

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIAL BEHAVIORS AMONG  
KILLER WHALES (Orcinus orca)  
IN THE JOHNSTONE STRAIT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1979-1986

by

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ECOLOGICAL RESERVES COLLECTION  
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VICTORIA, B.C.  
V8V 1X4

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of Humboldt State University

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

May, 1990

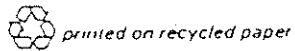
and an Addendum Containing Data and Analyses of  
Associations Among Pods of Killer Whales (Orcinus orca)  
in the Johnstone Strait, 1987 and 1988

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## PREFACE

This document contains the data and analyses submitted to and approved by the faculty of the Department of Biological Sciences, Humboldt State University as a thesis for the degree of Masters of Arts. The traditional format of the thesis has been changed, but not the contents (except for page numbers and one typo), to reduce the number of pages and associated production costs. Data and analyses from 1987 and 1988, my last two years of field work in the Johnstone Strait, are also included. These data were presented at the Eighth Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals, December 1989, and at the Third International Orca Symposium, March 1990.

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We certify that we have read this study and that  
it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly  
presentation and is fully acceptable, in scope and  
quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts.

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This thesis is dedicated, with a young boy's awe and respect, to Einar A. Jacobsen.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have come to know many wonderful people during the past dozen years of migration to and from the Johnstone Strait, and they all have been as important and essential to the project as the orcas. I realize the near impossibility of acknowledging all of them, but I am determined to be as thorough as possible, for this may be my last opportunity to do so. This is, after all, a thesis about social associations!

First thanks go again to Peter Jepsen, for suggesting this adventure in the first place. The following people worked with me in the field from 1980 to 1986, sharing both the burdens and joys of camp life and endless hours in a small open boat: Maris Sidenstecker, Mary Cunningham, Harold Powel, Mark Deutschmann, Kathy Turco, Linda Campbell, Patty Gallagher, Karen Cunha, Patty Smith, and Hiroya Minakuchi. Kristen Warnock helped with a couple odd projects in the lab, so has a seat waiting aboard whenever she wants.

I gratefully thank Michael Bigg, Graeme Ellis, and John Ford for sharing their photo-identification system, which made this entire study feasible. Much of my understanding of the orcas has come from conversations with them. Many others came to observe the orcas during my tenure in the Johnstone Strait, and we formed an odd society rich in reciprocal altruisms, shared thoughts, and campfire follies. These fellow "orcateers" included David Bain, Sue Kruse, Janice Waite, Naomi Rose, David Arcese, and their many assistants. Many others were involved in this community, and helped in many ways: Richard Osborne, Ken Balcomb, Sara and Jim Hiemlich-Boran, Nancy Haenel, Fred Felleman, Deborah Duffield, Marilyn Dahlheim, Barbara Kirkevold, Joan Lockard, Steve Landino, Yan Ostman, and Randy Wells.

Many people that resided near the study area generously opened their homes and hearts, so much so that I feel I have another home town. Paul Spong, along with Linda Spong and Helena Simmonds, helped in too many ways to mention, and will always be a source of inspiration. Chris, Taegen, and Liz Whiting, Michael Berry, Maureen Wright, Guy Windebank, Jim and Anne Borrowman, Bill and Donna MacKay, Claude and Stacia and Morgan and Travis and Katie and Fiona Kennedy all provided parking places, warm beds, hot showers, and lasting friendships.

The course of this study and thesis has taken some odd twists and turns, and I'll always be grateful to those who were there to support, prod, or just sigh patiently as I muddled through it all. Prominent among them were Mary Claire Wellman, Leslie Myers, Harry Wellman, Elsa Jacobsen, and Linda Miller. I thank the members of my committee for their enduring patience and efforts on my behalf through both versions of this thesis. Ralph Holtzinger helped me build many fine pieces of research equipment, and kept my cameras working right. I thank Bill Rossiter of the Connecticut Cetacean Society for his confidence and support.

Tom Read and all my fellow students at the Northcoast School of Aikido deserve endless thanks for the example of their dedication, which helped me in ways words are futile to describe.

The ones to whom I must express my most heartfelt gratitude are the ones that seem the most distant to the ways of Master's theses, the orcas. Their patient, innocent acceptance of my persistent observation of their daily affairs deserves special acknowledgement and respect.

## INTRODUCTION

Killer whales (Orcinus orca), or orcas, are an odontocete species placed in the family Delphinidae (Hershkovitz 1966). The orca is a relatively modern form, evolved in the mid to late Miocene (Gaskin 1982). Analyses of karyotype revealed an unusually high rate of chromosomal evolution, which may be related to the breeding system (Duffield 1986). Orcas have many morphological similarities with Globicephala, Feresa, and Pseudorca (Nishiwaki 1963). Orcas, however, have proportionately greater sexual dimorphism than these other genera, with maximum recorded lengths of 8.53 m for females and 9.75 m for males (Perrin and Reilly 1984), and males weighing twice as much as females (Matkin and Leatherwood 1986).

Orcas are distributed world-wide but their populations are concentrated in coastal and polar regions (Slipper 1962; Gaskin 1982; Mikhalev et al. 1981; Matkin and Leatherwood 1986; Heyning and Dahlheim 1988). Many geographically and socially isolated populations exhibit regional variations in pigmentation patterns (Evans et. al. 1982) and morphology, prompting some researchers to propose a new Antarctic species, Orcinus glacialis (Berzin and Vladimirov 1983).

Killer whales are top-level carnivores and opportunistic feeders, with an extensive list of prey species (cetacean species of all sizes, pinnipeds, fish, squid, and birds), and use a variety of foraging behaviors in capturing these prey (Martinez and Klinghammer 1970; Hoyt 1981; Perrin 1982; Lopez and Lopez 1985). In some areas orca sightings increased during seasons of prey abundance (Jonsgard and Lyshoel 1970; Condy et al. 1978; Heimlich-Boran 1986a).

The most extensive studies on the biology and behavior of wild orcas have been conducted along Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Beginning in 1973, Bigg and co-workers (1976, 1982, 1987) developed a photographic technique to identify individuals by their natural markings and dorsal fin shape. After several years and thousands of photographs no new orcas were observed, and they concluded that the British Columbia population was stable, the only changes due to deaths and births. This population (261 orcas in 1981 (Bigg 1982)) was composed of many stable family groups which Bigg called pods.

Bigg (1982) defined a pod as a social grouping consisting "... of the same individuals which travel together throughout the year and over a period of at least seven years". In addition, "... pods generally do not split for more than a few hours or days. Thus recognition of a single individual will generally indicate that the remaining members of its pod are nearby." Pod size ranged from 1 to 50 individuals, but typically contained 5-20 whales. Pod compositions ranged from one female with seven males (B pod), to one bull with several females (A5 pod), to 111 pod with only females and calves (Bigg 1982). Bigg also noticed

that "Maternal associations tend to form distinct subgroups within pods." No dispersal by either sex was observed, and it appeared that calves remained with their mothers into adulthood. Based on these observations, Bigg et al. (1987) plotted known and estimated lineage relationships within subgroups, or "subpods", of all individuals.

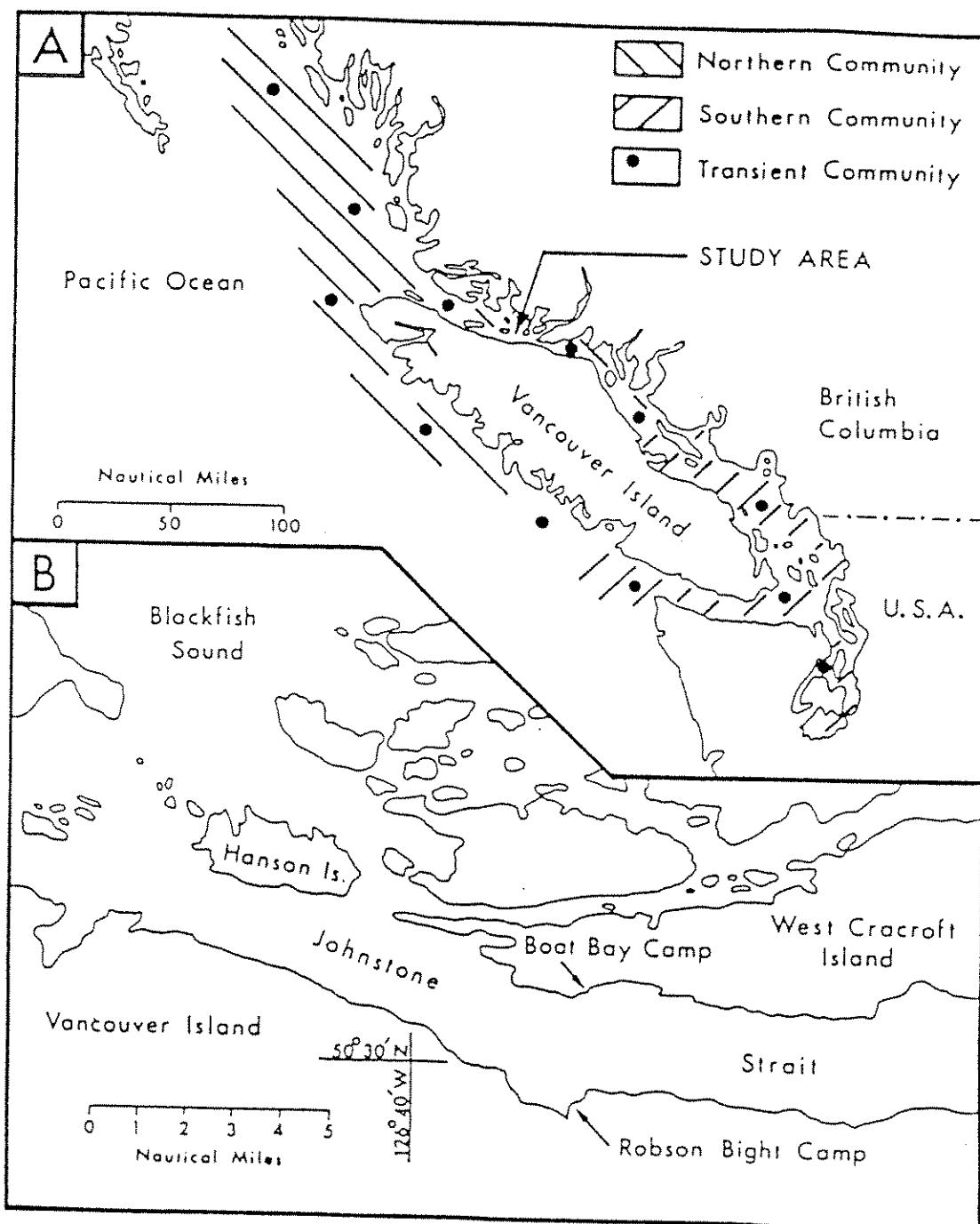


Figure 1. A) Distribution of Northern and Southern Resident Community and Transient Community (redrawn from Bigg 1982); location of study area. B) Study area.

The pods also formed three socially isolated communities: southern resident ( $N=79$ , 3 pods); northern resident ( $N=135$ , 12 pods); and transient ( $N=47$ , 15 pods; Bigg 1982; Figure 1). Resident pods were sighted only in their respective areas, primarily from spring through summer months, and occasionally during winter. Transient pods, however, were sighted throughout the range of resident pods at all times of year but were never observed to interact with resident pods (Bigg et al. 1987). Resident pods were observed feeding only on fish, whereas transient pods fed on both fish and marine mammals (Bigg et al. 1987). Morphological differences in pigmentation and dorsal fin shape between resident and transient pods were detected. Bigg et al. (1987) proposed that residents and transients, although sympatric, were different races socially isolated from one another.

By following individual life histories, Bigg (1982) observed many population parameters. The breeding rate was lower than its predicted biotic potential, averaging about 10% per year. Minimum calving interval was three years if the calf survived, but, since only a few females produced calves, the average calving interval for the population was closer to eight years. Net population change was estimated to be 2.52%. Age of sexual maturity for females was estimated to be 6.7 years, and for males 12 years. A similar estimate was reached by Heimlich-Boran (1986b). However, social maturity is likely to occur even later than these estimates (Wasser and Barash 1983). Female longevity was estimated at up to 80 years, whereas male longevity was estimated at less than 60 years (Bigg, et al. 1987).

Historically, orcas off British Columbia were not hunted for their meat and oil, but a live-capture fishery did exist from 1961 to 1976 (Bigg and Wolman 1975; Asper and Cornell 1977). During this period a total of 75 whales were removed from the population, including 10 that died during capture operations. Fourteen of these orcas were taken from 3-4 pods in the northern community for use in various oceanaria, including 12 animals removed from A5 pod, eight of them immature (Bigg 1982). Several behavioral and acoustic studies have been conducted with some of these captive whales (Dahlheim and Awbrey 1982; Morton et al. 1986; Bain 1986; Ray et al. 1986).

Ford and Fisher (1982, 1983) examined the relationships among pods by analyzing their acoustic behavior. They demonstrated that each pod produced 7 to 17 discrete pulsed vocalizations that were stable for periods of at least 18 years. Some calls were shared among some pods, and some were unique to each pod. Based on the degree of call sharing among pods, the resident population was divided into four dialect groups called clans. Each clan had a unique set of vocalizations. The southern community (Figure 1) was one clan, and the northern community was composed of three clans.

Several behavioral studies have been conducted on the pods within the southern community (Osborne 1986, Haenel 1986, Heimlich-Boran 1986a, Balcomb et al. 1980, 1982) including an analysis of associations among individuals (Heimlich-Boran 1986c), similar studies had not been initiated on the northern community. The primary objective of my study was to conduct a long term study of daily associations among individuals within pods and how these associations varied with behavior, and associations among resident pods within the northern community. A secondary objective was to describe social behaviors that occurred in particular types of associations (i.e.: intersexual, and male-male).

## METHODS

### Study Area and Time Period of Observations

The study area is located at the northern end of Vancouver Island, British Columbia and includes the northern portion of Johnstone Strait and part of Blackfish Sound (Figure 1). The waters are semiprotected, generally calm, and easily navigable in a small open boat. The study area is within the range of the northern resident community (Bigg 1982).

Two main campsites were established, on Vancouver Island at Robson Bight (1979-1981) and on West Cracroft Island at Boat Bay (1982-1985) (Figure 1). Both campsites offered elevated (8-15 meters) views of Johnstone Strait and the opposite shoreline. The Orcalab facility overlooking Blackfish Sound on Hanson Island was utilized for a portion of the 1981 field season.

Data for this study were collected over an eight year period, from 1979 to 1986, during the months of July through September. Dates of my field season for each year and number of hours of recorded observations are listed in Table 1. Additional pod sighting data were obtained in 1984, 1985 and 1986 from Bain (pers. comm.) and co-workers who were working in the study area before my field season began (Table 1). An "observer day" was defined as one in which at least one reliable researcher was on duty scanning the Strait for orca for at least 75% of daylight hours. Since events such as severe storms, supply trips to town, and malfunctioning outboard engines occasionally made it impossible to meet these criteria, some days were not included in the analyses.

Table 1. Observation effort by year: extension of field season for pod sightings from other researchers (see text); dates of field season; number of days in field season including extension; number of observer days (see text); and number of hours of recorded observations.

Year	Extension of Season	Dates of Field Season	Days	Observer Days	Hours
1979	x	July 1 - Aug. 28	59	52	136
1980	x	July 12 - Oct. 1	82	75	143
1981	x	July 3 - Oct. 1	92	67	166
1982	x	July 5 - Sept. 11	69	65	351
1983	x	July 7 - Sept. 16	72	63	214
1984	July 1	July 10 - Sept. 15	77	66	239
1985	June 24	Aug. 6 - Sept. 15	84	83	205
1986	June 27	July 2 - Sept. 15	81	79	312
TOTALS:			610	536	1766

#### Study Animals and Definition of Terms.

A "maternal subgroup" refers to a cow and her known offspring born since 1973, during the period of photographic documentation. Bigg (pers. comm.) provided lineage information for calves born between 1973 and 1979. A "subgroup" refers to one or more maternal subgroups plus other closely associated individuals of unknown lineage. A "pod" consists of any individuals that were always sighted together throughout the eight year study period. A pod may consist of one or more subgroups.

In Bigg's (1982) identification system, each pod was assigned a letter and each individual within a pod was assigned a number. Bigg divided the northern community into twelve pods and named them A1, A4, A5, B, C, D, G, H, I1, I11, R, and W. In the course of this study subgroups of seven of these pods traveled independently for periods greater than one day. For this paper, when a subgroup split from the rest of the pod it was subsequently identified as a new pod. Each new pod was named after what appeared to be the eldest female in the group. Pod divisions were as follows: A1 pod became A2, A12, and A36 pods; C pod became C5 and C6 pods; D pod became D3 and D7 pods; G pod became G4 and G2 pods; I1 pod became I1 and I2 pods; and I11 pod became I11 and I15 pods (see Appendix 2 for a complete comparison of IDs used in this paper with IDs used by Bigg et al. 1987). In order to maintain consistency in sample size, the resulting 20 pods were used throughout all analyses, with one partial exception. In 1986 the two pairs of maternal subgroups within A5 pod began traveling independently, and were designated the A9 and A14 pods. The A5 pod was split only for the 1986 and 1979-1986

association analyses. An annual census of the 20 resident pods from data compiled by Bigg (pers. comm.) is presented in Table 2.

Age classes were defined as follows. Calves were between one and three years old, identified by their small size, orange tint in white areas, and mottled grey or black areas), and close surfacing proximity to their mothers. Juveniles were 4-10 years old. Subadult females were large juveniles known to be greater than ten years old. Subadult males were large juveniles whose dorsal fins had begun secondary growth. Adult males and females were mature individuals whose body length and dorsal fin size had reached a maximum. Postreproductive females were cows not seen with calves in at least eight years. Sexes were determined by ventral pigmentation patterns (Matkin 1986; Bigg et al. 1987), or male dorsal fin dimorphism (Bigg 1982, Heimlich-Boran 1986b), and/or penile displays.

The five A-pods (A2, A12, A36, A4, and A5), the most frequently sighted pods in the study area, were chosen as the focal group for the analysis of associations among individuals. The annual composition of the A-pods, individual identity code (ID), age class, sex (when known), and known lineage relationships (Bigg 1987, pers. comm.) are listed in Table 3.

Table 2: Annual Census of the Resident Pods Sighted in the Johnstone Strait. Parentheses denote estimates. Data compiled by Bigg (pers. comm.).

POD	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
A2	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
A12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
A36	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
A4	6	6	6	6	9	7	7	7
A5	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
B	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
C5	(3)	3	(3)	3	(3)	3	4	4
C6	(7)	7	(7)	7	(7)	6	6	6
D3	(5)	5	(5)	4	(4)	3	3	3
D7	(5)	5	(5)	6	(6)	7	7	6
G4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
G2	(24)	(24)	24	24	(24)	(24)	26	(26)
H	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7
I1	4	5	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	7
I2	13	16	16	18	(18)	(18)	17	19
I11	(4)	4	4	4	5	(5)	6	6
I15	(5)	5	5	5	6	(6)	7	8
I31	(5)	(5)	5	5	5	5	7	7
R	(17)	(17)	(17)	17	(17)	(18)	19	(19)
W	(4)	(4)	4	4	4	4	3	3
Total:	143	149	150	153	157	154	160	166

Table 3: Composition of Focal Pods. Individual identity code (ID), known sex (F=female, M=male), and age class (see text; A=adult, P=postreproductive female, S=subadult, J=juvenile, C=calf, X=absent). Cow's known offspring are indented and listed from youngest to oldest. Data from Bigg et al. (1987, pers. comm.); pod ID in parentheses was that used by Bigg (1982).

### Data Collection and Analysis.

Observations were made primarily from a 4.2 m Zodiac inflatable boat, powered by a 25 hp outboard motor. Additional observations were made from shore using a 45X spotting scope. The whales' vocal activity was recorded using a Sony TC-D5M tape recorder and various hydrophones. Individuals were identified by their natural markings: shape of the dorsal fin, shape of the saddle patch (area of grey pigmentation posterior to the dorsal fin), and nicks and scratches. The identification codes established by Bigg (1982) were used and were updated annually. If the identity of an individual was uncertain or unknown, full-frame 35 mm photographs of the dorsal fin and saddle patch were taken. Approximately 11,000 photographs were taken and analyzed over the entire study period.

Associations were analyzed at two levels: among individuals and among pods. During the first year of the study I was still learning how to recognize individuals and assign them their correct identification code. Consequently, the 1979 data are not as reliable or complete as in subsequent years, and are presented only at the pod level.

#### Associations Among Individuals

Individuals were considered to be associated if they were either 1) surfacing within a few meters of one another in a coordinated manner, or 2) surfacing within 100 m of one another, engaged in a common activity (such as foraging), and moving as a group. Any isolated individual was recorded as solitary.

Associations among individuals were scan sampled (Altmann, 1974) throughout each day in the following manner. Scan sampling was used instead of time sampling due to the difficulty in maintaining visual contact consistently with all the whales for long periods of time. A group of orcas were approached from the side, each individual identified and associations recorded. If another group was sighted, it was subsequently approached and identified. This procedure was repeated until all groups in the study area were identified and all associations were recorded.

If an association was observed for at least 10 minutes, the activity was assigned to one of four behavior categories: traveling, resting, foraging, and socializing (Jacobsen 1986). Detailed field notes were taken of social interactions, especially if orientations toward urogenital areas and penis displays were observed. The orcas were not sampled again unless they changed activity state and/or associations for at least 10 minutes.

At the end of each field season association and behavioral observations of individuals within the five A-pods were transcribed from field notes onto standardized data sheets. Each entry consisted of date and time of the observation, animals in

association, and corresponding behavior code. Rapidly changing associations that occurred during play bouts were clumped into one record. Association data without sufficient behavioral notes were recorded without a behavior code. The standardized data were then entered into dBase II on an Osborne 1 personal computer.

The database was searched to calculate an annual index of association for each possible pair combination of individuals. The index, based on Dice's (1945) coincidence index, is:

$$1) \quad 1000 (2 N_{ij} / N_i + N_j),$$

where  $N_i$  and  $N_j$  are the number of times individuals  $i$  and  $j$  were sighted, and  $N_{ij}$  is the number of times  $i$  and  $j$  were associated. In the case of solitary individuals,  $N_i = N_j$ , and the equation becomes:

$$2) \quad 1000 (N_s / N_i),$$

where  $N_s$  is the number of times that individual was encountered alone. The result will be referred to as a solo index. The factor of 1000 was used as a formatting convenience.

The index of association ranges from zero (no association between a pair) to 1000 (complete association). For the solo index, zero equates to an individual never sighted alone, and 1000 to always being sighted as solitary. Various forms of this index have been used for lions (Schaller 1972) and chimpanzees (Morgan et.al. 1976). This index was chosen for its simplicity, and to facilitate comparison with other studies on wild dolphins (Heimlich-Boran 1986c, 1988; Wells 1986) where it also was used to quantify associations.

Two searches of the database were conducted based on behavioral criteria. First, all associations occurring during active behaviors (traveling, foraging, and socializing), and unassigned associations were selected for calculation of association indices. For the second search only foraging associations were selected, hence it was a subset of the first search. There were insufficient data to analyze traveling or socializing as separate categories or as a lumped category. A percentage distribution, by behavior category, of all individual association records in the database ( $n=1,698$ ) was: 40.9% foraging; 14.9% socializing; 4.9% travel; and 39.3% unassigned.

Associations among resting individuals were excluded from index calculations for two reasons. First, resting whales associated almost exclusively with members of their own subgroups, so these data biased the results towards subgroup associations. Secondly, a resting subgroup often aligned side by side with one or more other resting subgroups, and all subgroups established a routine and coordinated diving pattern (Jacobsen 1985, 1986). Although an individual was mostly coordinated with members of its own subgroup, it may also be alongside an

individual from another subgroup. Consequently, three different associations were occurring simultaneously: individual with its own subgroup; individual with another subgroup; and individual with the entire assemblage of subgroups.

The association indices calculated for each year were arranged into triangular matrices with solo indices placed along the diagonal. While triangular matrices provided the most detail, overall relationships among groups of individuals were difficult to interpret visually. Single-linkage cluster-analysis (SLCA) (Morgan et. al. 1976; Lehner 1979) therefore was used to display indices as dendograms. This analysis consisted simply of sorting indices in descending order of magnitude and then plotting clusters by adding each new pair as they were encountered in the list. To simplify subgroup identification clusters were built from left to right, placing cow IDs at the left of each subgroup cluster whenever possible. The non-zero solo indices were plotted as points.

Because the number of redundant pairs increased as clusters grew, a great deal of information was lost in SLCA representations - only 17 out of a possible 153 association indices were used to generate a dendrogram of 18 individuals. Consequently, the ID of the individual responsible for each higher level linkage also was displayed in the dendograms.

To examine the variations in associations among subgroups according to age class and lineage relationships the following analyses of association indices were performed. For each year from 1980 to 1986, individuals were selected from Table 3 and grouped by age class and lineage relationship. The resulting seven categories were: calves, juveniles and subadults of known descent (indented IDs in Table 3); juveniles, subadults and adults (excluding cows) of unknown descent; and cows. For each category, association indices corresponding to an individual's first link to its subgroup were selected from the matrices. To compare the above intra-subgroup linkages with inter-subgroup linkages, indices that linked subgroups in the dendograms were selected. The above procedure was repeated for foraging indices and all solo indices, but with age classes of known and unknown lineages combined. Ranges, means and standard deviations were calculated for each set of indices.

#### Pod Sightings and Associations

A daily record of resident and transient pods sighted in the study area was maintained throughout each field season. The four transient pods sighted in this study (M, O, P, Q) will be identified collectively as transients in the following analyses. Sightings made by other observers working in the study area and familiar with the identification system were included, and verified whenever possible. Observers working in boats included Michael Bigg, Graeme Ellis, John Ford, Paul Spong, Jim Borrowman, Bill McKay, and David Bain and co-workers. In 1983, a shore

station overlooking Johnstone Strait was established by Kruse (1985, and in press) on a 50 meter cliff on Cracroft Island 1.2 nautical miles west of Boat Bay Camp, and was utilized throughout the remainder of the study period (Bain 1985). Frequent radio communication with all observers was maintained starting in 1983.

To examine annual variations in the number of resident pods sighted in the study area, frequency distributions of the number of resident pods sighted per day were compiled for each year. The number of pods sighted per year was averaged over the number of observer days. The sightings of A-pods were also averaged over the number of observer days. Census data from Table 2 were combined with daily pod sighting records to calculate the number of whales sighted per day. A frequency distribution was then made of the number of orcas sighted per day. The average number of orca sightings per observer day was calculated for each year.

To examine the annual variations in occurrence of each pod in the study area, the number of individual pod sightings per year was tallied. To eliminate the effect of varying observation effort, these data were normalized by calculating an annual percentage of daily sightings, equal to the number of sightings for each pod per year divided by the number of observer days per year, multiplied by 100. The number of days when no orca were sighted per year also was normalized. Percent daily pod sightings also were calculated for all years combined.

The daily resident pod sighting data were entered into dBase II software on an Osborne I personal computer. Each record contained the date and pods observed in association. A pair of pods was considered in association if they were observed within the study area for at least one hour during the day. If this criterion was not met an additional record was added for each association observed on that date.

The annual degree of mixing among pods was measured by counting the number of pod pairs observed in association for each year. The number of pairs observed was then expressed as a percentage of the number of pairs possible (190 pairs among 20 pods). The number of new pairs observed cumulatively over the eight year period also was tallied and converted into a percentage.

Indices of association (see above) were calculated for all pairs of pods for each year and for all years combined. Solo indices were calculated for sightings of solitary pods. Indices were placed in triangular matrices, and single link cluster analysis dendograms were drawn for each matrix, with solo indices greater than zero represented as points.

## RESULTS

## Associations Among Individuals

The orcas predominantly associated with members of their own subgroup during all active behaviors. The resulting high within-subgroup association indices were a prominent feature of all individual association matrices (Table 4; Appendix 1). Because the IDs were arranged as subgroups along the axes of the matrices, the within-subgroup indices were located in small triangular sub-matrices along the diagonal. The highest indices within a matrix were typically found within these sub-matrices. The lower indices of any matrix tended to be found outside these sub-matrices, corresponding to between-subgroup associations, or solo indices along the diagonal.

Table 4. Triangular matrix of 1980 association indices among A-pod individuals (pods A2, A36, and A12 were omitted due to only one sighting), and solo indices (underlined, along diagonal).

Pod A4							Pod A5											
A11	A35	A13	A24	A10	A4	A9	A26	A5	A8	A42	A28	A14	A15	A25	A23	A29	A27	
0  785  880  740  560  285  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A11																		
<u>0  720  518  400  428  0  0  0  0  0  0  46  88  76  0  0  0  0  0  A35</u>																		
<u>0  750  545  320  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  47  40  0  0  0  0  0  A13</u>																		
<u>153  666  370  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A24</u>																		
<u>181  400  0  0  41  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A10</u>																		
<u>357  0  0  39  0  0  0  0  0  0  46  44  38  54  52  90  A4</u>																		
<u>0  964  676  36  35  35  70  67  90  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A9</u>																		
<u>0  676  36  35  35  70  67  90  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  34  A26</u>																		
<u>189  31  30  60  60  88  160  33  32  149  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A5</u>																		
<u>37  945  857  107  137  153  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  35  A8</u>																		
<u>0  877  105  169  151  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  34  A42</u>																		
<u>0  103  133  238  38  37  101  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A28</u>																		
<u>68  900  776  76  75  67  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A14</u>																		
<u>0  811  74  72  65  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A15</u>																		
<u>0  163  161  205  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A25</u>																		
<u>0  978  830  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A23</u>																		
<u>0  851  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A29</u>																		
<u>0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A27</u>																		

The high degree of within-subgroup associations was also a prominent feature of all SLCA dendrograms (Figures 2-8). Within each dendrogram the order of individuals along the horizontal axis was a result of SLCA, based on the highest association index for each individual. All individuals clustered first within their subgroups, with only two exceptions: A25 in 1985 (Figure 7), and A20 in 1986 (Figure 8).

For example, the dendrogram in Figure 2 was generated from the triangular matrix in Table 4. The A23 subgroup begins with A23 as the seventh ID from the left. A23's index of association with her calf A29 was 978, represented in the dendrogram by a horizontal line to the right linking A23 and A29. A23's oldest calf, A27, links next to the right with an index of 851. Solo indices greater than zero were represented as squares (i.e. A5 at 189, and A10 at 181). The IDs responsible for higher level linkages were displayed next to horizontal lines (i.e. an index of 90 linked A27 with A4, hence A5 pod with A4 pod).

The highest within-subgroup association indices were between cows and their youngest calves (Figure 9). As calves aged their associations with their mothers tended to decrease (Figure 9) as they increased their associations with other individuals. For example, A40's index with its mother A30 decreased from 1000 in 1981 (Figure 3) to 709 in 1983 (Figure 5). When a calf was born, it occupied the position of the previous calf in the dendograms: A46 in 1982 (Figure 4); A48 in 1983 (Figure 5); and A49 in 1985 (Figure 7).

