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Age Determination in the Yellow Weasel, *Mustela sibirica coreana**

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The age of 116 males of the yellow weasel, *Mustela sibirica coreana*, was determined by the cementum-layer of the canine tooth, and the characters of the baculum. Six age classes (from the yearling to the five-year age class) were distinguished by the dental annuli. The one-year age class involved many individuals, and was followed by the two-year age class and then the yearling one in the number. On the other hand, the specimens over three-year age classes were rare. A survivorship curve based on the age composition indicated that 77 % of the population might die within two years of life for some reason. The mean of the ecological longevity for this species was calculated at about 2.1 years. There was a significant difference in the baculum weight between the group below the two-year age class and that of the two-year age class and over. The shape of the baculum used in conjunction with the baculum weight provided a fairly reliable clue for aging the weasels. Thus, the individuals below the two-year age class were regarded as juveniles, and those of the two-year age class and over as adults.

INTRODUCTION

The age composition of mustelids has been mainly determined by counting the number of annual layers in dentine or cementum of the tooth (Casey and Webster, 1975), or in periosteal zone of the mandible (Shibata and Yamamoto, 1977). The characteristics (weight and shape) of the baculum also have been used for a crude distinction between juveniles and adults (Elder, 1951; Walton, 1968). The aim of this study was to make clear the age composition of the yellow weasel, *Mustela sibirica coreana*, by using a combined method based on the canine tooth and baculum.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One hundred and sixteen male weasels were collected in Maebaru-Machi, Itoshima-Gun, Fukuoka Prefecture from 2 to 30 December 1977. The grind-

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staining was applied to the cementum-layer method. The canine tooth extracted from the mandible was longitudinally ground to a thickness of about 200 μm by hand using initially grind powder of 800 meshes with water, then at about 40 μm by 3,000 meshes fine grind powder. The section was decalcified for 15-20 minutes with 5% nitric acid, and neutralized for 15-20 minutes in 5% sodium sulfate solution after being briefly washed in running water, then washed again for 5-10 minutes in running water. After staining with Böhmer's hematoxylin for 10-15 minutes, the dental annuli were counted at the root. Each baculum was oven dried for 24 hours at 50°C after being brushed clean and weighed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Mustelidae, the first dark band in cementum of the canine tooth is formed during the first winter after birth (Casey and Webster, 1975; Yoneda,

