

POP2012-02

New Zealand sea lion – demographic assessment
of the causes of decline at the Auckland Islands

Correlative analysis

CSP Technical Working Group

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NIWA

Phase II Correlative analysis

What are the demographic drivers of population decline? (candidate **proximate** cause)

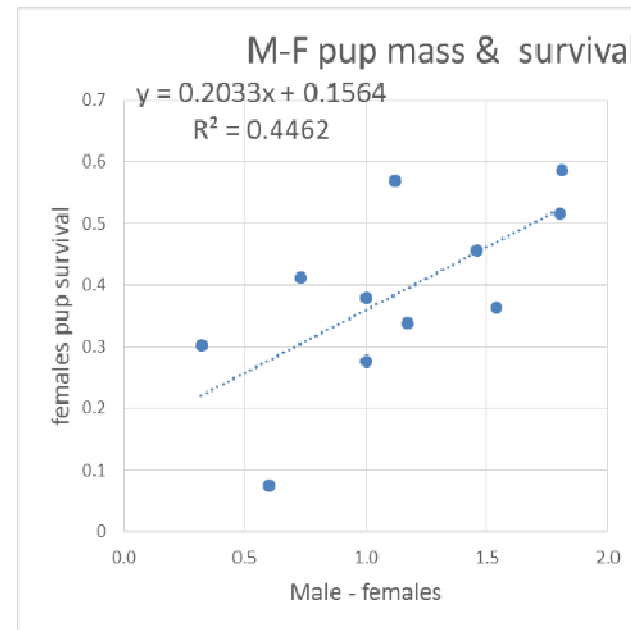
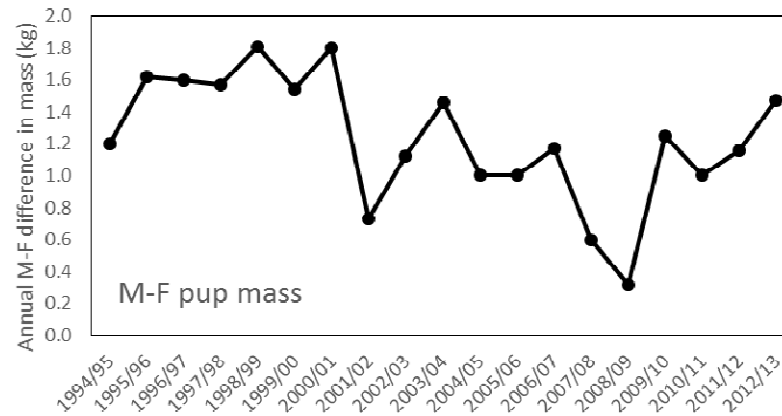
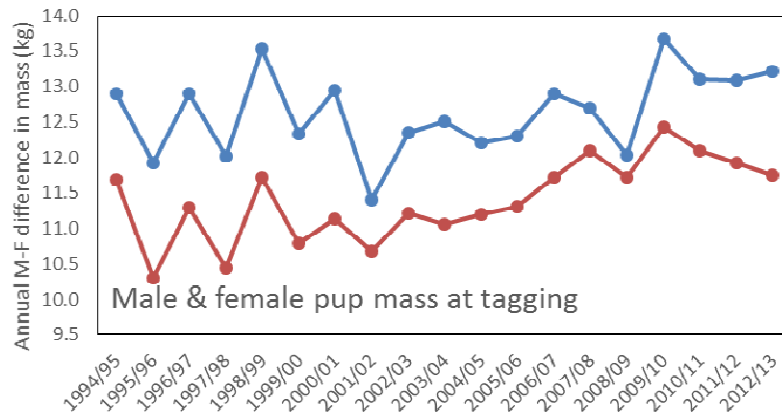
- Variation in juvenile survival may be sufficient to explain observed decline in pup production Long term shifts in pup survival to age1 – not just stochastic variation
- Individual years of low pupping probability and adult survival
- Variation in age at first pupping

What are the **ultimate** causes of population decline? (some candidates)

