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This report is a summary of observations and collections made by p.O.B.j.e. personnel in the eastern Pacific Ocean from 1-10 April, 1967. Participating observers included Brian Harrington (biologist-in-charge), Richard Heiden, and James Lewis. Superior cooperation was received from the officers and crew of the U.S.N.S. SHEARWATER (T-AG 177). The grid cruise track (see map 1) was followed closely, and all positions are considered accurate within five miles except on 4 April when they may have been slightly less accurate due to continuous cloudy weather which prevented an accurate fix. One major deviation from the nominal cruise track on 8 April near point "M" was a result of orders di:ocing the SHEARWATER to follow and identify a Russian fishing boat.

This report is divided into two sections; the first deals with the eastern survey while the second sumarizes the non-grid portion of the cruise.

EASTERN GRID SURVEY NO. 2

The eastern grid survey was conducted from 1215 hours 2 April until 1900 hours 9 April, 2967. A total of 94.8 hours of diurnal survey was conducted over 967 Iinear miles. A summary may be found in table l. An additional 14 hours of nocturnal observation were conducted anj ace sumarized in table 5.

Weather data during this survey were recorded on appropriate forms and ADP sheets. In general, light winds and seas predominated during the first thirà o the survey, and were followed by moderate winds and seas over the remainder or the grid tip. These conditions were simity anou' is to those 'of the previous two survo = to make reasonable comparisons uf populations between the three.

In general, the bird popuiation. $\quad$ collucted on this survey condimed the occurrence of migrational movements s.... being under way dur.n. ine perious two surveys. These changes ...... de scussed in the species accounts. . .arcials comprised a very signifycant "e euntage of the total armonthing achicis recorded on this survey. In fact, ro. tate stanupoint of numbirs, they Nure aie commen than birds by more than two to one. And as mamals are more
difficult to see than birds in uncaln seas, they may have been even move abundant than observations suggested. As no method of weighting which $110 \% 15$ for the state of the sea has been devised, it is unreasonable to calculate comparative densities. Thus suffice it to say that there were many mammals seen, ara probably more were unnoticed.

A total of forty-one bathythermograph casts was made over the grid track at four hour intervals. No analysis of these has yet been made.

## FLOCKING

As on previous cruises, very little flocking was noticed in the grid except for Red Phalaropes and storm petrels. Flocking of these two species will be discussed in the grid speeies accounts.

## GRID SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Black-footed Albatross (Diomedea nigrines) $54+1$ nocturnal
Overall grid density was identical to that found on the last survey, and a north to south density decline was again observed. But east-west distribution was noticeably different, there being four times as great a density in the east than in the west. On previous surveys east-west distribution has been virtually oven.

During this survey an effort was made to make note of any birds which had a white rump (indicative of adult plumage), but only one was seen. This would suggest that few, if any, of the 1967 Hawaiian nesting poplation have yet returned to this area.

Fulmar (Fulmaris glacialis) 4
The low numbers indicate that the grid winter population has migrated north. It is to be expected that a few stragglers will remain behind. All four sightings Were of dark phase birds.

Now Zealand Shearwater (Puffinus bullexi) 3
Three sightings in the northwest portion of the grid represent the first record for this species in the grid. All were traveling north. Pink-footed Shearwater (Puffinus creotopus) I

A single bird in the western half of the central section was the first grid roconding for this spooios. Judging by non-grid observations, it was probably a migrant.

Sooty Shearwater (Puffinus griseus) 31
Although most were identified as being either Sooty or Slender-billed Shearwater, none with good Slender-bill field marks were recorded. Also, judging from large non-grid collections, all were probably Sooties. The influx from previous surveys is accounted for by a morthran migration from the bieeding grounds in southern. latitudes; virtily ali of the observations were of single birds traveling north. It hardly nesd be said that because of this, north-south densities as calculated on table two are practacally meaningless. 3ut in view of non-grid observations, it is quite interesting that east-west densities within the grid were virtually even. As large concentrations were found off the channel islands and around Cortez Bank, one would expect that grid densities of northward bound birds would have been much higher in the eastern part of the grid. Additional surveys may explain this phenomenon.

Herald's Petrel (Pterodroma heraldica) I
The collection of this species constitutes the first reliable record for the grid. The field identification of one in January is the only other sighting for the grid.

