Commission for the Conservation of
Southern Bluefin Tuna

みなみまぐろ保存委員会

CCSBT-EC/2610/16

Seabird Priority Species & High-Risk Areas
優先度の高い海鳥種及び高リスク海域

Overview
概要

This paper provides background on the request from the 16th meeting of the Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG) for the Extended Commission to adopt its recommendations and make a decision on risk setting as part of the determination of High-Risk Areas.
本文書では、第 16 回生態学的関連種作業部会会合（ERSWG 16）から拡大委員会に対し、ERSWG 16 からの勧告を採択するとともに高リスク海域の決定の一環としてリスク設定に関する意思決定を行うよう要請した件に関する背景情報を提供する。

Background
背景

Priority Species and High-Risk Areas
優先度の高い海鳥種及び高リスク海域

During this year's meeting, the Chair of the ERSWG convened a small technical group to discuss more technical aspects of proposals put forward by Japan and New Zealand and to design a proposal to achieve actions outlined under the Multi-Year Seabird Strategy.
本年の ERSWG 会合において、ERSWG 議長は、日本及びニュージーランドが提出した提案のより専門的な側面に関して検討するとともに、海鳥複数年戦略において総括された行動事項の達成に向けた提案を策定するための専門的小作業部会を招集した。

Based on the outcomes of the small technical group discussions, the ERSWG extensively discussed Action Item 1A, 1C, 1D and 1F of the Multi-Year Seabird Strategy (including priority species, high-risk areas, and options for additional management measures in those high-risk areas). The ERSWG's recommendations on each of these elements are provided in **Attachment A**.
専門的小作業部会による検討の結果に基づき、ERSWG は、海鳥複数年戦略の行動事項 1A、1C、1D 及び 1F（優先度の高い種、高リスク海域、特定された高リスク海域における追加的な管理措置のオプションを含む）について活発な議論を行った。これらの各要素に関する ERSWG からの勧告は**別紙 A** のとおりである。

The ERSWG noted, when discussing the high-risk areas proposal, that there was scope for a choice in the level of risk being considered within the high-risk areas, and recommended that the Extended Commission decide among three identified thresholds for determining the level of risk covered within the high-risk areas.
ERSWG は、高リスク海域に関する提案を検討した際、高リスク海域の中でも考慮

すべきリスクの水準に選択の余地があったことに留意するとともに、拡大委員会に対し、高リスク海域の中で網羅されるリスクの水準を決定する際は ERSWG が特定した 3 つの閾値の中から決定することを勧告した。

The ERSWG noted that, when choosing a threshold, there is a trade-off between a) restricting the number of cells defined in high-risk areas and b) ensuring a sufficient amount of relative mortality addressed across taxa in high-risk areas.
ERSWG は、閾値の選択にあたり、a) 高リスク海域として定義される区画数を限定することと b) 高リスク海域において分類群横断的に対処される相対死亡数が十分であるよう確保することとの間にはトレードオフがあることを指摘した。

- At a low risk threshold (e.g. 50 %), there is a low number of cells and the relative mortality addressed is mainly limited to the highest risk taxon.
  低いリスク閾値（例えば 50 %）：区画数が少なく、対処される相対死亡数は主に高リスク分類群に限定される。
- At a medium risk threshold (e.g. 60 %), there is still a relatively low number of cells and the relative mortality addressed is spread across taxa (higher risk taxa).
  中程度のリスク閾値（例えば 60 %）：区画数は依然としてやや少なく、対処される相対死亡数はある程度の分類群（高リスクの分類群）に分散される。
- At a high-risk threshold (e.g. 70 %), there is a relatively larger number of cells and the relative mortality addressed is across taxa.
  高いリスク閾値（例えば 70 %）：区画数が比較的多く、対処される相対死亡数は分類群横断的に扱われる。

Advice on Additional Management Measures in High-Risk Areas
高リスク海域における追加的管理措置に関する助言

Notwithstanding the existing measures required of Members under the CCSBT ERS Resolution, the ERSWG agreed to recommend the EC to adopt additional measures, either singly or in combination, to address high-risk areas of seabird bycatch using the following toolbox to better understand and reduce risk to seabirds in identified high-risk areas:
ERSWG は、EC に対し、特定された高リスク海域における海鳥類へのリスクをより良く理解及び低減するため、CCSBT ERS 決議に基づきメンバーに対して義務付けられている既存の措置に加え、海鳥混獲にかかる高リスク海域に対応するべく以下のツールボックスの単独使用又は組み合わせにより追加的な措置を採択するよう勧告することに合意した。

