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The northernmost haulout site of South American sea lions and fur seals in the western South Atlantic

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We present estimates of the seasonal and spatial occupation by pinnipeds of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos (WRIL), based on aerial photographic censuses. Twenty aerial photographic censuses were analysed between July 2010 and November 2018. To assess monthly differences in the numbers of pinnipeds in the WRIL we used a Generalized Linear Mixed Model. Spatial analysis was carried out using Kernel density analysis of the pinnipeds on a grid plotted along the WRIL. Subadult male South American sea lions (*Otaria flavescens*) were the most abundant pinniped in the WRIL. Potential females of this species were also recorded during half of the census. The maximum number of pinnipeds observed in the WRIL was 304 in September 2018, including an unexpected individual southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), and a high number of South American fur seal yearlings (*Arctocephalus australis*). However, there was no statistically significant difference in counts between months. In all months analysed, pinnipeds were most often found concentrated in the northern portion of the island, with the highest abundances reported in September. This study confirms the importance of the WRIL as a haulout site for pinnipeds in Brazil, recommends that land research and recreational activities occur in months when no pinnipeds are present, and encourages a regulated marine mammal-based tourism during winter and spring months.

Every year hundreds of pinnipeds of various species are found along the southern Brazilian coast, most of which are South American fur seals (*Arctocephalus australis*) and South American sea lions (*Otaria flavescens*)^{1–4}. Antarctic and Subantarctic pinnipeds such as Antarctic fur seals (*Arctocephalus gazella*), Subantarctic fur seals (*Arctocephalus tropicalis*), leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*), and southern elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) are also reported in the region, but they are considered occasional or rare visitors^{4–6}. Recently, the first record of a Weddell seal (*Leptonychotes weddellii*) in Brazilian waters was reported for Trindade Island⁷, and the presence of fur seal (*Arctocephalus* sp.) in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean was recorded for the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, which is about 1010 km away from the Brazilian mainland, just north of the Equator⁸.

Brazil has no breeding colonies for any species of pinniped and only two haulout sites that are within marine protected areas (MPAs): the Wildlife Refuge of Molhe Leste of São José de Norte (WRML) (32° 10' S; 52° 06' W),

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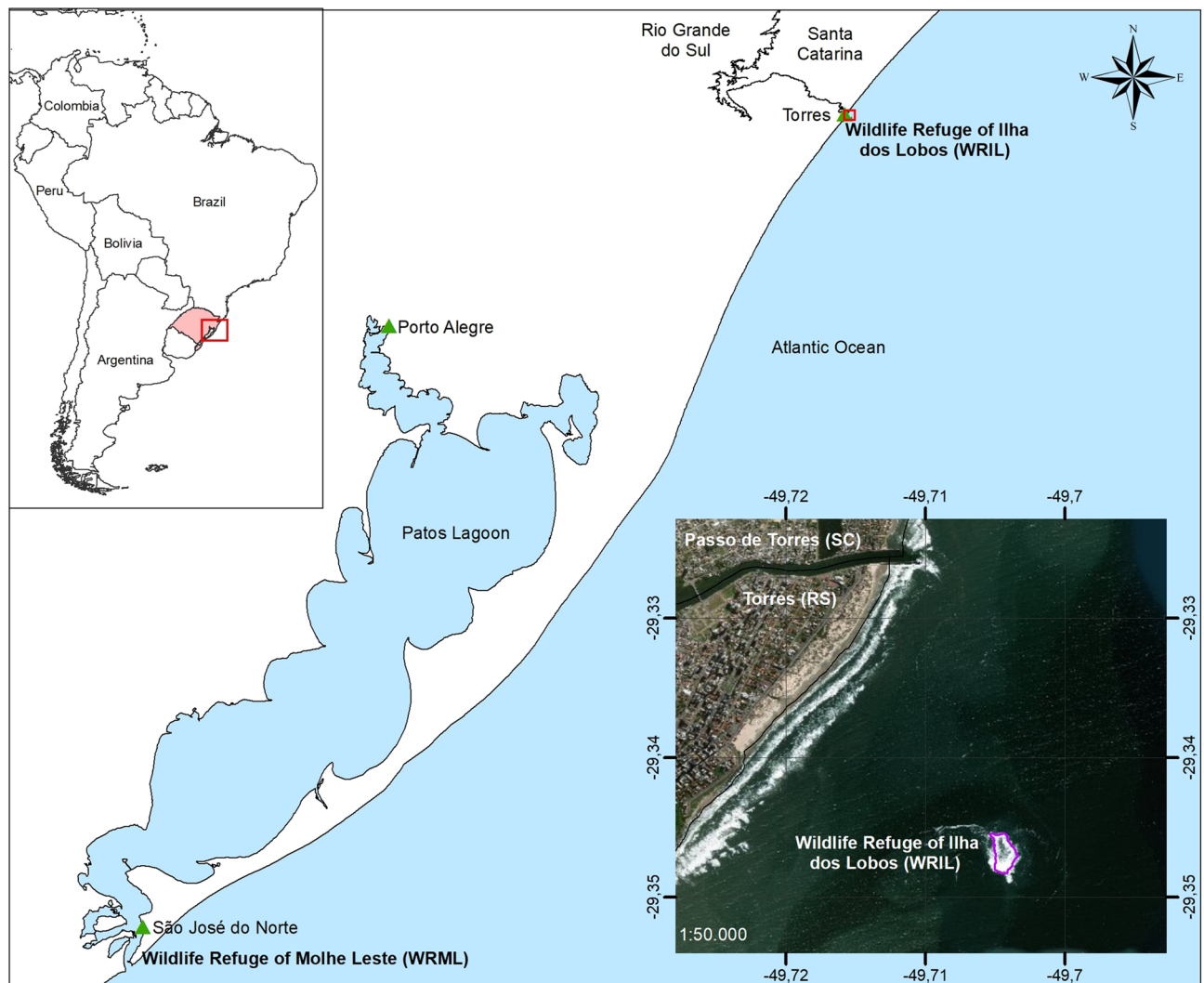


Figure 1. Map of the study area, showing the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos on the southern Brazilian coast, with the emerged area of the island marked in purple (generated in ArcMap 10.6.1). The protection limits of this marine protected area are not shown in the figure.

and the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos (WRIL) (29° 20' S; 49° 42' W), both on the coast of the Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil^{4,9} (Fig. 1). WRML is a small area located about 400 km south of WRIL, where sea lions and fur seals rest at the tip of a 4 km long jetty in the mouth of the Patos Lagoon estuary, close to Rio Grande harbour². The WRIL is the only coastal island in the Rio Grande do Sul state, in southern Brazil.

