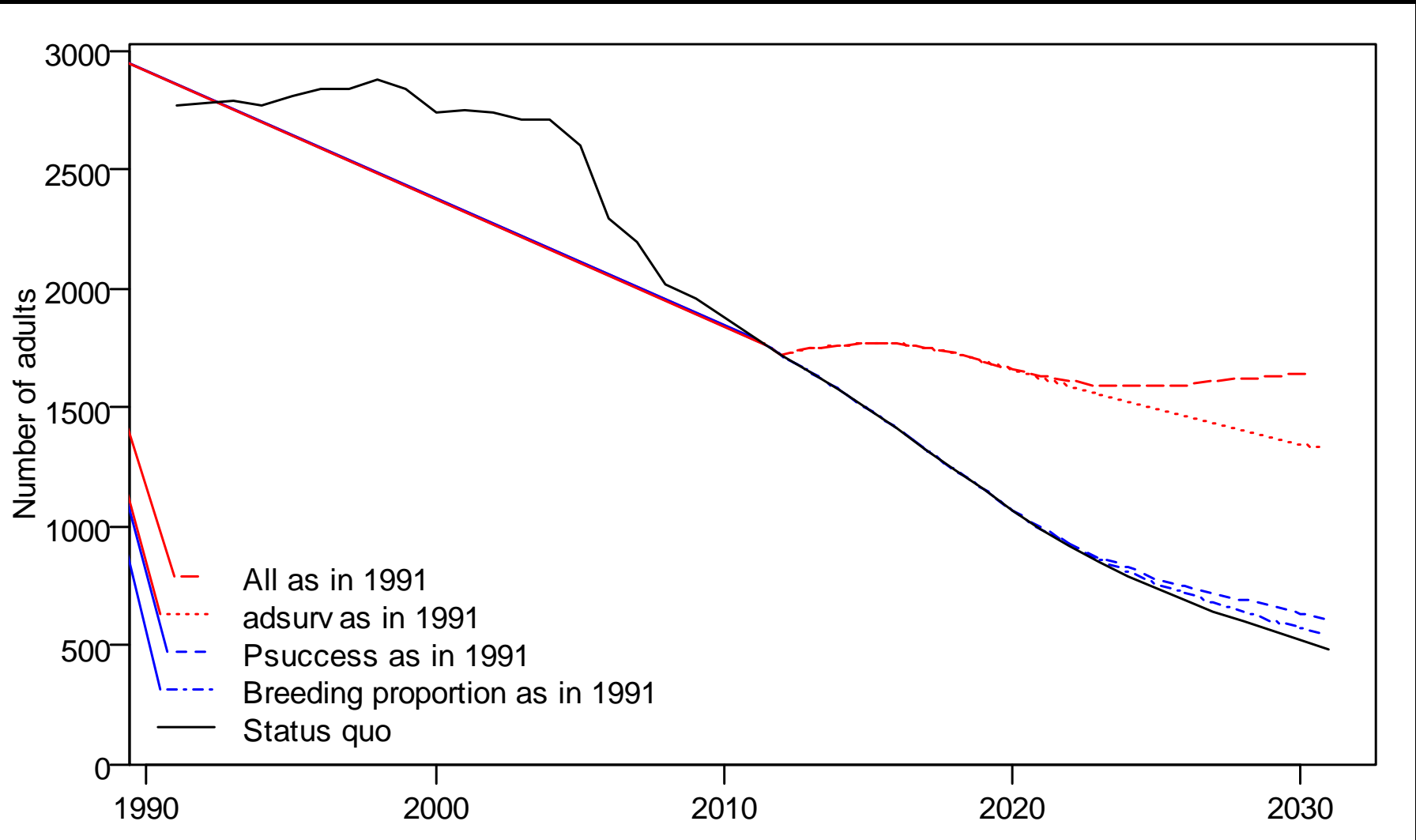


Population study of Gibson's Wandering Albatross

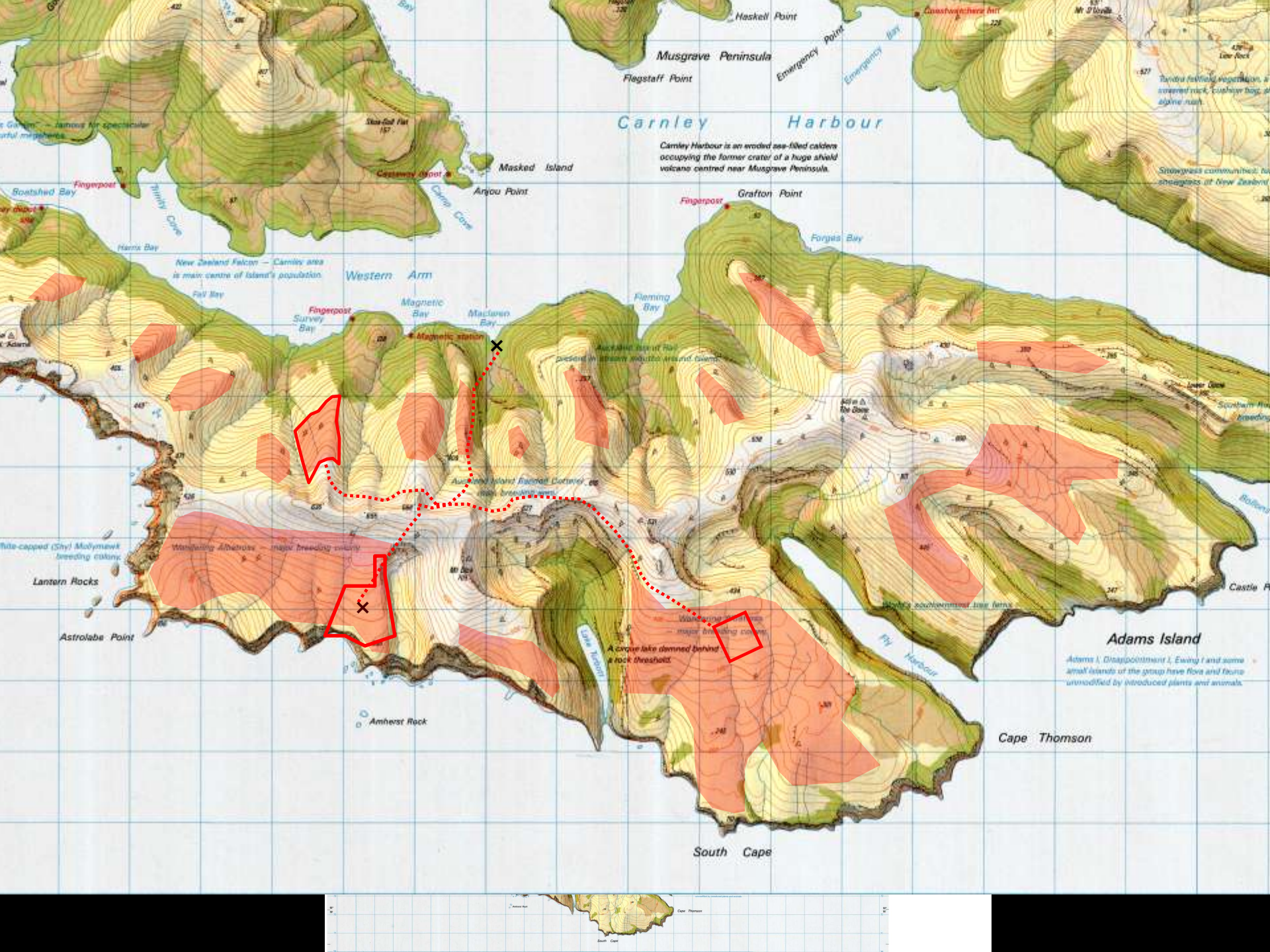


Kath Walker and Graeme Elliott



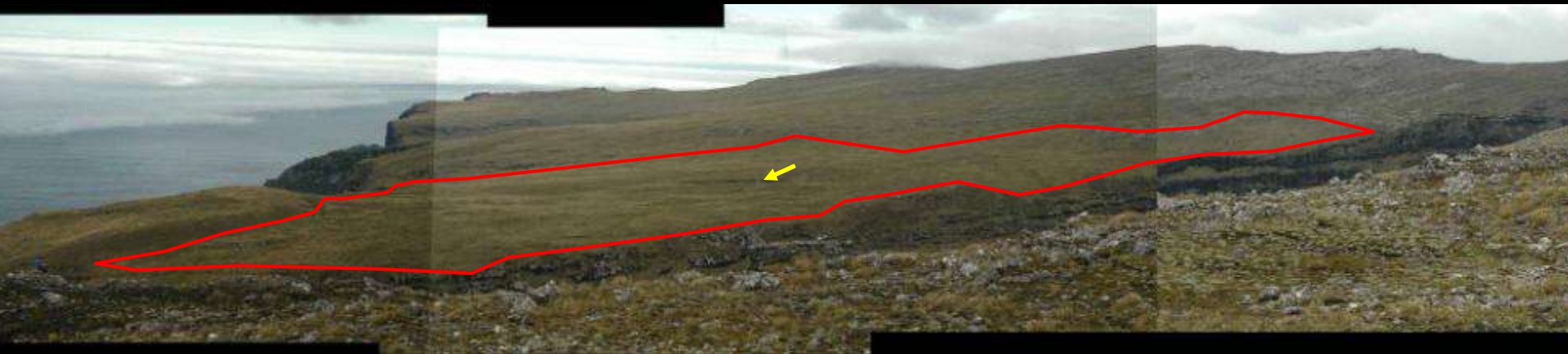












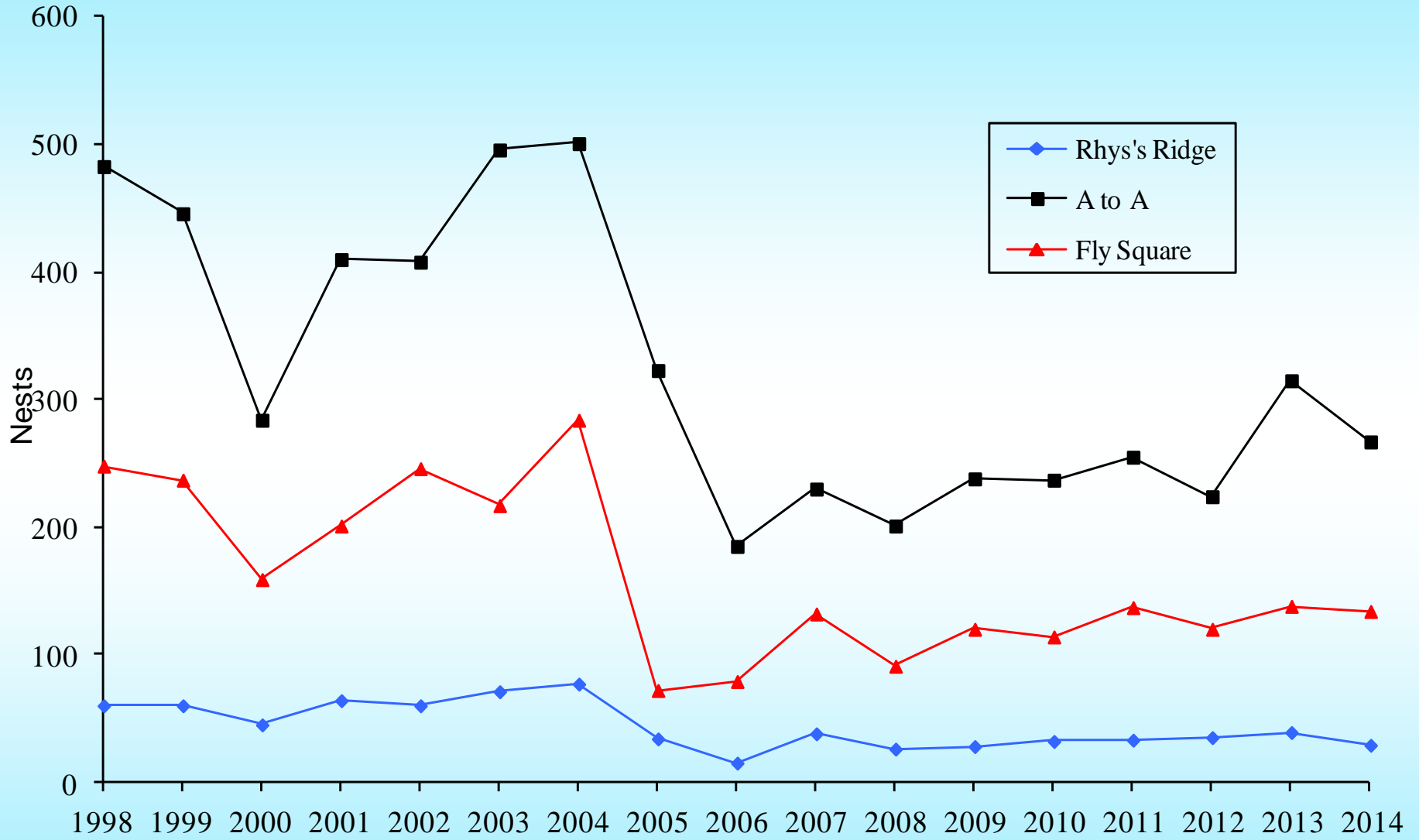