- Option 1: Improving monitoring requirements (specified levels of EM or observer placement taking into account scientific literature) - XX% e-monitoring with XX% review rate, or XX% human observer placement.
  オプション 1：モニタリング要件の改善（科学文献を踏まえた EM 又はオブザーバー配乗水準の設定）：レビュー率 X % の XX % 電子モニタリング、又はオブザーバー配乗率 XX %
- Option 2: Reducing effort in high-risk areas by XX% (e.g. spatial/temporal limits).
  オプション 2：高リスク海域における漁獲努力量の XX % 削減（例えば空間的／時間的制限）
- Option 3: Enhancing mitigation measures when operating in identified high risk areas (e.g. ‘three out of three’, hook-shielding devices, prioritising night setting), or establishing and delivering on a bycatch limit or rate – noting a minimum monitoring

requirement if this option is selected.
オプション 3：特定された高リスク海域で操業する際の混獲緩和措置の強化（例えば「3 つの措置のうち 3 つの使用」、鈎針被覆装置、夜間投縄の優先）、又は混獲数制限又は混獲率制限の設立及び実施（ただし、このオプションを選択する場合は最低モニタリング要件を要することに留意）

ERSWG also agreed to recommend the EC:
また、ERSWG は EC に対して以下を勧告することに合意した。

- Phasing in the approach over time and over areas (accounting for risk level in each area) and to progress from better understanding risk to reducing risk over time and ideally aligning timeframes across Members.
  各海域のリスク水準を考慮して時間的・空間的に段階を踏むアプローチをとり、リスクのより良い理解からリスクの低減へと時間をかけて進捗させ、かつ理想的にはメンバー間でその実施時期を整合させること。
- Establish a process to annually notify Member commitment to a seabird bycatch mitigation plan in identified high-risk areas to the Secretariat, starting reporting in 2027 including timeframes for implementation. The plan must include at least one of the above three options. This could include a new section of the annual report reviewed by ERSWG, and the Compliance Committee (CC) as appropriate, and added as new agenda items in ERSWG and CC meetings.
  特定された高リスク海域における海鳥混獲削減計画に対するメンバーのコミットメントを事務局に対して毎年通知するプロセスを設立し、これを 2027 年の報告（実施時期を含む）から開始すること。同計画には、上記 3 つのオプションのうち少なくとも 1 つを含めなければならない。これには、ERSWG（及び必要に応じて遵守委員会（CC））がレビューする年次報告書への新規セクションを追加すること、また ERSWG 及び CC 会合の新たな議題項目として追加することが含まれ得る。
- CCSBT Members collaboratively work with other tuna RFMOs to enact above options in other areas of competence.
  CCSBT メンバーは、他の管轄水域においても上記のオプションが実施できるよう、他のまぐろ類 RFMO と協力して取り組むこと。

Depending on the technology available to a CCSBT Member, management plans should be tailored to achieve the stated goals in the identified High-Risk Areas. These could be achieved for example by Member specific plans at:
67. CCSBT メンバーが利用可能なテクノロジーに応じて、特定された高リスク海域に関して宣言されたゴールを達成するべく管理計画を調整すべきである。これらは、例えばメンバーごとの計画として以下の規模で履行し得る。

- High-Risk Area scale
  高リスク海域の規模
- CCSBT Statistical Area scale
  CCSBT 統計海区の規模
- Latitudinal band scale
  緯度帯の規模

Next Steps
次のステップ

The Extended Commission is asked to:
拡大委員会は、以下の行動を行うよう要請されている。

- Consider the information and recommendations from ERSWG provided at **Attachment A**;
  別紙 A に提示した ERSWG からの情報及び勧告について検討すること。
- Adopt the ERSWG decision that relative mortality for each seabird population (as estimated using a SEFRA model like that finalized in 2025) should be reduced, so that the median is less than 0.10 and the upper 95% C.I. bound is less than 0.50;
  各海鳥個体群の相対死亡率（2025 年に最終化されたものと同様の SEFRA モデルによる推定値）について、中央値を 0.10 未満、かつ 95 % 信頼区間の上限を 0.50 未満となるように低減すべきとした ERSWG の合意を採択すること。
- Adopt the ERSWG decision which determined that thirteen species of seabirds were assessed as having a median or upper 95% C.I. 0.1 or 0.5 respectively from contributing CCSBT member pelagic longline fisheries. ERSWG agreed that these should be considered as priority species.; and
  ERSWG は、13 種の海鳥種について、CCSBT メンバーの浮はえ縄漁業の寄与率が、相対死亡率の中央値又は 95 % 信頼区間の上限においてそれぞれ 0.1 又は 0.5 を上回るものとして評価し、これらの種を優先度の高い種と見なすべきとした ERSWG の合意を採択すること。
- Agree on one of the three presented options under Seabird Strategy Action 1F (i.e. setting of 50, 60, or 70% of the total risk posed to priority species by CCSBT fisheries).
  海鳥戦略の行動項目 1F に関して提示された 3 つのオプションのうち 1 つに合意すること（すなわち CCSBT 漁業によって優先度の高い種にもたらされる総リスクの 50、60 又は 70 % のいずれかを選択すること）。

Prepared by the Secretariat
事務局作成文書

日本語版は文書 CCSBT-EC/2610/Rep04（日本語版）を参照

別紙 A

Attachment 4

High Risk Areas

5.1.3 Assessment and advice on management measures

ERSWG16 - Canberra

Action 1A

To agree on a SBT seabird bycatch target for reducing the level of impact of SBT fishing operations on seabird populations, including, but not limited to:

a. Targets based on nominal reported seabird bycatch rates.

b. Targets based on SEFRA outputs

ERSWG agreed that relative mortality for each seabird population (as estimated using a SEFRA model like that finalized in 2025) should be reduced, so that the median is less than 0.10 and the upper 95% C.I. bound is less than 0.50.

