|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Length in meters** |
|  | Rice & Wolman 1971 | Sanchez Pacheco 1998 | Sumich 1986 | Jones and Swartz 1984 | Calambokidis/SWFSC survey data | Norman et al 2000 | 1999/2000 UME | **Suggested Size Categories**  |
| Calf (0-12 months) | 8.5 at weaning in August | 3.4-6.5 | Up to 9, most <8 | 3-8.99 | 7.1 in April | < 8 | <8 | <7- 8 (supported by short baleen < 25 cms at longest plate, small barnacles) |
| Yearling (12-24 months) |  | 6.6-9.5 |  | 9-10.9 grouped immatures together | 8.5 southbound | 8-8.9 | 8-8.9 | 8-9 (but consider other features such as baleen length, larger barnacles, strand location, and time of year) |
| Juvenile/subadult (24 months- sexual maturity) |  | >9.6 |  |  | 9-11.9 | 9-11.9 | 9-11.1 male9-11.7 female |
| Adults (8 years) (male) | 11.1 |  |  | > 11.1 |  | >12 | >12 | > 11.1  |
| Adults (8 years) (female) | 11.7 |  |  | > 11.1 |  | >12 | >12 | > 11.7 |

Sanchez Pacheco bases ages on frequency distribution of dead animal sizes in the lagoons, with each peak a different age class, (could be looking at fetus/abortions in the calf class??).

Sumich assumes gray whales lay 2 rings in ear plug in first year, one per year after that.

Direct observations of growth in two known age rehabilitating gray whales are GiGi (8m at 1 year) and JJ (9m at 1 year), showing diet influences growth, see Sumich 2001b

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