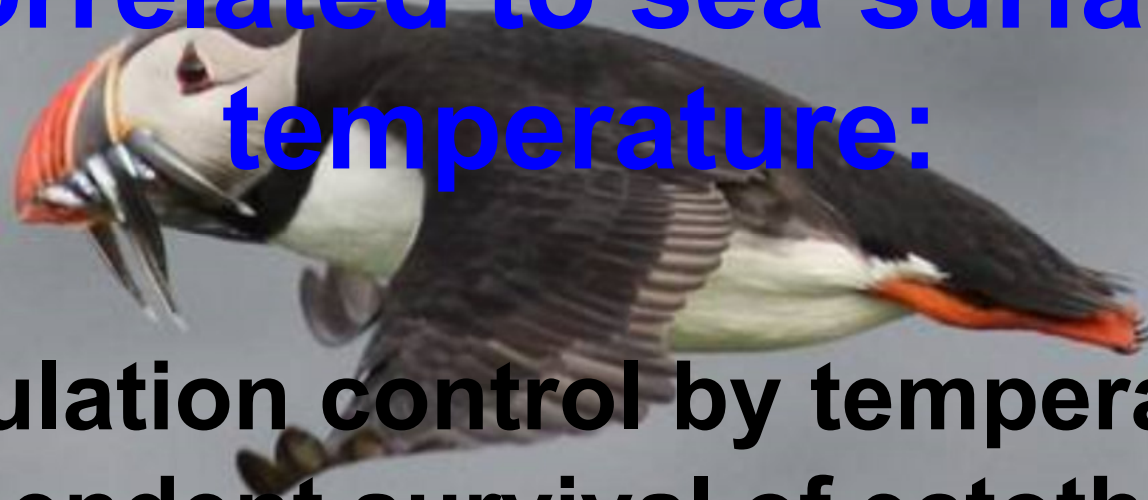


135-year time series of Atlantic Puffin production is negatively correlated to sea surface temperature:



Population control by temperature dependent survival of ectotherm sandeel prey?