Action 1C

Evaluate the effectiveness of the seabird CMMs introduced around 2005 by tuna RFMOs, in the context of reducing the overall seabird mortalities, taking into consideration fleet differences and seabird distributions and identify the areas for improvement. The outcomes from the evaluation will be communicated across tuna RFMOs and used as a basis for future evaluations.

In conjunction with all other threats and risks to seabird populations, despite the seabird CMMs in place for tuna RFMOs, many seabird taxa are still threatened with extinction, declining, and still subject to significant bycatch in pelagic longline fisheries. In that context, although those CMMs may have been effective at reducing seabird bycatch, they have not resulted in the recovery of such populations. This is partly because any reduction in overall seabird bycatch rate has not necessarily resulted in sufficient reduction of the bycatch of species of concern. ERSWG believes that the focused effort of monitoring and reducing bycatch in the high risk areas identified with SEFRA, using available methods that are well understood, practical, and have minimal impact on target species catch, would be more effective and that improvements over time can be tracked using periodic SEFRA analyses estimating catchability and risk over different time blocks.

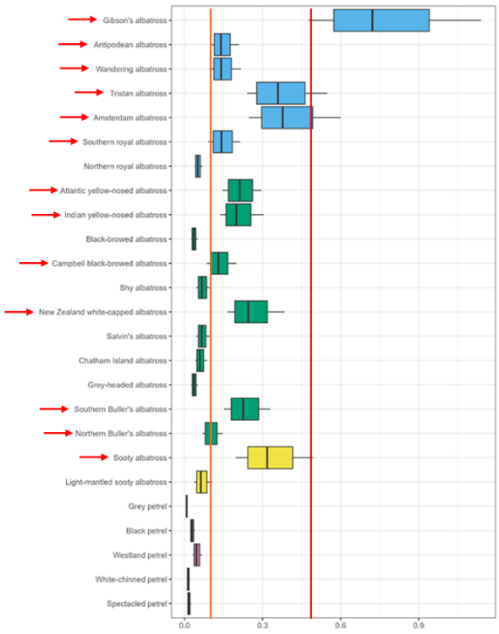
Action 1D

Agree on the list of priority species and corresponding management targets, taking into account the status of seabird population, distributional overlaps with SBT fisheries, and significance of SBT fisheries in their mortality.

Thirteen species of seabirds were assessed as having a median or upper 95% C.I. 0.1 or 0.5 respectively from contributing CCSBT member pelagic longline fisheries. ERSWG agreed that these should be considered as priority species. Within this group, the four species at highest risk, Gibson's, Amsterdam, Tristan, and Sooty albatrosses. These had the largest effect on the overall risk surface for the priority species.

Action 1D

Preferred option for selecting Priority Species
Relative Mortality
- Median 0.1
- Upper 95% C.I. 0.5



Action 1D

Preferred option for selecting Priority Species
Relative Mortality
- Median 0.1
- Upper 95% C.I. 0.5

FAO Code	Common name	Spp. Group	IUCN	Total RM
DIW	Gibson's albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.735
DQS	Antipodean albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.142
DIX	Wandering albatross	Great albatross	VU	0.143
DBN	Tristan albatross	Great albatross	CR	0.356
DAM	Amsterdam albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.387
DIP	Southern royal albatross	Great albatross	VU	0.142
DIQ	Northern royal albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.051
DCR	Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross	Mollymawk	EN	0.211
TQH	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Mollymawk	EN	0.201
DIM	Black-browed albatross	Mollymawk	LC	0.035
TQW	Campbell black-browed albatross	Mollymawk	VU/LC	0.13
DCU	Shy albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.067
TWD	New Zealand white-capped albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.245
DKS	Salvin's albatross	Mollymawk	VU	0.067
DER	Chatham Island albatross	Mollymawk	VU	0.06
DIC	Grey-headed albatross	Mollymawk	EN	0.036
DSB	Southern Buller's albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.228
DNB	Northern Buller's albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.101
PHU	Sooty albatross	Sooty albatross	EN	0.319
PHE	Light-mantled sooty albatross	Sooty albatross	NT	0.064
PCI	Grey petrel	Medium petrel	NT	0.008
PRK	Black petrel	Medium petrel	VU	0.029
PCW	Westland petrel	Medium petrel	EN	0.046
PRO	White-chinned petrel	Medium petrel	VU	0.013
PCN	Spectacled petrel	Medium petrel	VU	0.016

