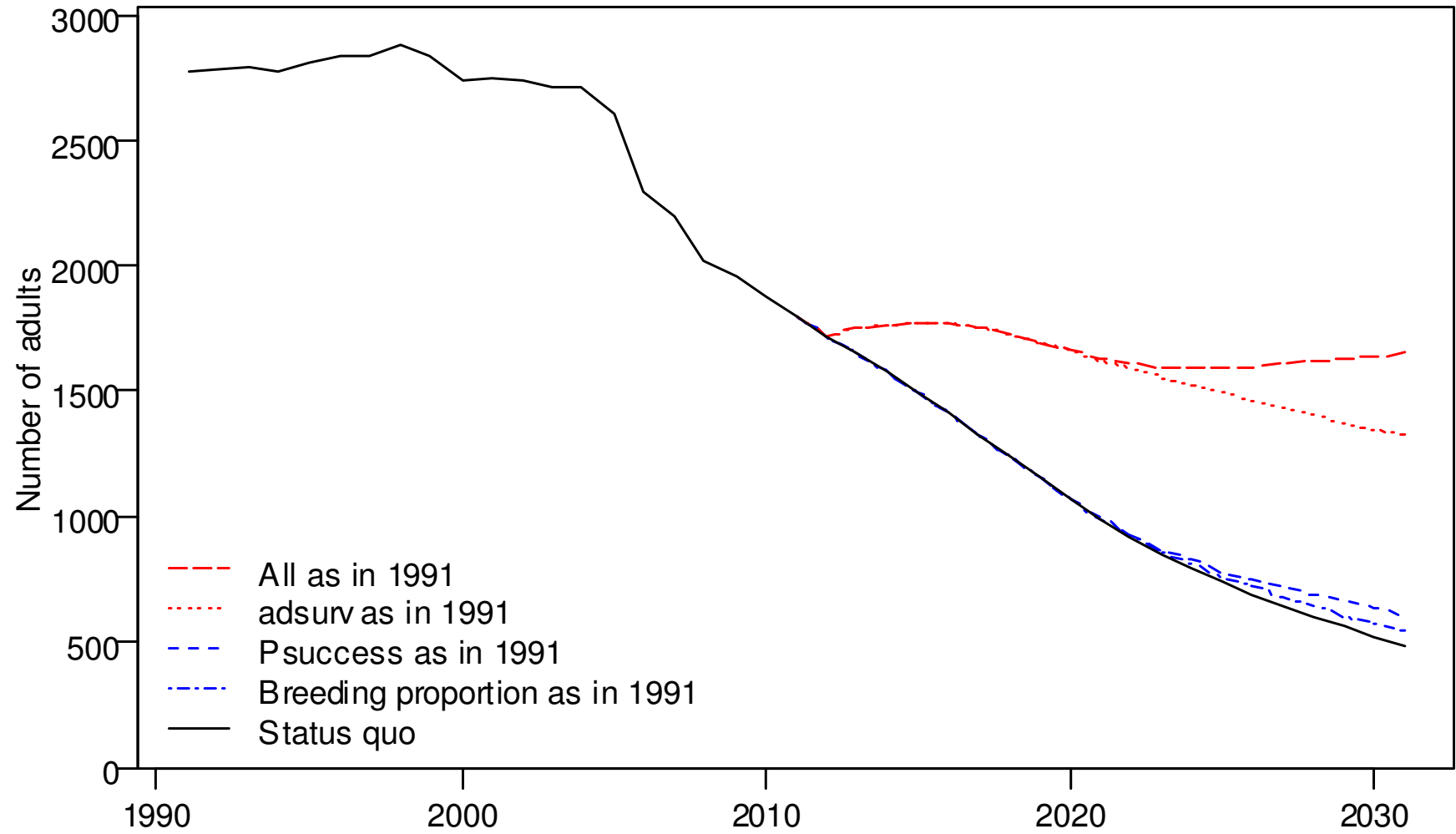


Population study of Gibson's Wandering Albatross

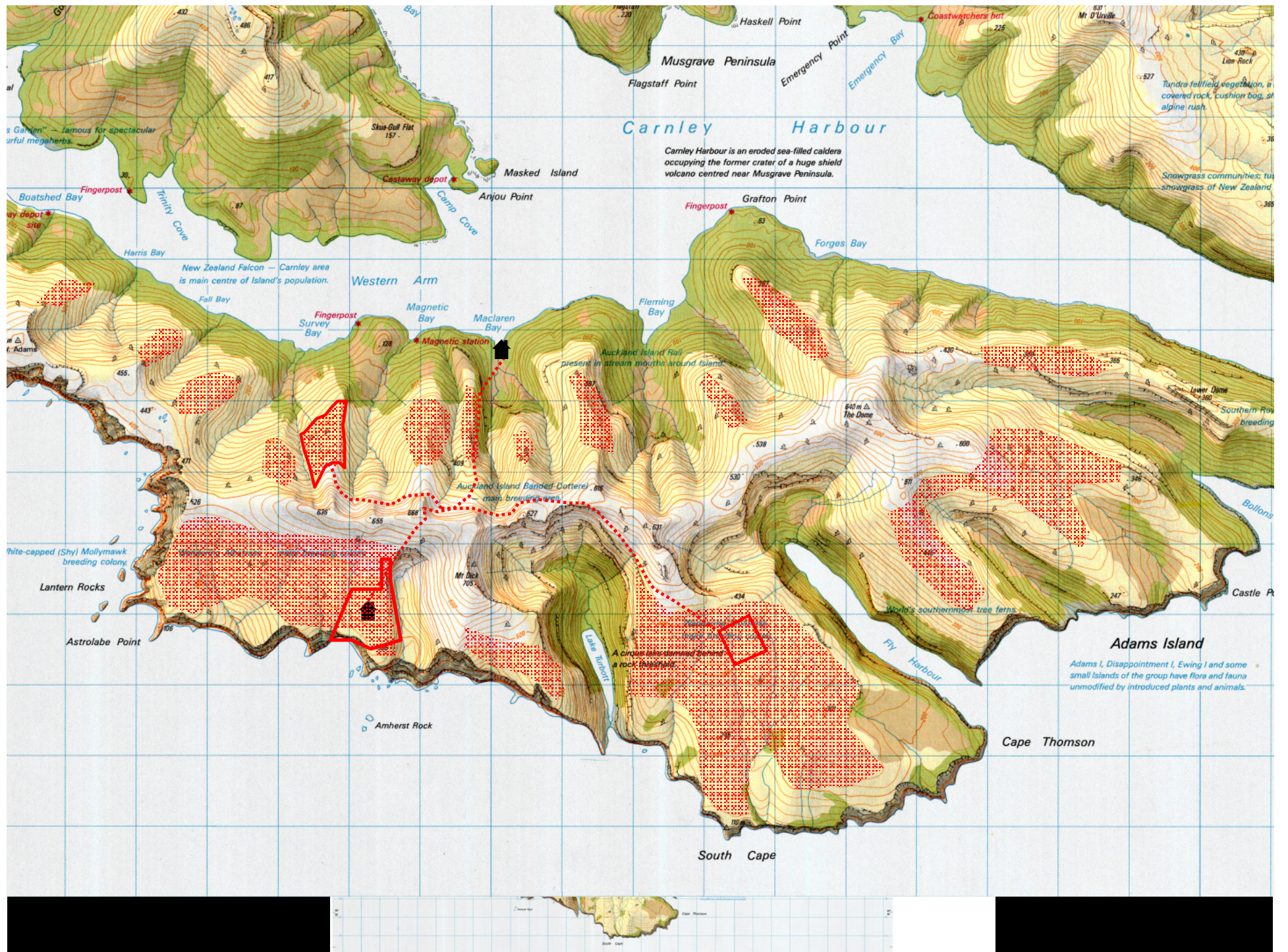


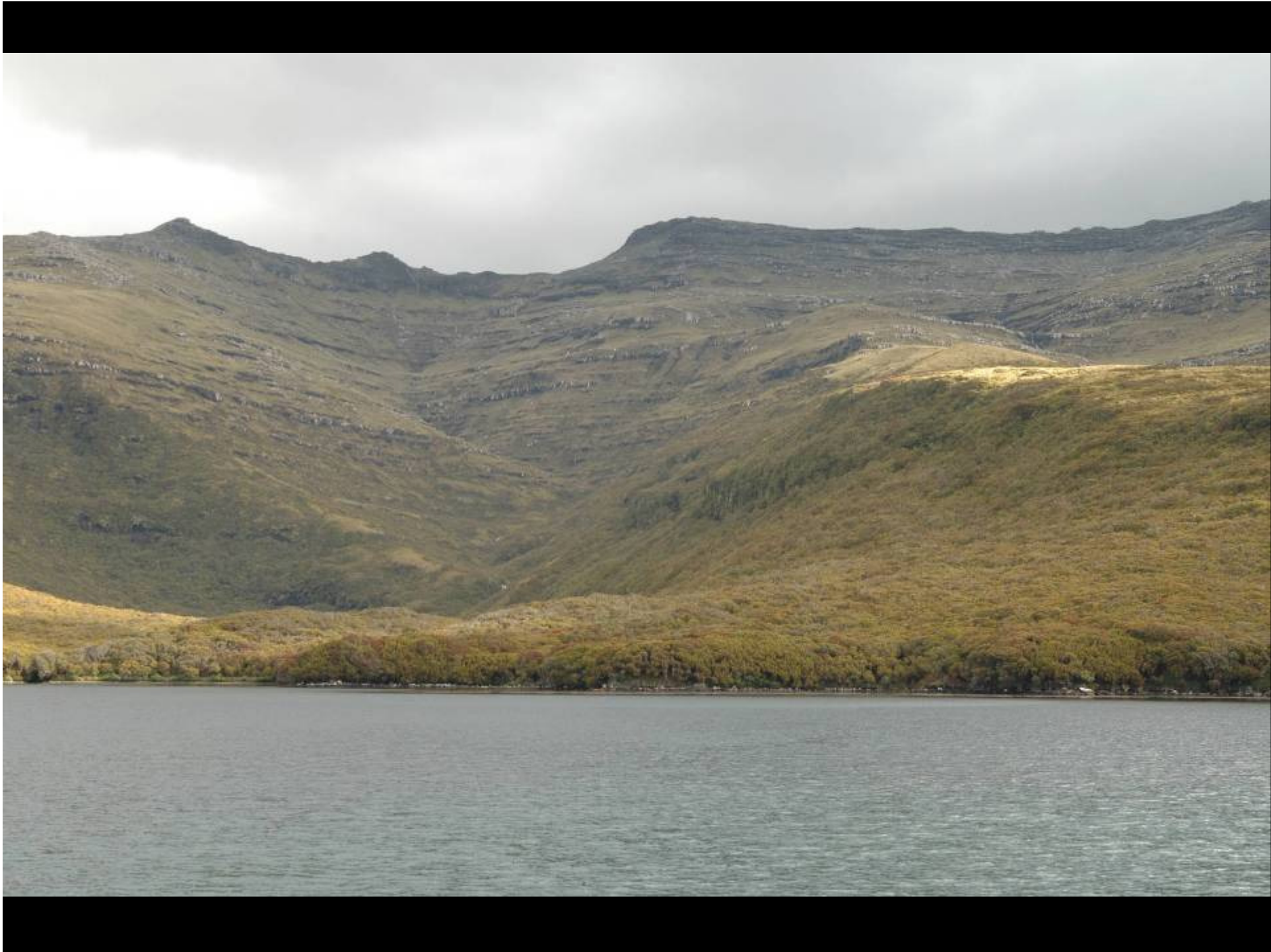
Kath Walker and Graeme Elliott















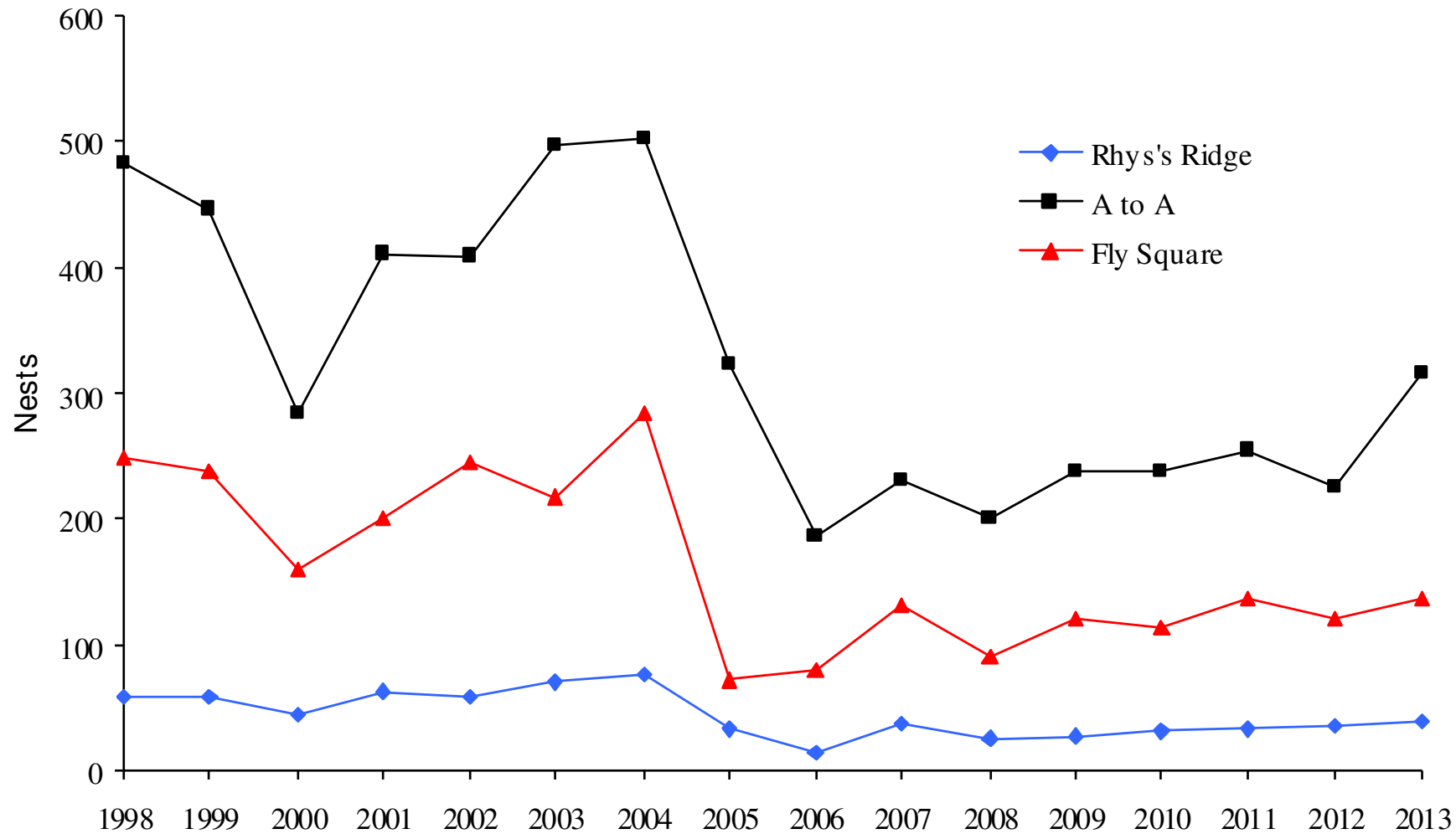


