Population Biology of Northern Elephant Seals

Population growth and demography

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with

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Population biology



(STRI)

Overview

World population

Breeding colonies Southern elephant seal Population growth

Censusing

Local population trends

Año Nuevo growth and decline Piedras Blancas and Central California Immigration from the south

Demography

Survival

Lifespan

Breeding colonies



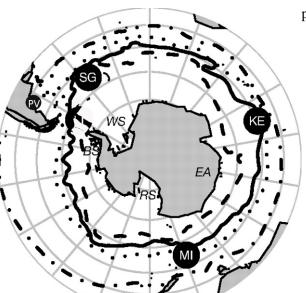
Breeding colonies



Breeding colonies

- ▶ 21 colonies, s. Baja to Vancouver I. (26° to 48° N. Lat)
- ▶ 7 have more than 2,000 pups born per year (28° to 38° N. Lat)
- ▶ the largest: 15,000 pups per year at San Miguel Island
- ▶ the origin: Guadalupe Island had all survivors in 1890

Southern elephant seals



population size = 600,000

Mainland in Patagonia



Mainland in Patagonia



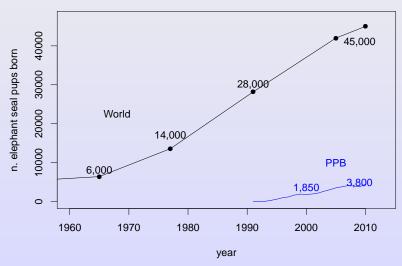
Which is which?



Population of all northern elephant seals

- nearly exterminated by hunting (for oil) around 1900
 - approximately 100-500 survived
 - only at Guadalupe Island, Mexico
- expanded quickly after hunting stopped
 - ▶ 6,000 pups* born per year by 1965, mostly still in Mexico
 - ▶ 40,684 born in US in 2010; Mexico uncertain at ~ 8000
 - ► 48,500 pups world population ==> 212,000 total
 - ▶ still growing through 2010**, but rate slowed 2005-2010
 - currently $\sim 215,000 \pm 25,000$
- * total population = $4.4 \times \text{number born}$
- ** see Lowry et al, Aquatic Mammals 2014

World population trend



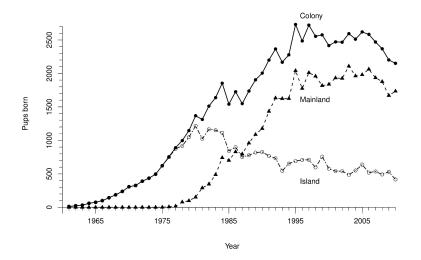
Censusing elephant seals



Censusing elephant seals



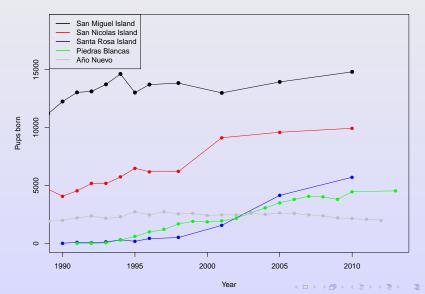
Año Nuevo Population



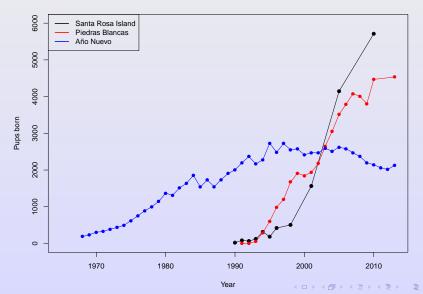
Año Nuevo Population

- ▶ Breeding first known on the island in 1961 (11 pups born)
- First pup born on the mainland in 1975
- ► Colony grew until 1995 when 2,500 pups were born
- ▶ No further growth through 2005
- Reduction since 2005

Population in California

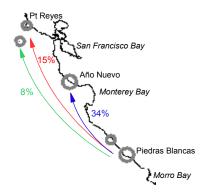


Population in California



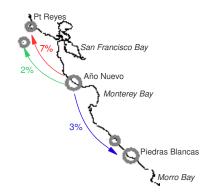
Dispersal and immigration

Breeding dispersal Females born at Piedras Blancas (1998-2000 cohorts, N=101)



Dispersal and immigration

Breeding dispersal Females born at Año Nuevo (1998-2000 cohorts, N=111)



