



Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

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ACAP Internationally Important Breeding Areas

Author: BirdLife International

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ACAP Internationally Important Breeding Sites:

IBA analysis of the ACAP colony database



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Compiled by B. Lascelles, BirdLife International Secretariat and BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, Cambridge, UK

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Abstract

This paper provides information on the breeding sites for ACAP-listed species that are known to hold $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of the species in question. Information on the breeding site locations and populations present at each site were taken from the ACAP colony database. Information on the global populations of ACAP-listed species was taken from the BirdLife World Bird Database.

Of the 618 population entries within the ACAP colony database, 170 (28%) exceed the 1% of the global population threshold. All ACAP-listed species were present in at least one location at both the 1% and 2% of the global population thresholds.

The jurisdictions of France, New Zealand and Disputed territories contain the most sites by number that exceeded the 1% of global population threshold. All data entries and sites under the jurisdiction of Antarctica, Mexico, Norway and Taiwan are below the 1% of global population threshold.

Breeding sites of particular importance due to the multiple species present that exceed the 1% of global population threshold include:

- Ile de L'est (Crozet group) which has 7 species that exceed the 1% of global population threshold.
- Bird Island (South Georgia/Islas Georgias del Sur group¹), Marion Island and Prince Edward Island (both Prince Edward Islands Group) all have 6 species present in numbers greater than 1% of the global population.
- Campbell Island (Campbell Island group) and Northwest (South Georgia/Islas Georgias del Sur group¹) have 5 species present in numbers greater than 1% of the global population.

34% (207 of 618) of population entries contain "no data"; which leads to an incomplete analysis. Breeding sites under the jurisdiction of Antarctica, Disputed territories, France and New Zealand account for c.90% of these entries. Providing updated population estimates for these sites should be a priority, and would allow a more complete analysis to be undertaken.

¹ "A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur y Islas Sandwich del Sur) and surrounding maritime areas"

1. Introduction

Under the ACAP Agreement, Parties are required to develop and apply criteria for identifying internationally important breeding sites. As a first step towards exploring options and approaches, AC3 invited BirdLife International:

a) to provide information on breeding sites for ACAP-listed species already identified through the BirdLife Important Bird Areas (IBA) programme; and

b) to indicate the potential effect that varying the numerical thresholds would have on the number of sites identified.

To this end BirdLife submitted a report entitled “ACAP Internationally Important Breeding Sites: BirdLife IBAs Triggered by ACAP Species” to AC4. This was well received and the Report from AC4 states:

“It recognized that the approaches outlined might contain elements appropriate for ACAP identifying its internationally important breeding sites. The AC noted that similar sentiments were expressed in the report of the BSWG (Section 8). It was agreed that the appropriate next step would be to undertake an analogous analysis to be implemented on the relevant data on breeding sites and populations in the ACAP database, once the appropriate data fields are complete. This would be organized and undertaken by the Conveners of the BSWG and the STWG, in collaboration with BirdLife International.

To undertake this task involves assessing the entries within the ACAP database against IBA criteria. IBAs are identified using a standardised set of data-driven criteria and thresholds. As such, they ensure that the approach can be used consistently worldwide. The BirdLife IBA programme began in the early 1980s and the process of site inventory is now very well advanced in the terrestrial environment, with more than 10,000 sites already identified in some 170 countries and territories around the world.

BirdLife's Global IBA Criteria fall into four categories (see page 7 of this document for full details of the global criteria):

- A1 - Species of global conservation concern
- A2 - Assemblage of restricted-range species
- A3 - Assemblage of biome-restricted species
- A4 - Congregations

Of particular relevance to this paper is the A4 category, and in particular A4ii which is applied to sites that *are “known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, \geq 1% of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species.”*

For each category, and each region, a list of ‘trigger’ species is drawn up, together, where appropriate, with population thresholds. This process is co-ordinated by the BirdLife Secretariat. Populations of these ‘trigger’ species form the basis for identification of sites as IBAs. In this instance the ACAP-listed species represents the list of trigger species, and the global population estimates for these species have been determined.

