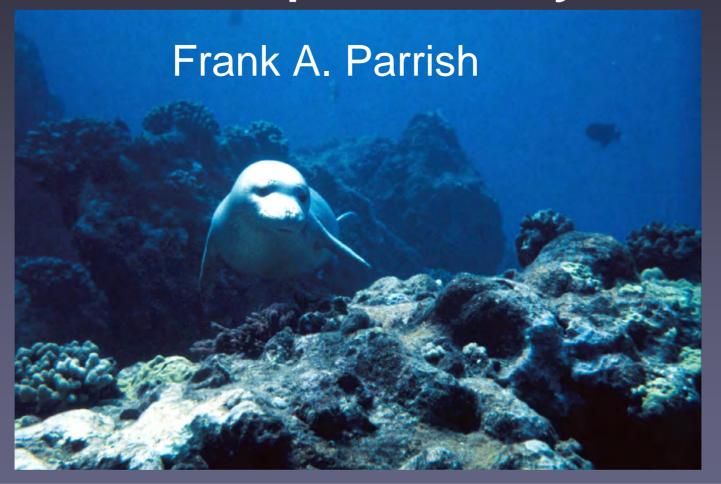
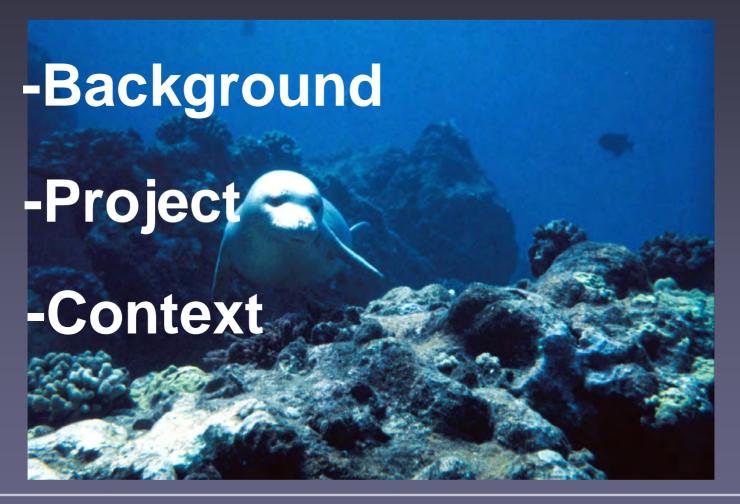
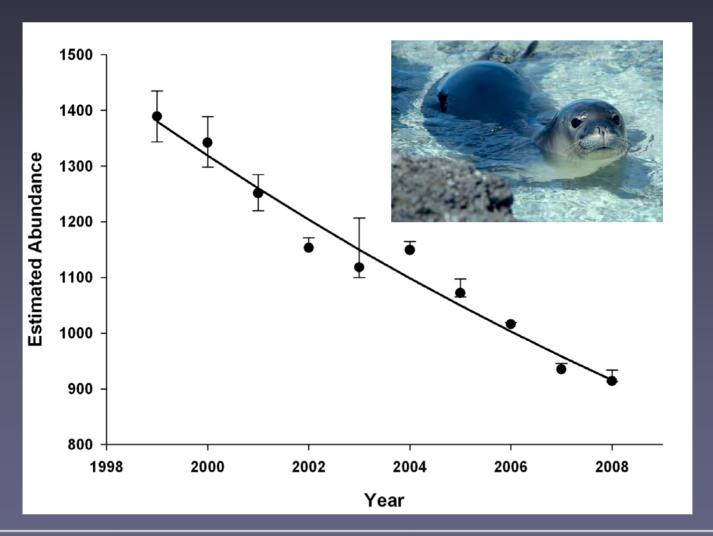
Hawaiian monk seals exerting top down pressure in subphotic ecosystems.