Wandering albatross breeding timetable

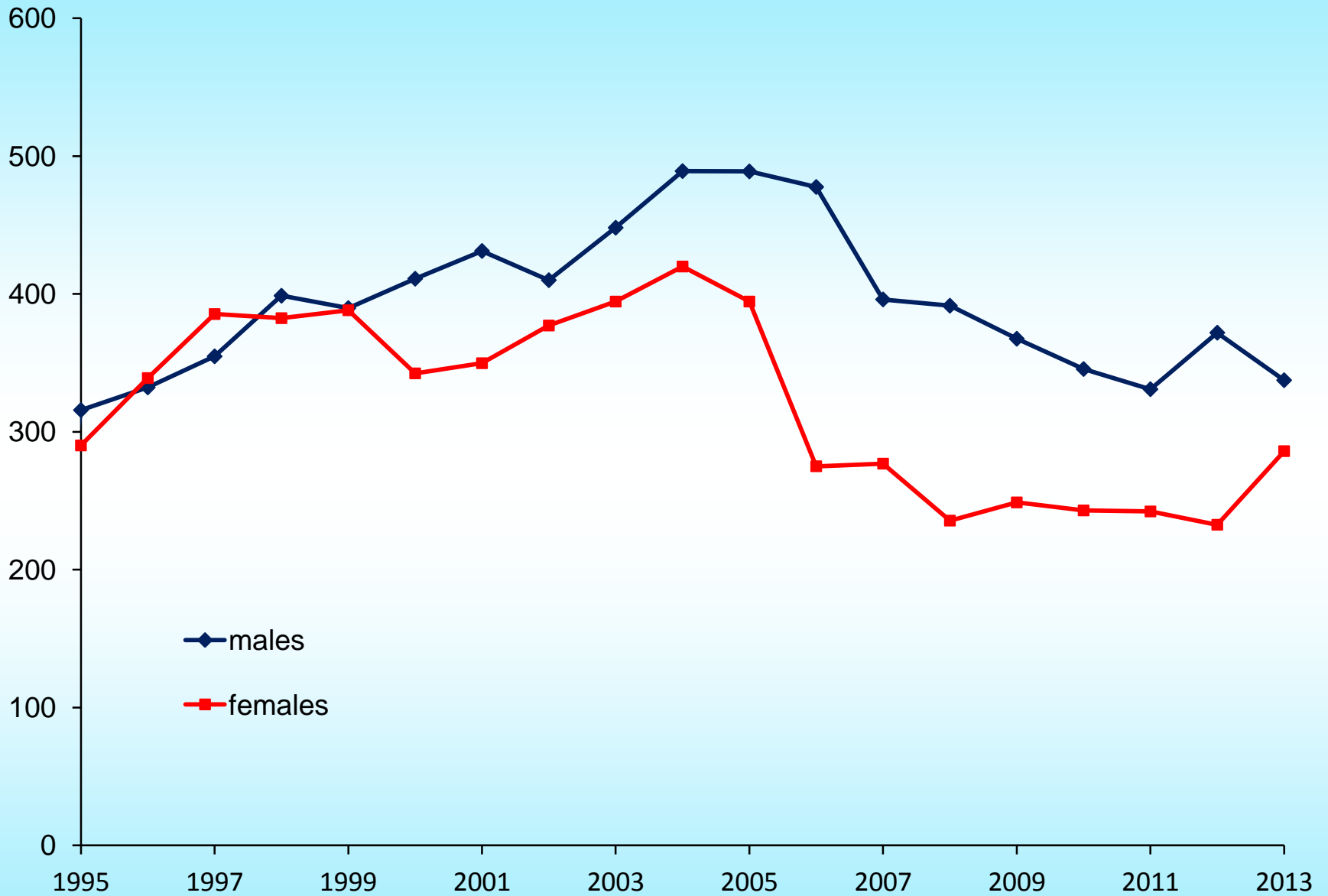
- It takes a year to raise a chick
 - Lay in January
 - Chicks fledge in the following December – February
- In one visit to the island in Jan – Feb you can collect all the data you need