Wandering albatross breeding timetable

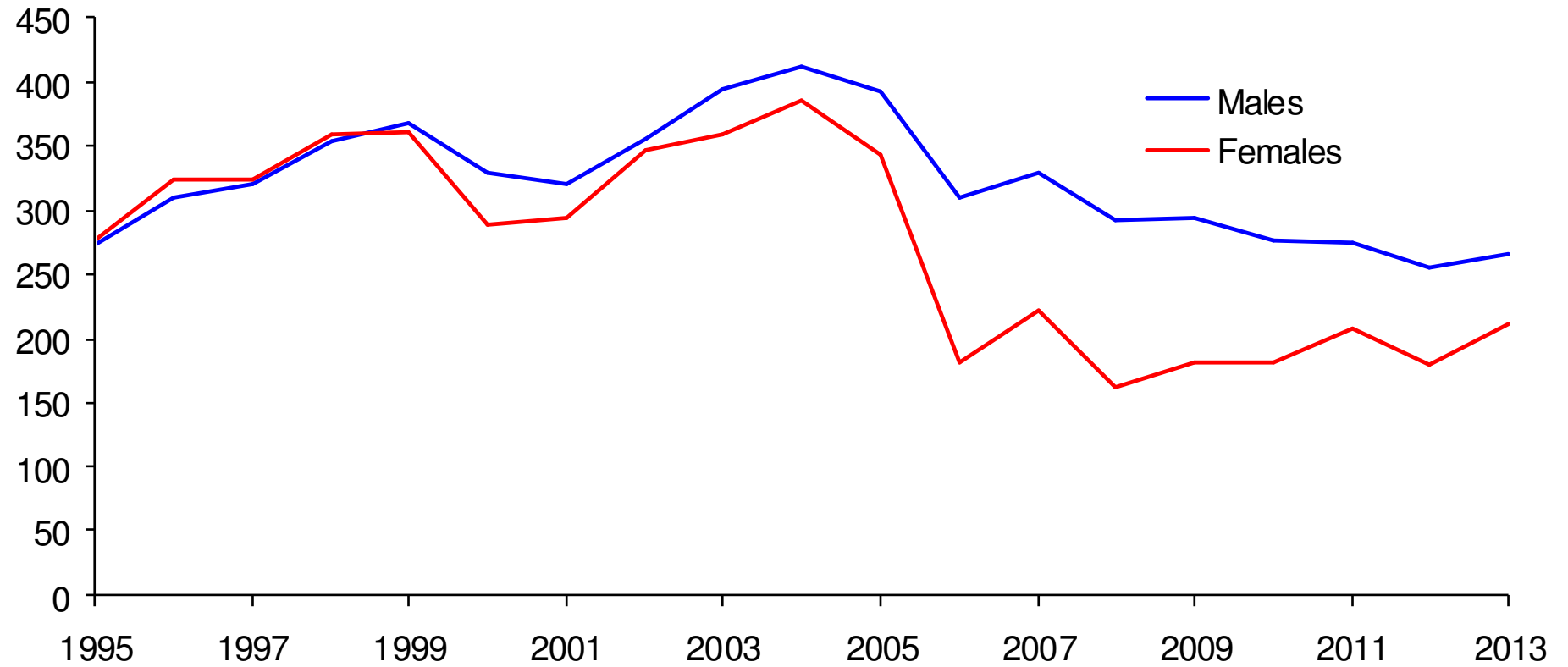
- It takes a year to raise a chick
 - Lay in January
 - Chicks fledge in the following December – February
- In one visit to the island in Jan – Feb you can collect all the data you need