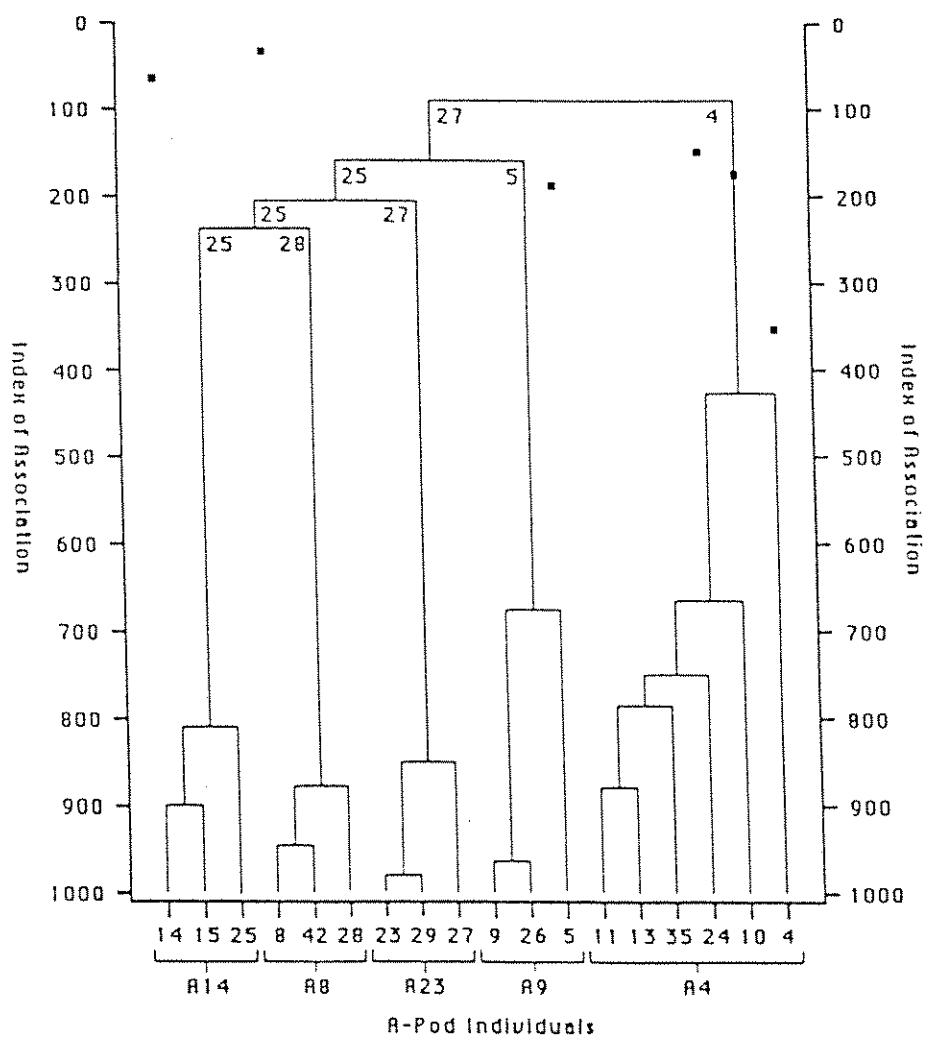


Figure 2. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1980 associations among A-pod individuals (pods A2, A12, and A36 omitted due to only one sighting), and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

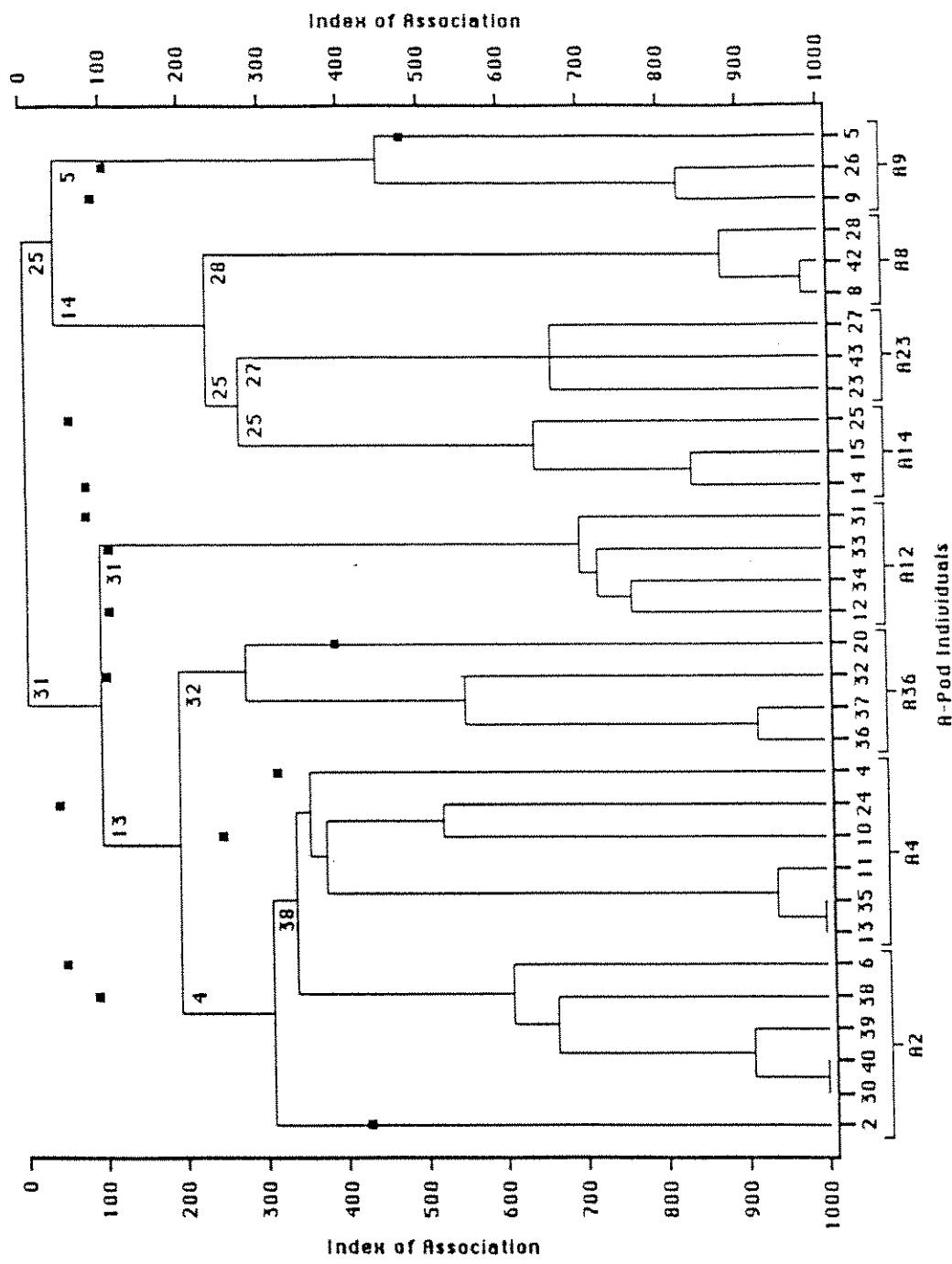


Figure 3. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1981 associations among A-pod individuals and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

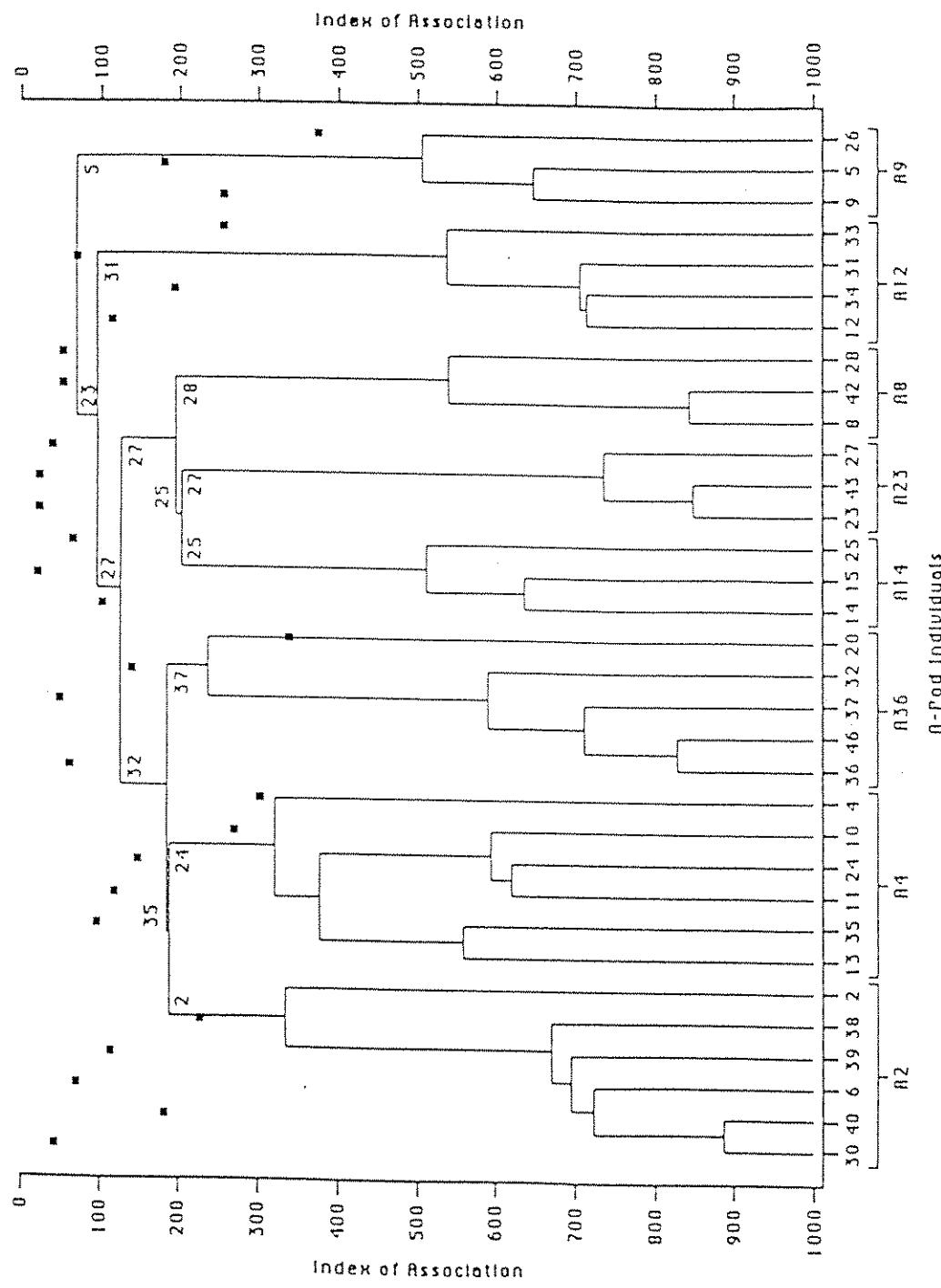


Figure 4. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1982 associations among A-pod individuals and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

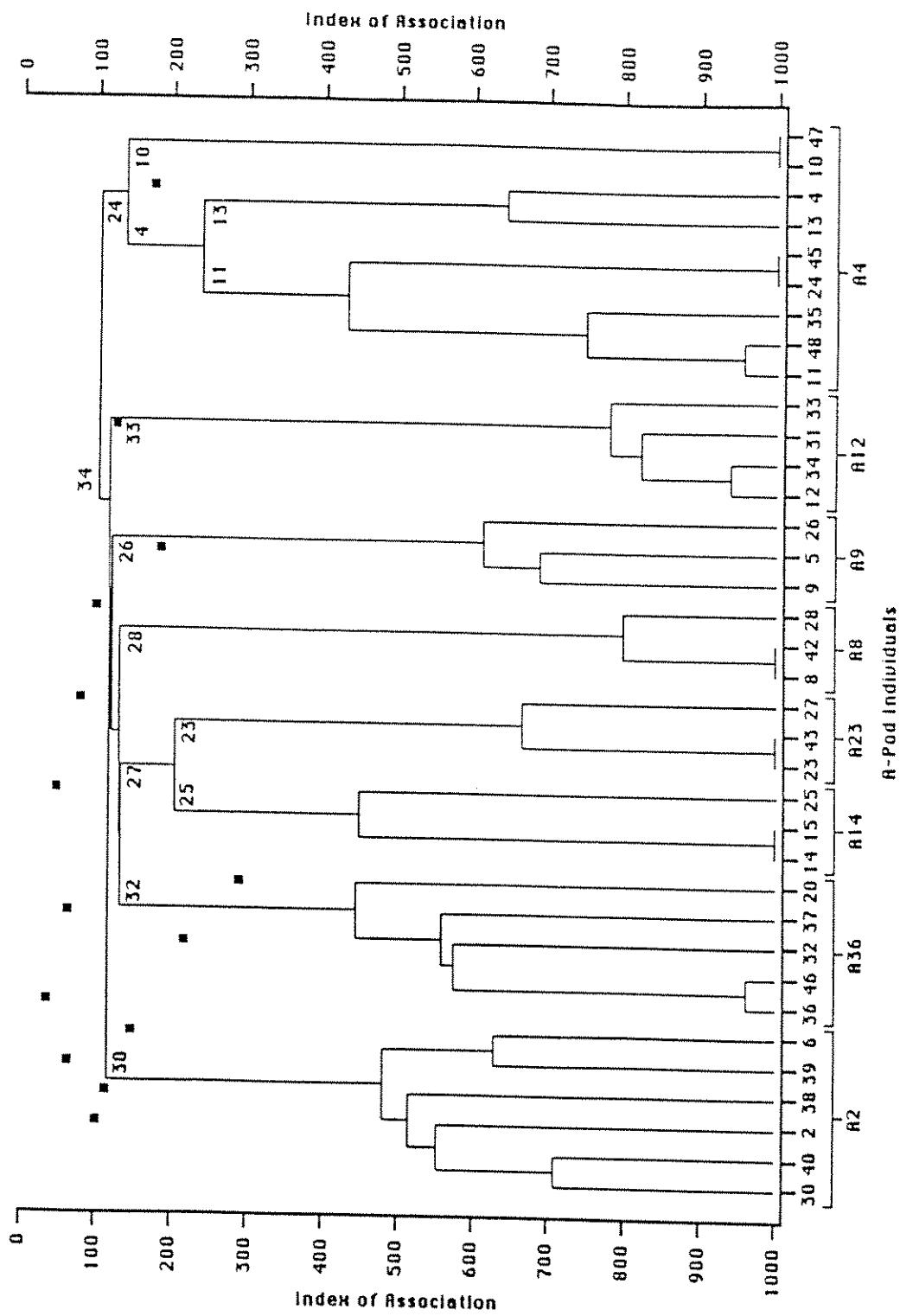


Figure 5. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1983 associations among A-pod individuals and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

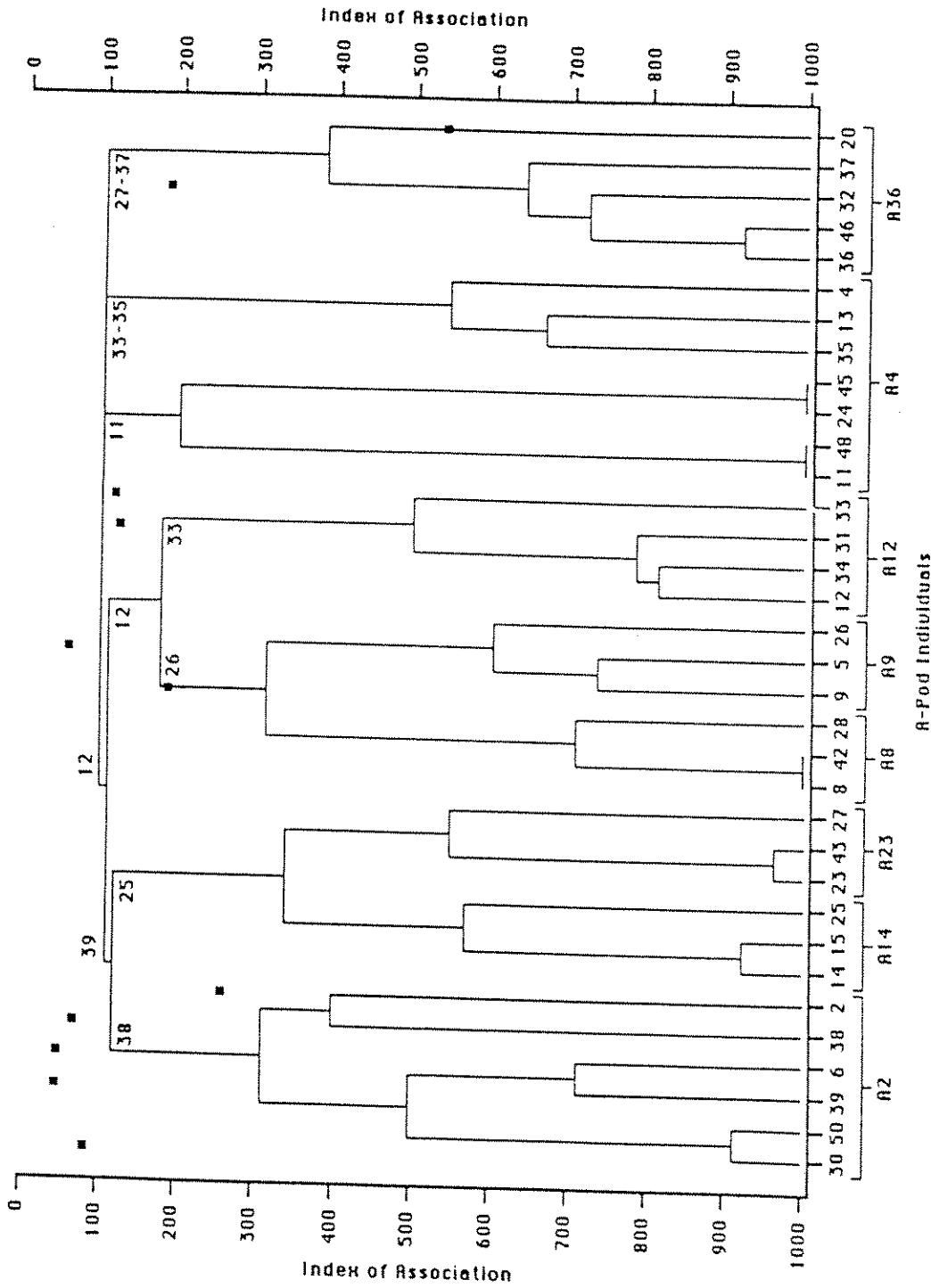


Figure 6. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1984 associations among A-pod individuals and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

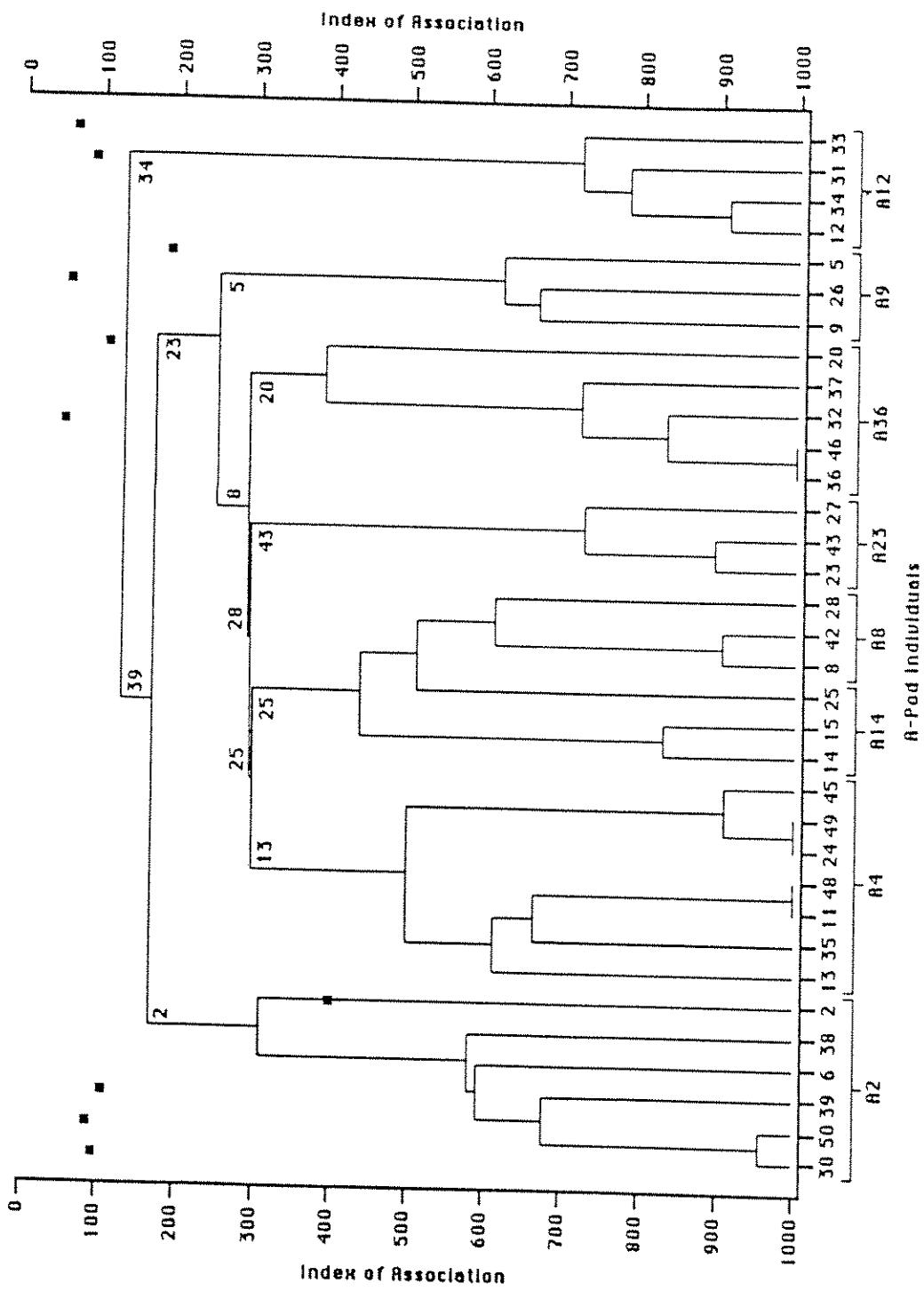


Figure 7. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1985 associations among A-pod individuals and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

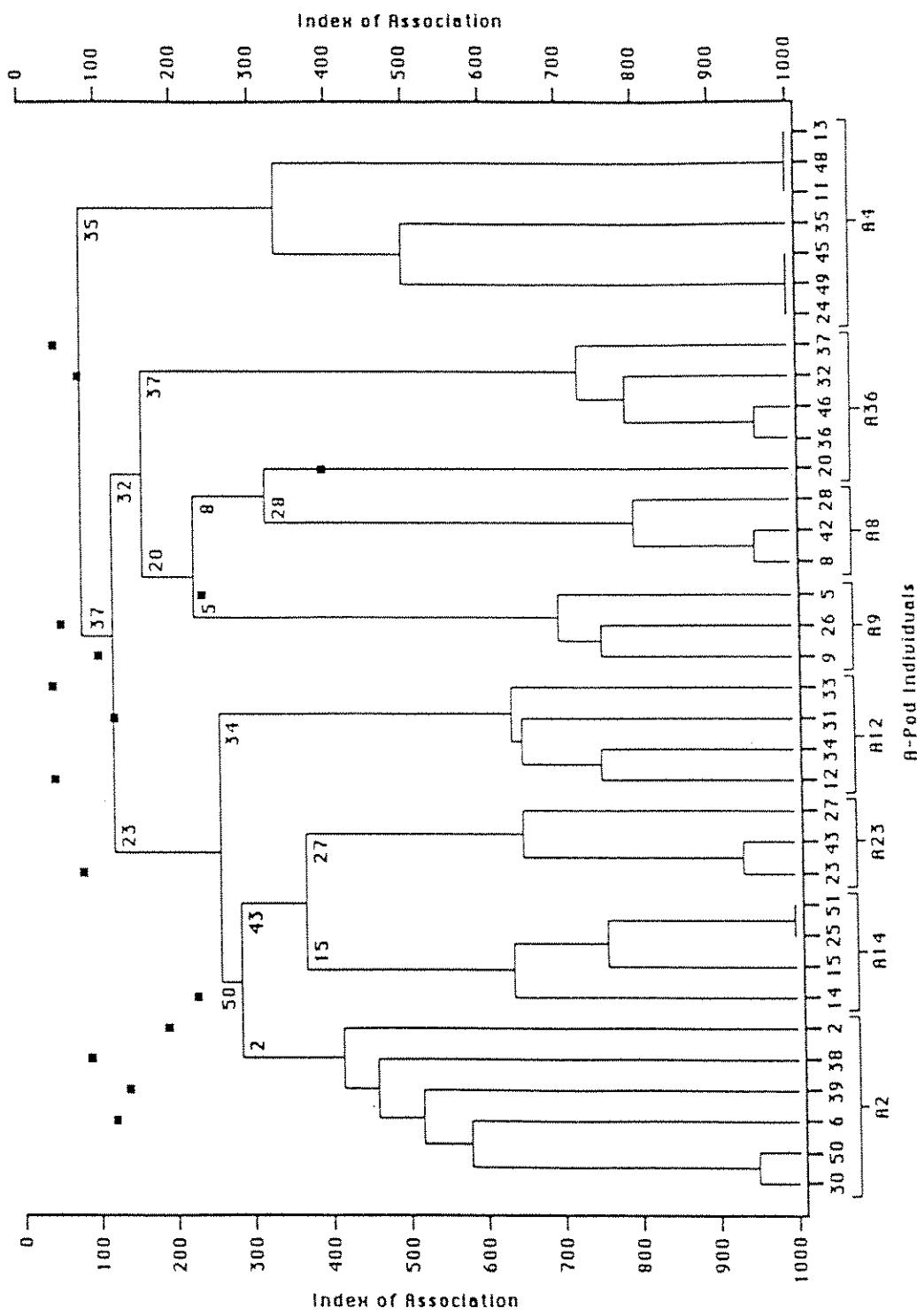


Figure 8. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1986 associations among A-pod individuals and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

### Lineage Relationships

There was little difference in the within-subgroup associations between individuals of known and unknown lineages (Figure 9). This was especially evident among juvenile and subadult age classes. Because Figure 9 represents a compilation of seven years of indices, most individuals of known and unknown lineages passed from one age class to the next (Table 3), representing a continuum from calf to adult.

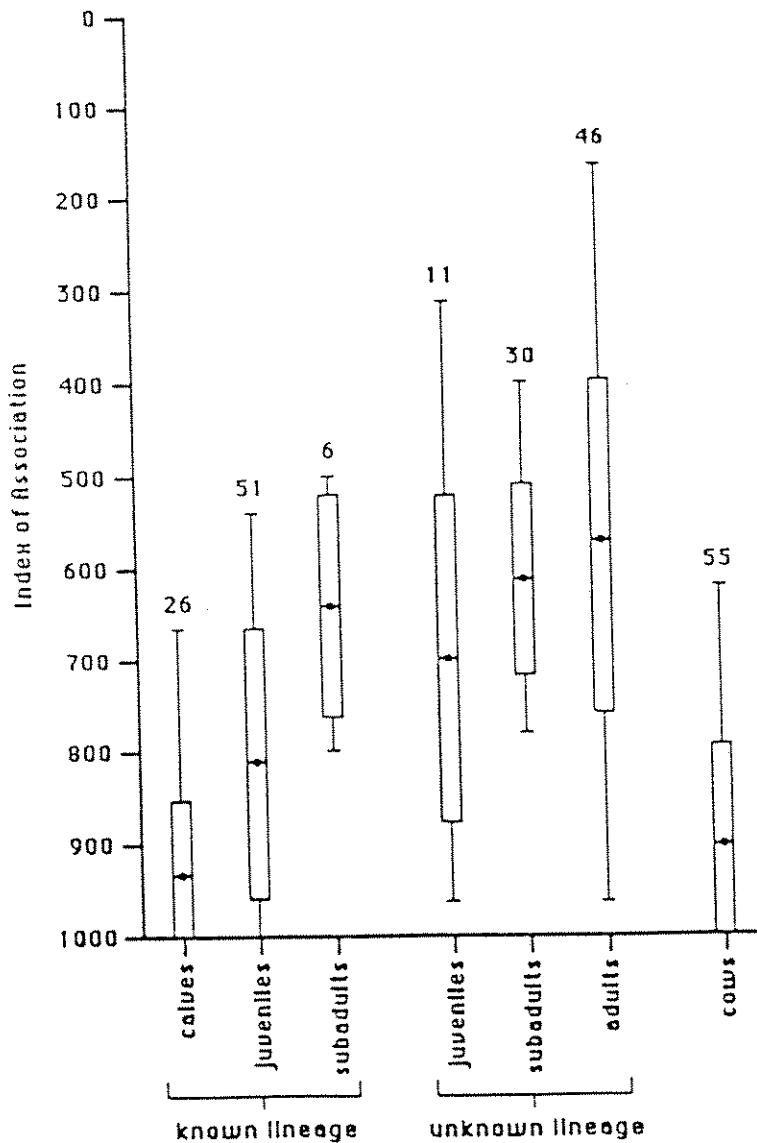


Figure 9. Means, ranges, and standard deviations of intra-subgroup linkages (see text) by age class for A-pod individuals of known and unknown lineage.

### Solo Indices

Solo indices ranged from 20 to 538 (Table 4; Appendix 1). The lowest values were among juveniles and subadults, whereas the higher indices were among adults (Figure 10). This trend of increasing solitary behavior with age was in general accord with that of decreasing within-subgroup associations with increasing age (Figure 9). On eight occasions the solo index exceeded the subgroup linkage for an individual. All of these individuals were adults: A20 (n=4); A2 (n=2); A5 (n=1); and A10 (n=1). On three occasions an adult male was the only orca sighted within the study area. In 1986, R1 was sighted alone on two consecutive days, and A20 was sighted alone once (Appendix 2).

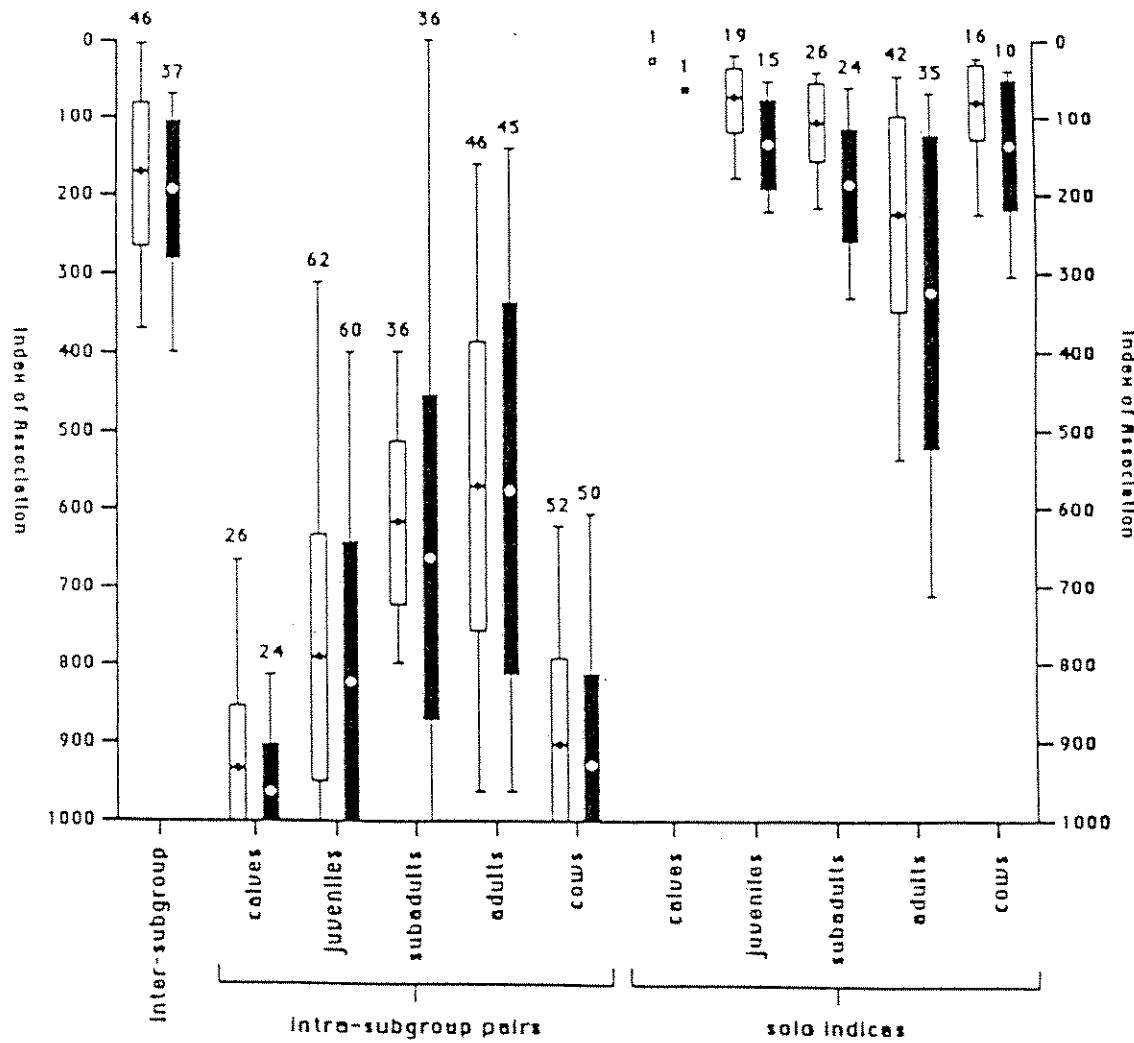


Figure 10. Means, ranges, sample sizes, and standard deviations of intra-subgroup linkages (see text) and solo indices by age class, and inter-subgroup linkages, for A-pod individuals during all active behaviors (white bars), and during foraging (black bars).

In 1982, the number of individuals with solo indices greater than zero was about twice the average of all other years. This increase was predominantly among cows and juveniles, and included the only instance of a solo calf. While the increase may have represented greater dispersal of individuals in 1982, it also may have been an artifact of inconsistent sampling criteria for that year.

#### Associations Among Individuals During Foraging

Associations among individuals which occurred during foraging comprised 40.9% of records selected from the database for association index calculations. Foraging associations were analyzed separately as a subset of the association analysis of all active behavior categories combined.

Foraging whales associated mostly with individuals from their own subgroup. The highest indices of foraging were found as triangular clusters along the diagonal of the matrices (Appendix 2), corresponding to within-subgroup associations. The corresponding SLCA dendograms (Appendix 2) showed individuals linking first within their own subgroups, with only four exceptions (Appendix 2: A2, 1981; A25, 1985; A20 and A2, 1986). Within-subgroup linkages for foraging were slightly greater than indices of all active behaviors (including foraging) combined for all age classes (Figure 10). The ranges and standard deviations were also similar, with the exception of the subadult category.

The single zero within-subgroup index occurred in 1985 for A25, who had no pairings with A14 or A15 and linked first with the A8 maternal subgroup (Appendix 2). This was probably due to a low sample size of only four foraging sightings for A25. When this zero association was removed from the subadult category, the lower range limit increased to 363, the mean increased to 683.7, and the standard deviation decreased to 186.5.

Solo indices also tended to increase during foraging (Figure 10), especially among adults. Solo indices increased in 70.2 % of all cases ( $N=104$ ); 41.1 % of these increases were among adults.

Within a foraging subgroup the strongest associations were between the cow and her young offspring (Figure 10). Juvenile and subadult females (A25, A28, and A34) tended to forage with their maternal subgroup, or with one another (i.e. A25 and A28 in 1985, Appendix 2). These associations varied from year to year and by individual. However, juvenile and subadult males often associated with an older male from their own subgroup for several consecutive years. Pairs of males included: A4 and A13 (1982 and 1983); A20 and A37 (1981-1984); and A6 and A39 (1983 and 1984) (Appendix 2). Two other individuals were seen foraging together throughout the study period: A2, a postreproductive female, and A38, a juvenile then subadult male. The highest within-subgroup

linkage for A2 was with A38 from 1981-1984 and in 1986 (Appendix 2).