- Assess the nesting success of the previous year's nests and band the chicks in the study area
- Band and resight birds nesting in the study area for mark-recapture analysis
- Mark and map all the nests
- Count the nests in the census blocks
- Sufficient data for a population model

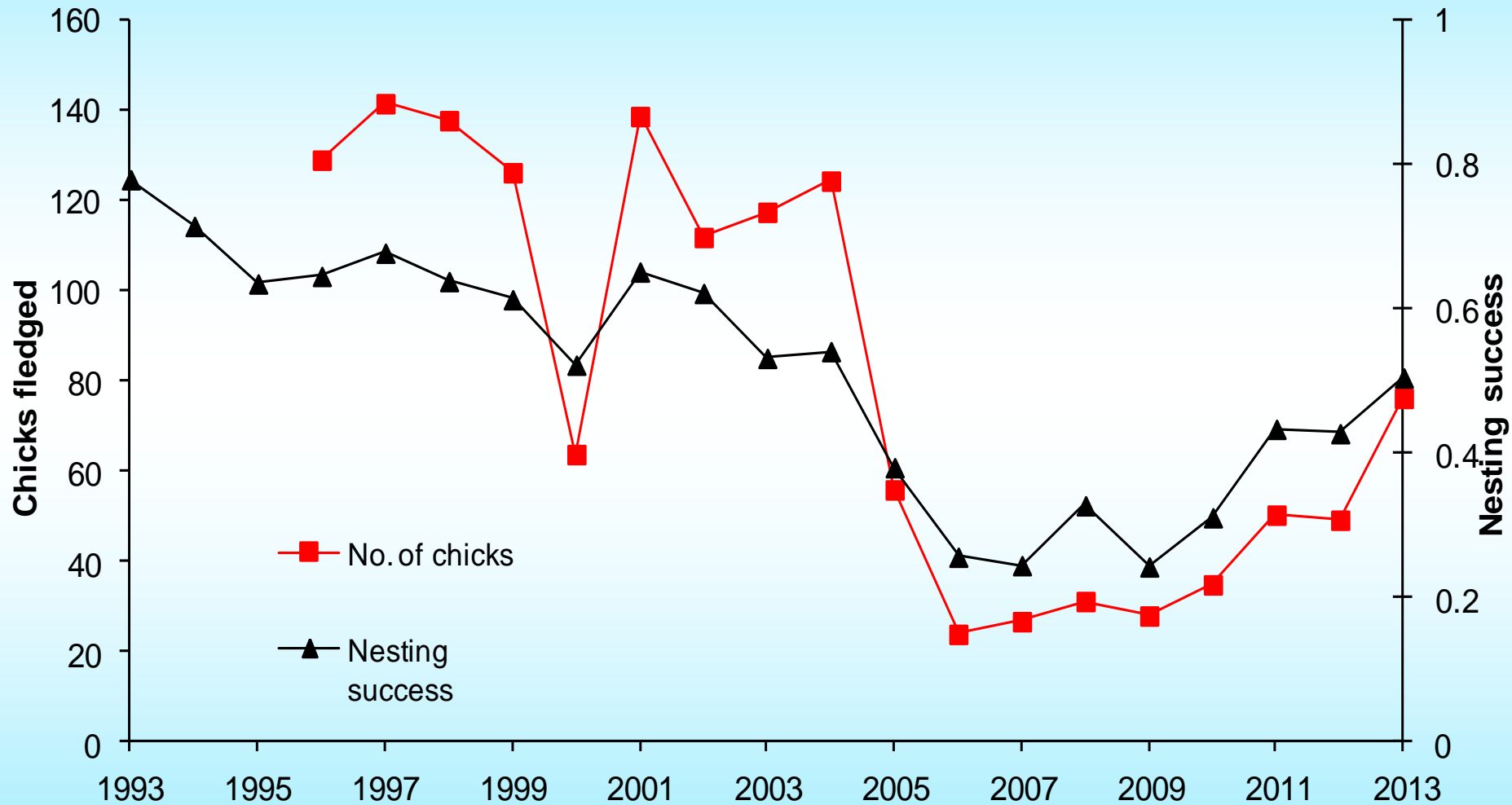
Nest counts



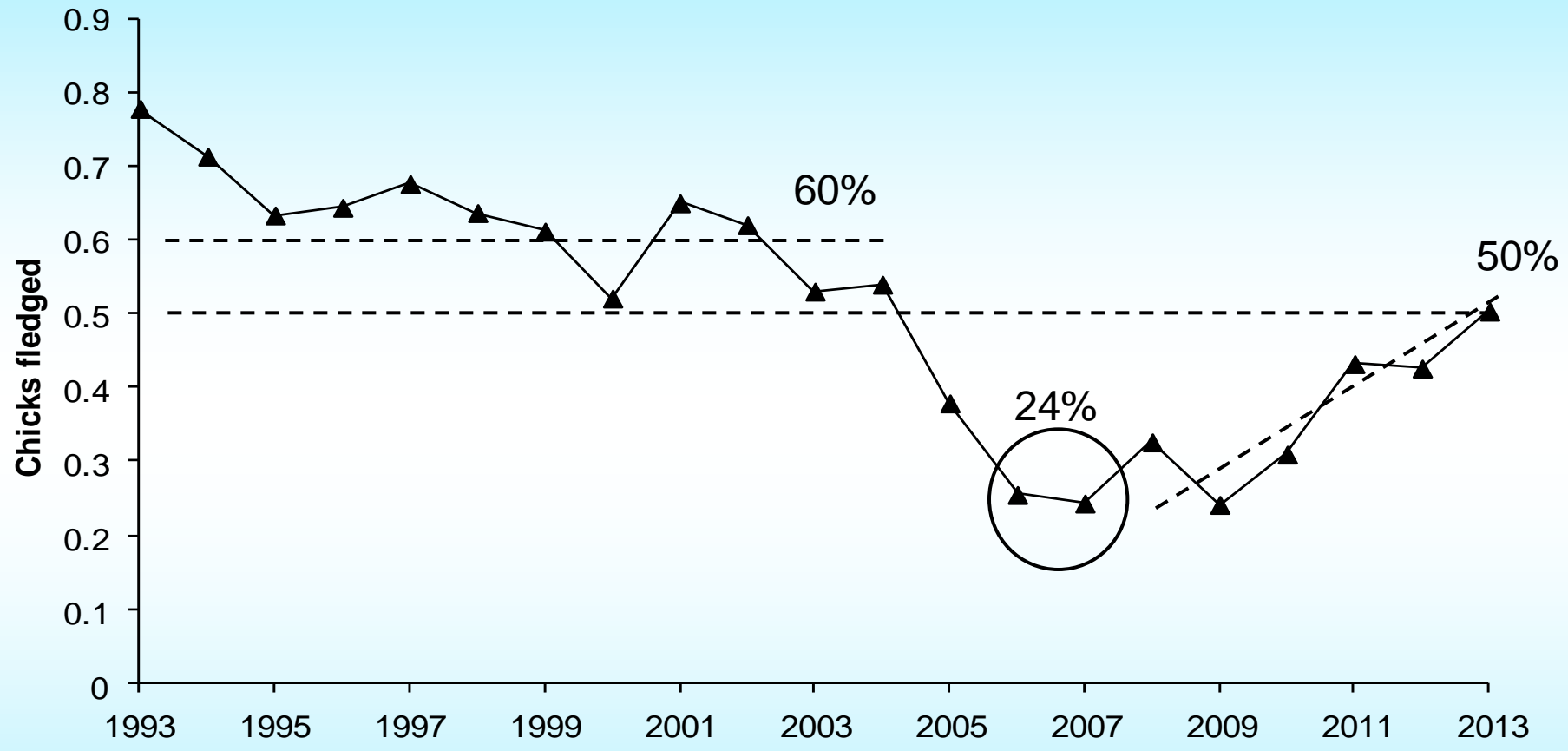
Mark-recapture estimates of the number of breeders