- 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

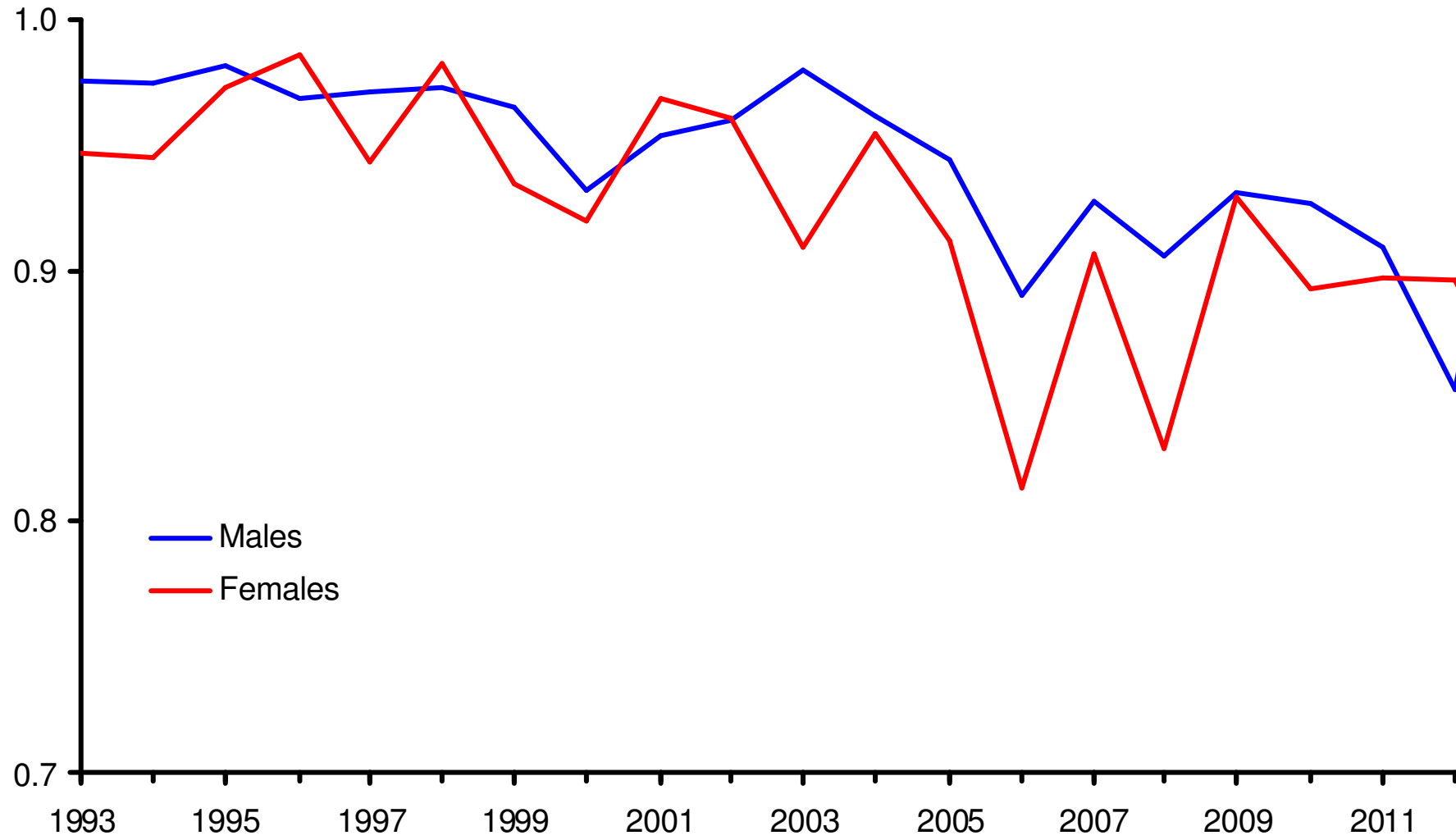
Nest counts



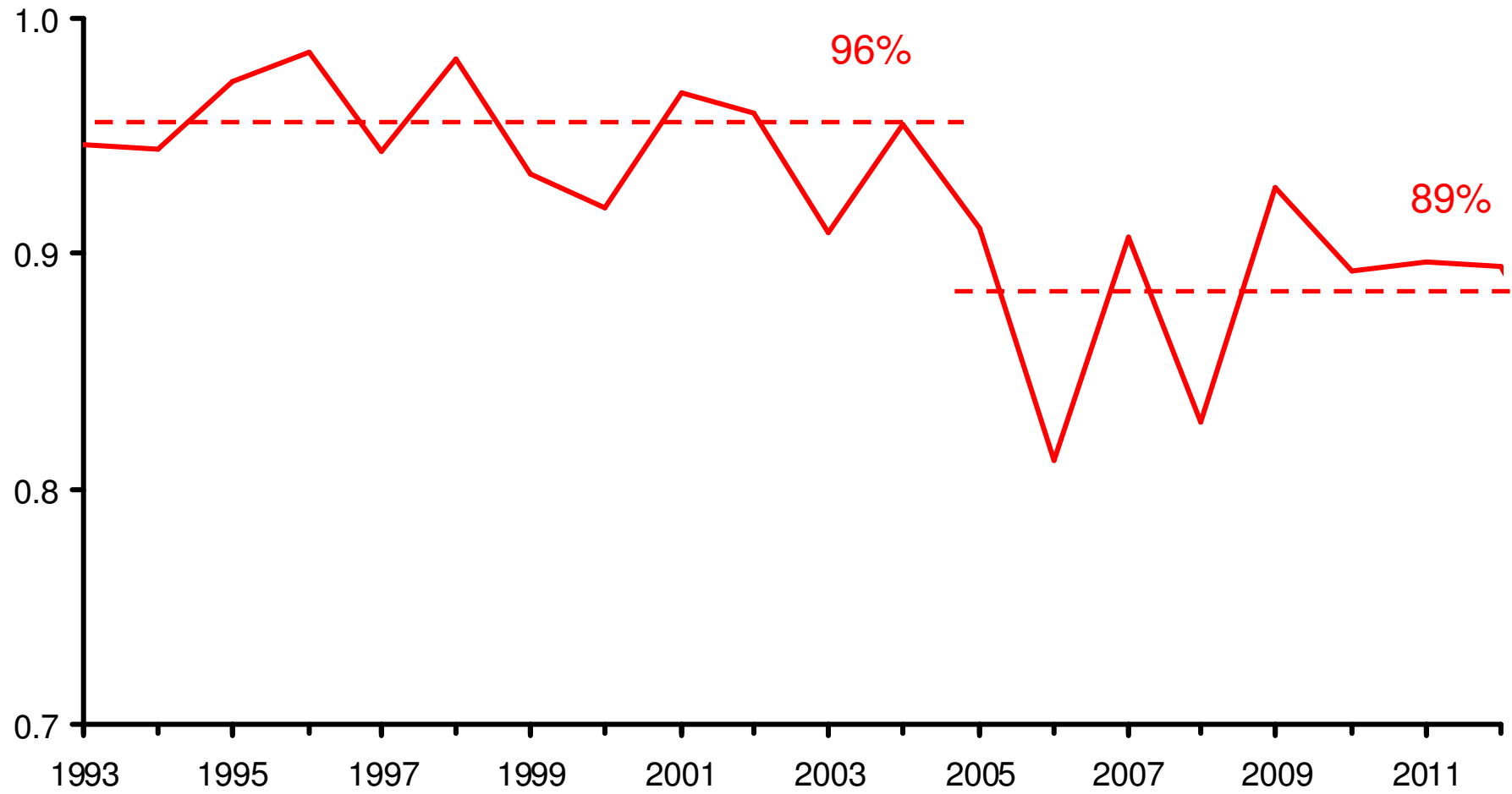
Mark-recapture estimates of the number of breeders



