

Evaluation of fleet dynamics and  
oceanography as factors accounting  
for variations in black-footed albatross  
interactions in the Hawai'i-based  
deep-set longline fishery, 2006-2017

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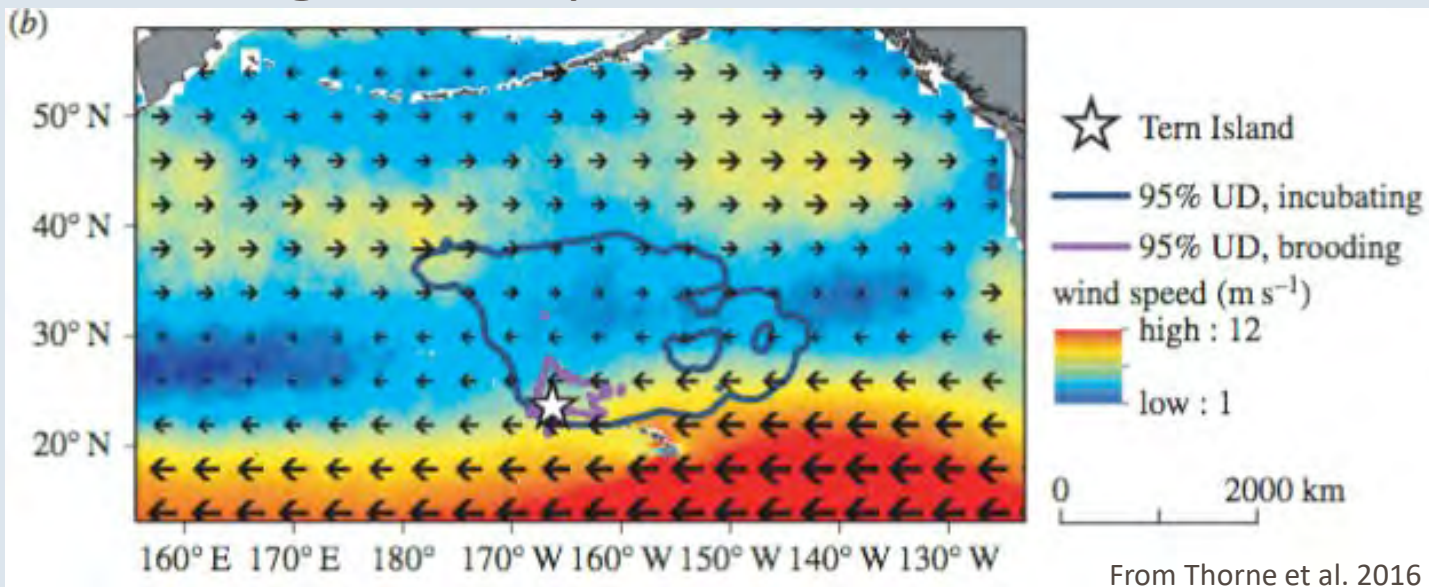
PICES transitional areas symposium

La Paz, Mexico, April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018

# Black-footed Albatross (*Phoebastria nigripes*)



- Nests in Northwestern Hawaiian Islands
  - Incubation – 10-30 day trips
  - Brooding – 1-3 day trips
  - Chick rearing – alternate short and long trips
- Forage in the productive transition areas to the north



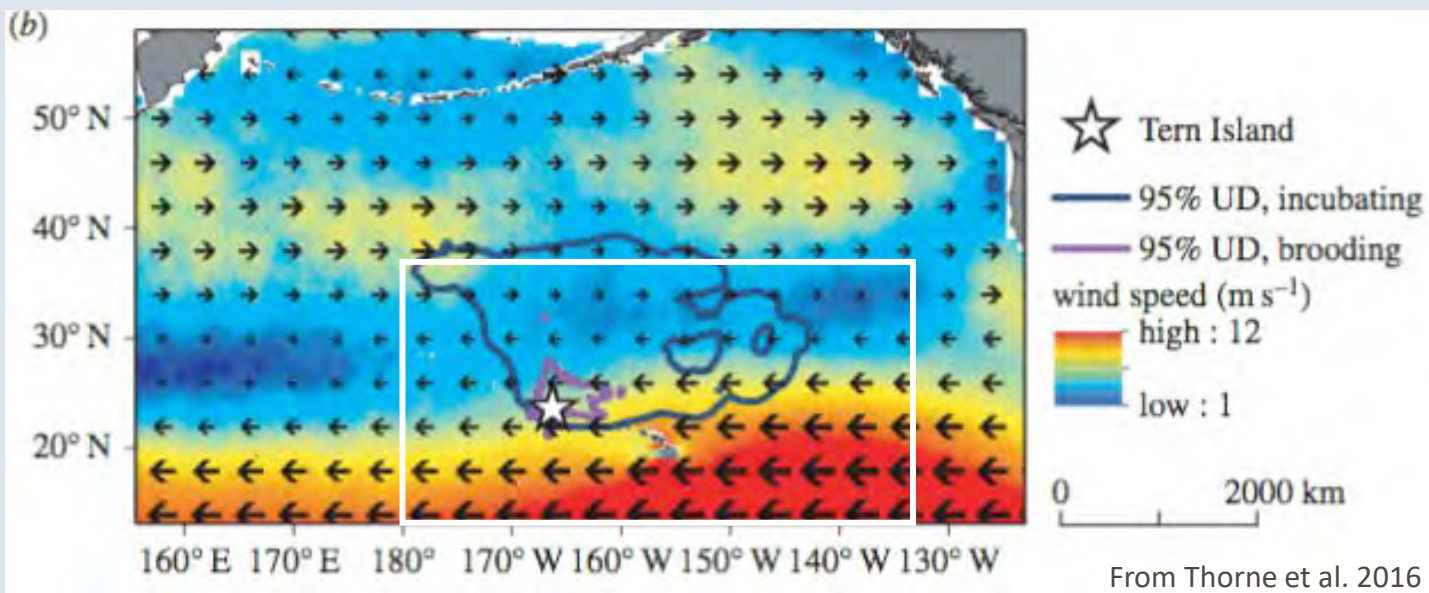
From Thorne et al. 2016

Photo: Brian E. Small

# Changes in albatross foraging behavior



- ENSO was the driver of the steady increase in interactions since 2000 of black-footed and Laysan albatross
- Forage further to the north during La Niña years