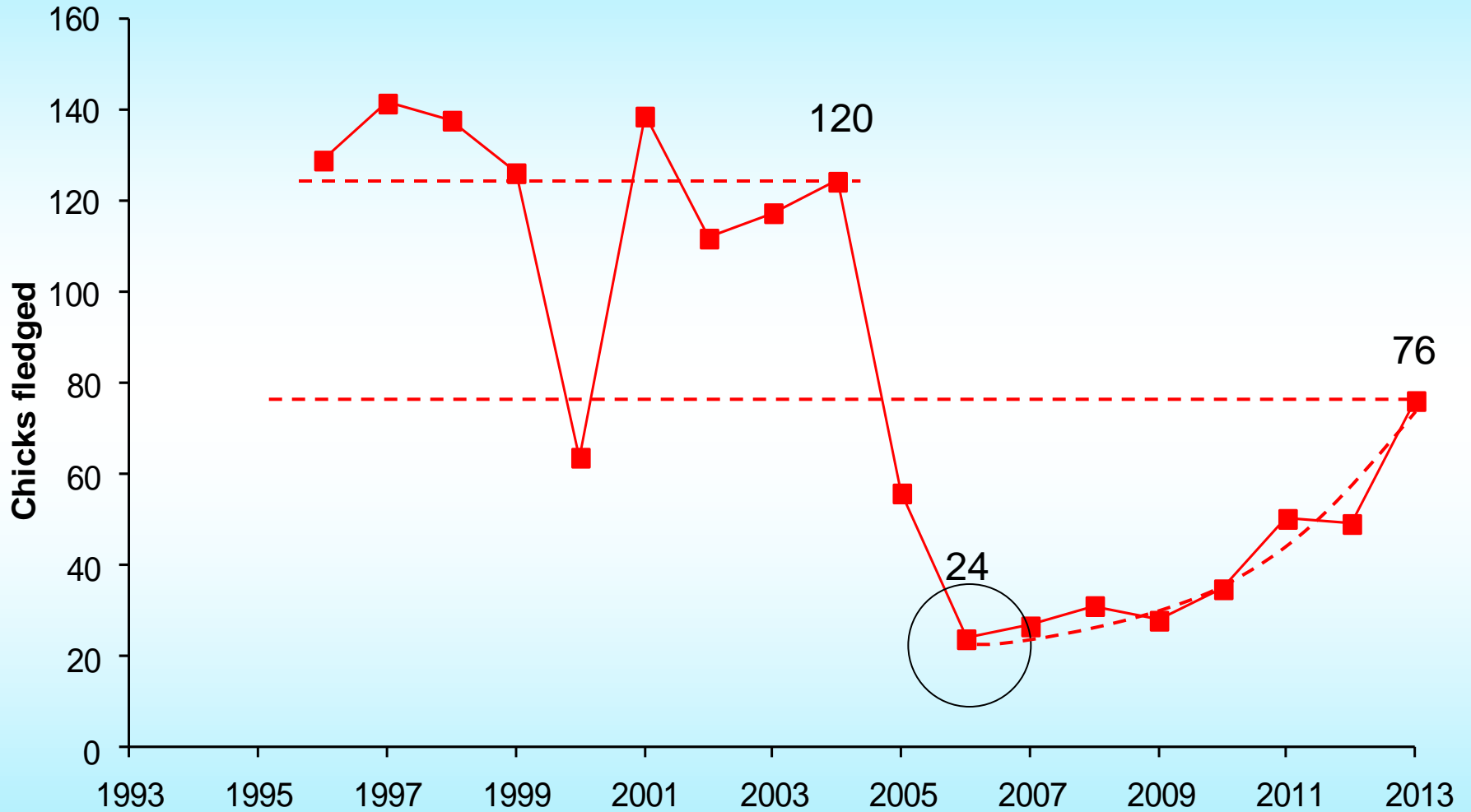
Nesting success and productivity

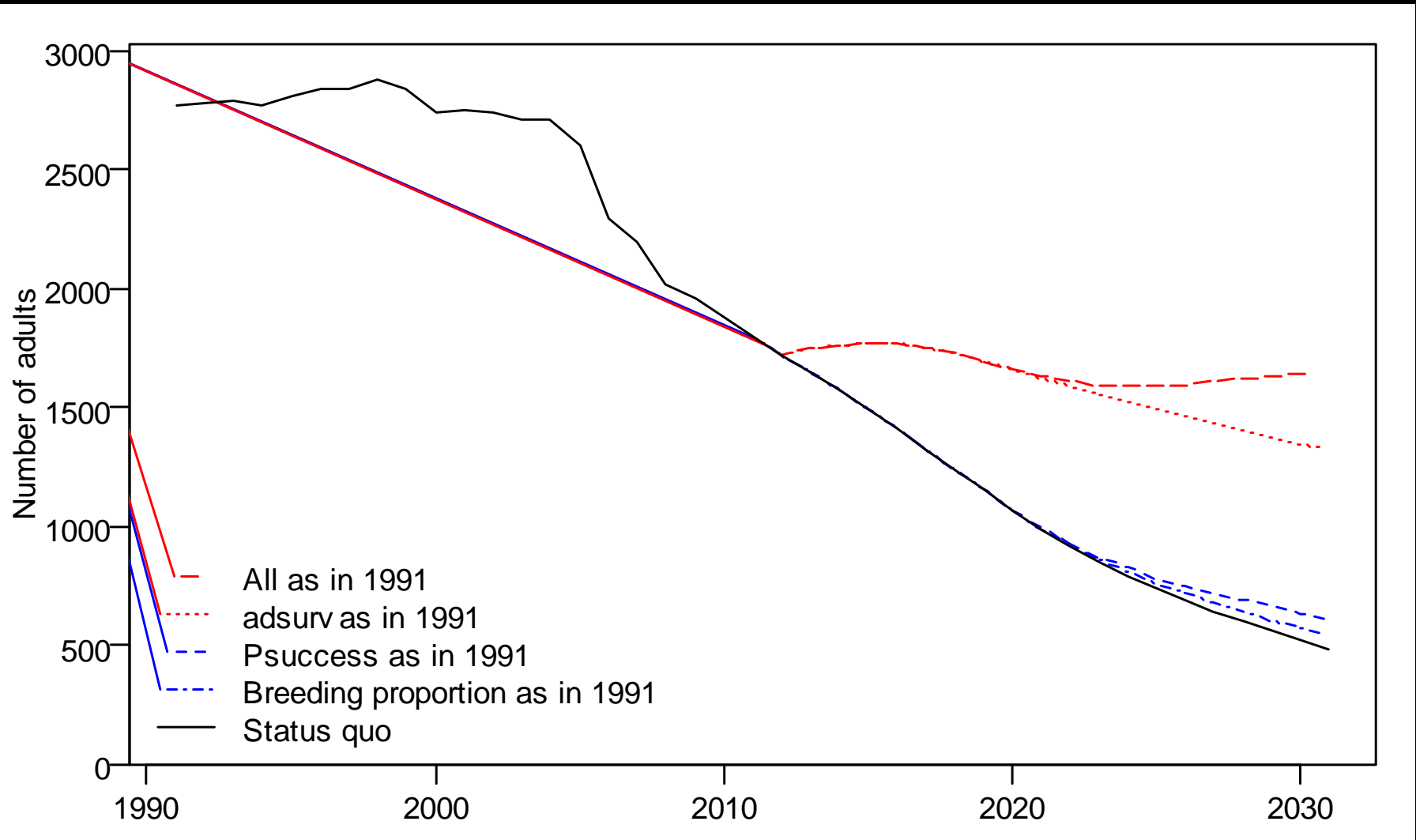


Nesting success

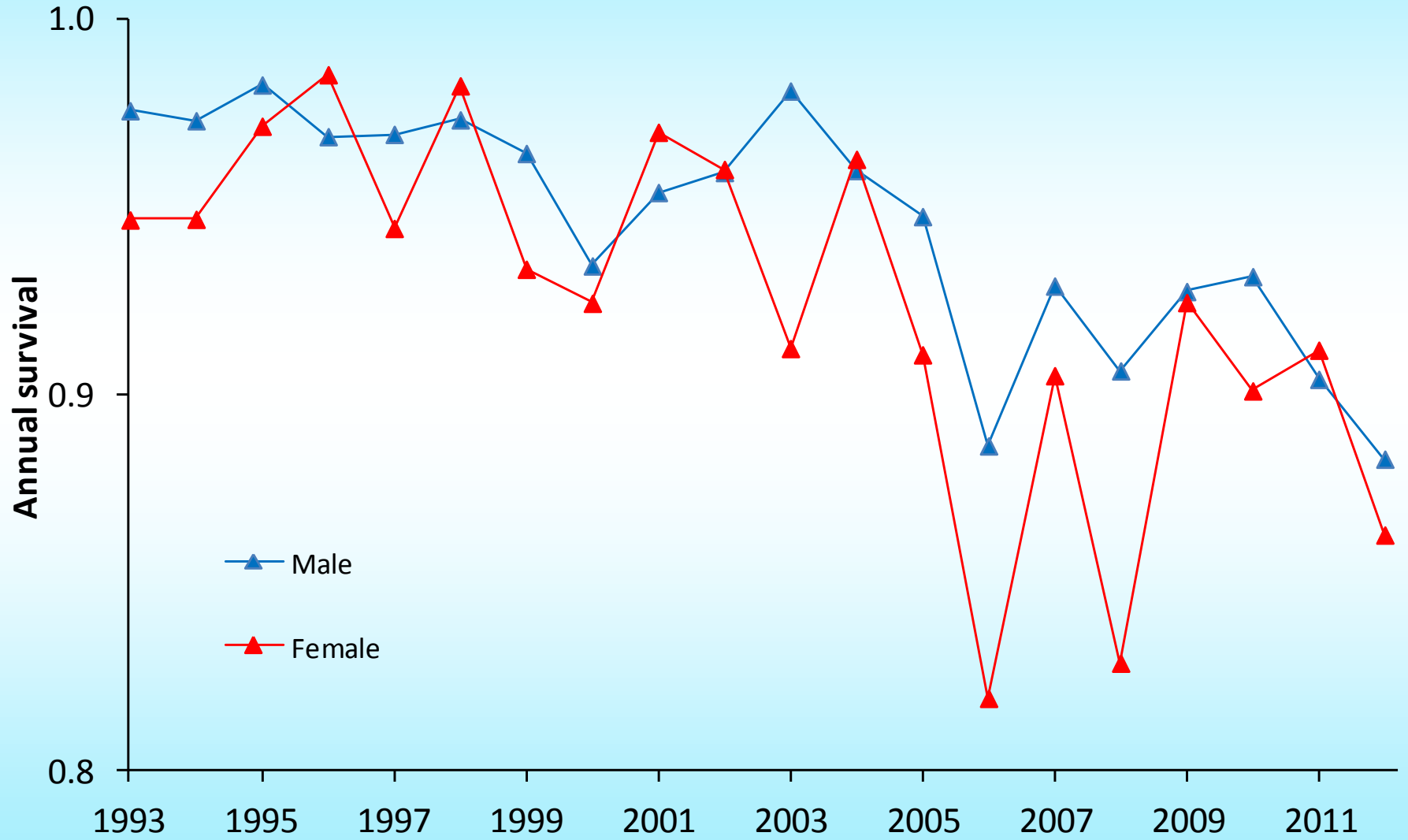


Productivity

