

FISHERIES

SWFSC MMTD

Note: Power to Detect Trends in a Low-Capture-Probability Population

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Outline

- Mark-recapture for monitoring
- Motivating case



- Power analysis I: What *do* we know?
- Power analysis II: Sampling design
- Conclusions



Mark-recapture for monitoring

CMR methods allow estimation of valuable population information for management

- vital rates
- abundance
- trends





Mark-recapture for monitoring

- Sampling design challenges
- Low capture probability
 - ➡ low precision
 - → low power to detect trends
 - How allocate effort to improve power?



Motivating case

- *Ziphius cavirostris* in SOCAL Offshore Anti-Submarine Warfare Range (SOAR)
 - High density
 - Site fidelity









Schorr et al., 2014



Motivating case

Sparse capture histories





Cumulative identifications





Trend?



(Curtis et al., in prep)



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Power analysis I: What do we know?





Power analysis I: What do we know?

Results





(Curtis et al., in prep)



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Power analysis II: Sampling design

Results





(Curtis et al., in prep)



Conclusions

- Power analyses can inform both inference and sampling design
- Increasing duration of monitoring buys more power per effort than within-year effort increase
- Tradeoff between efficiency (power per effort) and urgency (% decrease before detection)





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