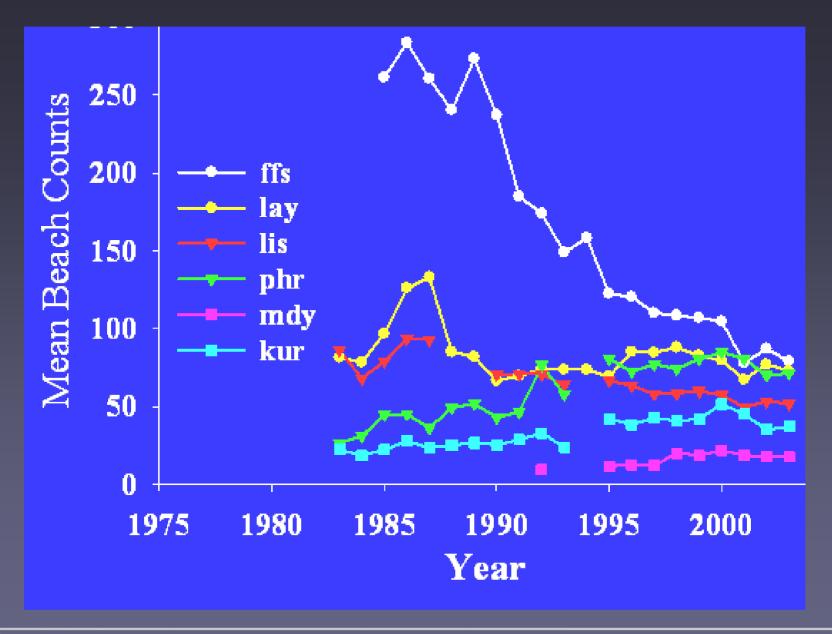


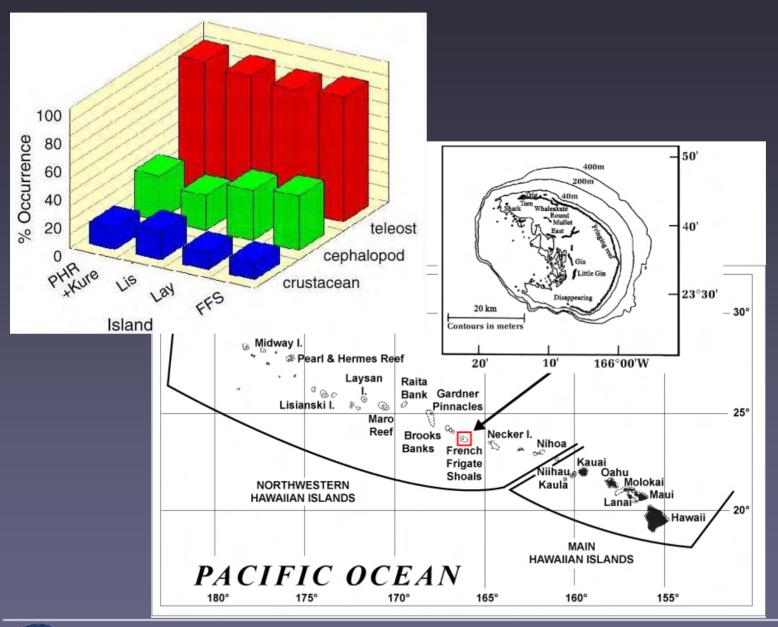
Outline



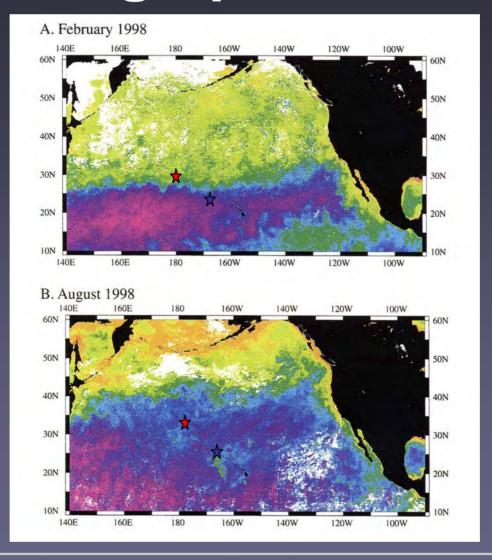
Background

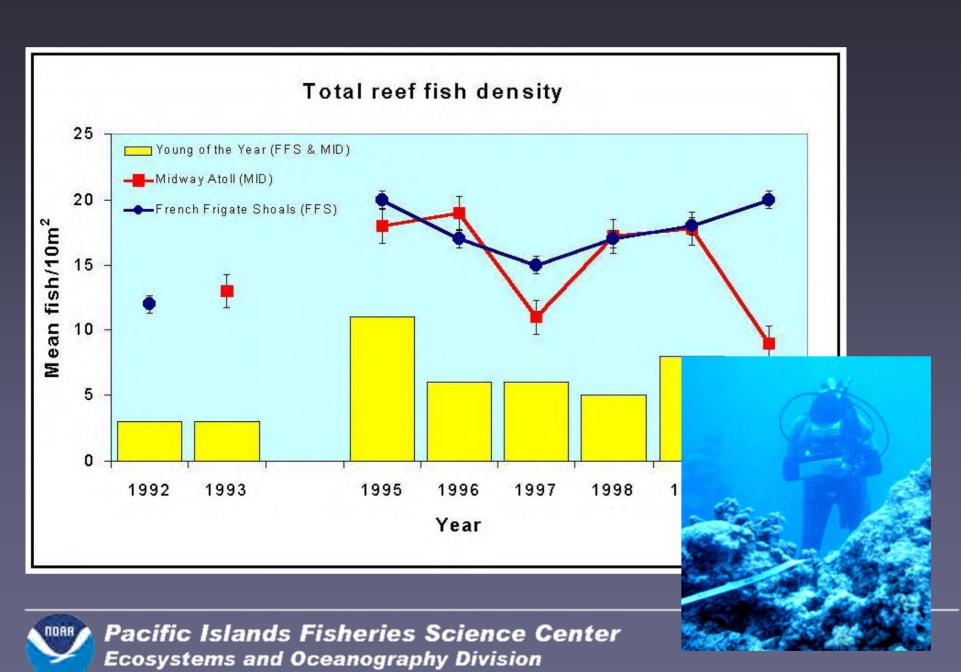




