Table 1. Summary of 2002 mortality estimates for the halibut/angel shark set gillnet fishery in Monterey Bay. Estimates are based on kill rates observed in calendar year 2000 and 156 days of fishing effort in 2001. There was no observer program in this fishery in 2002.

	Kill/Day	SE Kill/Day	Mort (M)	var M	CV Mort
California sea lion	0.41791	0.1881	65	861	0.45
Harbor seal	0.358209	0.1742	56	738	0.49
Elephant seal	0.059701	0.0597	9	87	1.00
Harbor Porpoise	0.104478	0.0807	16	158	0.77
Common Murre	10.61	1.87	1,655	84,864	0.18
Brandt's Cormorant	0.0298	0.0286	5	20	0.96

Table 2. Mortality estimates for the set gillnet fishery (non-Monterey strata: Southern California, Ventura, Channel Is., and Morro Bay). Kill rates are based on 1991-94 observer data and estimated 2002 fishing effort. There was no observer program in this fishery in 2002.

Species	Kill/Day	Var Kill Rate	Mort	Var Mort	SE Mort	CV Mort
unidentified common dolphin	0.00087374	3.89E-07	3	3	2	0.714
California sea lion	0.34919783	0.000624	1039	5527	74	0.072
Harbor seal	0.09441408	0.000075	281	664	26	0.092
Northern elephant seal	0.00813362	0.000003	24	27	5	0.213
Unidentified pinniped	0.00800563	0.000008	24	71	8	0.353
Common Murre	0.00043687	1.75E-07	1	2	1	0.957
Brandt's Cormorant	0.03058104	4.77E-05	91	423	21	0.226

Table 3. Total 2002 mortality estimates for the halibut/angel shark set gillnet fishery (all strata combined). 2001 and 2002 (in bold) estimates are shown for comparison.

Species	2001 Mort	**2002 Mort**	**Var Mort**	**SE Mort**	**2002 CV Mort**
Harbor porpoise	3	**16**	**158**	**13**	**0.77**
Unid. Common dolphin	3	**3**	**3**	**2**	**0.71**
California sea lion	1,194	**1,104**	**6,388**	**80**	**0.07**
Harbor seal	329	**337**	**1,403**	**37**	**0.11**
N. elephant seal	29	**34**	**113**	**11**	**0.32**
Unid. pinniped	27	**24**	**71**	**8**	**0.35**
Common murre	277	**1,656**	**84,865**	**291**	**0.18**
Brandt's cormorant	104	**96**	**443**	**21**	**0.22**

Table 4. Summary of 2002 fishing effort, observer coverage, observed 2002 kill, and estimated 2002 mortality in the swordfish/shark drift gillnet fishery.

Estimated Fishing Effort (Days)	1,779
NMFS Days Observed	360
Fraction Observer Coverage	0.20

	Observed Kill	Kill per day	2002 Mortality (CV)
Short-beaked common dolphin	10	0.02778	49 (0.32)
Long-beaked common dolphin	3	0.00833	15 (0.58)
Northern right whale dolphin	3	0.00833	15 (0.58)
Pacific white-sided dolphin	1	0.002778	5 (1.00)
California sea lion	18	0.05	89 (0.24)
Northern elephant seal	1	0.00278	5 (1.00)

Table 1. The observed incidental kill and number of specimens collected by fishery observers during 2002 are listed by species. All of these species were observed killed in the driftnet fishery. Specimens with minimum data collected are those for which species identity, and total body length and/or a skin sample were collected. Specimens with full life history data collected are those for which the species identification, gender, total body length, teeth, gonads, and skin samples were collected. The two 'unknown genders' will be molecularly determined and were not available at the time this report was compiled.

Species	Observed Incidental Kill	Specimens with minimum data collected	Specimens with full life history data collected
Delphinus delphis	**9**	**9**	**8**
Delphinus capensis	**4**	**4**	**3**
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens	**1**	**1**	**1**
Lissodelphis borealis	**3**	**3**	**3**
TOTAL	**17**	**17**	**15**

Table 2. For each species, we present the gender and state of sexual maturity of animals sampled by California drift gillnet fishery observers in 2002. Females are considered sexually mature when 1 corpus or more are present in either ovary. Sexual maturity in males can only be definitively determined by examination of histological preparations of testes tissue. We do not presently have these data available, and therefore used testes weight, which increases markedly when a cetacean attains sexual maturity, as a proxy for estimating state of sexual maturity. We used the following published information to estimate the state of sexual maturity for males in our sample. All testes weight criteria are for the weight of one testis, and a testis weight greater than the minimum listed is considered sexually mature. (1) For *Delphinus*, males with weight of one testis > 200 g are considered sexually mature (Ferrero and Walker, 1994), (2) for *Lissodelphis borealis*, > 300 g (Ferrero and Walker, 1993) and (3) for *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*, > 50 g (SWFSC unpublished data; Ferrero et al., 1991). If gonads for a specimen were not available, sexual maturity was "undetermined."

SPECIES	GENDER	SEXUAL MATURITY
Delphinus delphis	**Males**	**Immature (n=2)** **Mature (n=2)**
	Females	**Immature (n=1)** **Mature (n=2)** **Undetermined (n=1)**
	Unknown (n=1)	
Delphinus capensis	**Males**	**Immature (n=1)** **Mature (n=1)**
	Females	**Immature (n=1)** **Mature (n=0)**
	Unknown (n=1)	
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens	**Females**	**Undetermined (n=1)**
Lissodelphis borealis	**Males**	**Undetermined (n=1)**
	Females	**Immature (n=0)** **Mature (n=1;pregnant)** **Undetermined (n=1)**