Leach's Storm Petrel (Oceanodroma leucorhoa) 125+ 7 Nocturnal Stom Petrel Species (Unidentified) $12+4$ nocturnal

Although not usually recorded to species, probably all of the storm petrels
noted in the grid were Leach's. As has been noted before, the density distribution followed no obvious pattern; although distribution changes since last cruise were evident, they are not explained.

The south section of the grid had wree times as great a density as the central area, and there appeared to be a general trend of storm petrel movement towards the north. This, along with data suggesting an influx into the north section, indicates that a noy waxd wome is underway.

Two specimens were collected durn this survey. Both were in moderate fat concition, but neither had gonads ner breeding condition.

Jaegers 0

This was the first eastern grid survey on which no jaegers were recorded.

Glaucous-winged Gull (Larus glaucescens) I
$\therefore$ single immature was noted in the central section.

Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) $23+3$ nocturnal
The population decline of this species in the grid is continuing. Highest density.$=s$ recorded in the north section, with a virtual absence in the central and sow wern areas. The gonads of one adult collected within ten miles of the grid were near breeding condition.

Black-legged Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) 0
This is the first grid survey to date on which no kittiwakes were seen.

Sabine:s Gull (Xema sabini) I
A single sighting in the north section was the first grid record.

Red Phalarope (Fulicarius phalaropus) $285+23$ nocturnal
As on the last survey, the Red Phalarope was the most abundant species in the $g m i$, even though the density has decreased. The distribution again appeared to follow no pattern, except that the hil hest density has shifted to the north
section where none were seen on the last cruise. East-west density distribution again favored the western half.

Although some single birds were recorded, most sightings were of flocks of varying size.

Five specimens were collected; all were in fat condition, and none had enlarged gonads.

Alcids
This is the first grid cruise on which no alcids were seen.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Western Meadowlark } & \text { (Sturnella } \text { neglecta) } \\ \text { Land Bird sp. } & 1 \\ \text { (Unidentifíd) }\end{array}$
A single Western Meadowlark was collected in the eastern half of the north section more than a hundred miles from the mainland. An additional two landbirds were seen flying aboard a passing ship within twenty miles of the area where the meadowlark was collected. More than likely, all of these birds were stray migrants.

Small Pterodroma (Pterodroma sp.) 4
Three sightings were in the western half of the north section. Another sighting in the eastern half of the south section was identified as probably being Pterodroma leucoptera and had field marks resembling those of the brevipes population. To date most of the small Pterodroma "which have been reasonably well seen have been thought to be P. leucoptera. A few, which have yet to be well viewed, may be Cook's Petrels (Pterodroma cookii).

## GRID

As mentioned earlier in this repurt, mamals were noted in good numbers in the grid. A total of 1312 individuals of three identified and four unidentified species was cecorded. The north section yielded the greatest number of sightings, but, as emphasized earlier, it was this area in which we had calm seas and hence better conditions for mammal sightings.

## Nowth section

The Otarids were not as common as on some earlier cruises. Seventeen unidentified seals (most were probably Fur Seals) and one unidentified sea lion were observed.

Cetaceans were recorded in good numbers. Most impressive were two schools of the rare Right Whale Dolphin (Iissodelphis borealis). One school of over a thousand was seen traveling north, and shortly after another group of 150 , also moving north, was recorded. Other Cewaceans in the north area included 7 Sperm Whales (Physeter catodon), sixteen unidentified whales, and one whale or dolphin.

## Central Section

Mamals in the central section were represented by two schools of Baird's Dolphin (Delphinus delphis) totaling one hundred individuals. Several swam ahead of the ship for varying lengths of time.

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## South Section

In the south area 12 Sperm Whales, seven Baird's Dolphin, and one unidentim fied whale were seen.

## NON-GRID SUMMARY

The non-grid portion of this cruise includes two periods of observation . The finst includes parts of two days while enroute from Long Beach to the grid, while the second was one day between the grid and Long Beach. Because the bird populations encountered on these two tracks are quite different, each is treated separately (see table 7). On the first track 9.2 hours of diurnal observation were conducted over 87 linear miles. Collecting of specimens was done shortly before entering the grid. On the second track, 11.7 hours of observation were made over 113 linear miles, and again collections were made.