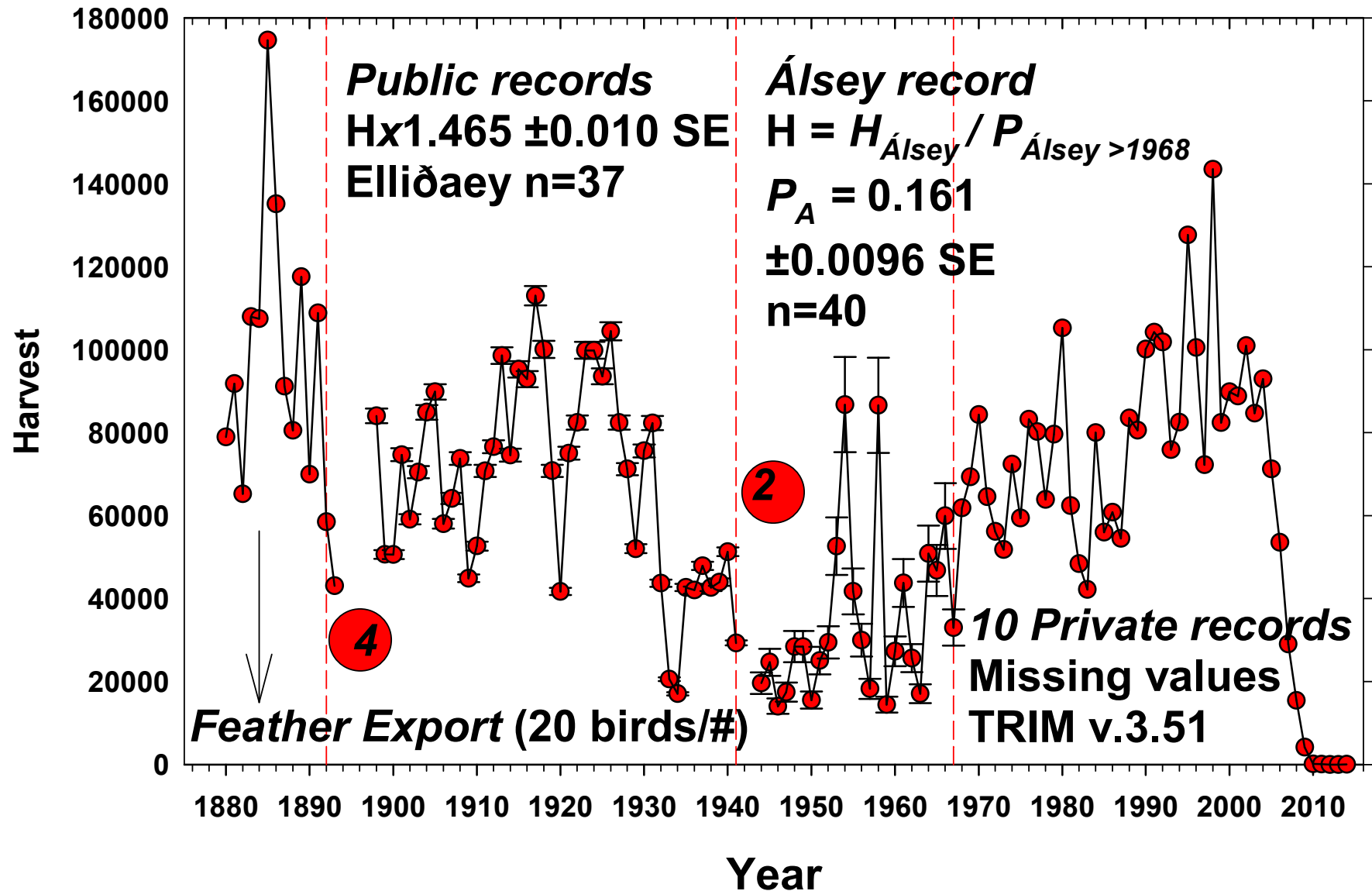
Erpur Snær Hansen et alia

Collaborative project

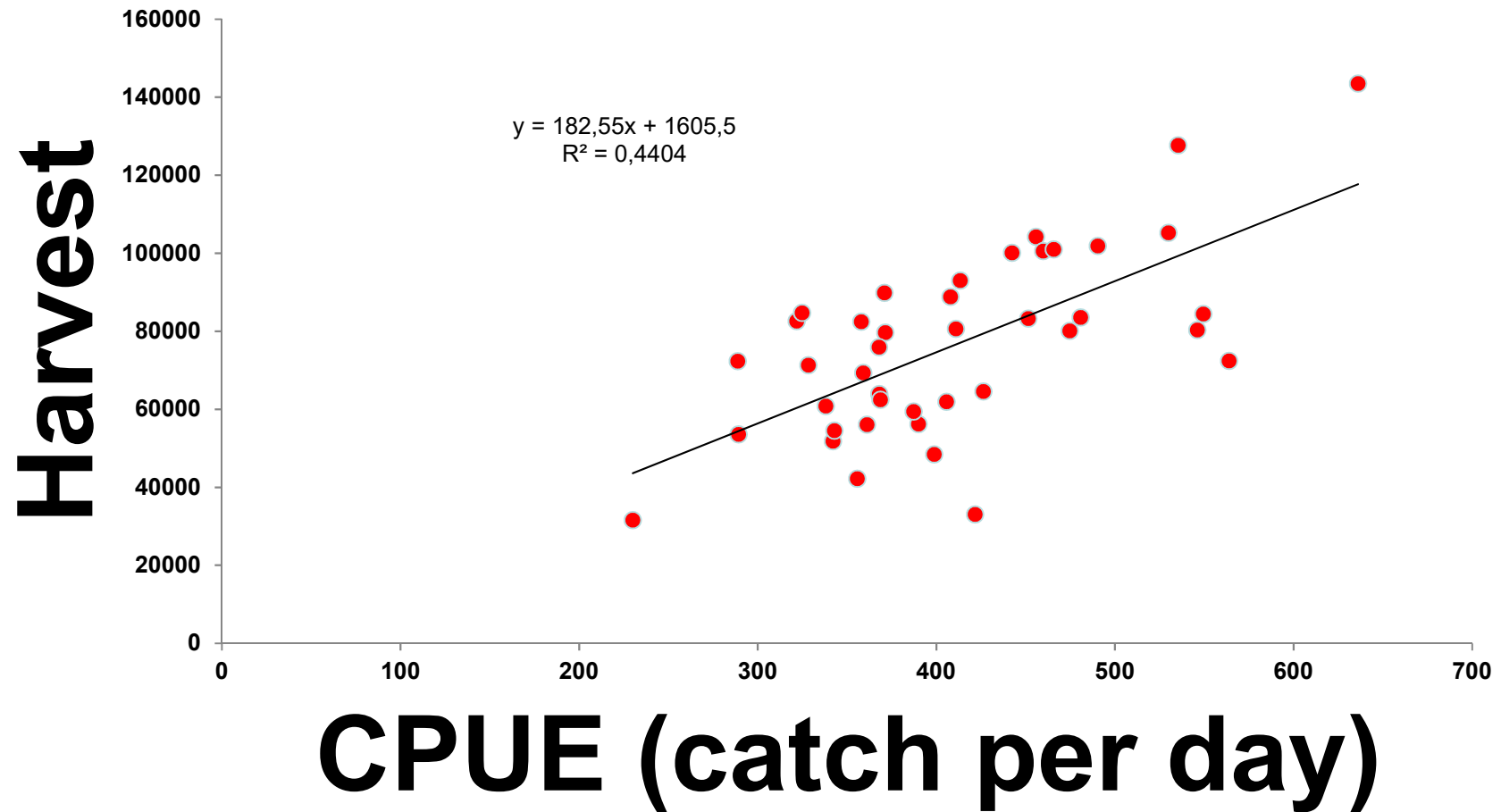
- **Erpur S. Hansen** (South Iceland Nature Res. Centre).
- **Hanno Sandvik** (NTNU).
- **Kjell Einar Erikstad** (NINA Tromsø).

- **Tycho Anker-Nielsen** (NINA Trondheim).
- **Jürgen Bader** (Max-Planck Institute).
- **Sébastien Descamps** (Norwegian Polar Institute).
- **Kevin Hodges** (Univ. of Reading).
- **Michel d. S. Mesquita** (Uni Res. Climate & Bjerknes Centre).
- **Nigel Yoccoz** (Univ. of Tromsø).

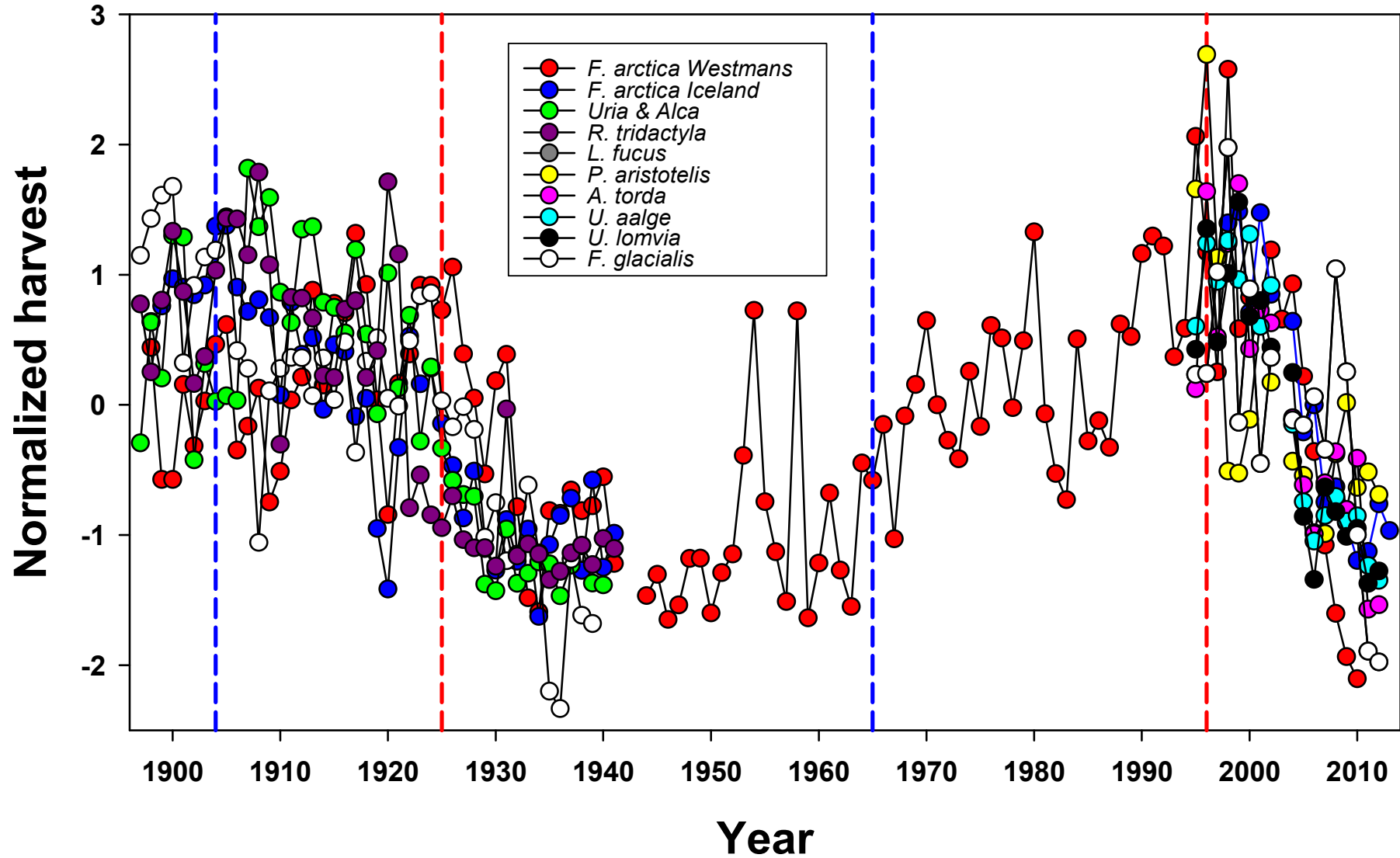
The Westman 1880-2018 Puffin harvest series



