

Conservation Services Programme

Draft Seabird medium term research plan 2019

November 2019

Conservation Services Programme

Department of Conservation

1. Purpose

The Conservation Services Programme (CSP) undertakes research to understand and address the effects of commercial fishing on protected species in New Zealand fisheries waters (for further details see the [CSP Strategic Statement 2018](#)).

This CSP seabird medium term research plan 2017 (CSP seabird plan 2017) outlines a five-year research programme to deliver on the seabird population research component of CSP as well as providing guidance on priority fisheries for seabird-focussed observer coverage and mitigation development.

It has been developed as part of the work of the CSP Research Advisory Group ([CSP RAG](#)), and will be used by the Group as tool to develop and prioritise seabird-focussed research proposals. These proposals will subsequently be used in the development of CSP Annual Plans and any other relevant delivery mechanisms.

Seabird population research that falls outside the scope and mandate of CSP is not included in this plan.

2. Guiding objectives and risk framework

This plan is guided by the relevant objectives of CSP and the National Plan of Action – 2013 to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds). These are summarised in Table 1.

The risk referred to in the guiding objectives is the risk of commercial fisheries to New Zealand seabird populations. For the purposes of the implementation of the NPOA-Seabirds, and of this plan, risk estimation will primarily be based on the findings of Richard & Abraham (in prep; risk assessment for the period 2006/07-2014/15) and any future updates of that approach. Richard & Abraham (in prep) compare estimated bycatch in New Zealand commercial trawl, longline and setnet fisheries to a Population Sustainability Threshold (PST) for the majority of seabird taxa breeding in New Zealand.

As the CSP mandate covers all commercial fishing methods, this plan will also consider species for which risk from any other commercial fisheries has been identified. For the purposes of this plan, the expert-opinion based qualitative risk assessment by Rowe (2013) will be the primary assessment for fisheries not included by Richard & Abraham (in prep).

Whilst consideration of the indirect effect of fishing on seabirds (and other protected species) falls within the scope of CSP, for simplicity this plan is restricted to consideration on direct effects.

3. Data requirements

Addressing the relevant CSP and NPOA-Seabirds five-year objectives summarised in Table 1 requires the availability of certain seabird population information. In order to accurately estimate fisheries risk to seabirds using the approach of Richard & Abraham (in prep), and measure change in risk in response to fisheries management, the following seabird population inputs are required:

- number of annual breeding pairs (N_{BP});
- proportion of adults breeding in a given year (P_B);
- age at first reproduction (A);
- annual adult survival rate (S_A); and
- spatial distribution.

A summary of existing relevant literature has been produced for the [CSP RAG](#). This plan describes a research programme to fill knowledge gaps and obtain updated estimates for the seabird population inputs listed above for higher risk seabird taxa and/or where current estimates are most uncertain.

The guiding objectives from both the NPOA-Seabirds and CSP relate to populations. The taxonomy of some seabirds remains uncertain, even at the species level. In order to understand population level risk, it is important to understand which breeding sites represent distinct populations, whether at a formal subspecies level (e.g. Gibson's and Antipodean albatross) or not. Where taxonomic experts are uncertain, or in disagreement, conducting further taxonomic work is required to meet the guiding objectives.

Other sources of information, particularly around estimation of capture rates in fisheries, is also of great importance in accurately estimating risk. This information is generally best obtained via vessel observation programmes. This plan provides guidance on which fisheries contribute most uncertainty in estimates of risk to seabirds. Obtaining additional information on capture rates in these fisheries is thus of greatest importance in developing robust risk estimates.

This plan also summarises which fisheries contribute most risk to seabirds, and are thus of greatest priority in ensuring effective mitigation strategies are available.

4. Current risk and uncertainty

Table 2 lists all 21 seabird taxa that have a mean risk ratio exceeding 0.01 (see Richard & Abraham 2015 for full details). There have been a number of notable changes in risk scores reported by Richard & Abraham (in prep) compared to those reported by Richard & Abraham (2015), on which the CSP seabird plan 2016 was based. To maintain consistency with the CSP

seabird plan 2016, species categorised at low or higher risk by Richard & Abraham (2015), but now a mean risk ration of less than 0.01 have also been included in Table 2. Fourteen taxa have been included on this basis. This ensures a precautionary approach is taken in identifying population research responses for taxa based on risk category.