The activity of birds in both non-grid areas was similar to that recorded last month, with the exception of an influx of Sooty and Pink-footed Shearwaters. The exodus of some of the winter residents was noted and the occurrence of some transients was also noted.

As on previous trips, an effort to detemine movements of birds between the coast and the grid was made, but there are still insufficient data to make any reasonable statements. Coastal-types gulls were noted within thirty miles of the north leg of the grid, and as far as 60 miles off of San Clemente Island. Herring Culls were found in both pelagi : and coastal waters, but whether they move freely between the two will not possivie to determine without more sophisticated methods than are presently employed. The same holds true for the jaegers.

Flocking was a prominent activity on both non-grid tracks; most groups were resting or traveling migrants, but some flocks of resident gulls were also seen. This activity will be discussed in the species accounts.

## NON-GRID SPECIES ACCOUNTS

## Albatross

All but one of the sightings were outside the Channel Islands. On the north
track 9 were seen, several of which were following other ships.
One Laysan Albatross was seen on the north track.

## Shearwaters

Fulmar were recorded in low numbers on the portion of the north track outside the Santa Barbara Channel. All were dark phase.

Pink-footed Shearwater were recorded in good numbers (55) on the south track where one was collected. Most were scattered among resting or traveling flocks of Sooty Shearwater. On the north track only two Pale-foots were seen.

Sooty Shearwater were very abundant (1980) on the south track. Many were just west of Cortez Banks, while most were between the Banks and San Clemente I. Most were sitting on the water in large flocks, but when flushed flew towards the nowth. A total of 27 was: collectedeand virtually all had full stomachs. On the north leg only five were seen, all of which were traveling north.,

Although recorded on the log as either Sooty or Slender-billed Shearwaters, none of the birds observed or collected had the field marks of Slender-bills.

## Storm Petrels

One seach's-type storm petrel was seen on the south track outside the outer banks.

## Cormorants

Nine unidentified Cormorants were seen on thie north leg, and five on the south track. In addition a single flock of Pelagic Cormorants was seen near Catalina flying towards the north.

The sighting of a single cormorant about 60 miles off San Clemente wa the farthest offshore record for the Eastern Area Cruises.

## Black Brant

Two flocks totaling 140 birds were observed traveling north in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Sightings of one on the north leg and 12 (one collected) on the south track approximate the number seen on thenlast non-grid cruise.

Jaegers
Three unidentified Jaegers and one Pomarine Jaeger were seen on the north leg. On the south track two Long-tailed Jaegers and 21 unidentified Jaegers (probably mostly Pomarine) were seen. Most were in areas where the Sooty Shearwater were abundant, but none were seen chasing the shearwaters.

## Gulls

Western Gulls were observed on the north and south tracks, but more commonly on the latter. Some individuals were seen 60 miles off San Clemente Island, but most were closer to shore.

Herring Gulls were not noted inside the channel islands on either leg, but may have been present in large groups of unidentified gulls. Outside the islands they were present in low numbers, increasing to seaward. Two specimens were collected on the north leg.

California Gulls are the most abundant gulls along this coast. Probably wost of the gulls on both tracks were of this species, but as it is all but impossible to make the careful identification of each gull in a large flock, most were unidentified. On the south track California gulls were noted as far as 50 miles off San Clemente Isl

One adult Ring-billed Gull was son in the Santa Barbara Channel. Highest numbers of Bonaparte's dils were noted on the north track. All sightings on both tracks (all inside the islands) were of adults in breding plumage.

A single Sabine's Gull was seen on the north track just before entering the grid.

Forster's Tern
Forster's Terns were seen only on the south track, and were also noted in Long Beach Harbor before departing on the cruise. None were seen outside the Channei Islands.

## Acicis

Only a small percentage of the alcids seen were identified. Phinoceros
 tradis, and threa Xantus Murrelets were seen just south of Catalina Island. An additional five unidentified alcids were seen on the north track, and 34 on the southern leg.

Table l: Diurnal Grid Summary, 2-9 April, 1967, Eastern Pacific Grid Cruise 5.


Table 2: Sectional Breakdown of Eastern Pacific Grid Bird Populations, 1-9 April, 1967

NORTHEAN

Na. Species Total in of torth section birds | Black-footed Albatross | 34 | 51.5 | 12.4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Fuimar

N.Z. Shearwate:

Pink-foot Shearwater Herald's Petrel Leach's Storm Petrel Red Phalaropo

Glaucous-winged Gull
Heraing Gull.
Sabine's Gull
A. BaZowlark

Shearwater/Petrel
Sooty/Slenderbill
Small Pterodroma
Storm Petrel sp.
Gull sp.
Land Bird sp.
Bird sp.