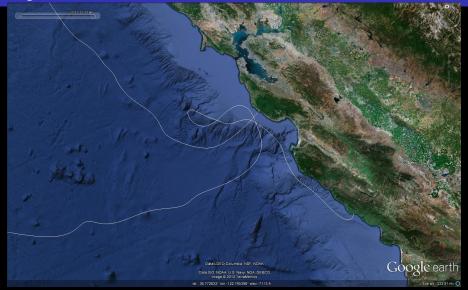
Migration

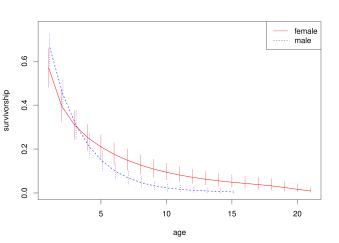


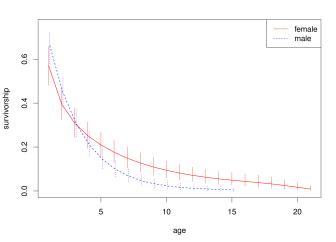
Migration



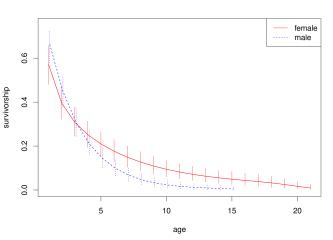
Migration



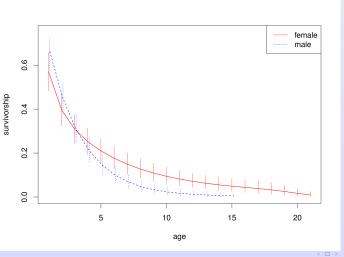




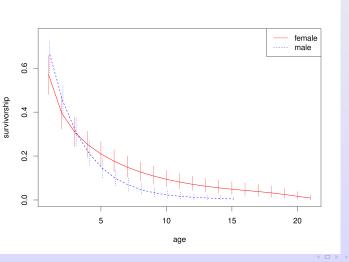
183 females permanently branded as pups in 1986-87



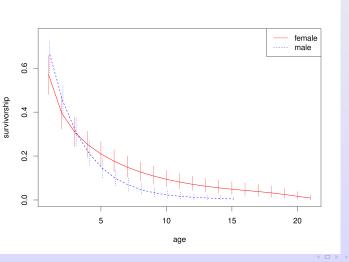
► age 1: 97 survive



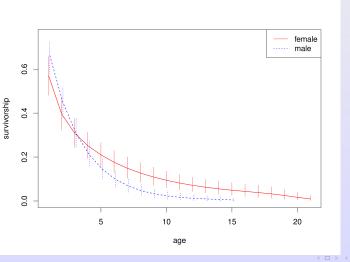
- ▶ age 1: 97 survive
- ▶ age 4: 36 survive



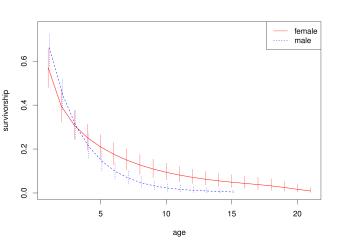
- ▶ age 1: 97 survive
- ▶ age 4: 36 survive
- ▶ age 9: 17 survive

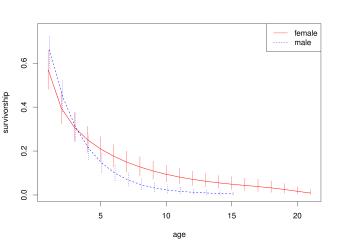


- ▶ age 1: 97 survive
- age 4: 36 survive
- ▶ age 9: 17 survive
- ▶ age 15: 8 survive

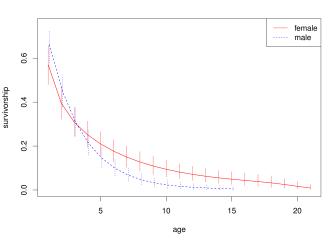


- ▶ age 1: 97 survive
- age 4: 36 survive
- age 9: 17 survive
- ► age 15: 8 survive
- ▶ age 21: last dies

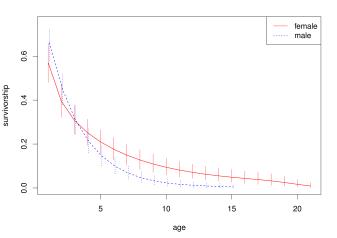




189 males permanently branded as pups in 1986-87

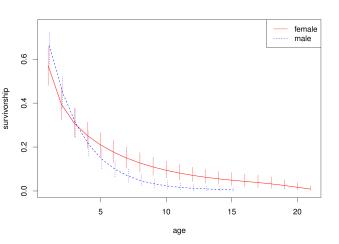


▶ age 1: 119 survive

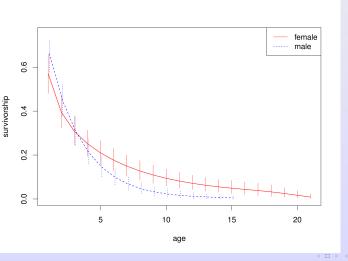


- ▶ age 1: 119 survive
- ▶ age 4: 33 survive

(STRI)



- ▶ age 1: 119 survive
- ► age 4: 33 survive
- ► age 9: 7 survive



- ▶ age 1: 119 survive
- ► age 4: 33 survive
- ► age 9: 7 survive
- ▶ age 15: last dies

Demography

- ▶ Low juvenile survival at Año Nuevo: 40% die in first year
- ▶ High adult female survival at Año Nuevo: 13% die each year
- ▶ Oldest female known: 23 years
- ▶ Oldest male known: 15 years
- ► Fecundity nearly 1 pup per yr: 5-15% of females 'skip'
- ▶ High immigration from south sustains Año Nuevo

22-year old elephant seal female 19 Jan 2012, Big Midden So.



Review

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