

 Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels	Seventh Meeting of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group <i>Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 18 - 19 May 2023</i> Update to the risk assessment for New Zealand seabirds <i>Charles Edwards, Tom Peatman, Dave Goad and Darcy Webber</i>
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Edwards, C.T.T.; Peatman, T.; Goad D.; Webber, D.N. (**In Press**). Update to the risk assessment for New Zealand seabirds. *New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report*. 59 p.

SUMMARY

ACAP Species Assessments contain the most recent scientific information regarding albatross and petrel species listed under the Agreement. These assessments provide data on each species' population status and trends, their distribution, the threats they face both at breeding sites and at sea, as well as the conservation measures that are in place to protect them. The update to the risk assessment for New Zealand seabirds provides an update to these data for the Antipodean albatross, black petrel, black-browed albatross, Buller's albatross, Campbell albatross, Chatham albatross, grey petrel, grey-headed albatross, northern giant petrel, northern royal albatross, Salvin's albatross, Westland petrel, white-capped albatross and white-chinned petrel.

New Zealand has been developing and implementing a Spatially Explicit Fisheries Risk Assessment (SEFRA) framework to estimate the risk to seabirds (and other protected species) from commercial fishing. From previous applications within the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone, it has proven to be a useful tool for prioritisation of research and possible management intervention towards the most at risk seabird species or species groups.

The top at-risk species were concluded to be southern Buller's albatross, Salvin's albatross, white-capped albatross, black petrel, Westland petrel, Chatham Island albatross, flesh-footed shearwater, northern Buller's albatross, Gibson's albatross, Antipodean albatross, white-chinned petrel, southern royal albatross. Only the southern Buller's albatross was estimated to have a risk metric of greater than one, indicating that current captures within the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone are higher than what can be sustained by the population over the long term.

These results will be helpful in updating the relevant ACAP Species Assessments.