2. Methods

2.1 Global population estimates for ACAP-listed species

Estimates of global population were taken from the species module of the BirdLife World Bird Database (WBDB), and are given either as individuals (which represents the entire population of breeding and non-breeding birds) or mature individuals (of breeding age, so not including sub-adult birds). For each species a justification for the choice of unit is provided within the Red List assessment (see www.birdlife.org/datazone/index for details). For an IBA analysis it is necessary to standardise the population entries, therefore the following adjustments were made:

- 1 mature individual = ½ breeding pair
- Where a range was given the midpoint was taken (e.g. 200-500 = 350)

Latin Name	Common Name	2009 Red List	Global Population Estimate		
			Year	Individuals	1% threshold
<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam Albatross	CR	2001	120	1
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU	2009	66,750	668
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	CR	2008	11,300	113
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU	1997	43,125	431
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU	2008	33,750	338
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	EN	1991	25,500	255
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-petrel	LC	2007	145,500	1,455
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-petrel	LC	2001	28,500	285
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	VU	2007	2,350	24
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross ²	VU	2006	1,770,000	17,700
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	CR	2001	52,050	521
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross	EN	2006	193,500	1,935
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	EN	1998	63,000	630
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross	NT	1998	87,000	870
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel	VU	2009	5,250,000	52,500
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel	NT	2004	400,000	4,000
<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Petrel	VU	2007	35,000	350
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Parkinson's Petrel	VU	2006	5,000	50
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	VU	2004	20,000	200
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	NT	1999	96,000	960
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	EN	2010	127,500	1,275
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	NT	2007	38,250	383
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	EN	2001	69,100	691
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	VU	2004	375,000	3,750
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross ²	CR	2007	16,500	165
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	VU	1996	73,500	735
<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross	EN	2005	1,830,000	18,300
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	VU	1998	92,250	923
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	NT	2007	300,000	3,000

Table 1: Showing BirdLife International global population estimates, year of population estimate, threshold for 1% of the global population, and the 2009 Red List status for ACAP-listed species. N.B. the year of estimate is the date the estimate was made rather than the date of the underlying counts. Red List status is given as follows: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern

² Two species are likely to undergo status changes in the 2010 Red List assessment ; Laysan Albatross VU → NT; and Chatham Albatross CR → VU

2.2 Breeding site information from the ACAP colony database

Data was extracted from the ACAP colony database showing the following categories of information: species, island group, island, breeding site, jurisdiction, most recent population estimate (including null value if no data available), reliability, year of estimate, methods, and survey accuracy.

Population estimates in the ACAP colony database include historical estimates (e.g. for *P. albatrus*), and have been obtained from a variety of survey methodologies, but are generally given as the number of breeding pairs. For this paper it was necessary to standardise the data entries to allow for consistent comparison against IBA criteria, therefore the following adjustments were made:

- 1 Nesting adults = 1 breeding pairs
- 1 Counts of chicks = 1 breeding pairs
- 1 Counts of nest sites = 1 breeding pairs
- Where a range of population was given the mid point was taken (e.g. 200-500 = 350)
- BirdLife follows Wetlands International (and thus Ramsar) in using a formula of 1 pair = 3 individuals. All data used in this analysis was converted to represent the number of individuals present at a breeding site.

