

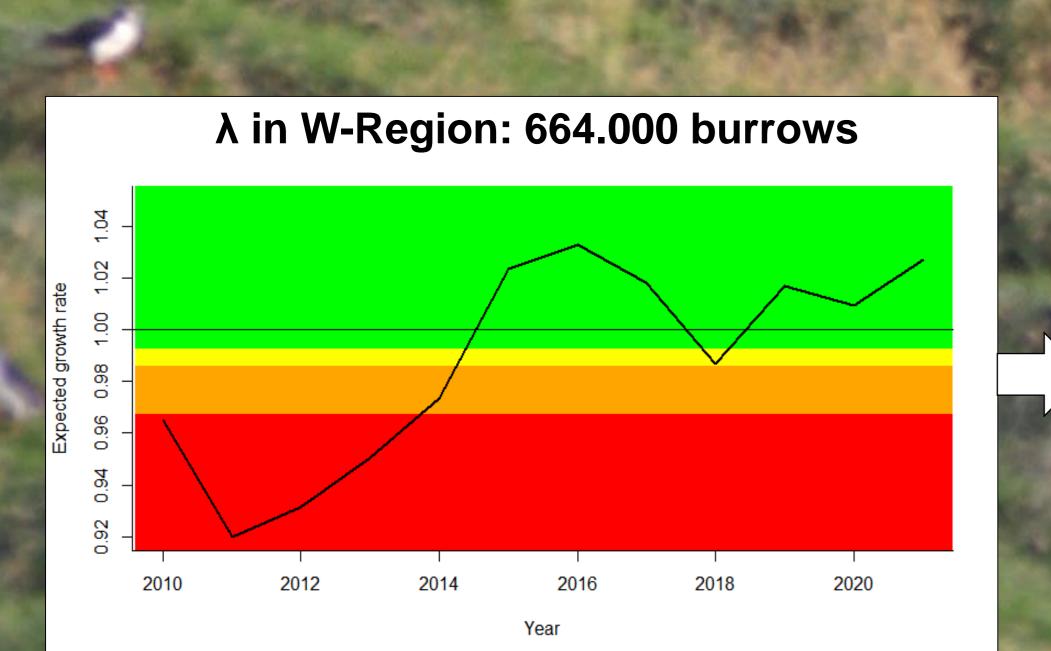
## Population growth rate (λ) of Atlantic Puffin in Iceland 2010-2021

### Erpur Snær Hansen

South Iceland Nature Research Centre, Ægisgata 2, 900 Vestmannaeyjar erpur@nattsud.is

#### **METHODS**

- Δ λ was calculated using a Leslie matrix in R.
- Adult survival was set as constant 0.92, & 1Y survival as 0.5.
- Production was measured annually in 10 colonies by examining the same burrows twice during the breeding season.
- Regional mean annual production was weighted by the study colonies population size.
- Total annual mean production was weighted by regional population proportional size of the total.