The South American pinnipeds found in Brazil (*A. australis* and *O. flavescens*) probably arrive from their closest breeding sites in Uruguay and Argentina^{1,2}, mainly during the austral autumn and spring months^{2–4,10}. The two species have similar reproductive periods during the austral summer, with South American sea lions breeding from December to early February¹¹, and South American fur seals breeding from late November to mid-January^{12,13}. Males of both species do not provide paternal care and once the breeding period ends, they move away from their rookeries to return in the next breeding season. Meanwhile, females divide their time between foraging trips and fasting periods while nursing, therefore presenting more limited movements^{2,13,14}. The arrival and residence of these species in the WRIL corresponds to the dispersal period after the breeding season, which is the least understood period of the life-cycle of these species^{15,16}. Recent tagging¹⁷ (Andre Barreto, UNIVALI, pers. comm.) and genetic studies^{18,19} have confirmed that South American fur seals and South American sea lions from Argentine and Uruguayan colonies disperse northwards to Brazil.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) considers the South American sea lion as a species of Least Concern²⁰ at a global level, and the different populations on the Atlantic coast of South America have contrasting trends. The total abundance of this species, including on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of South America, was estimated to be 445,000 individuals in 2012²⁰. While most of the populations are increasing in abundance, the Uruguayan population has been decreasing at roughly 2% per year^{21,22}. The Uruguayan population is concentrated on the Isla de Lobos (35° 01' S; 54° 52' W) and at Cabo Polonio (34° 24' S; 53° 47' W), and is estimated to number between 12,000 and 13,000 individuals, with an average of 1500 pups born every year^{21,22}.

Another declining population of South American sea lion is found on the Falklands/Malvinas (51° 45' S; 59° 00' W), with 7500 animals found in 2003²³ and a minimum estimate of 4443 pups born at the in 2014²⁴. For the coast of Argentina there is an increasing trend in the population numbers, including breeding and non-breeding colonies, with the total population estimated at about 123,200 individuals²⁰.

The most recent published information on the total population of South American fur seals estimated numbers of around 211,000 in 2016 and the current IUCN status of the species is Least Concern²⁵. However, taking into account the current pup estimates for the Falkland/Malvinas Islands of 36,500 pups²⁶, and considering a rough estimate of four adults per pup²⁷, the total population of these islands could be approximately 182,500 individuals. Therefore, the global population is likely to be around 393,500 individuals. The Uruguayan population, which is probably the origin of individuals found in Brazil¹⁸, was estimated to number 300,000 fur seals in the 1990s^{21,28}. However, recently, data based on aerial surveys have suggested that this estimate only be around half of the true populations size in the 1990s²⁹. The Argentine population is estimated to be around 25,000 individuals, probably due to the immigration of individuals from Uruguay³⁰. The main threats for both the South American sea lion and fur seal are marine habitat degradation and interactions with local fisheries, with the latter especially critical for South American sea lions^{20,25}.

The arrival of these species in southern Brazil usually corresponds to the dispersal period after the breeding season, which occurs from December to February, and may be assisted by the cold, northwards flowing, Malvinas Current^{1,2,4,16}. This dispersal period towards Brazilian waters is one of the most poorly understood parts of the life-cycle of South American pinnipeds^{15,16,31}. Therefore, this study seeks to provide more information on the habitat use and distribution of these species during this period.

Traditionally, pinniped censuses are based on land counts, aerial counts and/or capture-recapture studies at haulout sites (e.g. Ref.³²), and are either conducted from land (e.g. from fixed point on clifftops), from vessels, with unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) (e.g. Refs.^{33,34}) or using small manned aircraft. Although weather impacts the ability to observe the animals from all platforms, censuses from high clifftops are particularly limited by difficult circumstances such as meteorological conditions or access factors that could result in poor visibility of individuals, counting errors (e.g. caused by animals lying between others or hiding behind rocks)³⁵, or even disturbance and dispersion of specimens^{36,37}. For these reasons, aerial photographs are preferred for pinniped censuses since they reduce the errors in population abundance estimates³⁴. In addition, aerial photographic census methods have been successfully used to estimate population sizes for many terrestrial and marine wildlife species, allowing that individuals can be distinguished and counted directly from images^{38,39}.

In southern Brazil however, none of the previous studies on pinniped abundance have used aerial photography. The first pinniped abundance study in the WRIL was conducted more than 20 years ago, between 1994 and 1995¹⁶. The authors used terrestrial and marine census methods from fixed points and later from vessels. Regular census counts taken from a boat moving slowly around the WRIL were also conducted from 1993 to 2002^{10,40,41}.

To effectively manage and conserve a protected area, it is necessary to know not only population abundance, but also the spatial distribution of focal species^{42–44}. The importance of WRIL resides in the fact that it is currently considered the northern limit of distribution for both South American fur seals and South American sea lions on the Atlantic coast of South America and provides an important habitat for these species outside the breeding period^{4,12,45}. However, according to paleontological studies the distribution range of these species was 230 km further north 5000 years ago, on the southern Brazilian coast⁴⁶. Therefore, the persistence of pinnipeds in the WRIL in the future may be driven by both environmental and anthropogenic factors, which can change rapidly under the current global context. In this changing scenario, the WRIL could be considered as an open-air laboratory for understanding the effects of climate change on the abundance South American fur seals and sea lions, and it must be monitored in order to understand the expansion/contraction of the limits of the distribution of these species as a potential response to climate and environment variations. Moreover, studies combining abundance and spatial distribution analysis over time could be useful for informing future management plans for the WRIL. In particular, such information could be useful for the planning (spatial and temporal) of activities that are compatible with the MPA, including tourism, recreational and educational activities, as well as for delimiting buffer zones since this area is subject to intensive anthropogenic activity⁴⁷.

In this context, this study presents the first spatial data on pinniped occurrence at the WRIL as well as new data on seasonal abundance. We tested the three following hypotheses: (1) that there is a difference in pinniped abundance between months, since this haulout site is occupied mainly in the spring months^{2–4,10}, (2) that there is an expected predominance of males, which are not as involved in parental care as females^{16,40,48}, and (3) sea lions and fur seals demonstrate spatial preferences, because otariid species prefer protected areas both during breeding⁴⁹ and as haulout sites¹⁶. Based on these findings related to the seasonal and spatial occupation of the WRIL by pinnipeds, recommendations on when and where potential human activities could occur there are proposed to advise the future management plan for this MPA.

Methods

Study area and aerial photographic census. The WRIL consists of a coastal island that is 1800 m from the city of Torres, with an area of 16,966 m² during low tide, and an additional 500 m around the island^{50,51} (Fig. 1).

This study was based on aerial images taken with a helicopter and UAV during 20 flights over the WRIL from 2010 to 2018. The flights were carried out by the *Instituto Australis* which performs aerial censuses of the southern right whale, *Eubalaena australis*, in the region⁵². The flights were conducted between July and November of each year⁵², because this is the period when southern right whales occur in this region⁵³. Five of the flights were conducted in July, three in August, six in September and six in November. No flights took place in October or December of any year. The images of the WRIL were obtained for the pinniped census under the Brazilian

Biodiversity authorization and information system—SISBIO licenses 69627 and 35606-1. Sampled months corresponded with the historical period of the greatest abundance of South American fur seals and South American sea lions in the WRIL according to the scientific literature (e.g. Refs. ^{2,10,16,40}).