2.3 Data Quality

Of the total 618 entries within the ACAP colony database, 34% (207) contain “no data” in the population field. Of 316 breeding sites, 154 have no data for one or more species present at the site, and of these 82 sites have no data at all. Breeding sites under the jurisdiction of Antarctica, Disputed territories, France and New Zealand account for 90% of the “no data” entries. These data gaps mean that it is only possible to undertake an incomplete analysis for some jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction	Number of data entries			Number of sites		
	Total	with no data	to assess	Total	with no data	to assess
Antarctic	50	42	8	50	42	8
Argentina	4	0	4	4	0	4
Australia	17	3	14	7	1	6
Chile	36	5	31	23	2	21
Disputed	236	96	140	112	19	93
Ecuador	3	1	2	3	1	2
France	88	19	69	27	5	22
Japan	19	1	18	15	1	14
Mexico	6	0	6	4	0	4
New Zealand	92	36	56	43	11	32
Norway	1	0	1	1	0	1
South Africa	17	4	13	2	0	2
Taiwan	2	0	2	2	0	2
United Kingdom	19	0	19	6	0	6
USA	28	0	28	17	0	17
Total	618	207	411	316	82	234

Table 2: Showing the distribution of data within the ACAP colony register by jurisdiction. The table compares number of data entries with the number of sites, and shows the totals under each, the number with no data, and the resultant number to assess against varying global population thresholds

From a species perspective those that have large numbers of “no data” entries in the population fields include: Southern Giant Petrel (55 of 132), Northern Giant Petrel (11 of 55), Light-mantled Albatross (55 of 71) and White-chinned Petrel (64 of 74).

It was only possible to assess $\leq 50\%$ of the sites for Northern Royal Albatross, Campbell Albatross, White-chinned Petrel and Light-mantled Albatross. For the latter two species in particular this leaves the analysis far from complete.

Latin Name	Common Name	Number of sites			
		in ACAP database	with no data	to assess	% to assess
Diomedea amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Albatross	1	0	1	100
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	7	1	6	86
Diomedea dabbenena	Tristan Albatross	3	0	3	100
Diomedea epomophora	Southern Royal Albatross	4	0	4	100
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	34	2	32	94
Diomedea sanfordi	Northern Royal Albatross	7	4	3	43
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-petrel	132	55	77	58
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant-petrel	56	11	45	80
Phoebastria albatrus	Short-tailed Albatross	14	0	14	100
Phoebastria immutabilis	Laysan Albatross	22	0	22	100
Phoebastria irrorata	Waved Albatross	3	1	2	67
Phoebastria nigripes	Black-footed Albatross	23	1	22	96
Phoebetria fusca	Sooty Albatross	15	0	15	100
Phoebetria palpebrata	Light-mantled Albatross	71	55	16	23
Procellaria aequinoctialis	White-chinned Petrel	74	64	10	14
Procellaria cinerea	Grey Petrel	16	7	9	56
Procellaria conspicillata	Spectacled Petrel	1	0	1	100
Procellaria parkinsoni	Parkinson's Petrel	2	0	2	100
Procellaria westlandica	Westland Petrel	1	0	1	100
Thalassarche bulleri	Buller's Albatross	12	2	10	83
Thalassarche carteri	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	7	0	7	100
Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross	3	0	3	100
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	6	0	6	100
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Grey-headed Albatross	31	0	31	100
Thalassarche eremita	Chatham Albatross	1	0	1	100
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	2	1	1	50
Thalassarche melanophrys	Black-browed Albatross	61	3	58	95
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	5	0	5	100
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross	4	0	4	100
Totals		618	207	411	67

Table 3: Showing the distribution of data within the ACAP colony register by species. The table shows the totals number of sites for each species, the number with no data, and the resultant number and percentage to assess against varying global population thresholds.

2.4 Important Bird Area Criteria

BirdLife's Global IBA Criteria fall into four categories. Of relevance to this paper is the A4 category, and in particular A4ii which is applied to sites that are:

“known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species.”

Box 1: Categories and criteria used to select IBAs at the global level. Sites may qualify for multiple categories and criteria (see www.birdlife.org for further details). N.B. Only categories A1 and A4 have been applied to seabirds at this point.

Category A1 Globally Threatened Species

The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.