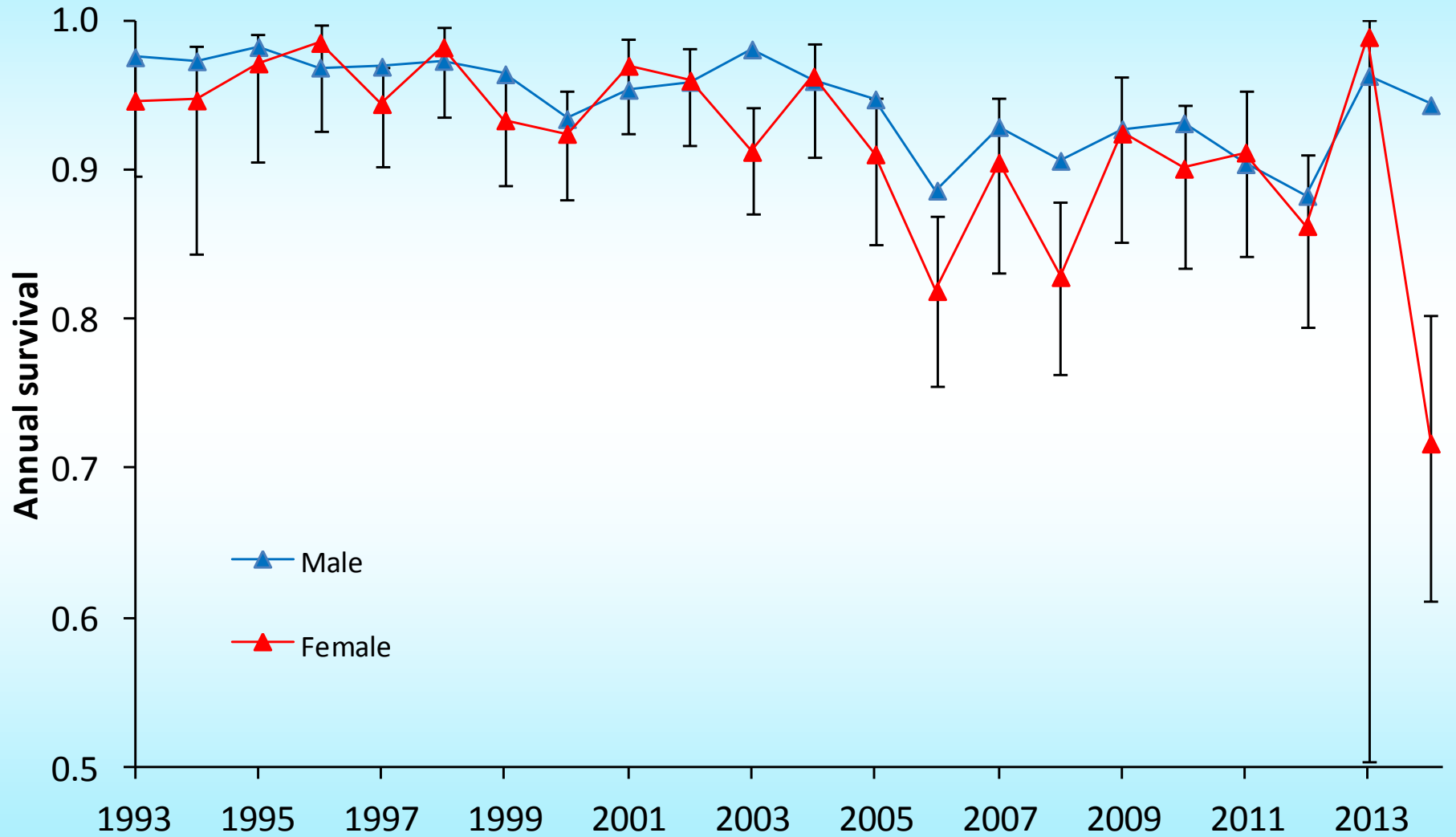




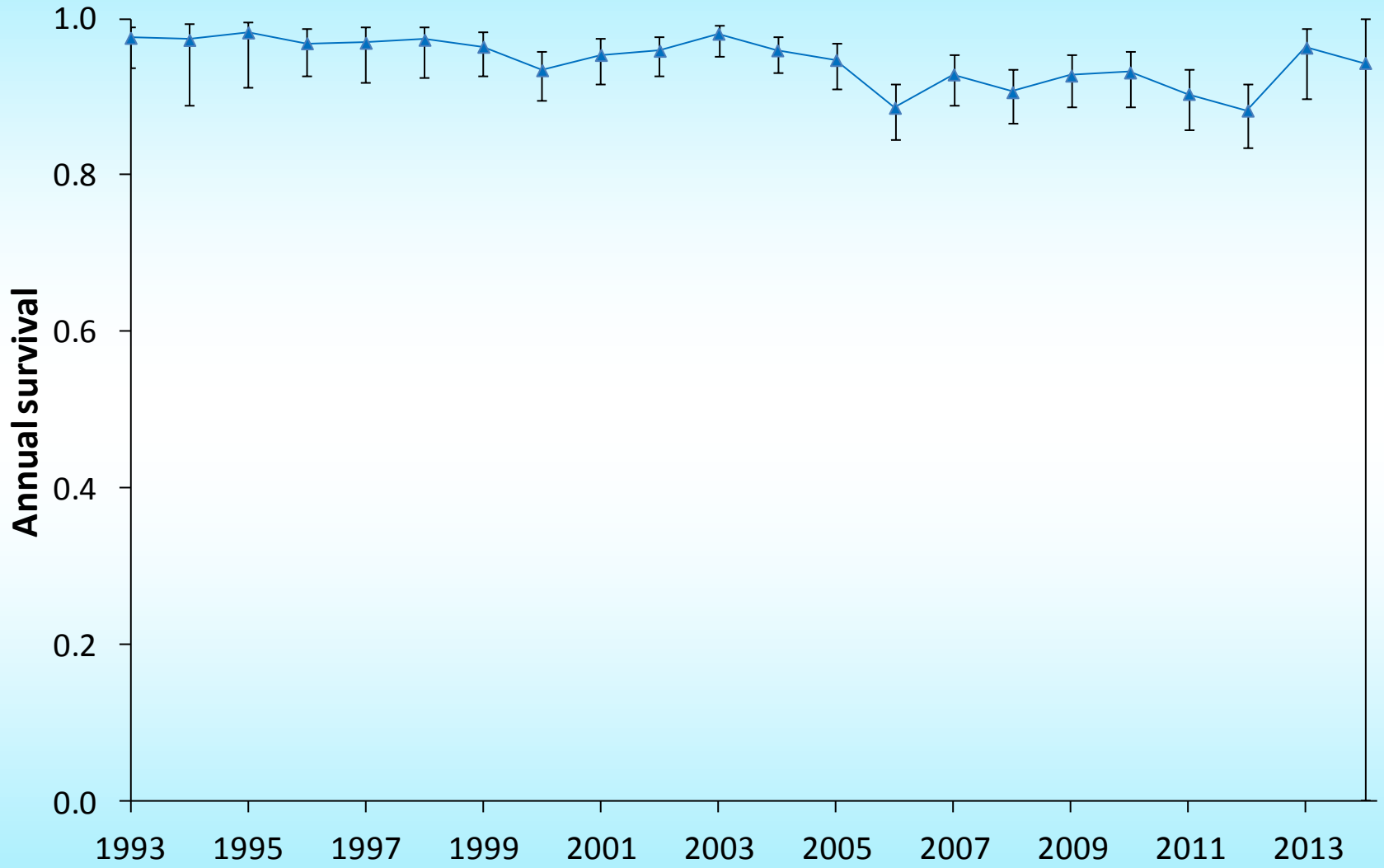
Adult survival



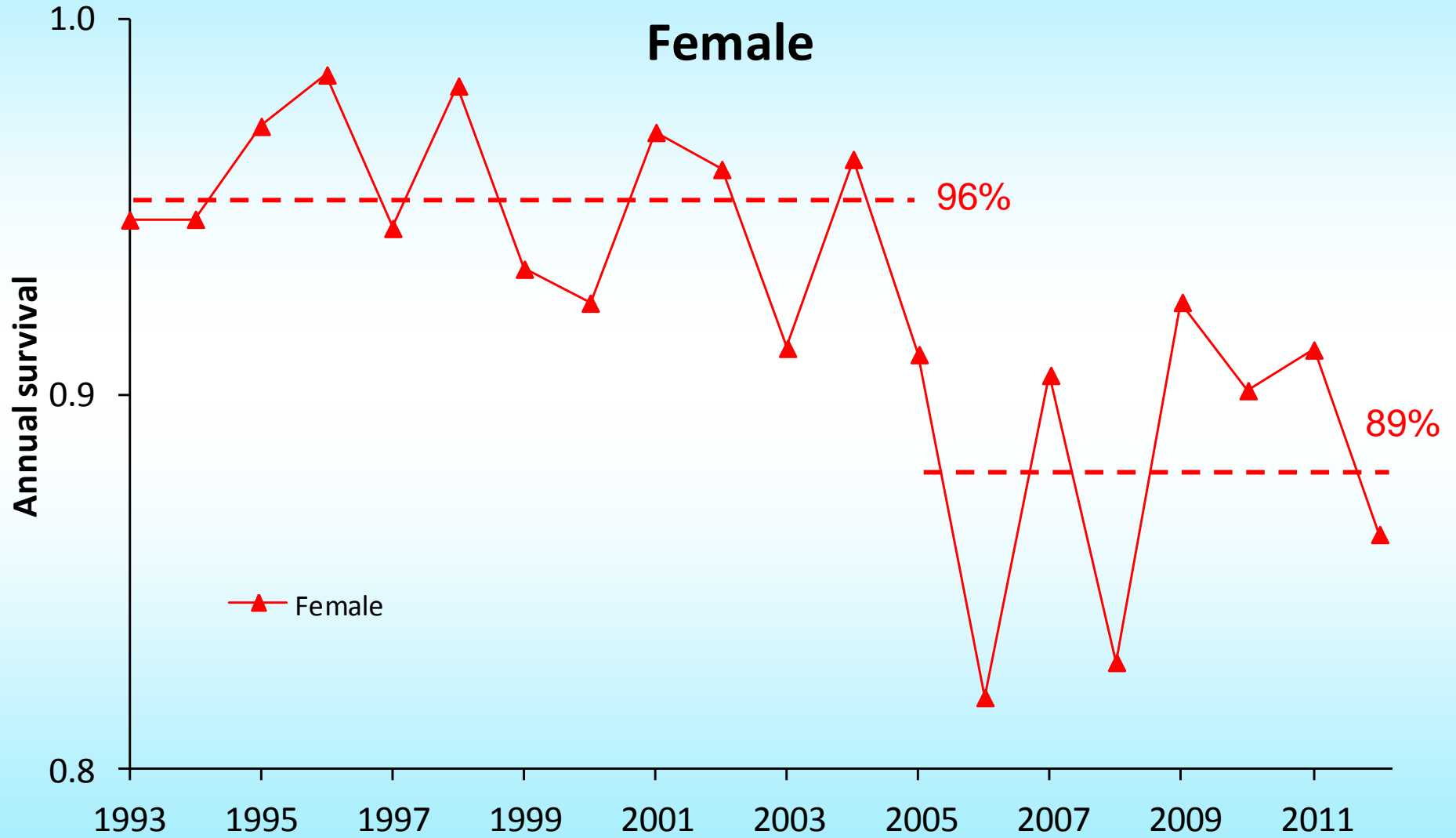
Adult survival



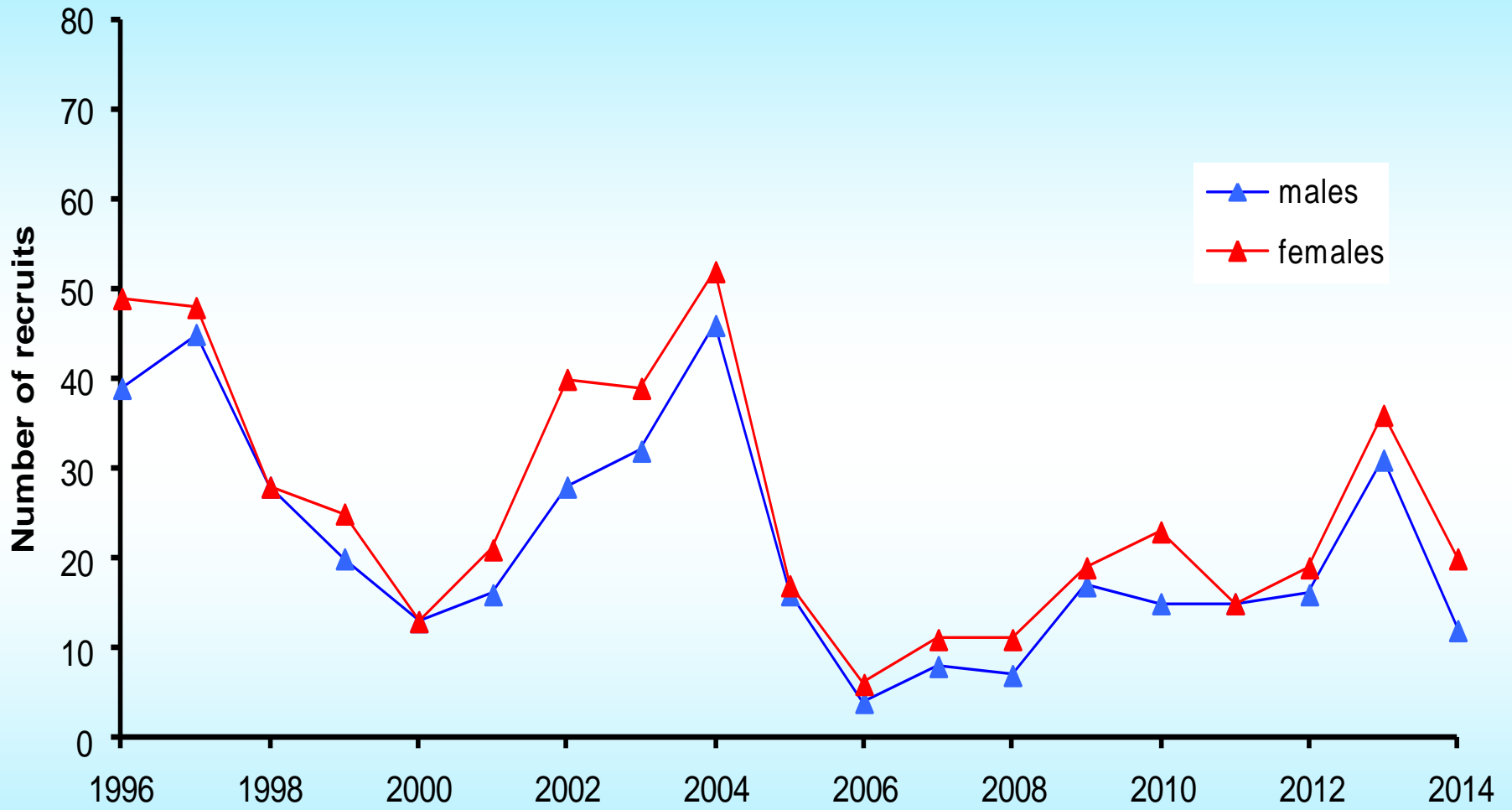
Male