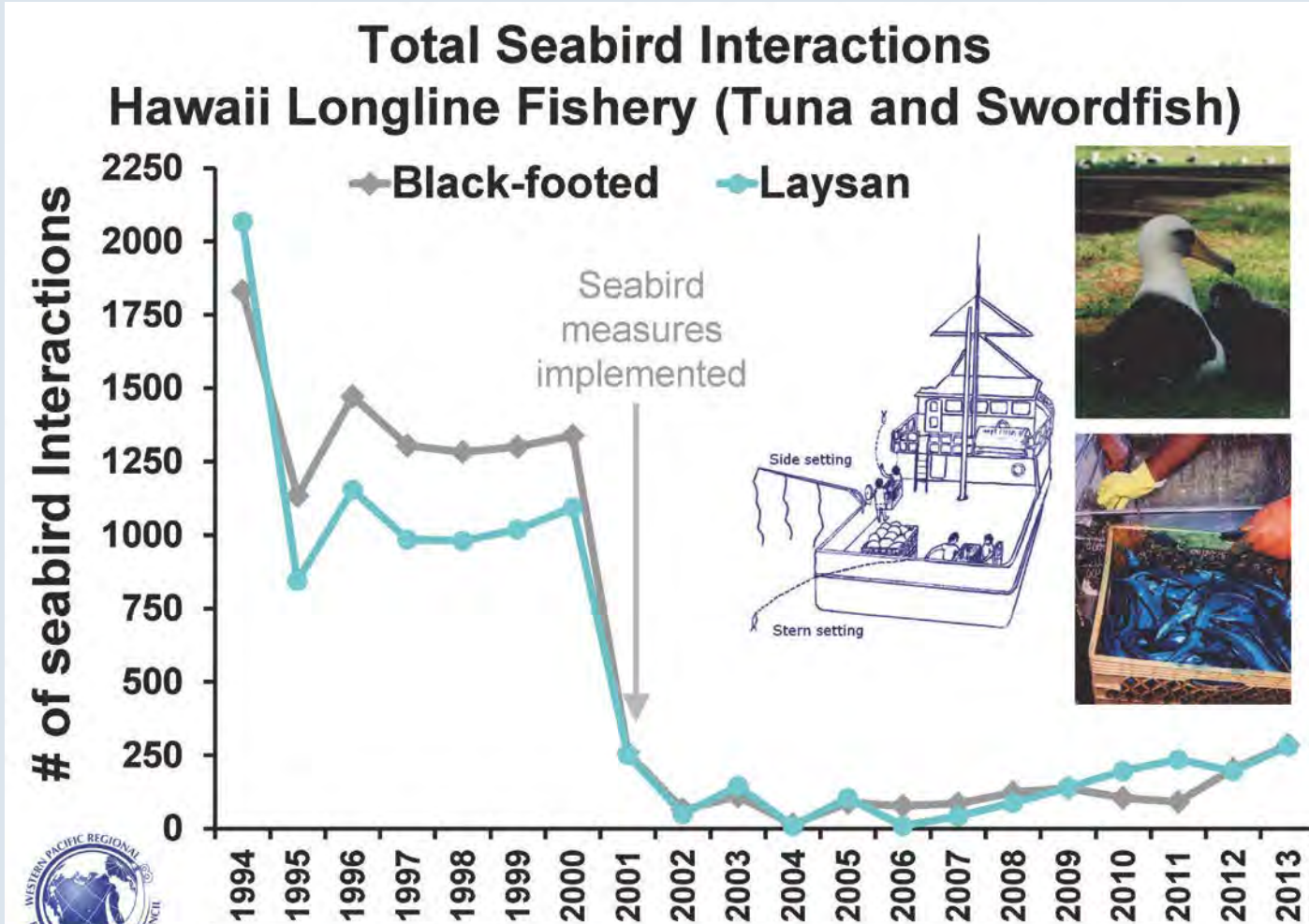


# Longline fishery interactions



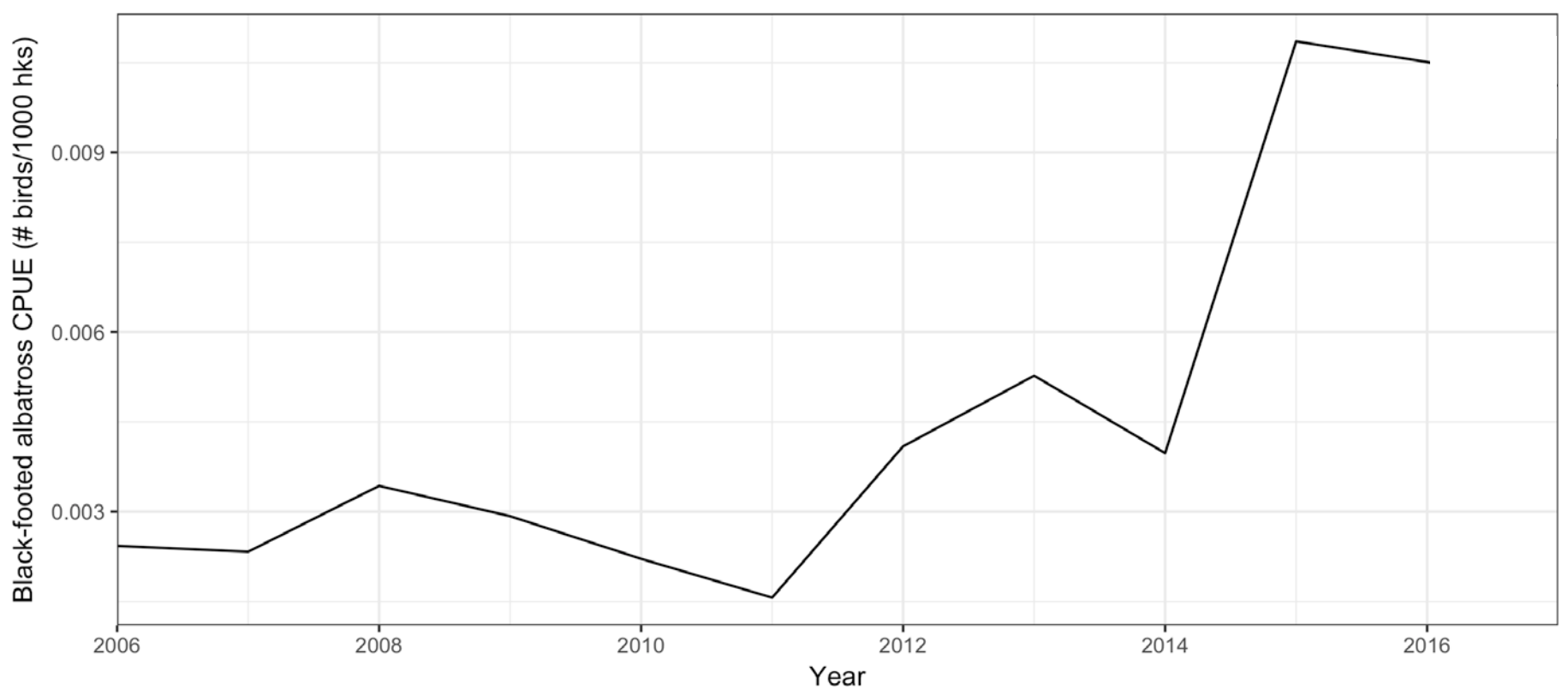
- Birds are hooked at the surface and pulled underwater as gear sinks
- Vessels fishing north of 23°N are required to use seabird mitigation measures in 2001
  - Side setting
  - Blue-dyed bait
- Mitigation measures reduced bycatch by 70-90%
- Record all hooked/entangled birds during gear haul
- Fisheries observers conduct bird scans 5 min after the start of the set

# Longline fishery interactions

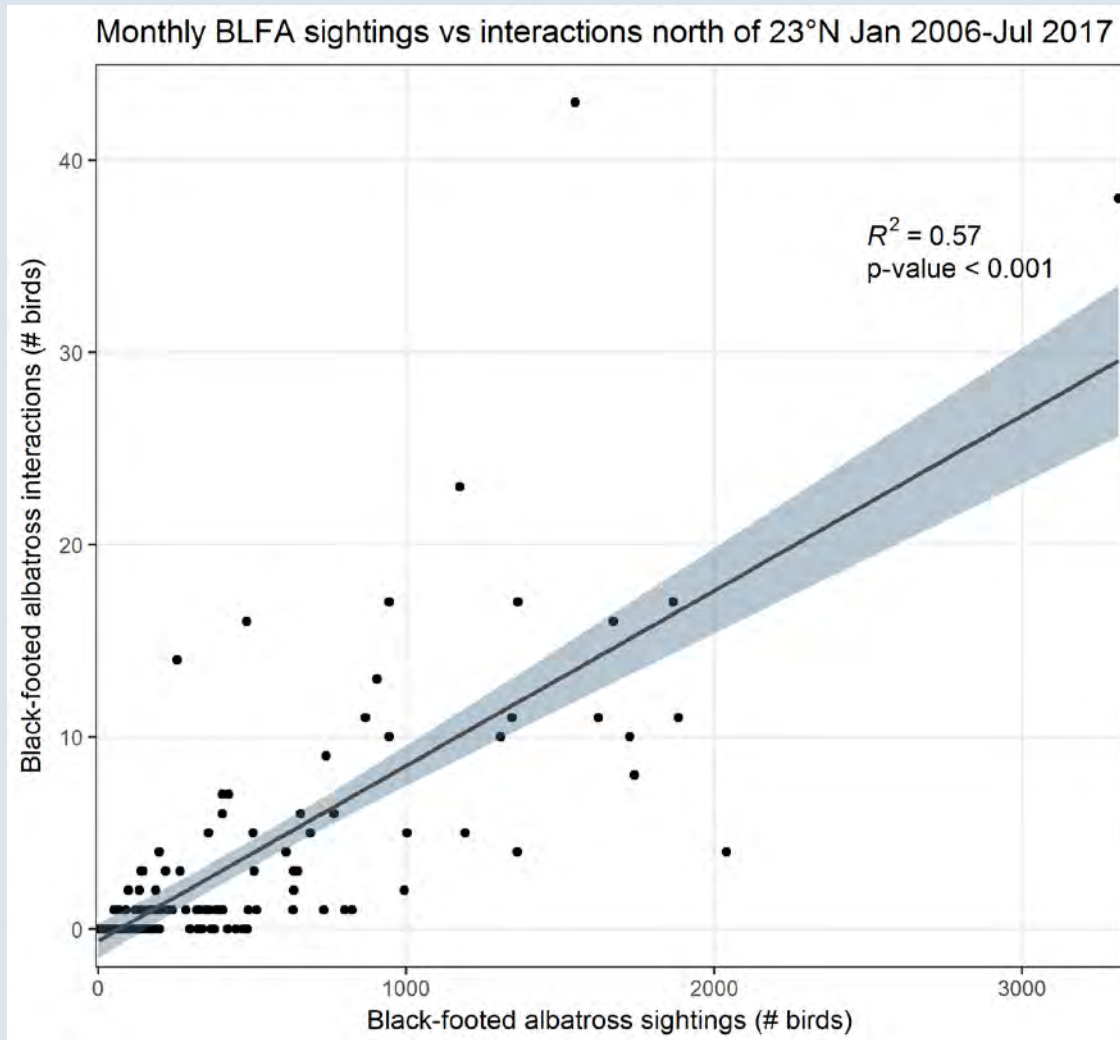


Note: Total interactions from 1994 to 2004 are estimates from available bycatch data recorded from a small portion of all trips. Data since 2004 combine estimated interactions from the deep-set (tuna) fishery and actual interactions from the shallow-set (swordfish) fishery.  
Side setting image: Gilman et al. 2003.