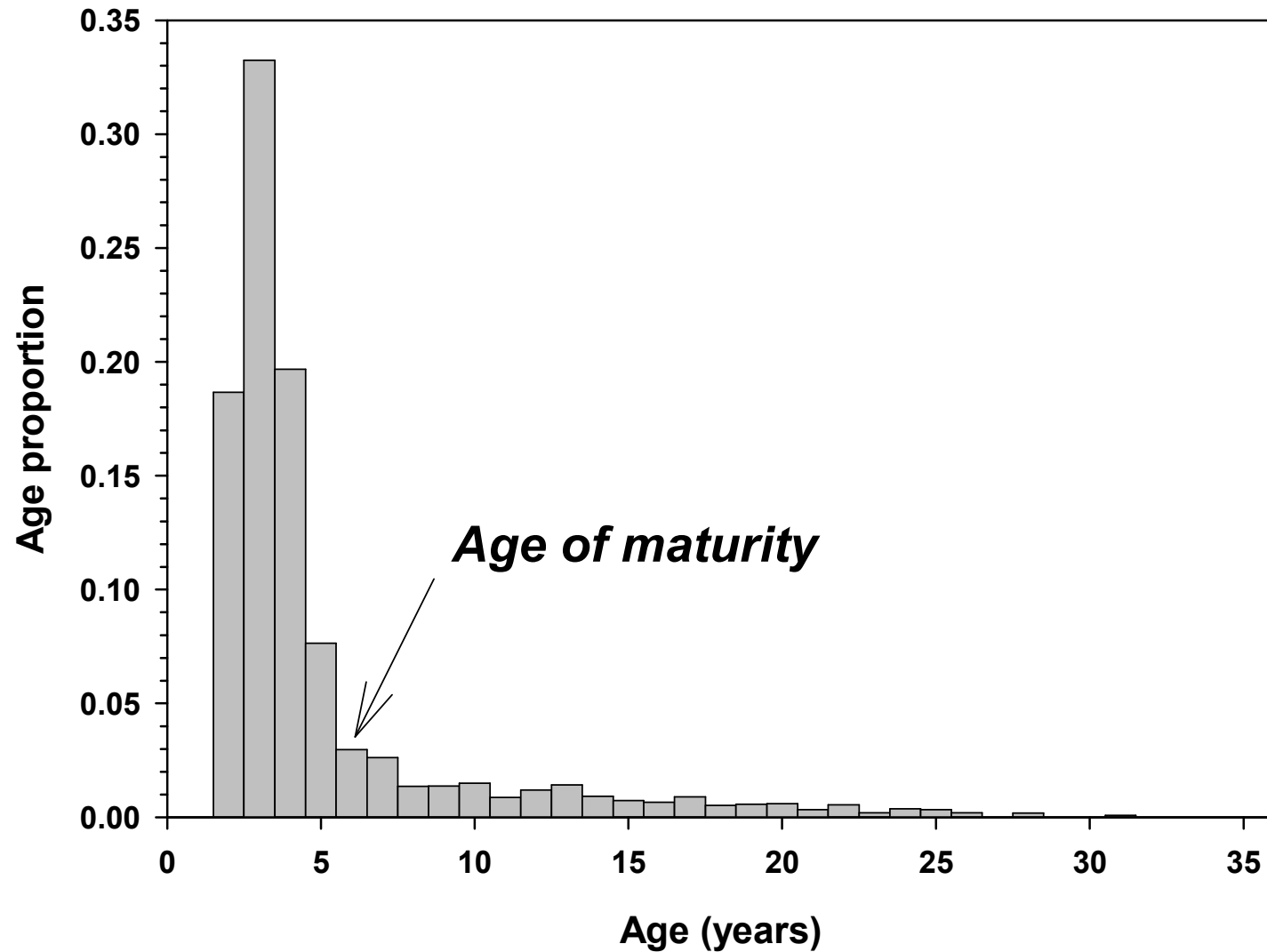
CPUE explains (R^2) 44% of the harvest variation ($r = 0.66$)



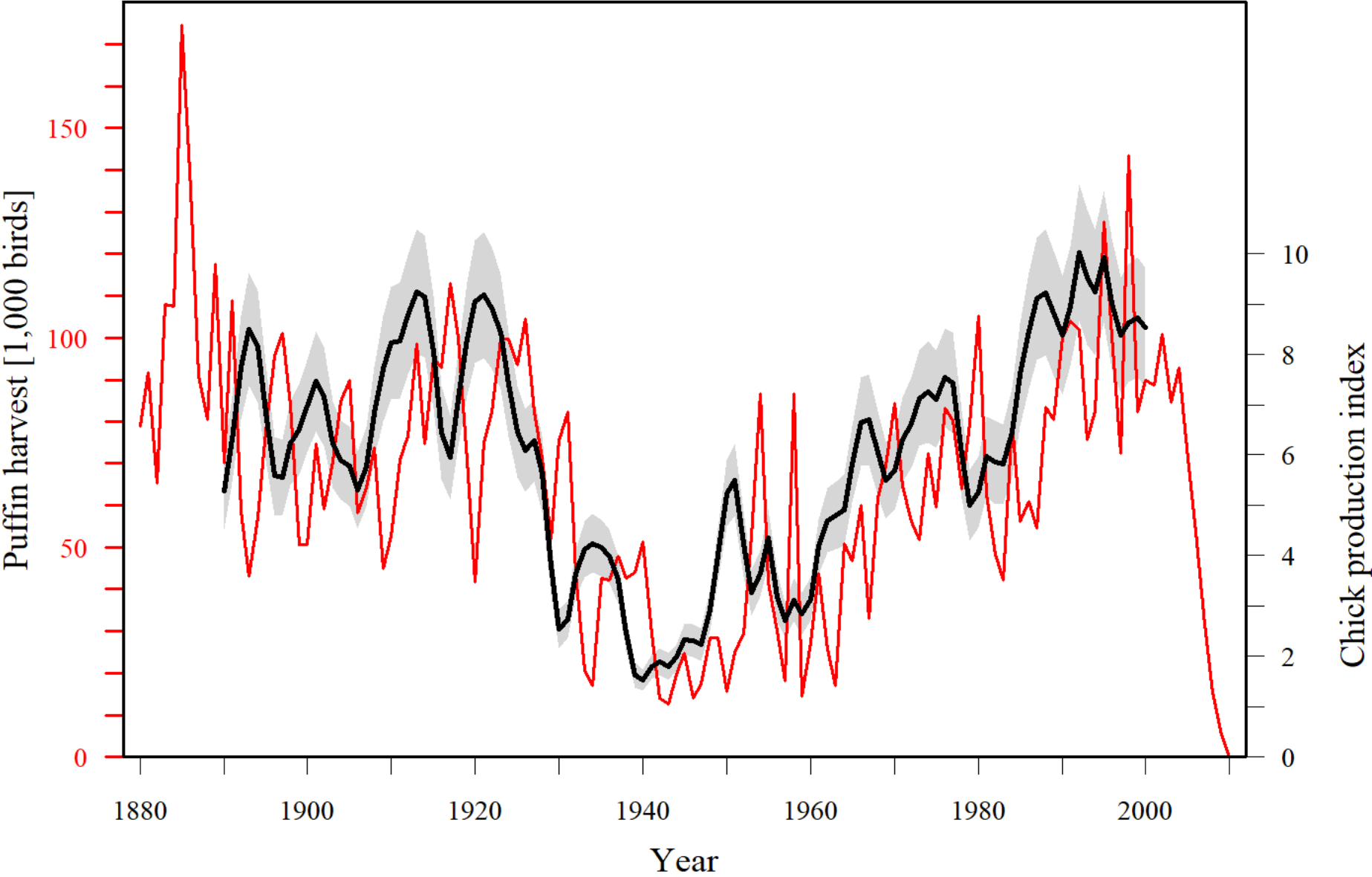
Icelandic seabird harvest 1898-2013



Age distribution of 4340 recaptures from harvesting 22 cohorts (1961-1982), each hunted ≥ 25 years