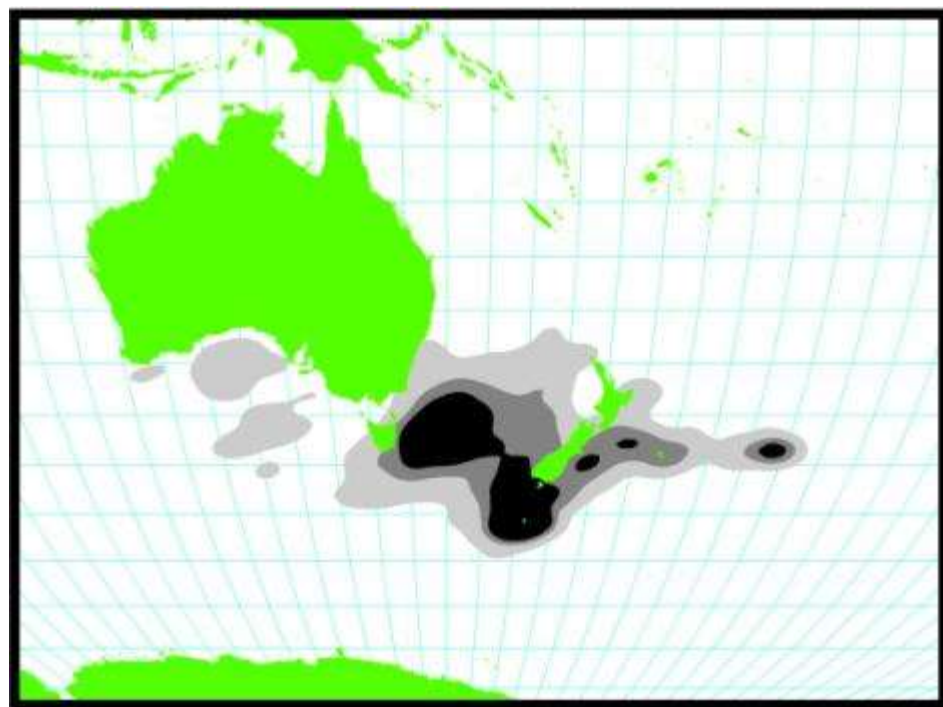
Adult survival



Recruitment



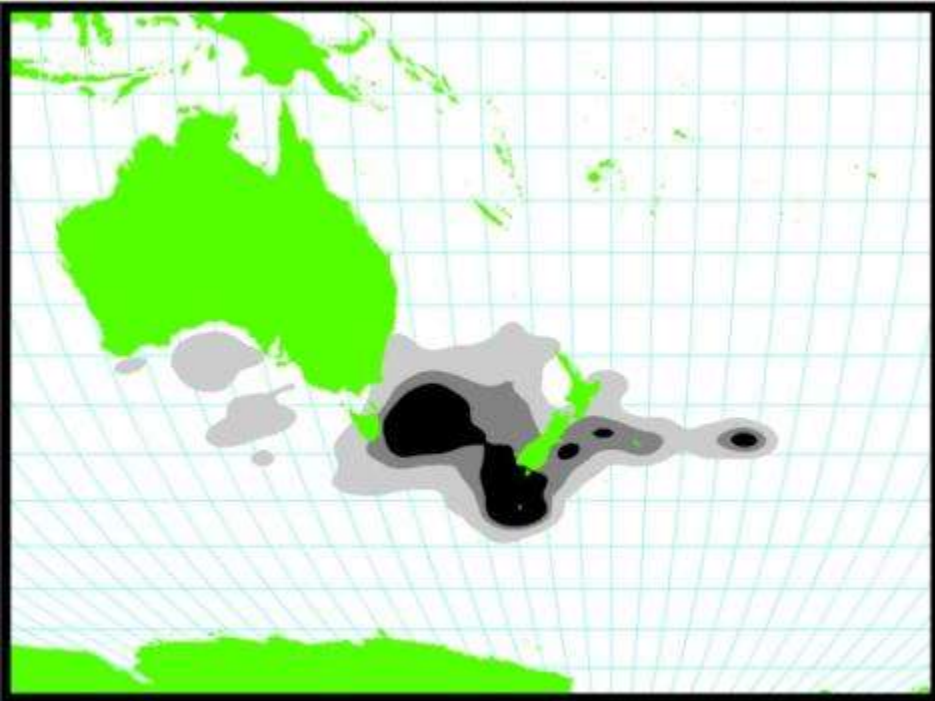
Before 2005
23 Males



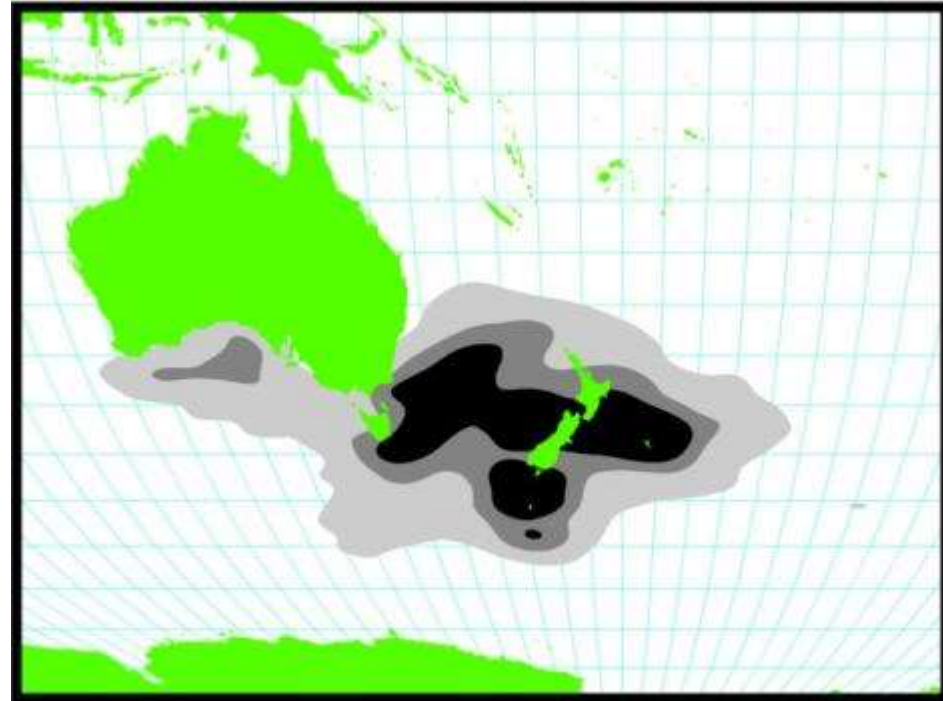


Geolocator dataloggers