Table 2 also identifies risk from commercial fisheries other than those considered by Richard & Abraham (in prep), where the risk for any seabird taxon was found to be moderate or higher by Rowe (2013). This results in five additional seabird taxa being listed.

In addition to summarising the risk from commercial fisheries for each seabird taxon, Table 2 also provides both the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species classification and the New Zealand Conservation Status (NZCS; Robertson et al 2013) for each taxon. It should be noted that for several taxa the IUCN classification is for a higher taxonomic level (all are at global species level), and for yellow-eyed penguin (mainland) the NZCS is also at species level.

A summary of the key sources of uncertainty in the risk estimates of Richard & Abraham (in prep) for the 35 seabird taxa considered in this plan is provided in Table 3. The coefficient of variation (CV) is also provided for each taxon as a measure of the overall uncertainty of each species' risk estimate.

The uncertainty in risk arises from uncertainty in a range of parameters. Of relevance to planning seabird population research is the uncertainty around parameters A , S_A , N_{BP} and P_B (see Section 3 above). The population research component of this plan is focussed on obtaining better estimates of those parameters, which contribute most uncertainty in risk estimates. It also provides a plan to conduct baseline population monitoring for at risk taxa to allow measurement of risk over time in response to fisheries management actions, spatial tracking to identify areas of fisheries overlap for potential management, and taxonomic determination.

Whilst this plan is centred on the outputs of Richard & Abraham (in prep), more detailed quantitative modelling to assess fisheries risk has been completed for some taxa. These assessments are listed in Table 4. This plan does not attempt to summarise the findings and recommendations from these assessments, but the findings should be taken into consideration by the CSP RAG in prioritising research proposals for these taxa.

The relative contribution of risk from each of the fishery groupings considered by Richard & Abraham (in prep) is of relevance to prioritising where observer coverage is placed (to obtain more certain interaction data) and where mitigation strategies are developed (to focus mitigation effort on fisheries posing most risk). Fishery breakdowns have been tabulated and colour coded in this plan to assist in prioritisation of observer coverage and mitigation projects.

5. Population research plan

As well as providing information on sources of uncertainties in current risk estimates Table 3 also provides the CSP seabird population research response to obtain better information

required to meet the relevant NPOA-Seabirds and CSP objectives. The CSP research response has been developed to achieve the following outputs:

- total population estimates for seabird taxa which have both considerable uncertainty in their risk ratio, as measured by the CV, and considerable uncertainty arising from current N_{BP} estimate, or where initial work has indicated a potential decline;
- annual mark-recapture studies to estimate population parameters, including S_A , for those seabird taxa which have both considerable uncertainty in their risk ratio, as measured by the CV, and considerable uncertainty arising from the current S_A estimate, where there are existing studies in place, or where new studies are logistically easy and relatively low cost;
- investigation of feasibility for establishing annual mark-recapture studies to estimate population parameters, including S_A , for those seabird taxa which have both considerable uncertainty in their risk ratio, as measured by the CV, and considerable uncertainty arising from the current S_A estimate, where there are no existing studies in place, or where breeding sites are logistically difficult to access with associated higher cost;
- tracking studies for seabird taxa where little or no information exists and/or those taxa at particularly high risk where more detailed tracking information can inform spatial fisheries management responses;
- taxonomic investigation to clarify species taxonomy and understand which breeding sites represent distinct populations;
- routine population monitoring for all seabird taxa at medium or higher relative risk from Richard & Abraham (2015), or for species where the risk assessment may be underestimated; and
- routine population monitoring for all seabird taxa at moderate or higher relative risk from fisheries other than those assessed by Richard & Abraham (2015) (Rowe, 2013) and with a New Zealand Conservation Status of Threatened.

In order to plan a five-year research programme to deliver the CSP research response described in Table 3, some operational principles were used:

- studies on highest risk species prioritised for earlier years;
- annual grouping of projects by location, in order to maximise cost effectiveness, for example, a focus in the Chatham Islands in 2016/17 and Campbell & Antipodes Islands in 2017/18;
- conduct mark-recapture and tracking studies together, and time total population estimates to coincide with these where appropriate;
- routine monitoring (of whole population or a sample, as appropriate and feasible for the taxon) at 3-year intervals, or annually for species demonstrating a decline in population;

- aim to leverage from existing studies;
- prioritise taxonomic and review projects in early year as these are relatively low cost and may result in finding current risk estimates are under-estimated for potential new taxa; and
- conduct periodic review of annualised studies or review CSP research response when it is envisaged that substantial new information will be available.

