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Effects of yearling, juvenile and adult survival on reef manta ray (Manta alfredi) demography

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1 APPENDIX

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3	Effects of variations in yearling, juvenile and adult survival on reef manta ray (Manta
4	alfredi) demography and population change
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Population growth rate and sensitivity results. Predicted population growth rate λ in relation to yearling annual survival rate ($\sigma_{\rm Y}$) and juvenile annual survival rate ($\sigma_{\rm J}$) shown for each of four values of adult annual survival rate ($\sigma_{\rm A}$): $\sigma_{\rm A} = 0.54$ (80% of observed rate) (A); $\sigma_{\rm A} = 0.68$ (observed rate) (B); $\sigma_{\rm A} = 0.82$ (120% of observed rate) (C); and $\sigma_{\rm A} = 0.95$ (140% of observed rate) (D). In each panel, isoclines denote equal values of the population growth rate λ . The blue

24 line in each panel denotes population stability at $\lambda = 1$; values higher than $\lambda = 1$ denote increasing populations and value lower than $\lambda = 1$ denote declining populations. The grey, black and white 25 areas in panels denote the sensitivity results: white areas denote parameter combinations where 26 27 the population growth rate is most sensitive to P_A , the rate at which adults survive and remain in 28 the adult stage (Equation 3); grey areas denote parameter combinations where the population 29 growth rate is most sensitive to G_{J} , the rate at which juveniles survive and grow into the adult life 30 stage (Equation 3); black areas denote parameter combinations where the population growth rate is most sensitive to P_{J} , the rate at which juveniles survive and remain in the juvenile life stage 31 32 (Equation 3).