.7	102.2	0
7 Aug	Polovina	10	102.9	103.1	103.3	0
8 Aug	Gorbatch	16	102.2	102.6	103.6	0

Table 5: Summary of the rate of kill of northern fur seals during the 2007 subsistence harvest on St. Paul Island.

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER OF ANIMALS KILLED	LENGTH OF TIME OF HARVEST (minutes)	AVERAGE NO. OF ANIMALS KILLED PER MINUTE OF HARVEST
21 July	Big Zapadni	36	85	0.4
7 Aug	Polovina	116	161	0.7
8 Aug	Gorbatch	117	156	0.8