#### Allomaternal Associations

Allomaternal associations within and among subgroups were observed throughout the study period, involving postreproductive, mature, and subadult females. In 1983, A2 linked first with A40 (Figure 5), a four year old juvenile. On six occasions (including two times while foraging), no other orcas accompanied them. Their index for 1983 (555) was approximately twice their indices during 1981 and 1982, when there was always another orca present, primarily A30.

In 1986 A2 linked first with A43 when foraging (Appendix 1), suggesting an allomaternal association with a juvenile from another subgroup. A23 was also present on all six occasions, however, so it was unclear with whom A2 was associating, A23 or A43. A2's linkage with A43 differed from her link with A38 by only 13 (Appendix 2), so this dendrogram configuration may be due to a low sample size.

Among the A-pods, three females (A25, A34, and A28) often were observed in association with calves or young juveniles from their own subgroups when the calf's mother was absent. These females had high association indices within their subgroups. Therefore, their allomaternal associations with siblings, or any changes in these indices with age, were not conspicuous within the matrices and dendrograms.

Each of the above three females also were seen in association with young orcas from other subgroups. In 1983, the year A25 became a subadult, she associated with A40 (index=108), and during the following two years she was seen with A43 and A50. A28 became a subadult in 1985, and in that year her indices with A43 and A50 increased from zero to 108 and 130 respectively. The most distinct increase in allomaternal associations upon attainment of sexual maturity occurred in 1986 with A34. In 1984 her association index with A50 was zero, and in 1985 it increased to 121. In 1986 it more than doubled to 259. On one of the seven occasions that A34 was seen with A50 in 1986, A30 was not present.

#### Associations Among Males

Males, particularly subadults and juveniles, formed play associations that recurred throughout the season, and sometimes in successive years. Examples included most pair combinations between juveniles A27, A37, A39, and A13, and subadults A6, A33, A26, A32, and A38. Some juvenile males (such as A27) were more gregarious than others.

During associations among males many chasing, rubbing, and splashing behaviors were observed, so these associations were placed in the play category. Urogenital orientations and penile displays were also observed among males. In 76.6% (N=47) of all occasions when an erect penis was observed and all individuals and their sexes were known the group consisted of males only.

During male play associations a behavioral sequence was established. As one male swam a few meters below the surface, another male rotated on his longitudinal axis to an upside-down position and then oriented towards the upright male's urogenital area. Beak-genital contact was maintained as the upright whale surfaced to breathe and dove. The two whales then spiraled into the depths. After 3-5 minutes at depth they rested briefly at the surface. When they resumed the beak-genital orientation the male's roles usually were reversed. If role reversals were observed these behaviors were termed reciprocal beak-genital orientations. Displays of erect penises by either or both males occurred during all aspects of this behavioral sequence. Beak-genital orientations have been observed among males of all age classes. Subadult or adult males approached and followed juvenile males in their maternal subgroup and the juveniles left their group and joined them. During a play bout the males remained closest to the younger male's maternal subgroup. When more than two males were participating the same sequence of behaviors was observed, but often seemed chaotic due to frequent changes in orientations and roles.

During a series of observations which occurred on August 27, 1985, urogenital orientations among males were observed which differed from the reciprocal beak-genital orientation sequence described above. At the onset of observations A38, a subadult male, was observed with juvenile male A27. Both chased and rubbed alongside one another, and engaged in reciprocal beak-genital orientations. A38 rolled at the surface with an erect penis. Forty minutes later, another subadult male, A33, approached and all three began diving close together at the surface. Within about five minutes A38 had left the area and a new sequence of behaviors began between A33 and A27. A33 swam a body length or less ahead of A27 and as he began his dive after inhaling, he arched his back and lifted his flukes upright out of the water. This movement resulted in either a fluke wave or fluke throw (Jacobsen, 1986), depending on the momentum of the lifted flukes. A27 was therefore presented with A33's ventral surface, to which he oriented and against which he rubbed. The two then swam off underwater in beak-genital position. During the next hour this sequence was repeated five more times, always with A27 orienting towards A33.

#### Intersexual associations.

Throughout the study period only 14 intersexual associations were recorded that involved beak-genital orientations. Eleven of these associations formed the remainder of the 47 instances

mentioned above when a penile display was observed and all individuals and sexes were known. On seven occasions a juvenile female was present among a group of males engaged in beak-genital orientations and penile displays. Three intersexual associations involved penile displays from a young bull (A26), once with a postreproductive female (A9, his probable mother), and twice with maturing females (A25 and C10).

The last of the 47 cases occurred in 1981 and involved subadult male A6 and mature female A24. On four occasions over a 1.5 month period A6 rubbed against A24 and oriented towards her urogenital area. On one of these occasions a penile display was observed. A24 gave birth to A49 about 11.5 months after the penile display was observed. The gestation period for orcas has been estimated at 15-17 months (Perrin and Reilly 1984, Walker et al. 1988). Therefore, A24 was probably at least 3.5 months pregnant during her interactions with A6.

There were few long term or recurring associations observed between mature males and females from different maternal subgroups. An exceptional case occurred during 1985 and 1986 between a mature bull, A20, and a maturing female, A28 (aged 14 in 1986). They were observed chasing and rubbing alongside one another, and reciprocated beak-genital orientations. In 1986 A20 rested with the A8 subgroup on 2 occasions, swimming closest to A28 and synchronizing his surfacing movements with hers.

The highest association index for A20 and A28 from 1981 to 1984 was 48 (Appendix 1). In 1985 their index increased to 292 and was the association linking A36 and A8 subgroups (Figure 7). On the three days in 1985 when A20 was absent from A36 pod, A5 pod was also absent from the study area (Appendix 3), so A20 may have been traveling with A28. In 1986 their index was 320, a value greater than A20's link with his subgroup. A20's solo index was also very high, so this was why he appeared to have switched subgroups in the 1986 dendograms (Figure 8, Appendix 2).

A similar intersexual association occurred in 1984 between maturing female A25 and mature male C2. Both were observed together in resting groups and reciprocating beak-genital orientations. When C2 was added to the 1984 association analysis his index with A25 was 294.

Males performed another type of orientation behavior towards females when several pods joined together. On these occasions subadult and adult males left their subgroups and roamed independently among the other subgroups. A male would swim three to six body lengths behind a subgroup and make high arched dives while the other subgroup dove shallowly. After a period of 5-30 minutes he swam away, located another subgroup, and followed it in the same manner.

### Pod Sightings and Associations

Throughout the study period, members of all individual resident pods were sighted together within the study area, except for 25 occasions (Appendix 3). In all other cases, when an animal was missing from its pod it was not sighted again, and was presumed dead.

Although all twenty northern resident pods were sighted in the Johnstone Strait during the study period (Table 5), the A-pods were sighted most frequently (Figure 11) and accounted for 71.2% of all sightings (N=2265). The predominance of the five A-pods was represented in the left skewed frequency distribution of number of pods sighted per observer day (Figure 12).

Table 5: Number of observer days, resident pod sightings, collective transient pod sightings, and days no orcas were sighted, 1979-1986.

Year	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Days	49	65	65	66	63	66	83	79	536
A2	31	1	38	40	41	43	66	55	315
A12	31	1	38	31	21	31	35	39	227
A36	31	1	38	39	42	42	60	46	299
A4	14	16	36	31	24	10	14	17	162
A9	28	43	39	35	29	31	52	46	303
A14	28	43	39	35	29	31	52	49	306
B	5	6	7	13	8	9	8	24	80
C5	0	0	1	11	23	25	31	30	121
C6	0	0	1	6	0	2	28	20	57
D3	0	9	4	2	0	19	18	34	86
D7	0	9	4	2	0	3	2	32	52
G4	0	0	1	9	12	2	3	1	28
G2	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	8
H	0	1	2	17	4	5	8	24	61
I1	1	0	3	3	2	1	0	2	12
I2	1	0	3	3	2	1	2	4	16
I11	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	6	16
I15	0	0	4	4	2	0	5	6	21
I31	0	0	1	2	5	7	3	16	34
R	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	2	15
W	0	0	0	14	3	7	6	1	31
Trans.	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	15
total	170	131	266	306	252	274	407	459	2265
None	16	18	15	13	2	7	7	7	85

The number of orcas sighted within the Johnstone Strait varied annually (Figures 11-13) according to pod movements within the northern community. The annual average number of orcas sighted per observer day ranged from 11.8 to 34.6, and the annual maximum number of orcas sighted in one day ranged from 30 to 107 (Figure 13). However, the population of the northern community increased by only 18 orcas throughout the study period (Table 2; Figure 13).

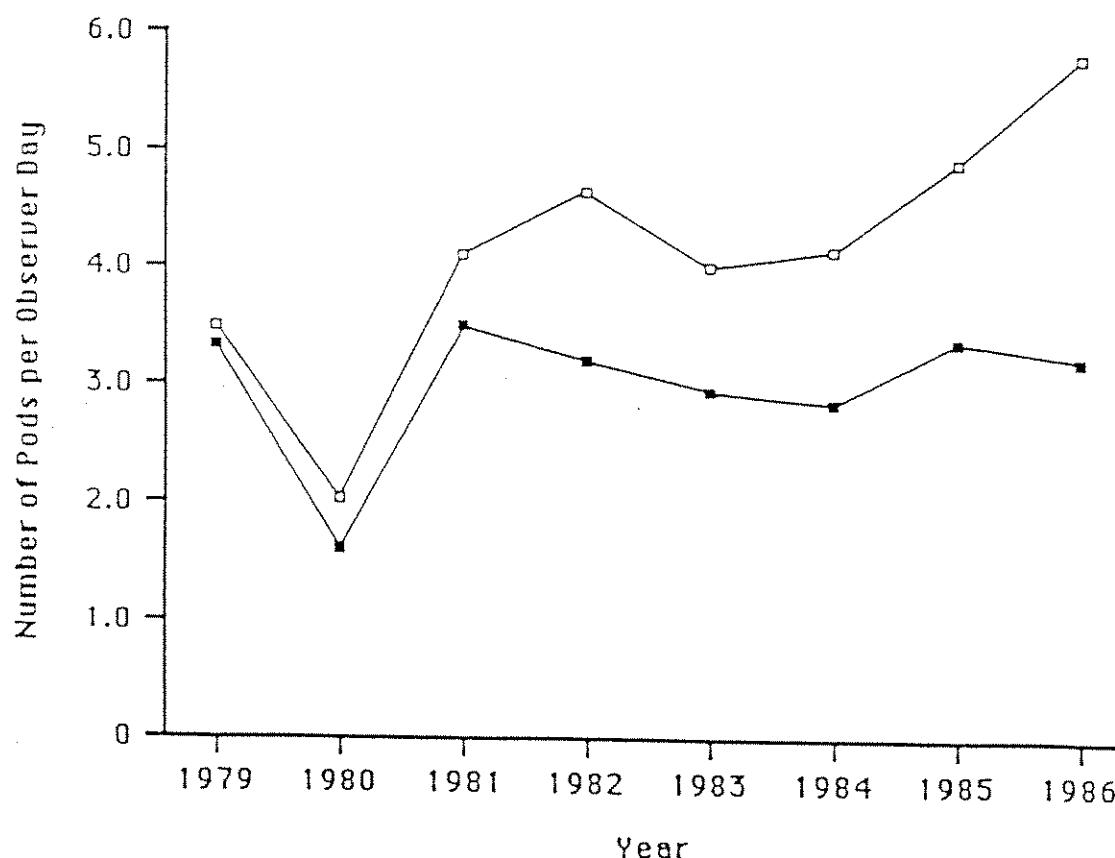


Figure 11. Number of resident pods sighted annually per observer day (open squares) and number of A-pods sighted annually per observer day (solid squares).

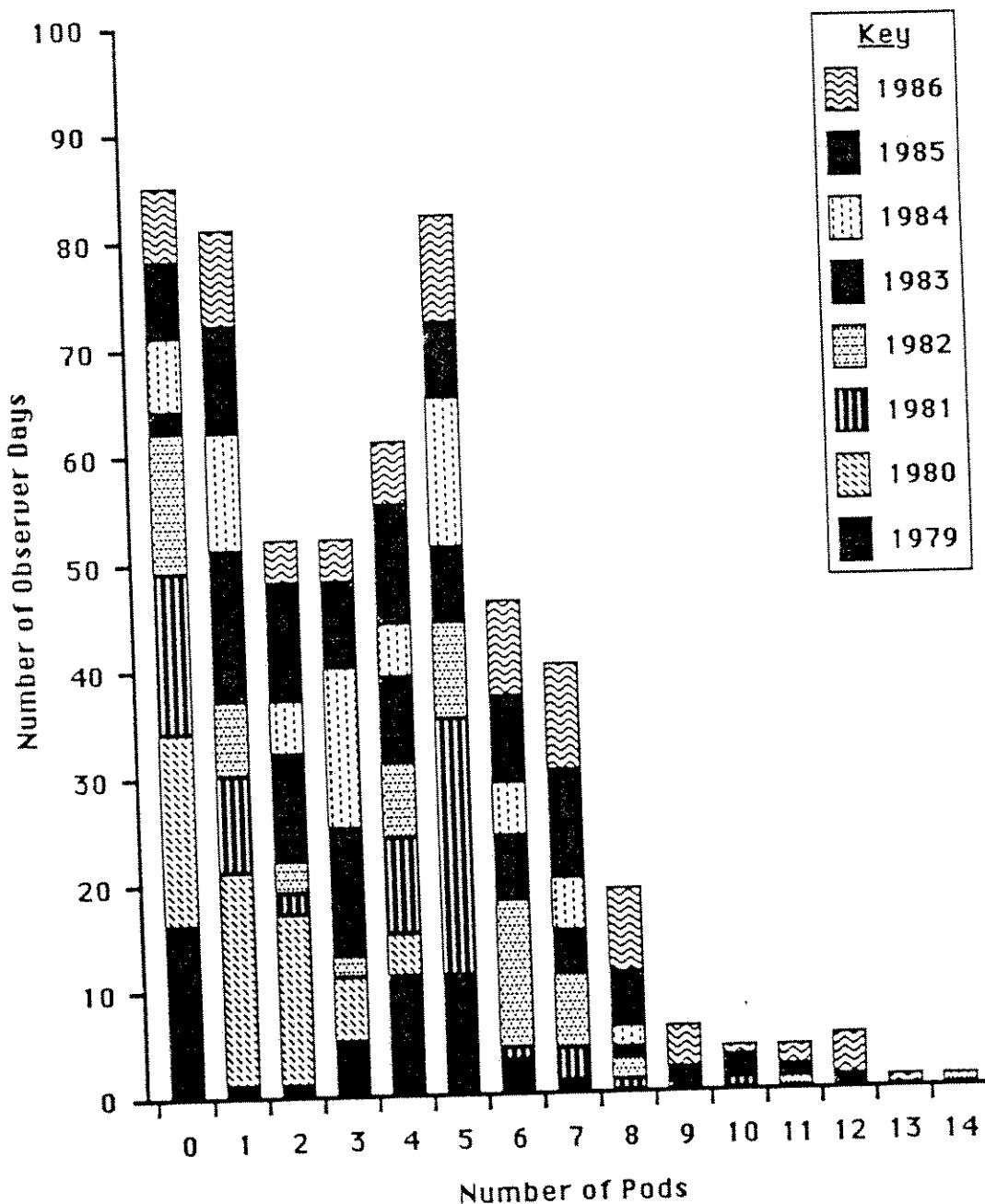


Figure 12. Frequency distribution of number of resident pods sighted per observer day per year (see key) cumulative over the 8 year study period.

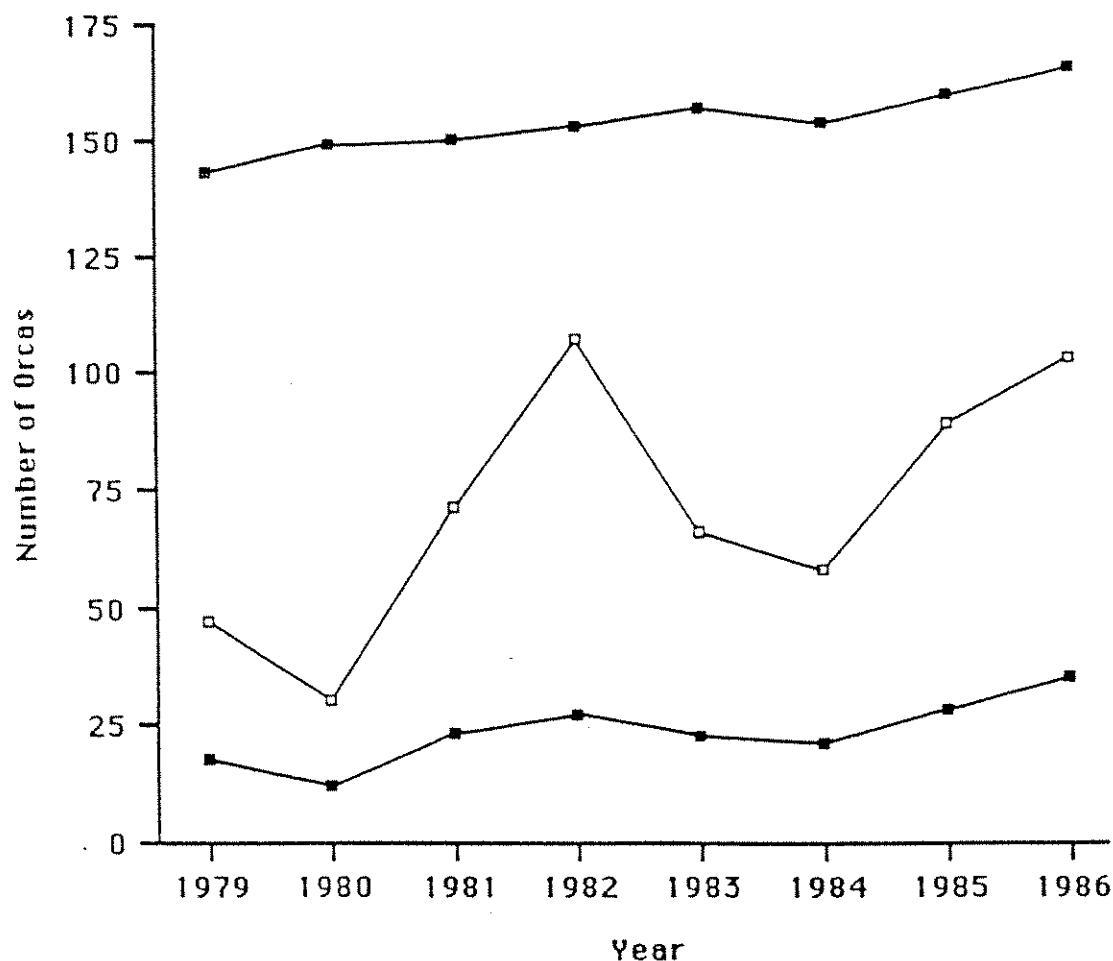


Figure 13. Annual census of northern resident community (crossed squares, data from bigg 1982 and pers. comm.), annual maximum number of orcas sighted in one observer day (open squares), and annual average number of orcas sighted per observer day (solid squares).

After 1983 there was an increase in the average number of pods sighted per observer day (Figure 11). The number of A-pod sightings did not increase proportionately, indicating that the increase in sightings was due to other pods in the community. The increase in pod sightings beginning in 1983 also corresponded to a decrease in the number of observer days in which no whales were sighted (Table 5). Although these data suggested that daily use of the study area by orcas had increased since 1983, they also may reflect changes in observer effort.

The most significant change in observer effort occurred in 1983 with the establishment of a cliff observation site overlooking the Johnstone Strait (Kruse, 1985, and in press). In addition, an increase in commercial whale watching activity after 1983 also increased the exchange of sighting information.

Consequently, pod sighting data from 1983 on was probably a more accurate representation of the presence of orcas within the study area than during the previous four years. Data from 1979-1982 would, therefore, tend to yield underestimates of the number of pods and number of orcas sighted per observer day.

The amount of mixing among pods within the study area varied annually, according to the number and frequency of pods sighted. Mixing was greatest during 1982 and 1986 when every pod was sighted at least once (Table 5), resulting in the two highest percentages of possible pod pairs observed (Figure 14). By the end of the study period only four pod pairs (1.9%) had not been observed.

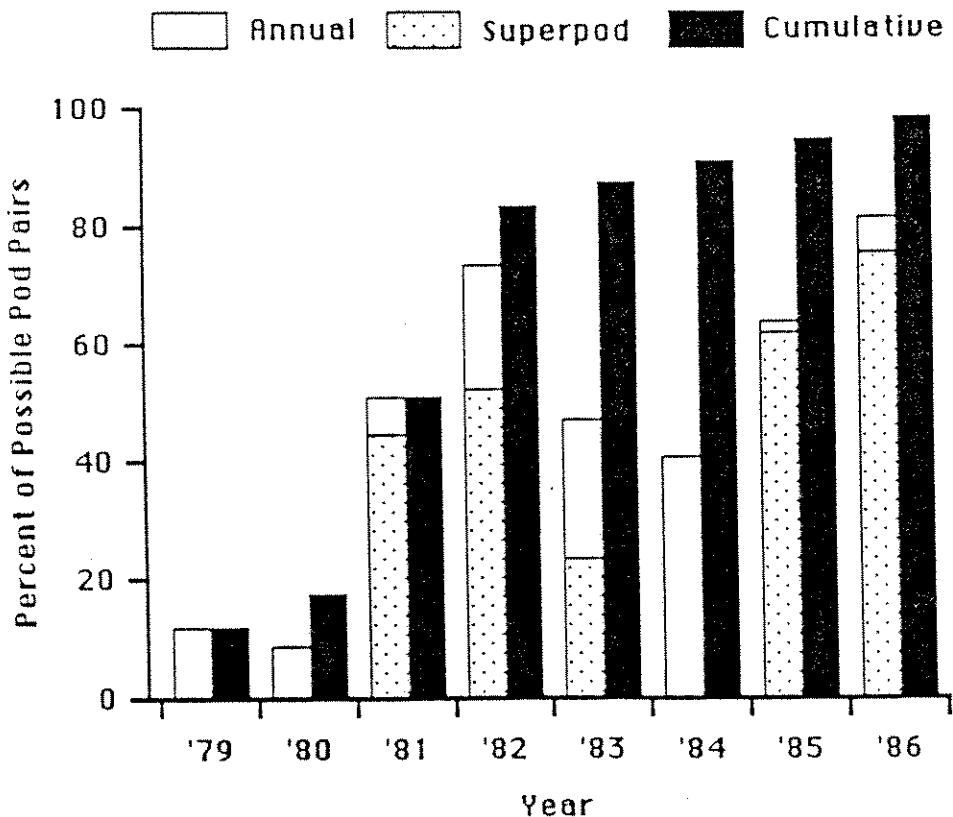


Figure 14. Annual and cumulative percentages by year of possible resident pod pairs sighted in association (see text) and annual percentage of possible resident pod pairs sighted on days when at least 9 resident pods were present (superpod days).

Mixing among pods was not always a gradual process occurring throughout each field season. On 21 days during five field seasons there were nine or more pods sighted within the study area (Figure 12). These large gatherings, known as "superpods" (Hoyt 1981), generally lasted for only one to two days and were

often due to the arrival of rarely sighted pods. Consequently, from 50.6% to 96.7% of pod pairs observed during a year occurred during superpod events (Figure 14).

During the study period seven pods divided into their component subgroups, which were subsequently referred to as pods. From 1979-1981, the three subgroups in A1 pod (A2, A12 and A36) were sighted with equal frequency (Table 5). Starting in 1982 the three subgroups were sighted with unequal frequency (Figure 15), and each was called a pod. In 1986 the two pairs of maternal subgroups in A5 pod (A9 and A8, A14 and A23) began to travel independently (Figure 15). Beginning in 1982 C5 subgroup was sighted more frequently than C6 subgroup. In 1983 C5 was the fifth most frequently sighted pod, and C6 pod was completely absent (Figure 15). From 1984 to 1986 D3 subgroup was sighted more frequently than D7 subgroup. Other progressive inequalities in sighting frequency occurred among G2 and G4 (1982, 1983, 1985, 1986), I1 and I2 (1985, 1986), and I11 and I15 subgroups (1985) (Figure 15).

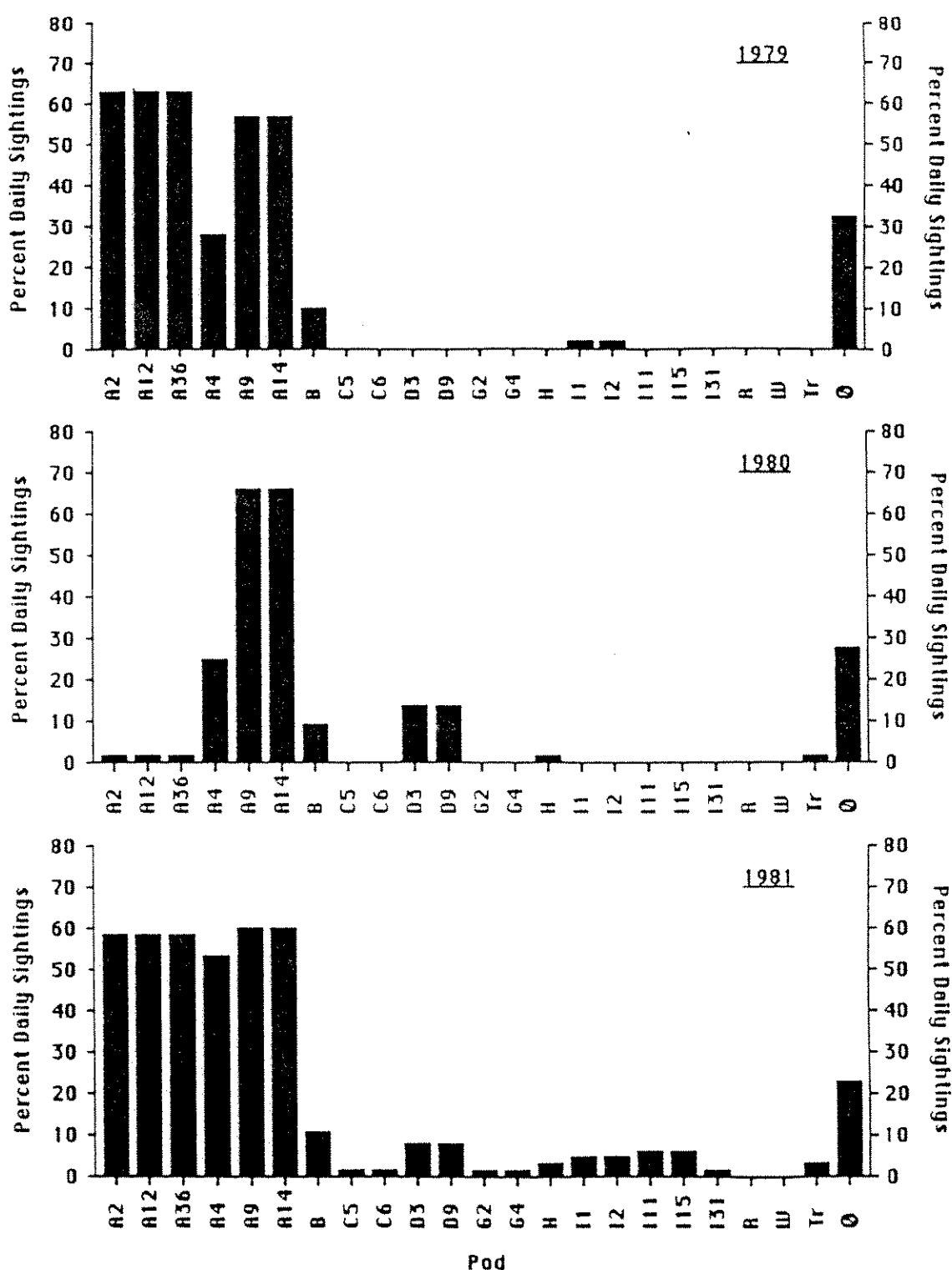


Figure 15. Normalized (see text) annual pod sighting data for 1979, 1980, and 1981 (Tr=transient pods, 0=days no whales sighted).

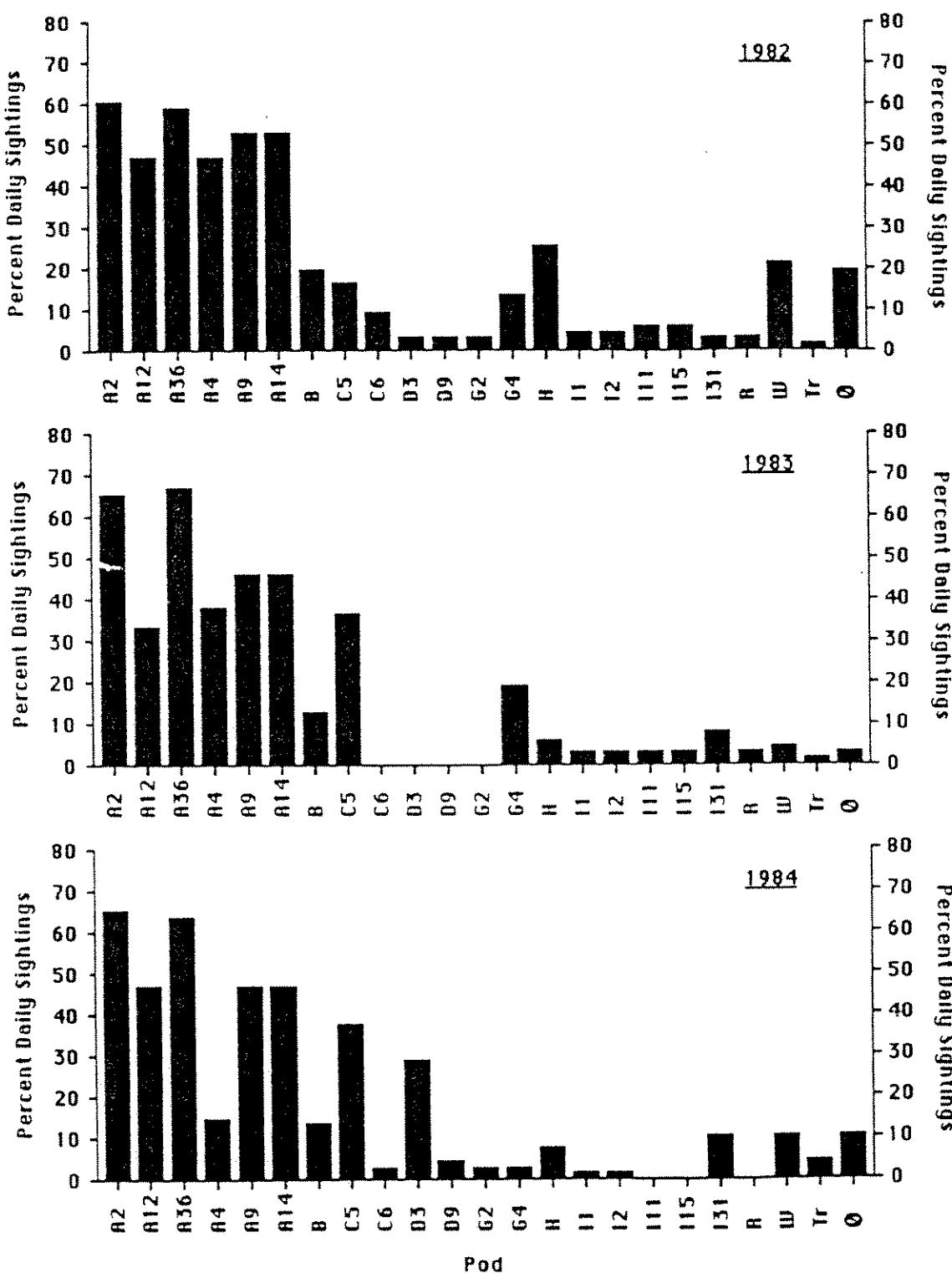


Figure 15 (continued). Normalized (see text) annual pod sighting data for 1982, 1983, and 1984 (Tr=transient pods, O=days no whales sighted).