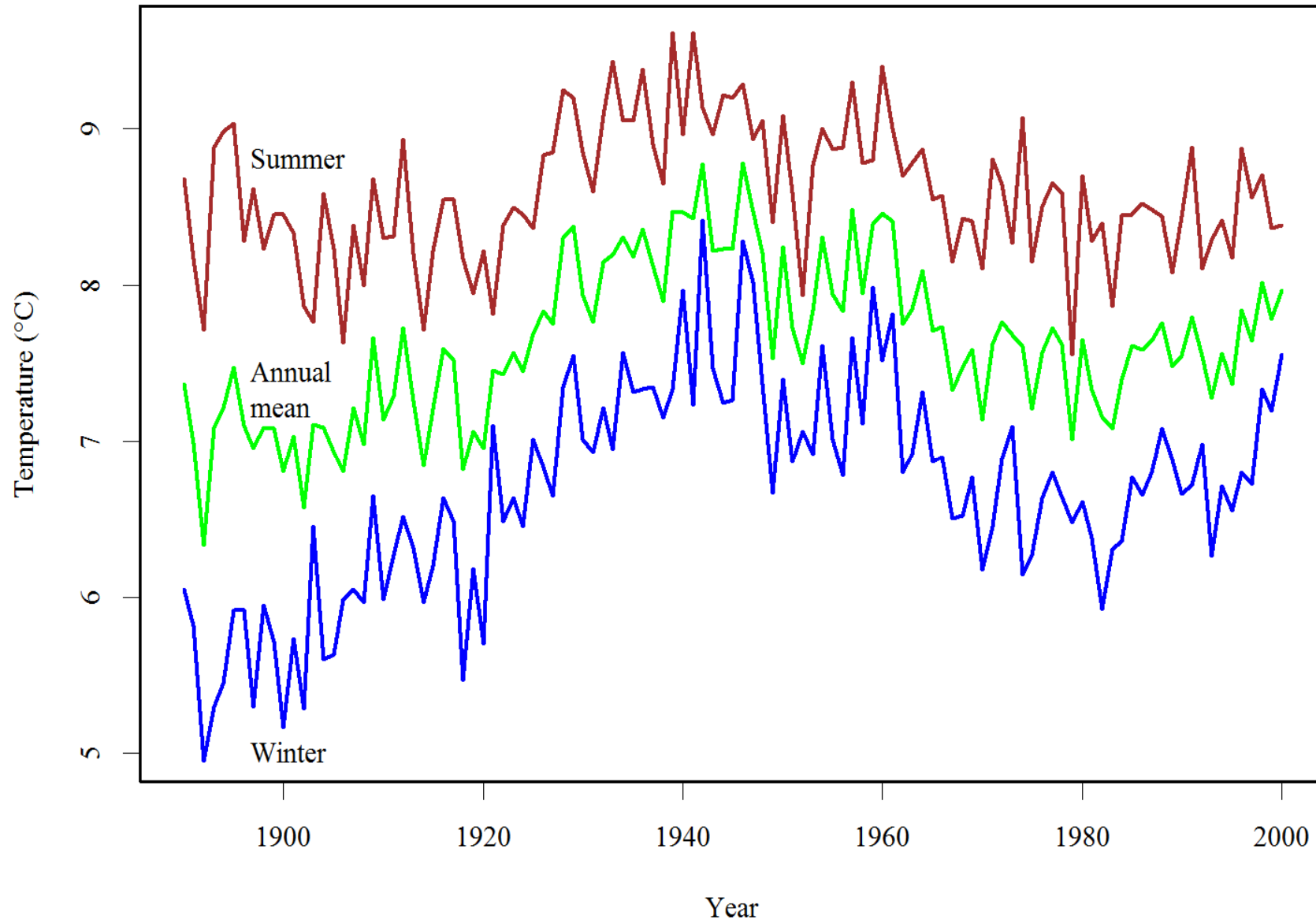


Harvest & chick production index (black, with grey 95% C.I.)