These principles were used to develop a five-year research plan, summarised in Table 5.

6. Observer programme priorities

Tables 6a-d highlight the fisheries by target species that contribute most risk to seabird taxa categorised as at low or higher risk (in either L2 iteration; Table 2) and where that risk has substantial levels of uncertainty.

The following principles were used in developing Tables 6a-d:

- for each seabird taxon listed in Table 2, any fishing methods of trawl (TWL), bottom longline (BLL), surface longline (SLL) or setnet (SN) were included if their level-2 risk uncertainty contribution was $\geq 10\%$ (Table 3); and
- target fisheries within each of TWL, BLL, SLL, and SN were ranked by colour within each fishery method.

In Tables 6a-d, seabird taxa are listed in priority of risk category and the CV is also provided for each taxon as a measure of the overall uncertainty of each species' risk estimate. Red coloured fisheries represent the highest relative priority for observer coverage to better estimate risk to a seabird taxon, green the lowest relative priority for that taxon.

Tables 6a-d only include fisheries assessed by Richard & Abraham (in prep). All fisheries from Rowe (2013) listed in Table 2, which were too information poor to be assessed by Richard & Abraham (in prep), pose moderate or higher risk to seabirds and should also be considered high priority for observer programme coverage.

7. Mitigation priorities

Table 7 summarises the risk posed to seabirds listed in Table 2 by the fisheries assessed in Richard & Abraham (in prep). Seabird taxa are listed in priority of risk category, and fisheries are ranked for each species by colour according to their contribution to risk. Those fisheries contributing considerable levels of risk to the highest risk taxa should be considered highest priority for ensuring mitigation strategies are developed.

8. References

- Richard, Y.; Abraham, E.R. in prep. Assessment of the risk of commercial fisheries to New Zealand seabirds, 2006-07 to 2014-15.
- Richard, Y.; Abraham, E.R. 2015 Assessment of the risk of commercial fisheries to New Zealand seabirds, 2006-07 to 2012-13. *New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report* No. 162
- Robertson, H.A.; Dowding, J.E.; Elliott, G.P.; Hitchmough, R.A.; Miskelly, C.M.; O'Donnell, C.J.F.; Powlesland, R.G.; Sagar, P.M.; Scofield, R.P.; Taylor, G.A. 2013. Conservation status of New Zealand birds, 2012. [New Zealand Threat Classification Series 4](#). Department of Conservation, Wellington. 22 p.
- Rowe, S. 2013: Level 1 risk assessment for incidental seabird mortality associated with fisheries in New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone. [DOC Marine Conservation Services Series 10](#). Department of Conservation, Wellington. 58 p.

Tables

Table 1. Guiding objectives.

Objective type	Objective		
NPOA-Seabirds Long term	“New Zealand seabirds thrive without pressure from fishing related mortalities, New Zealand fishers avoid or mitigate against seabird captures and New Zealand fisheries are globally recognised as seabird friendly”		
	Practical	Biological Risk	Research & Development
NPOA-Seabirds High level subsidiary	“All New Zealand fishers implement current best practice mitigation measures relevant to their fishery and aim through continuous improvement to reduce and where practicable eliminate the incidental mortality of seabirds”	“Incidental mortality of seabirds in New Zealand fisheries is at or below a level that allows for the maintenance at a favourable conservation status or recovery to a more favourable conservation status for all New Zealand seabird populations”	“the testing and refinement of existing mitigation measures and the development of new mitigation measures results in more practical and effective mitigation options that fishers readily employ” “research and development of new observation and monitoring methods results in improved cost-effective assurance that mitigation methods are being deployed effectively” “Research outputs relating to seabird biology, demography and ecology provide a robust basis for understanding and mitigating seabird incidental mortality”
NPOA-Seabirds Five year	“all New Zealand commercial fishing vessels are shown to be implementing current best practice mitigation measures relevant to their area and fishery” “capture rates are reducing in all New Zealand fisheries in accordance with reduction targets in the relevant planning documents for those fisheries”	“The level of mortality of New Zealand seabirds in New Zealand commercial fisheries are reduced so that species currently categorised as at very high or high risk from fishing move to a lower category of risk”	“where existing mitigation measures are impractical or of limited effectiveness in reducing the mortality of New Zealand seabirds, new or improved mitigation measures have been sought and where identified are under development for all priority fisheries or fishing methods” “new observation and monitoring methods, especially in relation to poorly observed fisheries, are researched, developed and implemented” “programmes of research to improve our understanding of and ability to mitigate seabird incidental mortality for at risk species are underway and key projects for very high-risk species have been completed”
CSP Objectives			
A	Proven mitigation strategies are in place to avoid or minimise the adverse effects of commercial fishing on protected species across the range of fisheries with known interactions		
B	The nature of direct adverse effects of commercial fishing on protected species is described		
C	The extent of known adverse direct effects of commercial fishing on protected species is adequately understood.		
E	Adequate information on population level and susceptibility to fisheries effects exists for protected species populations identified as at medium or higher risk from fisheries		