During flights with a helicopter (for details see⁵²) aerial photographs with a zoom range of 100–400 mm were taken by a photographer with a Canon EOS 7D digital camera. The flights were carried out at approximately 100–250 m of altitude in order to take images of the entire area of the WRIL and obtain an accurate image of the studied area, as well as of each group of pinnipeds. In September 2018, the aerial photographic census was conducted using a *DJI Mavic Pro I* UAV, flown within the same altitudinal range as during helicopter flights and with the same camera resolution.

The counts of pinnipeds were taken from the best aerial image obtained during each of the 20 flights. We used the software *Otariidae 1.0*⁵⁴ to perform counts. Only images of days with reasonable environmental conditions that allowed for the identification of individuals on the island, in the water and around WRIL were analysed in order to avoid the impact of sea state on counting.

Individuals in the images were classified by trained researchers according to their species, age and sex by considering their morphological characteristics. For South American sea lions, five categories were considered: adult males, subadult males, juveniles, yearlings (individuals that will complete their first year of life in the same year that they were observed in the WRIL—⁵⁵) and potential adult females. The differentiation into these categories was based on external morphology, relative size between individuals, behaviour, body colour (black in pups, turning brown with growth, and darker coloration in males in relation to females), size and shape of the head, presence, and shape and development of the mane in males⁵⁶. Only a few individuals on the images were considered to be female in appearance (e.g. covered by yellow fur, mainly in whole head and neck, no mane and narrow muzzle in comparison to juvenile males). However, taking into account that females are rare at non-breeding sites⁵⁶, we categorized these as “potential females”. For South American fur seals, we could distinguish adult males, but for subadults, juveniles and yearlings it is too difficult to attribute sex from aerial images, thus they were categorised only by age class, with sex undetermined. The age and sex classes were based on the descriptions in a review study of the species¹².

Temporal differences in abundance. The pinnipeds counted in all 20 flights were compared by month from 2010 to 2018, and abundances of each species were plotted. To assess monthly differences in the numbers of individuals in the WRIL during the study, we used a Generalized Linear Mixed Model with Negative Binomial error distribution for each species. We designated months as fixed effects, and year as a random effect to control for potential temporal autocorrelation within years. We then performed a Likelihood ratio test between this model and an intercept-only model with year random effects to assess the importance of months as an explanatory variable. We used the lme4 package⁵⁷ within R 3.6.0 (www.R-project.org)⁵⁸ for the analysis. In this way, it was possible to test the hypotheses that there would be differences in the mean abundance of pinnipeds between months due to their seasonal movements, and differences between the years sampled.

Spatial differences in abundance. In order to test if the spatial distribution of pinnipeds in the WRIL was non-random due to possible differences in habitat preference by different species, 20 aerial images were georeferenced in ArcGis 10.6.1. This first procedure was performed using the ESRI satellite image provided by Esri⁵⁹, using points known to be rocks and easily identifiable surfaces, as well as the island's geological boundaries. The general image of the island was also digitally divided into three sectors (North, Center and South), of equal area (~10,000 m²). To better understand and visualize the area each aerial image was overlaid with a 5 × 5 m grid layer. This grid size was chosen based on the body size of adult individuals, which can reach lengths of up to 2 m and 2.8 m for South American fur seals and South American sea lions⁶⁰, respectively. Secondly, each individual pinniped was represented by a point in all 20 images.

Subsequently, we performed a Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)⁶¹ in order to: (1) estimate the density of specimens (points), (2) test whether pinnipeds in the WRIL exhibited spatial preferences, and (3) determine the percentage of territory occupied by each species or by all individuals in general. The KDE produces a continuous surface, with densities calculated at all locations (i.e. a density from which points are considered to form a cluster⁶²). Therefore, the intensity estimator is a good method of evaluating the behavior of point patterns (specimens) in a given study area and is considered a very useful tool to provide an overview of the spatial distribution of a given event⁶³. The annual and intra-annual variability of pinniped spatial distribution in the WRIL was investigated by comparing the monthly and annual density surfaces. For all surfaces generated by KDE, information about the size of the group was incorporated in each observation. This approach also allowed us to better explain changes in spatial distribution (i.e., expansion, shrinkage and overlap of density surfaces, as well as qualitative comparisons between the density maps prepared). KDE analyses and maps were generated for each flight using ArcGis 10.6.1, showing all sightings over the months and years analyzed. These were used to identify patterns of spatial distribution in the occupation of the WRIL by pinnipeds and to define the main areas of use by each species.

Ethical approval. This study was based on aerial photographic census of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos under the SISBIO licenses 69627 and 35606-1. Since there was no animal caught or killed during the summarized research it was conducted under the license PPECEUA05.2019 from the institutional ethics committee from Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos—UNISINOS.

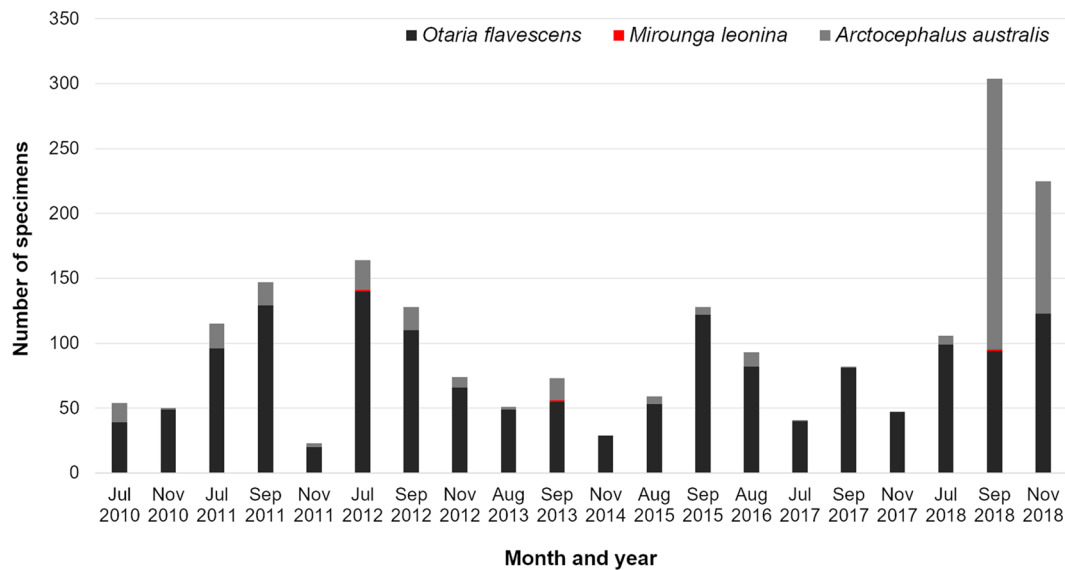


Figure 2. Sum of total number of pinniped individuals from three different species during seasonal occupation of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos on the southern Brazilian coast (generated in excel). The data comes from 20 aerial photographic censuses from 2010 to 2018, carried out exclusively during the months July–November. Grey bar: South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*) Red bar: southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), and black bar: South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*).

