# Elephant seal: lessons about species hunted to extinction



## Early extinctions: relentless hunting of easy prey

Great auk, extinct 1844

Largest north Atlantic seabird



### Early extinctions: relentless hunting of easy prey

Caribbean monk seal, extinct 1952 Only Caribbean seal



### Early extinctions: relentless hunting of easy prey

Steller's sea cow, extinct 1768 A giant, the only arctic manatee





### Elephant seal breeding colonies



# Imperturbable



# Imperturbable



1865-1880: few seen at Guadalupe I., always killed



1880: colony discovered mainland Baja, all 300+ killed by 1884



1883: 80 seen at Guadalupe, all killed



1892: 9 seen at Guadalupe, 7 collected for scientific specimens 1904: 4 at Guadalupe, all collected for museums



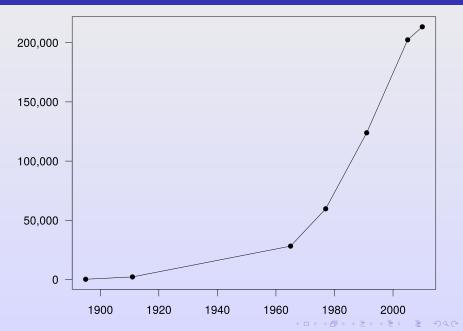
1907: 40 at Guadalupe, 14 killed for specimens

1911: 125 at Guadalupe, 10 killed



# Hunted for oil to near-extinction by 1865 1922: 264 counted, Mexico declared Guadalupe a reserve

### Elephant seal population recovery



# Elephant seal feeding migration



California gray whale (recovered)



California gray whale (recovered)

Bowhead, blue, fin, humpback (very slow recoveries)



California gray whale (recovered)

Bowhead, blue, fin, humpback (very slow recoveries)

Guadalupe fur seal (very slow recovery)

California gray whale (recovered)

Bowhead, blue, fin, humpback (very slow recoveries)

Guadalupe fur seal (very slow recovery)

N. Atlantic right whale (not recovering)



California gray whale (recovered)

Bowhead, blue, fin, humpback (very slow recoveries)

Guadalupe fur seal (very slow recovery)

N. Atlantic right whale (not recovering)

Hawaiian, Mediterranean monk seals (not recovering)



Ducks (recovered)
Herons (recovered)







#### Extinction risks since 1950

Hunting is not the primary cause

Far higher human populations

So much habitat loss

On the other hand

Legal and ethical advances

Captive breeding

Genetics



