Of the count of birds between the notation 'start census' to 'finish census' of previous page made the following notes:
(S=284, s=139, B=207, b 84.)

Percentage of adult snows to blues: 57.84 snows, 42.16 blues

Percentage of young snows to young blues 62.33 snows, 37.67 blues.

Percentage adult snows to young snows 67.13 adults, 32.86 young.

Percentage adult blues to young blues 71.13 adults, 20.87 young

Percentage adults (snows & blues) to young (snows & blues) 68.78 adults, 31.23 young

Percentages of snows to blues 59.24 snows, 40.75 blues.

The group of snows & blues were originally judged to be 50-50. The white snow geese appear larger than dark blues and this factor of white appearing longer may account for the differences between the censes by estimation and censes by count. I have no idea what the adoptive advantage of the white plumage may be.

Of one group of 101 snows and blue geese that become segregated from the main group for a minute or two and then reformed as part of the main group. 68 were adults (69%) and 33 were young or 31%. This compares precisely with the censes of 7/4 of the main flock (see above.)

Of one group of young & adults that approach the edge of the main flock of geese as a raft of mallards approached the percentages changed thus:
51% young to 49% adults. The snow young demonstrated the greatest curiosity with 53% young snows and 47% adult snows. The young blues should some increase over the adult blues of general flock composition with 40% young blues and 60% adult blues or 11% increase of young over general flock composition.

In count (3 wide at various angles thru flock): adult snow from 1 to 6 in consecutive count, adult blues 1-6, young snow 1-4, young blue 1-3.