# Increased interactions in the Hawai'i longline fishery



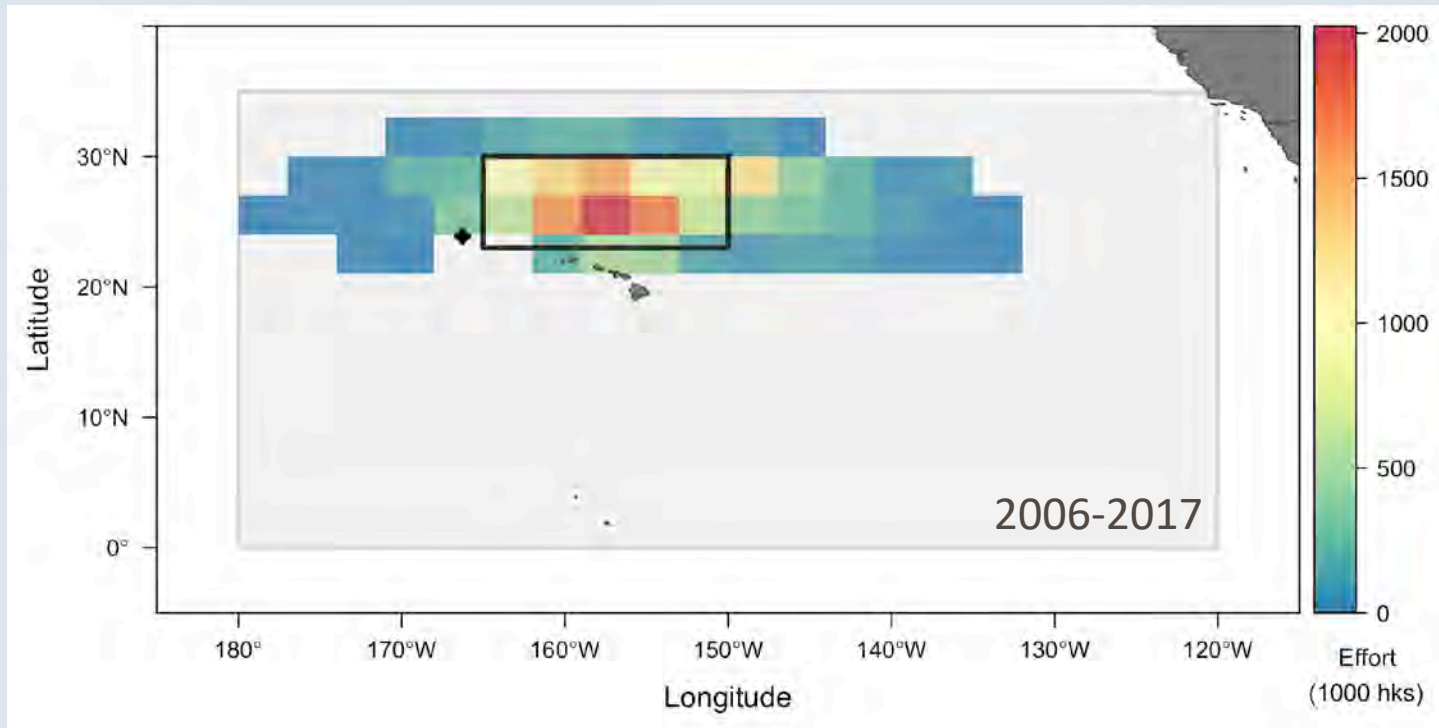
# Sightings vs. Interactions



# What cause increase in interactions of BFAL?

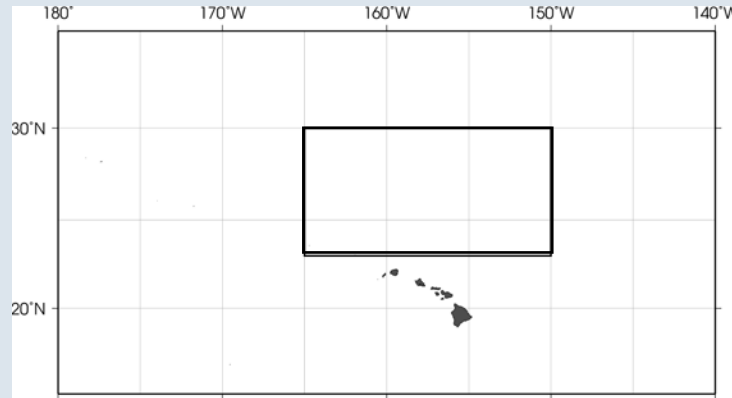


- Used observer scan- and interaction data
- 2006-2016 time-series
- Focus on high interaction area 23-30°N and 150-165°W





# GLM set up



## Fleet dynamics

## Local Climate Variables

## Large-scale Climate Variables

## Biological Variables

Seasonality:  
Month

Sea surface temperature  
(SST)

Pacific Decadal Oscillation index  
(PDO)

Nesting pair counts

Latitude &  
Longitude

SST standard deviation

Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI)