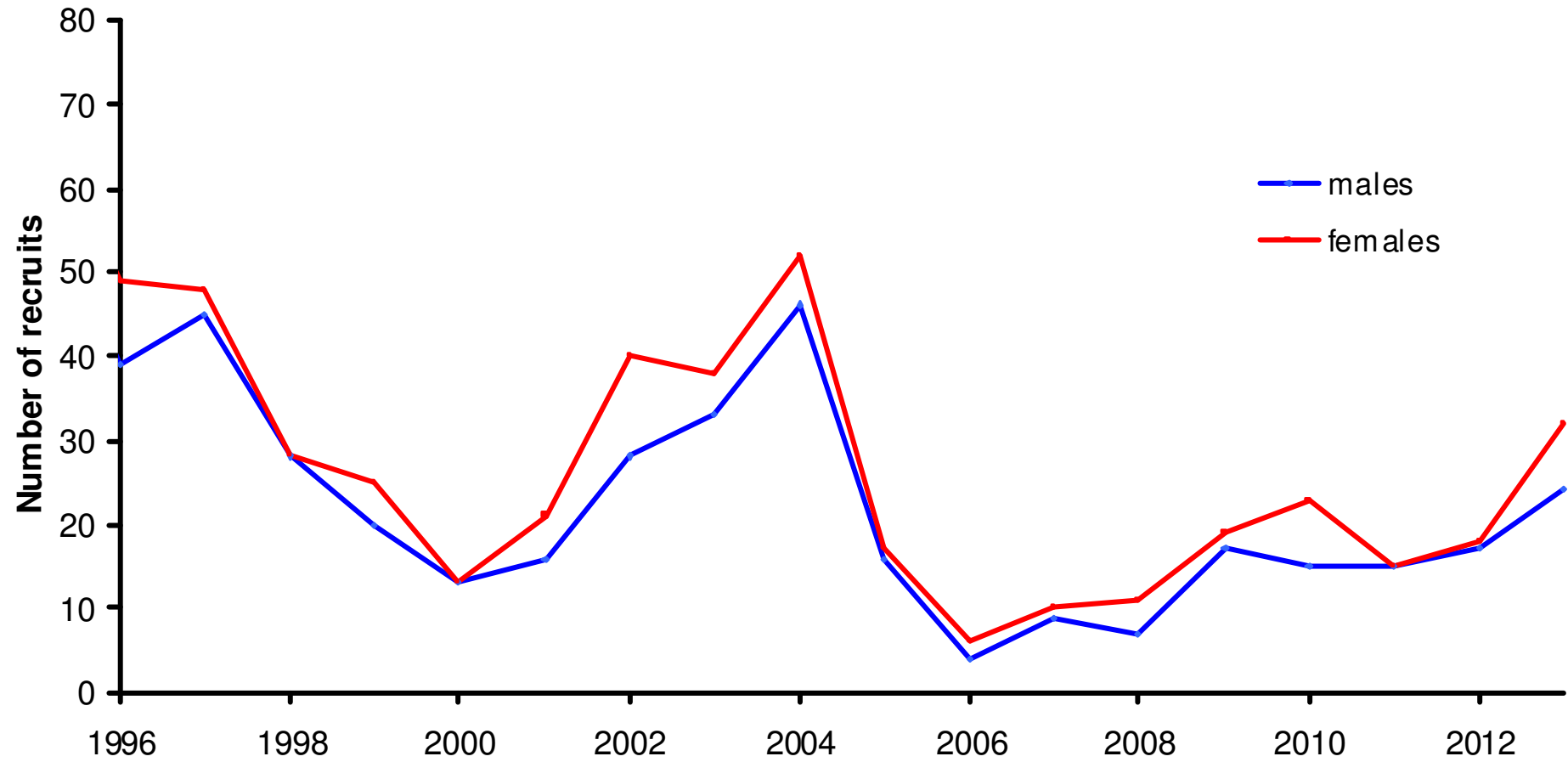
Adult survival



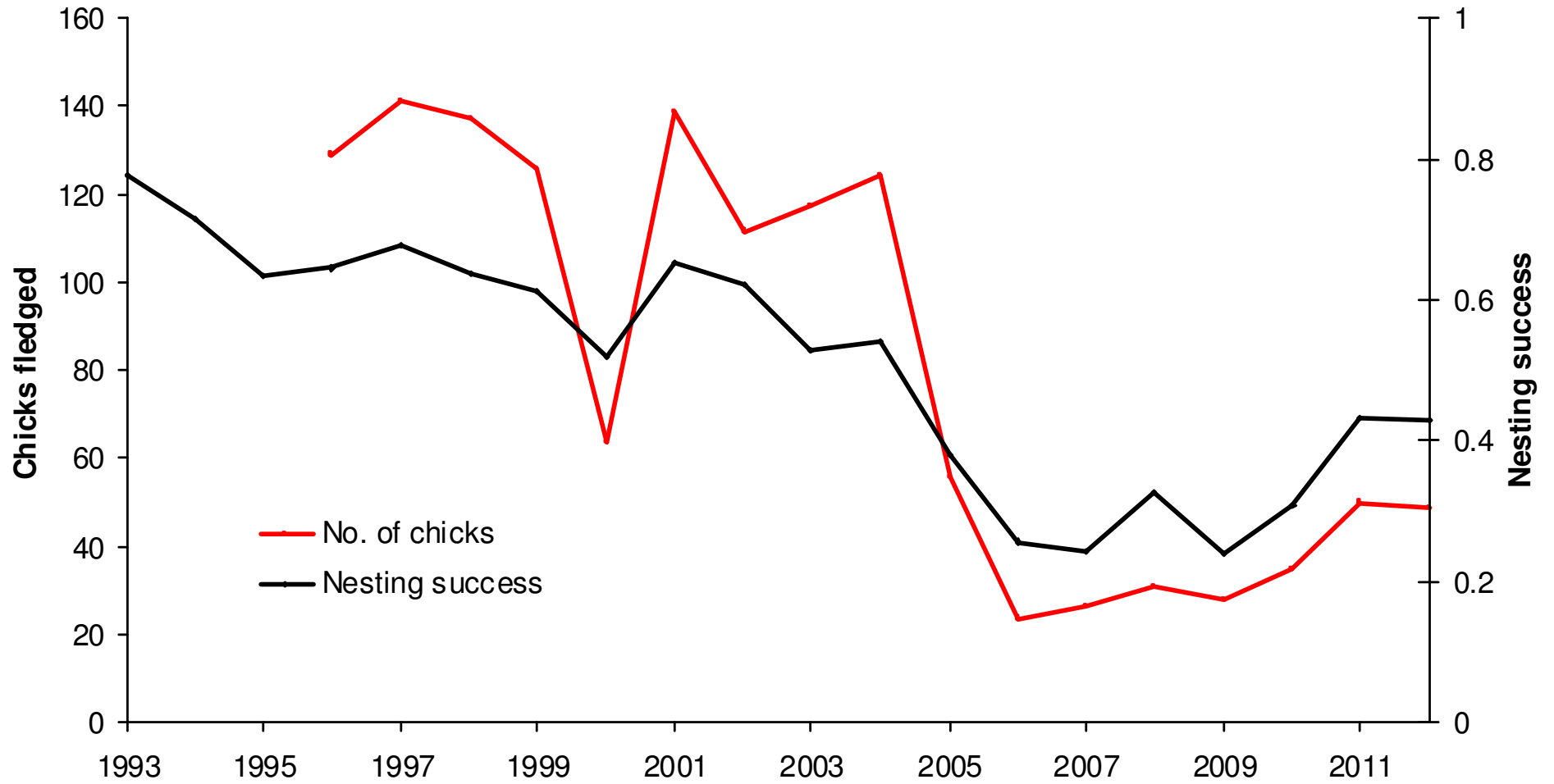
Adult female survival



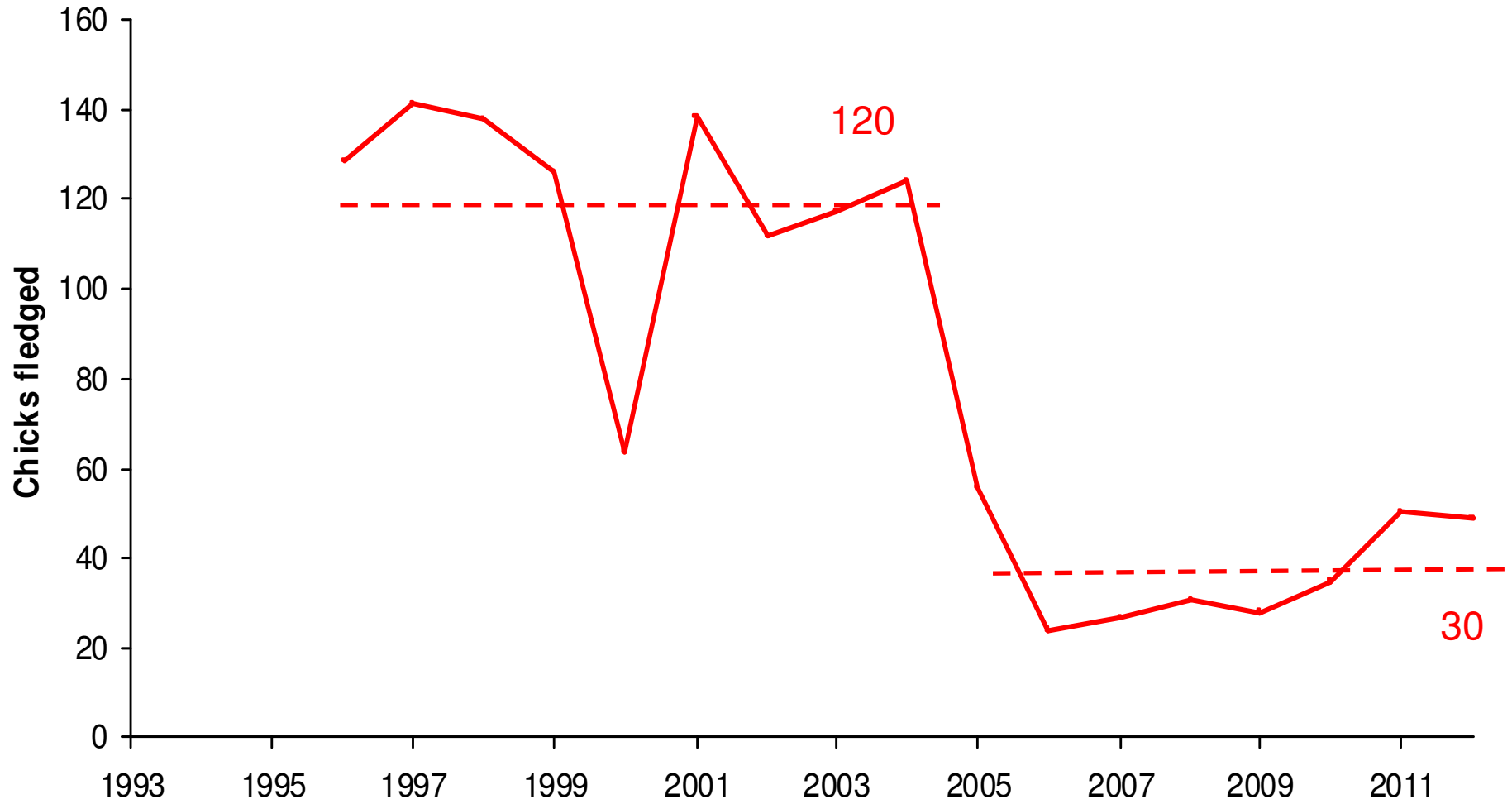