TOTALS

CENTRAL
Birds/sq.mile No


* The total for Black-footed Albatross does not agree with the grid total due to an allowance for birds following the ship from one area to another.

Table 3: East-west Breakdown of Eastern Grid Bird Populations, 2-9 April, 1967


Table 4: Cruise Data Summary, Eastern Area Cruise 6: 1-10 April, 1967

| Date | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| No.hours <br> diurnal watch | 2.8 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.7 |
| No. diurnal <br> miles | 32 | 113 | 115 | 131 | 130 | 132 | 126 | 142 | 133 | 113 |
| Birds/lin. <br> mile | 9.91 | .805 | 1.45 | .542 | .138 | .910 | .540 | .274 | .376 | 21.41 |
| No. Birds | 324 | 91 | 167 | 71 | 18 | 120 | 68 | 39 | 50 | 2423 |

Table 5: Summary of Nocturnal Observations, Eastern Grid Cruise 5


## CRUISE PLAK

## I. CRUISE PERIOD: April 1-10,1967 (Cruise 0050025)

II. CRUISE VESSEL: U.S.N.S. SHEARWATER (T-AG 177)
III. ITINERARY:

| 1 April | Depart Long Beach, California. <br> $2-9$ " |
| :--- | :--- |
| $10{ }^{\text {Conduct survey of eastern Pacific Grid following }}$ |  |
| specified cruise track. |  |

The biologist-in-charge has full authority, in consultation with the ship's master, to determine the use of available time in and out of the eastern grid, in accordance with bird populations encountered, so as to achieve cruise objectimost effectively.
IV. PERSONNEL:

Brian Harrington (biologist-in-charge), Richard Heiden, and James Lewis.
V. OBJECTIVES:

The objectives for this survey are the same as for former EAC cruise plans.
VI. PROCEDURES:

Follow procedures established on previous EAC trips.

Table 6: Diurnal Density of Specios Groups in the Eastern Grid 2-9 April, $196{ }^{6}$

| Species Grouv | No. Birds | Birds/lin. $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Birds/sq. } \\ \text { mile } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Percent of Total } \\ \text { Birds }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ailbatross | 54 | . 056 | . 014 | 9.3 |
| Shearwater/Petrels | 52 | . 053 | . 027 | 9.1 |
| Storm Petrels | 137 | . 141 | . 141 | 23.7 |
| Phalaropes | 285 | . 294 | . 588 | 49.3 |
| Gulls | 42 | . 044 | . 023 | 7.3 |
| -scellaneous | 8 | . 011 | . 009 | 1.4 |

## EA5TERN PACIFIL DCEAN



Table 7: Summary of non-grid Observations, Eastern Area Cruise 6,1-10 Aor., 1967 Long Beach to Point "A" Point "0" ro Long Beach
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* Percentage figured excluding Sooty/slenderbill Shearwater.


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Organization $\qquad$

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Organization $\qquad$ Recorder $\qquad$
Sunrise: Time $\qquad$

Position: Lat. 340501 N,
Long. $\qquad$ W Sunset: Time _S44
Position: Lat. $\qquad$

Long. $\qquad$ 125041 'w
$\qquad$
Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=$ $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset


Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=$ $\qquad$

2. Noon By Li AN.
3. * all Position D.R. after 1400 Sun Sine.
4.
5.

Hourly Positions:
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.


1015 PT Brach
1530 PT Seitan.
10 kmot

10 kmot
$09^{\circ}$

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Date $\qquad$ 42046

Organization $\qquad$
Ship
$\qquad$ (TA G172) Cruise No. 172-67.05 Recorder $\qquad$

Sunrise: Time O6OO
Sunset: Time $\qquad$
Position: Lat. $\qquad$ 1 Long. $\qquad$ Position: Lat. $\qquad$ Long. $\qquad$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=$ $\qquad$ Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset $\qquad$
$=$
Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=$ $\qquad$ 55
TIME OF FIX TYPE OF FIX LATITUDE LONGITUDE

1. 1200 F, by Lob er $N$ ot sun Lie
2. 1830 sTan Ex 33-19N-121-31W
3. 
4. 
5. 