Action 1F

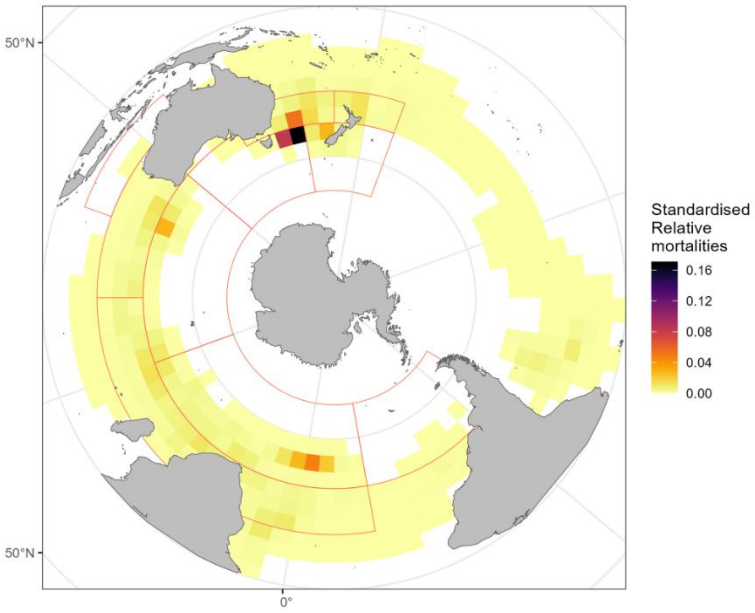
Establish a robust definition of high-risk areas that takes into account the precautionary approach by:

a. Establishing a definition of high-risk areas.
b. Identifying areas that meet the definition.
c. Characterising the nature of the risk in each area.
d. Developing tailored measures aimed at reducing those risks.

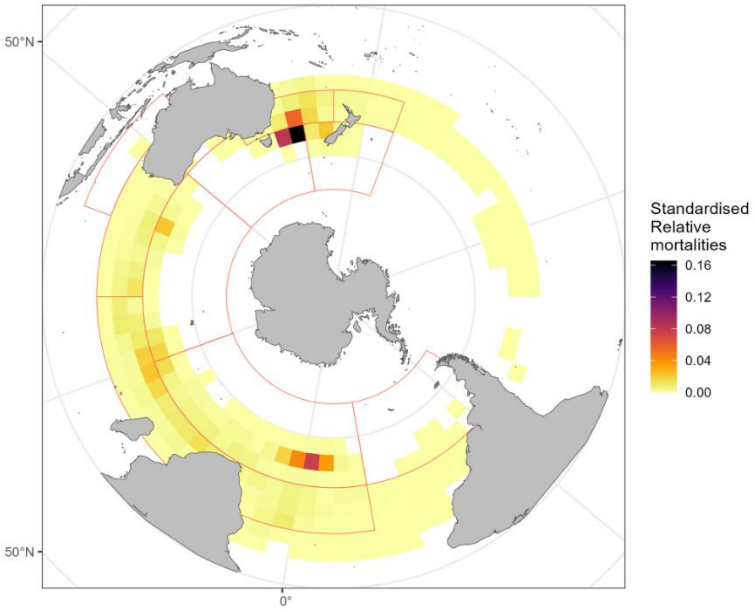
a) ERSWG agreed that high risk areas could be robustly established by identifying the 5x5 degree squares that contained 50, 60 or 70% of the total risk posed to priority species by contributing CCSBT member pelagic longline fisheries.

b) Such areas can readily be mapped using outputs from the 2025 SEFRA and appear in the Tasman Sea (where Gibson's albatross are caught), Indian Ocean (where Amsterdam albatross are caught) and South Atlantic (where Tristan albatross and Sooty albatross are caught).

Total risk layer
Priority spp.
Non-zero



Total risk layer
Top 4 spp., RM > 0.3
Non-zero



c) Characterising the nature of the risk in each area.

Data sources for ocean basin coordinates:
Limits of Oceans and Seas (1953), International Hydrographic Organization, *Special Publication N.28 p.45*

63.—Tasman Sea.

On the West.

A line from Gabo Island (near Cape Howe, 37°30' S) to the Northeast point of East Sister Island (148° E) thence along the 148th meridian to Flinders Island; beyond this Island a line running to the Eastward of the Vansittart Shoals to Barren Island, and from Cape Barren (the Easternmost point of Barren Island) to Eddystone Point (41° S) in Tasmania, thence along the East coast to South East Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania.

On the North.

The parallel of 30° S from the Australian coast Eastward as far as a line joining the East extremities of Elizabeth Reef and South East Rock (31°47' S, 159°18' E) then to the Southward along this line to the South East Rock.

On the Northeast.

From the South East Rock to the North point of Three Kings Islands (34°10' S, 172°10' E) thence to North Cape in New Zealand.

On the East.

In Cook Strait.

A line joining the South extreme of the foul ground off Cape Palliser (Ngawi) and the Lighthouse on Cape Campbell (Te Karaka).

In Foveaux Strait (46°45' S).

A line joining the Light on Waipapapa Point (168°33' E) with East Head (47°02' S) of Stewart Island (Rakiura).

On the Southeast.

A line running from South West Cape, Stewart Island, through The Snares (48° S, 166°30' E) to North West Cape, Auckland Island (50°30' S, 166°10' E), through this island to its Southern point.

On the South.

A line joining the Southern point of Auckland Island (50°55' S, 166° E) to South East Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania.