Species	Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	z-value	p-value
South American sea lion	Intercept	4.11	0.25	16.45	<2e−16
	July	0.24	0.32	0.76	0.45
	September	−0.14	0.31	−0.45	0.65
	November	0.45	0.29	1.51	0.13
South American fur seal	Intercept	1.68	0.84	2.00	0.04
	July	0.65	0.96	0.67	0.50
	September	−0.39	0.94	−0.41	0.68
	November	0.88	0.83	1.06	0.30

Table 1. Model results based on the Negative Binomial GLMM model for pinniped counts. Model structure included month as a fixed effect and year as a random effect. The intercept corresponds to the month of August.

Results

Abundance and occupation of the WRIL by pinnipeds. The highest monthly mean abundance of all species occupying the WRIL during the nine years of the study was found in September (mean: 143.67 SD: ± 34.16), followed by July (mean: 96 SD: ± 22.22), November (mean: 74.67 SD: ± 30.95), and August (mean: 67.67 SD: ± 12.88). Between 2010 and 2018, September 2018 presented the highest abundance of pinnipeds with 304 individuals occupying the island simultaneously, including the three species: *A. australis*, *O. flavescens* and *M. leonina*. The second month with the highest abundance of pinnipeds was November 2018, with 225 individuals occupying the island (Fig. 2). Notwithstanding the atypically high abundance in November 2018, September and July were the months when census numbers were generally the highest (Fig. 2).

The abundance of the pinnipeds in the WRIL was best explained by the intercept-only model which performed better than the model that included month as a predictor of abundance for both South American sea lions ($\chi^2=5.77$, $df=3$, $p=0.12$) and South American fur seals ($\chi^2=5.32$, $df=3$, $p=0.15$; Table 1). Therefore, there is no statistical difference in the average abundances between these months for both species, indicating that the month the surveys were carried out (i.e. July–November) had no effect on pinniped abundance on the island. The standard deviation of the estimated among-year variation was 0.18 individuals for South American sea lions and 1.32 individuals for South American fur seals.

The South American sea lion was the most frequent and abundant species recorded on the WRIL during the study period (Fig. 2), occurring in all sampled months, but with a peak in abundance of 139 individuals in July 2012 (Fig. 2). Counts of the different sex and age categories of South American sea lions revealed that there was a predominance of subadult males ($n=1343$, 88.24%), followed by adult males ($n=91$, 5.98%) over the years (see Fig. 3). There were relatively few records of potential females ($n=33$, 2.17%), juveniles ($n=42$, 2.76%), and

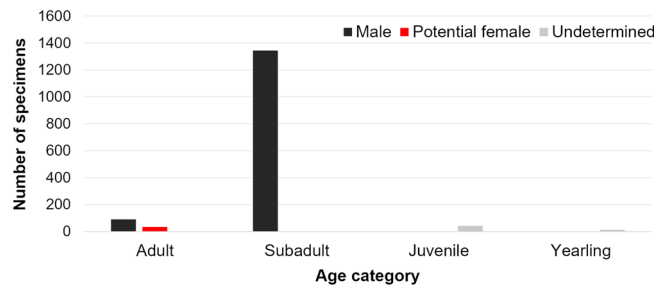


Figure 3. Sum of South American sea lion (*Otaria flavesce*) individuals of all age categories of that occupied the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos on the southern Brazilian coast (generated in excel) on the data comes from 20 aerial photographic censuses from 2010 to 2018 carried out exclusively during the months July–November. Black bar: males; red bar: potential females; and grey bar: undetermined sex.

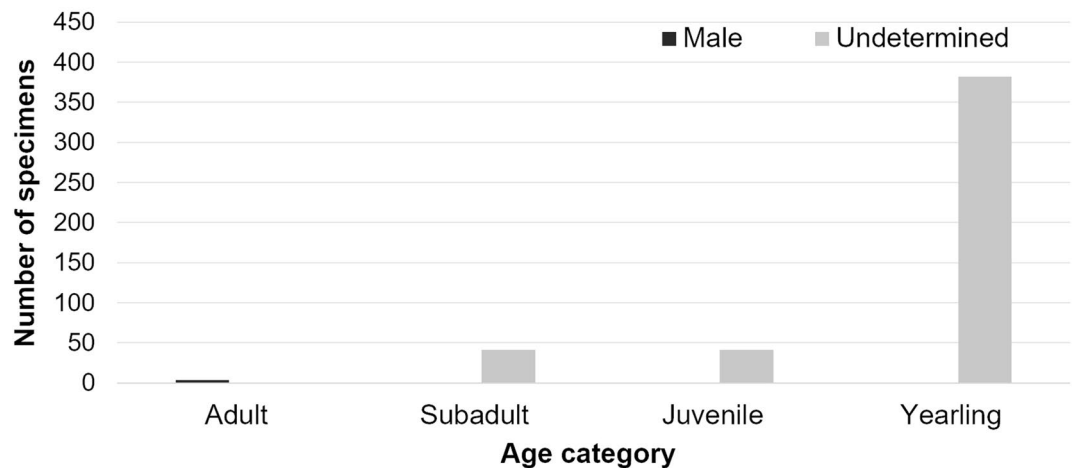


Figure 4. Sum of South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*) individuals of all age categories of that occupied the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos on the southern Brazilian coast (generated in excel). The data comes from on 20 aerial photographic censuses from 2010 to 2018 carried out exclusively during the months July–November. Black bar: males and grey bar: undetermined sex.

yearlings ($n = 13$, 0.85%). However, potential females were recorded during half of the surveys, while the yearlings were present only during three censuses: July 2011, and September and November 2012.

The South American fur seal was always present in smaller numbers than South American sea lions, being the second most abundant species overall in the WRIL ($n = 468$), with the exception of September and November 2018 when it was the most abundant. This species was not present continually on the island, being absent in a few of the months sampled (Fig. 2), but with an unexpected peak in abundance in 2018, with 199 and 102 yearlings present in September and November of that year respectively (Fig. 2). Yearlings were the predominant age category ($n = 382$, 81.62%), followed by the juveniles ($n = 41$, 8.76%), subadults ($n = 41$, 8.76%), and adult males ($n = 4$, 0.86%) (Fig. 4). There were records of adult males in only four censuses: July and September 2011, September 2012 and July 2018.

Southern elephant seals were recorded in three censuses: July 2012, September 2013 and September 2018 (Fig. 2). The three single records were of subadult males and were identified based on body size and development of the proboscis⁶⁴.

Spatial occupation of WRIL by pinnipeds. A total of 1993 animal positions in the WRIL were plotted during the 20 surveyed months, representing 1522 (76.37%) South American sea lions, 468 (23.48%) South American fur seals and three (0.15%) southern elephant seals. Of these records, 95.94% ($n = 1912$) were in the north zone, only 4.06% ($n = 81$) in the centre zone, and there were no records for the south zone (Table 2). A similar spatial occupation pattern was observed for each species individually (Table 2 and Fig. 5A–D).