Hourly Positions:
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.

work Back
freon 200 fix

Date 5 APR
$\qquad$ ShiphiEARMSTER (FAB-172) Cruise No. 177-67-05

Organization $\qquad$ Recorder $\qquad$
Sunrise: Time $\qquad$

Sunset: $\qquad$
Position: Lat. $\qquad$ ,

Long. $\qquad$ 123044 iv 3594

Position: Lat. $\qquad$ , Long. $126^{\circ} 20 \mathrm{~W}$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=\underline{5}$ Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset $=130$ Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=58$ miles


Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.


1815 at PT Fire
23 L5 at PT GinNeD

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Date $\qquad$ $6 A 3067$

Ship SitEAR WHTEK (FAGIN) Cruise No. 177-67-05

Organization $\qquad$ Recorder $\qquad$

Sunrise: Time O603
Sunset: Time $\qquad$
Position: Lat. $32^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \wedge$ Long. $124^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$ Position: Lat. $32^{\circ} 27^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, Long. $\qquad$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=$ $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset =


Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=$ $\qquad$ TIME OF FIX TYPE OF FIX LATITUDE LONGITUDE

1. Hockey Sun lines
2. LiAM.
3. 1900

CESTA $32027^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$
4.
5.

Hourly Positions:
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.

$\qquad$ Ship Suencunative (21, 4177 )

Cruise No. 177-6725
Organization PO.B,S,P. Recorder $\qquad$ Ships bridge

Sunrise: Time 05y Y
Sunset: Time 1837
Position: Lat. $\qquad$ Long. $\qquad$ 1210,2 Position: Lat. $\qquad$ Long. $\qquad$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=$ $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=$ $\qquad$ TIME OF FIX TYPE OF FIX LATITUDE LONGITUDE
I. 0530
2. LaN a $1100-1300$ k+1x 3142N 12223w
3.190 CESTIAL 31040N 123041N
4.
5.

Hourly Positions:
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.


Date $\qquad$ APR 67

Ship $\qquad$ （ $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{G} \cdot \mathrm{D})$ Cruise No． 177－67－05

Organization $\qquad$ Recorder $\qquad$

Sunrise：Time $\qquad$ Position：Lat． $31^{\circ} L U^{\prime} N$ Long． $\qquad$ 12545 Sunset：Time 1847 Position：Lat． $3 /-07 \mathrm{~N}$, Long． $\qquad$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=$ $\qquad$ Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset $\qquad$
$=142$
Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $\qquad$
$=$
TIME OF FIX TYPE OF FIX LATITUDE LONGITUDE

1．STAR 0600
2．Hourly sun lime
3．L．A．N．
4． 1900 CCLくなーAL 31010 N 125520
5.

Hourly Positions：
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir．Wind Sp．Wave Dir．Wave Hgt．

$\qquad$ Shiplteancuater (ThGEI7) Cruise No. 177-67-05

Organization $\qquad$ Recorder $\qquad$ Sunrise: Time 0558 Sunset: Time _187 Position: Lat. $\qquad$ ,

Long. $\qquad$
Position: Lat. $1050^{\prime} N$ Long. $121-0540$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=$ $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset = $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=$ $\qquad$
TIME OF FIX TYPE OF FIX LATITUDE LONGITUDE
1.
2. Hourly sow hines
3. $1200-13 y$ claw.
4. 1830 CELEST比L $30^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{N} 15100^{\prime} \mathrm{Cu}$
5.

Hourly Positions:
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.



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$\qquad$ Ship $\qquad$ (FA6177) Cruise No. $\qquad$ $177-6$

Organization $\qquad$ Recorder $\qquad$ Sunrise: Time 0537 Position: Lat. 32019101 Long. 119039 Sunset: Time $\qquad$ Position: Lat. $\qquad$ , Long. $\qquad$

Miles travelled from 0000 hours to sunrise $=5$ Miles travelled from sunrise to sunset
$=$ $\qquad$
Miles travelled from sunset to 2400 hours $=$ $\qquad$ TIME OF FIX TYPE OF FIX LATITUDE LONGITUDE
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Hourly Positions:
Time Latitude Longitude Wind Dir. Wind Sp. Wave Dir. Wave Hgt.


