Aerial counts of southern royal albatrosses at Enderby Island — January 2017.



Latitude 42 Environmental Consultants

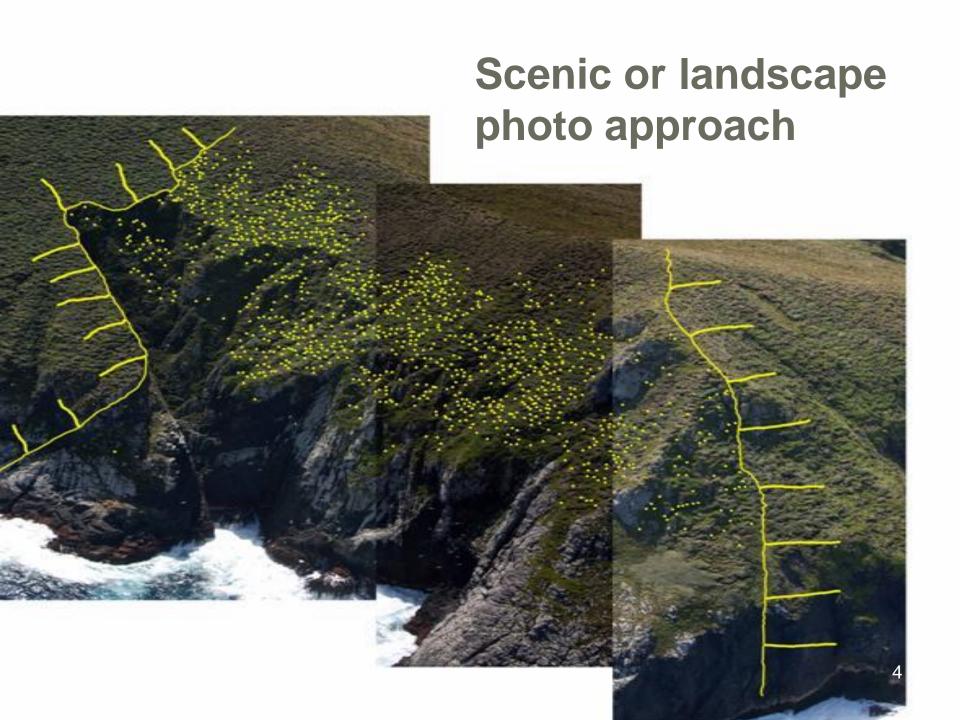
background

- accurate estimation of numbers critical for determining conservation status of any animal
- aerial photography increasingly preferred as census method of choice for surface nesting seabirds, especially in remote locations (Wolfaardt & Phillips 2011)
- applied to a range of colonially nesting albatrossesBBA, WCA, SA, GHA
- techniques still under development for loosely colonial species

background

2012 & 2013 trials conducted on: Enderby Is –
 Southern royal albatross
 Disappointment Is – Gibson's albatross

- 2 approaches adopted:
 - construction of landscape-style montage 'scenic photo' or 'landscape' approach
 - use of transects to construct strip montages 'transect photo' approach
- 2015 & 2016 Adams Island preliminary work



Transect approach

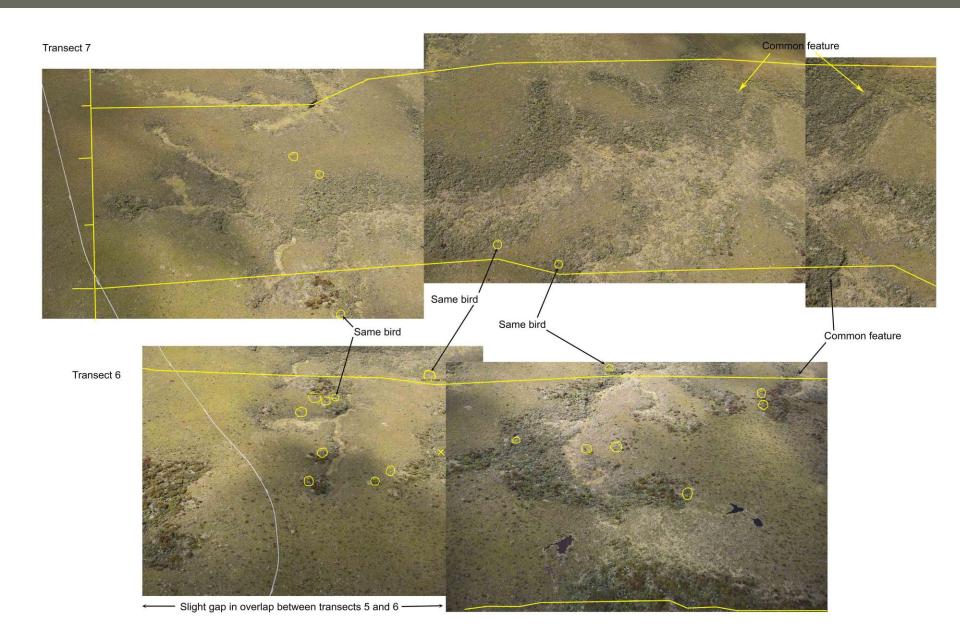


Photo-mapping

- 2016 photo mapping technique developed for Gibson's albatross at Adams Island
- In particular,
 - vertical mounted camera in waterproof pod
 - transect precision with GPS guidance system
 TracMap Flight Pro
 - Nikon D800 DSLR, 36 mp, fitted with Garmin GPS, GPS stamp stored in EXIF metadata