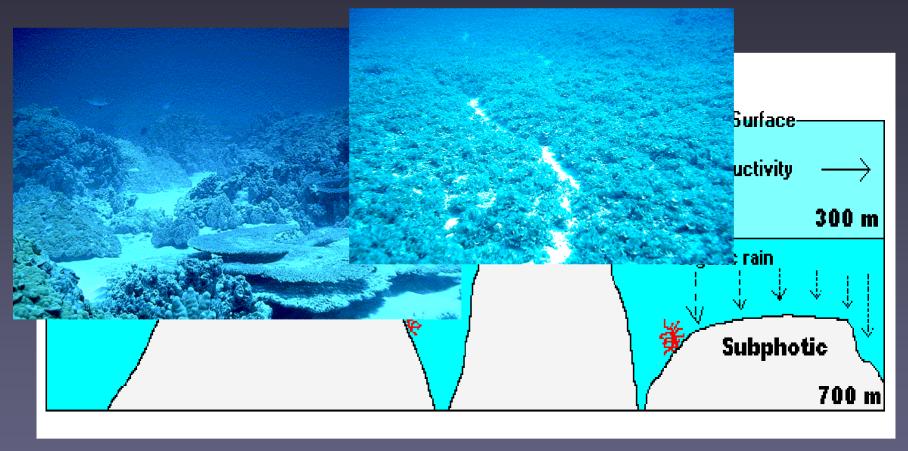


Oceanographic Patterns





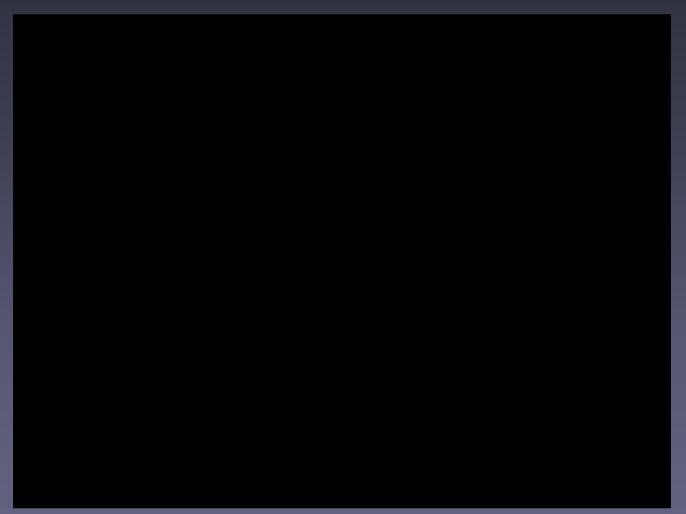
Subphotic realm as an alternative to shallow regional biomass surveys