The site qualifies if it is known, estimated or thought to hold a population of a species categorized on the IUCN Red List as globally threatened (Critical, Endangered and Vulnerable), Near Threatened or Data Deficient. The list of globally threatened species is maintained and updated annually by BirdLife International.

Category A2 Restricted-range Species

The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the group of species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA).

Endemic Bird Areas are defined as places where two or more species of restricted-range, defined as those whose global breeding distributions are of less than 50,000 km², occur together—see Stattersfield *et al.* (1998). A Secondary Area (SA) supports one or more restricted-range species, but does not qualify as an EBA because fewer than two species are entirely confined to it.

Category A3 Biome-restricted Assemblages

The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome.

Biome-restricted assemblages are groups of species with largely shared distributions which occur mostly or entirely within all or part of a particular biome.

Category A4 Congregations

i) Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of a biogeographic population of a congregatory waterbird species.

ii) Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species.

iii) Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 20,000$ waterbirds or $\geq 10,000$ pairs of seabirds of one or more species.

iv) Site known or thought to exceed thresholds set for migratory species at bottleneck sites.

Following the processes outlined in 2.1 and 2.2 above, the BirdLife global population estimates and site estimates within the ACAP database were now in a consistent format (number of individuals). The ACAP database was then assessed to determine which entries related to $\geq 1\%$ of the global population and thus would qualify as an IBA under A4ii.

As requested by AC4 exploration of using higher thresholds (2%, 5% and 10% of the global population) was also explored.

3. Results

Of the 618 population entries within the ACAP colony database, 170 (28%) exceed the 1% of the global population threshold. 34% (207) of entries contain “no data” in the population field. Other key findings include:

- 316 different breeding sites are entered within the ACAP colony database of which 95 (30%) have one or more seabirds present in numbers exceeding 1% of the global population. 82 (26%) sites had “no data” entered for the population fields of the species present.
- 256 islands are mentioned of which 79 have breeding sites where one or more seabirds are present in numbers >1% of the global population.
- 63 island groups are mentioned of which 30 have breeding sites where one or more seabirds are present in numbers >1% of the global population.
- 15 jurisdictions hold ACAP -listed species, of which 11 have breeding sites where one or more seabirds are present in numbers >1% of the global population.

Sites with:	No. sites
0 species > 1% global population	221
1 species > 1% global population	58
2 species > 1% global population	20
3 species > 1% global population	6
4 species > 1% global population	4
5 species > 1% global population	2
6 species > 1% global population	3
7 species > 1% global population	1
Total	316

Table 4: Showing the number of sites that have one or more species exceeding 1% of the global population

Breeding sites of particular importance due to the multiple species they contain that exceed the 1% of global population threshold include:

- Ile de L’est (Crozet group) which has 7 species that exceed the 1% of global population threshold
- Bird Island (South Georgia/Islas Georgias del Sur group³), Marion Island and Prince Edward Island (both Prince Edward Islands Group), all have 6 species present in numbers greater than 1% of the global population.
- Campbell Island (Campbell Island group) and Northwest (South Georgia/Islas Georgias del Sur group³) have 5 species present in numbers greater than 1% of the global population.

³ "A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur y Islas Sandwich del Sur) and surrounding maritime areas"

3.1 Species assessment

All ACAP-listed species were present in at least one location at both the 1% and 2% of the global population thresholds. Other key findings are as follows:

- At the 2% threshold the number of sites identified for Southern Giant Petrel, Northern Giant Petrel and Black-browed Albatross is significantly reduced.
- At the 5% threshold 10 species have seen the number of sites at which they qualify reduced by at least half compared to using a 1% threshold. No entries for White-chinned Petrel now qualify.
- At the 10% threshold 14 species have seen the number of sites at which they qualify reduced by at least half compared to using a 1% threshold.