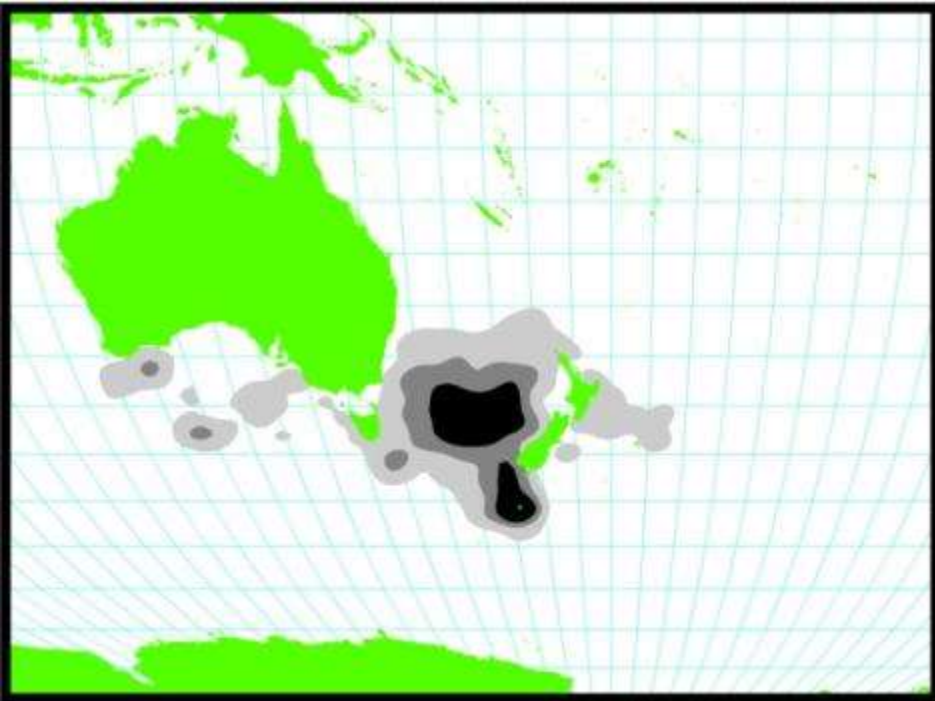
Before 2005
23 Males



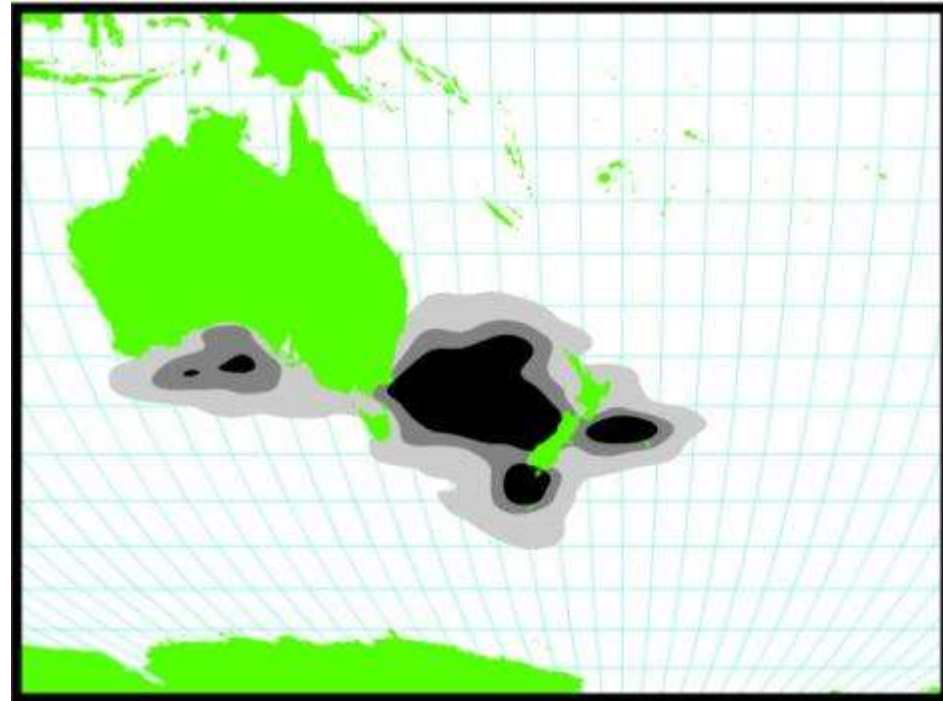
After 2005
32 Males



Before 2005
23 Females



After 2005
37 Females



- Lower survival