- —photo resolution fit for purpose,
- —extensive transect overlap permitted high resolution maps to be built
- —birds easily detected on maps
- —high correspondence between ground & aerial counts

BUT

—costly to produce maps as extensive helicopter charter necessary to ensure ground coverage & transect overlap





Photo analysis





Project aims

- —test the suitability of direct counts of nesting southern royal albatross on Enderby I.
- develop a rapid assessment & costeffective method for counting
 Gibson's albatross in the Auckland Islands

SRA background

—endemic NZ species

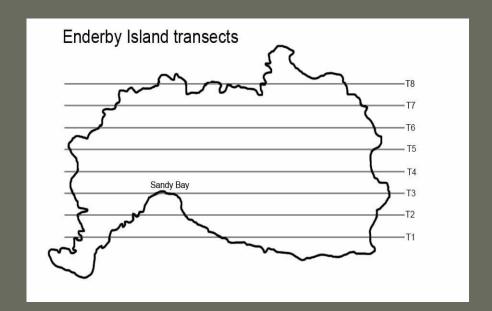


during the farming era, now recovered

methods

- —Enderby Island (50°30′S, 166°20′E) small 710 ha, low lying, max elevation 45 m
- history of annual ground counts
- flew series of 8 transects spaced at 200 m running
 West to East
- Direct count of birds seen within 200 m wide

transect



methods

— timing January 2014

- —SRA mid incubation
- —chicks from previous year fledged

aerial platform Squirrel Helicopter

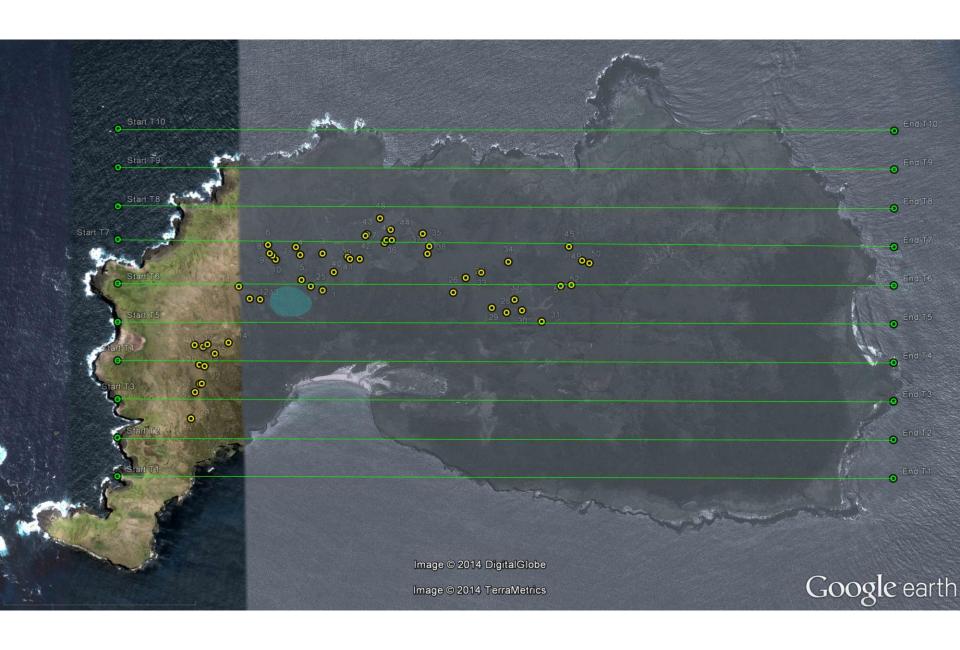
- flight height 300 ft asl
- flight speed 40 knots

— data recorded

- —distance of bird from transect line
- angle from the line
- —angle of inclination (to permit conversion of offset spatial data)
- —potential use of distance sampling to estimate popn size

ground counts

- —ground search of Enderby Is. carried out 1 day after aerial count 22 January 2017
- —search by 2 people walking 20 40 m apart
- —most of island searched, dense rata excluded
- —location of all nests mapped & GPS
- —sample of nests inspected to determine breeding status



SRA results

Aerial count	Ground count
62 apparently occupied sites	52 occupied sites

—19 birds assessed on ground

apparently occupied sites	loafer	egg	broken egg
19	5	12	2
	26%		

SRA results

Adjusted Aerial count	Ground count
46 nesting pairs	38 nesting pairs

discussion

- Use of transects and counts of 200 m wide transects was effective in rapidly assessing population size of royal albatrosses on Enderby Is.
- Ground counts were 16.1 % lower than ground counts, but ground count may have underestimated birds present?
 - only 2 observers used, survey time shorter than usual
 2 days historically allocated to ground counting
- Technique permits rapid counting of great albatrosses, & is cost-effective
- Use of GPS guidance system TracMap Flight Pro recommended to improve transect precision

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