Latin Name	Common Name	Number of sites holding X% of global population			
		1%	2%	5%	10%
<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	3	2	2	2
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	12	8	5	2
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-petrel	20	11	4	2
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-petrel	23	16	7	4
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	2	2	2	1
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross	5	4	2	2
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross	8	7	4	2
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	9	8	5	2
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross	9	7	4	3
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel	1	1	0	0
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel	4	4	2	2
<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Petrel	1	1	1	1
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Parkinson's Petrel	2	1	1	1
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	1	1	1	1
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	8	6	4	4
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	4	4	3	3
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	2	2	2	2
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchus</i>	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	5	5	3	3
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	17	14	7	2
<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	1	1	1	1
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	23	12	5	3
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	2	2	1	1
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	2	2	2	1
Totals		170	127	74	51

Table 5: Showing the number of sites by species that meet the 1%, 2%, 5% and 10% of the global population thresholds. N.B. Totals represent the total number of data entries meeting the % threshold rather than the total number of sites, as some sites contain more than one species in greater than threshold numbers.

3.2 Sites Assessment

All data entries and sites under the jurisdiction of Antarctica, Mexico, Norway and Taiwan are below the 1% of global population threshold. Other key findings are as follows:

- At 1% 170 data entries, representing 95 sites, exceed the population threshold. The jurisdictions of France, New Zealand and Disputed territories contain the most sites by number.
- At 2% 127 data entries, representing 77 sites, now exceed the population threshold, a reduction of approximately one quarter.
- At 5%, Argentina (excluding disputed territories) now has no data entries or sites exceeding the population threshold. 74 data entries representing 49 sites still qualify, around half the total that qualified at the 1% threshold.
- At 10% Chile now has no data entries or sites exceeding the population threshold. 51 data entries representing 38 sites still qualify, approximately one third of the total that qualified at the 1% threshold.

Jurisdiction	Data entries				Sites			
	Number times global population exceeded				Number times global population exceeded			
	1%	2%	5%	10%	1%	2%	5%	10%
Antarctic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Australia	7	6	4	3	4	4	4	3
Chile	10	7	2	0	7	6	1	0
Disputed	48	29	15	9	32	21	10	7
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	34	25	11	5	14	13	9	5
Japan	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	31	26	20	17	20	17	13	13
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	12	9	6	3	2	2	2	2
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	11	11	8	8	5	5	4	4
USA	11	10	6	4	6	6	4	2
Total	170	127	74	51	95	77	49	38

Table 6: Showing the number of data entries and the number of sites that meet the different percentage of the global population thresholds by jurisdiction.

4. Conclusions

The ACAP colony register holds 618 records on breeding locations of ACAP-listed species. In theory all entries that contain data for species other than the Giant-petrels (which are listed as Least Concern by IUCN) could qualify under IBA criteria A1, *regular presence of a globally threatened species*.

BirdLife already recognises 57 IBAs where IBA criteria have been triggered a total of 97 times for 18 of the 29 ACAP-listed species. The remaining 11 species are confined to breeding in New Zealand, where the IBA process is ongoing. However direct comparisons between existing IBAs and the findings of this paper are not strictly possible, as some inconsistencies exist as to how a site has been treated and/or defined. BirdLife generally relies on its in-country Partner to determine whether areas are best treated as a number of small sites or as a larger site incorporating a number of smaller areas. For example in the ACAP database breeding sites in South Georgia/Islands Georgias del Sur⁴ have been treated individually, where as BirdLife treats the entire island group as one site. However this treatment is perhaps in need of review to allow closer alignment with the ACAP database.

This analysis has provided updated population information for a number of existing IBAs, and can help to clarify some of those sites already under discussion in New Zealand.

Some further areas for discussion/analysis

Wetland International in their Waterbird Population Estimates publications indicate that the protocol of using a factor of 3 when converting between pairs and individuals was developed by the Dutch for application to waterbirds specifically. It may be necessary to use a factor other than 3 for seabirds, particularly for those species of Procellariiform that breed biannually.