- Lower productivity
- Foraging more widely
- Things are starting to look up a bit

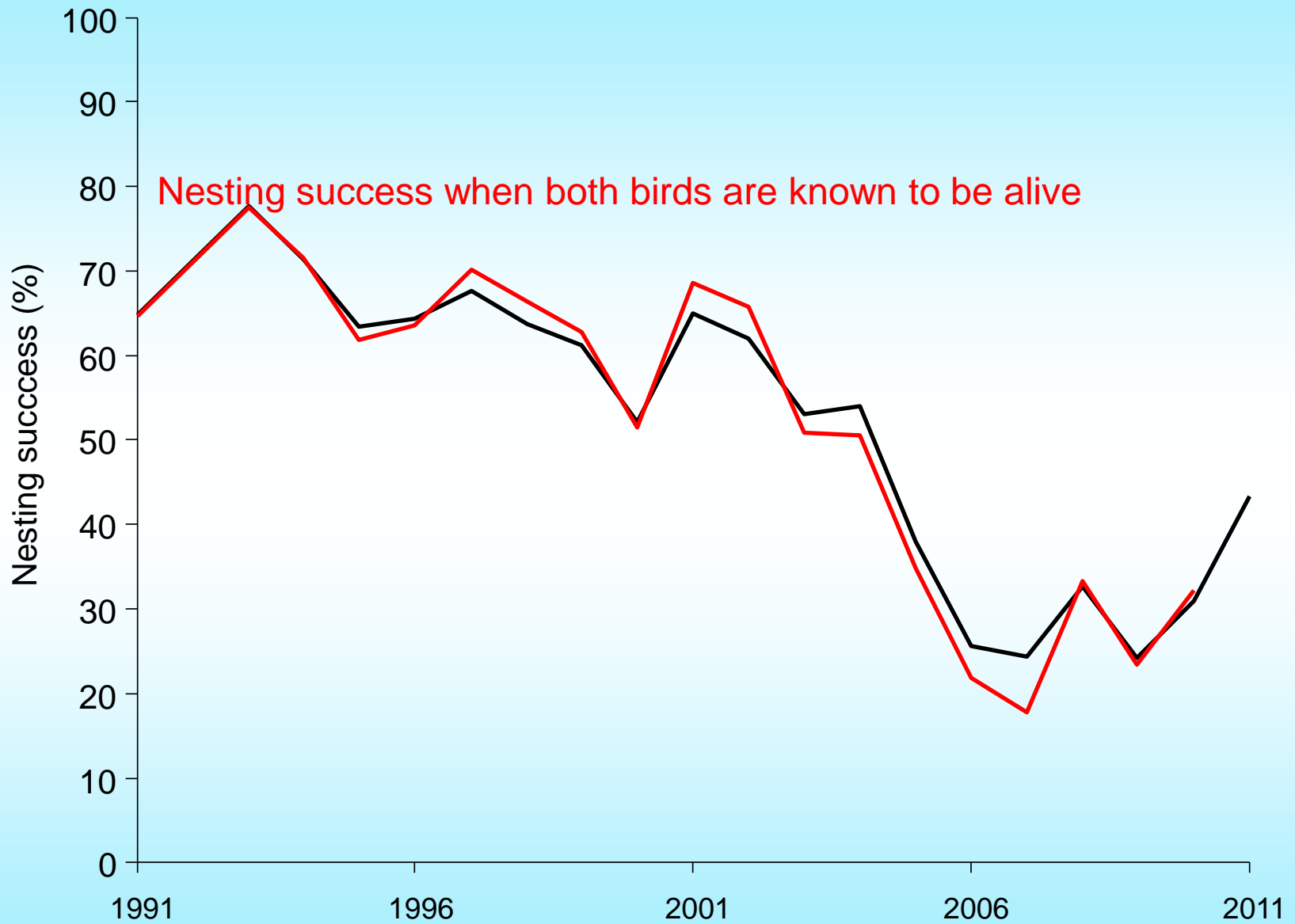




















Female R55-E sitting on nest



Female R55-E standing on nest