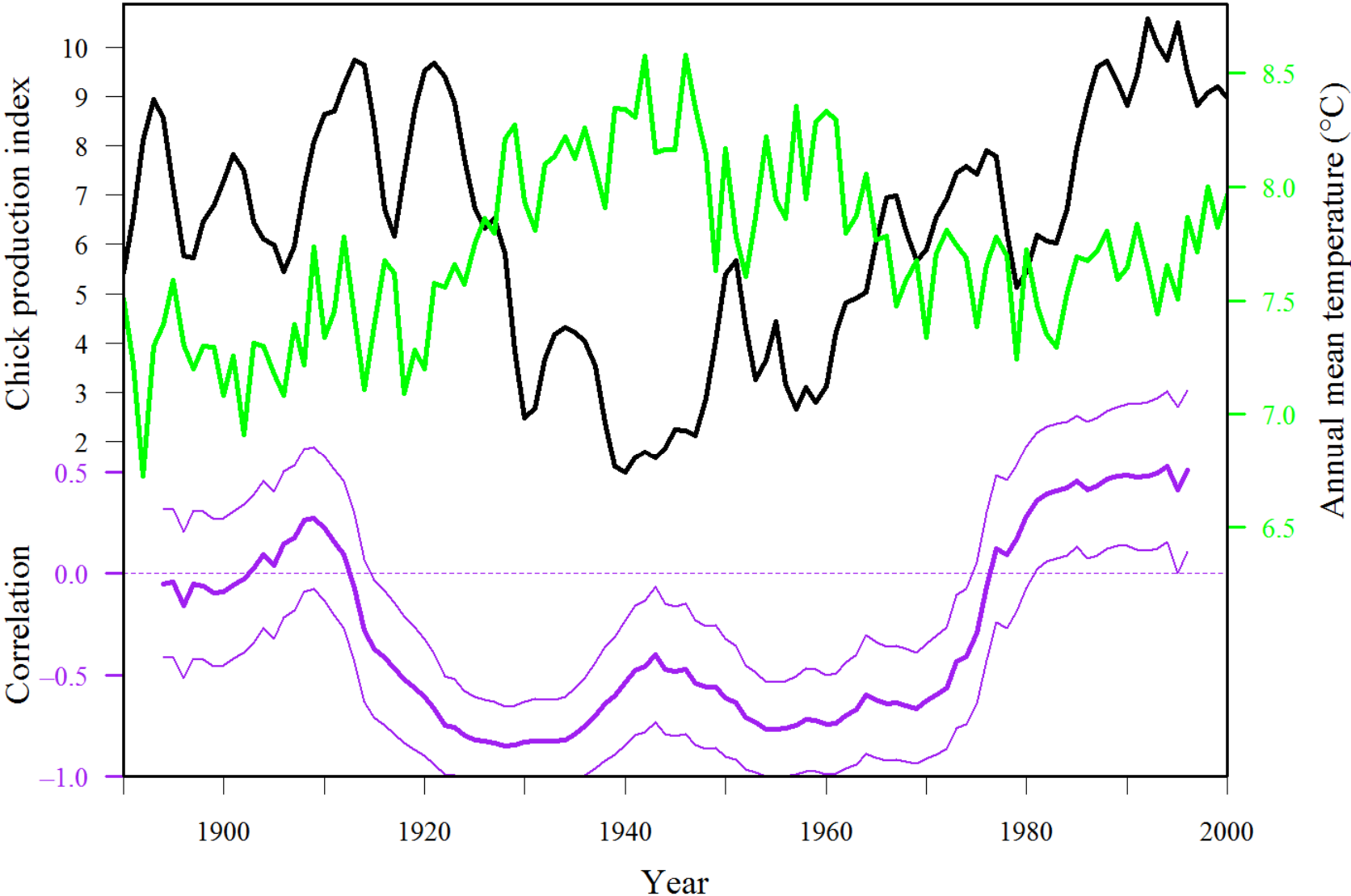


Sea Surface Temperature (SST) in Westmans

Summer, annual mean, & winter



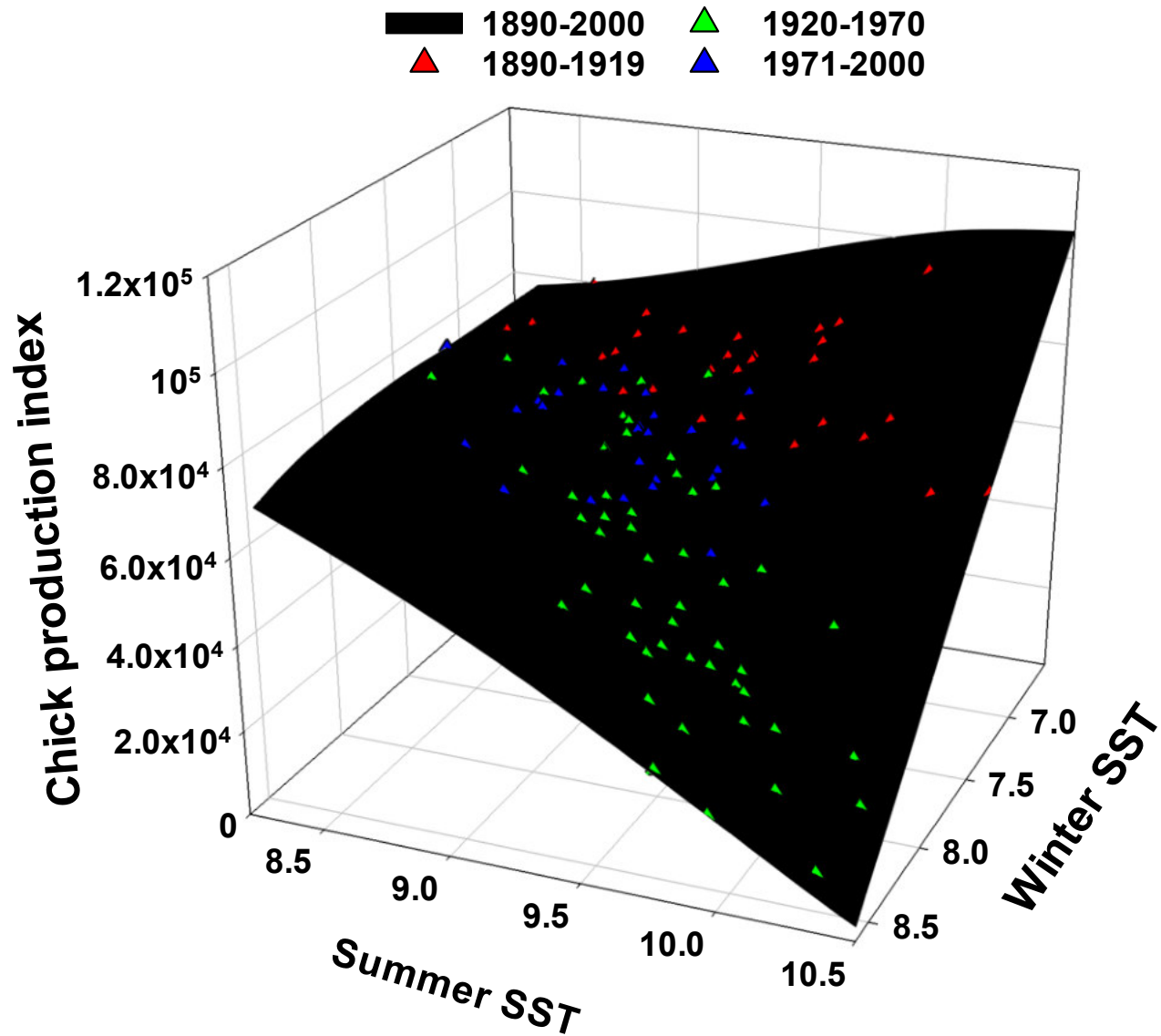
Chick production (black), annual mean SST, & their correlation (with 95% C.I.). Correlations are estimated from 31-year sliding windows.



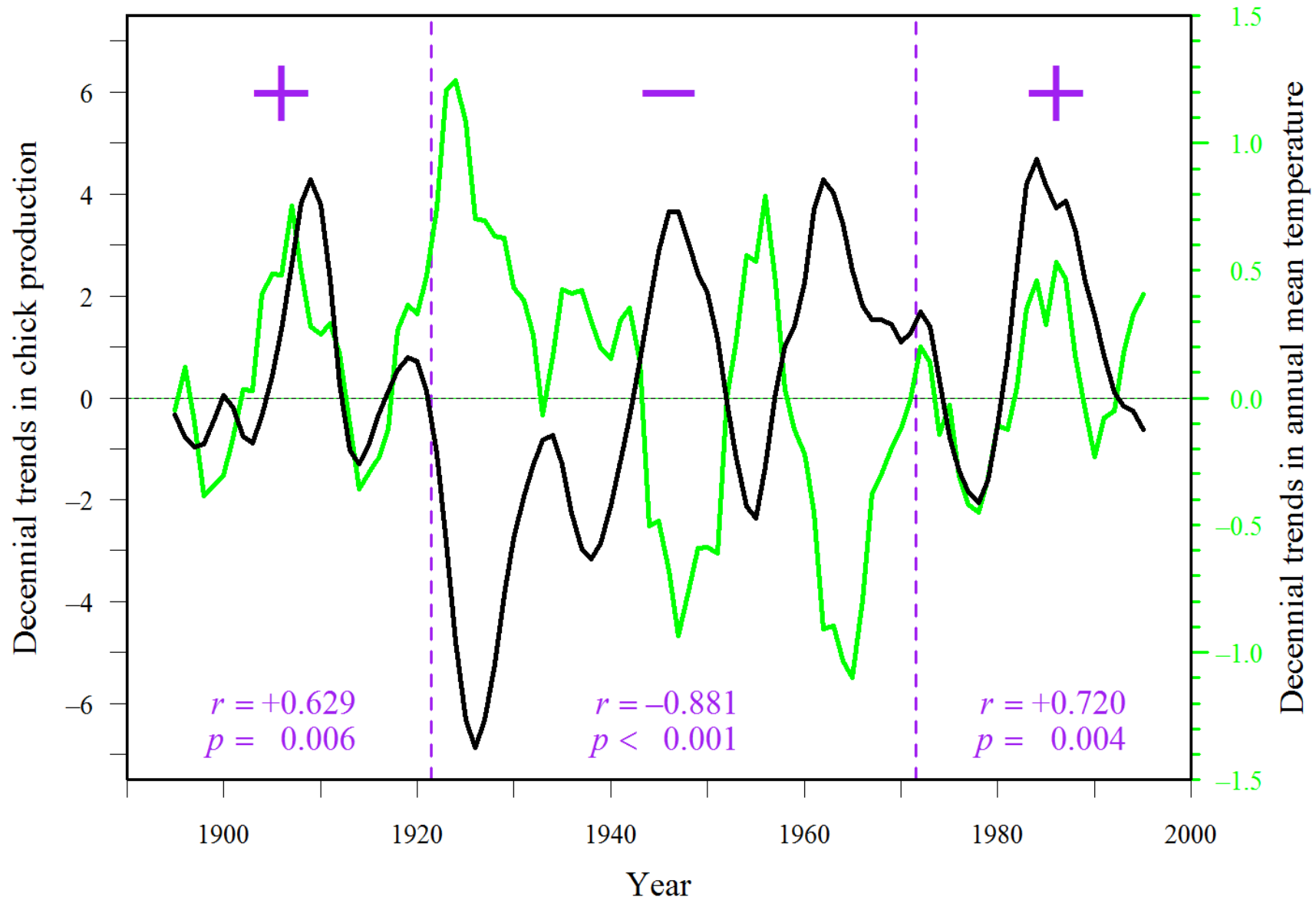
Chick production is affected by an interaction between summer & winter SST.