Table 2. Seabird taxa at risk from commercial fishing. L2 risk 2017 – mean risk ratio (and risk category) based on Richard & Abraham (in prep), L2 risk 2015 species included for completeness based on Richard & Abraham (2015) risk value: VH = very high, H = high, M = medium, L= low; other fishery – fisheries other than those considered by Richard & Abraham (in prep) which pose moderate or higher risk; L1 risk – Rowe (2013); IUCN Threat – [IUCN Red List 2016](#); NZ Threat – T = Threatened, AR = At Risk, NT = Not Threatened [Robertson et al \(2013\)](#). * = assessed at species level. Taxa in bold have been assessed by quantitative modelling (Table 4).

Common name	Scientific name	L2 risk 2017	L2 risk 2015	Other fishery	L1 risk	IUCN Threat status	NZ Threat status
Black petrel	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	1.15 (VH)	✓	Hand line Purse seine light Troll	Moderate Moderate Moderate	Vulnerable	T Vulnerable
Salvin's albatross	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	0.78 (H)	✓			Vulnerable	T Critical
Flesh-footed shearwater	<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	0.67 (H)	✓	Hand line Purse seine light	Moderate Moderate	Near threatened	T Vulnerable
Westland petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	0.48 (H)	✓			Vulnerable	AR Uncommon
Southern Buller's albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	0.39 (H)	✓			Near threatened *	AR Uncommon
Chatham Island albatross	<i>Thalassarche eremite</i>	0.36 (H)	✓			Near threatened	AR Uncommon
New Zealand white-capped albatross	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	0.35 (H)	✓			Near threatened	AR Declining
Gibson's albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	0.34 (H)	✓			Vulnerable *	T Critical
Northern Buller's albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	0.25 (M)	✓			Near threatened *	AR Uncommon
Antipodean albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis</i>	0.20 (M)	✓			Vulnerable *	T Critical
Yellow-eyed penguin (mainland)	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	0.18 (M)	✓			Endangered	T Endangered*
Otago shag	<i>Leucocarbo chalconotus</i> ,	0.14 (M)	✓			Vulnerable *	AR Recovering
Northern giant petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	0.14 (M)	✓			Least concern	AR Recovering
Spotted shag	<i>Stictocarbo punctatus</i>	0.09 (L)	✓			Least concern	NT
Yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	0.08 (L)	✓			Endangered	T Endangered
Campbell black-browed albatross	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	0.08 (L)	✓			Vulnerable *	T Vulnerable
White-chinned petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	0.05 (N)	✓			Vulnerable	NT
Northern royal albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	0.04 (L)	✓			Endangered	AR Uncommon
Foveaux shag	<i>Leucocarbo stewarti</i>	0.04 (N)	✓			Vulnerable *	T Vulnerable
Grey petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	0.04 (N)	✓			Near threatened	AR Uncommon
Southern royal albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora epomophora</i>	0.02 (N)	✓			Vulnerable	AR Uncommon
Chatham petrel	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Vulnerable	T Vulnerable
Chatham Island taiko	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Critically endangered	T Critical
Snares Cape petrel	<i>Daption capense austral</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Least concern *	AR Uncommon
Little black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Least concern	AR Uncommon
Fiordland crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Vulnerable	T Vulnerable
Grey-headed albatross	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Endangered	T Vulnerable
Light-mantled sooty albatross	<i>Pheobertia palpebrata</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓			Near threatened	AR Declining
New Zealand white-faced storm petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina maoriana</i>	<0.01 (N)		Purse seine light	Moderate	Least concern	AR Relict
North Island little shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis</i>	<0.01 (N)		Purse seine light	Moderate	Least concern*	AR Recovering
Chatham Island shag	<i>Leucocarbo onslowi</i>	<0.01 (N)		Trap & Pot	Moderate	Critically endangered	T Critical
New Zealand king shag	<i>Leucocarbo carunculatus</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓	Trap & Pot	Moderate	Vulnerable	T Endangered
New Zealand storm petrel	<i>Pealeornis maoriana</i>	<0.01 (N)	✓	Purse seine light	Extreme	Critically endangered	T Vulnerable
Pitt Island shag	<i>Stictocarbo featherstoni</i>	<0.01 (N)		Trap & Pot	High	Endangered	T Critical
Pycroft's petrel	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	<0.01 (N)		Purse seine light	Moderate	Vulnerable	AR Recovering