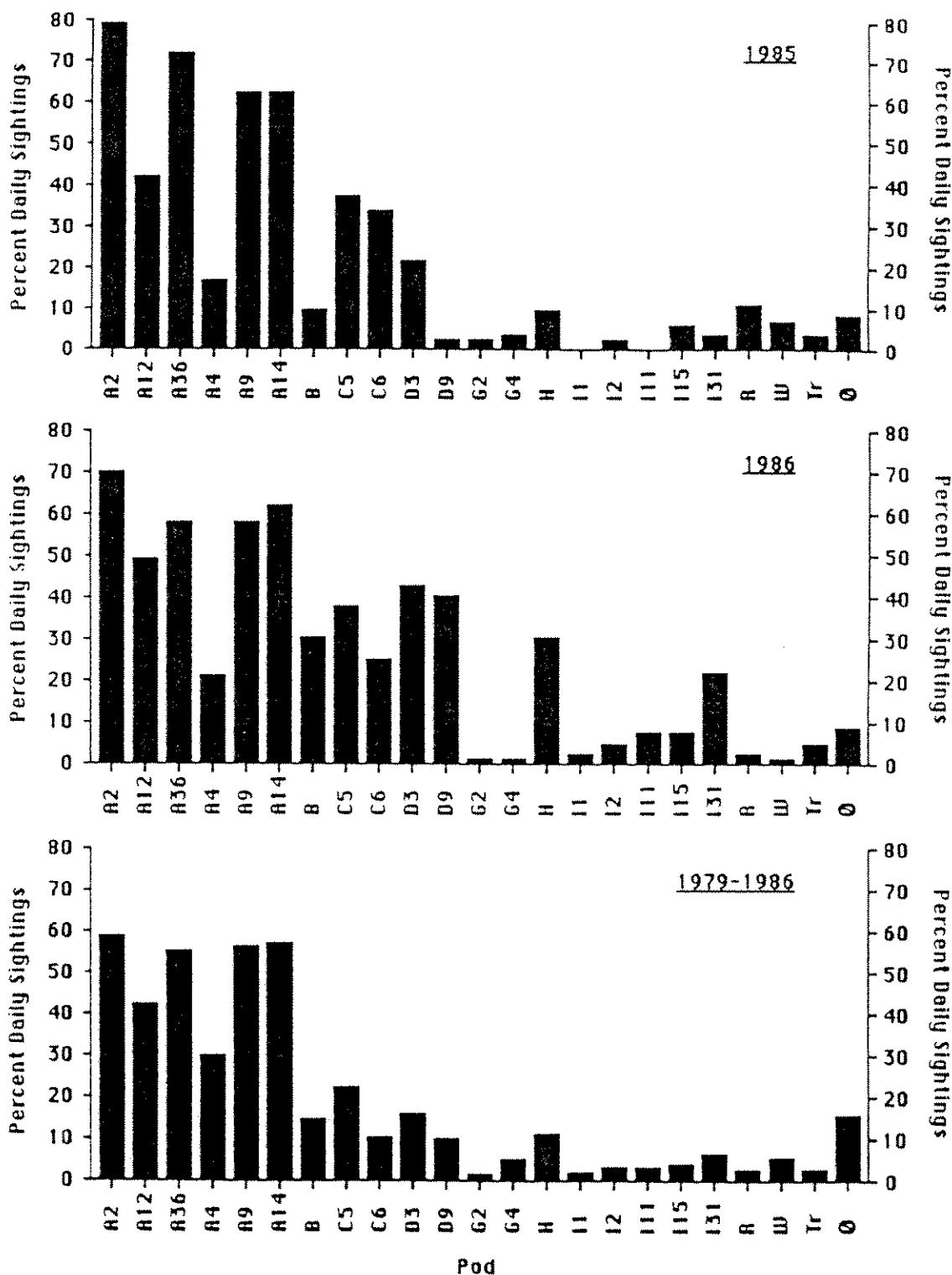


Figure 15 (continued). Normalized (see text) annual pod sighting data for 1985, 1986, and all years combined (Tr=transient pods, 0=days no whales sighted).

### Resident Pod Association Indices

Throughout the study period there were several changes in association among the five A-pods. Pods A5, A2, and A36 maintained a high index of association throughout the study period (except during the almost complete absence of pod A1 in 1980), ranging from a high of 884 in 1986 to a low of 542 in 1983 (Figures 16-23; Appendix 4). Pod A4 also was associated closely with the A1 subgroups until 1983, when its index dropped below 500 where it remained until 1986. In 1986 pod A4 was sighted more frequently than in the previous two years but was associated more with pod C5 than other A-pods (Figure 23).

Among the three subgroups in pod A1, the A2, and A36 subgroups maintained the closest association throughout the study period, with indices ranging from 1000 to a low of 871 in 1986 (Figures 16-23; Appendix 4). The A12 subgroup began to disassociate from the A2 and A36 subgroups in 1982, with indices of 788 and 771 respectively (Figure 19; Appendix 4). From 1982 to 1985 there was at least one other pod that associated more with pods A2 and A36 than pod A12 (Figures 19-22). In 1982 and 1984 pod A12 was sighted solo (Figures 19 and 21). In 1986, however, pod A12 increased its association with pods A2 and A36 to values greater than in 1982 (808 and 776 respectively, Appendix 4; Figure 23).

Throughout the study period several other subgroups associated closely with A-pods within the study area. In 1981 the entire C-pod was sighted once, by itself (Figure 18). Beginning in 1982, the C5 subgroup (C5, a postreproductive cow, adult male C2, and adult female C10) associated closely with pods A2 and A36, with a maximum index of 716 in 1984 (Figures 19-21; Appendix 4). In 1985, one female in both C-pods had a newborn calf, and the two pods were again closely associated, with an index of 915 (Figure 22). Both pods also were closely associated with A-pods. In 1986 pod C5 associated primarily with pods A4 and A2 (Figure 23), and its association with pod C6 decreased to 480 (Appendix 4).

Pod D3 also had a similar sequence of associational changes. From 1980 to 1982 the D3 and D7 subgroups were always sighted together (index = 1000), and both were entirely absent in 1983 (Figures 17-20). In 1984 pod D3 associated most with pod A5, and its index with pod D7 decreased to 272 (Figure 21). In 1985 pod D3's index with pod D7 decreased further to 200 (Appendix 4), and it linked first with pod C5 (Figure 22). In 1986 both D-pods were once again highly associated with an index of 939 (Figure 23).

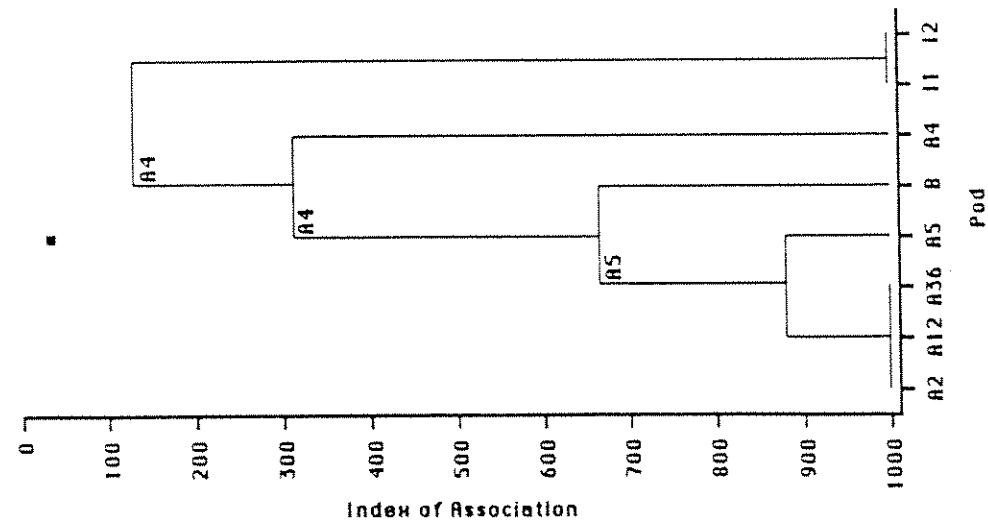


Figure 16. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1979 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

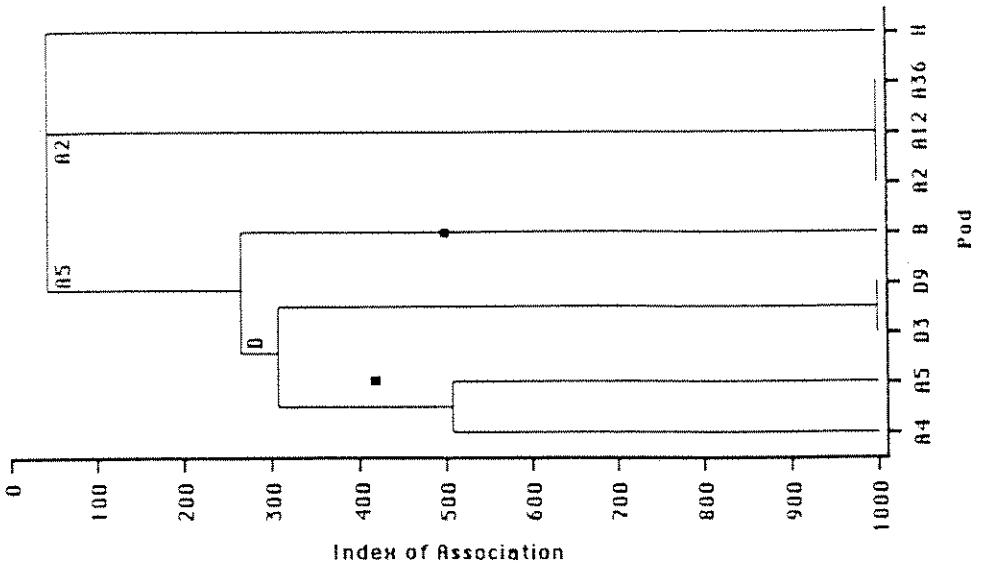


Figure 17. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1980 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

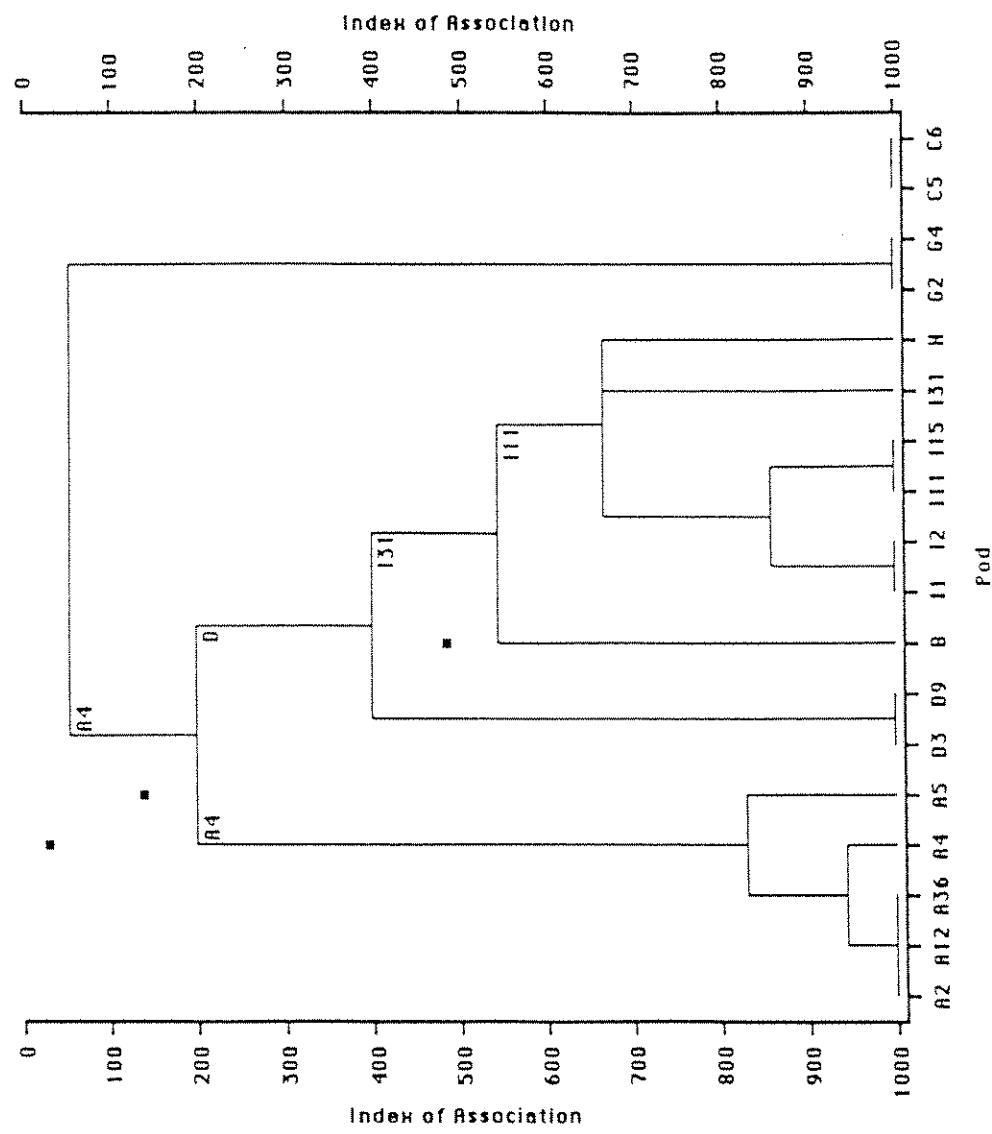


Figure 18. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1981 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

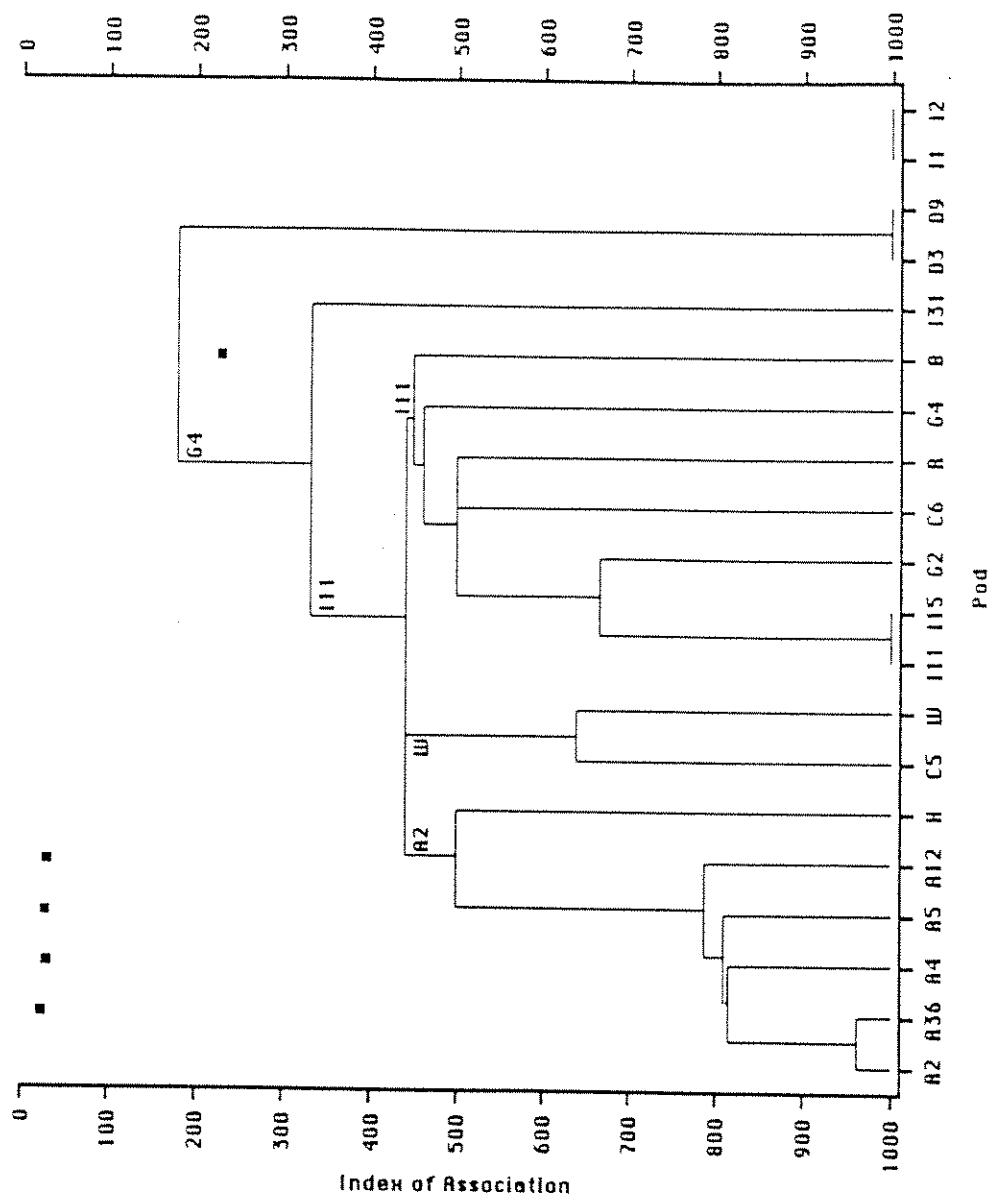


Figure 19. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1982 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

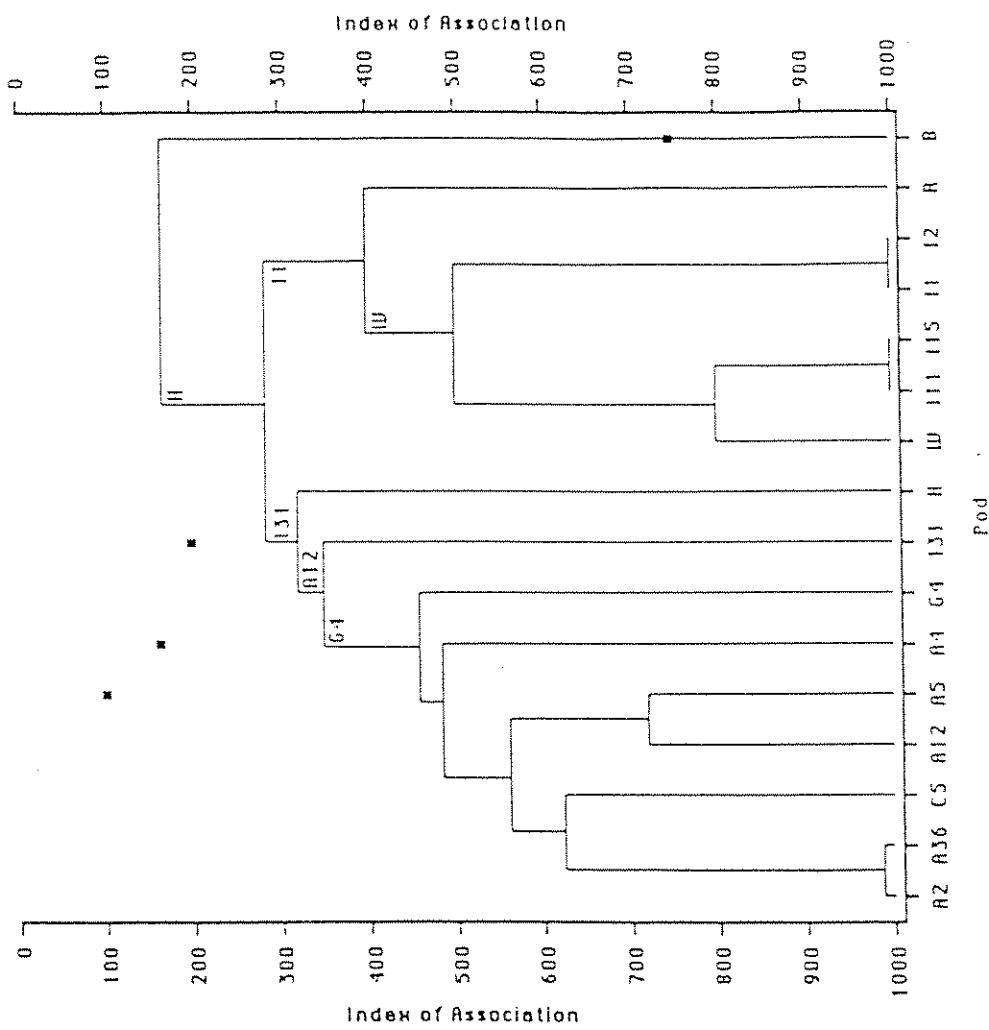


Figure 20. cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1983 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

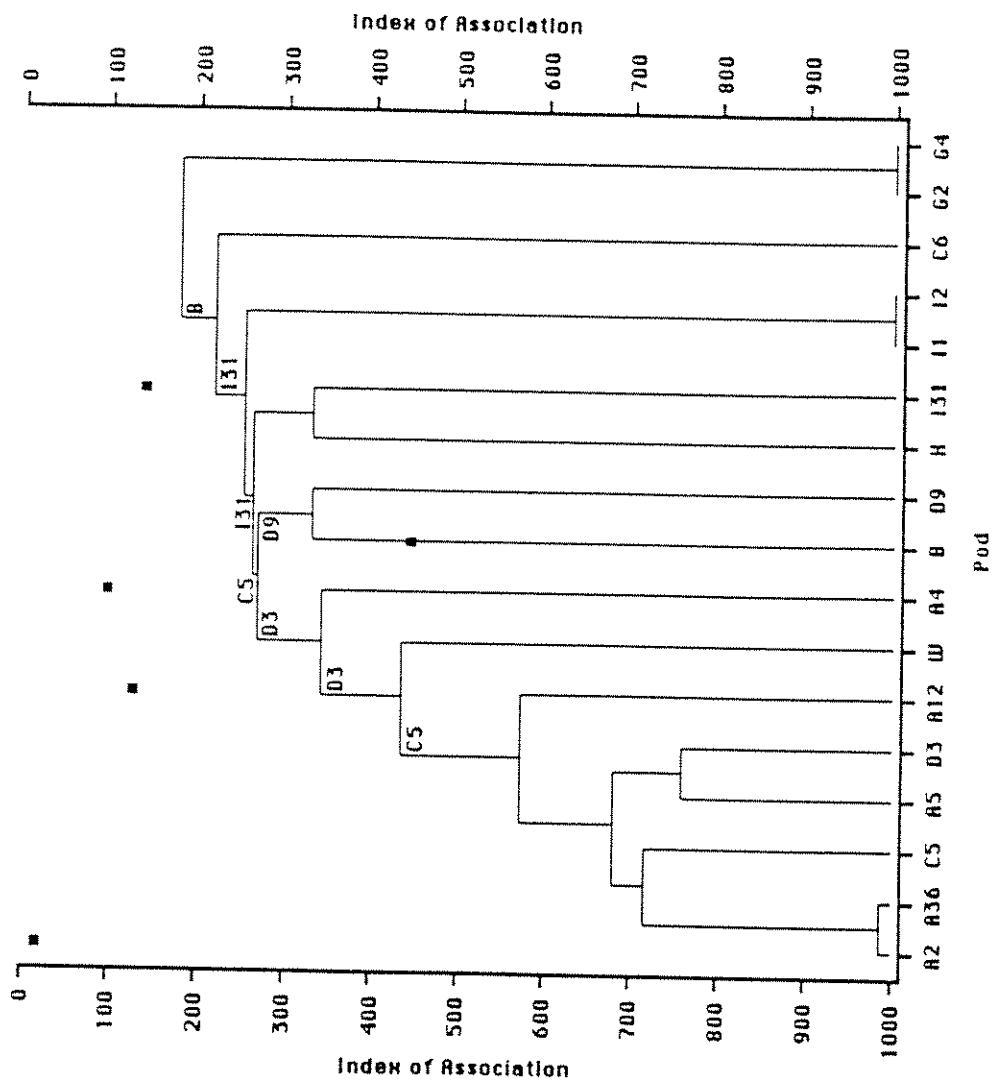


Figure 21. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1984 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

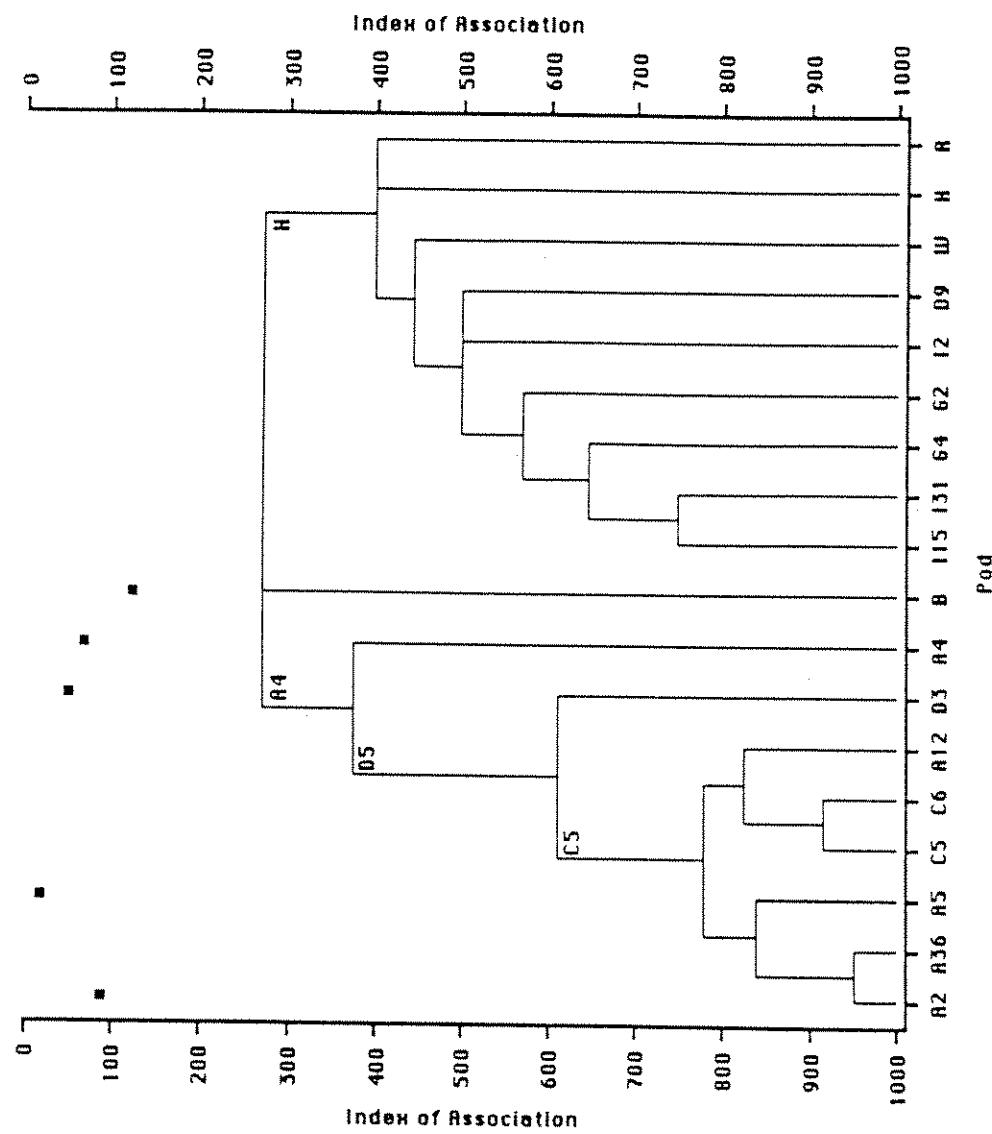


Figure 22. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1985 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

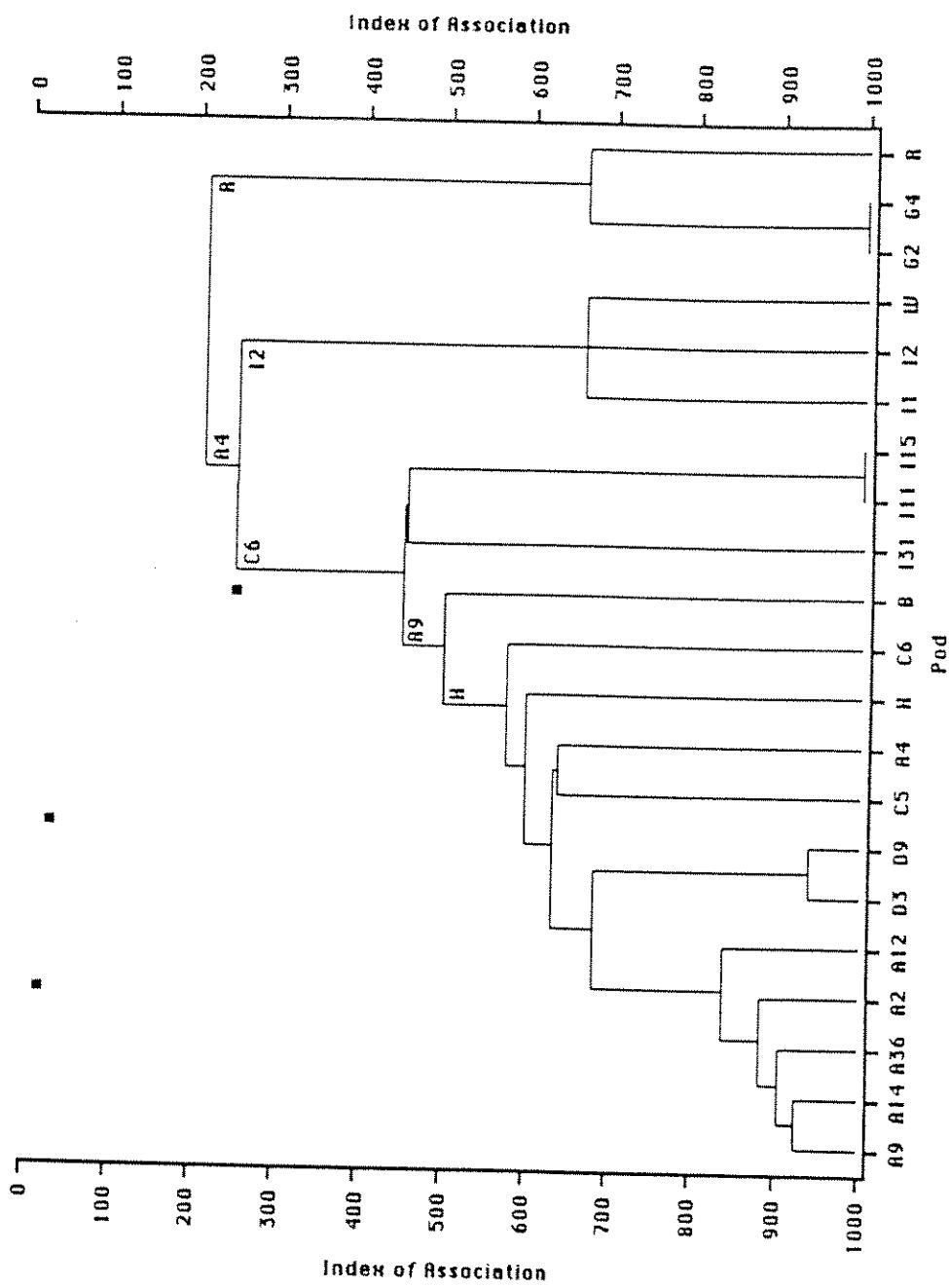


Figure 23. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1986 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.



Four other pods, H, G4, W, and I31 also visited the study area for two to four years, and associated with A-pods. In 1982 pod H was sighted often with pod A5 (index = 500, Figure 19). From 1983 to 1985 H-pod was not sighted as frequently (Figure 15), and its highest association value with A-pods decreased to a low of 222 in 1984 (Appendix 4). In 1986 H-pod increased its association with A-pods to a high of 600 (Figure 23). Pod G4 followed a pattern similar to pods C5 and D3, associating often with A-pods in 1982 and 1983, then resuming its association with pod G2 in 1984 to 1986 (Figures 19-23). Pod W was first sighted in 1982 (Figure 15), and linked first with pod C5 and second with pods A2, A4 and I11 (Figure 19). In 1984 pod W was sighted half as often as in 1982 (Figure 15) but again associated most with pod C5 (Figure 21). In 1983, 1985, and 1986 pod W was sighted less frequently and associated most with pods I, G, and R (Figures 20, 22, 23). The last pod, I31, began to be sighted frequently in 1983 (Figure 15) and had A-pod association indices ranging from 58 to 476 (Appendix 4).

In all the above instances of changes in associations among subgroups and pods, each subgroup contained at least three orcas (a cow, her offspring and/or other possibly closely related individuals). Similar changes in association occurred between pods I31 and I15, but involved only one individual, I33. Prior to 1985 pod I31 consisted of five individuals: a cow (I31), an adult male, two juveniles, and one mature female (I33). From 1981 to 1983 pod I31 was sighted eight times and pod I15 ten times but both groups were together only on three of those occasions (Appendices 3 and 4). In 1984, pod I31 was sighted seven times, but I33 was absent and was presumed dead. Pod I15 was not sighted. In 1985, pod I31 was sighted three times, associated each time with pod I15, and I33 was again present. Pod I15 was sighted an additional two times without pod I31 or I33. Both I31 and I33 had new calves at their sides, so their reunion is similar to that of pods C5 and C6. In 1986 pod I31 was sighted 17 times, but I33 and her calf were sighted only during the five occasions when pod I15 also was present plus one time when pod I15 but not pod I31 was sighted (Appendix 3).

#### Pod Solo Indices

Throughout the study period only 9 of the 20 northern resident pods were sighted solo: A2, A12, A36, A4, A5, B, D5, D9 and I31 (Figure 24; Appendices 3 and 4). The number of sightings of solo pods varied annually from 1 to 21 (Figure 12, frequency of one pod sighted). The A-pods comprised 63.8% of all solo pod sightings ( $N=80$ ), and pod B comprised 31.3%. In 1980, pod A5 accounted for 85.7% of all solo sightings ( $N=21$ ), which was three times the number of annual solo sightings for any other pod. Pod A5 therefore had the greatest annual solo index (418) of any other A-pod (Figures 16-23; Appendix 4) and a greater accumulative solo index (97, Figure 24). Since the presence of pod A5 was relatively consistent throughout the study period (Figure 15: average = 56.6%, s.d. = 7.3), the magnitude of its

1980 solo index was due primarily to the absence of other pods, especially pod A1.