Recruitment



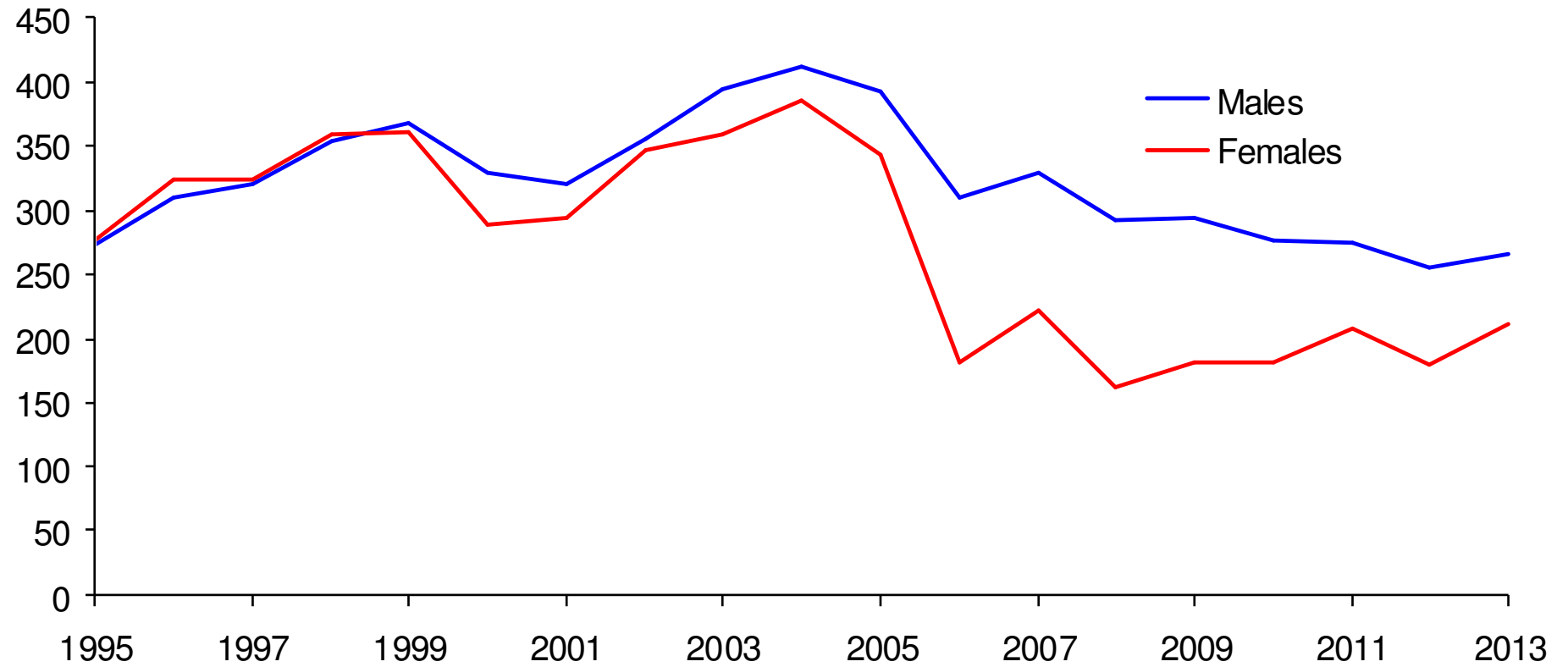
Nesting success and productivity

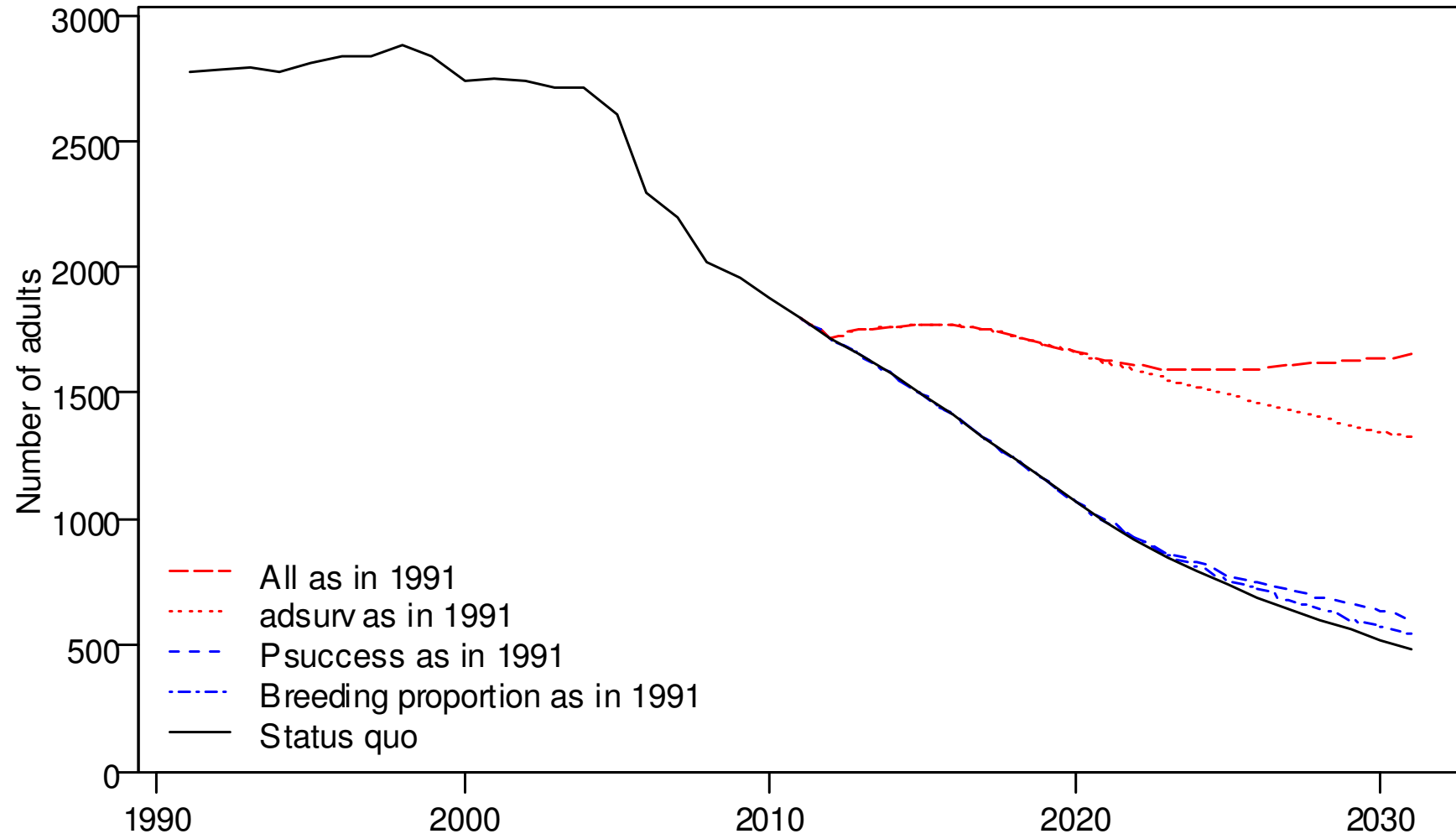