High winter SST is always negatively related to production.


High summer SST is negatively related to production only when winters are warm.



11-year trends in chick production (black) & annual mean SST

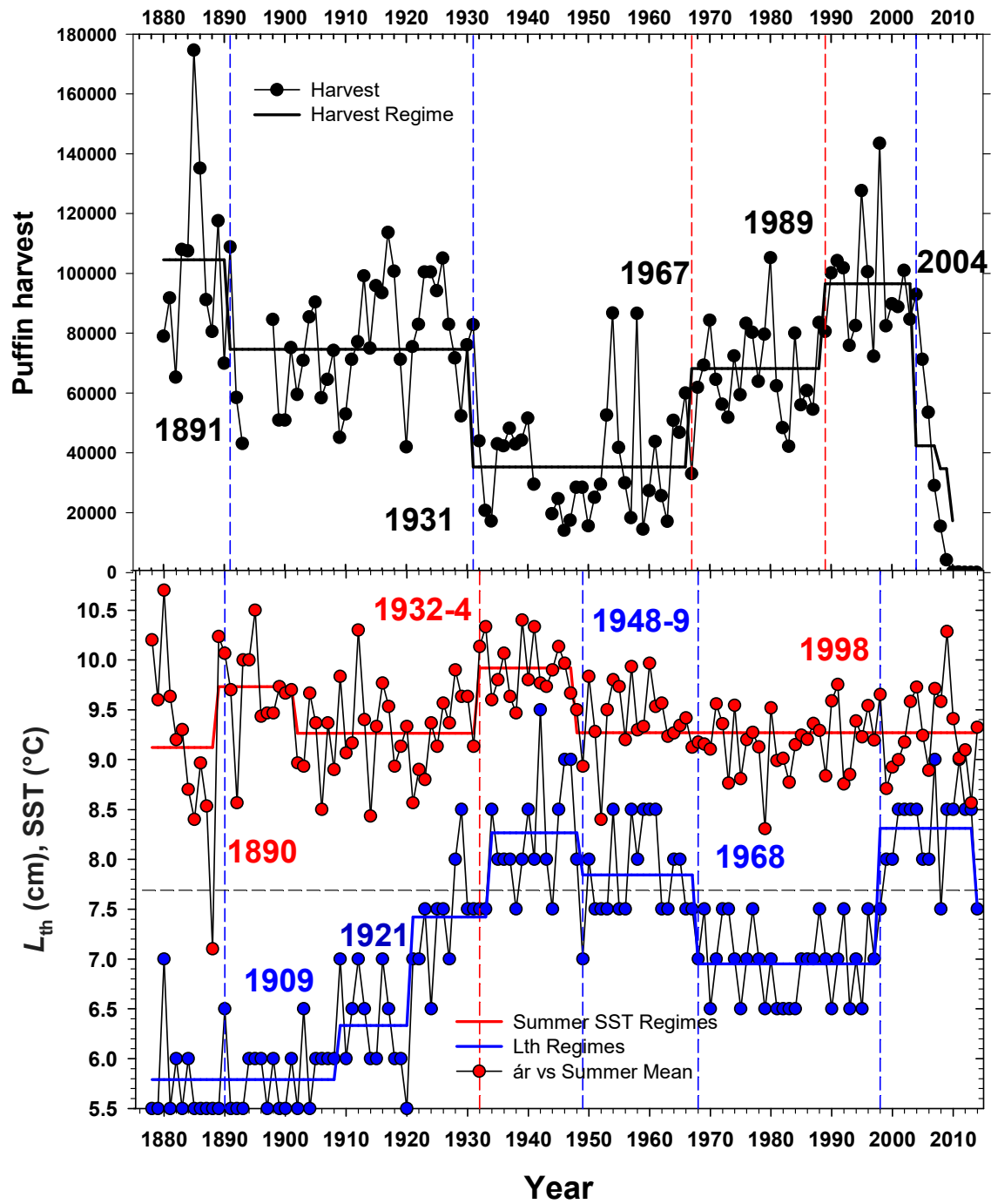


Sandeel length threshold (L_{th}) for wintering

 Fish metabolic rate are proportional to size and increase with temperature which together determine a threshold for wintering, but fish under the threshold experience reduced survival without feeding.

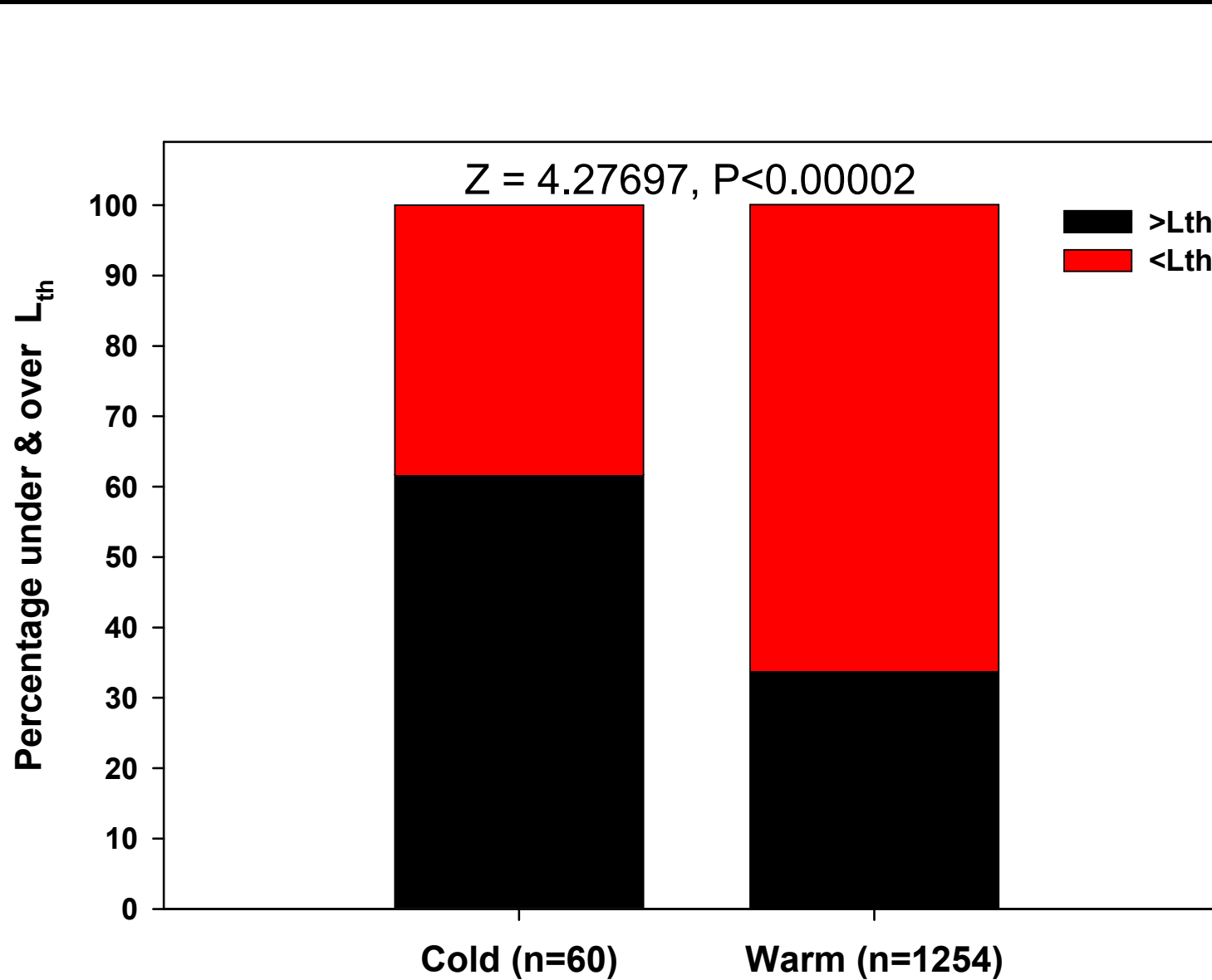
van Deurs, Hartvig & Steffensen (2011)