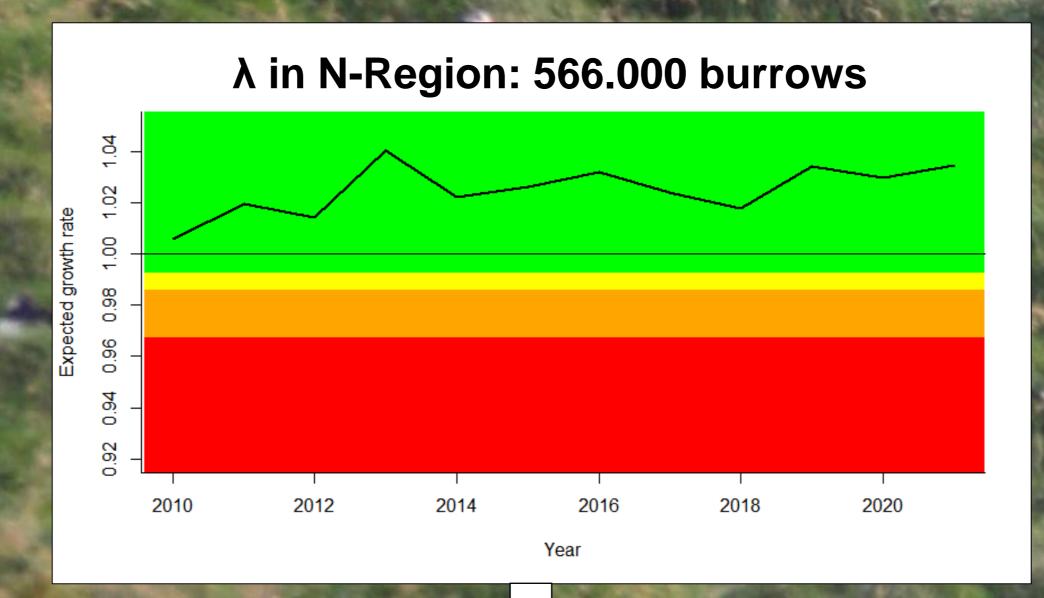
**IUCN Red List categories:** 

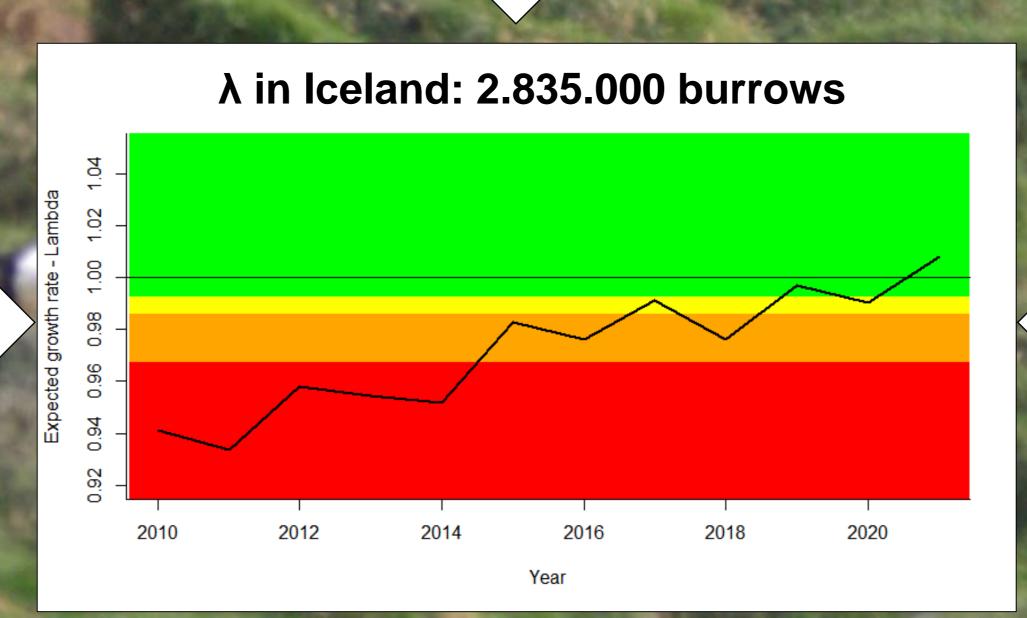
**Green:** Least Concern

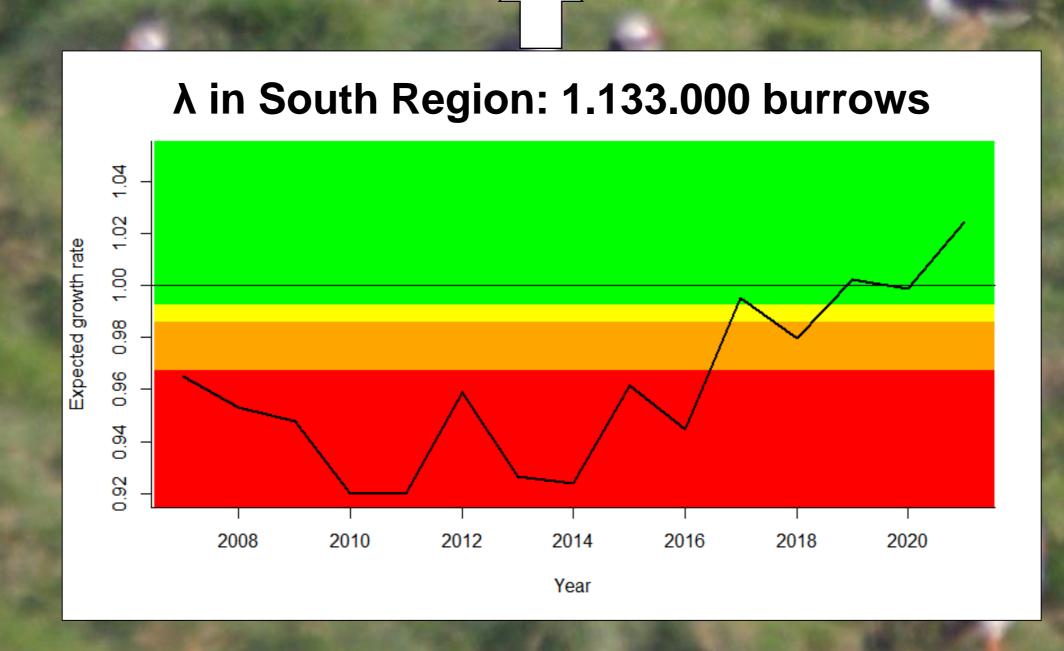
Yellow: Vulnerable

**Orange:** Endangered

**Red:** Critically Endangered

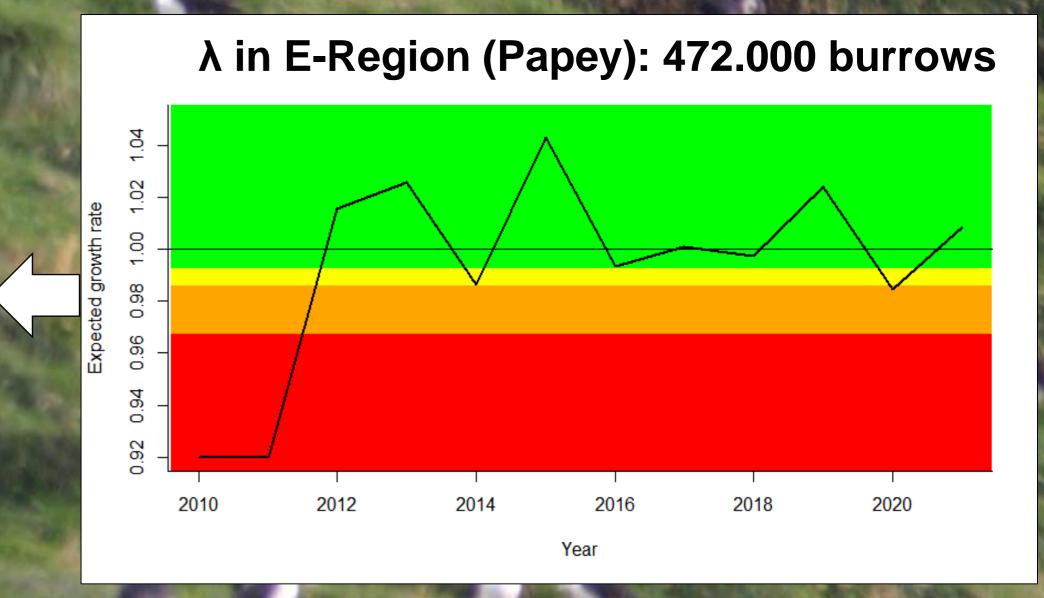






Region	Geometric mean $\lambda$	$r = \operatorname{Ln}(\lambda)$	ΔN%/year	ΔN% since 2003
South (Eyjar)	0.961	-0.040	-2.8	-53.1
West	0.987	-0.013	-1.1	-21.8
North	1.024	0.024	3.1	59.6
East (Papey I.)	0.992	-0.008	-0.7	-13.3
Total - Iceland	0.969	-0.031	-2.4	-45.0

# N-Region E-Region S-Region



#### CONCLUSIONS

- Total population geometric mean λ has been <1 until 2021, & hunting non-sustainable prior to 2021.
- Production has increased over the period,  $\lambda$  surpassing 1 for the first time in year 2021.
- $\triangle$  λ>1 in E-Region in 2012 & in W-Region in 2015.
- $\triangle$  In S-Region  $\lambda$  has increased since 2017.
- Total population (N) has declined by 45% ≥2003.
- Variation in climate (wNAO 2010-11), Sea surface temperature [1], & Spring bloom timing (work in progress) explain most of the variation in puffin production via bottom up effects on the puffin's prey.
- [1] Hansen *et al.* (2021). Centennial relationships between ocean temperature and Atlantic puffin production reveal shifting decennial trends. *Global Change Biology* **27** (16): 3753-3764.

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