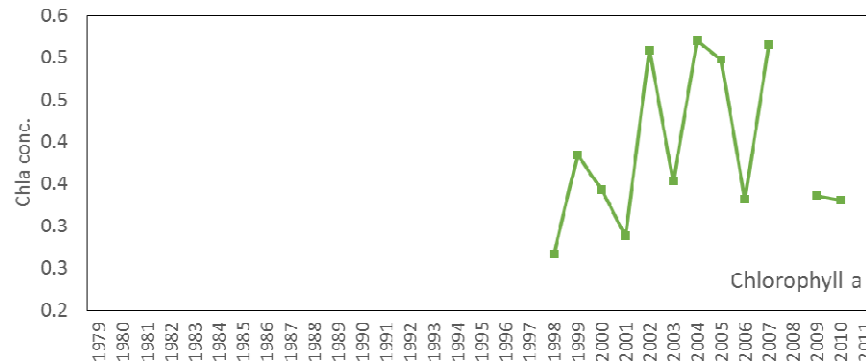
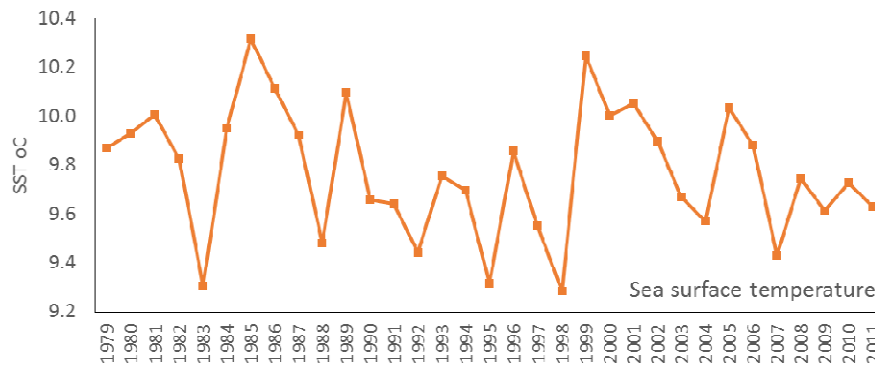
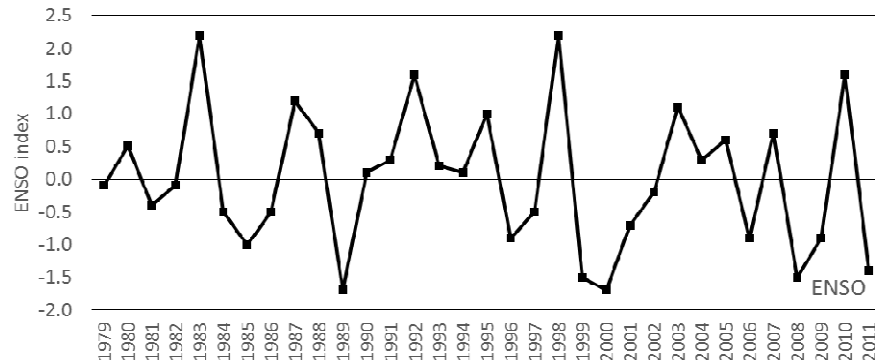
- Relationships between juvenile survival, maturation or breeding rates and biological/environmental correlates or disease events
- How does the survival of vulnerable age classes relate to estimates of fishery-related mortalities?

Variation in pup mass

- Pup mass at Sandy Bay from 1995-2013
- Decline in difference in male & female pup mass
- Correlation with pup survival estimates