Table 3. Risk uncertainty due to underlying parameters and CSP research response. Values are the percentage reduction in the 95% confidence interval of the risk ratio that occurs when the parameter is set to its arithmetic mean. See Richard & Abraham (2015) for full details. The parameters are: annual potential fatalities in trawl, bottom longline, surface longline and set-net fisheries (TWL, BLL, SLL, SN, respectively); age at first reproduction (A); adult survival (S_A); the number of annual breeding pairs (N_{BP}); and the proportion of adults breeding (P_B). CSP research response: M-R = Mark-recapture study to estimate demographic parameters including S_A ; Pop Est = total population estimate; Monitor = routine monitoring of population trend; Track = collecting spatial tracking information; Taxonomy = requires taxonomic investigation. Y = yes (required). I = investigate feasibility. P = pending completion of current research projects. Taxa in bold have been assessed by quantitative modelling (Table 4). * Uncertainty around risk ratio parameters is assessed at species level

Common name	RiskCV	Risk parameter								CSP research response				
		TWL	BLL	SLL	SN	A	S_A	N_{BP}	P_B	M-R	Pop Est	Monitor	Track	Taxonomy
Black petrel	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0		Y	Y		
Salvin's albatross	0.19	26	5	4	4	10	14	0	0	Y		Y	Y	
Flesh-footed shearwater	0.29	36	2	2	2	6	0	0	1			Y	P	
Westland petrel	0.50	52	4	1	0	1	0	1	0			Y		
Southern Buller's albatross	0.29	24	1	1	0	3	15	7	2	Y		Y		
Chatham Island albatross	0.33	12	28	3	1	2	0	9	2			Y		
New Zealand white-capped albatross	0.27	33	3	2	3	4	15	3	4	Y		Y	P	
Gibson's albatross	0.30	5	5	28	4	1	10	4	7	Y		Y		
Northern Buller's albatross	0.28	7	3	4	0	2	19	8	2	P		Y		P
Antipodean albatross	0.31	11	4	29	1	1	1	9	4			Y		
Yellow-eyed penguin (mainland)	0.50	15	9	3	28	2	1	1	3			Y		
Otago shag	0.37	50	11	8	11	5	7	4	4			Y	Y	
Northern giant petrel	0.79	24	17	1	3	3	18	5	2	I		Y	Y	
Spotted shag	0.45	19	4	5	6	1	0	31	0		Y			Y
Yellow-eyed penguin	0.49	14	11	2	29	2	0	4	2					
Campbell black-browed albatross	0.49	19	5	5	0	0	0	27	0		Y			
White-chinned petrel	0.27	9	6	2	2	9	11	19	6	Y	Y			P
Northern royal albatross	0.82	39	13	3	3	1	9	17	2		Y			
Foveaux shag	0.50	58	4	6	7	2	1	6	0				Y	
Grey petrel	0.40	17	9	4	0	0	0	21	0		Y			
Southern royal albatross	0.54	41	11	11	3	1	7	3	5					P
Chatham petrel	0.00													
Chatham Island taiko	0.00													
Snares Cape petrel	1.32	54	2	1	0	2	15	25	10	I	Y		Y	
Little black shag	1.12	12	11	0	29	0	1	12	5		Y			
Fiordland crested penguin	1.74	2	66	2	0	4	0	25	21	I	Y		Y	
Grey-headed albatross	1.73	54	16	9	3	0	4	14	1		Y			
Light-mantled sooty albatross	1.41	61	12	2	0	2	0	0	0				Y	
New Zealand white-faced storm petrel	0.93	22	21	0	0	0	0	24	2		Y			
North Island Little shearwater	0.63	13	42	3	2	0	2	11	0		Y			
Chatham Island shag	2.10	4	90	2	0	0	5	0	0			Y	Y	
New Zealand king shag	1.70	20	26	0	3	0	0	0	0			Y	Y	
New Zealand storm petrel	7.46	75	5	12	0	0	0	54	0		Y	Y	Y	
Pitt Island shag	2.34	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	8			Y	Y	
Pycroft's petrel	3.69	94	2	2	1	0	8	9	4					