45.—Indian Ocean.

On the North.

The Southern limits of the Arabian Sea (39) and the Laccadive Sea (42), the Southern limit of the Bay of Bengal (43), the Southern limits of the East Indian Archipelago (48), and the Southern limit of the Great Australian Bight (62).

On the West.

From Cape Agulhas in 20° long. East, Southward along this meridian to the Antarctic Continent.

On the East.

From South East Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania down the meridian 146°55' E to the Antarctic Continent.

On the South.

The Antarctic Continent.

32.—South Atlantic Ocean.

(*) *On the Southwest.*

The meridian of Cape Horn (67°16' W) from Tierra del Fuego to the Antarctic Continent; a line from Cape Virgins (52°21' S, 68°21' W) to Cape Espiritu Santo, Tierra del Fuego, the Eastern entrance to Magellan Strait.

On the West.

The limit of the Rio de La Plata (33).

On the North.

The Southern limit of the North Atlantic Ocean (23).

On the Northeast.

The limit of the Gulf of Guinea (34).

On the Southeast.

From Cape Agulhas along the meridian of 20° East to the Antarctic continent.

On the South.

The Antarctic Continent.

Proportion of risk contributed from the three basins identified to contain High Risk Areas

Priority spp. Non-zero

Note, these columns do not sum to 100% as there is some risk outside the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and TasmanSea

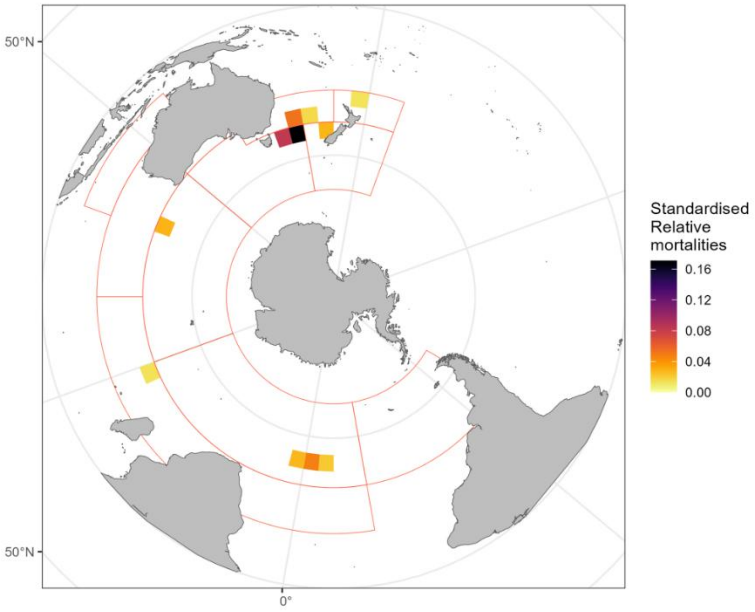
Spp. Code	Common name	Spp. Group	IUCN	RM Total	Atlantic Ocean %	Indian Ocean %	Tasman Sea %
DIW	Gibson's albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.735	0%	0%	97%
DQS	Antipodean albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.142	0%	0%	49%
DIX	Wandering albatross	Great albatross	VU	0.143	7%	82%	8%
DBN	Tristan albatross	Great albatross	CR	0.356	82%	18%	0%
DAM	Amsterdam albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.387	0%	100%	0%
DIP	Southern royal albatross	Great albatross	VU	0.142	3%	1%	89%
DIQ	Northern royal albatross	Great albatross	EN	0.051	10%	32%	21%
DCR	Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross	Mollymawk	EN	0.211	92%	8%	0%
TQH	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Mollymawk	EN	0.201	2%	81%	17%
DIM	Black-browed albatross	Mollymawk	LC	0.035	52%	23%	10%
TQW	Campbell black-browed albatross	Mollymawk	VU/LC	0.130	0%	32%	55%
DCU	Shy albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.067	4%	37%	59%
TWD	New Zealand white-capped albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.245	7%	19%	70%
DKS	Salvin's albatross	Mollymawk	VU	0.067	1%	13%	28%
DER	Chatham Island albatross	Mollymawk	VU	0.060	0%	0%	7%
DIC	Grey-headed albatross	Mollymawk	EN	0.036	44%	38%	15%
DSB	Southern Buller's albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.228	0%	0%	75%
DNB	Northern Buller's albatross	Mollymawk	NT	0.101	0%	0%	16%
PHU	Sooty albatross	Sooty albatross	EN	0.319	52%	48%	0%
PHE	Light-mantled sooty albatross	Sooty albatross	NT	0.064	18%	34%	47%
PCI	Grey petrel	Medium petrel	NT	0.008	27%	21%	26%
PRK	Black petrel	Medium petrel	VU	0.029	0%	0%	20%
PCW	Westland petrel	Medium petrel	EN	0.046	0%	0%	81%
PRO	White-chinned petrel	Medium petrel	VU	0.013	41%	33%	4%
PCN	Spectacled petrel	Medium petrel	VU	0.016	99%	1%	0%