Productivity

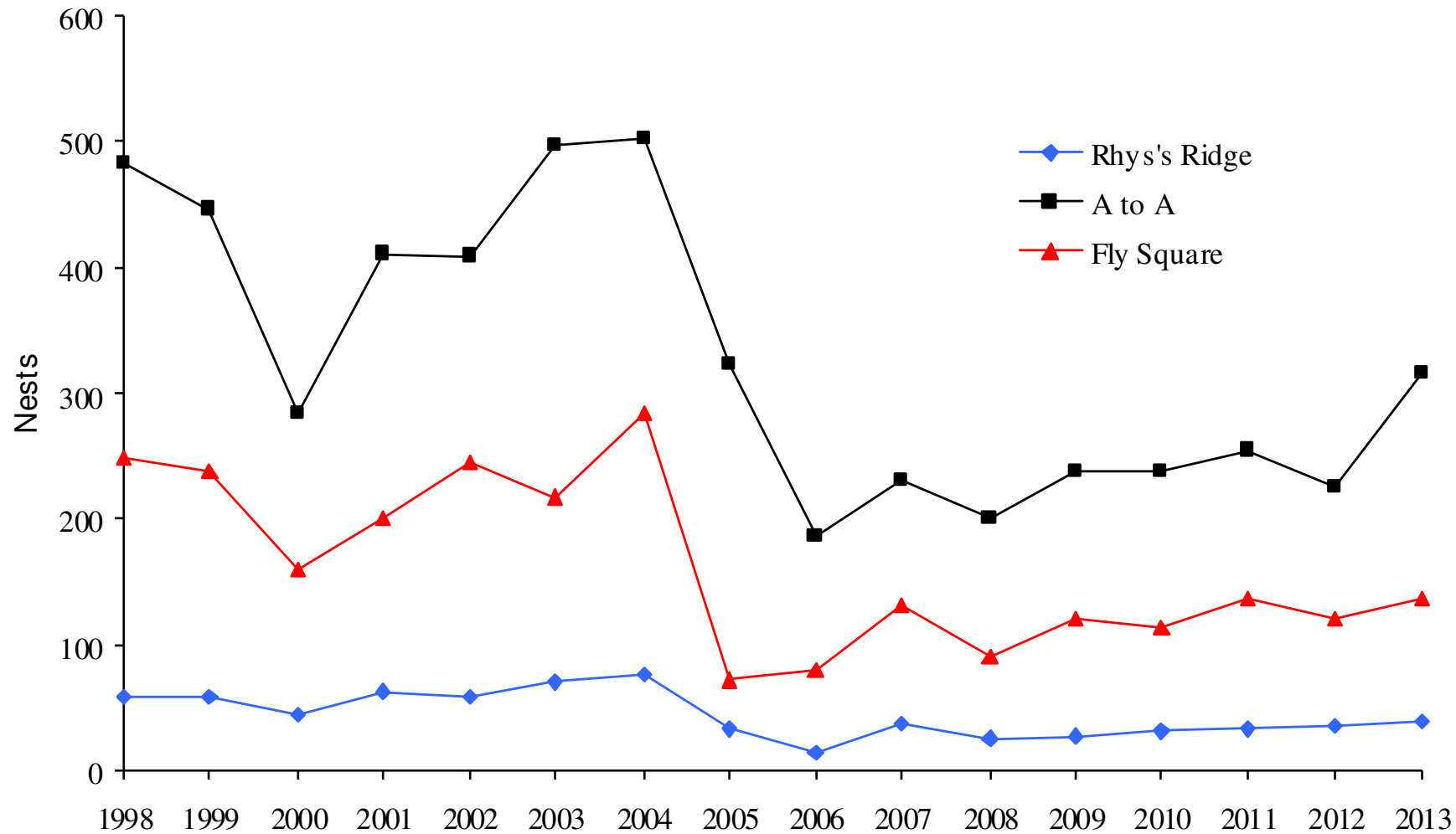


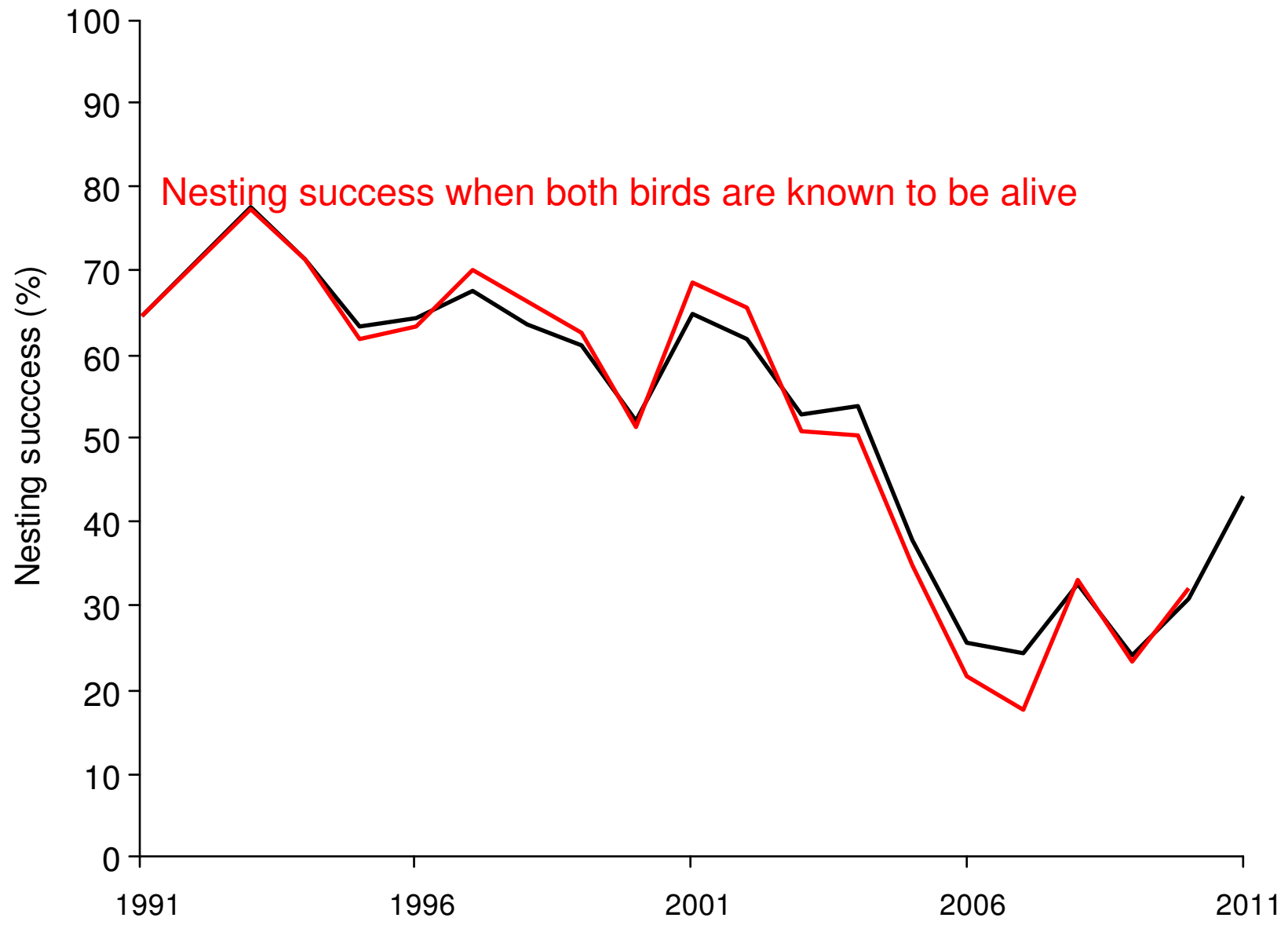
Mark-recapture estimates of the number of breeders