Feeding on seamounts

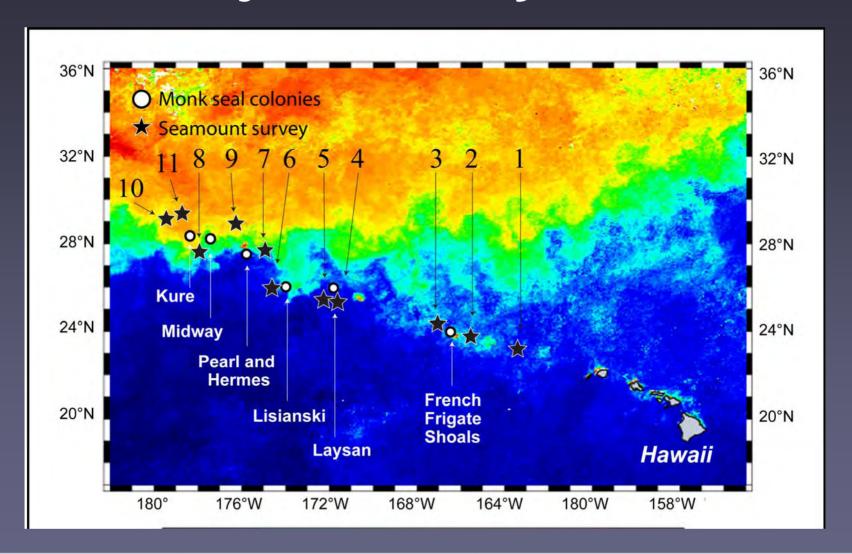


500 meters



Video courtesy of Amy Baco

Project survey sites



Hawai`i Undersea Research Laboratory: University of Hawai`i & NOAA's Undersea Research Program



2 *Pisces* submersibles: 2000 meters.

2 observers, 1 pilot.

Can deploy both on the same day.



Some stations sample multiple years to look for temporal effects – none detected





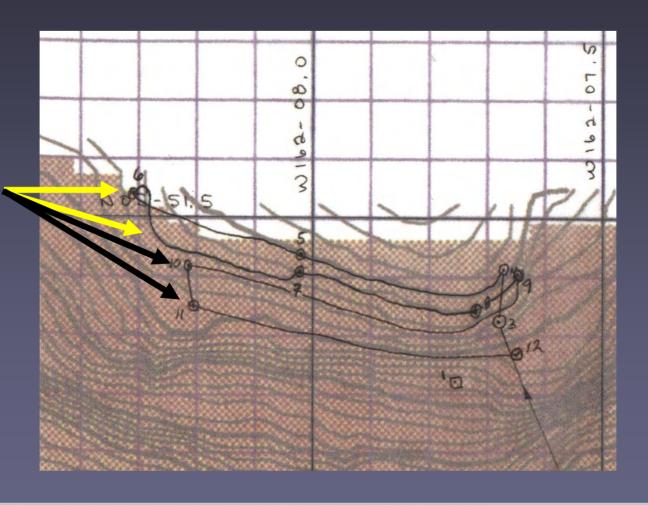
Quantitative transects.

Four 30minute transects: 500, 450, 400, and 350 m.

Observers counted animals;

estimated sizes.

