

Bayesian Modelling of Direct and Indirect Effects of Marine Reserves on Fishes

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Statistics

at Massey University, Albany, New Zealand.

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2016

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Abstract

This thesis reviews and develops modern advanced statistical methodology for sampling and modelling count data from marine ecological studies, with specific applications to quantifying potential direct and indirect effects of marine reserves on fishes in north eastern New Zealand. Counts of snapper (*Pagrus auratus*: Sparidae) from baited underwater video surveys from an unbalanced, multi-year, hierarchical sampling programme were analysed using a Bayesian Generalised Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) approach, which allowed the integer counts to be explicitly modelled while incorporating multiple fixed and random effects. Overdispersion was modelled using a zero-inflated negative-binomial error distribution. A parsimonious method for zero inflation was developed, where the mean of the count distribution is explicitly linked to the probability of an excess zero. Comparisons of variance components identified marine reserve status as the greatest source of variation in counts of snapper above the legal size limit. Relative densities inside reserves were, on average, 13-times greater than outside reserves.

Small benthic reef fishes inside and outside the same three reserves were surveyed to evaluate evidence for potential indirect effects of marine reserves *via* restored populations of fishery-targeted predators such as snapper. Sites for sampling were obtained randomly from populations of interest using spatial data and geo-referencing tools in R—a rarely used approach that is recommended here more generally to improve field-based ecological surveys. Resultant multispecies count data were analysed with multivariate GLMMs implemented in the R package *MCMCglmm*, based on a multivariate Poisson lognormal error distribution. Posterior distributions for hypothesised effects of interest were calculated directly for each species. While reserves did not appear to affect densities of small fishes, reserve-habitat interactions indicated that some endemic species of triplefin (Tripterygiidae) had different associations with small-scale habitat gradients inside *vs* outside reserves. These

patterns were consistent with a behavioural risk effect, where small fishes may be more strongly attracted to refuge habitats to avoid predators inside vs outside reserves.

The approaches developed and implemented in this thesis respond to some of the major current statistical and logistic challenges inherent in the analysis of counts of organisms. This work provides useful exemplar pathways for rigorous study design, modelling and inference in ecological systems.

Preface

I acknowledge the generous financial support of the Department of Conservation (Project Inv 4238), and Massey University's Institute for Natural and Mathematical Sciences (INMS) for providing a scholarship and, ultimately, a job. There are many people at Massey I wish to thank, including various office mates (Insha Ullah, Olly Hannaford, Rina Parry, Helen Smith, and Ting Dong), our wonderful administrative staff (Annette Warbrooke, Freda Mickisch, Lyn Shave, Anil Malhotra, Colleen Keelty (Van Es), and Vesna Davidovic-Alexander), and my INMS colleagues, particularly in the statistics and ecology groups, and my next-door-office neighbours, David Aguirre and Libby Liggins. Thanks also go to Assoc. Prof. Ann Dupuis for her advice and support through this process.

I could not have wished for a better primary supervisor than Professor Marti Anderson. Thank you, Marti, for always believing in me, despite often being confronted with compelling reasons not to. There were moments, in the latter stages, when you knew just the right thing to say to inspire me to grab this thing by the appendix and wrestle it into submission. You have given me so much and taught me so much about so many things but, foremost, thank you for being, in your words, my sternest critic and ultimately my biggest fan. Thanks also to my co-supervisor Russell Millar for keeping me on the methodological straight and narrow. Thank you to my late-coming co-supervisor, Matthew Pawley, for many reasons, but especially for the daily laughs and near-annual overseas adventures. Rather ironically, you've helped me keep my sanity through all this. I look forward to working with you in future, especially now that I am technically no longer your subordinate.

Many people spent long hours underwater counting fish for this PhD, including Oliver Hannaford, Marti Anderson, Steve Hathaway, Severine Dewas, Paul Caiger, Clinton Duffy, Charles Bedford, Kirstie Knowles, Nick Macrae, Sietse Bouma, Dave Culliford, Caroline Williams, and Alice Morrison. Particular thanks go to Clinton Duffy of the Department of

Conservation for skippering the RV Tuatini, and commenting on various manuscript drafts. Also, thank you to Steve Hathaway for bringing me fame by putting me on TV and in a book, and having the audacity to dub me a “guru”.

More broadly now, I wish to thank the people who inspired me to pursue a professional career in statistical and ecological research, and supporting me when it began in 2002, namely Jennifer Brown (University of Canterbury), Ian Westbrooke, and Ian West. I also thank Clinton Duffy (Department of Conservation) for showing me the water from the trees and inspiring my conversion to the study of things marine (you’re next, mate). A warm thank you goes to my father, Dr Murray Smith, for passing to me a small fraction of his extraordinary talent for statistics, and for encouraging me to take it on, along with other good advice when I needed it. Being able to work with you at NIWA has been a highlight of my career.

On a more personal note, I now turn to my little family. Being part of this family is the greatest privilege of my life. To my exquisite wife, Heidi, I offer you an ocean of gratitude for your unwavering support and patience. You are amazing and I could not have done this without you. Finally, to my beloved children, Finley and Anna. I am so proud and honoured to be your father. I cannot say that you made this endeavour any easier, but you and your mother make it and everything else worthwhile. My masters thesis was dedicated to Heidi, for it was during my masters that she agreed to marry me. You two graced our lives during this PhD, and I wholeheartedly dedicate it to you.



Me, bombastically gesticulating to Marti's bemusement.
Poor Knights Islands. (Photo credit: Steve Hathaway).

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