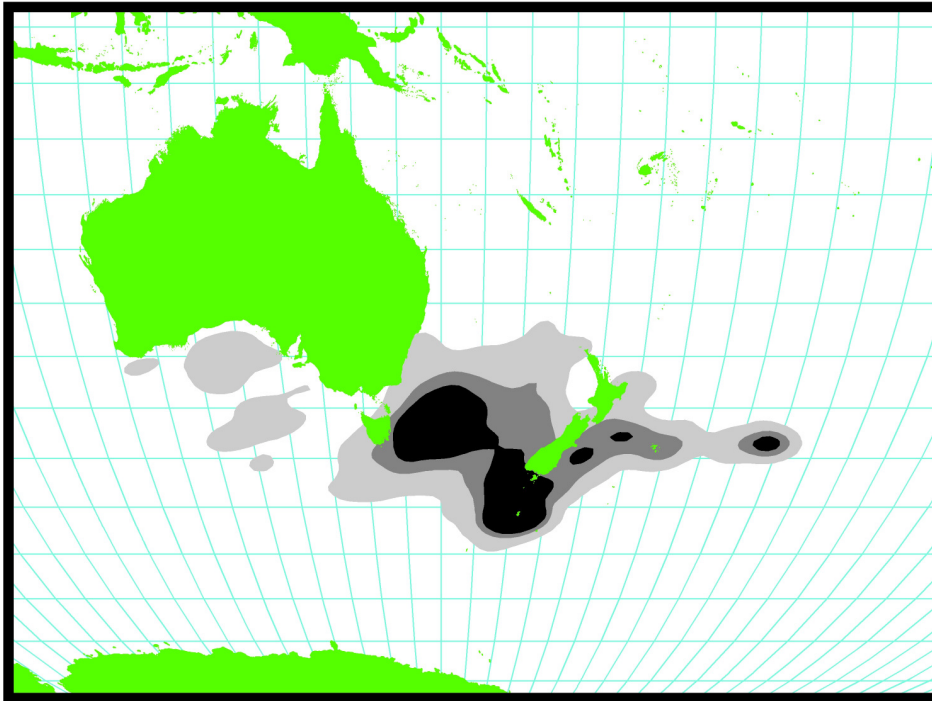


Nest counts





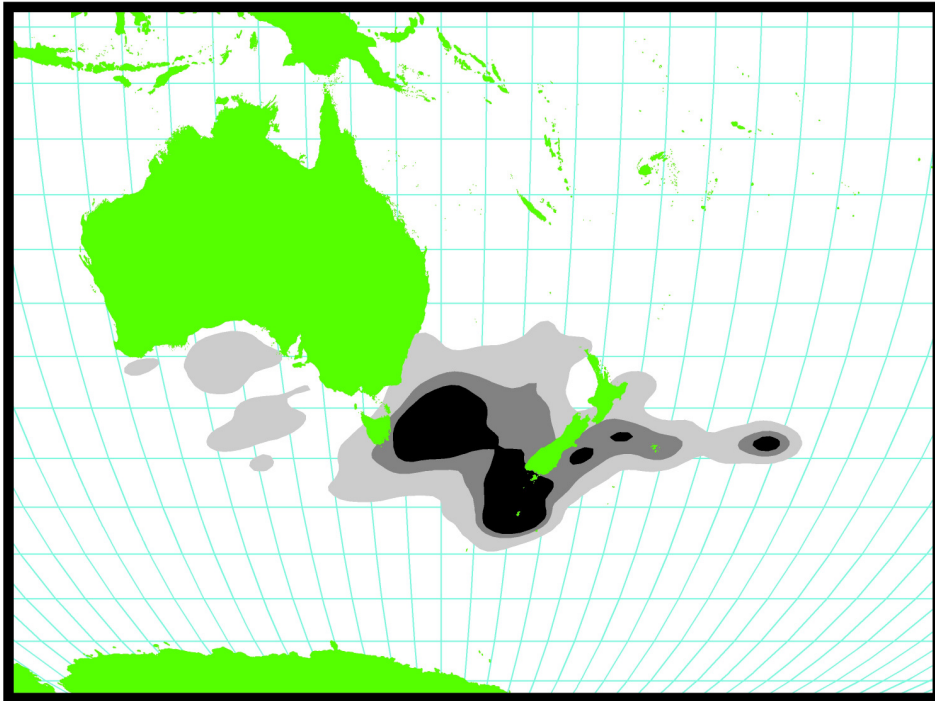
Before 2005
23 Males



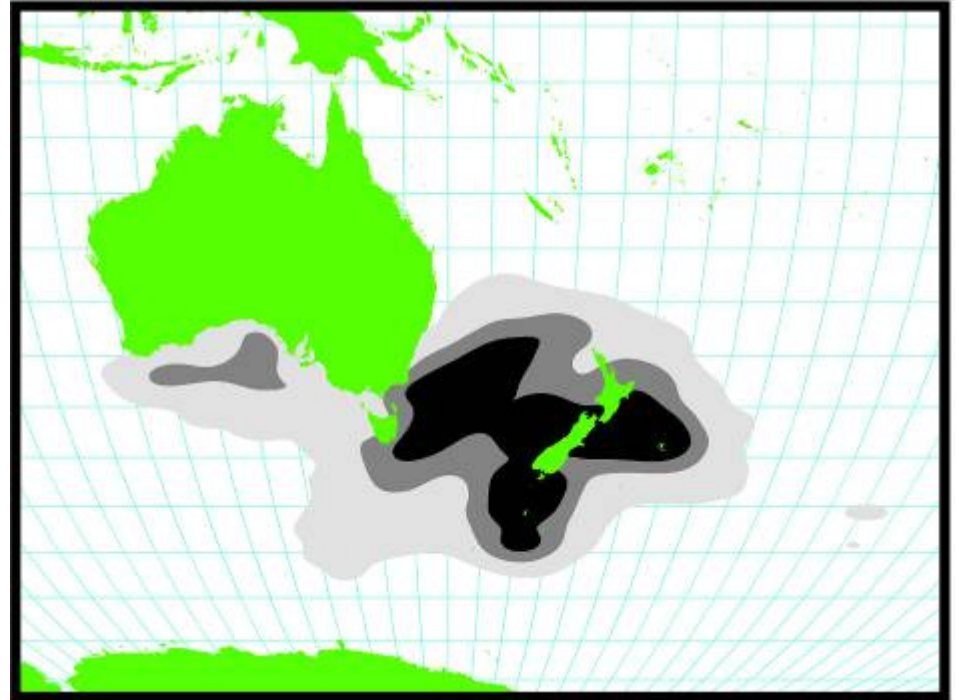


Geolocator dataloggers

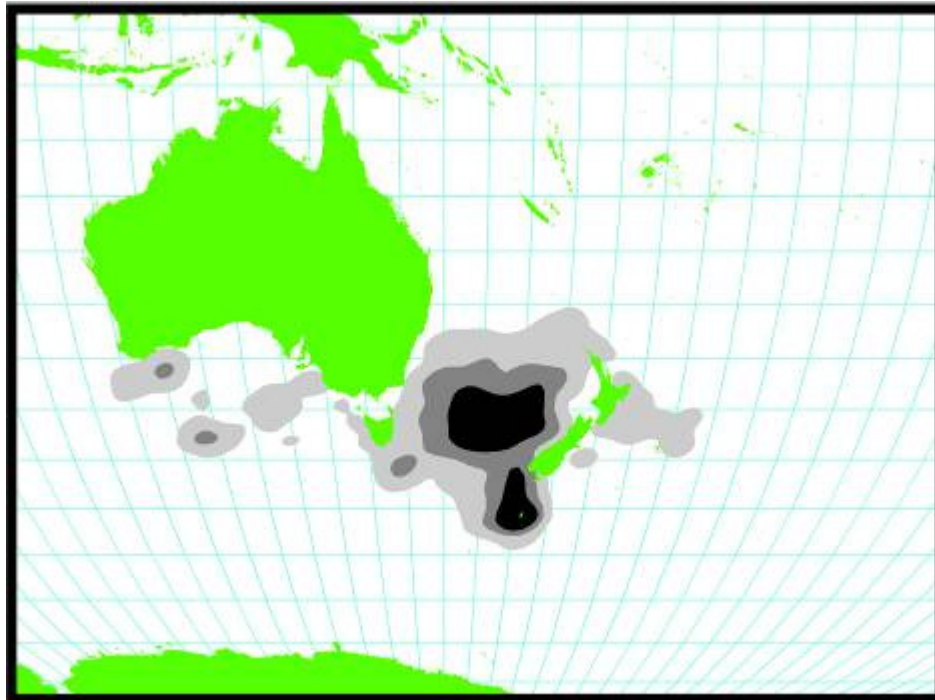
Before 2005
23 Males