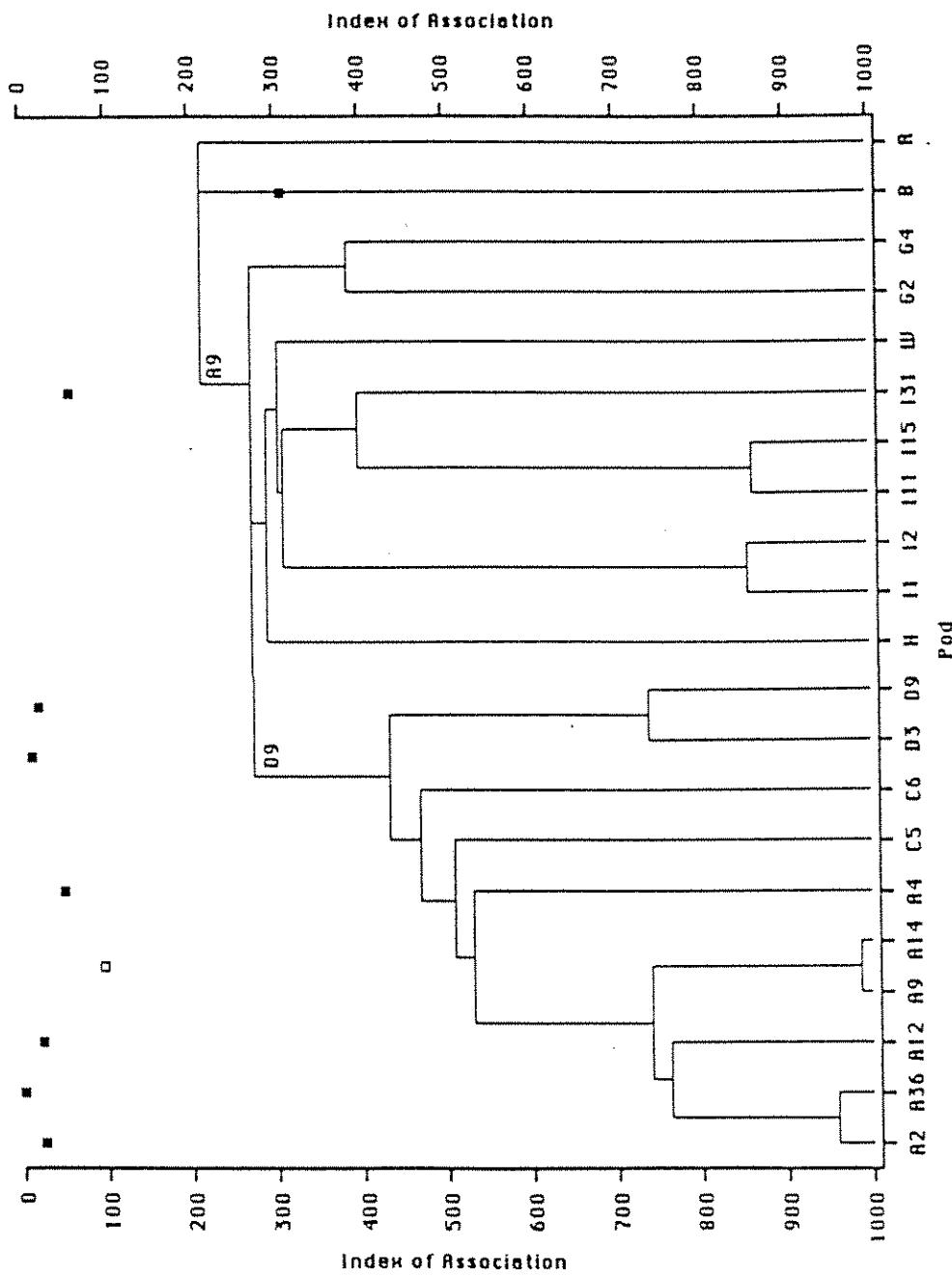


Figure 24. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1979 - 1986 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

Pod B was the only pod other than the A-pods to be sighted every year (Table 5). However, it had one of the lowest overall indices of association with the A-pods (Figure 24), primarily because it was sighted solo 31.3% of the time. Pod B had the greatest annual solo index (750, Figure 20), and its average solo index was 2.3 times greater than the average solo index of the eight other pods sighted alone (Figure 24). For three years pod B was the only pod with a solo index greater than its first linkage with another pod (Figures 17, 20, 21). The composition of pod B was also unusual: only one of nine members present during the study period was female, and five of eight males were mature.

#### Pod Associations For All Years Combined

Despite annual changes in associations among pods and their component subgroups, the overall pattern of associations was generally consistent. When pod association data for all eight years were combined, one large cluster was evident plus several smaller clusters loosely grouped into a second large cluster (Figure 24). The first cluster included all A-pods plus pods C and D, with a lowest linkage of 434. Among the remaining pods close associations occurred among pods I1 and I2 (857), pods I11, I15, and I31 (864 and 400), and pods G2 and G4 (388). Linkages between these pods and pods B, H, R, and W (occurring within the range of 312 to 217) were close or equal and included linkages to the first cluster. Consequently it was difficult to discern which larger cluster pods B, H, R, and W associated with most.

By referring to the indices directly (Appendix 4), these associations were somewhat resolved. Pod B, when not by itself, associated primarily with pods A and H. Pod H associated almost equally with pods A, B, and C as it did with pod I15 with which it is linked in the dendrogram (Figure 24). Pod W associated mostly with the I-pods. The last and third least frequently sighted pod, R, associated most with pods W and G2. Two large groups of pods were therefore possible: 1) the A group, consisting of pods A, B, C, D, and H, and 2) the I group, with pods I, G, W, and R.

#### Transient Pods

Transient pods were sighted 15 times during the entire study period (Table 5, Appendix 3), comprising only 0.66 % of all pod sightings. The transients traveled through the study area and did not stay for more than 12 hours. Resident pods were within 0.5 n.mi. of transient pods on five occasions, but interactions were observed only once.

On two of the five occasions (July 7, 1981 and August 30, 1981), the transient whales were in a close group swimming along a shoreline into a flooding current, and the resident whales were dispersed across the center portion of the channel and swimming

with the current. On July 18, 1982 a male transient (05, traveling with 04) was observed pursuing and possibly capturing a Dall's porpoise while resident orcas were foraging for salmon in the vicinity. After the attack the transients left the study area, traveling in an opposite direction to the residents. On September 11, 1984 nine transient whales entered a strong (2-4 knots) flooding tidal rip on one side of a 1 n.mi. passage and swam in place against the current as a close group of 15 resident whales passed through on the opposite side with the current. In all the above accounts, the resident and transient pods passed one another swimming in opposite directions without apparent interaction.

During the fifth encounter, changes in behavior were observed in both resident and transient pods. On August 30, 1986 the three members (a cow, bull, and juvenile) of the transient pod M were slowly traveling east along the West Cracroft Island shoreline. Eight resident pods (A2, A36, A12, A5, C6, D3, D7, and I31) were scattered across the Johnstone Strait foraging to the west. Pod D7 was foraging along the shoreline toward the approaching pod M but a headland obscured one from the other. When pod D7 passed the headland the two pods were within a quarter nautical mile of one another, and pod M reversed direction and swam west for about a quarter nautical mile. Pod M then reversed direction again, angling offshore for about 100 meters, and continued swimming slowly east.

Within 30 minutes all resident pods in the Strait had reversed direction and were foraging eastwardly. It was unknown if the reversal was in response to pod M or a common foraging reversal (Jacobsen 1986). During the next hour there were about four resident pods or subgroups either behind, ahead or offshore of pod M at distances of 100 m or more. At one point, pod A36 swam over to the shoreline and then oriented back towards pod M. Underwater sound recordings made near pod M contained echo-location pulses scanning the area, presumably from pod A36. Only resident pod vocalizations (Ford 1984, 1987) were heard throughout two recording sessions. Pod M swam southeast into the middle of the Strait and was last seen traveling slowly east, about 2-3 nautical miles ahead of the nearest resident pod. Throughout the entire incident all pod members remained close together, and no sudden movements were detected. The transients, after their first reversals in direction, maintained a consistent travel speed (about 2-3 knots) and eastward direction.

## DISCUSSION

### Summary of Associations Among Individuals

The results of this study confirm that the maternal subgroup is the basic unit of orca social structure. Associations among individuals of all ages and sex classes within maternal subgroups were stronger than all other associations during all behaviors over a period of at least seven years. All individuals within maternal subgroups most likely were related along matri-lines. There seemed to be no dispersal by males from the maternal group and only gradual and limited dispersal by females as they matured and had offspring. All of these findings were in complete agreement with the conclusions made by Bigg (1982, 1987).

Many terrestrial mammals have matrilineal social systems similar to orca: elephants (Douglas-Hamilton and Douglas-Hamilton 1975, Dublin 1983); hyenas (Kruuk 1972); baboons (Kummer 1968); rhesus monkeys (Sade 1965); Japanese monkey (Itani 1959); wolves (Mech 1970); and lions (Schaller 1972). However, in all terrestrial mammals studied, dispersal by males and/or females from their maternal kin group occurs at sexual maturity (Greenwood 1980, Pusey and Packer 1986). A partial exception may be the pygmy chimpanzee (Pan paniscus) where males remained with their mothers until adulthood (Nishida and Hiraiwa-Hasegawa 1987).

### Lineage Relationships Among A-Pod Individuals

It was likely that all individuals within a subgroup were closely related to the cow of the maternal subgroup. Juveniles and subadults were most likely to be the cow's direct offspring. Thus A38 would have been the offspring of A30, A33 the offspring of A12, A26 the offspring of A9, A25 the offspring of A14, and A27 the offspring of A23 (Table 3). Two whales passed from subadult to adult during the study period: A6, the probable offspring of A30, and A32, the probable offspring of A36. All but one (A25) of the above seven individuals were male, indicating that males stayed with their maternal subgroups at least into early adulthood. Of the four males that were adults throughout the study period, two had high mean linkages with a maternal subgroup: A5 at 606 and A31 at 713. Thus it was possible that A5 was the son of A9 and A31 the son of A12.

The maternal relationships of the two remaining adult males, A4 and A20, and the adult female A2, were less certain. They were likely to be as old as or older than the cow(s) within their subgroup, so were unlikely to be the offspring of these cows or any other cows still living. The two next most probable lineage relationships were parental and sibling.

The subgroup linkages for A4, A20 and A2 were among the lowest, which may have indicated a weaker bond with their subgroup. In Figure 9 the range of adult subgroup linkages descended to overlap the mean of linkages between subgroups. All of the nine adult indices that fell below the standard deviation (less than 387) belonged to these three individuals (A2, n=3; A4, n=2; and A20, n=4). However, for six of these instances the orcas' solo indices were greater than their subgroup linkage (twice for A2 and all four times for A20). This indicated that these adults were not leaving their subgroup in preference for some other but were simply more often solitary than associated with their subgroup.

The above lines of evidence strongly suggest that males remain with their maternal subgroup throughout their lives. When their mothers die they may either remain with their siblings, emigrate, or travel alone. Since the last two options have not been observed so far, the first seems to be predominate.

If A20 was an example of an adult male who remained with his maternal subgroup after his mother died, then A36 may have been his sister. Although A4's index of association with his pod averaged 460, he was often solitary and it was less clear which adult cow he was most closely associated with, A10 or A11. A sibling relationship with one of these females also may have been possible, assuming that his mother was deceased. Support for these arguments could be found by observing the association patterns of known brother-sister pairs as they mature, as the sister starts producing her own calves, and when their mother dies.

The remaining adult, A2, a postreproductive female, was often solo but maintained an association with the A30 maternal subgroup. If the associational argument presented for adult males A20 and A4 was used for A2 then A30 could be her sister. If this was true, then A2 was either nonreproductive or all her calves must have perished before Bigg's study began. A more likely relationship would have been parental - A2 was the mother of A30. Because female longevity may be 50 years and perhaps as long as 80 years (Bigg et al. 1987), grandmothers would be expected within pods. Another example of this grandmother-mother-calf relationship was A14, A25 and A51, whose future pattern of associations may provide an insight into that of A2 and A30.

The use of association patterns in speculations on lineage relationships among A-pod individuals becomes tenuous when considering cows. It may have been possible that females who maintained consistent associations throughout the study period were more closely related than those who did not maintain close associations. Examples of sister relationships may have been A14 and A23, and A8 and A9. The A-pod lineage relationships outlined above are identical to those arrived at by Bigg et al. (1987) in their analysis of photographic records collected since 1973.

### Allomaternal Associations

Allomaternal associations were observed among calves or young juveniles and females from the same or from other maternal subgroups. It was likely that as females approached or attained reproductive age, their associations with young calves increased their learning of parental skills (Jolly 1985, Fagan 1981, Lancaster 1971). One might, therefore, expect an increase in their allomaternal associations. This trend was observed in my study for three subadult females within the A-pods (A25, A34, and A28). Waite (1988), in a detailed study of allomaternal care among the A-pods, also observed associations between females and young orcas of both kin and non-kin groups. Allomaternal care was observed for females in the southern community of orcas (Haenel 1986, and Heimlich-Boran 1986c and 1988).

Allomaternal care by a postreproductive female was observed in this study between A2 and her probable granddaughter A50, and perhaps with A43, an unrelated calf. Active mammary glands have been found in postreproductive female short-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*, Kasuya and Marsh 1984). It was possible that these pilot whale females provided milk to other mothers' calves. Although it is unknown if postreproductive orca females have active mammary glands, allomaternal milk provisioning may also occur among killer whales.

Allomaternal associations between males and calves or young juveniles were not as evident in this study as allomaternal associations involving females. Waite (1988), however, observed allomaternal associations by males, but only within maternal subgroups. Long term associations among mature males and juvenile or subadult males were observed within subgroups in this study, especially during foraging.

### Associations Among Males

Associations between males of all ages from different subgroups occurred and involved many play behaviors. Play can be regarded as a context where behaviors that will be important in adult life were practiced in a non-serious manner by young animals (Fagen 1981). Dominance hierarchies can be established at a young age during mock-fighting playbouts that may persist into adulthood (Kitchen, personal communication). The reciprocal beak-genital orientations observed among male orcas throughout their lives seemed to be an important stereotyped behavior that varied according to context. When practiced between juvenile males it seemed predominantly playful. When subadult and juvenile males exchanged beak-genital orientations the interaction may have been playful, as between A38 and A27. The same behavior also may have been used as a way of reinforcing dominance, as between A33 and A27, especially when not reciprocal. These events may also have indicated an assertion of dominance of A33 over A38, as it appeared that A33 displaced A38 from A27.

A similar behavior, beak-genital propulsion, was observed by Bateson (1974) among captive spotted dolphins (Stenella attenuata) and spinner dolphins (Stenella longirostris). The beak-genital orientations observed among orca differed physically from beak-genital propulsion in two ways. First, the orienting animal did not seem to insert its beak into the others urogenital slit, which may have been due the blunter shape of the beak compared to elongated and narrower beak of Stenella species. Secondly, the orienting orca did not seem to propel the other orca, as the other orca moved its flukes rather than remaining passive.

Due primarily to the difficulties of making continuous visual observations of wild orcas, any discussion of dominance hierarchies among males is highly speculative. However, three arguments supporting a dominance hierarchy can be made for male orcas. First, among captive bottlenosed dolphins, the dominant male was the actor in homosexual interactions which included penile displays and intromissions (Caldwell and Caldwell 1977; Ostman in press). The beak-genital propulsion observed by Bateson (1974) also was related to dominance, the animals of lower rank propelling those of higher rank. Beak-genital orientations among orcas were reciprocal and one way, so this behavior may have served to maintain dominance relationships as among the Stenella. Secondly, after vigorous play bouts among male orcas, new cuts and scratches were often seen on their bodies. These injuries ranged from more common superficial tooth rakes, to occasional cuts that exposed the white blubber layer beneath the skin, or tears in the posterior edge of the dorsal fin. In general, males tended to have more scratch marks and scars on their bodies than females.

Thirdly, male orcas are sexually dimorphic in size. In terrestrial mammals, sexual dimorphism was positively correlated to high levels of male-male aggression (Popp 1983; Alexander et.al. 1979). Although these arguments suggest that male orcas establish dominance hierarchies verification awaits a direct measure of reproductive success and continuous observation of dominance behavior.

#### Intersexual Associations

Of the 14 intersexual associations observed that involved urogenital orientations or an erect penis, only the one between A20 and A28 recurred often enough to significantly affect the formation of clusters in the dendograms. A20 was probably the oldest male within the A-pods (Bigg et al. 1987). Assuming that dominance hierarchies existed among male orcas, it is possible that A20 was the alpha male, at least among other A-pod males, and that he excluded other males from associating with A28. A20's association with A28 therefore might have been similar to tending bonds observed among migratory ungulates (bison, Lott 1971; caribou, Espmark 1964, Lent 1965).

Short term intersexual associations often resulted when several pods met and mature males followed behind females from other pods. A possible explanation for this following behavior may be that the males were assaying the female's reproductive readiness by tasting the water for pheromonal or other chemosensory cues present in the female's excretions (Walker et al. 1988). Norris and Dohl (1980) were led to identical speculations during their observations of wild spinner dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*). Herman and Tavolga (1980) and Donaldson (1977) gave additional evidence for gustatory sensitivity from behavioral observations. A few controlled experiments on captive dolphins have shown their ability to distinguish between a wide variety of tastes, with threshold levels comparable to humans for sour, bitter, salty, and sweet (Nachtigall 1986). It seems probable that male orcas could detect an estrous female, an assumption that could be tested with captive and wild orcas.

The intersexual associations observed in this study seemed to have been behavioral responses used by males to increase their chances of locating and mating with an estrous female. When many pods foraged in the same area throughout the season the long term tending bond-like behavior (such as that observed between A20 and A28) was possible. During the brief encounters with visiting pods the following behavior seemed to have been a way for males to quickly locate estrous females. Due to the mobility and wide distribution of pods, mating opportunities for a male were likely to have been unpredictable. In addition, because the minimum calving interval is about 3 years (Bigg 1982), only a small proportion of the female population is likely to be receptive at any one time. Therefore, competition is probably high among males for any estrous females present. Females may select mates according to their sexually dimorphic traits, physical and/or vocal (Dahlheim and Awbry 1982).

The above attributes suggest a multi-male mating system among orcas. Among long lived terrestrial mammals high degrees of sexual dimorphism and male dominance hierarchies have been correlated to polygynous mating systems (Ralls 1977, Crook 1972, Alexander et al. 1979). Harcourt et al. (1981) compared testis and body sizes of 33 primate species and found that primates with testes larger than that predictable by body size tended to have multi-male breeding systems. Kenagy and Trombulak (1986) found the same relationship among 133 mammalian species. They included five odontocete species, excluding orca, and predicted multi-male breeding systems for all of them. Landino (1985, personal communication) conducted a more complete survey of odontocetes, and predicted a multi-male breeding system for orca. Due to the difficulties of observing mating behavior, the exact nature of the orca's mating system may never be known with certainty.

#### Pod Sightings and Associations

Throughout the study the orcas predominantly remained associated with their maternal subgroups. However, the sequence

of associations of female I33 seemed to be an exception to the general rule of subgroup fidelity.

The behavior of I33 can be interpreted from two perspectives. When viewed as an individual she accounted for 18 of 24 instances when a pod was sighted and members were missing (Appendix 3). The sequence of her sightings suggests that she likely was associated with I15 pod during her absence from I31 pod. If this was true then I33 was a unique example of an emigration from one pod to another. She may have been solitary, or with pods other than I15.

If I33 is viewed as a very young maternal subgroup - a pregnant female who gave birth and traveled with her calf - then her behavior was similar to other subgroups that split off from their pods during the course of this study. Since the degrees of relatedness among I33, I31, and the cows of I15 pod are unknown, the causes of their observed associations are uncertain. In time, such unusual patterns of association may provide insight into the details of pod organization, especially the social interactions among females.

Throughout the study period the five A-pods were the most frequently sighted pods in the Johnstone Strait. This suggests that, at least during seasonal salmon migrations, home ranges were maintained within the northern community, and that Johnstone Strait was a core area within the home range (Jewell 1966, Adams and Davis 1967) of the A-pods.

The existence of two large groups of pods, the A group and the I group, is evident from pod association indices calculated for all eight years of the study period combined. The combination of pods into these two large groups suggests that there were at least two home ranges established seasonally within the northern community. The A group inhabited a home range that included the Johnstone Strait as a core area where they were sighted most frequently. Since all observations have been from the Johnstone Strait, it is impossible to determine how many home ranges were represented in the I group and if they were inhabited as consistently. Given the mobile nature of the prey source and the appearance of I group pods in the study area, the boundaries of the ranges were probably not exact and may have changed seasonally according to salmon abundance. There has been no evidence from surface observations of any territoriality or agonistic interactions among pods in the northern and southern communities (Jacobsen 1986, Heimlich-Boran 1986c, 1988).

Since pods seemed to be primarily composed of one or more maternal kin groups that gradually dispersed from one another, it is possible that pods that maintained a high degree of association were more closely related than those pods that seldom associated. The A group may therefore represent one large lineage and the I group another. This large scale lineage argument based on associations among pods is likely to be tenuous. Due to the great longevity of this species little is

known about the long term associations among related family groups.

More reliable insight into the lineage relationships among family groups may be available from the whales' acoustic behavior. In his analysis of stereotyped vocalizations of all northern community pods, Ford (1984, 1987) discovered three distinct dialect groups he called clans. Ford speculated that each clan may represent a separate lineage of whales descended from some pod that immigrated into the area many generations ago. Ford also used Dice's index to calculate acoustic relationships among pods, so our data can easily be compared (Figure 25). To facilitate comparison, the component subgroups of each larger pod category (A1, A5, C, D, G, I1, I11) have been combined, taking the average linkage in the case of the C5 and C6 pods.

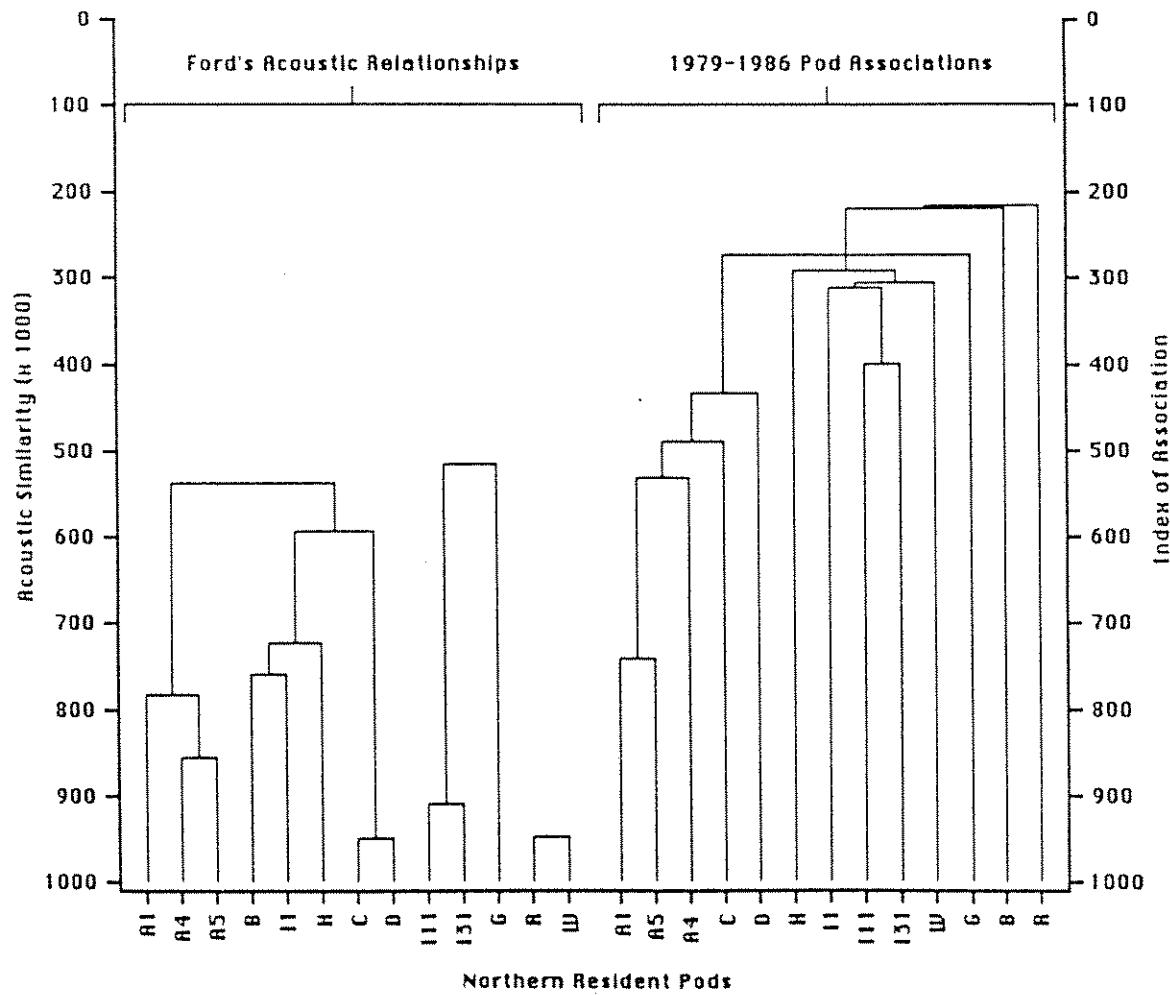


Figure 25. Comparison of Ford's (1984) acoustic similarity among northern resident pods and this study's 1979 - 1986 associations among pods.

Any comparisons made between the two sets of data in Figure 25 must be treated with caution. The association data was from a limited portion of the range of the northern community. Associations among even the most frequently sighted pods outside of the study area were largely unknown. The causative factors underlying the evolution and maintenance of dialects are not likely to be identical to those that brought pods together at the same time in Johnstone Strait during the salmon migration.

The comparison does show that the acoustic similarity analysis clustered pods in a more definitive manner than the association data did and is likely a better indicator of lineage. The comparison also shows that pods of different clans associated with one another, an observation also made by Ford (1984) in his analysis of pod sighting data from 1973 to 1983. Pods with the highest acoustic similarity tended to be closely associated (A1, A4 and A5; C and D; H and I1; and I11 and I31), but not without exception (B and I1; and R and W). If continuous association data were available for all pods perhaps this tendency would be stronger.

#### CONCLUSION

The orca is a long lived species living in a complex and multi-level society that appears to be unique among all mammals. Consequently, several more generations will have to be observed to fully understand the long term significance of associations described in this study. Additionally, many time based and/or focal animal studies are needed to describe in detail many of the social behaviors presented here. In particular the role of stereotyped behaviors, such as beak-genital orientations, in the maintenance of probable dominance hierarchies among males needs clarification. Such a study was initiated by Rose (personal communication) in the Johnstone Strait in 1987. A more detailed study of associations and behaviors among mature males and females would likely reveal more about courtship and mating behavior. The orca seems to be unique among cetaceans in that long term studies can be conducted on all individuals within the population, and hence offers an unusual opportunity to gain insight into mammalian evolution.

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## APPENDIX 1

## Annual Indices of Association for A-Pod Individuals During All Active Behaviors

The association indices calculated for each year were arranged into triangular matrixies with solo indices placed along the diagonal. The IDs of all individuals within the five A-pods were arranged along both axes of each matrix as subgroups, in the same order as in Table 3. A matching triangular matrix was formed by placing pair totals ( $N_{ij}$ ) below the diagonal, and individual totals ( $N_i$  or  $N_j$ ) along the bottom line. For example, in the 1980 matrix (Table 6) the index of association for pod A4 individuals A10 and A13 is 545. This was calculated from a pair total ( $N_{ij}$ ) of 6, and individual totals ( $N_i$  and  $N_j$ ) of 11 for A10 and 11 for A13:  $1000(2 \times 6 / 11+11)=545$ . The solo index for A10 is 181.

Table 6. 1980 association indices among A-pod individuals (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

	Pod A4					Pod A5													
	A11	A15	A13	A24	A10	A4	A9	A25	A5	A8	A42	A28	A14	A15	A25	A23	A29	A27	
A11	0	785	880	740	360	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A15	11	0	720	518	400	428	0	0	0	0	0	46	88	76	0	0	0	A15	
A13	11	9	0	750	545	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	40	0	0	0	A13	
A24	10	7	9	15	666	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A24	
A10	7	5	6	8	181	400	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A10	
A4	4	6	4	5	5	357	0	0	39	0	0	0	46	44	38	54	52	A4	
A9	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	676	36	35	35	70	67	90	0	0	0	A9	
A26	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	676	36	35	35	70	67	90	0	0	A26	
A5	0	0	0	0	1	1	22	22	189	31	30	60	60	88	160	33	32	A5	
A8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	37	945	857	107	137	153	0	0	35	
A42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	26	0	877	105	169	151	0	0	A42	
A28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	21	24	25	0	103	133	238	38	37	A28	
A14	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	58	900	776	76	75	67	
A15	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	27	0	811	74	72	A15	
A25	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	3	6	5	5	8	26	28	0	163	161	A25	
A23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	0	978	A23	
A29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	23	0	A29	
A27	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	1	1	3	2	2	7	22	23	A27	
TOTAL	14	14	11	13	11	14	28	28	37	27	28	29	29	29	31	38	23	24	30

Table 7. 1981 association indices among A-pod individuals (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

Pod	Pod A2											Pod A3											Pod A4																																										
	A2	A30	A40	A39	A38	A6	A16	A37	A20	A12	A34	A31	A11	A15	A13	A10	A4	A9	A26	A5	A45	A42	A48	A14	A28	A43	A25	A45																																					
A2	<u>428</u> 210 210 216 312 250 52  <u>48</u>  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	A30	<u>4</u> 1 0 1009 909 642 441 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	A40	<u>4</u> 4 17 9 909 642 441 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	A39	<u>4</u> 4 15 15  <u>0</u>  666 571 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	A38	5 9 91 9  <u>90</u>  465 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	A6	5 11 11 10 7  <u>52</u>  0 0 0 0 47 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A36	1 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	A37	1 1 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	A32	0 1 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	A20	0 0 0 1 0 1 4  <u>41</u>  39 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A12	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	A34	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	A33	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	A31	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	A11	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	A35	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	A13	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	A24	5 3 3 2 1 7 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	A10	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 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	A8	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	A9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A14	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	A5	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	A8	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	A42	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	A28	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	A15	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	A25	1 1 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	A23	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	A43	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	A27	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	TOTAL	21 17 17 16 15 11 16 18 23 19 18 20 17 17 17 24 21 22 21 19 17 22 20 21 23 21 24 26 31 20 25









Table 12. 1986 association indices among A-pod individuals (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

## APPENDIX 2

**Annual Indices of Association and Single-Linkage Cluster-Analysis Dendrograms for A-Pod Individuals During Foraging**

(Note: see Appendix 1, page 93, for description of matrix format.)

Table 13. 1980 association indices among A-pod individuals, during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom) (pods A2, A12, and A36 were omitted due to only one sighting).