Action 1F

Option summary

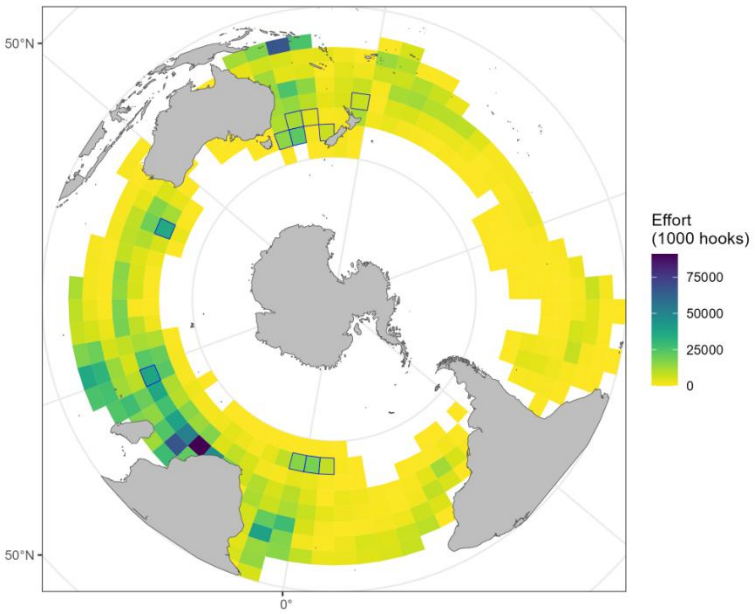
1. High Risk Areas defined as 50% of cumulative standardised risk to Priority Species identified under Action 1D
2. High Risk Areas defined as 60% of cumulative standardised risk to Priority Species identified under Action 1D
3. High Risk Areas defined as 70% of cumulative standardised risk to Priority Species identified under Action 1D

Action 1F
Option 1
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 50%



Action 1F
Option 1
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 50%

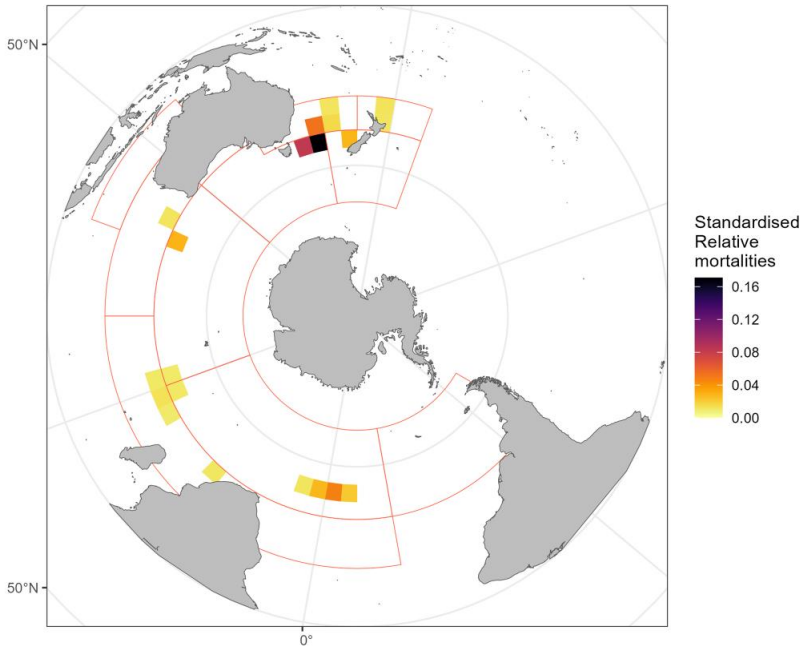
7.9% of contributing CCSBT member effort within areas that overlap with assessed priority albatross and petrel species



