



NOAA
FISHERIES



Northern fur seal update

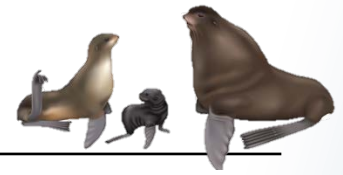
Jeremy Sterling

Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Marine Mammal Laboratory

NPFMC online 4 Feb 2021

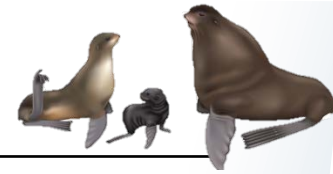
Northern fur seal update



1. Population status
2. Winter migration studies
3. Fur seal foraging studies using animal-borne video
4. Lenfest Ocean Program, UW, NOAA project update



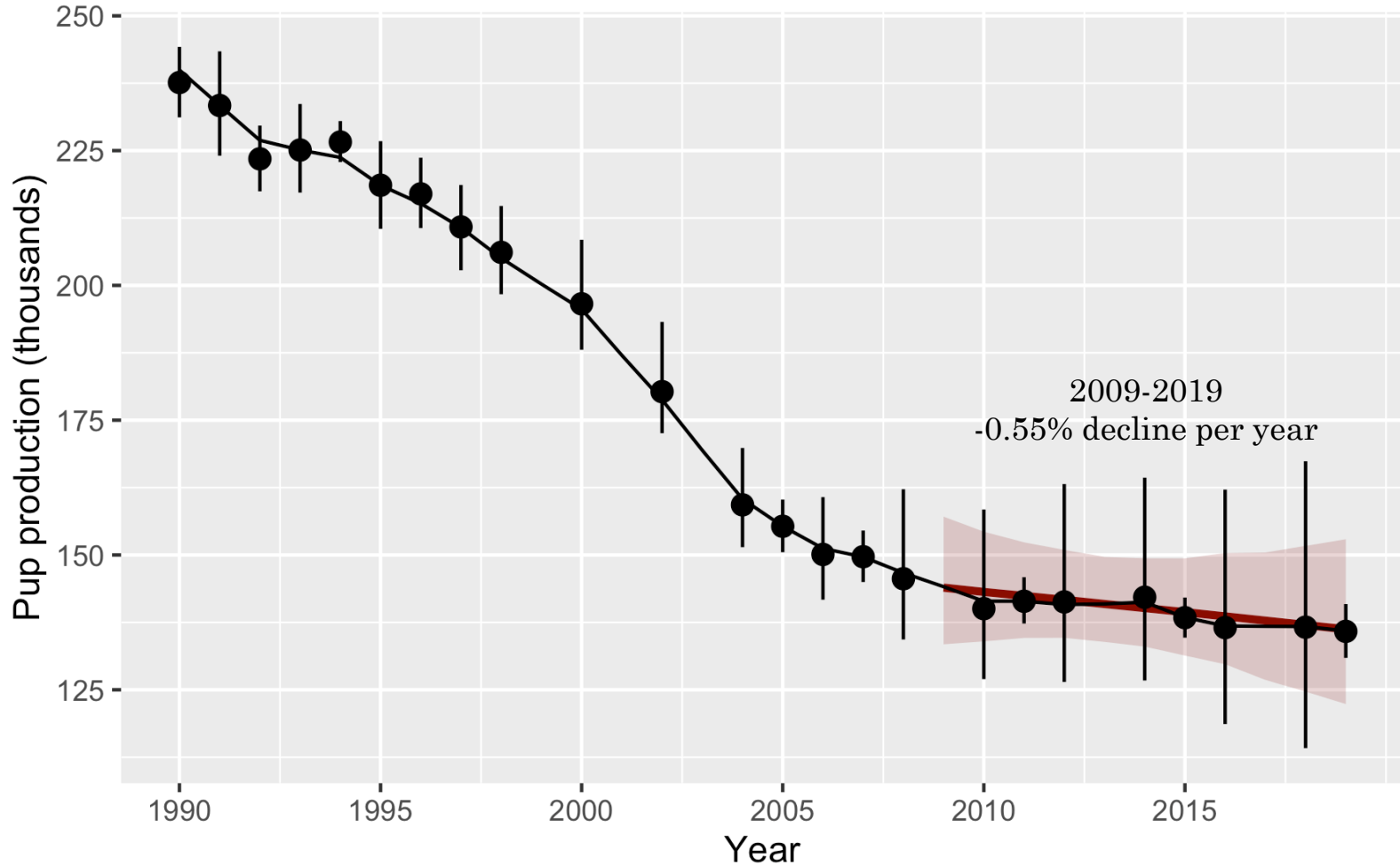
Pup production Eastern Pacific Stock



19