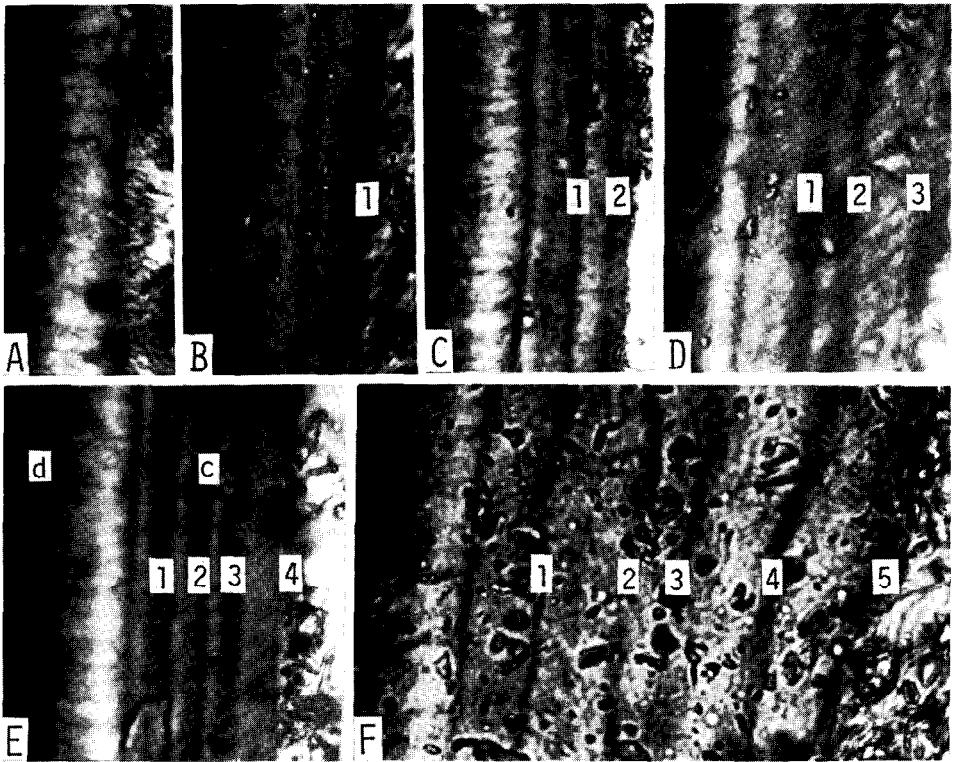


Fig. 1. Longitudinal sections of the canine roots of the yellow weasels. A, the yearling age class (no dark band in the cementum-layer); B, the one-year age class (one annulus); C, the two-year age class (two annuli); D, the three-year age class (three annuli); E, the four-year age class (four annuli); F, the five-year age class (five annuli); c, cementum; d, dentine. $\times 520$.

1977). The yellow weasel breeds generally from May to June. Therefore, a weasel having the canine teeth almost devoid of an annulus was determined to belong to the yearling age class (Fig. 1, A), the animals with one annulus and two annuli being determined to the one-year (Fig. 1, B) and two-year age class (Fig. 1, C), respectively. The three-year to five-year age classes were also decided in the same way (Fig. 1, D-F). Consequently, the age composition of the present sample was as follows: 6 individuals in the yearling, 83 in the one year, 21 in the two-year, 2 in the three-year, 3 in the four and 1 in the five-year age class. A survivorship curve based on the age composition indicated that 77 % of the population might die within 2 years of life for some reason (Fig. 2). The mean of the ecological longevity for this species was calculated at about 2.1 years. Shibata and Yamamoto (1977) reported that about 65 % of the Japanese weasel would die within a year after birth owing to some reason even in captivity. From these facts, it is assumed that the survivorship of the weasel in field may be more severe. This trend would be supported also by the fact that the marked and released weasels were rarely recaptured 2 years after the operation on Aoshima-Island, Matsu-ura-City, Nagasaki Prefecture (unpublished data).

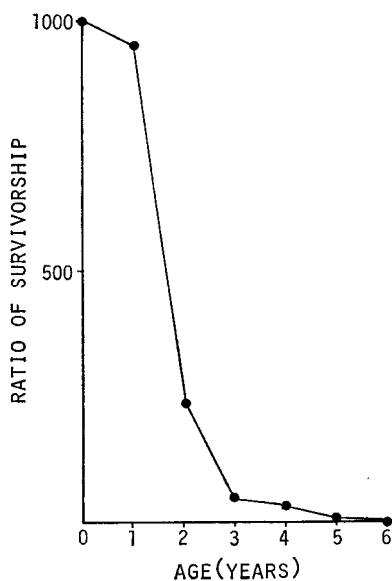


Fig. 2. A survivorship curve based on the age composition of the weasels.

Generally, in Mustelidae, juveniles (the yearling age class) can be distinguished from adults (the one-year age class and over) by the characteristics (weight and shape) of the baculum, but the age classes within the adults cannot be separated from one another (Friley, 1949; Wright, 1950; Elder, 1951; Mead, 1967; Walton, 1968; Ahnlund, 1976). In the yellow weasel, the baculum

weight of individuals belonging to each age class which was correlated with the dental annuli was as follows: 0.112-o. 163 g (mean 0.134 g) in the yearling, 0.112-O. 232 g (0.154 g) in the one-year, 0.225-o. 358 g (0.299 g) in the two-year, 0.267-o. 381 g (0.324 g) in the three-year, 0.357-o. 445 g (0.402 g) in the four-year and 0.390 g in the five-year age class. There was no significant difference between the yearling and one-year age classes because both the ranges were overlapped, but a clear disparity existed between the group below the two-year age class (i.e. the yearling and one-year ones) and the group of the two-year age class and over because of almost no overlapping between the two, although in both the two groups further yearly separation was impossible (Fig. 3).