Action 1F
Option 1
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 50%

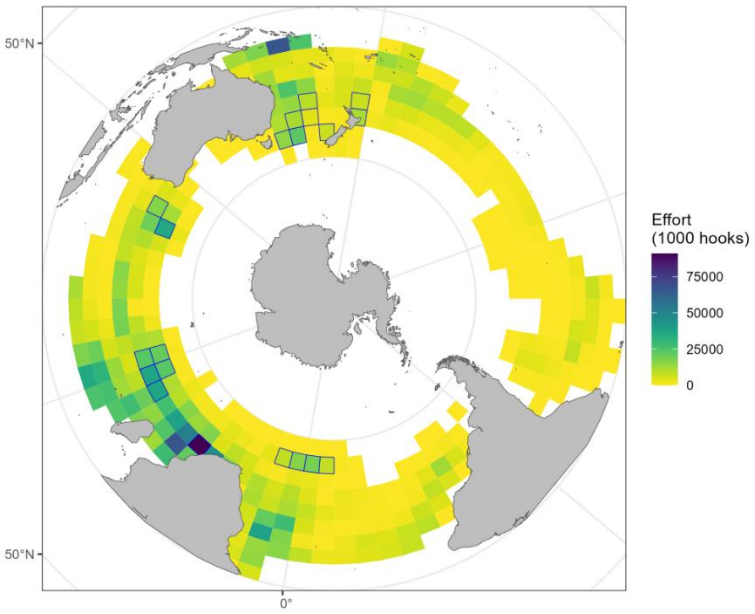
Spp. Code	Common name	Genus	RM Total	RM HRA50	Percent
DIW	Gibson's albatross	Diomedea	0.735	0.621	84%
DBN	Tristan albatross	Diomedea	0.356	0.164	46%
TWD	New Zealand white-capped albatross	Thalassarche	0.245	0.157	64%
DSB	Southern Buller's albatross	Thalassarche	0.228	0.154	67%
PHU	Sooty albatross	Phoebetria	0.319	0.133	42%
DIP	Southern royal albatross	Diomedea	0.142	0.111	78%
TQW	Campbell black-browed albatross	Thalassarche	0.130	0.073	56%
TQH	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Thalassarche	0.201	0.070	35%
DQS	Antipodean albatross	Diomedea	0.142	0.064	45%
DAM	Amsterdam albatross	Diomedea	0.387	0.059	15%
PHE	Light-mantled sooty albatross	Phoebetria	0.064	0.041	65%
DCU	Shy albatross	Thalassarche	0.067	0.041	62%
DCR	Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross	Thalassarche	0.211	0.036	17%
PCW	Westland petrel	Procellaria	0.046	0.028	61%
DIX	Wandering albatross	Diomedea	0.143	0.021	14%
DIC	Grey-headed albatross	Thalassarche	0.036	0.017	49%
DKS	Salvin's albatross	Thalassarche	0.067	0.017	26%
DIQ	Northern royal albatross	Diomedea	0.051	0.017	33%
DNB	Northern Buller's albatross	Thalassarche	0.101	0.013	13%
DIM	Black-browed albatross	Thalassarche	0.035	0.006	17%
DER	Chatham Island albatross	Thalassarche	0.060	0.004	7%
PCI	Grey petrel	Procellaria	0.008	0.003	39%
PRK	Black petrel	Procellaria	0.029	0.003	10%
PRO	White-chinned petrel	Procellaria	0.013	0.001	8%
PCN	Spectacled petrel	Procellaria	0.016	0.000	0%

Action 1F
Option 2
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 60%



Action 1F
Option 2
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 60%

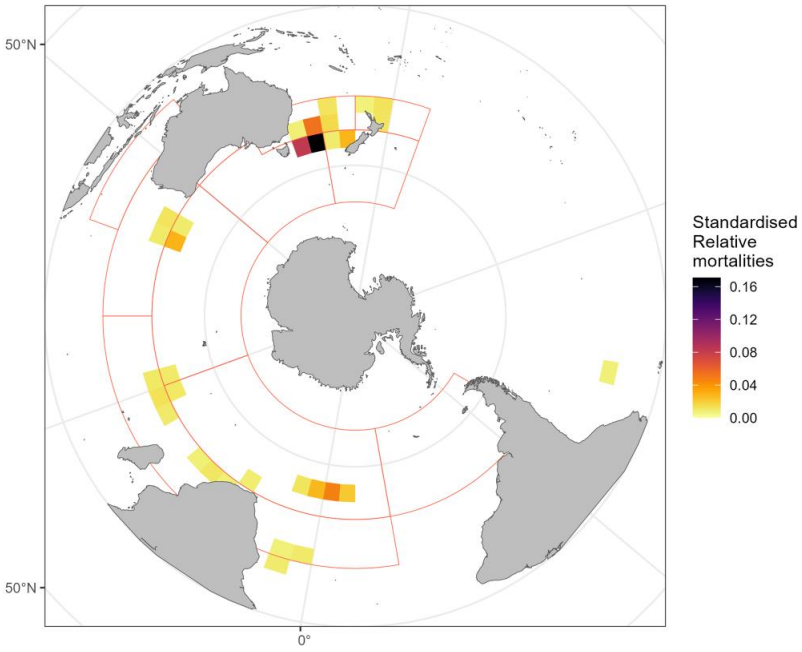
18.2% of contributing CCSBT member effort within areas that overlap with assessed albatross and petrel species