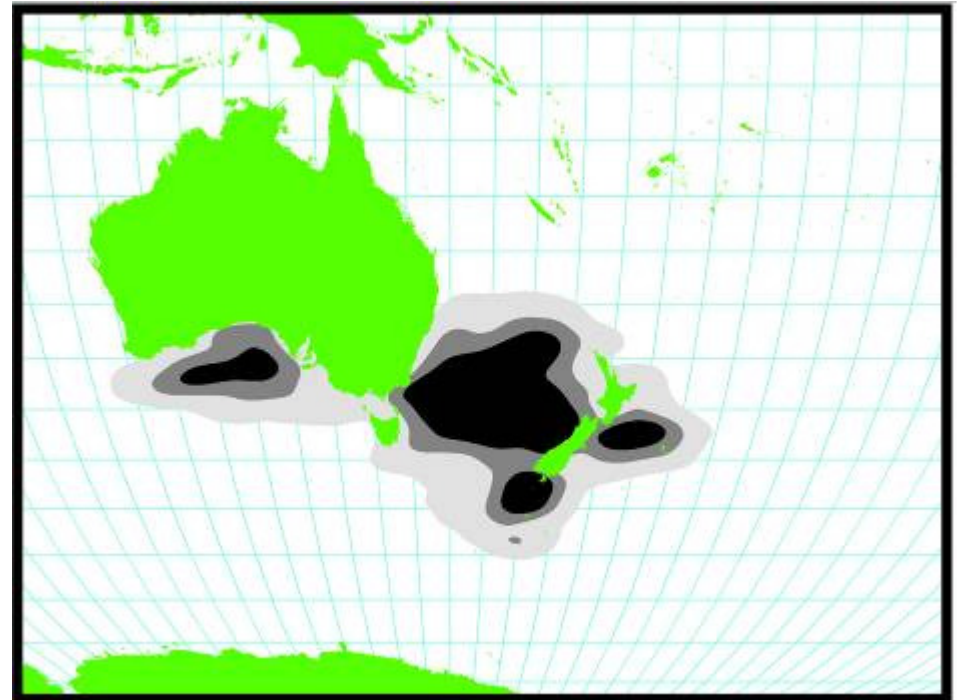
After 2005
26 Males



Before 2005
23 Females



After 2005
33 Females





- Lower survival
- Lower productivity
- Foraging more widely
- Initial decline coincident with increased swordfishing
- Decline not just caused by decreased survivorship