• λ Total - St. Paul, St. George, and Bogoslof Islands combined

• σ
e

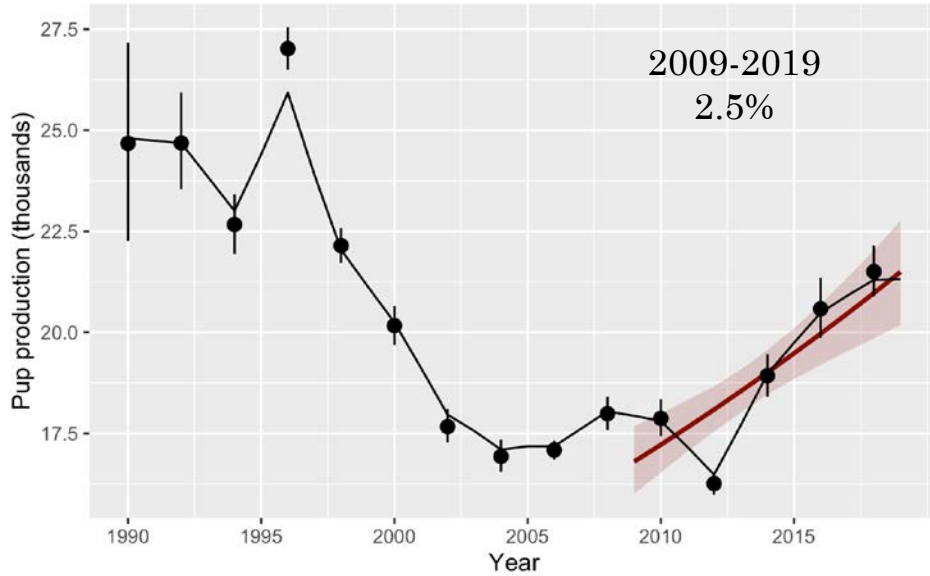


St. George and Bogoslof Islands

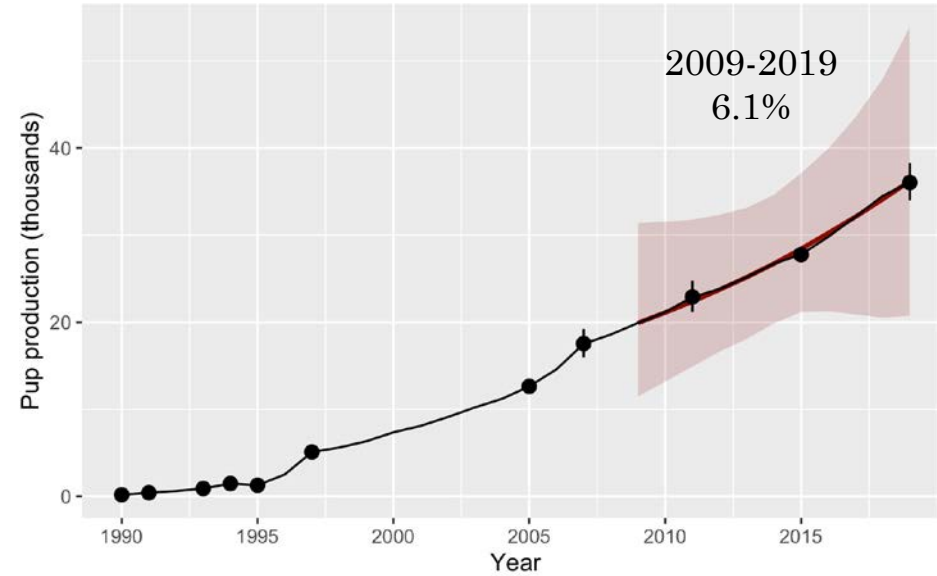


Pup production

St. George I.



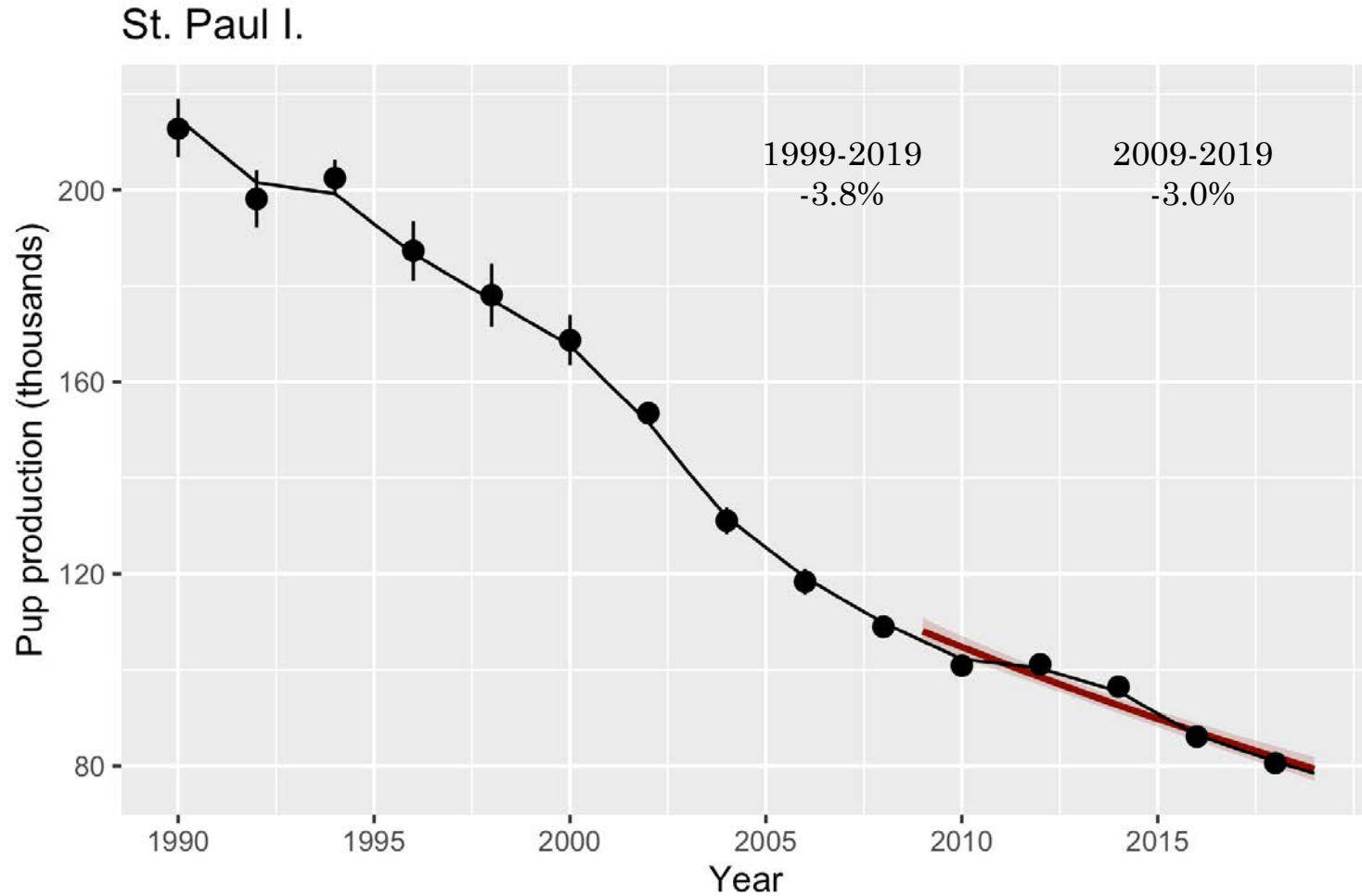
Bogoslof I.