This uneven pattern of spatial occupation of the island by pinnipeds was also revealed by the maps showing the KDE results (Fig. 5). The pinniped density for the northern portion of the WRIL was always higher than that of the central zone of the island, and density varied between months (Table 3). The pinnipeds appeared to form clusters, mainly at the northern end of the island (Fig. 5A) where densities of the most prominent species were highest (Fig. 5B,C), and southern elephant seals were also occurred (Fig. 5D). This spatial pattern was evident in most of the sampled months, with no differences observed between the months with the highest and lowest

Taxa	Number of records	North	Center	South
Pinnipeds	1993	1912 (95.94%)	81 (4.06%)	–
South American sea lions	1522	1509 (99.15%)	13 (0.85%)	–
South American fur seals	468	400 (85.47%)	68 (14.53%)	–
Southern elephant seals	3	3 (100%)	–	–

Table 2. Summary of the spatial distribution of the cumulative records of pinnipeds across the three zones (North, Center, South) of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos, southern Brazil, from 2010 and 2018.

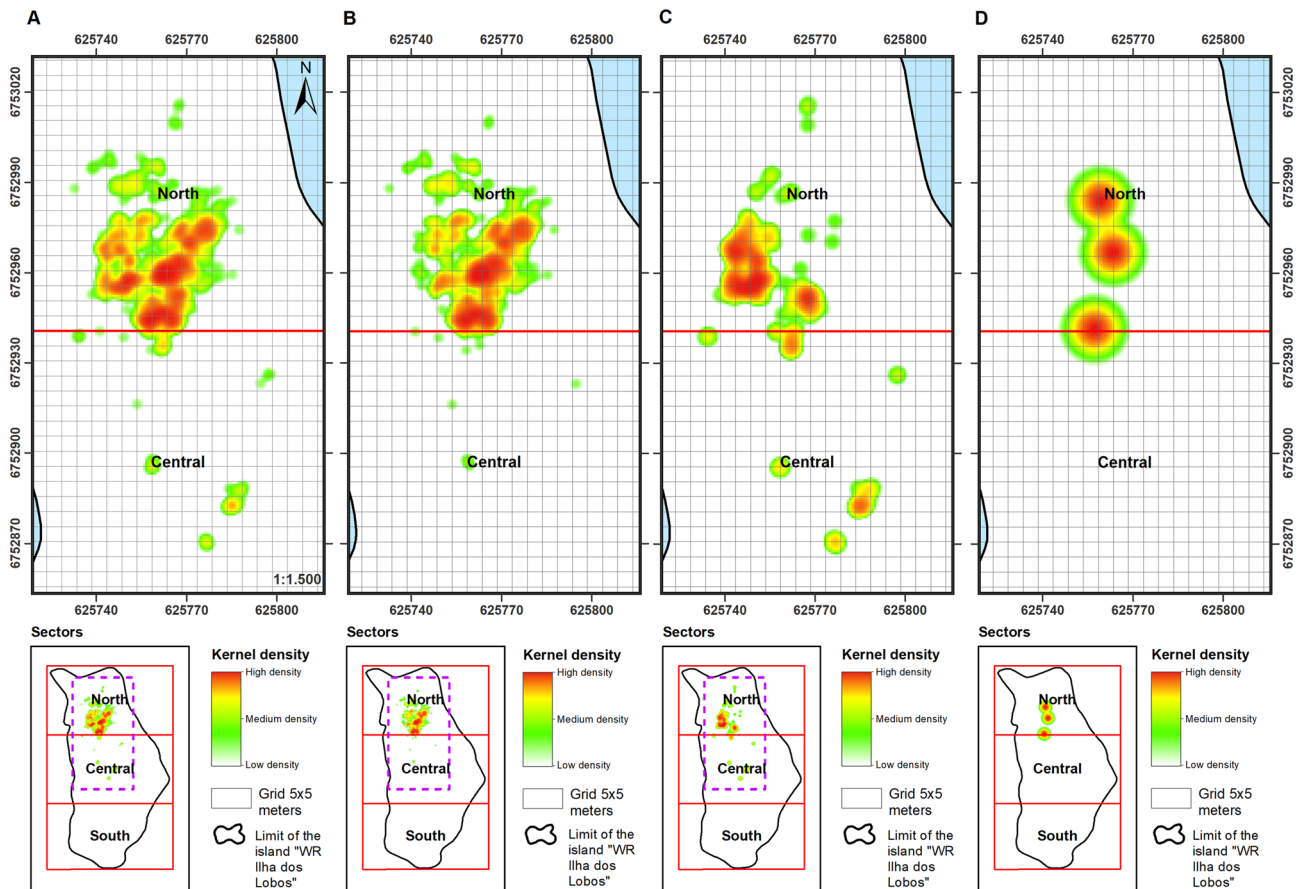


Figure 5. Spatial occupation of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos by pinnipeds estimated using KDE for the 20 months surveyed (generated in ArcMap 10.6.1). (A) All three pinniped species. (B) South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*), (C) South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*) and (D) Southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*). The emerged area of the island is present in the bottom part of the figure and the sectors analysed (north, central and south) are shown in red.

abundances. The exception to this was September and November 2018 when the distribution extended up to the central portion of the WRIL (see Figs. 6 and 7). Pinniped densities were higher during the spring months than the winter months (Table 3), but there was no statistical difference between seasons.

Clusters of South American sea lions occurred in all sampled months, and included potential females (Fig. 8). The distribution of South American fur seals was more dispersed and group size was smaller than for sea lions. The fur seals tended to lie upon prominent rocks, or to surround the main groups of sea lions. Only in September and November of 2018 were the fur seals present in relatively high numbers, dispersed throughout the northern and central parts of the island (Figs. 6 and 7), with the presence of large clusters formed by yearlings (see all KDE maps for the 20 months analysed in the Online Resource). It is important to mention that no specific response by the sea lions or fur seals to the helicopter or to the UAV was observed, probably because the altitude of 100–250 m was enough to neutralize any potential reaction to the aircrafts used in this study.

Year	Month	Total number of individuals	North (m ²)	Center (m ²)
2010	July	54	0.0053	0.0001
2010	November	50	0.005	0
2011	July	115	0.0115	0
2011	September	147	0.0146	0.0001
2011	November	23	0.0023	0
2012	July	164	0.0158	0.0006
2012	September	128	0.0124	0.0004
2012	November	74	0.0074	0
2013	August	51	0.0051	0
2013	September	73	0.0073	0
2014	November	29	0.0029	0
2015	August	59	0.0058	0.0001
2015	September	134	0.0134	0
2016	August	93	0.0093	0
2017	July	41	0.004	0.0001
2017	September	82	0.008	0.0002
2017	November	47	0.0047	0
2018	July	106	0.0105	0.0001
2018	September	304	0.0292	0.0012
2018	November	225	0.0173	0.0052

Table 3. Pinniped density for the North and Central portions of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos, southern Brazil, from 2010 and 2018. Density expressed as individuals/m².