Reproductive success

Effort

Chlorophyll a

Total fish catch

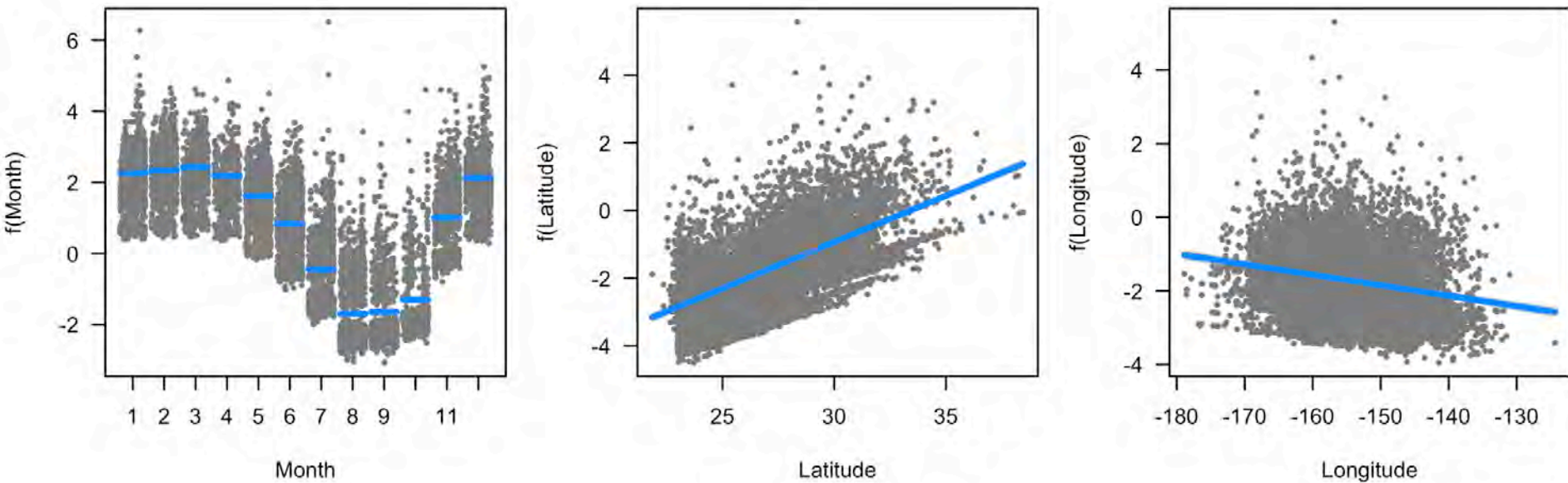
Wind stress curl

Total Mahimahi catch

Meridional wind velocity

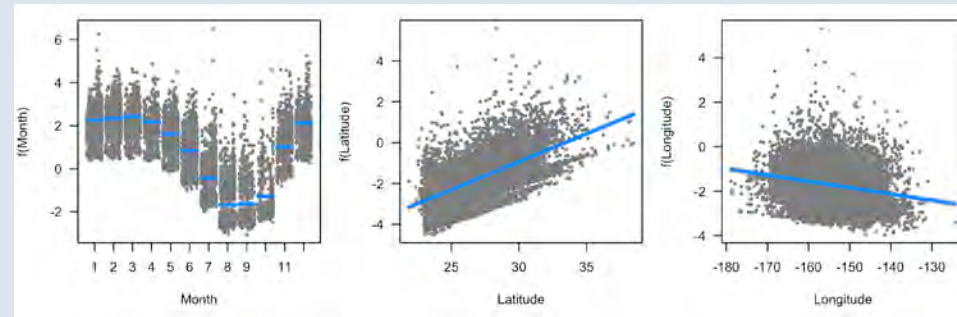
Zonal wind velocity

# Results: Fleet dynamics

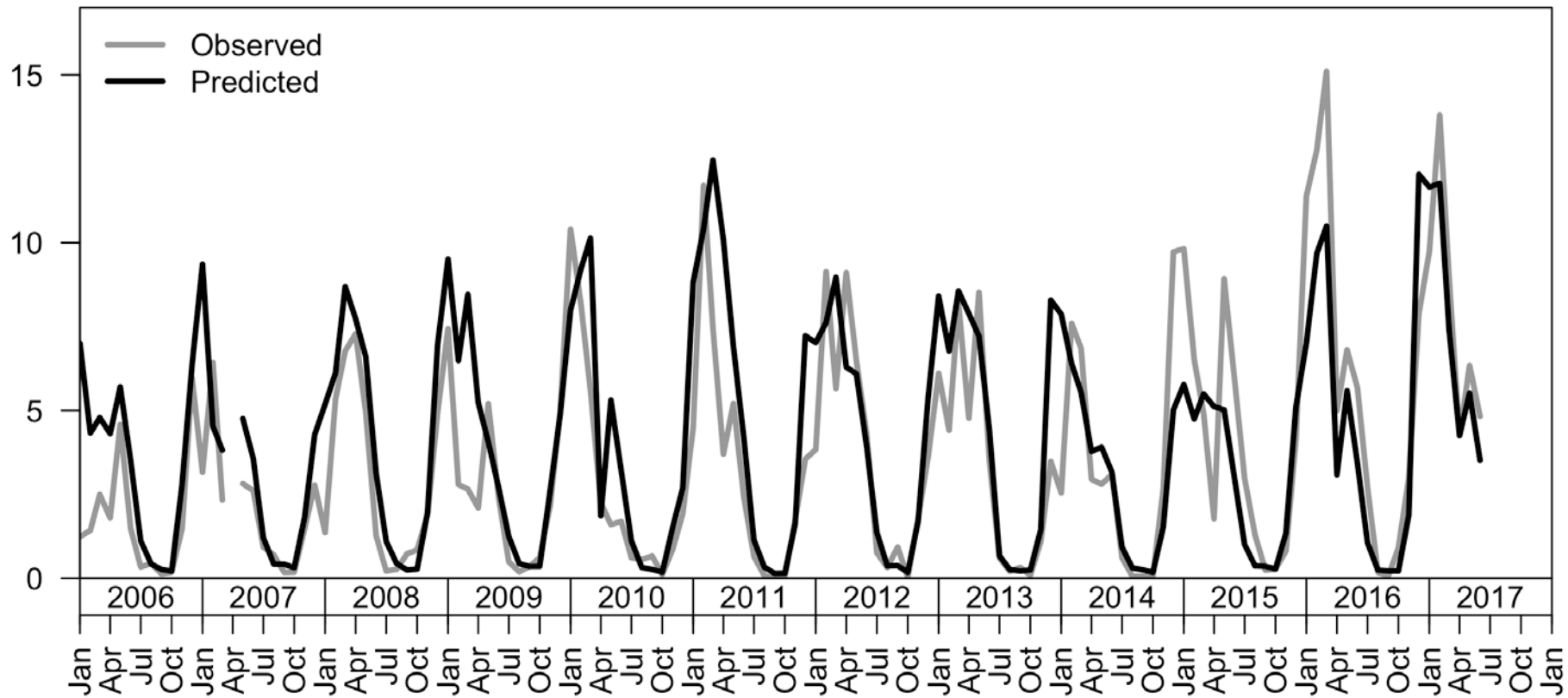


- Strong seasonal pattern
- Sightings increase closer to the breeding colonies
  - North
  - West

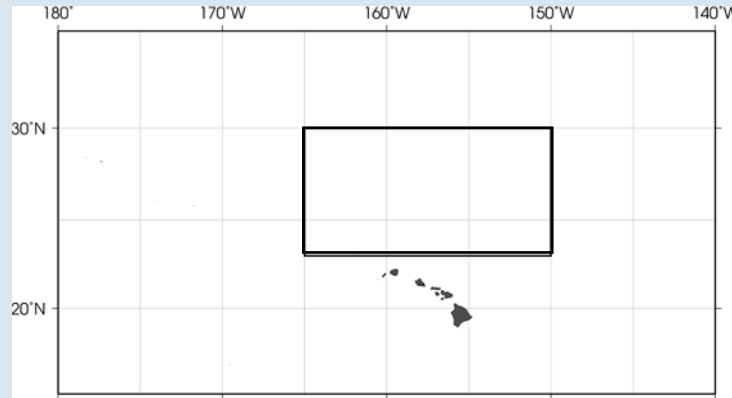
# Results: Fleet dynamics



Black-footed albatross sightings per set (no. birds)