St. Paul Island



Pup production



Winter migration studies



- Zeppelin et al. 2019 – *Migratory strategies of juvenile northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*): bridging the gap between pups and adults*
- Johnson et al. 2020 – *A continuous-time semi-markov model for animal movement in a dynamic environment*
- Draft Pelland et al. – *Modeling and Hindcasting Weather-Mediated Migratory Departure of Northern Fur Seal Pups (see Pelland AMSS presentation)*
- Draft Pelland et al. – *Observations and simulations of interannual variability in the first migration of Bering Sea northern fur seal pups*



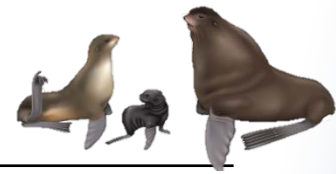
General migration synthesis



- Most mortality likely during the migratory phase
 - On-land mortality summer low
- No evidence of spatial segregation between the islands during the winter
- Migration speed, orientation, and directionality differed among female adults, juveniles, and pups
- Female pups are last to exit the Bering Sea compared to female counterparts
- Wind, snow, and temperature anomalies are predictors of pup departure.
- There is strong evidence for an influence of surface winds on pup movement
- Annual winter habitat use differences arise from wind
- Wind-forced simulations of northern fur seal pup dispersal can reproduce observed interannual variability
- Hindcasts to 1950 only show interannual variability in initial departure and dispersal patterns and lack any trends consistent with the decline



Quantification of northern fur seal prey capture behavior using animal-borne video

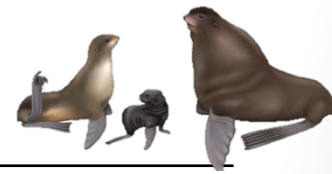


Carey Kuhn (Carey.Kuhn@noaa.gov)

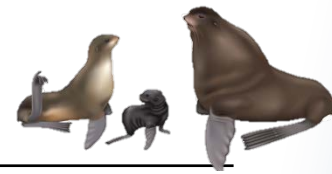
Jeremy Sterling, Cal Mordy, Chris Meinig,
Molly McCormley, Burlyn Birkemeier



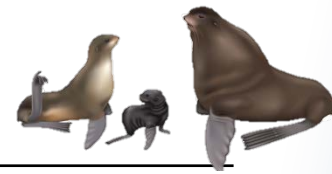
Quantification of northern fur seal prey capture behavior using animal-borne video