Table 4. Level 3 Risk Assessments

Species	Citation and Link
Black petrel	<p data-bbox="555 220 2029 284">Bell, E.A., Sim, J.L., Scofield, P., Francis, C. 2011b: Population parameters of the black petrels (<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>) on Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island), 2009/10. Research report for Department of Conservation, Wellington</p> <p data-bbox="555 308 2029 371">Francis, R.I.C.C.; Bell, E.A. 2010: Fisheries risks to the population viability of black petrel (<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>). New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 51. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Wellington.</p>
Southern Buller's albatross	<p data-bbox="555 395 1962 459">Francis, R.I.C.C. & Sagar, P.M. 2011: Modelling the effect of fishing on southern Buller's albatross using a 60-year dataset. New Zealand Journal of Zoology, DOI:10.1080/03014223.2011.600766</p> <p data-bbox="555 475 1962 539">Fu, D.; Sagar, P. (2016). The 2014 demographic assessment of the Snares Islands population of Southern Buller's albatross (<i>Diomedea bulleri bulleri</i>). New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 165. 40 p.</p>
Gibson's albatross	<p data-bbox="555 563 2007 627">Francis, R.I.C.C., Elliot, G., Walker, K. 2013: Fisheries risk to the viability of Gibson's wandering albatross <i>Diomedea gibsoni</i>. New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report. No 152. 48p.</p>
White-capped albatross	<p data-bbox="555 651 2029 715">Francis, R.I.C.C. 2012: Fisheries Risks to the Population Viability of White-capped Albatross <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>. New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report. No. 104. 24 p.</p>
Antipodean albatross	<p data-bbox="555 738 2029 802">Edwards, C.T.T.; Roberts, J.O.; Walker, K.; Elliott, G. 2017. Quantitative modelling of Antipodean wandering albatross. New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 180. 32 p.</p>

Table 5. Five year CSP seabird research plan. M-R study = Mark-recapture study to estimate demographic parameters including S_A ; Pop est = population estimate; Track = spatial tracking project; Taxonomy = requires taxonomic investigation; Antip = Antipodes Island; Auck Is = Auckland Islands; Bounty = Bounty Islands; Campbell = Campbell Island; Chat = Chatham Islands; GBI = Great Barrier Island; LBI = Little Barrier Island; Snares = The Snares. * = dependent upon findings of modelling underway as of Feb 2016.

Common name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Black petrel		Juvenile recruitment study			
Salvin's albatross	Pop est & Track Bounty Nest camera analysis			Pop est Snares	
Flesh-footed shearwater			Pop est various M-R study		
Westland petrel					
Southern Buller's albatross			Pop est Snares		
Chatham Island albatross					Pop est Chatham's
New Zealand white-capped albatross	Pop est Auck Is	Pop est Auck Is			
Gibson's albatross	Pop est Auck Is	Pop est Auck Is			
Northern Buller's albatross	Pop est Chat				
Antipodean albatross			Pop est Antip		
Yellow-eyed penguin (mainland)			Pop est mainland		
Otago shag		Pop est mainland			
Northern giant petrel		Pop est Campbell Tracking study Chatham's	Pop est Antip		
Spotted shag	Pop est & taxonomy review year 2				
Campbell black-browed albatross		Pop est Campbell			
White-chinned petrel		Pop est Campbell Pop est Antip	Comparative analysis of historic data		
Northern royal albatross	Pop est Chat	Banding study			
Foveaux shag					
Grey petrel			Pop est Antip		
Snares Cape petrel	Pop est & Track Snares				
Little black shag		Pop est mainland			
Fiordland crested penguin		Pop est & Track mainland Investigate M-R study			
Grey-headed albatross					
Light-mantled sooty albatross		Pop est & Track Adams			
New Zealand white-faced storm petrel	Pop est Chat	Pop est mainland	Map vessel impacts		
North Island little shearwater		Pop est mainland			
Chatham Island shag	Pop est & Track Chat				
New Zealand king shag					
New Zealand storm petrel		Pop est & Track LBI			
Pitt Island shag	Pop est & Track Chat				