 Annual L_{th} is calculated for August-April 1880-2014.



Sandeel proportion $<L_{th}>$ warm & cold periods

Eyjólfur Friðgeirsson (1983), Valur Bogason (2014)



Conclusions

- Hunting effort stable from 1880, biological signal real.
- Key demographic: Productivity, highly variable.
- Productivity is highly SST dependent with a seasonal interaction.
- Puffin SST dependence possibly connected to sandeel ecophysiology.

Acknowledgements

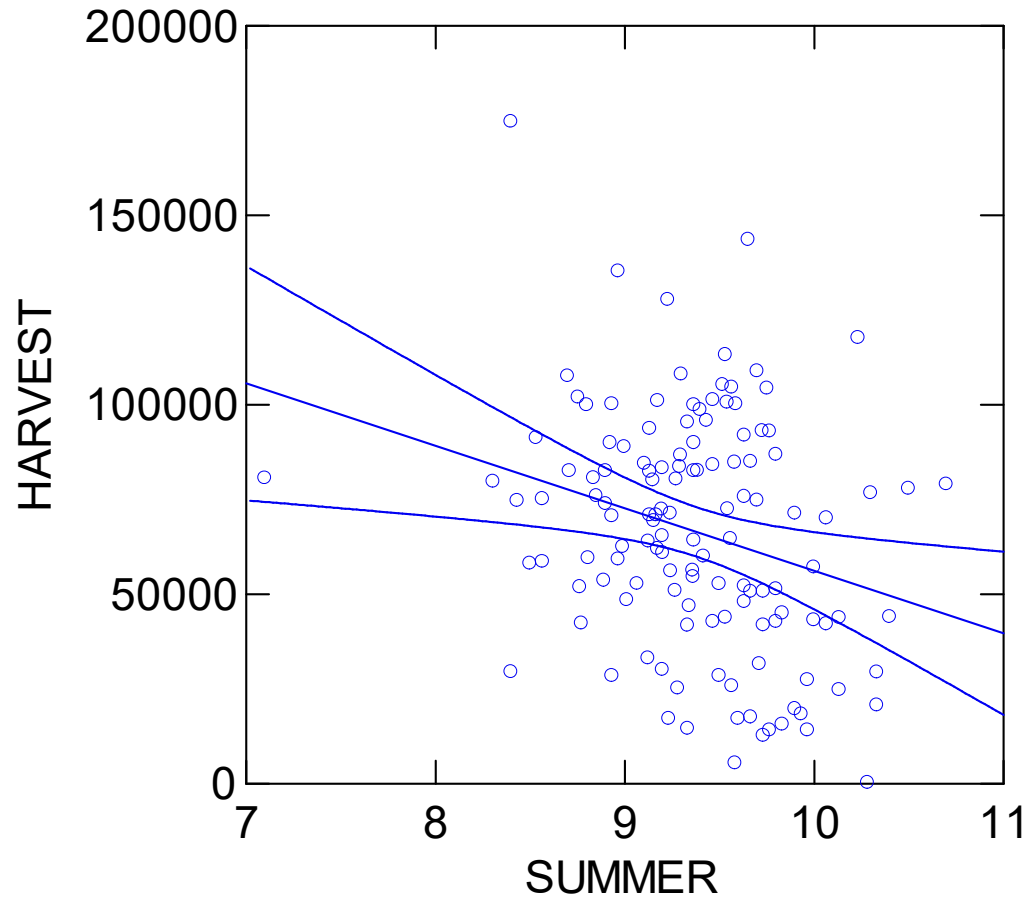
Anthony R. Ives, Arnþór Garðarsson,
Bjargveiðifélög Vestmannaeyja,
Freydís Vigfúsdóttir, Hafrannsóknastofnun,
Ingvar A. Sigurðsson, Jónas P. Jónasson,
Kristinn H. Skarphéðinsson, Trausti Jónsson,
Veðurstofa Íslands, Yann Kolbeinsson

Financially supported by:
Framsenteret, CAFF, Rannsóknasjóður, Veiðikortasjóður,

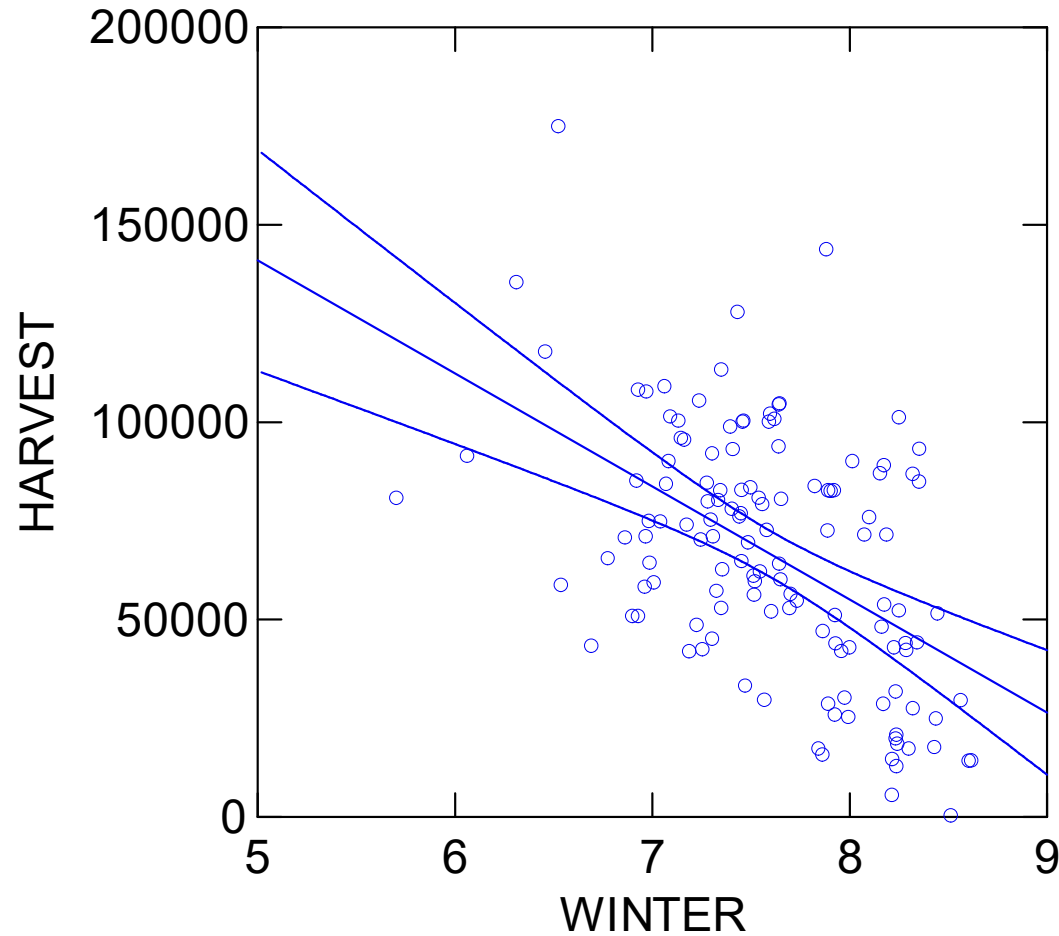
A photograph of a bird, possibly a frigatebird, in flight. The bird is seen from below, with its wings spread wide. It has dark feathers on its back and wings, and a bright red beak. The bird is flying over a field of green grass. The background is a dark, overcast sky. The text "Thanks for listening!" is overlaid in white, bold font across the middle of the image.