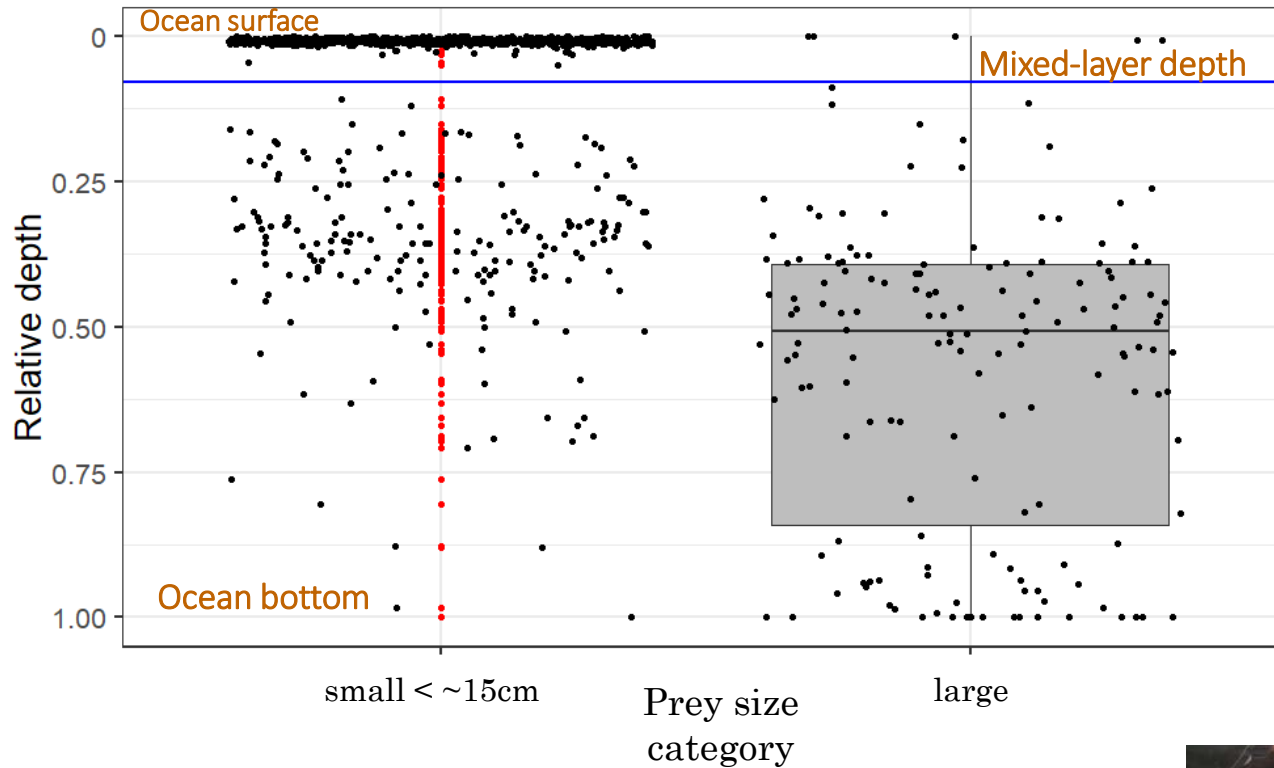
Quantification of northern fur seal prey capture behavior using animal-borne video



Quantification of northern fur seal prey capture behavior using animal-borne video



Prey capture depth vs. prey size – partial trips from 5 seals



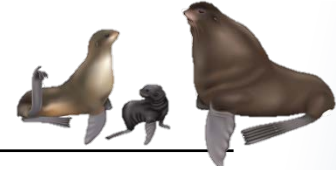
- Reexamine ~ 12 million dives recorded 1992-2019