Discussion

The presence of pinnipeds in the WRIL is typically seasonal, with great concentrations in the winter and spring months, and only few records in summer and autumn^{16,40}. However, this study does not confirm the further hypothesis of monthly differences in abundance during the winter and spring months. On the other hand, our data confirms the hypotheses of male bias in abundance for both species and a difference in the spatial occupation of the WRIL by South American fur seals and sea lions, with occupation mainly occurring on the northern portion of the island. Although the name “Ilha dos Lobos” means “fur seal island” in English, the most abundant pinnipeds identified during the years studied were subadults and adults of South American sea lions. In addition, yearlings of South American fur seals were also observed and occasionally there were rare observations of subadult males of southern elephant seals.

Although the seasonal abundance of pinnipeds in the WRIL was not statistically different between the spring and winter months, we found consistently high numbers in September during the years studied (except for 2012 when numbers were highest in July). This was also reported by two other previous studies^{16,40} that counted a high numbers of South American sea lions ($n = 102$) at Ilha dos Lobos in September of 1994. Both previous studies conducted a systematic census during a complete year, reporting the greatest concentrations of individuals between July and September, a pattern also observed in the nonbreeding site Las Pipas, in Uruguay (which is ~ 1000 km far away from the WRIL)⁶⁵ as well as in the present study. The arrival and presence of South American fur seals and sea lions in the WRIL correspond to the dispersal period after the breeding season, which is the least known period of the life cycle of these species^{15,16}. These “seasonal movements” performed by these South American pinnipeds, probably from their closest reproductive colonies in Uruguay and Argentina^{2,45} are likely assisted by the cold Malvinas Current, which is very intense during winter and spring months on the southern Brazilian coast^{1,66}. The seasonal dispersal of South American sea lions was previously described for their other haulout site, the Wildlife Refuge of Molhe Leste de São José do Norte (WRML)², which is located 400 km south of our study area. This southern haulout site represents the first arrival and final stopping point of the species in Brazilian waters². South American sea lions mainly arrived at the WRML in the months of March and December, its occupation being slightly out of phase with the WRIL⁴⁰. Therefore, the decreased numbers of sea lions observed in the WRIL in November, relative to September (excepting 2018) is likely associated with the southwards return of sea lions from the WRIL to the WRML, where the number of pinnipeds remains high until the end of December^{10,40}. After this period, these pinnipeds returned to their breeding colonies in Uruguay, and perhaps Argentina, to start the next breeding season^{2,17,65}.

In regards to species abundance in the WRIL, the numbers of South American fur seals were usually lower than numbers of South American sea lions. Low numbers of South American fur seals were observed in all censuses other than for September and November 2018, when 199 and 102 yearlings were observed respectively. In previous studies, there were records of only four South American fur seals in August 1994¹⁶, and 17 individuals in July 2002 for the WRIL⁴⁰. Although the difference in abundance between two species in the WRIL is evident, it was never discussed in depth by previous studies^{16,40}. However, it seems that the role played by the WRIL is different for both species to some extent. Although both species seem to take advantage of this area of lower

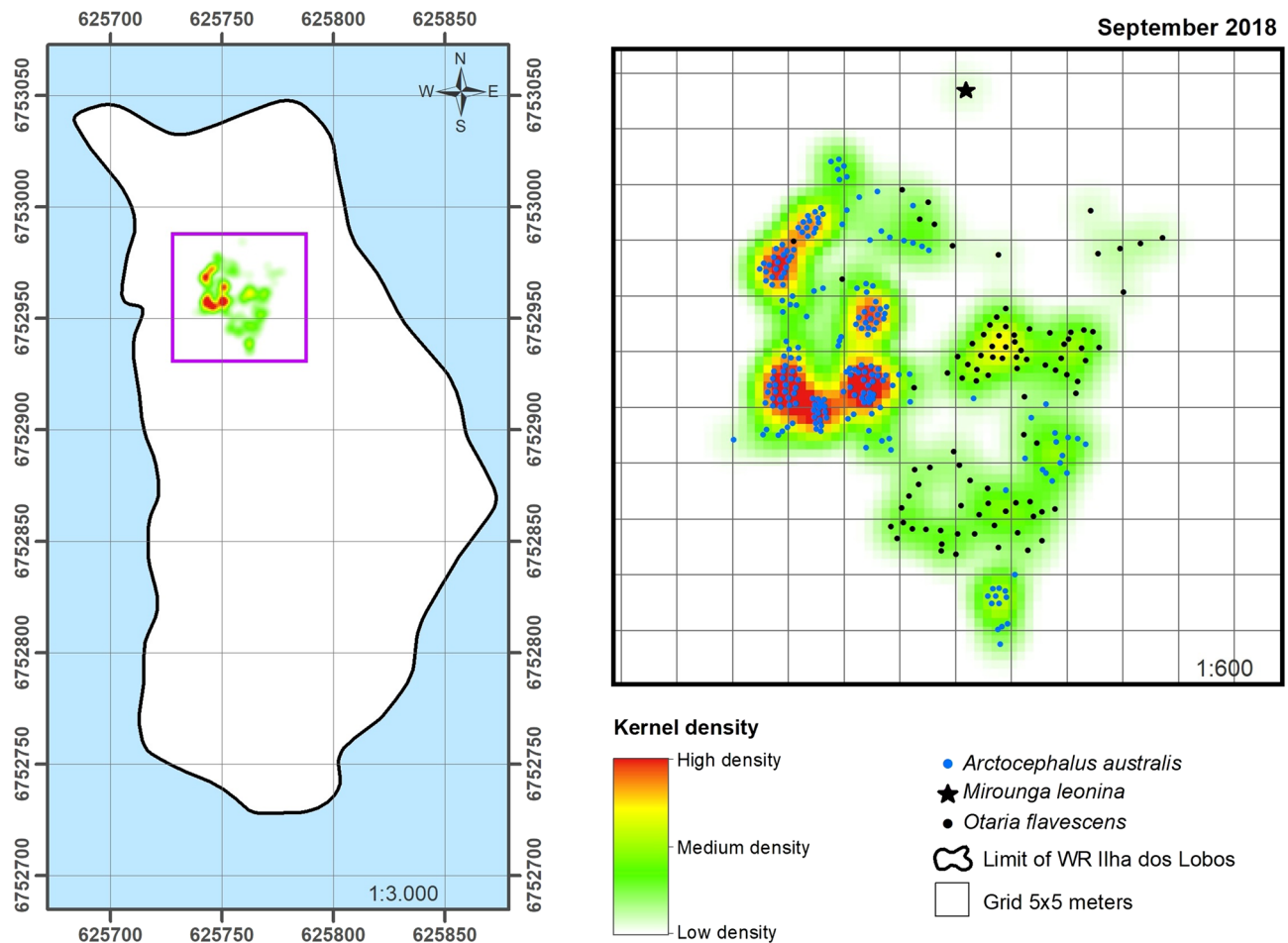


Figure 6. Spatial occupation on the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos by pinniped species for September 2018 with the KDE (generated in ArcMap 10.6.1). Blue dots: South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*); black dots: South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*) and black star: Southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*). The map shows the limit of the emerged area of the WRIL and the purple square shows the main area occupied by pinnipeds.

human disturbance, mainly compared to the beaches nearby, for resting, foraging^{67,68} and for the control of thermal stress¹⁶, the geographical position of the island, the predominant age category of each species in Brazilian waters and their ecological niche may explain some of the differences found.