	Pod A4					Pod A5												
	A11	A35	A13	A24	A10	A4	A9	A26	A5	A8	A42	A28	A14	A15	A25	A23	A29	A27
A11	0	800	1000	1000	400	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A35	2	<u>0 </u>	800	800	500	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	133	142	0	0	0
A13	3	2	<u>0 </u>	1000	400	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A24	3	2	3	<u>0 </u>	400	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A10	1	1	1	1	<u>500 </u>	400	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	1	1	1	1	1	<u>666 </u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A9	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0 </u>	965	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A26	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	<u>0 </u>	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	<u>9 </u>	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0 </u>	1000	1000	166	166	173	0	0	0	0
A42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	<u>0 </u>	1000	166	166	173	0	0	0	0
A28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	<u>0 </u>	166	166	173	0	0	0	0
A14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	<u>0 </u>	1000	960	0	0	0	0
A15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	<u>0 </u>	960	0	0	0	0
A25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	12	<u>0 </u>	0	0	0	0
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0 </u>	0	923	923	0
A29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0 </u>	6	1000	A29
A27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>6 </u>	7	0
TOTAL	3	2	3	3	2	3	15	14	16	11	11	11	13	13	12	6	7	7

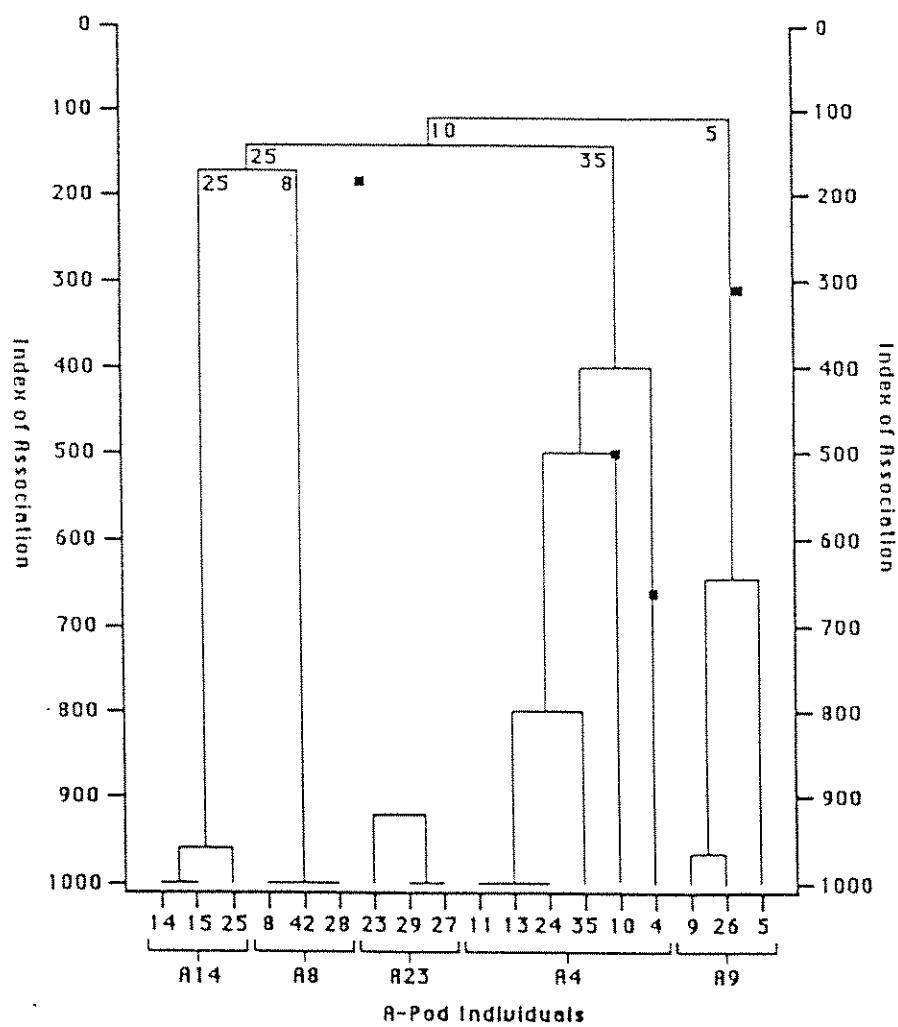


Figure 26. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1980 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging (pods A2, A12, and A36 were omitted due to only one sighting), and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

Table 14. 1981 association indices among A-pod individuals during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

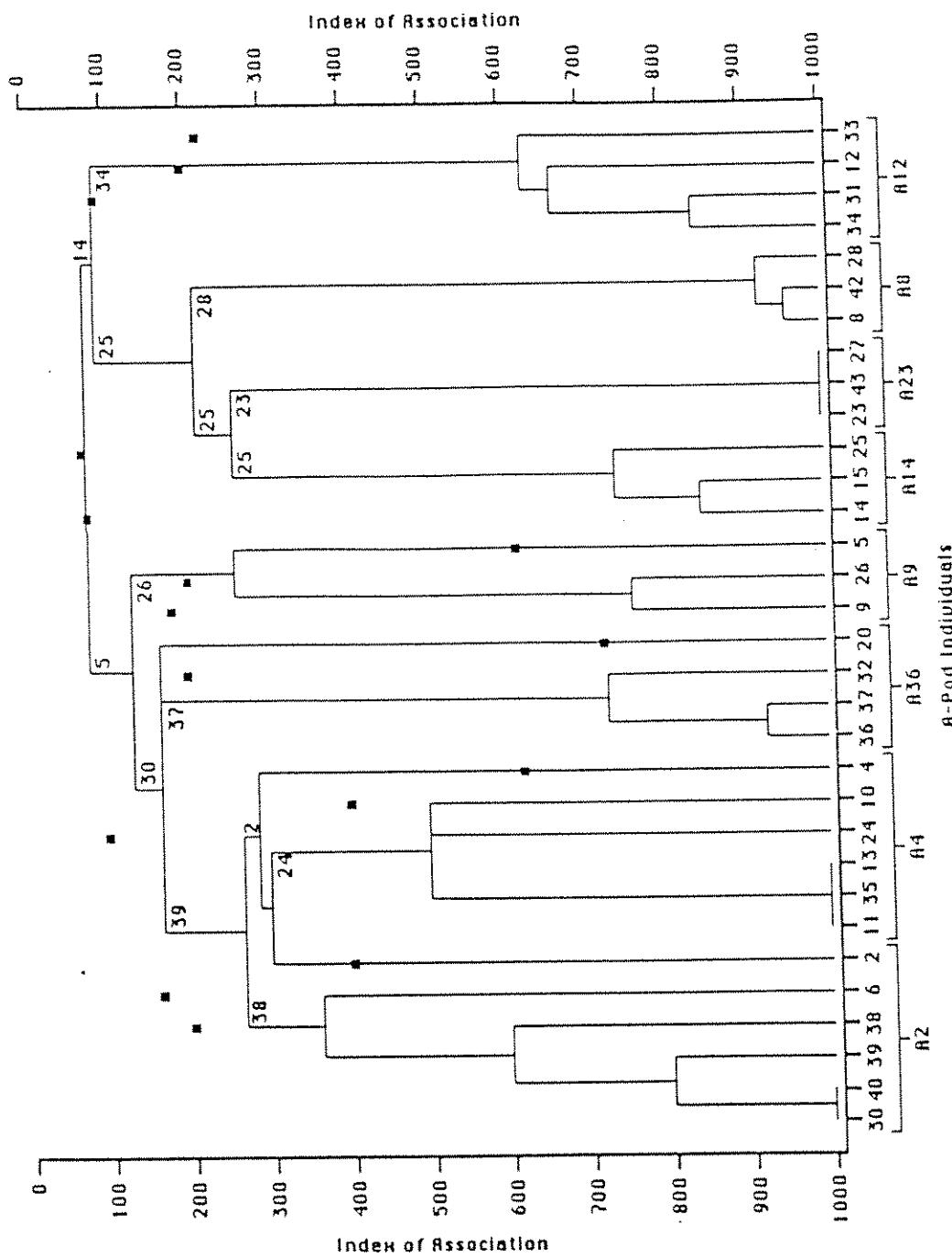


Figure 27. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1981 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

Table 15. 1982 association indices among A-pod individuals during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

		Pod A2		Pod A3		Pod A4		Pod A5		Pod A6		Pod A7			
		A2	A10	A40	A39	A38	A37	A36	A35	A34	A33	A32	A31	A30	
A2	259	230	203	171	261	210	48	52	48	51	91	100	55	102	0
A10	51	51	64	55	57	51	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	0
A40	41	22	9	57	61	62	0	0	42	46	43	0	0	0	0
A39	31	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0
A38	51	12	13	10	14	15	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A37	41	15	14	12	11	22	0	0	47	52	48	0	0	0	0
A36	31	0	0	0	0	0	64	47	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
A35	11	0	0	0	0	0	59	83	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
A34	41	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A33	31	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	122	333	273	0	0	0	0
A32	11	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	8	260	144	0	0	0	0
A30	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	6	31	209	0	0	0	0
A29	21	21	41	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A28	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A27	21	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	161	241	233	195	18	227	25	221	161	241	201	231	11	11	14

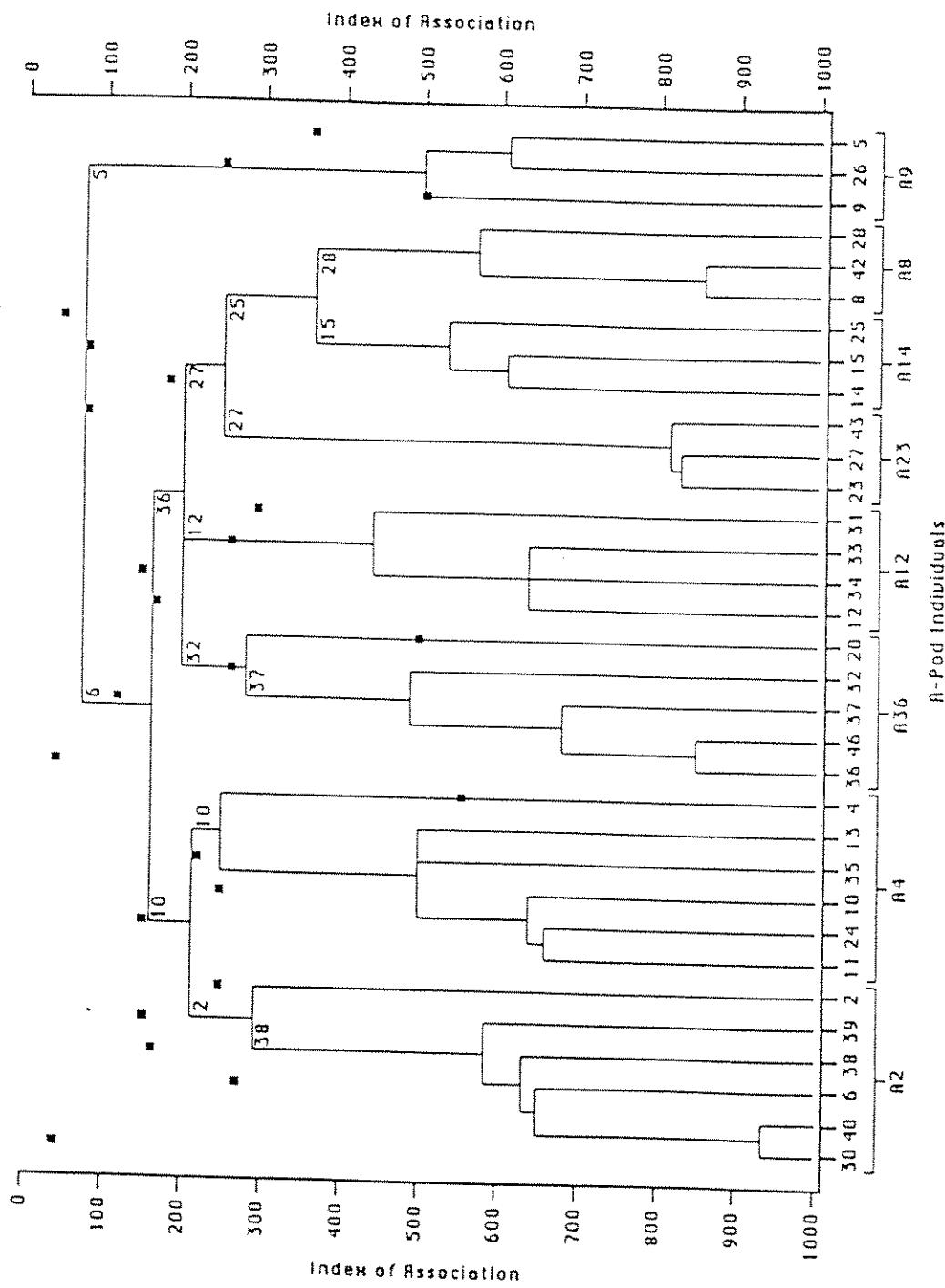


Figure 28. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1982 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

Table 16. 1983 association indices among A-pod individuals during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

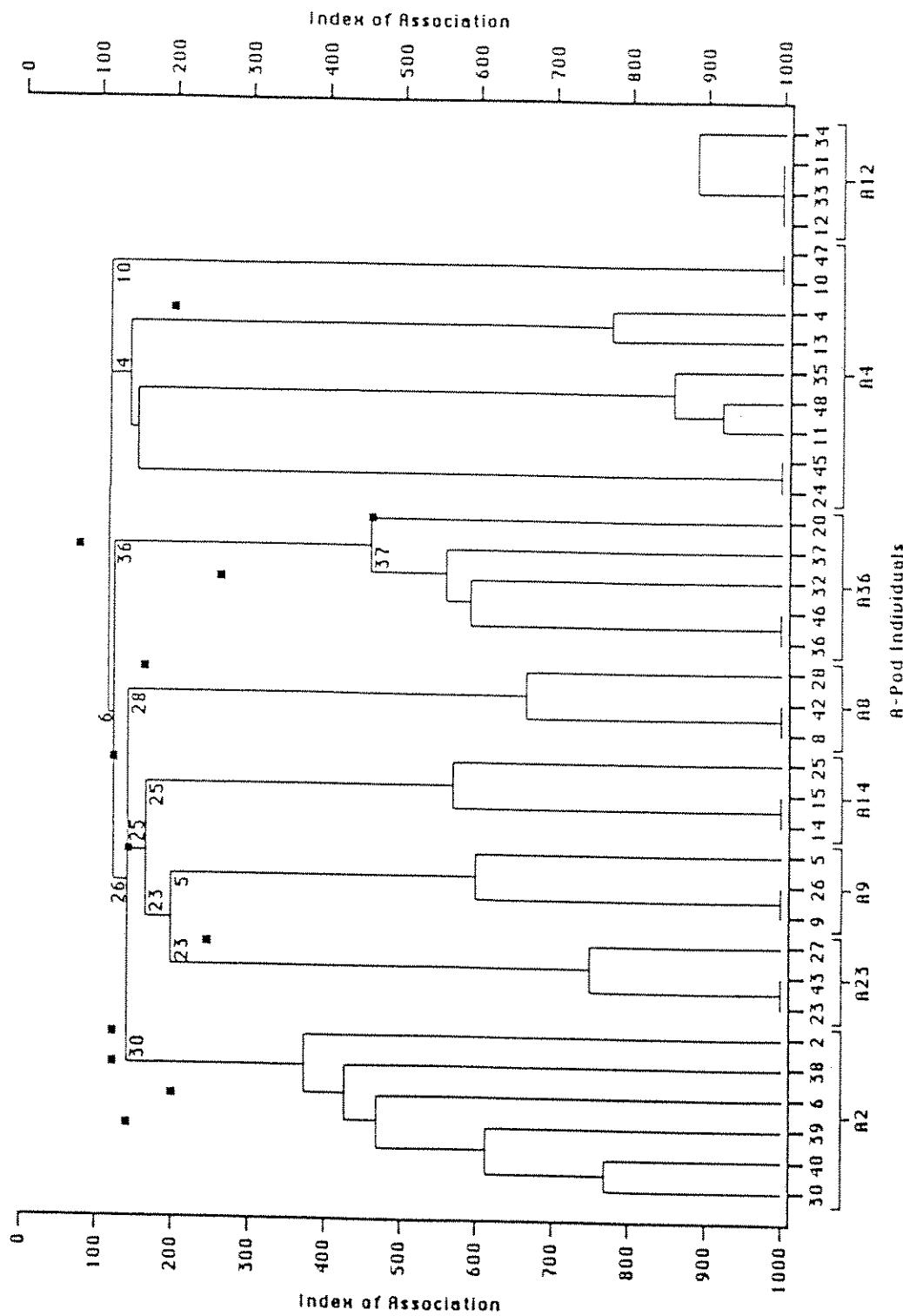


Figure 29. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1983 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

Table 17. 1984 association indices among A-pod individuals during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

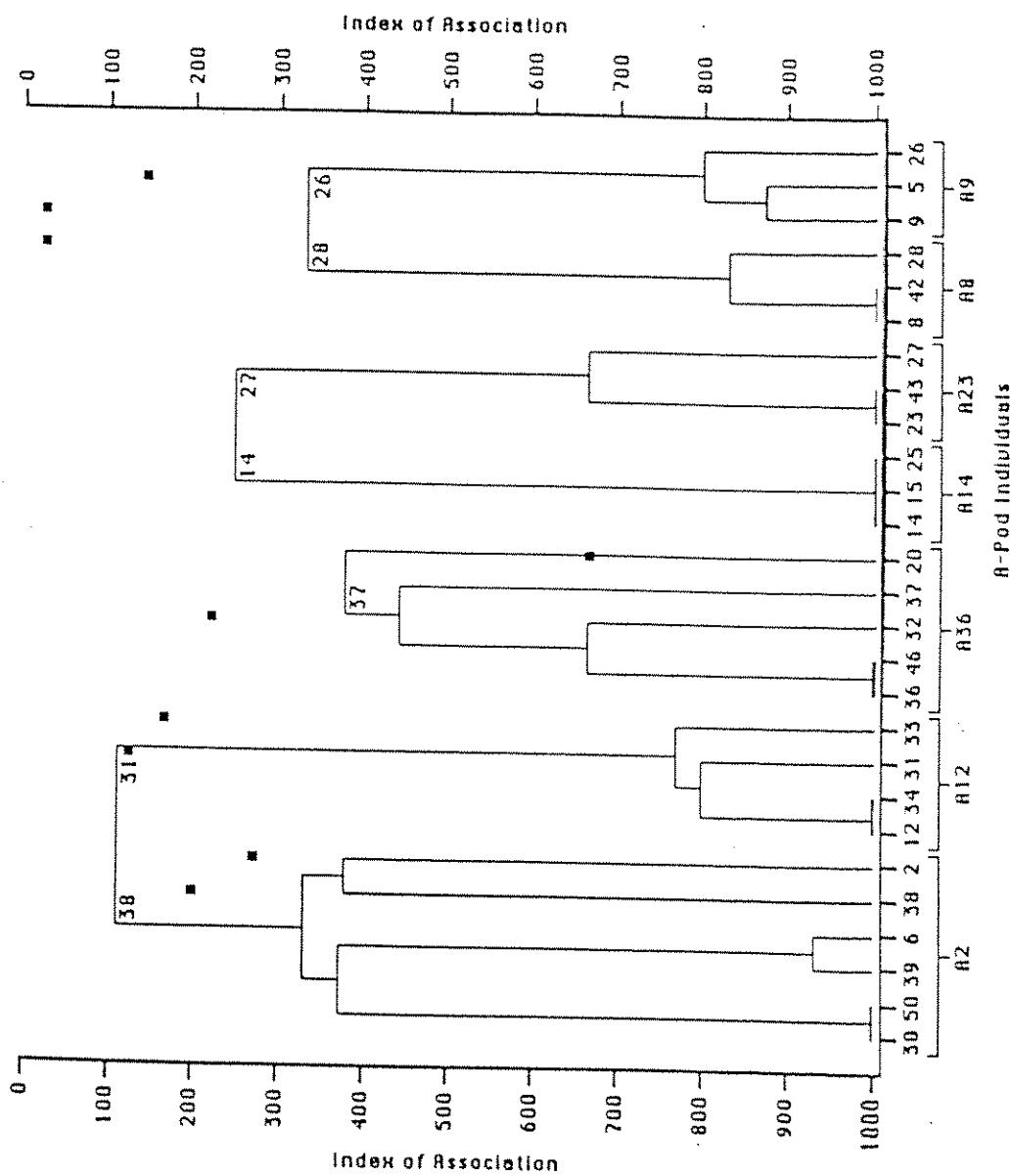


Figure 30. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1984 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

Table 18. 1985 association indices among A-pod individuals during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

		Pod A2						Pod A3						Pod A4						Pod A5						Pod A6							
		A2	A30	A39	A38	A48	A34	A46	A37	A12	A20	A12	A34	A33	A31	A11	A48	A35	A13	A24	A19	A15	A26	A5	A9	A26	A5	A14	A12	A5	A11	A3	A27
A2	133	130	100	117	103	117	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	
A30	21	9	640	634	644	363	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	A20	
A39	11	12	0	646	695	1380	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	A50	
A38	11	8	61	1111	4000	5551	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	A39	
A34	11	4	54	1111	4000	5551	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	A36	
A36	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A4			
A46	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A34			
A37	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A46			
A32	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A27			
A20	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A12			
A12	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A20			
A34	01	14	14	14	14	14	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A12			
A33	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A34			
A31	01	14	14	14	14	14	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A33			
A11	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A11			
A48	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A48			
A35	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A35			
A13	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A13			
A24	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A24			
A49	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A39			
A45	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A45			
A9	01	14	14	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A9			
A26	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A26			
A5	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A26			
A8	01	21	21	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A22			
A42	01	21	21	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A42			
A28	01	21	21	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A28			
A14	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A14			
A15	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A15			
A25	01	14	14	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A25			
A23	1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A23			
A43	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A43			
A27	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	A27			
TOTAL	8	131	12	9	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	41	41	41	31	21	21	3	21	21	5	7	8	3	31	4	4	4

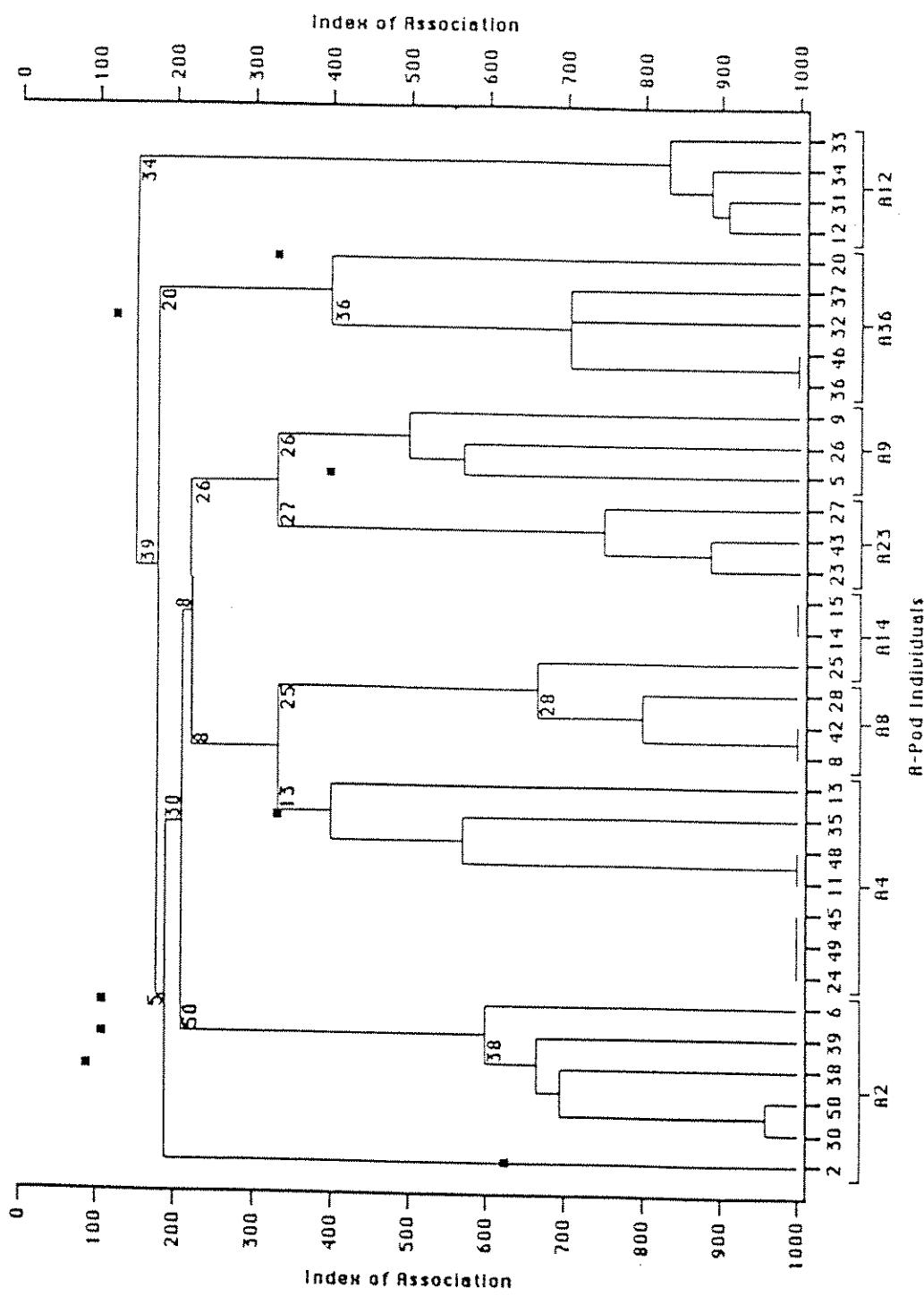


Figure 31. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1985 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

Table 19. 1986 association indices among A-pod individuals during foraging (above diagonal), solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and individual totals (along bottom).

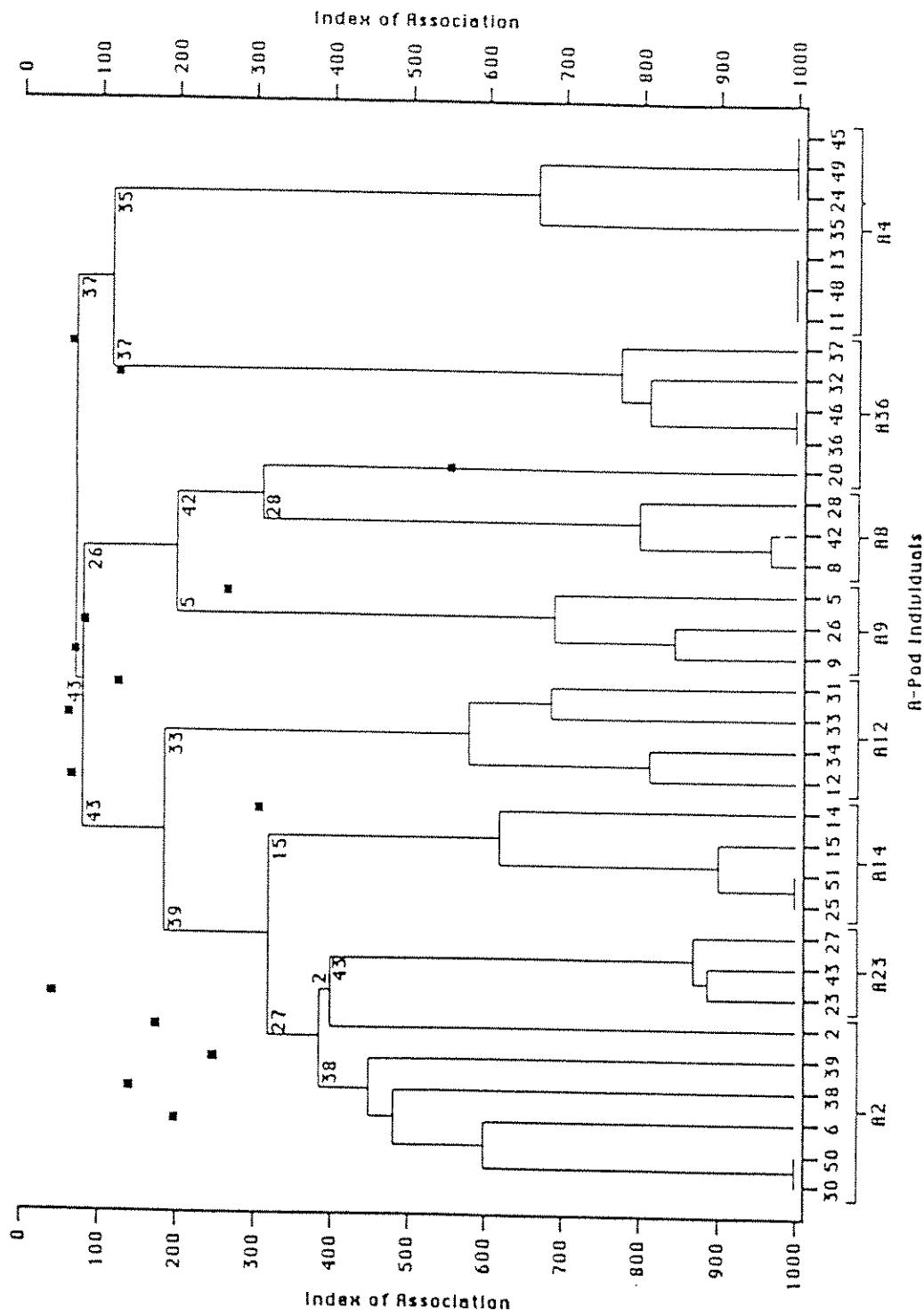


Figure 32. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1986 associations among A-pod individuals during foraging and solo indices (squares). Identity numbers of individuals linking clusters are shown.

## APPENDIX 3:

Table 20. Correlation of northern resident pod names used in this paper with pod names used by Bigg et al. (1987). Bigg et al. organized individual orcas first into subpods (which equal my subgroups), then grouped subpods into pods.

Jacobsen Pod ID	Bigg et al. (1987) Pod ID	<u>Subpod(s) within pod</u>
A2	A1	A2
A12	A1	A12
A36	A1	A1
A4	A4	A11, A24
A5	A5	A5, A14
A9 (1986)	A5	A5
A14 (1986)	A5	A14
B	B1	B1
C5	C1	C5
C6	C1	C4
D3	D1	D3
D7	D1	D7
G4	G1	G4
G2	G12	G3, G17, G18, G12
H	H1	H1
I1	I1	I1
I2	I2	I2
I11	I11	I11
I15	I11, I18	I15, I17, I18
I31	I31	I31, I33
R	R1	R2, R5, R9
W	W1	W1

Table 21. Daily pod sighting data, 1979-1986. Pod sighted = "1"; pod not sighted = "0"; day omitted from analysis = a line of X's; and "\*" = see notes. Transient pod ("T") IDs listed in notes column. In 1986 the A5 pod was divided into A9 and A14 pods.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

YR MO DA	2 6	Pods: A A A A A B C C D D G G H I I I I I R W T														Notes	
		2	1	3	4	5	5	6	3	7	4	2	1	2	1	1	
													1	5	1		
84	08	11	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
84	08	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	08	17	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	19	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	20	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	22	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	23	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	24	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	25	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	08	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
84	08	27	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	08	28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	08	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	08	30	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
84	08	31	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
84	09	01	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	09	02	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
84	09	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
84	09	04	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	09	05	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	09	06	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	09	07	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	09	08	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	09	09	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	09	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	09	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
84	09	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	09	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	09	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I33 absent
84	09	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	24	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	25	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	26	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	27	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	28	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	06	30	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	07	01	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	07	02	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	07	03	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

YR	MO	DA	Pods: A A A A A A B C C D D G G H I I I I I R W T													Notes		
			2	1	3	4	9	1	5	6	3	7	4	2	1	2	1	
			2	6			4							1	5	1		
86	07	09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0
86	06	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	11	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	12	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	15	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	16	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	M1
86	07	17	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
86	07	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
86	07	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	21	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
86	07	25	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	26	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
86	07	27	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
86	07	28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
86	07	29	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
86	07	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	07	31	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	01	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	02	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
86	08	03	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
86	08	04	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	05	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	06	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	07	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	I33+I45 absent; P1
86	08	08	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	09	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	10	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
86	08	11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
86	08	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
86	08	13	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	15	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	16	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	17	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	18	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	08	19	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
86	08	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
86	08	21	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
86	08	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
86	08	23	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 3, Table 21 (continued): Daily pod sighting records.

YR	MO	DA	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	D	D	G	G	H	I	I	I	I	R	W	T		
			2	1	3	4	9	1	5	6	3	7	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	1	Notes	
86	08	24	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		
86	08	25	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
86	08	26	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	*	0	0	0	I33+I45 only, I31=0	
86	08	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	08	28	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	08	29	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	08	30	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	08	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I33+I45 absent; M1	
86	09	01	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
86	09	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		
86	09	03	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	09	04	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	09	05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I33+I45 absent	
86	09	06	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
86	09	07	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	I33+I45 unknown
86	09	08	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	09	09	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	I33+I45 absent
86	09	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
86	09	11	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
86	09	12	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
86	09	13	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
86	09	14	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* 0	0	R1 solo		
86	09	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* 0	R1 solo	

## APPENDIX 4

## Annual Indices of Associations Among Pods

(Note: see Appendix 1, page 93, for description of matrix format.)