# GLM set up



<b>Fleet dynamics</b>	<b>Local Climate Variables</b>	<b>Large-scale Climate Variables</b>	<b>Biological Variables</b>
Seasonality: Month	Sea surface temperature (SST)	Pacific Decadal Oscillation index (PDO)	Nesting pair counts
Latitude & Longitude	SST standard deviation	Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI)	Reproductive success
	Chlorophyll a		Total fish catch
	Wind stress curl		Total Mahimahi catch
	Meridional wind velocity		
	Zonal wind velocity		

# Results:

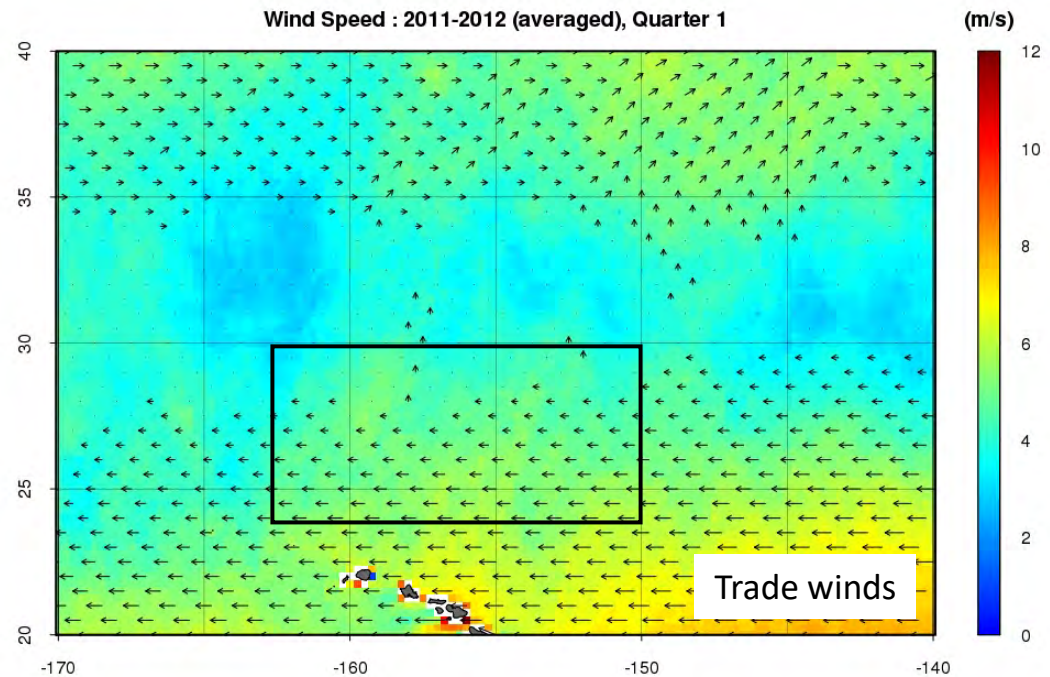
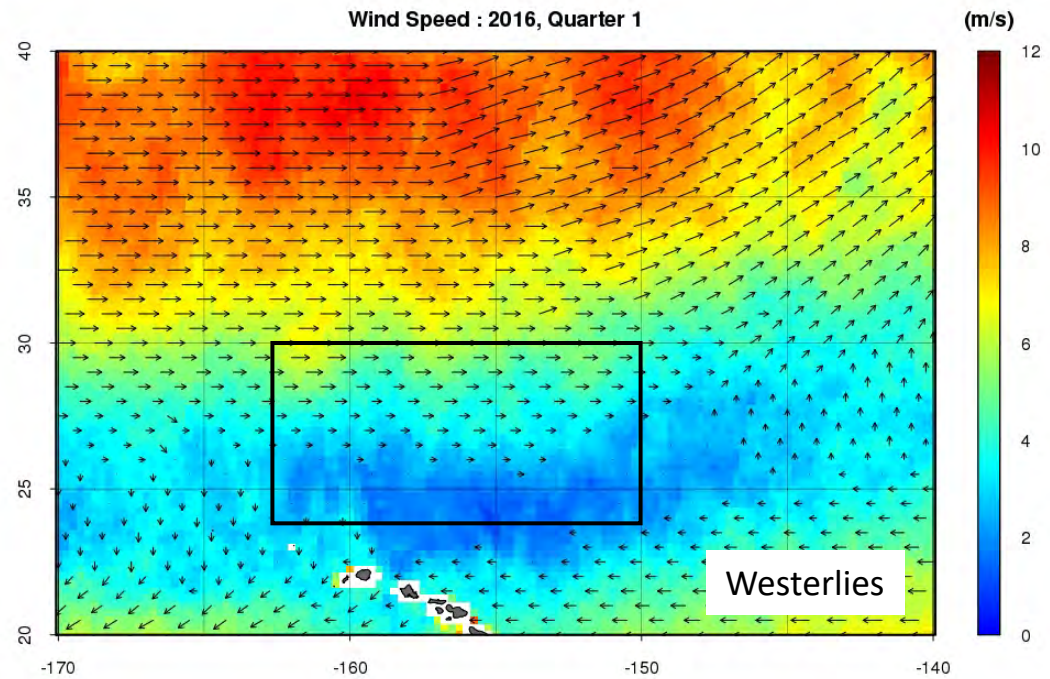
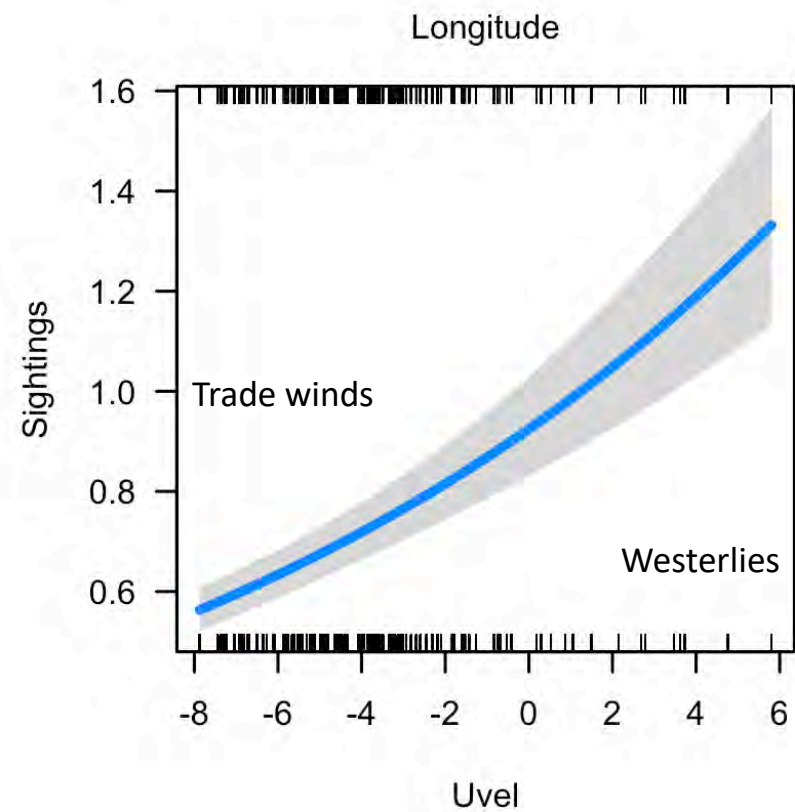
## GLM performance