The South American sea lion is an opportunistic predator that consumes different prey species according to their availability in the environment⁶⁷. In Southern Brazil, there are signs that the species has changed its feeding habits over the last decades due to changes in the abundance of different fish stocks in the area⁶⁹. Moreover, the species is well-known for its behavior of following fishing boats and catching fish from the nets^{69–71}. Therefore, the position of the WRIL close to an important fishing harbour (Torres/Passo de Torres—see⁷² for a description of the fisheries), may be advantageous for the species. In contrast, the feeding habits of South American fur seals are poorly known in the region. A local feeding ecology study indicated that most South American fur seals examined presented empty stomachs, while sea lion stomachs are usually full. This may suggest an offshore foraging behaviour or even that the fur seals did not feed properly along southern Brazilian coast⁶⁷. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that every year hundreds of South American fur seals, mainly young and yearlings, are found dead on the beaches of southern Brazil^{73–75}. Many of these individuals present with severe trauma, respiratory problems, and disorders in muscular, central nervous and hepatic systems as well as in the gastrointestinal tract, with mortality mainly associated with cachexia⁷⁶. This pattern suggests that the southern Brazilian coast could be a sink habitat⁷⁷ for the species. A similar pattern seems to exist for the Magellanic penguin (*Spheniscus magellanicus*) in the region. Every year, mainly during the winter and spring months (July–September), thousands of Magellanic penguins are found dead ashore on the Brazilian coast (e.g. Ref.⁷⁸). The closest breeding colonies of these marine birds to our study site are located in Argentine Patagonia and their presence on the Brazilian coast is largely influenced by the Malvinas Current^{78,79}. Interestingly, the overwhelming majority of these marine birds are first-year juveniles and present a relatively poor body condition^{80,81}; a very similar pattern to the South American fur seals.

Nevertheless, the increased abundance of South American fur seals at the end of the time series of the present study (September and November 2018) is a tricky result to explain, but could relate to population growth or

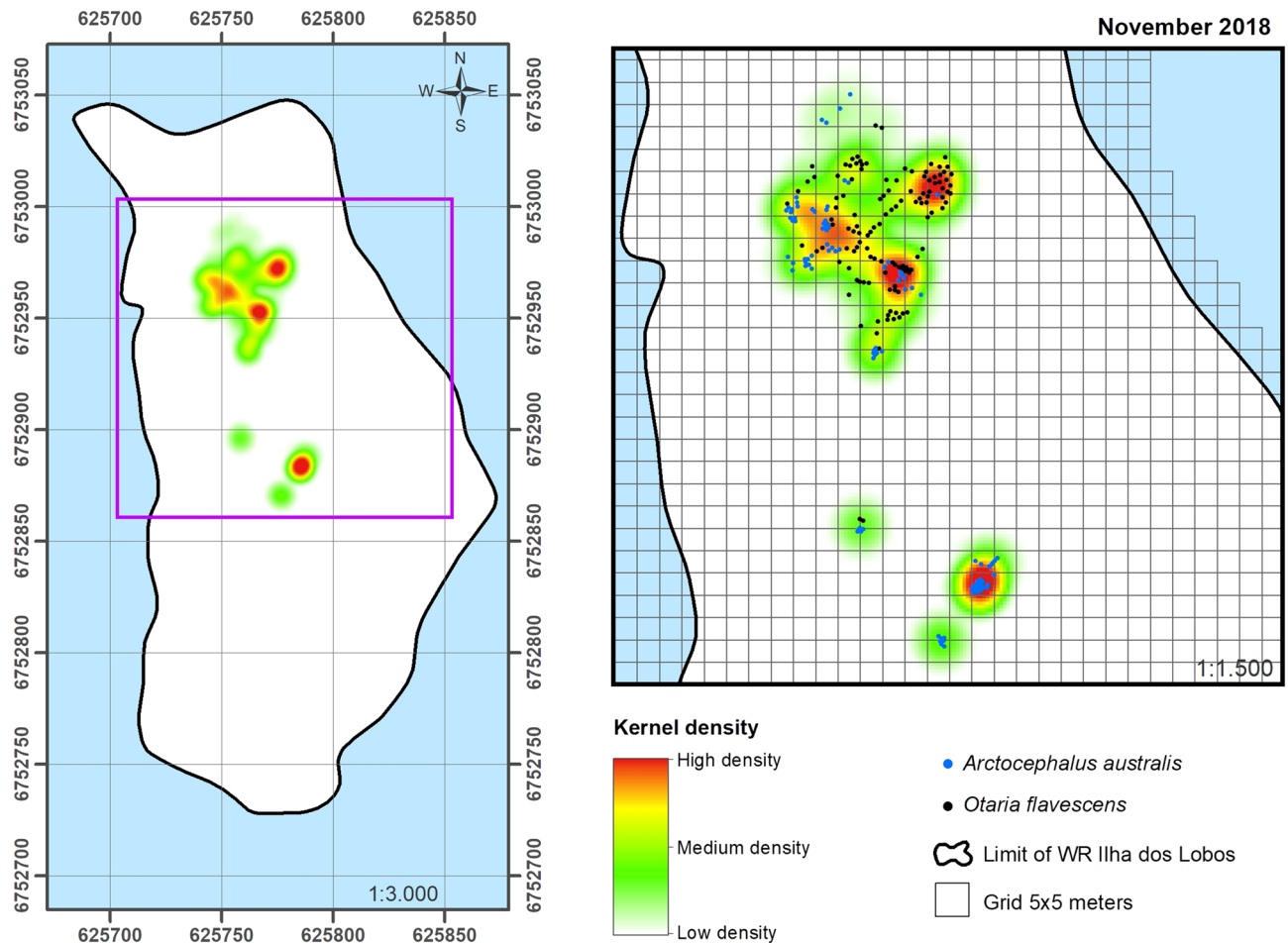


Figure 7. Spatial occupation of the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos by pinnipeds for November 2018 with the KDE (generated in ArcMap 10.6.1). The map shows the limit of the emerged area of WRIL and the purple square shows the expansion of the occupation by pinnipeds up to the central portion of the island. Blue dots: South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*); black dots: South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*).

natural fluctuations in births and survival from year to year²⁹. Non-published beach survey data for the same period and region also confirmed the unusually high numbers of South American fur seals from August to September 2018 (M. Tavares pers. comm.). However, additional monitoring, not only in the WRIL but also in areas further north on the Brazilian coast, is required to determine if the 2018 peaks were an anomaly or if they were related to population growth in their breeding colonies, or even range expansion.