Action 1F
Option 2
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 60%

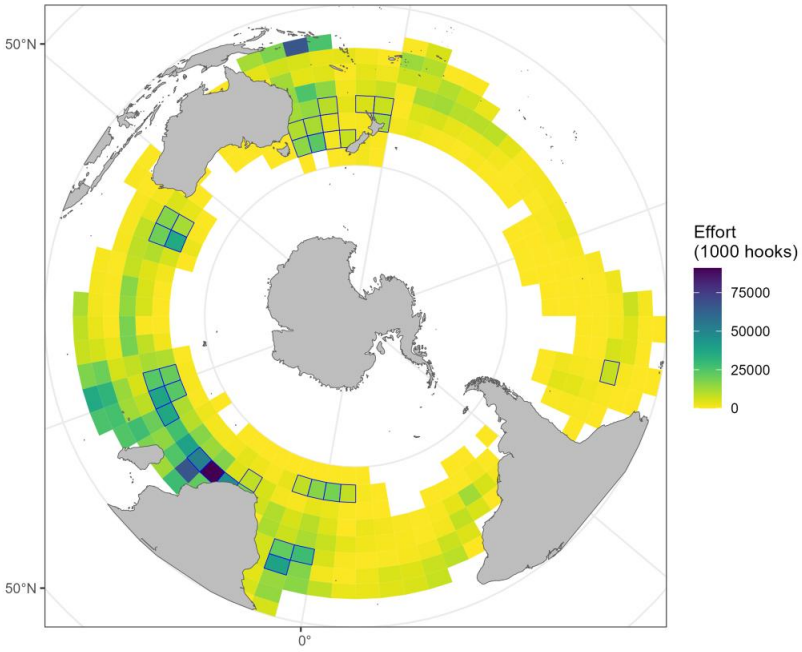
Spp. Code	Common name	Genus	RM Total	RM HRA60	Percent
DIW	Gibson's albatross	Diomedea	0.735	0.648	88%
DBN	Tristan albatross	Diomedea	0.356	0.192	54%
PHU	Sooty albatross	Phoebetria	0.319	0.186	58%
TWD	New Zealand white-capped albatross	Thalassarche	0.245	0.173	71%
DSB	Southern Buller's albatross	Thalassarche	0.228	0.164	72%
DAM	Amsterdam albatross	Diomedea	0.387	0.153	39%
DIP	Southern royal albatross	Diomedea	0.142	0.118	83%
TQH	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Thalassarche	0.201	0.096	48%
TQW	Campbell black-browed albatross	Thalassarche	0.130	0.088	68%
DQS	Antipodean albatross	Diomedea	0.142	0.080	56%
DIX	Wandering albatross	Diomedea	0.143	0.046	32%
DCU	Shy albatross	Thalassarche	0.067	0.046	68%
PHE	Light-mantled sooty albatross	Phoebetria	0.064	0.045	71%
DCR	Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross	Thalassarche	0.211	0.041	19%
PCW	Westland petrel	Procellaria	0.046	0.035	75%
DIQ	Northern royal albatross	Diomedea	0.051	0.028	54%
DKS	Salvin's albatross	Thalassarche	0.067	0.025	38%
DIC	Grey-headed albatross	Thalassarche	0.036	0.021	58%
DNB	Northern Buller's albatross	Thalassarche	0.101	0.020	20%
DIM	Black-browed albatross	Thalassarche	0.035	0.008	23%
PRK	Black petrel	Procellaria	0.029	0.007	25%
DER	Chatham Island albatross	Thalassarche	0.060	0.007	12%
PCI	Grey petrel	Procellaria	0.008	0.005	62%
PRO	White-chinned petrel	Procellaria	0.013	0.002	17%
PCN	Spectacled petrel	Procellaria	0.016	0.000	1%

Action 1F
Option 3
Cumulative standarised
Relative Mortality
- 70%



Action 1F
Option 3
Cumulative standarised
Relative Mortality
- 70%

29.0% of contributing CCSBT member effort within areas that overlap with assessed albatross and petrel species



Action 1F
Option 3
Cumulative standarised Relative Mortality
- 70%

Spp. Code	Common name	Genus	RM Total	RM HRA70	Percent
DIW	Gibson's albatross	Diomedea	0.735	0.684	93%
DBN	Tristan albatross	Diomedea	0.356	0.237	67%
PHU	Sooty albatross	Phoebetria	0.319	0.204	64%
TWD	New Zealand white-capped albatross	Thalassarche	0.245	0.200	82%
DSB	Southern Buller's albatross	Thalassarche	0.228	0.183	80%
DAM	Amsterdam albatross	Diomedea	0.387	0.177	46%
TQH	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Thalassarche	0.201	0.134	67%
DIP	Southern royal albatross	Diomedea	0.142	0.125	88%
DCR	Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross	Thalassarche	0.211	0.109	51%
TQW	Campbell black-browed albatross	Thalassarche	0.130	0.105	80%
DQS	Antipodean albatross	Diomedea	0.142	0.089	62%
DIX	Wandering albatross	Diomedea	0.143	0.058	41%
DCU	Shy albatross	Thalassarche	0.067	0.052	78%
PHE	Light-mantled sooty albatross	Phoebetria	0.064	0.048	75%
PCW	Westland petrel	Procellaria	0.046	0.038	83%
DNB	Northern Buller's albatross	Thalassarche	0.101	0.036	36%
DKS	Salvin's albatross	Thalassarche	0.067	0.032	48%
DIQ	Northern royal albatross	Diomedea	0.051	0.031	60%
DIC	Grey-headed albatross	Thalassarche	0.036	0.022	62%
DIM	Black-browed albatross	Thalassarche	0.035	0.014	41%
DER	Chatham Island albatross	Thalassarche	0.060	0.013	23%
PRK	Black petrel	Procellaria	0.029	0.010	35%
PRO	White-chinned petrel	Procellaria	0.013	0.006	43%
PCI	Grey petrel	Procellaria	0.008	0.005	68%
PCN	Spectacled petrel	Procellaria	0.016	0.000	2%

Code



High Risk Areas - ERSWG.r