Tables 6a - 6d. Breakdown of risk ratio by fishery targets for (a) trawl, (b) bottom long line, (c) surface long line, and (d) set net fisheries. Coefficient of variation (CV) of risk ratio is included. For each species, the overall ranking of impact by fishery target is indicated by colour (red = highest, green = lowest). For species where no information is collected for that fishing method, all cells are orange.

Table 6a. Observer priorities in trawl fisheries

Common name	Risk CV	Deepwater trawl	Flatfish trawl	Hake trawl	Hoki trawl	Inshore trawl	Jack mackerel trawl	Ling trawl	Middle depth trawl	SBW trawl	Scampi trawl	Squid trawl
Salvin's albatross	0.19	0.0220	0.0280	0.0040	0.1200	0.2980	0.0000	0.0110	0.0850	0.0090	0.0770	0.0020
Flesh-footed shearwater	0.29	0.0010	0.0080	0.0000	0.0080	0.2860	0.0000	0.0020	0.0090	0.0000	0.0320	0.0000
Westland petrel	0.50	0.0000	0.0470	0.0080	0.0680	0.1465	0.0000	0.0040	0.0310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Southern Buller's albatross	0.29	0.0010	0.0120	0.0060	0.1440	0.0260	0.0020	0.0050	0.0440	0.0000	0.0070	0.0480
Chatham Island albatross	0.33	0.0600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0150	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0050	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000
NZ white-capped albatross	0.27	0.0000	0.0530	0.0040	0.0420	0.1530	0.0010	0.0060	0.0320	0.0000	0.0080	0.0280
Antipodean albatross	0.31	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Yellow-eyed penguin (mainland)	0.50	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Otago shag	0.37	0.0000	0.1310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0110	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Northern giant petrel	0.79	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0300	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000
Spotted shag	0.45	0.0000	0.0630	0.0000	0.0000	0.0190	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Yellow-eyed penguin	0.49	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Campbell black-browed albatross	0.49	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0100	0.0030	0.0000	0.0010	0.0030	0.0020	0.0030	0.0000
Northern royal albatross	0.82	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0020	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010
Foveaux shag	0.50	0.0000	0.0320	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Grey petrel	0.40	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0060	0.0000	0.0000
Southern royal albatross	0.54	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010
Snares Cape petrel	1.32	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Table 6b. Observer priorities in bottom longline (BLL) fisheries.

Common name	CV	Bluenose BLL	Hapuka BLL	Large ling BLL	Minor BLL	Small ling BLL	Snapper BLL
Chatham Island albatross	0.33	0.0000	0.0060	0.0090	0.0080	0.2025	0.0000
Otago shag	0.37	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Northern giant petrel	0.79	0.0000	0.0160	0.0000	0.0070	0.0000	0.0050
Yellow-eyed penguin	0.49	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Northern royal albatross	0.82	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0060	0.0000
Southern royal albatross	0.54	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000

Table 6c. Observer priorities in surface longline (SLL) fisheries.

Common name	CV	Albacore SLL	Bigeye SLL	Large STN SLL	Minor surface SLL	Small STN SLL	Swordfish SLL
Gibson's albatross	0.30	0.0000	0.0360	0.0000	0.0000	0.0730	0.1930
Antipodean albatross	0.31	0.0000	0.0240	0.0000	0.0000	0.0470	0.0980
Southern royal albatross	0.54	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000

Table 6d. Observer priorities in setnet (SN) fisheries.

Common name	CV	Flatfish SN	Grey mullet SN	Minor SN	Shark SN
Otago shag	0.37	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Yellow-eyed penguin	0.49	0.0060	0.0000	0.0100	0.0410

Table 7. Risk ratio broken down by fishery for species identified with low through very high L2 risk for aid in prioritisation of mitigation efforts.