The scenario for South American sea lions is very different to that for South American fur seals, with number across the years staying relatively constant in the WRIL. Moreover, the mortality of the species in the region over the last decades is relatively low compared to South American fur seals and most South American sea lions found dead are apparently healthy but show evidence of human-induced mortality^{82,83}. Regarding the sex and age classes of South American sea lions found in the WRIL, the relatively high abundance of subadult and adult males was also reported by beach surveys along the coast of Rio Grande do Sul^{1–3,73}, or in the WRIL^{16,40}. Despite the predominance of males reported during the study period, we also observed potential female South American sea lions in 10 out of 20 flights, and females had previously only been briefly mentioned for the WRIL in 1995³. More than a dozen adult female South American sea lions^{73,84} and four pregnant female South American fur seals⁸⁵ were also found dead or stranded along the same coastline. This difference in abundance of females and males occupying the WRIL is probably related to the fact that males do not provide parental care during the post-breeding period^{2,11,14}. In contrast, females need to nurse their pups on land for at least eight months in the reproductive colonies^{11,60}. These potential adult females observed in the WRIL in the present study had probably either skipped breeding for the year, or had lost their pup during the lactation period, and thus they were able to disperse as they were not tied to a breeding colony.

The presence of yearling South American sea lions in the WRIL was recorded during three months of this study and was also previously reported by the local fishermen during interviews in 2013⁷¹. However, the scientific evidence in the form of photographic images were never reported until now. Although the Brazilian coast is not a breeding area for South American sea lions or South American fur seals, there were previous records of weaned pup and yearling South American sea lions in this area^{2,75}. The yearlings of both species recorded in the WRIL were born in the previous breeding period (between November and February)^{11,45,74}, and probably



Figure 8. Above: aerial view of large clusters of South American sea lion specimens (*Otaria flavescens*) and one southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) (purple circle). Below: lateral view of the pinnipeds in the same day, including potential females of South American sea lions with red circles, and the southern elephant seal with purple circle, on the Wildlife Refuge of Ilha dos Lobos in July 2012.

came from the nearest breeding colonies in Uruguayan waters^{1,2}. They may have been taken accidentally by the cold Malvinas Current^{1,2,4,16,66} during their first sea incursions after being weaned⁷³, as pups are less proficient swimmers than adults².

During the nine years of this study, southern elephant seals were recorded only on three occasions in the WRIL. This species is considered less frequent on the Brazilian coast, despite several records across the country (e.g. Refs. ^{1,3,73–75,86–88}), including for the WRIL⁴⁰. The individuals found at the WRIL, all of which were subadult males, were most probably from the colonies at Peninsula Valdés, on the central coast of Argentina, considering that these are the closest southern elephant seal colonies to the Brazilian coast^{88,89}. These southern elephant seals reached the WRIL probably assisted by the cold Malvinas Current as for the other South American pinnipeds^{1,66}.

The spatial occupation of the WRIL by pinnipeds shows a clear pattern of distribution of both of the most prominent species. South American sea lions preferred to stay in groups in the northern portion of the island. These sea lions show a positive thigmotaxia, which is a tendency in some pinnipeds to cluster tightly together on land⁴⁹, in order to maintain body contact⁹⁰. In some cases, individuals are so tightly clumped that they are literally “piled” on top of each other; this occurs mainly on the flat areas of the WRIL. A similar pattern was also shown by groups of yearling South American fur seals, in September 2018, possibly driven by the limited space on the island. The area preferred by the pinnipeds contains big rocks and large flat dry areas, where individuals remain resting for long periods³¹. Both species seem to prefer the northern portion of the WRIL, which apparently is higher than the rest of the island. Pinnipeds do not occupy the southern regions even during low tide when they are uncovered by water. This concentration of fur seals and sea lions in the northern area of the WRIL is probably because it is the driest and most protected environment on the island during high tides, providing the animals shelter against the constant waves. Previous authors^{16,40} have briefly mentioned this northern area as a concentration zone for most of the pinnipeds on the island, but without providing any systematic analysis or detailed information of the positions or preferences by species on the WRIL.

The present results allow us to understand more clearly where and when pinnipeds use the WRIL. This information on monthly abundance and spatial occupation may assist future management and conservation plans both for pinnipeds and for this MPA as a whole. The WRIL and its surroundings are subject to intense anthropogenic activity, resulting from tourism and fishing activities in the region⁴⁷. In this context, we suggest that potential activities on the WRIL, such as land research and recreational activities around the island, must occur preferentially in the summer months when pinnipeds are largely absent. On the other hand, during the winter and spring months, marine mammal-based tourism may be encouraged and formally regulated, since it is the main period of occupation of the islands by pinnipeds, accompanied by the presence of southern right whales in the region⁵³. Nevertheless, considering that the island is an MPA, such activities should be controlled and combined with environmental education in order to promote positive results for the conservation of the WRIL.

It is important to mention that currently the WRIL has neither a buffer zone nor a management plan, compromising any effective monitoring of human activities as well as the evaluation of their impacts. Our results could assist with the delineation of management zones in future management plans for the MPA, taking into account the seasonal and spatial occupation of the island by pinnipeds. In this context, we suggest the introduction of a “flexible restrictive zone”, which could vary in size according to the use of the MPA by pinnipeds and the season, being larger and more restrictive for some activities during the winter and spring months to accommodate the area occupied by pinnipeds at this time and avoiding disturbing them. Moreover, we also recommend behaviour response studies related to the distance that tourist boats could operate during the winter and spring months, which correspond to the seasons in which pinnipeds are present in the WRIL, in order to establish the minimum approach distance to the island.

Finally, our data suggest that the WRIL can potentially be used as a control area to detect oscillations or populations trends in the two main pinniped species (i.e. South American sea lions and South American fur seals) which occur there, at least for populations in their closest breeding sites. Despite the limitation of the island in terms of available area, its biogeographical location at the border of both species’ distributions may mean it is sensitive to population changes. To explore this further, ideally the WRIL should be included in a network of monitoring sites, covering at least the main breeding colonies in Uruguay during the same time-series and definitive links to breeding areas should be established (Supplementary information S1).

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Author contributions

L.R.O. developed the conceptualization of the study. L.R.O., N.P., P.H.O., E.A.C., M.Z.O. and M.V. designed the experiments. K.G. and P.A.C.F. conducted the aerial census and took the images. N.P., F.G., and G.P. performed the counting. R.M. conducted the comparative onboard census. E.A.C., F.G. and G.P. performed the validation of species identification. N.P., M.G. and M.Z.O. performed the formal analysis. L.R.O., E.A.C., M.G. and M.V. conducted the general validation of the data. L.R.O., K.G. and M.V. were responsible for funding acquisition and project administration. L.R.O., N.P., P.H.O., E.A.C., M.Z.O. and M.V. wrote the original draft. L.R.O., N.P., P.H.O., E.A.C., F.G., M.Z.O., G.P., K.G., P.A.C.F., R.M., M.V., M.G. reviewed and edited the final version of the manuscript.

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Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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