Thanks for listening!

Correlation btw harvest & summer SST: $r = -0.27$ (N.S., $N^* = 16$).

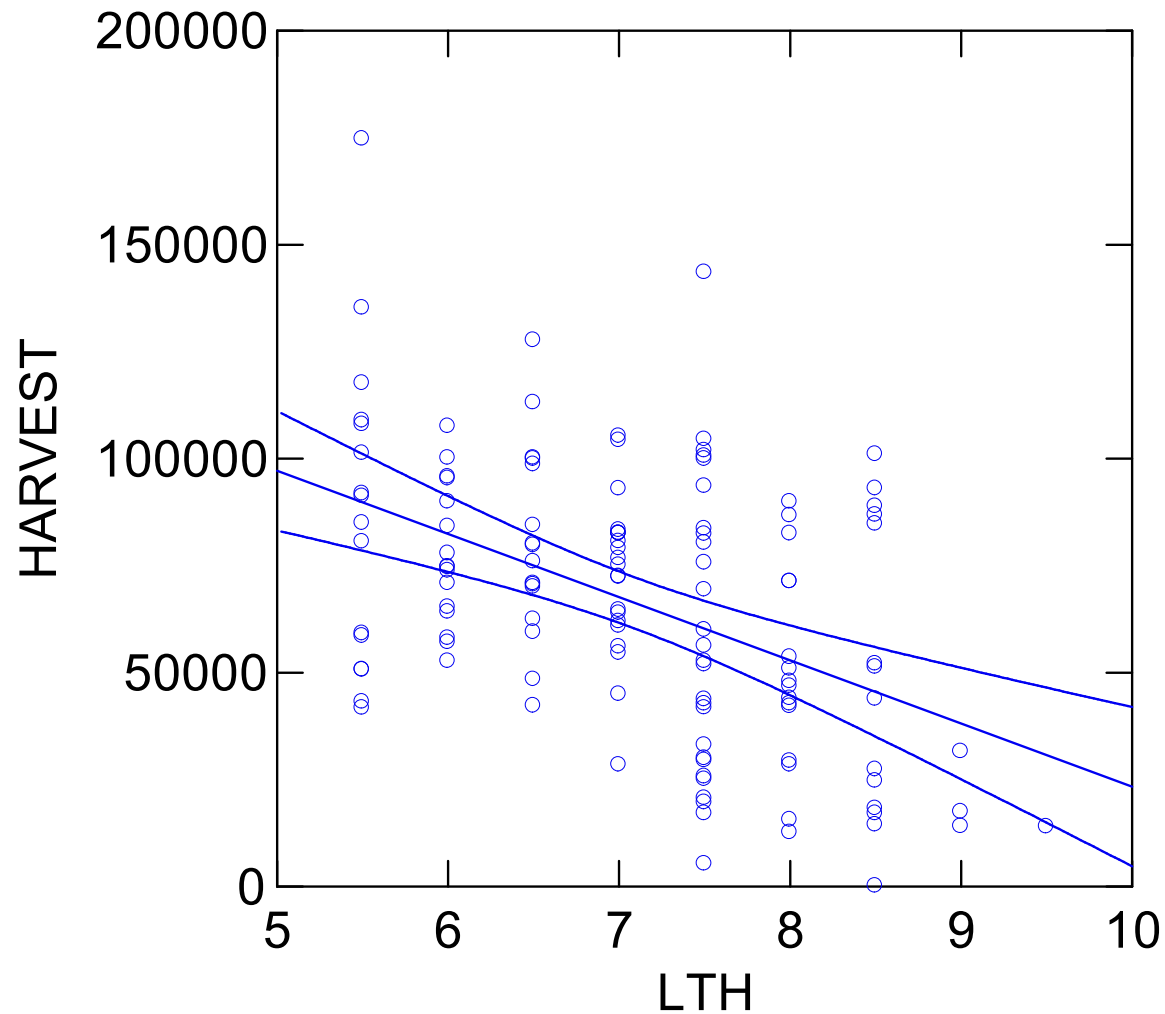


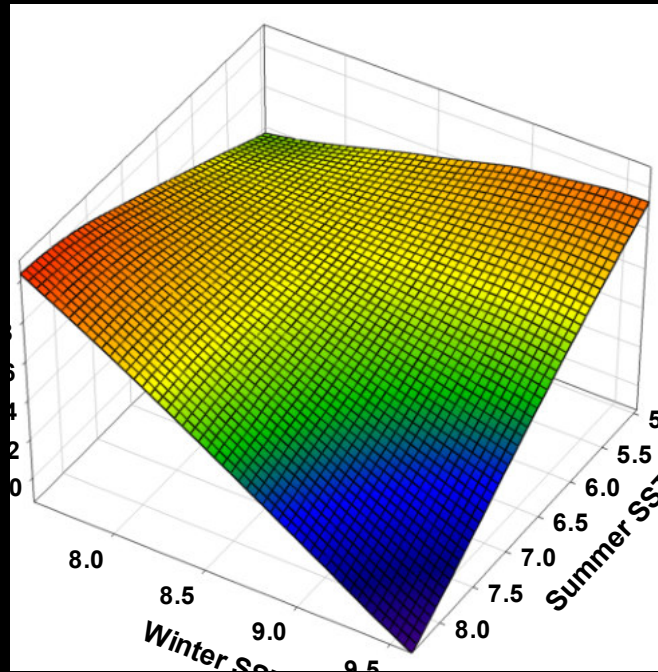
Correlation btw harvest & winter SST: $r = -0.51$ ($P < 0.05$, $N^* = 16$).



Correlation btw harvest & L_{th} :

$r = -0.47$ ($P < 0.05$, $N^* = 16$).





Winter & summer SST vs harvest