High resolution
dive recorder

Camera



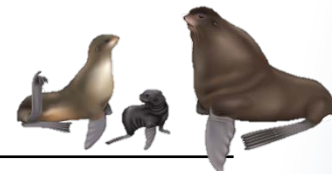
Lenfest study update



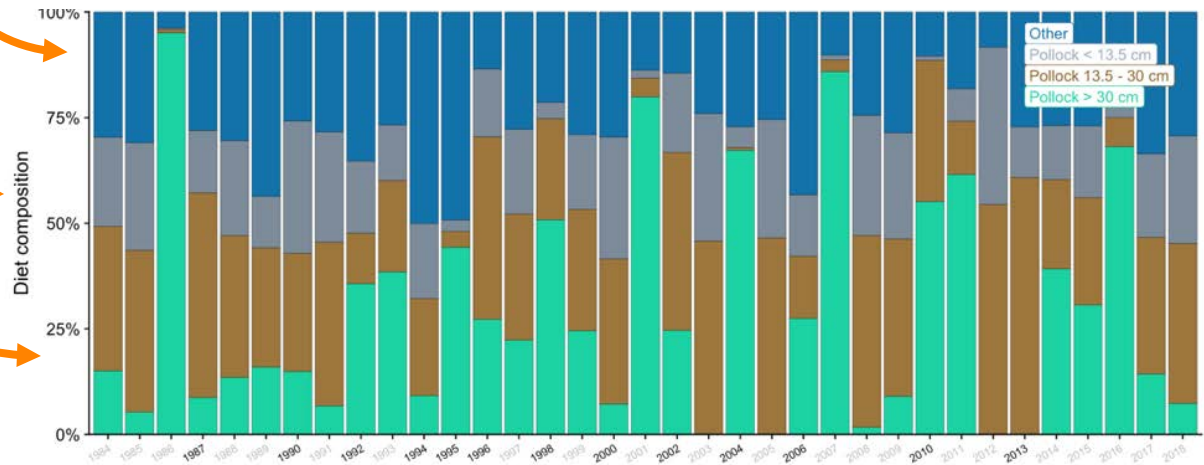
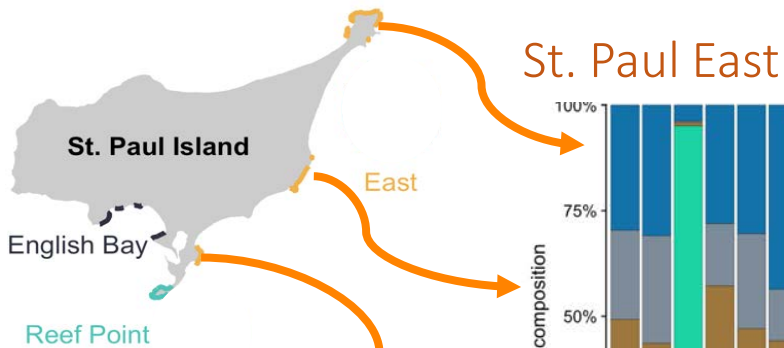
- Publications
 - a) McHuron, E. A., Sterling, J. T., Costa, D. P., & Goebel, M. E. (2019). Factors affecting energy expenditure in a declining fur seal population. *Conservation Physiology*, 7(1), coz103
 - b) McHuron, E. A., Luxa, K., Pelland, N. A., Holsman, K., Ream, R., Zeppelin, T., & Sterling, J. T. (2020). Practical application of a bioenergetic model to inform management of a declining fur seal population and their commercially important prey. *Frontiers in Marine Science*
 - c) Draft – Seasonal and age-related variation in weight and prey consumption of northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*)
 - d) Draft – The influence of changes in prey availability on optimal behavioral decisions for a central place forager during lactation
- Phase 3: Link fur seal bioenergetic model to FEAST and CEATTLE models
- See McHuron AMSS presentation for CEATTLE/bioenergetic model coupling
- Phase 4: Evaluate potential future availability of pollock under different scenarios of climate change and fishing
- End date for the study was originally scheduled for 28 February 2021, but due to covid-19 related delays, the project has been extended to the end of 2021



Lenfest study update



See McHuron AMSS presentation



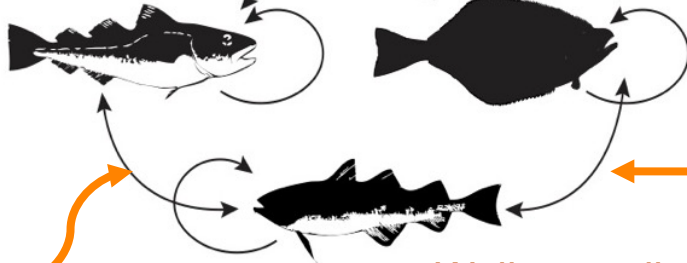
$W@Age \sim f(\text{Temperature})$

$\text{Pred/prey} \sim f(\text{Temperature})$

Arrowtooth

flounder

Pacific cod



Walleye pollock



$\text{Mortality} \sim f(\text{Bioenergetics})$



Thanks for your attention