Table 22. 1979 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A5	S	C5	C6	D3	D7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	W	
A2	0 1000 1000 577 881 277 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 62 62 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A2																				
A12	31  <u>0</u>  1000 577 881 277 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 62 62 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A12																				
A36	31 31  <u>0</u>  577 881 277 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 62 62 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A36																				
A4	131 131 131  <u>0</u>  666 315 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 62 62 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A4																				
A5	251 251 251 141  <u>351</u>  303 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 68 68 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A5																				
S	51 51 51 31  <u>0</u>  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 68 68 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 S																				
C5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 C5																				
C6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 C6																				
D3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 D3																				
D7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 D7																				
G4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 G4																				
G2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 G2																				
H	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 H																				
I1	11 11 11 11 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I1																				
I2	11 11 11 11 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I2																				
I11	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I11																				
I15	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I15																				
I31	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I31																				
R	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 R																				
W	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 W																				
TOTAL	311 311 311 141 261 51 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0																				

Table 23. 1980 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A5	B	C5	C6	D3	D7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	V
A2	<u>0 1000 1000 </u> 0  45  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A2																			
A12	1  <u>0 1000 </u> 0  45  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A12																			
A36	1  1  <u>0 0 </u> 0  45  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A36																			
A4	0  0  0  <u>0 506 </u> 90  0  0  0  160  160  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  A4																			
A5	1  1  1  1  <u>151 418 </u> 81  0  0  0  307  307  0  0  45  0  0  0  0  0  0  A5																			
B	0  0  0  0  1  2  <u>21 300 </u> 0  0  0  266  266  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  B																			
C5	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  C5																			
C6	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  C6																			
D3	0  0  0  0  2  2  0  0  0  <u>0 1000 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  D3																			
D7	0  0  0  0  2  8  2  0  0  9  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  D7																			
G4	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  G4																			
G2	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  G2																			
H	0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  H																			
I1	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  I1																			
I2	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  I2																			
I11	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  0  I11																			
I15	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  0  I15																			
I31	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  I31																			
R	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  R																			
V	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  V																			
TOTAL	1  1  1  1  16  43  6  0  9  9  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0																			

Table 24. 1981 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A5	B	C5	C6	D3	D7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	V
A2	<u>0 1000 1000 </u> 945  831  133  0  0  190  190  51  51  50  48  48  48  95  95  95  51  0  0  A2																			
A12	38  <u>0 1000 </u> 945  831  133  0  0  190  190  51  51  50  48  48  48  95  95  95  51  0  0  A12																			
A36	38  38  <u>0 945 831 133 </u> 0  0  190  190  51  51  50  48  48  48  95  95  95  51  0  0  A36																			
A4	35  35  35  <u>37 773 138 </u> 0  0  200  200  54  54  52  51  51  100  100  54  0  0  0  A4																			
A5	32  32  32  <u>29 128 173 </u> 0  0  186  186  50  50  97  95  95  139  139  50  0  0  0  A5																			
B	3  3  3  3  3  4  <u>4 285 </u> 0  0  363  363  0  0  222  400  400  545  545  250  0  0  0  B																			
C5	0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 1000 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  C5																			
C6	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>1 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  C6																			
D3	4  4  4  4  4  4  2  0  <u>0 1000 </u> 0  0  333  0  0  250  250  400  0  0  0  D3																			
D7	4  4  4  4  4  4  2  0  0  <u>4 0 </u> 0  0  333  0  0  250  250  400  0  0  0  D7																			
G4	1  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  <u>0 1000 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  G4																			
G2	1  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  <u>1 0 </u> 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  G2																			
H	1  1  1  1  1  2  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 400  400  666  666  666  0  0  0  H																			
I1	1  1  1  1  1  2  2  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>1 0 </u> 1000  857  857  0  0  0  I1																			
I2	1  1  1  1  1  2  2  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>1 0 </u> 857  857  0  0  0  I2																			
I11	21  21  21  21  31  31  0  0  11  11  0  0  21  31  31  <u>0 1000 </u> 400  0  0  0  I11																			
I15	21  21  21  21  31  31  0  0  11  11  0  0  21  31  31  4  <u>0 400 </u> 0  0  0  I15																			
I31	11  11  11  11  11  11  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>1 0 </u> 0  0  0  I31																			
R	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  R																			
V	0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  <u>0 0 </u> 0  V																			
TOTAL	38  38  38  38  36  39  7  1  11  4  4  1  1  1  2  3  3  3  4  4  1  0  0																			

Table 25. 1982 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A5	8	C5	C6	D3	D7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	W	
A2	21	7561	9621	8161	8001	3391	431	2601	01	01	2851	471	421	1391	1391	901	901	951	951	444	A2
A12	281	321	7711	7091	7571	3181	2851	3241	601	601	3001	601	4161	581	581	1141	1141	1211	1211	311	A12
A36	381	271	251	8001	8101	3461	3601	2661	01	01	2911	481	4281	1421	1421	931	931	971	971	377	A36
A4	291	221	281	321	6961	3631	3331	2161	601	601	3001	601	2911	01	01	1141	1141	1211	601	444	A4
A5	301	251	301	231	281	3751	1201	2431	541	541	3631	541	5001	1051	1051	1531	1531	1081	1081	325	A5
8	91	71	91	81	91	2301	01	01	1331	1331	4541	01	661	1251	1251	1171	1171	2661	01	148	8
C5	111	61	91	71	31	01	01	2351	01	01	1001	1531	2851	1421	1421	1331	1331	01	1531	640	C5
C6	61	61	61	41	51	01	21	01	01	01	1331	2501	861	01	01	2001	2001	01	5001	100	C6
D3	01	11	01	11	11	11	01	01	01	01	10001	1811	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	D3
D7	01	11	01	11	11	11	01	01	01	21	01	1811	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	D7
G4	71	61	71	61	81	51	11	11	11	11	21	3631	2301	01	01	4611	4611	1811	1811	347	G4
G2	11	11	11	11	11	01	11	11	01	01	21	91	2101	01	01	6661	6661	01	5001	250	G2
H	121	101	121	71	131	11	41	11	01	01	31	21	01	3001	3001	2851	2851	01	1051	322	H
I1	31	11	31	01	21	11	01	01	01	01	01	01	31	01	10001	01	01	01	01	117	I1
I2	31	11	31	01	21	11	01	01	01	01	01	01	31	31	01	01	01	01	01	117	I2
I11	21	21	21	21	31	11	11	11	01	01	31	21	31	01	01	10001	3331	3331	444	I11	
I15	21	21	21	21	31	11	11	11	01	01	31	21	31	01	01	41	01	3331	3331	444	I15
I31	21	21	21	21	21	21	01	01	01	11	01	01	01	01	11	11	21	01	125	I31	
R	21	21	21	11	21	01	11	21	01	01	11	11	11	01	01	11	11	01	21	125	R
W	121	71	101	101	81	21	81	11	01	01	41	21	51	11	11	41	41	11	11	0	W
TOTAL	401	311	391	311	351	131	111	51	21	21	91	21	171	31	31	41	41	21	21	14	

Table 26. 1983 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A5	8	C5	C6	D3	D7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	W	
A2	01	483	987	461	542	40	625	01	01	01	4521	01	1331	931	931	931	931	1301	931	136	A2
A12	151	01	4761	4001	7201	1371	5451	01	01	01	1811	01	3201	01	01	01	01	761	1731	83	A12
A36	411	151	01	4841	5631	401	6151	01	01	01	4441	01	1301	901	901	901	901	1271	901	133	A36
A4	151	91	161	1661	4151	01	4251	01	01	01	2771	01	1421	761	761	1531	1531	2061	01	148	A4
A5	191	181	201	111	1071	541	5381	01	01	01	3411	01	1811	01	01	01	01	581	1291	62	A5
8	11	21	11	01	11	7501	641	01	01	01	01	01	1661	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	8
C5	201	121	201	101	141	11	01	01	01	01	4571	01	2221	801	801	01	01	711	1601	76	C5
C6	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	C6
D3	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	D3
D7	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	D7
G4	121	31	121	51	71	01	81	01	01	01	01	01	01	1421	1421	1421	1421	3521	1421	266	G4
G2	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	G2
H	31	41	31	21	31	11	31	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	0	H
I1	21	01	21	11	01	01	11	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	400	I1
I2	21	01	21	11	01	01	11	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	400	I2
I11	21	01	21	21	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	600	I11
I15	21	01	21	21	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	600	I15
I31	31	11	31	31	11	01	11	01	01	01	31	01	01	11	11	21	01	2851	01	600	I31
R	21	21	21	01	21	01	21	01	01	01	01	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	21	250	I31
W	31	11	31	21	11	01	11	01	01	01	21	01	01	11	11	21	21	21	21	0	W
TOTAL	411	211	421	241	291	81	231	01	01	01	121	01	41	21	21	21	21	51	21	3	

Table 27. 1984 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A5	B	C5	C6	O3	O7	G4	G2	H	I	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	J13	J14	J15	J16	J17	J18	J19	J20	J21	J22	J23	J24	J25	J26	J27	J28	J29	J30	J31	J32	J33	J34	J35	J36	J37	J38	J39	J40	J41	J42	J43	J44	J45	J46	J47	J48	J49	J50	J51	J52	J53	J54	J55	J56	J57	J58	J59	J60	J61	J62	J63	J64	J65	J66	J67	J68	J69	J70	J71	J72	J73	J74	J75	J76	J77	J78	J79	J80	J81	J82	J83	J84	J85	J86	J87	J88	J89	J90	J91	J92	J93	J94	J95	J96	J97	J98	J99	J100	J101	J102	J103	J104	J105	J106	J107	J108	J109	J110	J111	J112	J113	J114	J115	J116	J117	J118	J119	J120	J121	J122	J123	J124	J125	J126	J127	J128	J129	J130	J131	J132	J133	J134	J135	J136	J137	J138	J139	J140	J141	J142	J143	J144	J145	J146	J147	J148	J149	J150	J151	J152	J153	J154	J155	J156	J157	J158	J159	J160	J161	J162	J163	J164	J165	J166	J167	J168	J169	J170	J171	J172	J173	J174	J175	J176	J177	J178	J179	J180	J181	J182	J183	J184	J185	J186	J187	J188	J189	J190	J191	J192	J193	J194	J195	J196	J197	J198	J199	J200	J201	J202	J203	J204	J205	J206	J207	J208	J209	J210	J211	J212	J213	J214	J215	J216	J217	J218	J219	J220	J221	J222	J223	J224	J225	J226	J227	J228	J229	J230	J231	J232	J233	J234	J235	J236	J237	J238	J239	J240	J241	J242	J243	J244	J245	J246	J247	J248	J249	J250	J251	J252	J253	J254	J255	J256	J257	J258	J259	J260	J261	J262	J263	J264	J265	J266	J267	J268	J269	J270	J271	J272	J273	J274	J275	J276	J277	J278	J279	J280	J281	J282	J283	J284	J285	J286	J287	J288	J289	J290	J291	J292	J293	J294	J295	J296	J297	J298	J299	J300	J301	J302	J303	J304	J305	J306	J307	J308	J309	J310	J311	J312	J313	J314	J315	J316	J317	J318	J319	J320	J321	J322	J323	J324	J325	J326	J327	J328	J329	J330	J331	J332	J333	J334	J335	J336	J337	J338	J339	J340	J341	J342	J343	J344	J345	J346	J347	J348	J349	J350	J351	J352	J353	J354	J355	J356	J357	J358	J359	J360	J361	J362	J363	J364	J365	J366	J367	J368	J369	J370	J371	J372	J373	J374	J375	J376	J377	J378	J379	J380	J381	J382	J383	J384	J385	J386	J387	J388	J389	J390	J391	J392	J393	J394	J395	J396	J397	J398	J399	J400	J401	J402	J403	J404	J405	J406	J407	J408	J409	J410	J411	J412	J413	J414	J415	J416	J417	J418	J419	J420	J421	J422	J423	J424	J425	J426	J427	J428	J429	J430	J431	J432	J433	J434	J435	J436	J437	J438	J439	J440	J441	J442	J443	J444	J445	J446	J447	J448	J449	J450	J451	J452	J453	J454	J455	J456	J457	J458	J459	J460	J461	J462	J463	J464	J465	J466	J467	J468	J469	J470	J471	J472	J473	J474	J475	J476	J477	J478	J479	J480	J481	J482	J483	J484	J485	J486	J487	J488	J489	J490	J491	J492	J493	J494	J495	J496	J497	J498	J499	J500	J501	J502	J503	J504	J505	J506	J507	J508	J509	J510	J511	J512	J513	J514	J515	J516	J517	J518	J519	J520	J521	J522	J523	J524	J525	J526	J527	J528	J529	J530	J531	J532	J533	J534	J535	J536	J537	J538	J539	J540	J541	J542	J543	J544	J545	J546	J547	J548	J549	J550	J551	J552	J553	J554	J555	J556	J557	J558	J559	J560	J561	J562	J563	J564	J565	J566	J567	J568	J569	J570	J571	J572	J573	J574	J575	J576	J577	J578	J579	J580	J581	J582	J583	J584	J585	J586	J587	J588	J589	J590	J591	J592	J593	J594	J595	J596	J597	J598	J599	J600	J601	J602	J603	J604	J605	J606	J607	J608	J609	J610	J611	J612	J613	J614	J615	J616	J617	J618	J619	J620	J621	J622	J623	J624	J625	J626	J627	J628	J629	J630	J631	J632	J633	J634	J635	J636	J637	J638	J639	J640	J641	J642	J643	J644	J645	J646	J647	J648	J649	J650	J651	J652	J653	J654	J655	J656	J657	J658	J659	J660	J661	J662	J663	J664	J665	J666	J667	J668	J669	J670	J671	J672	J673	J674	J675	J676	J677	J678	J679	J680	J681	J682	J683	J684	J685	J686	J687	J688	J689	J690	J691	J692	J693	J694	J695	J696	J697	J698	J699	J700	J701	J702	J703	J704	J705	J706	J707	J708	J709	J710	J711	J712	J713	J714	J715	J716	J717	J718	J719	J720	J721	J722	J723	J724	J725	J726	J727	J728	J729	J730	J731	J732	J733	J734	J735	J736	J737	J738	J739	J740	J741	J742	J743	J744	J745	J746	J747	J748	J749	J750	J751	J752	J753	J754	J755	J756	J757	J758	J759	J760	J761	J762	J763	J764	J765	J766	J767	J768	J769	J770	J771	J772	J773	J774	J775	J776	J777	J778	J779	J770	J771	J772	J773	J774	J775	J776	J777	J778	J779	J780	J781	J782	J783	J784	J785	J786	J787	J788	J789	J790	J791	J792	J793	J794	J795	J796	J797	J798	J799	J800	J801	J802	J803	J804	J805	J806	J807	J808	J809	J8010	J8011	J8012	J8013	J8014	J8015	J8016	J8017	J8018	J8019	J8020	J8021	J8022	J8023	J8024	J8025	J8026	J8027	J8028	J8029	J8030	J8031	J8032	J8033	J8034	J8035	J8036	J8037	J8038	J8039	J8040	J8041	J8042	J8043	J8044	J8045	J8046	J8047	J8048	J8049	J8050	J8051	J8052	J8053	J8054	J8055	J8056	J8057	J8058	J8059	J8060	J8061	J8062	J8063	J8064	J8065	J8066	J8067	J8068	J8069	J8070	J8071	J8072	J8073	J8074	J8075	J8076	J8077	J8078	J8079	J8080	J8081	J8082	J8083	J8084	J8085	J8086	J8087	J8088	J8089	J8090	J8091	J8092	J8093	J8094	J8095	J8096	J8097	J8098	J8099	J80100	J80101	J80102	J80103	J80104	J80105	J80106	J80107	J80108	J80109	J80110	J80111	J80112	J80113	J80114	J80115	J80116	J80117	J80118	J80119	J80120	J80121	J80122	J80123	J80124	J80125	J80126	J80127	J80128	J80129	J80130	J80131	J80132	J80133	J80134	J80135	J80136	J80137	J80138	J80139	J80140	J80141	J80142	J80143	J80144	J80145	J80146	J80147	J80148	J80149	J80150	J80151	J80152	J80153	J80154	J80155	J80156	J80157	J80158	J80159	J80160	J80161	J80162	J80163	J80164	J80165	J80166	J80167	J80168	J80169	J80170	J80171	J80172	J80173	J80174	J80175	J80176	J80177	J80178	J80179	J80180	J80181	J80182	J80183	J80184	J80185	J80186	J80187	J80188	J80189	J80190	J80191	J80192	J80193	J80194	J80195	J80196	J80197	J80198	J80199	J80200	J80201	J80202	J80203	J80204	J80205	J80206	J80207	J80208	J80209	J80210	J80211	J80212	J80213	J80214	J80215	J80216	J80217	J80218	J80219	J80220	J80221	J80222	J80223	J80224	J80225	J80226	J80227	J80228	J80229	J80230	J80231	J80232	J80233	J80234	J80235	J80236	J80237	J80238	J80239	J80240	J80241	J80242	J80243	J80244	J80245	J80246	J80247	J80248	J80249	J80250	J80251	J80252	J80253	J80254	J80255	J80256	J80257	J80258	J80259	J80260	J80261	J80262	J80263	J80264	J80265	J80266	J80267	J80268	J80269	J80270	J80271	J80272	J80273	J80274	J80275	J80276	J80277	J80278	J80279	J80280	J80281	J80282	J80283	J80284	J80285	J80286	J80287	J80288	J80289	J80290	J80291	J80292	J80293	J80294	J80295	J80296	J80297	J80298	J80299	J80300	J80301	J80302	J80303	J80304	J80305	J80306	J80307	J80308	J80309	J80310	J80311	J80312	J80313	J80314	J80315	J80316	J80317	J80318	J80319	J80320	J80321	J80322	J80323	J80324	J80325	J80326	J80327	J80328	J80329	J80330	J80331	J80332	J80333	J80334	J80335	J80336	J80337	J80338	J80339	J80340	J80341	J80342	J80343	J80344	J80345	J80346	J80347	J80348	J80349	J80350	J80351	J80352	J80353	J80354	J80355	J80356	J80357	J80358	J80359	J80360	J80361	J80362	J80363	J80364	J80365	J80366	J80367	J80368	J80369	J80370	J80371	J80372	J80373	J80374	J80375	J80376	J80377	J80378	J80379	J80380	J80381	J80382	J80383	J80384	J80385	J80386	J80387	J80388	J80389	J80390	J80391	J80392	J80393	J80394	J80395	J80396	J80397	J80398	J80399	J80400	J80401	J80402	J80403	J80404	J80405	J80406	J80407	J80408	J80409	J80410	J80411	J80412	J80413	J80414	J80415	J80416	J80417	J80418	J80419	J80420	J80421	J80422	J80423	J80424	J80425	J80426	J80427	J80428	J80429	J80430	J80431	J80432	J80433	J80434	J80435	J80436	J80437	J80438	J80439	J80440	J80441	J80442	J80443	J80444	J80445	J80446	J80447	J80448	J80449	J80450	J80451	J80452	J80453	J80454	J80455	J80456	J80457	J80458	J80459	J80460	J80461	J80462	J80463	J80464	J80465	J80466	J80467	J80468	J80469	J80470	J80471	J80472	J80473	J80474	J80475	J80476	J80477	J80478	J80479	J80480	J80481	J80482	J80483	J80484	J80485	J80486	J80487	J80488	J80489	J80490</th

Table 29. 1986 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A9	A14	8	C5	C6	O3	O7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	V		
A2	<u>18</u>	8061	871	4441	651	884	3291	6351	533	651	597	351	351	5061	351	101	163	163	366	701	0		
A12	281	<u>0</u>	775	392	800	840	3171	550	576	684	619	501	501	5391	481	139	2221	222	436	97	0		
A36	441	331	<u>0</u>	3801	847	905	371	552	575	600	589	421	421	600	411	120	230	230	419	83	0		
A4	161	111	121	<u>0</u>	380	393	971	638	378	313	285	111	111	292	01	01	861	84	352	210	0		
A9	431	341	391	121	<u>0</u>	926	400	500	575	600	538	421	421	571	411	120	230	230	451	41	0		
A14	461	371	431	131	441	<u>0</u>	356	531	550	650	592	401	401	547	391	113	181	181	430	78	0		
8	131	101	131	21	141	131	<u>250</u>	222	227	206	178	01	01	5001	761	71	133	133	501	01	0		
C5	271	191	211	151	191	211	61	<u>0</u>	4801	531	483	641	641	270	621	117	111	111	255	125	64		
C6	201	171	191	71	191	191	51	121	<u>0</u>	407	423	01	01	545	901	250	230	230	324	0	0		
D3	291	251	241	81	241	271	61	171	131	<u>0</u>	939	571	571	413	111	137	200	200	431	111	57		
D7	261	221	231	71	211	241	51	151	111	31	<u>21</u>	601	601	428	117	164	210	210	448	117	60		
G4	11	11	11	11	11	11	01	11	01	11	11	<u>0</u>	1000	801	01	01	01	01	666	0	0		
G2	11	11	11	11	11	11	01	11	01	11	11	01	<u>0</u>	801	01	01	01	01	666	0	0		
H	201	171	211	61	201	201	121	101	121	121	121	121	121	<u>0</u>	761	142	333	333	292	76	0		
I1	11	11	11	01	11	11	11	11	11	21	21	21	21	<u>0</u>	666	01	01	01	01	666	11		
I2	31	31	31	01	31	31	11	21	31	31	31	31	31	01	01	21	<u>21</u>	0	200	200	951	01	400
I11	51	51	61	11	61	51	21	21	31	41	41	01	01	51	01	01	11	<u>0</u>	1000	454	01	0	
I15	51	51	61	11	61	51	21	21	31	41	41	01	01	51	01	01	11	61	<u>0</u>	454	01	0	
I31	141	131	141	61	151	151	21	61	61	111	01	01	61	01	11	51	61	<u>0</u>	105	0	I31		
R	21	21	21	21	11	21	01	21	01	21	21	11	11	01	01	01	01	01	<u>0</u>	0	0		
V	01	01	01	01	01	01	11	01	31	11	01	01	01	11	11	01	01	01	<u>0</u>	0	V		
TOTAL	551	391	461	171	461	491	241	301	201	341	321	11	11	241	21	41	61	61	161	21	1		

Table 30. 1979 - 1986 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A9	A14	8	C5	C6	O3	O7	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	V
A2	<u>251</u>	7631	9601	532	724	731	192	509	290	319	174	139	30	255	551	781	661	951	160	781	161
A12	2071	<u>221</u>	7641	524	705	712	201	402	352	332	222	101	511	263	41	651	74	104	153	901	124
A36	2951	2011	<u>31</u>	533	734	743	200	490	297	306	165	146	321	272	57	821	76	106	168	82	157
A4	1271	102	123	<u>49</u>	520	521	173	310	173	209	140	136	351	170	34	561	78	76	131	33	134
A9	224	187	221	121	<u>0</u>	966	219	396	294	370	219	120	321	274	44	621	75	104	142	61	119
A14	227	190	225	122	301	<u>0</u>	212	402	292	362	234	119	311	272	44	621	68	97	141	87	118
8	381	31	38	21	42	41	<u>31</u>	109	145	154	181	111	221	212	861	104	125	118	70	21	54
C5	1111	701	1031	441	841	861	111	<u>0</u>	471	434	1961	1611	621	263	451	721	43	841	153	102	263
C6	541	501	531	191	531	531	101	421	<u>0</u>	335	238	47	921	271	28	109	109	205	195	111	90
D3	641	521	591	261	72	75	13	451	24	<u>11</u>	7391	351	421	204	61	98	981	130	231	39	51
D7	321	311	291	151	391	421	121	171	131	51	<u>19</u>	501	66	247	62	117	147	164	275	59	24
G4	241	131	241	131	201	201	61	121	21	21	<u>0</u>	388	1121	501	45	181	244	190	139	271	G4
G2	51	61	51	31	51	51	11	41	31	21	21	71	<u>0</u>	144	01	01	166	275	46	173	153
H	481	381	491	191	501	501	151	241	161	151	141	51	51	<u>0</u>	136	155	259	292	206	52	152
I1	91	51	91	31	71	71	41	31	11	31	21	11	01	51	<u>0</u>	857	285	242	851	01	139
I2	131	81	131	51	101	101	51	51	41	51	41	11	01	61	<u>121</u>	0	312	270	117	01	127
I11	111	91	121	71	121	111	61	31	41	51	51	41	21	101	41	51	<u>0</u>	864	320	64	255
I15	161	131	171	71	171	161	61	61	81	71	61	6	41	121	41	51	16	<u>0</u>	400	55	307
I31	291	211	291	131	251	251	51	121	91	141	121	61	11	101	21	31	91	121	<u>57</u>	40	151
R	131	111	131	31	131	141	11	71	41	21	21	31	21	21	21	01	01	11	11	<u>0</u>	217
V	281	161	261	131	201	201	31	201	41	31	11	81	31	71	31	31	61	81	31	51	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	3151	2271	2991	1421	3031	3061	601	1211	571	861	521	281	81	611	121	141	14	211	341	151	21

## ADDENDUM

Associations Among Pods of Killer Whales (Orcinus orca) in the Johnstone Strait, British Columbia, 1987 and 1988.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Two more years brought many new faces to Boat Bay camp, all of whom had a significant effect on my life and work there. My field partners were Joe Zimmerman and Kirsten VonKugelgen. Fellow camp partners included Robin Taylor and her assistants. Fellow researchers were Linda Nichol and Naomi Rose and their assistants, all of whom shared sighting data, logistical work, and spirited enthusiasm. Hiroya Minakuchi returned with Chihiro Ito (who delighted everyone), and then with their film partners Hitoshi Ashigaki, Masazo Kusakabe, and Yoichi Yudo, all of whom deserve my endless thanks for their support, cooperation, and excellent documentary that resulted from our collaboration. A second round of gratitude is in order for Mike Bigg, Graeme Ellis, John Ford, Louise Goulet, Claude and Stacia and Morgan and Travis and Katie and Fiona Kennedy, Paul Spong and Helena Symonds, Jim Borrowman and Bill McKay, all my family members, and especially Linda Miller. And as I say farewell to my annual long term stays in the Johnstone Strait, I must acknowledge the place (the Tsitika watershed in particular) and the orcas, for they have become an essential part of my being and identity.

## INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this addendum was collected during 1987 and 1988, my last two field seasons in the Johnstone Strait. As of this writing the association data for A-pod individuals is not yet complete, so only the pod sighting and association data are presented.

## METHODS

The same data collection methods described in the thesis were used during 1987 and 1988. Field season dates are listed in Table 31. Data analysis methods were also identical.

Table 31. Observation effort for 1987 and 1988: extension of field season for pod sightings from other researchers (see text); dates of field season; number of days in field season including extension; number of observer days (see text); number of hours of recorded observations; and totals for 1979-1988 (see Table 1).

Year of Season	Extension Field Season	Observer		Hours
		Days	Days	
1987	Sept. 18	July 13 - Sept. 2	68	59
1988	7/6 - 9/24	July 11 - Sept. 5	81	80
TOTALS (1979 - 1988):		759	675	2336

The nomenclature problem of lumping maternal subgroups into a pod versus identifying them separately become more prevalent during the last two years. As pods continued to grow and divide, keeping track of maternal groups (and in some cases (ie A20) individuals) instead of pods, became necessary. However, to simplify comparisons with the first eight years of data, the same pod designations were maintained. The principal problem was that for a few pods (A4, G2, I15, I31, and R) when only a portion of a pod was sighted, the entire pod was represented. This situation occurred 17 times for the above pods, and 9 times for individual A20. These exceptions are noted with the pod sighting data.

One additional method to display the gradual division of four pods into their component maternal subgroups during the ten year study period is included here. The index of association of one subgroup (or in the case of pod A1, two subgroups) with the other subgroup in the pod was plotted by year.

## RESULTS

Table 32. Daily pod sighting data, 1987 and 1988. Pod sighted = "1"; pod not sighted = "0"; day omitted from analysis = "X"; and "\*" = pod counted, but see notes column; "(\*)" = see notes at end of table. Transient pod ("T") IDs listed in notes column.

Table 32 (continued).

	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	D	D	G	G	H	I	I	I	I	R	W	T	Notes
YR	2	1	3	4	9	1	5	6	3	7	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	1		
MO	2	6			4																	
87	08	25	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	08	26	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	08	27	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
87	08	28	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
87	08	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
87	08	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	05+010
87	08	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	01	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	02	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	03	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	04	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	05	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
87	09	06	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
87	09	07	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	08	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	10	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
87	09	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
87	09	15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X(1)	(*)
87	09	16	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A20 absent
87	09	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
87	09	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	06	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	08	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	09	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	11	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	13	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	14	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	04+05
88	07	15	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	18	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	19	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	04+05
88	07	22	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	23	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	05, Q1, Q4
88	07	25	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	26	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	27	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	28	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	07	29	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
88	07	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	A20 present

Table 32 (continued).

Table 32 (continued).

YR	MO	DA	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	D	D	G	G	H	I	I	I	I	R	W	T	Notes
			2	1	3	4	9	1	5	6	3	7	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	1	
88	09	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	09	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O21
88	09	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	09	21	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
88	09	22	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	09	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	09	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## Additional notes:

- 87 07 28 G12 and G18 subgroups; R2+R3+R12 only  
 87 07 30 A11 subgroup only; I33+I35+I45 only  
 87 08 12 A20 present; I33+I35+I45 absent  
 87 09 15 M pod sighted, but day omitted for resident pods  
 88 08 02 A20 present; I33+I35+I45 absent

Table 33. Number of observer days, resident pod sightings, collective transient pod sightings, and days no orcas were sighted for 1987, 1988, and 1979-1988.

Year:	1987	1988	79-88 Total
# days:	59	80	675
A-2	48	52	415
A-12	19	42	288
A-36	27	27	353
A-4	33	15	210
A-9	35	15	353
A-14	38	18	362
B	4	8	92
C-5	16	23	160
C-6	15	10	82
D-3	19	0	105
D-9	19	0	71
G-4	3	0	31
G-2	5	0	13
H	14	5	80
I-1	0	0	12
I-2	2	4	22
I-11	4	0	20
I-15	6	5	32
I-31	7	6	47
R	7	6	28
W	6	2	39
Trans.	1	15	31
<b>totals</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>2846</b>
<b>None</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96</b>

The average number of resident pods sighted in the Johnstone Strait decreased significantly in 1988, to a level almost as low as in 1980 (Figure 33). A four year cycle seems to be emerging in these data.

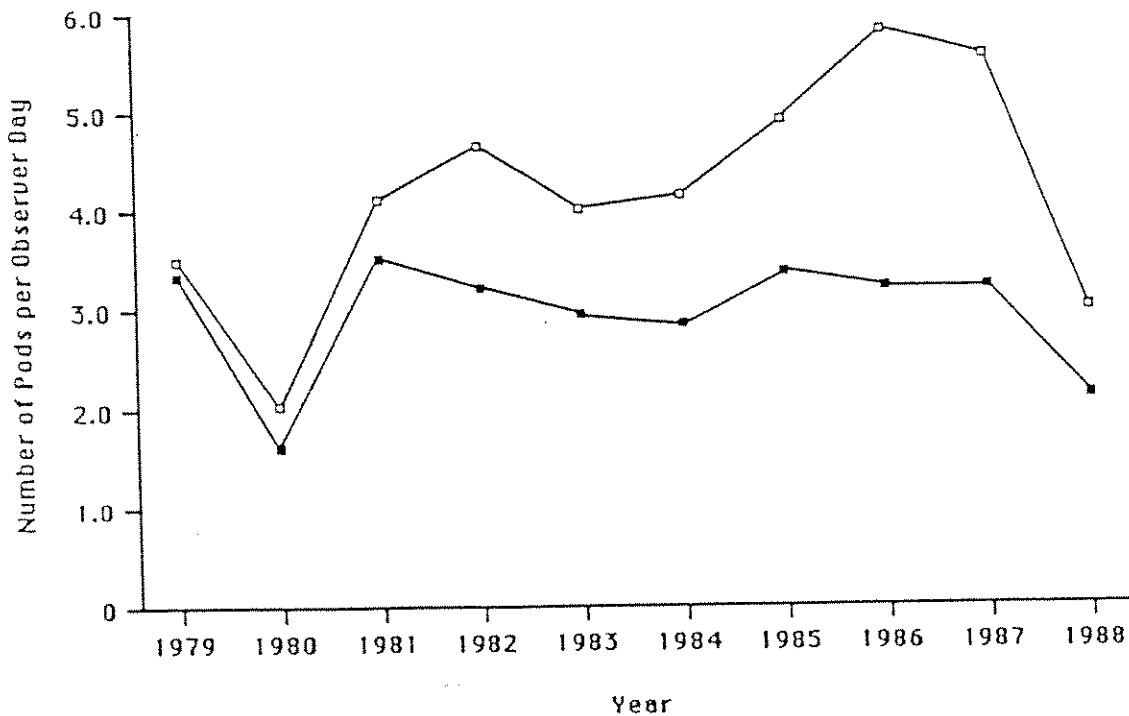


Figure 33. Number of resident pods sighted annually per observer day (open squares), and number of A-pods sighted annually per observer day (closed squares), 1979-1988.

The number of pod pairs observed in 1987 was similar to 1986 and 1985, and the cumulative pairing reached 100% (Figure 34). In 1988 fewer pods were sighted and the amount of pairing decreased accordingly.

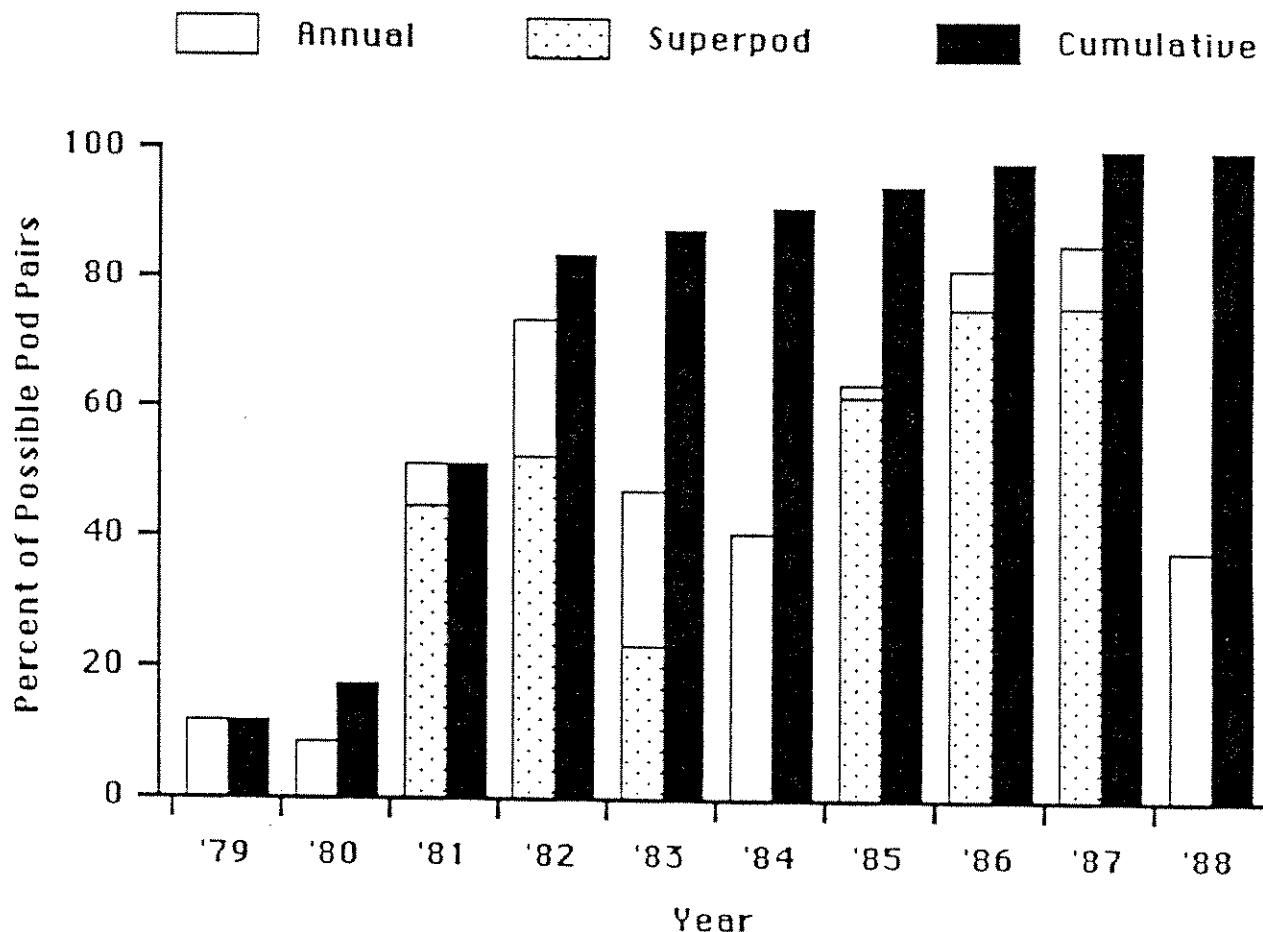


Figure 34. Annual and cumulative by year percentages of possible resident pod pairs sighted, and annual percentage of possible resident pod pairs sighted on days when at least 9 resident pods were present.

Pod A2 continued to be the most frequently sighted resident pod in the study area, followed by the other A-pods (Table 32, Figure 35). Pod D was sighted as often as pod A12 in 1987, and in 1988 pod C5 was present more than pods A4, A9 and A14.

