
PLATES 1-5

Plate 1(a) Cape fur seals at Black Rocks, Algoa Bay



1.1



1.2

1.1 Aerial view of the main breeding rock (photo: C. Stewardson).

1.2 Large males in breeding condition; mature females; black pups (photo: C. Stewardson).

Plate 1(b) Cape fur seals at Black Rocks, Algoa Bay



1.3



1.4

1.3 Mature female-note light chest and throat (photo: C. Urquhart).

1.4 Group of seals basking in the sun after returning from a swim (photo: C. Urquhart).

Plate 2 Collection of biological specimens



2.1



2.2



2.3

2.1 Seals collected for this study were obtained by non-lethal means, e.g., seals found stranded on local beaches (photo: C. Stewardson).

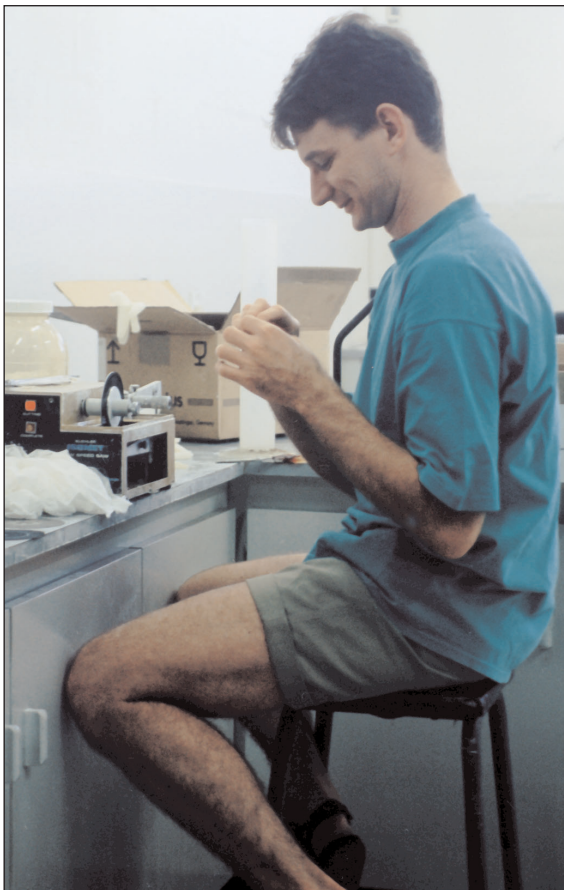
2.2 Seals were brought back to the Port Elizabeth Museum for biological examination. This seal was shot by squid fisherman (photo: C. Urquhart).

2.3 Post mortem examination, i.e., standard measurements were taken and biological material collected (photo: L. Karczmarski).

Plate 3 Age determination



3.1



3.2



3.3

3.1 Upper canines were removed from the skull, mounted on aluminium chunks, and cut either side of the mid-line using a circular saw fitted with a diamond wafering blade (photo: A. Stewardson).

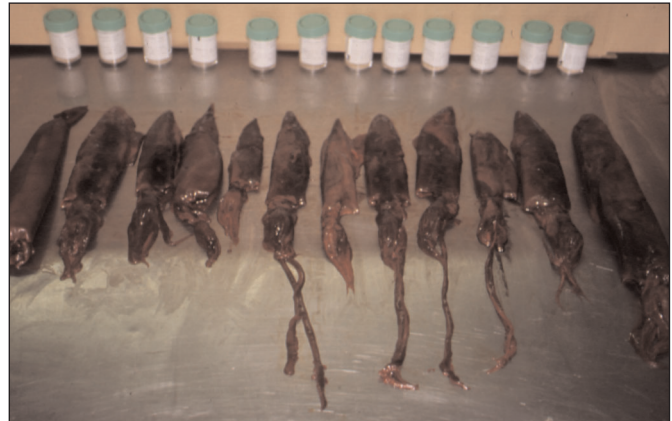
3.2 Longitudinal sections were then ground down to 280–320 μm (photo: C. Stewardson).

3.3 Sections were dehydrated, mounted, and viewed under a stereomicroscope in polarised light. The number of incremental lines in the dentine were counted and ages rounded off to the closest birth date, i.e., 1 December (photo: compliments SFRI).

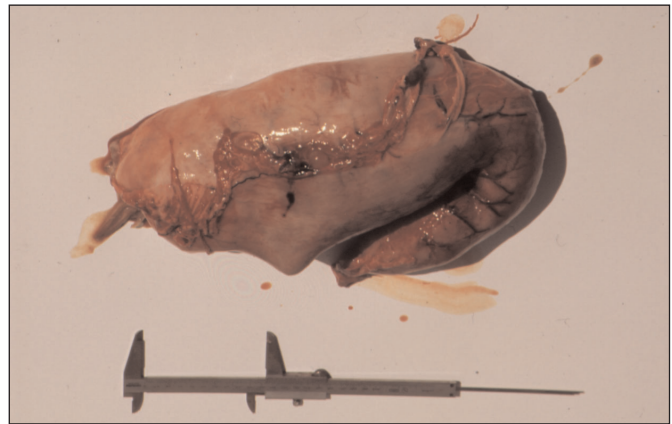
Plate 4 Diet inferred from stomach analysis



4.4



4.3



4.1



4.2

4.1 Stomach from a Cape fur seal (photo: C. Stewardson).

4.2 Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) recovered from the stomach of a seal that had drowned in a trawl net (photo: C. Stewardson).

4.3 Chokka squid (*Loligo vulgaris*) recovered from the stomach of a seal that had been shot by fisherman (photo: C. Stewardson).

4.4 Seal prey items were positively identified using the Port Elizabeth Museum squid and otolith collections (photo: L. Karczmarski).

Plate 5(a) Foraging behaviour investigated using satellite telemetry



5.1



5.2

5.1 Seal capture team carry hoop net and harness board onto Black Rocks (photo: C. Urquhart).

5.2 Adult female is captured and restrained. A patch of fur on her back (mid-line behind the shoulders) is washed in acetone before attaching the satellite-linked-time-depth recorder (SLTDR) (photo: C. Urquhart).

Plate 5(b) Foraging behaviour investigated using satellite telemetry



5.3



5.4

5.3 The SLTDR is glued onto the fur using devcon 5-minute epoxy 14270 (photo: C. Urquhart).

5.4 Close up of the SLTDR attached to the adult female (photo: C. Urquhart).