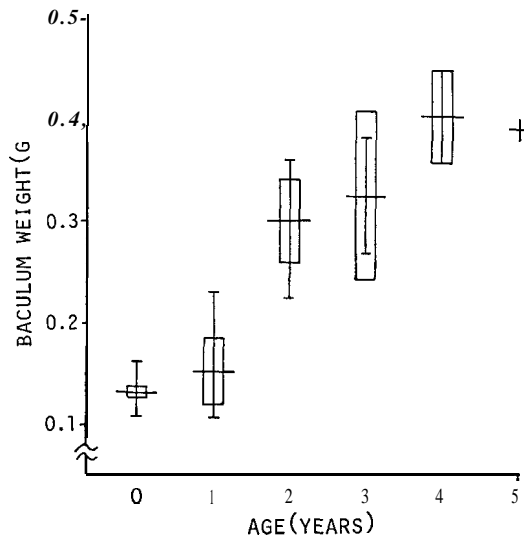


Fig. 3. The baculum weight in each age class in the weasels. The vertical, horizontal lines and block indicate the range, mean and standard deviation, respectively.

As to the shape of the baculum, the yearling age class had a simple stick-like baculum (Fig. 4, A) and the one-year age class possessed a slightly thick baculum with a little expanded knob at its base (Fig. 4, B), the two-year age class and over being characterized by a stout baculum with a remarkably expanded knobby base (Fig. 4, C-F). Therefore, the shape of the baculum used in conjunction with baculum weight provided a fairly reliable clue for aging the weasels. Wright (1950) demonstrated in the long-tailed weasel *Mustela frenata* that the onset of sexual activity coincided with a rapid growth of the baculum in the one-year age, due to stimulations by male sex hormones. In the yellow weasel, however, a rapid growth of the baculum was found in the two-year age class, and consequently this weasel seemed to reach sexual maturity at the age of two years if the coincidence mentioned above in *M. frenata* is applicable to this species, too; the weasels below the two-year age

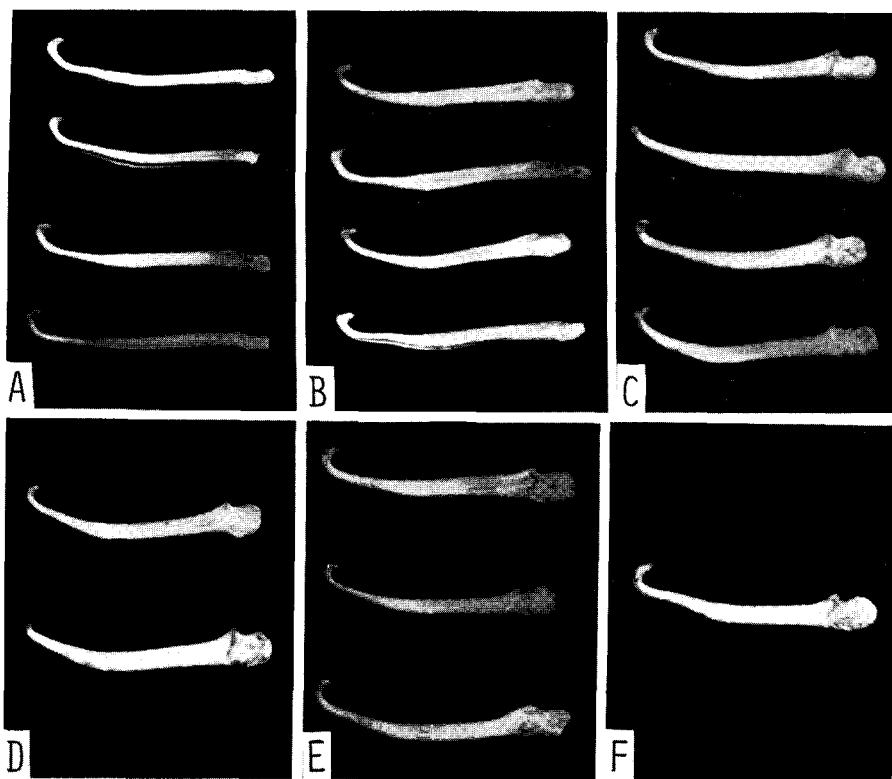


Fig. 4. A comparison of the baculum shape viewed from the left-hand side in each age class in the weasels. A, yearling age class; B, one-year age class; C, two-year age class; D, three-year age class; E, four-year age class; F, five-year age class. $\times 5/6$.

class were regarded as the juveniles, and the animals of the two-year age class and over as the adults.

As stated above, in the yellow weasel the six age classes were precisely determined by the cementum-layer method, in addition to a crude distinction between the juvenile and adult based on the characteristics of the baculum. In the case of a live animal, however, extraction of a canine tooth from the mandible is left to workers as a cruel treatment.

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