<b>Variable</b>	<b>AIC</b>
<b>U velocity</b>	<b>67049.73</b>
V velocity	67150.43
Wind stress curl	67500.32
<b>PDO</b>	<b>67708.90</b>
MEI	68063.88
Chlorophyll a	68200.24
Fleet dynamics	68436.97

# Local environment

## Zonal wind velocity

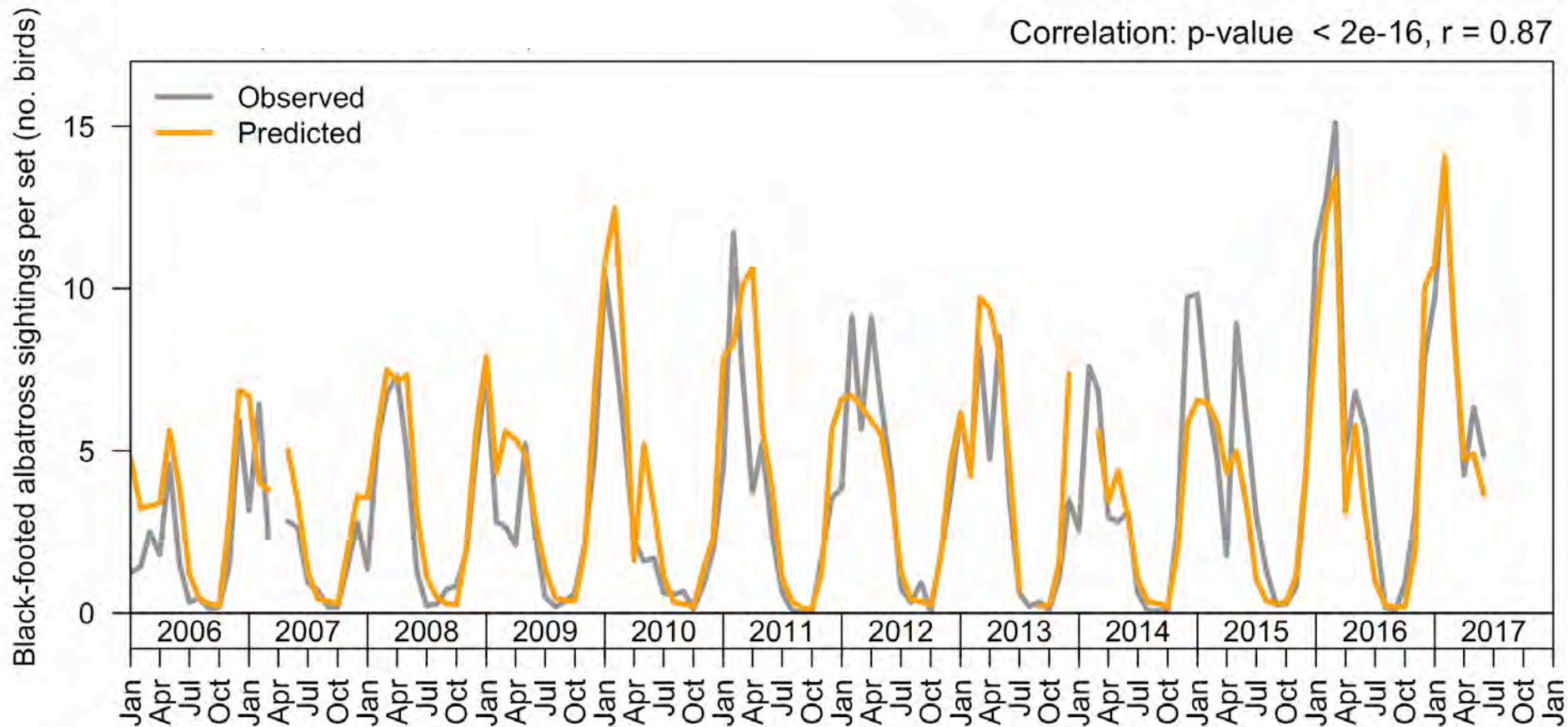


# Local environment

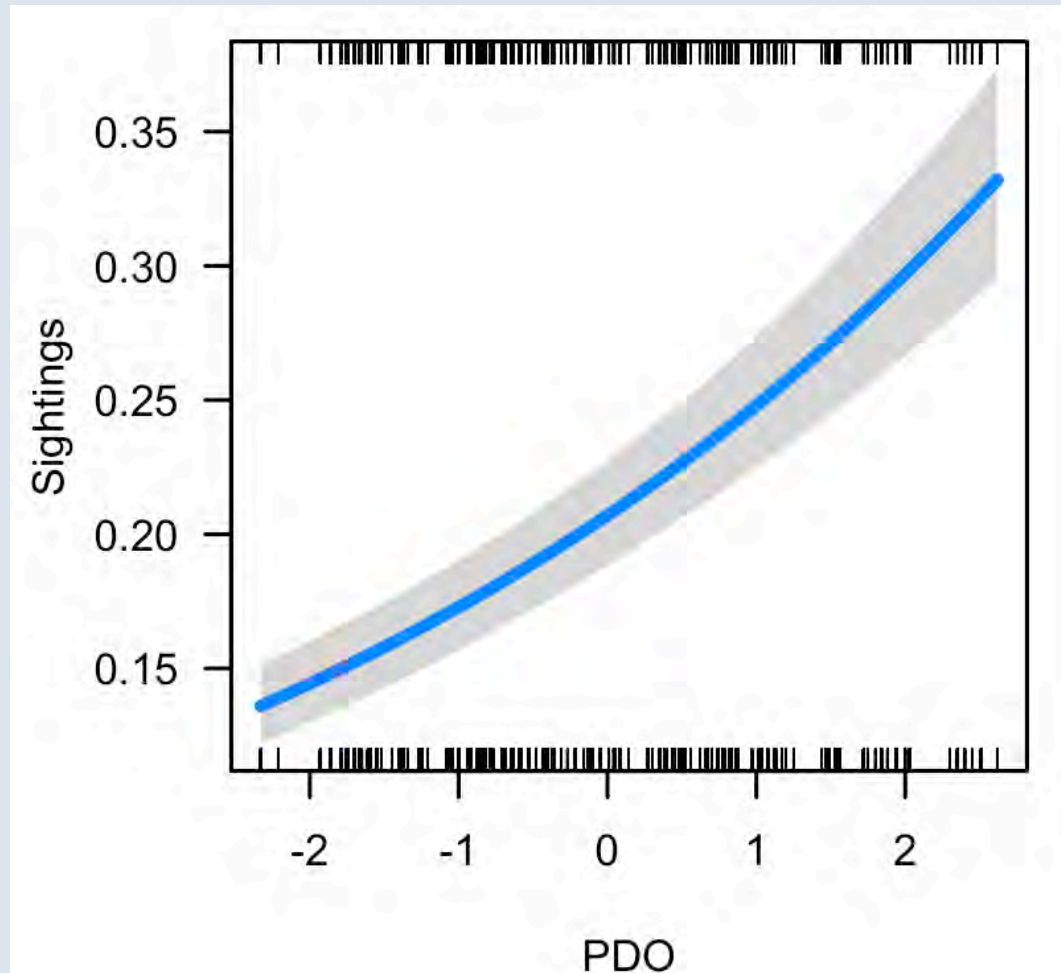
## Zonal wind velocity



Correlation: p-value  $< 2e-16$ ,  $r = 0.87$

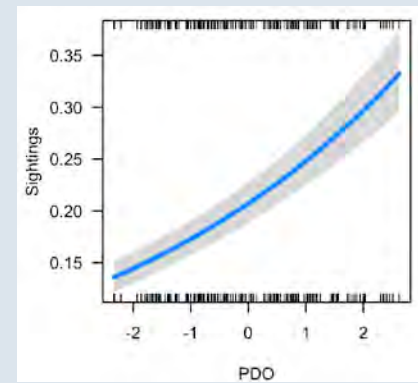


# Large scale climate Pacific Decadal Oscillation



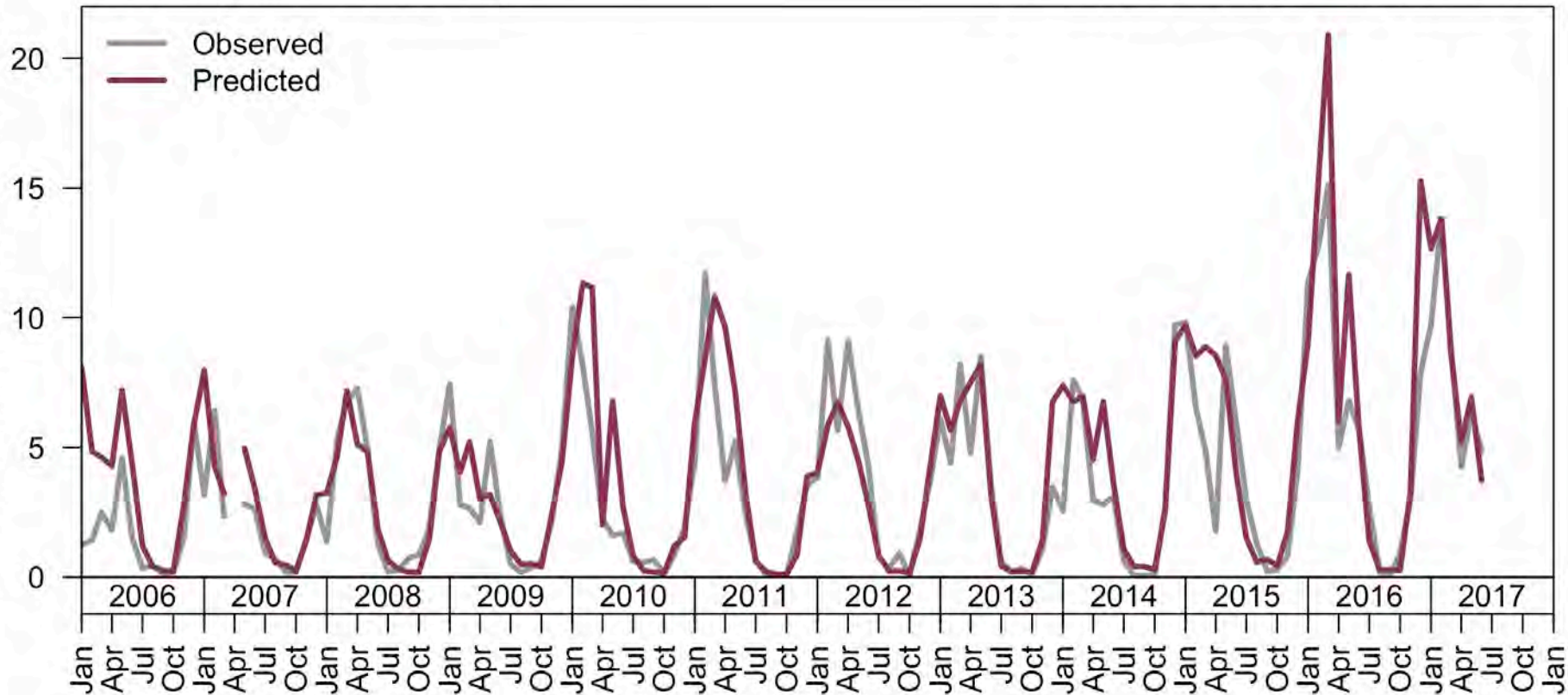


# Large scale climate Pacific Decadal Oscillation



Correlation: p-value  $< 2e-16$ ,  $r = 0.86$

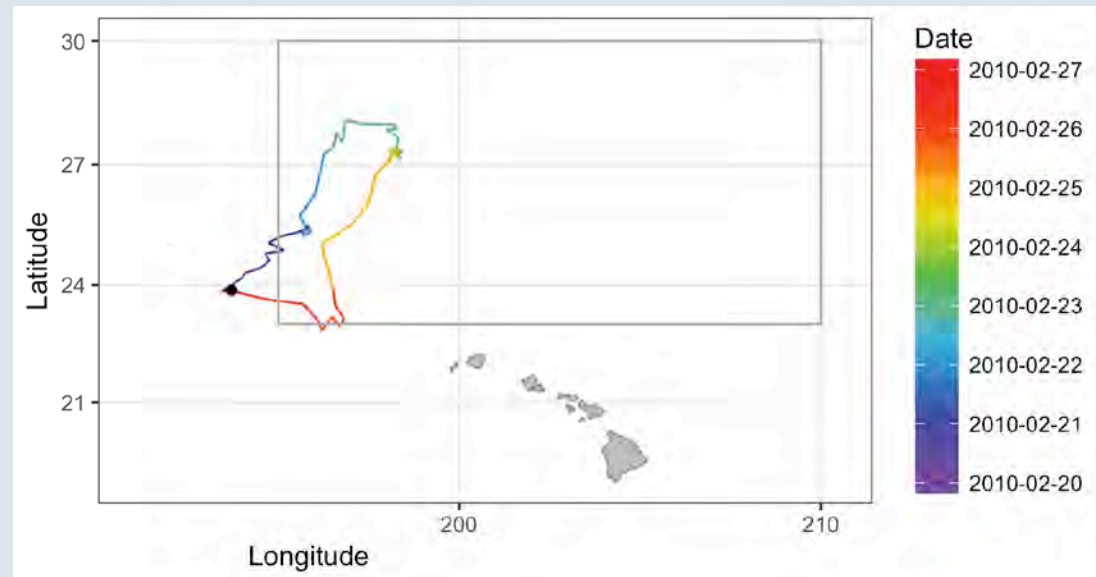
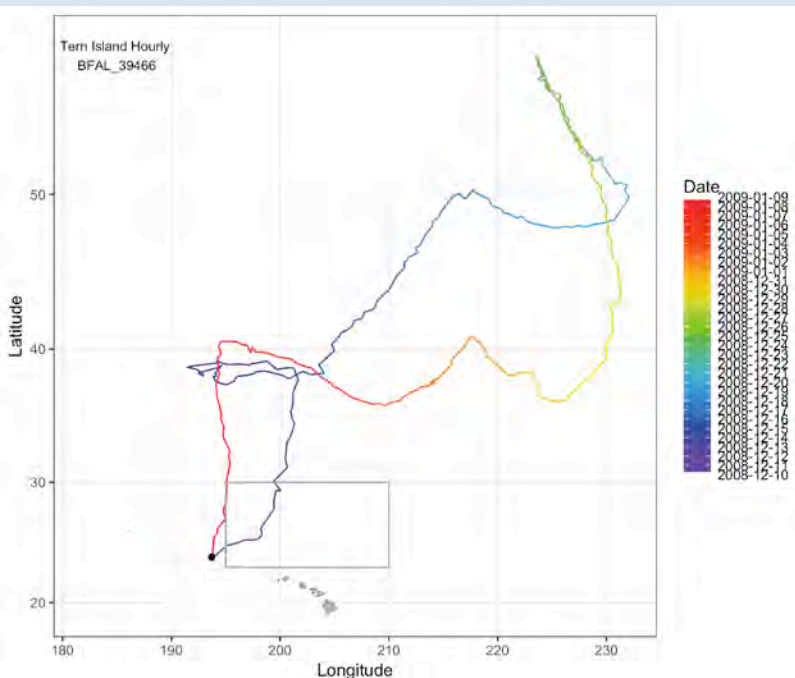
Black-footed albatross sightings per set (no. birds)