Ocean climate

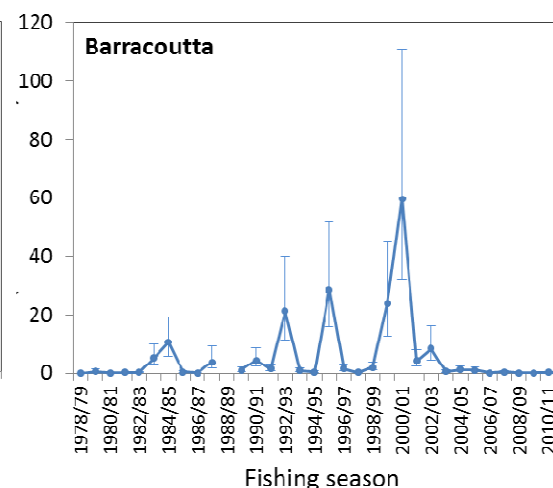
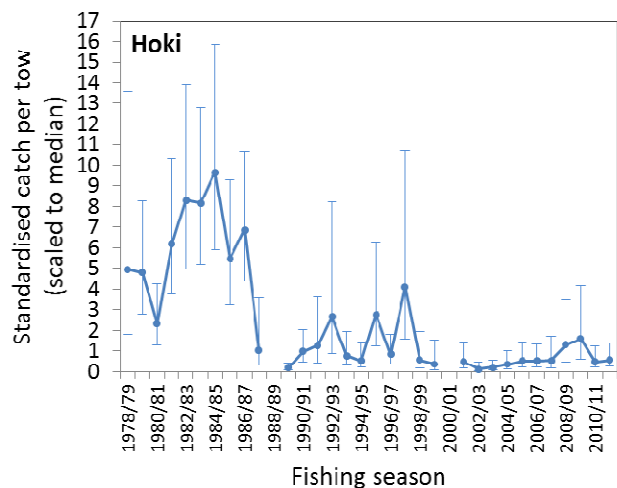
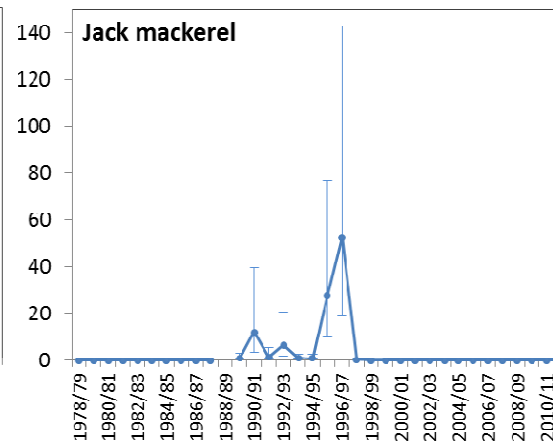
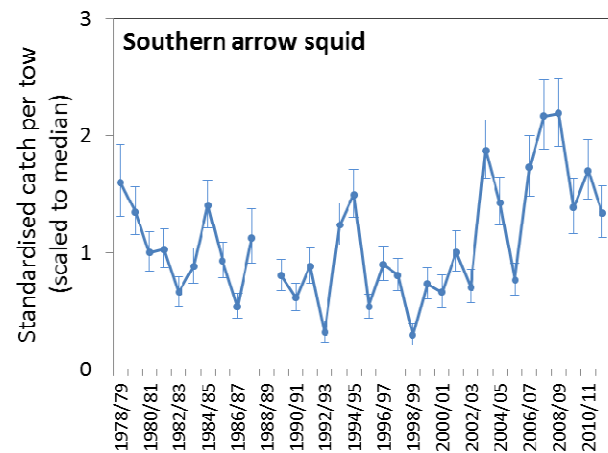


- Negative correlation between ENSO & SST
- Increased SST post 1998 El Nino (also SSH)
- Increased primary production during mid-2000s

GAM/GLM modelling prey sp. CPUE

$\text{gam}(\text{catch}) \sim \beta + \text{year} + \text{month} + \text{vessel} + s(\text{depth}) + s(\text{latitude}, \text{longitude}) + s(\text{duration}) + s(\text{mid-time})$

$\text{glm}(\text{pres/abs}) \sim \beta + \text{year} + \text{month} + \text{vessel} + \text{depth} + \text{latitude} * \text{longitude} + \text{duration} + \text{mid-time}$



- Shifts in abundance (CPUE!) of common prey sp.
- Occurrence of some high-energy prey intermittent (BAR) or temporary (JMM)

Some early output from phase II

1. Reduced pup survival & male-female pup mass during period of declining pup counts – indicates food limitation?
2. Pup mass a proxy for $Surv_0 + Surv_1$ of a cohort?
3. Long-term shifts in prey abundance, including abundant and high energy species
4. Positive correlations tween fishery CPUE and diet

Future work

Two-day workshop planned in December 2013

References

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Gilbert, D.J., Chilvers B.L. (2008). *Final report on New Zealand sea lion pupping rate. POP2006-01*. Objective 3. Analysis from sea lion database to estimate pupping rate and associated parameters.

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