5 min replicates



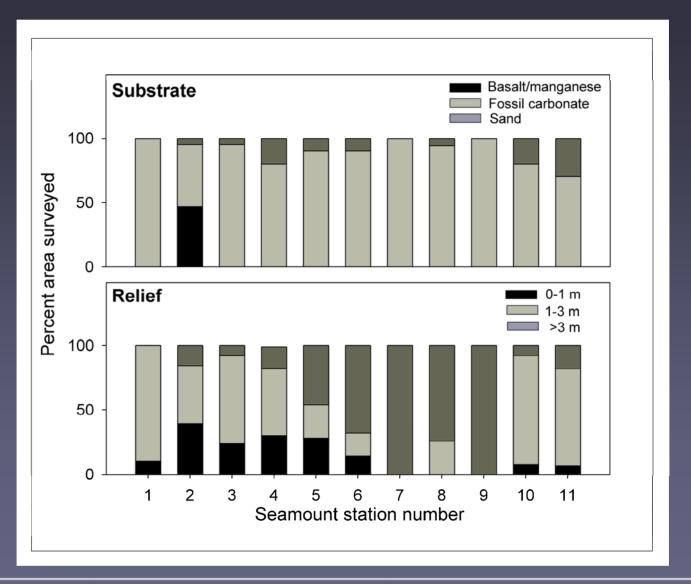


Habitat observations

- Substrate
- Relief

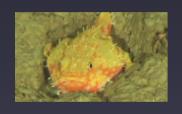


Habitat



Subphotic fish community

- Bottom associated
- Low density, high variability
- Slow growing
- Not subject to fisheries



Examples of the fish











































42 Taxa

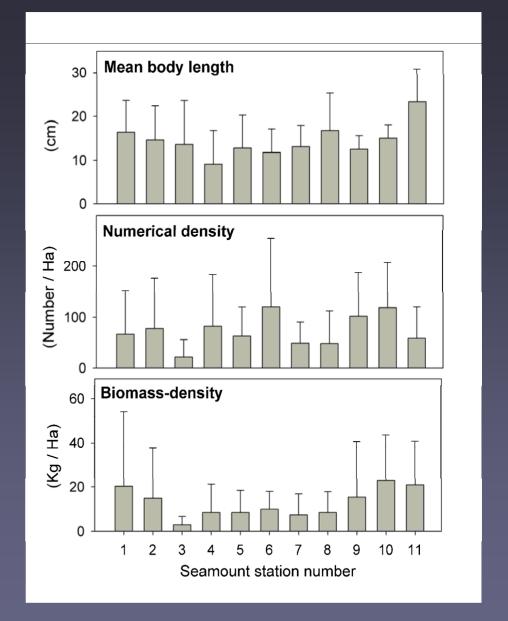
18000 fish



 5% of the fish assemblage found shallower

- Sig diff in
 - Body size
 - Density
 - Biomass

Post hoc test show no regional groupings



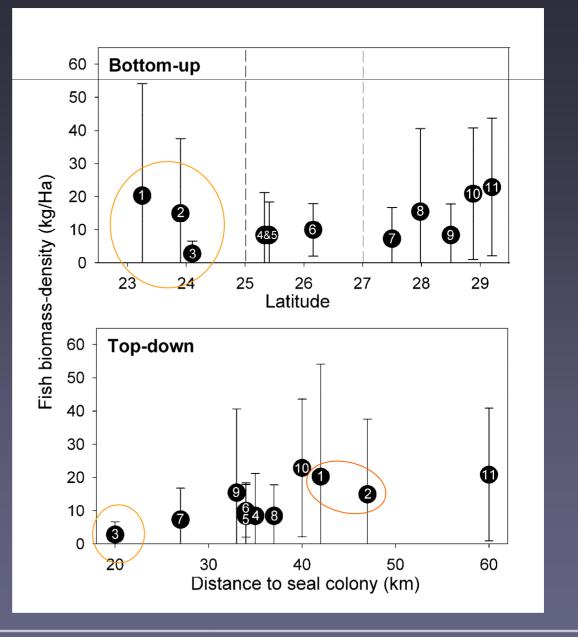
Analysis

- Stepwise multiple regression
 - Substrate
 - Relief
 - Latitude (proxy for productivity)
 - Summit depth
 - Number of seals at colony
 - Proximity to seal colony

```
r<sup>2</sup>=0.31 P<0.001
```

 $r^2 = 0.38 P < 0.001 Re-sampling$

Seamounts in FFS region



Summary

 Patterns in the seals subphotic prey base better explained by the top-down hypothesis despite regional differences in productivity.

 Seals are the only known predator that commutes from the atolls.

 Consistent with a population close to carrying capacity.

Other evidence of carrying capacity at FFS

- Satellite tag data
- CRITTERCAM data
- ECOPATH modeling