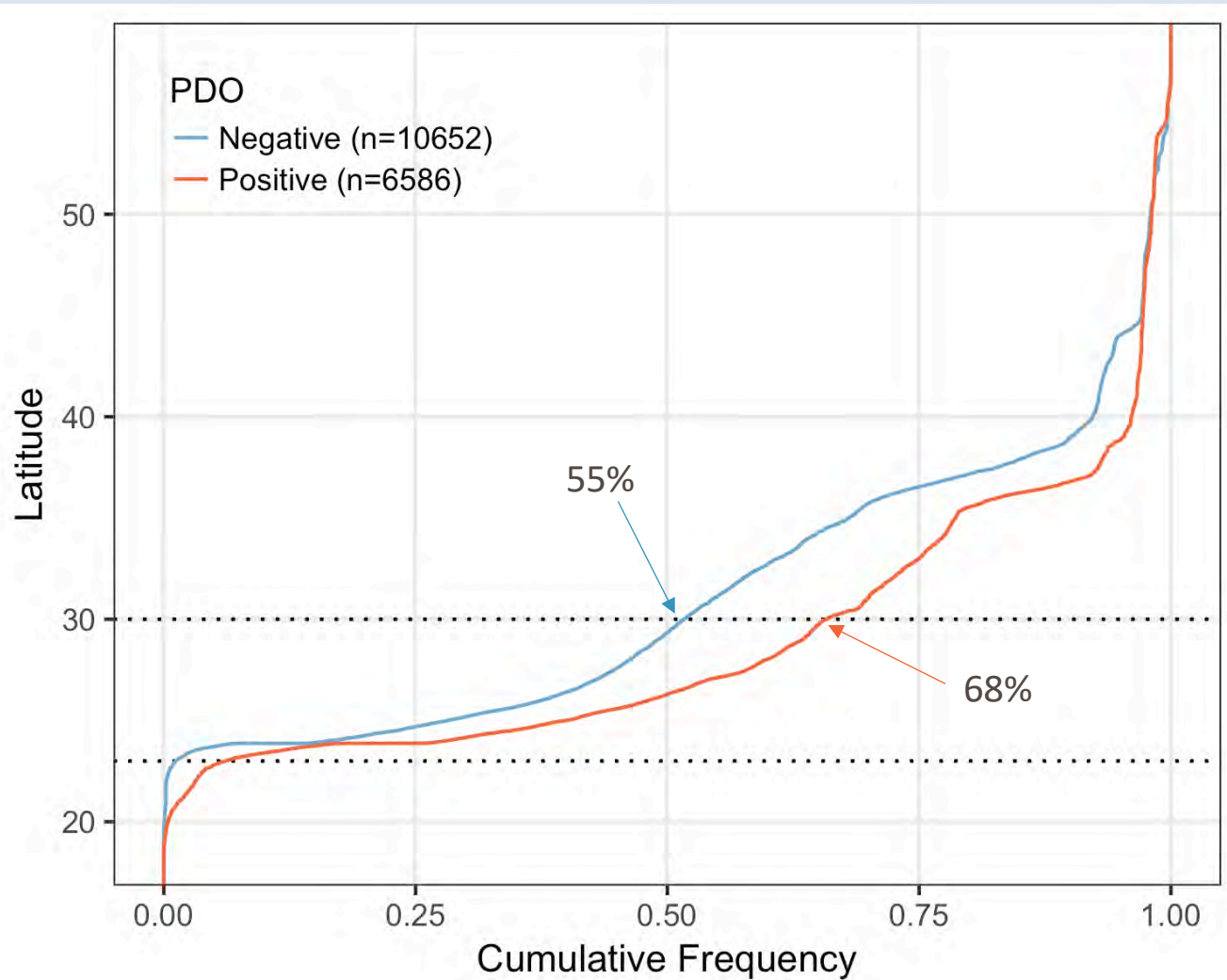
# Fisheries dependent data limitations



- Problems with fisheries dependent data
  - Only data where fishing happens
  - Fishers and BFAL forage on same resource
- GPS tag black-footed albatross nesting at Tern Island
  - Spend time foraging outside the 'high interactions' area



# Results: Tracking data

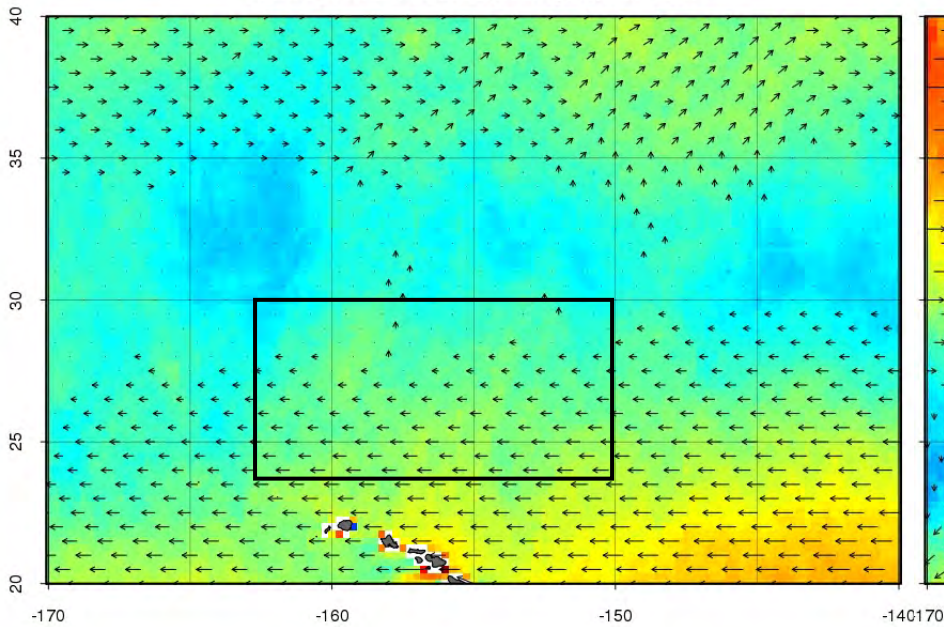


# Oceanographic conditions

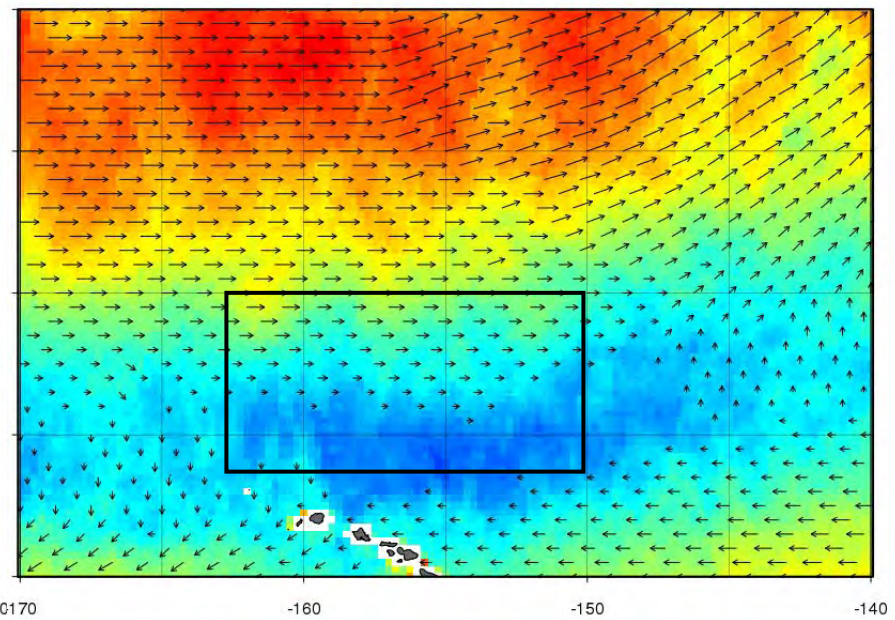
## Pacific Decadal Oscillation



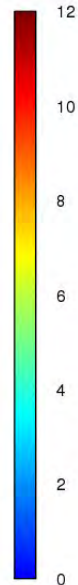
Wind Speed : 2011-2012 (averaged), Quarter 1



Wind Speed : 2016, Quarter 1



(m/s)



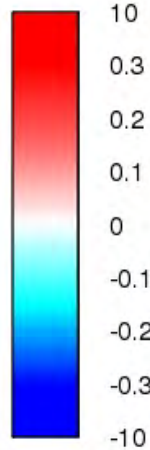
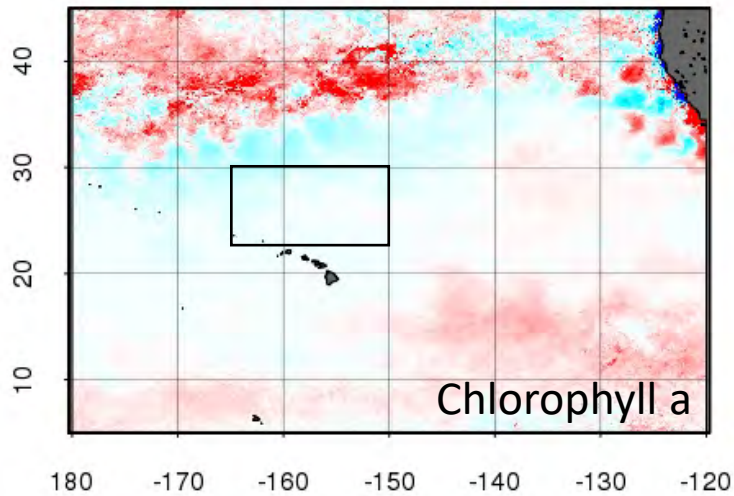
Low sightings and interactions