Common Name	Deepwater trawl	Flatfish trawl	Hake trawl	Hoki trawl	Inshore trawl	Jack mackerel trawl	Ling trawl	Middle depth trawl	SBW trawl	Scampi trawl	Squid trawl
Black petrel	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0090	0.2020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0070	0.0000	0.0110	0.0000
Salvin's albatross	0.0220	0.0280	0.0040	0.1200	0.2980	0.0000	0.0110	0.0850	0.0090	0.0770	0.0020
Flesh-footed shearwater	0.0010	0.0080	0.0000	0.0080	0.2860	0.0000	0.0020	0.0090	0.0000	0.0320	0.0000
Westland petrel	0.0000	0.0470	0.0080	0.0680	0.1465	0.0000	0.0040	0.0310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Southern Buller's albatross	0.0010	0.0120	0.0060	0.1440	0.0260	0.0020	0.0050	0.0440	0.0000	0.0070	0.0480
Chatham Island albatross	0.0600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0150	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0050	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000
New Zealand white-capped albatross	0.0000	0.0530	0.0040	0.0420	0.1530	0.0010	0.0060	0.0320	0.0000	0.0080	0.0280
Gibson's albatross	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Northern Buller's albatross	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0330	0.0120	0.0000	0.0000	0.0150	0.0000	0.0300	0.0000
Antipodean albatross	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Yellow-eyed penguin (mainland)	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Otago shag	0.0000	0.1310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0110	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Foveaux shag	0.0000	0.0320	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Northern giant petrel	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0300	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000
Spotted shag	0.0000	0.0630	0.0000	0.0000	0.0190	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Yellow-eyed penguin	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Campbell black-browed albatross	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0100	0.0030	0.0000	0.0010	0.0030	0.0020	0.0030	0.0000
Northern royal albatross	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0020	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010
White-chinned petrel	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0060	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0060	0.0090
Northern royal albatross	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0020	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010
Foveaux shag	0.0000	0.0320	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Grey petrel	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0060	0.0000	0.0000
Southern royal albatross	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010
Snares Cape petrel	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Table 7 (continued)

Common Name	Bluenose BLL	Hapuka BLL	Large ling BLL	Minor BLL	Small ling BLL	Snapper BLL	Large SLL	Small SLL	Swordfish SLL	Setnet
Black petrel	0.1840	0.0620	0.0000	0.0350	0.0000	0.2180	0.0000	0.2890	0.0260	0.0000
Salvin's albatross	0.0000	0.0020	0.0020	0.0050	0.0880	0.0000	0.0000	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000
Flesh-footed shearwater	0.0010	0.0380	0.0000	0.0410	0.0010	0.1850	0.0000	0.0180	0.0050	0.0075
Westland petrel	0.0000	0.0090	0.0000	0.0100	0.0220	0.0000	0.0000	0.0470	0.0030	0.0150
Southern Buller's albatross	0.0010	0.0010	0.0030	0.0010	0.0170	0.0000	0.0140	0.0400	0.0000	0.0000
Chatham Island albatross	0.0000	0.0060	0.0090	0.0080	0.2025	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NZ white-capped albatross	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0030	0.0000	0.0010	0.0150	0.0010	0.0000
Gibson's albatross	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1090	0.1930	0.0000
Northern Buller's albatross	0.0030	0.0040	0.0030	0.0030	0.0210	0.0010	0.0000	0.1030	0.0010	0.0000
Antipodean albatross	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0710	0.0980	0.0000
Yellow-eyed penguin (mainland)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0570
Otago shag	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Northern giant petrel	0.0000	0.0160	0.0000	0.0070	0.0000	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Spotted shag	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0050
Yellow-eyed penguin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0570
Campbell black-browed albatross	0.0030	0.0020	0.0010	0.0020	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0250	0.0040	0.0000
Northern royal albatross	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0060	0.0000	0.0000	0.0060	0.0000	0.0000
White-chinned petrel	0.0000	0.0000	0.0050	0.0010	0.0180	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0020	0.0000
Foveaux shag	0.0000	0.0160	0.0000	0.0070	0.0000	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Grey petrel	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0100	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Southern royal albatross	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0080	0.0020	0.0000