In 1988 there were 13 sightings of transient pods (Table 32, Figure 35), which was 10.8 times the previous annual average. No encounters between residents and transients were observed, however. The transient pods were sighted in parts of the study area distant from the resident pods, or the transients traveled through the area at times during the day when the residents were not present. On eight of the days transients were sighted there were two or less resident pods sighted, including three days no resident pods were sighted. For the entire study period 25% of all transient pod sightings occurred on days no resident pods were sighted.

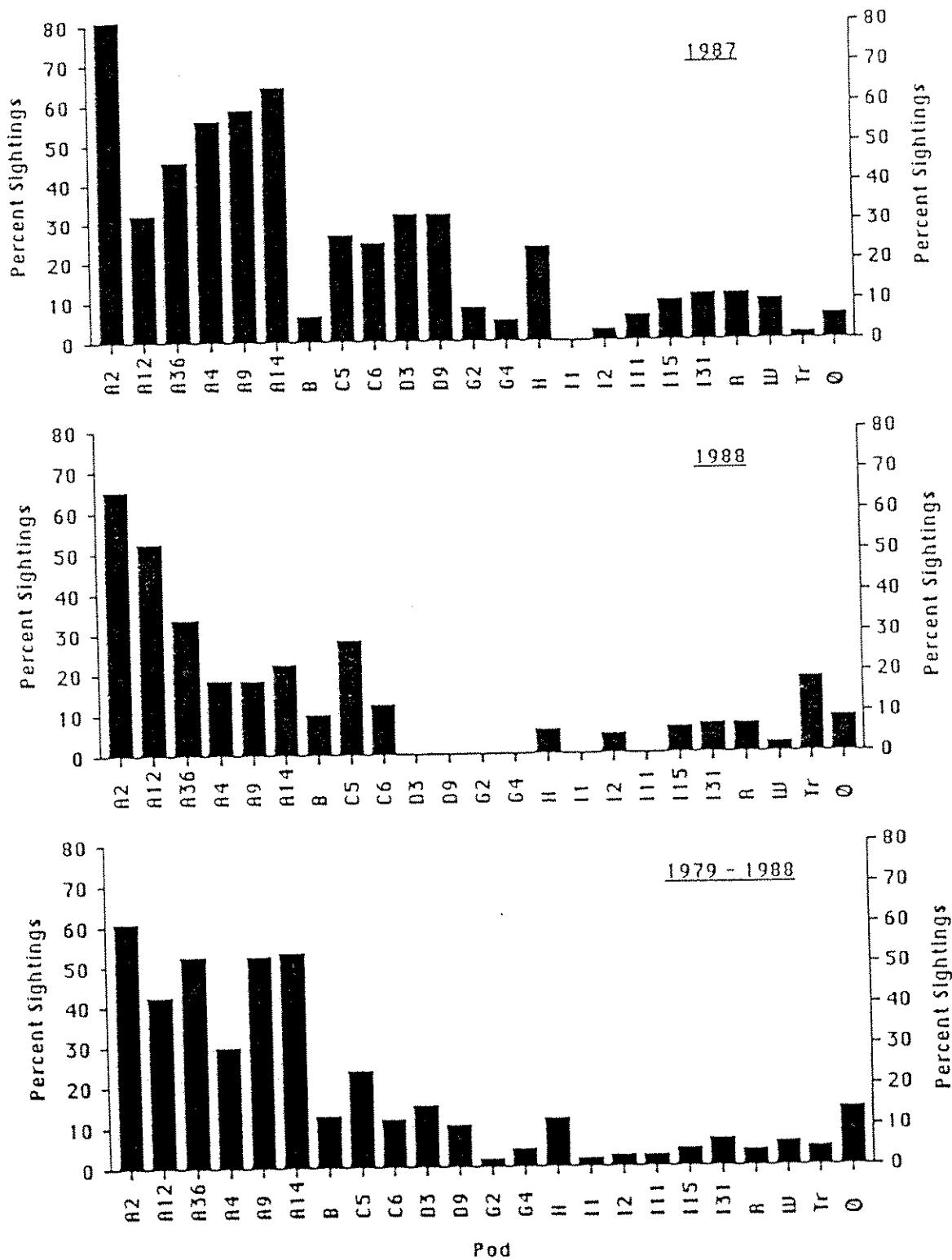


Figure 35. Normalized (see thesis text) annual pod sighting data for 1987, 1988, and 1979-1988. Tr=transient pods, 0=days no whales sighted.

### Associations Among Pods

In 1987 the A11 subgroup of pod A4 was sighted three times without the A24 subgroup (Table 31). The 1987 association index of these two subgroups was 952. In 1988 the A4 pod was sighted 15 times (Tables 32 and 34), and both subgroups were always present.

The adult male, A20, of the A36 pod continued to travel independently in 1987 and 1988. In 1987 he was sighted six times without pod A36, and on one occasion pod A36 was sighted without A20 (Table 31). A20's 1987 association index with pod A36 was 677. In 1988 A20 was sighted four times without pod A36 (Table 31), so his association index was 931.

I33 and her calf I45 continued to travel independently of the I31 pod, and they were joined by I35. In 1987 the three whales were sighted once by themselves (Table 31), and pod I31 was sighted twice without them, resulting in an association index of 727. In 1988 the I33 subpod was absent from pod I31 once, and their association index was 909.

Table 34. 1987 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A9	A14	B	C5	C6	D3	D9	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	W	
A2	<u>104</u>	507	613	716	746	767	153	437	380	537	537	117	188	387	0	80	153	222	218	254	185	A2
A12	17	<u>0</u>	391	538	481	491	260	228	176	210	210	181	166	303	0	190	173	160	230	153	0	A12
A36	23	9	<u>0</u>	600	645	707	64	558	333	391	391	66	187	292	0	68	64	181	117	176	60	A36
A4	29	14	18	<u>0</u>	882	873	162	408	416	500	500	55	157	382	0	57	162	307	300	200	256	A4
A9	31	13	20	30	<u>0</u>	958	51	431	440	444	444	52	150	448	0	54	51	243	238	238	243	A9
A14	33	14	23	31	35	<u>0</u>	47	481	452	491	491	48	139	423	0	50	95	227	266	222	227	A14
B	4	3	1	3	1	1	<u>0</u>	0	0	260	260	571	444	222	0	666	500	400	181	363	0	B
C5	14	4	12	10	11	13	0	<u>0</u>	709	457	457	0	0	200	0	0	0	90	173	173	272	C5
C6	12	3	7	10	11	12	0	11	<u>0</u>	529	529	0	0	137	0	0	105	95	90	272	476	C6
D3	18	4	9	13	12	14	3	8	9	<u>0</u>	1000	181	250	303	0	95	260	400	230	307	320	D3
D9	18	4	9	13	12	14	3	8	9	19	<u>0</u>	181	250	303	0	95	260	400	230	307	320	D9
G4	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	<u>0</u>	750	235	0	800	0	222	0	600	222	G4
G2	5	2	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	3	3	3	<u>0</u>	421	0	571	0	363	0	500	181	G2
H	12	5	6	9	11	11	2	3	2	5	5	2	4	<u>71</u>	0	250	111	400	95	190	100	H
I1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	I1	
I2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	<u>0</u>	0	250	0	444	0	I2
I11	4	2	1	3	1	2	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	<u>0</u>	200	181	0	0	I11
I15	6	2	3	6	5	5	2	1	1	5	5	1	2	4	0	1	1	<u>0</u>	0	153	166	I15
I31	6	3	2	6	5	6	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	<u>0</u>	0	153	131	I31
R	7	2	3	4	5	5	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	<u>0</u>	461	R
W	5	0	1	5	5	5	0	3	5	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	<u>0</u>	W
TOTAL	48	19	27	33	35	38	4	16	15	19	19	3	5	14	0	2	4	6	7	7	6	

Table 35. 1988 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A9	A14	S	C5	C6	O3	O9	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	W		
A2	<u>38</u>	659	506	358	358	428	166	453	290	0	0	0	0	140	0	107	0	140	137	103	74	A2	
A12	31	<u>119</u>	434	350	350	300	40	338	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	0	212	250	208	90	A12	
A36	20	15	<u>74</u>	333	285	355	57	760	378	0	0	0	0	125	0	193	0	125	121	60	68	A36	
A4	12	10	7	<u>0</u>	866	727	86	315	400	0	0	0	0	100	0	421	0	100	380	0	0	A4	
A9	12	10	6	13	<u>0</u>	848	173	263	400	0	0	0	0	100	0	315	0	0	285	95	0	A9	
A14	15	9	8	12	14	<u>0</u>	230	292	428	0	0	0	0	347	0	272	0	0	250	63	0	A14	
S	5	1	11	11	2	31	<u>125</u>	129	111	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	S	
C5	17	11	19	6	5	6	2	<u>0</u>	545	0	0	0	0	142	0	148	0	142	68	68	80	C5	
C6	9	5	7	5	5	6	11	9	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	266	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	C6	
O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O3	
O9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O9	
G4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G4	
G2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G2	
H	4	0	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H	
I1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I1	
I2	3	4	3	4	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	222	400	0	0	I2	
I11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	I11	
I15	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<u>0</u>	181	545	0	I15	
I31	4	6	2	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	<u>0</u>	166	0	I31
R	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	<u>1</u>	166	0	R
W	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>	0	W	
TOTAL	52	42	27	15	15	18	8	23	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	5	6	6	2		

Table 36. 1979 - 1988 association indices among pods (above diagonal), pod solo indices (underlined, along diagonal), pair totals (below diagonal), and pod totals (along bottom).

	A2	A12	A36	A4	A9	A14	S	C5	C6	O3	O9	G4	G2	H	I1	I2	I11	I15	I31	R	W	
A2	<u>36</u>	725	880	537	695	707	185	493	301	315	205	121	46	258	42	82	68	116	168	103	154	A2
A12	255	<u>34</u>	702	506	655	655	184	379	313	284	194	94	53	233	33	90	71	125	178	113	110	A12
A36	338	225	<u>8</u>	525	699	716	179	522	308	298	179	130	43	263	49	90	69	114	164	89	142	A36
A4	168	126	148	<u>38</u>	582	576	165	324	232	247	199	116	53	200	27	86	86	115	178	58	144	A4
A9	267	210	247	164	<u>0</u>	979	202	389	317	366	240	109	43	286	38	74	69	114	164	99	127	A9
A14	275	213	256	165	<u>0</u>	198	402	319	381	258	106	42	294	37	72	68	106	165	102	124	A14	
S	47	35	40	25	45	45	<u>271</u>	103	126	162	184	130	57	220	76	122	142	129	100	50	45	S
C5	142	85	134	60	100	105	13	<u>0</u>	512	400	216	125	46	241	34	76	33	93	144	106	241	C5
C6	75	58	67	34	69	71	11	62	<u>0</u>	352	287	35	63	246	21	96	98	157	153	127	148	C6
O3	82	56	68	39	84	89	16	53	33	<u>2</u>	795	58	84	216	51	94	128	175	222	90	97	O3
O9	50	35	38	28	51	56	15	25	22	70	<u>14</u>	78	119	251	48	107	175	213	252	121	90	O9
G4	27	15	25	14	21	21	8	12	2	4	<u>4</u>	0	454	126	46	113	156	222	151	203	257	G4
G2	10	8	8	8	8	3	4	3	5	5	10	<u>0</u>	193	0	114	121	266	32	243	153	G2	
H	64	43	57	29	62	65	19	29	20	20	19	7	91	<u>12</u>	108	156	220	285	171	74	134	H
I1	9	5	9	3	7	7	4	3	1	3	2	1	0	5	<u>0</u>	705	250	181	66	0	117	I1
I2	18	14	17	10	14	14	7	7	5	6	5	3	2	8	12	<u>0</u>	238	259	142	80	98	I2
I11	15	11	13	10	13	8	3	5	8	8	4	2	11	4	5	<u>0</u>	653	294	41	203	111	I11
I15	26	20	22	14	22	21	8	9	9	12	11	7	6	16	4	7	17	<u>0</u>	325	166	253	I15
I31	39	30	33	23	33	34	7	15	10	17	15	6	1	11	2	5	10	13	<u>41</u>	521	137	I31
R	23	18	17	7	19	20	31	10	7	6	6	6	5	4	0	2	1	5	21	<u>35</u>	238	R
W	35	18	28	18	25	25	31	24	9	7	5	9	4	8	3	3	31	61	91	61	81	W
TOTAL	4151	2881	3531	2101	3531	3621	921	1601	821	1051	711	311	131	601	121	221	201	321	481	281	39	

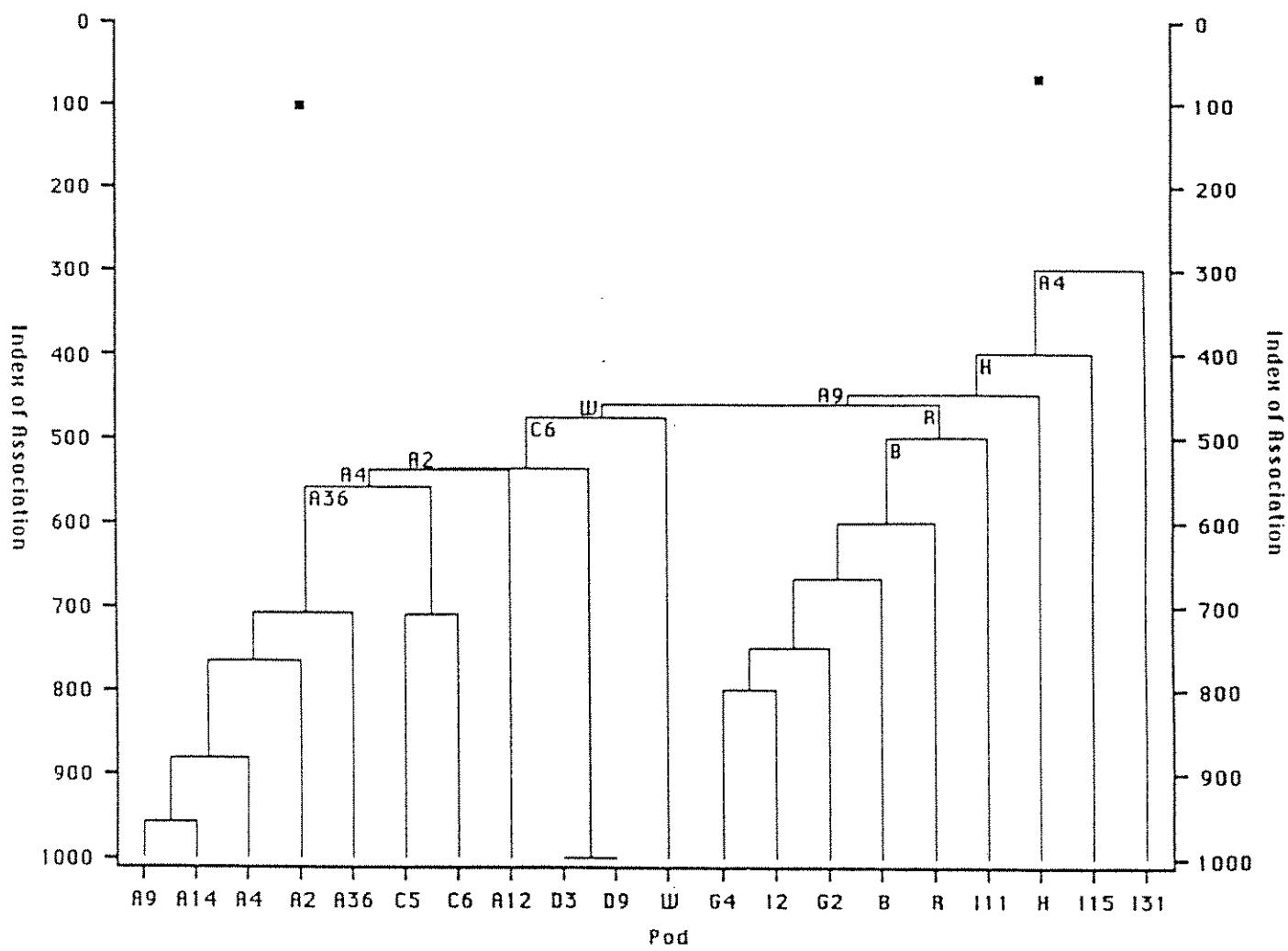


Figure 36. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1987 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

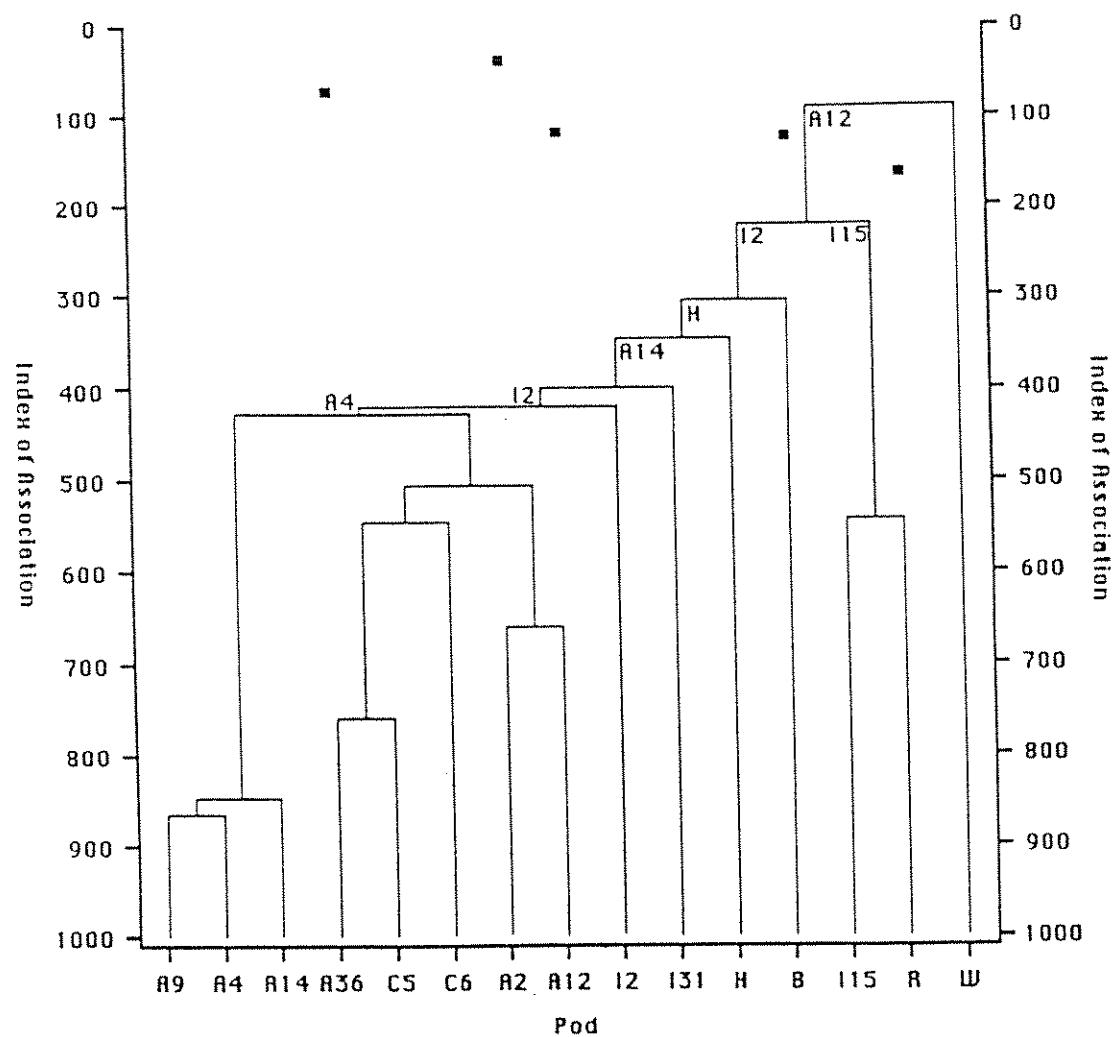


Figure 37. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1988 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

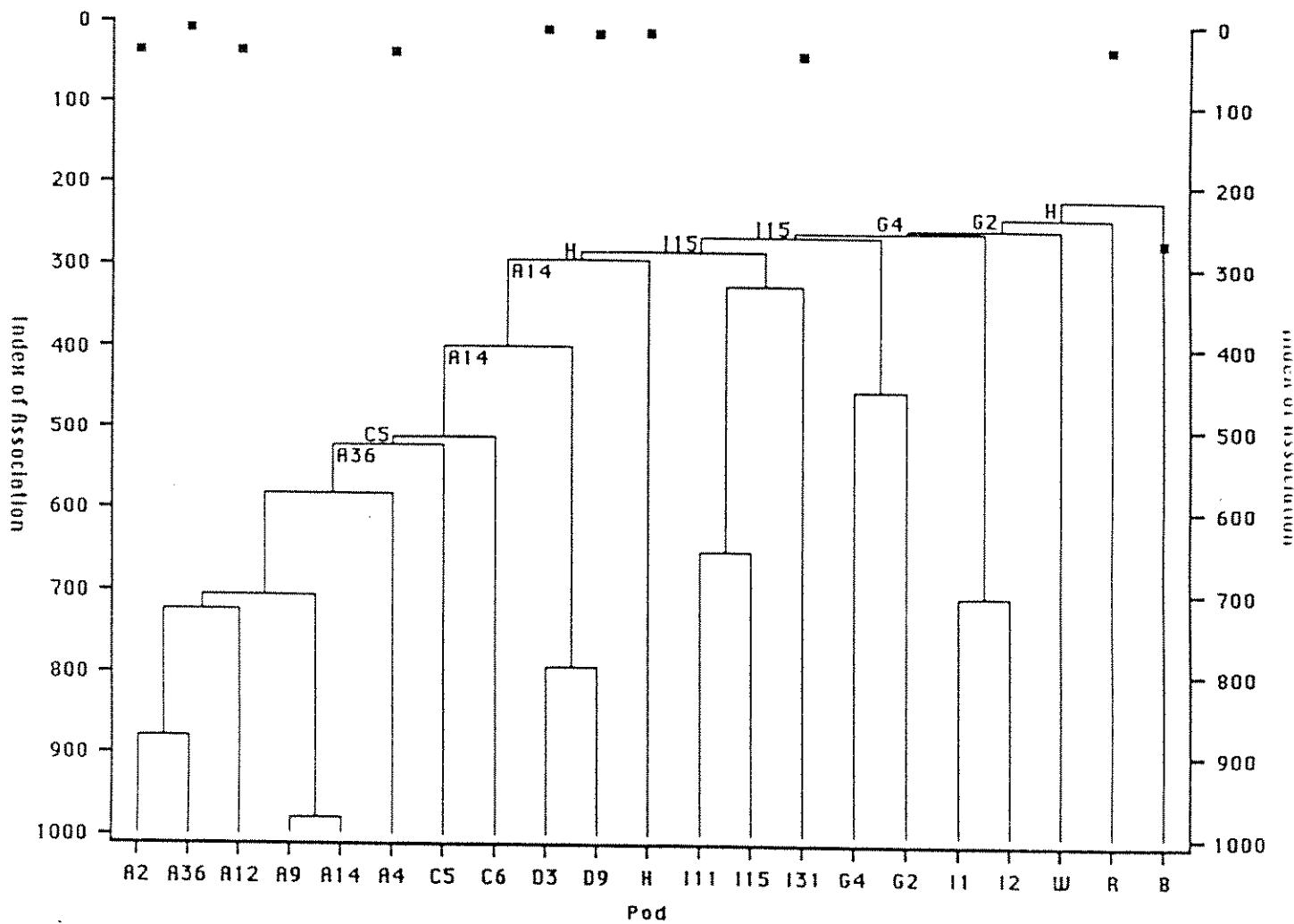


Figure 38. Cluster-analysis dendrogram of 1979 - 1988 associations among pods and solo indices (squares). Pod associations linking clusters are shown.

## Pod Divisions, 1979 - 1988

The component subgroups of four pods (A1, A5, C, and D) started to travel independently of one another during the course of this study (Figure 39). The degree of division among the subgroups varied greatly (ie pod C), and in the case of pod D returned to 1000.

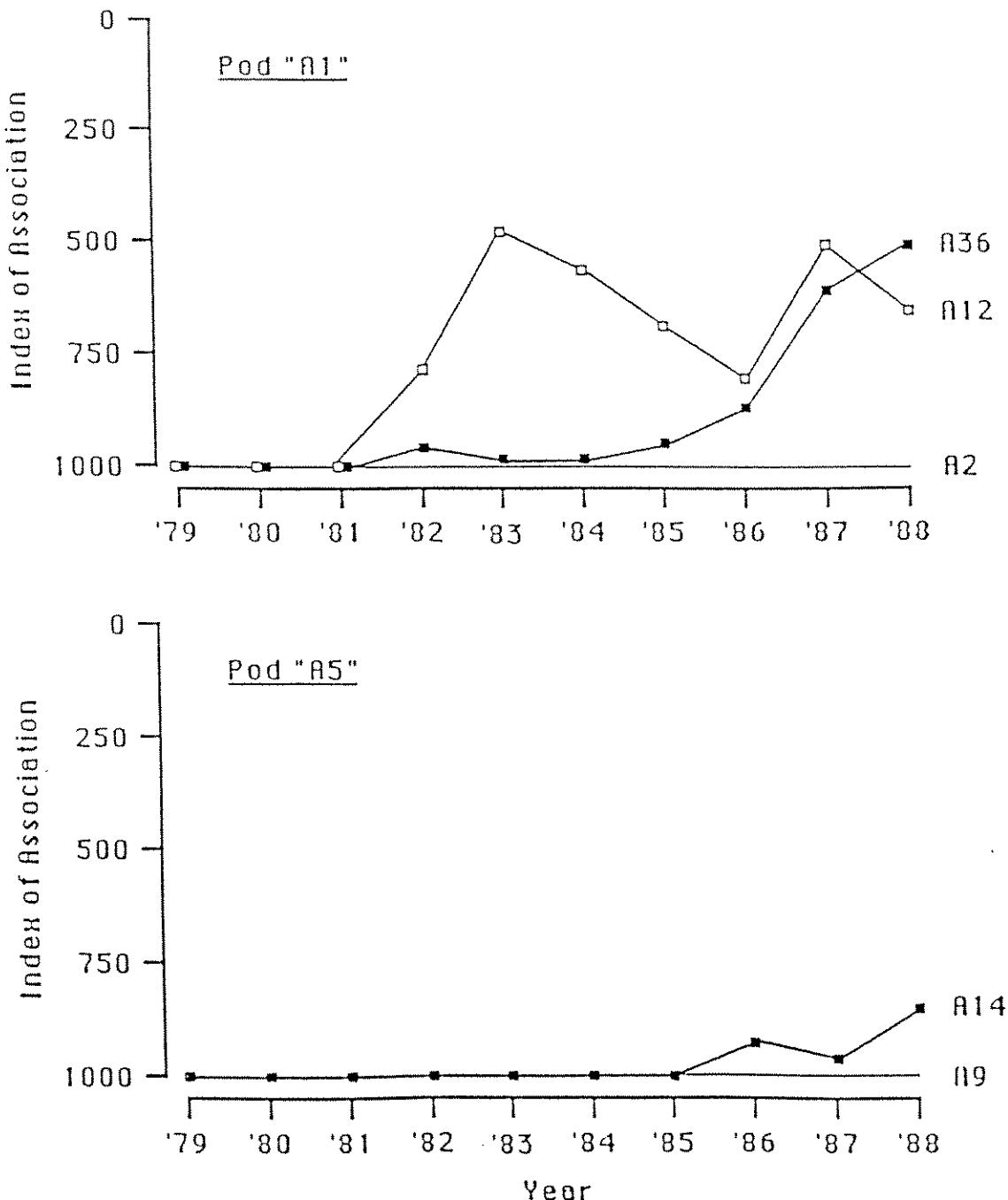


Figure 39. Annual changes in association among subgroups within pod A1 (subgroups A36 and A12 relative to subgroup A2) and pod A5 (subgroups A14 and A9).

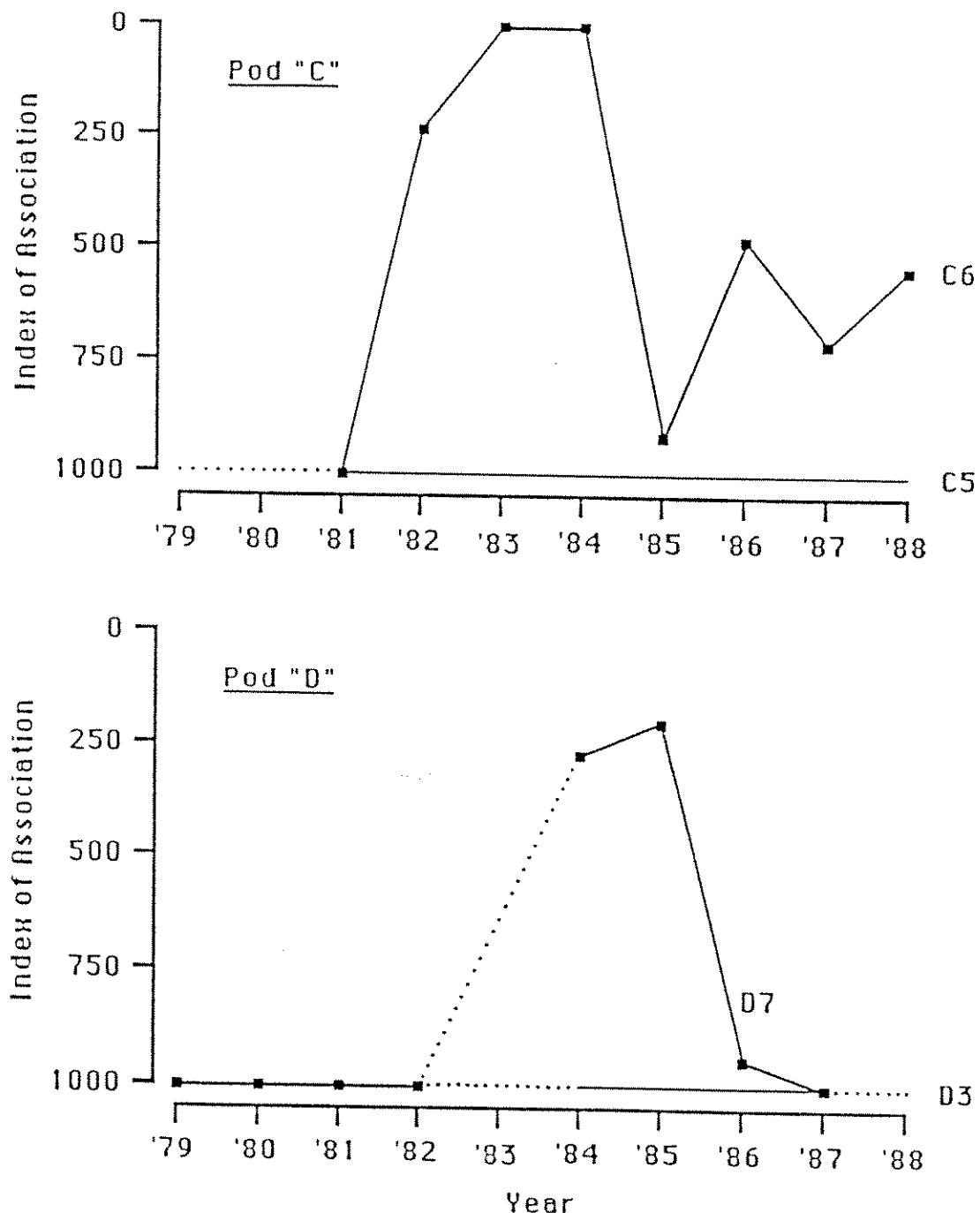


Figure 39 (continued). Annual changes in association among subgroups within pod C (subgroups C6 and C5) and pod D (subgroups D7 and D3). Dotted lines signify no sightings for those years.

## DISCUSSION

The decade of data presented in this study described several stable aspects of orca social behavior - maternal subgroup fidelity, core areas, superpod events, male-male interactions, resident-transient interactions, and allomaternal associations - that might be considered basic rules. There have been several possible exceptions to these rules - the behavior of I33 and A20 for example - that indicate that ten years are still insufficient for describing the social behaviors of these long lived cetaceans adequately. The next decade may present many new surprises, perhaps on the order of Goodall's (1986) experiences with the chimpanzees.

One of the primary questions I have of this study and of the next decade is why do pods disassociate into subgroups? Simmilarly, what is it that motivates a subgroup from one pod to associate with a subgroup of another pod, even one of a different dialect? My first hypothesis is that associations among subgroups is related to subgroup age and sex class compositions. For example, pod B was composed primarily of males and was seen solo more often than with any other pod, whereas pods composed mostly of females and calves tended to associate closely. Subgroups that tended to wander about tended to be composed of an older, probably postreproductive, female and her adult sons (ie pods W, G4, R2, and perhaps even A12). The methods presented in this paper were a bit too cautious to describe this relationship sufficiently, due to the lumping of all daily pod sightings in the study area. A time-based proximity method of analysis would address this question better. My field notes should yield this type of data should the motivation arise to dig it out.

Despite the slow rate of dispersal of subgroups (and a few individuals) from one another, future long term studies must take this into account. It is therefore important that all sighting and association data should be collected at the level of the individual (the splitters win once again). The labeling problem will only get worse as pods continue to change in membership and composition. The pod "A4" at the begining of this study was very different from the pod "A4" at the end. Long term compilations of data, such as the pod association dendrogram for 1979-1988 (Figure 38), will therefore represent general trends only.

## LITERATURE CITED

Goodall, J. 1986. *The Chimpanzees of Gombe*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 673 pp.

