

Count of Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) recoveries within each nonbreeding region during migration (July–November and March–June, combined) and winter (December–February). Recovery data are presented for Dunlin of both known and unknown subspecies, and for individuals of the *arctica* subspecies¹.

Population		Count of recoveries within each nonbreeding region						
Known subspecies, season recovered	<i>n</i>	China Sea	Yellow Sea	Sea of Japan/Okhotsk	Chukotka	Japan	Kamchatka	Alaska
<i>arctica</i> , migration	110	14	23	8	1	62	-	2
<i>Uniquely marked</i> ²	82	11	15	1	-	53	-	2
<i>actites</i> , migration	6	2	3	-	-	1	-	-
<i>sakhalina</i> , migration	12	2	4	2	2	1	1	-
<i>arctica</i> , winter	92	29	6	-	-	57	-	-
<i>Uniquely marked</i> ²	57	21	4	-	-	32	-	-
<i>actites</i> , winter	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. a. arctica</i>: Breeding origin, sex, or age, season recovered								
NW. Alaska, winter	70	23	5	-	-	42	-	-
NE. Alaska, winter	8	3	1	-	-	4	-	-
Females, winter ²	27	7	3	-	-	17	-	-
Males, winter ²	30	14	1	-	-	15	-	-
Adult, winter	73	25	6	-	-	42	-	-
First-year, winter	6	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Unknown subspecies: capture region, season recovered								
Japan, migration	40	4	3	6	1	25	1	-
Yellow Sea, migration	45	15	18	3	1	7	1	-
China Sea, migration	47	3	25	6	-	9	4	-

Japan, winter	6	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Yellow Sea, winter	13	12	-	-	-	1	-	-
China Sea, winter	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-

¹See methods for details on collating observations of uniquely marked and cohort marked birds, defining NW. Alaska and NE. Alaska breeding regions, and defining adult and first-year age classes. Breeding ranges and nonbreeding regions within the East Asian-Australasian Flyway are shown in Figure 1.

²Data presented only include uniquely marked individuals (i.e. no cohort recoveries).