High sightings and interactions

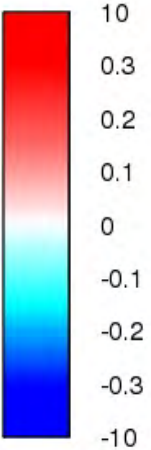
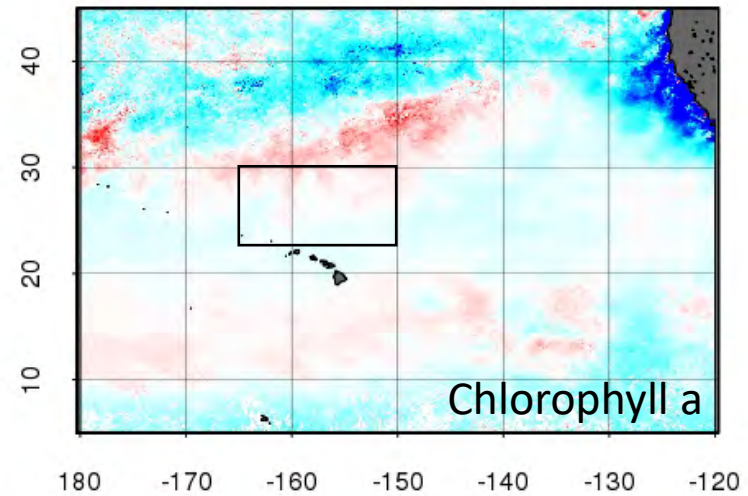
# Negative PDO / La Niña

# Positive PDO / El Niño

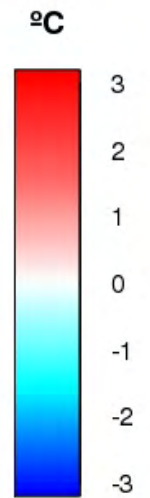
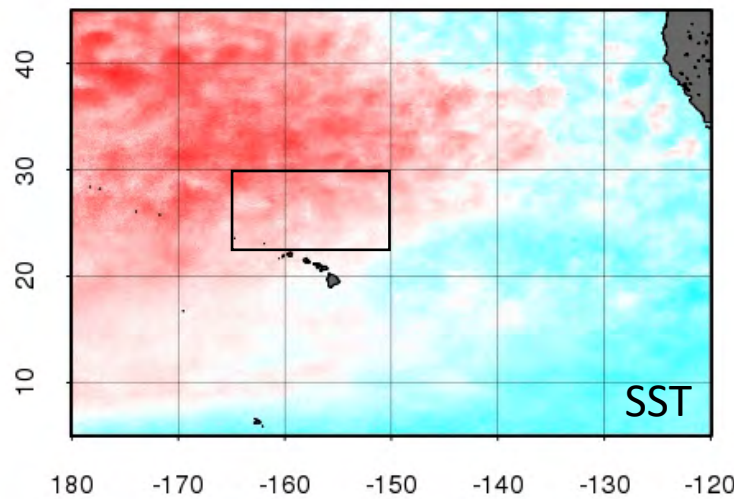
### 2011-2012 Q1



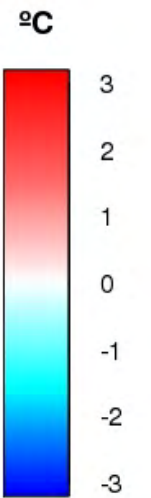
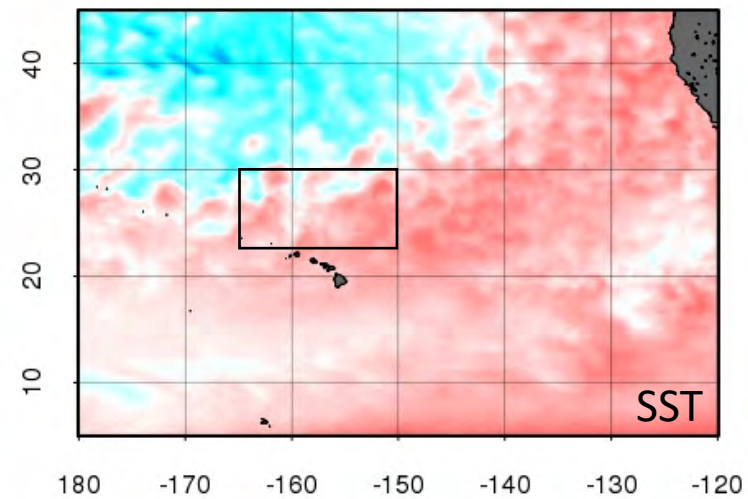
### 2016 Q1



### 2011-2012 Q1



### 2016 Q1



Low sightings and interactions

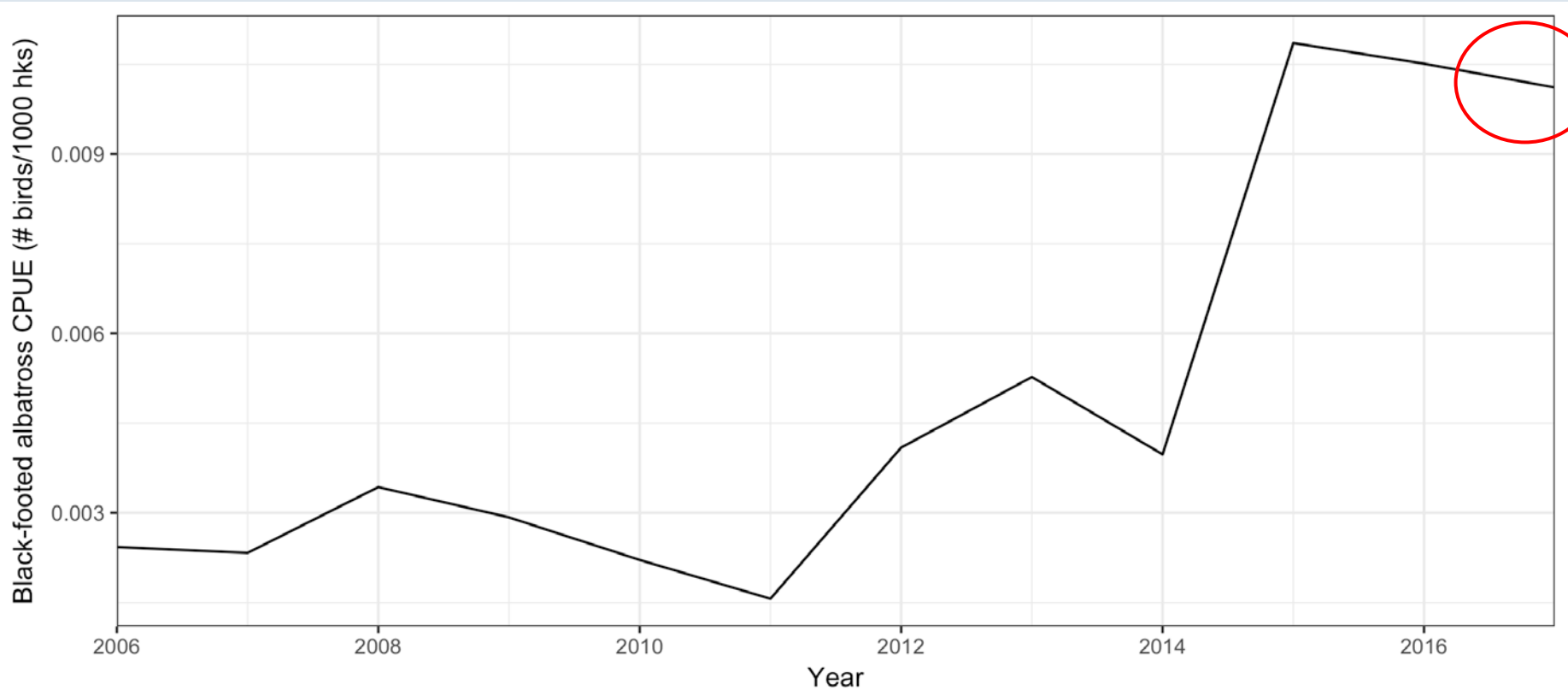
High sightings and interactions

# Conclusions



- Increase in BFAL interactions with increase in westerly winds
  - Cold, productive waters move further south
  - Strong Aleutian low during -> strong westerly winds
- Greater overlap between albatross preferred foraging habitat and the longline fishing fleet during +PDO years
- PDO is decadal pattern so increased interactions may persist and not merely a short term anomaly

# Conclusions



# Thank You!

- John Peschon, Eric Forney
- Felipe Carvalho, Michelle Sculley
- Melanie Abecassis, Phoebe Woodworth-Jefcoats
- David Hyrenback, Sarah Ellgen, Tamara Russell, Asuka Ishizaki, the 2017 Albatross Workshop in HNL



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