The ACAP database includes a number of historical records and breeding sites and this can explain the low proportion of entries meeting IBA criteria for some species (e.g. for *P. albatrus*). To overcome this issue it may be interesting to do a back casted analysis, to see which breeding sites may have previously qualified as IBAs but no longer do so.

For some species the total breeding populations summed from the ACAP database exceed the BirdLife global population estimates for that species. This requires some further work to determine if the errors associated with the count methods noted in the ACAP database could be explaining this discrepancy, or if the BirdLife global population estimate needs reassessing.

⁴ "A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur y Islas Sandwich del Sur) and surrounding maritime areas"

Annex 1

Showing all 170 entries within the ACAP database that contain at least 1% of the global population of an ACAP-listed species.

Species	Breeding Site	Jurisdiction	Pop Estimate (individuals)	Global Population Present			
				1 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
Diomedea amsterdamensis	Plateau des tourbieres	France	78	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea antipodensis	Disappointment Island	New Zealand	1,056	Y	N	N	N
Diomedea antipodensis	Adams Island	New Zealand	14,523	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodes Island	New Zealand	18,858	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea dabbenena	Gough Island	United Kingdom	5,289	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea epomophora	Campbell Island	New Zealand	23,361	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea exulans	Northwest	Disputed	342	Y	N	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Ile des Apotres	France	360	Y	N	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Albatross Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	465	Y	N	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Annenkov Island	Disputed	579	Y	N	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Ile de l'Est	France	987	Y	Y	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Ile de la Possession	France	1,047	Y	Y	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Courbet Peninsula	France	1,155	Y	Y	N	N
Diomedea exulans	Rallier du Baty Peninsula	France	2,250	Y	Y	Y	N
Diomedea exulans	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	2,406	Y	Y	Y	N
Diomedea exulans	Ile aux Cochons	France	3,180	Y	Y	Y	N
Diomedea exulans	Prince Edward Island	South Africa	5,400	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea exulans	Marion Island	South Africa	5,490	Y	Y	Y	Y
Diomedea sanfordi	Chatham Island	New Zealand	17,400	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macronectes giganteus	Isla Observatorio	Argentina	1,500	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	1,563	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Barff	Disputed	1,629	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	South Coast	Disputed	1,722	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Ile aux Cochons	France	1,725	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	George	Disputed	1,941	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Northwest	Disputed	2,109	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Governor (Beaver)	Disputed	2,169	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Prince Edward Island	South Africa	2,169	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Isla Noir	Chile	3,000	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Golden Knob (Elephant Cays)	Disputed	3,057	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Penn (Beaver)	Disputed	4,629	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Marion Island	South Africa	4,818	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Barren Island	Disputed	4,857	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Isla Gran Robredo	Argentina	5,100	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Macquarie Island	Australia	6,498	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes giganteus	Heard Island	Australia	10,500	Y	Y	Y	N
Macronectes giganteus	South Georgia Island	Disputed	13,962	Y	Y	Y	N
Macronectes giganteus	Sandy Cay (Elephant Cays)	Disputed	32,808	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macronectes giganteus	Rallier du Baty Peninsula	France	120,903	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macronectes halli	Auckland Island	New Zealand	300	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes halli	Baie Larose	France	375	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes halli	Golfe du Morbihan	France	450	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes halli	Ile des Apotres	France	450	Y	N	N	N

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Macronectes halli	Ile des Pingouins	France	495	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes halli	South Coast	Disputed	495	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes halli	Ile de l'Est	France	570	Y	N	N	N
Macronectes halli	Prince Edward Island	South Africa	573	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Saddle Island	Disputed	576	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Antipodes Island	New Zealand	699	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Campbell Island	New Zealand	702	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Ile aux Cochons	France	825	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Nunez	Disputed	972	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Sisters	New Zealand	1,008	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Marion Island	South Africa	1,095	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Ile de la Possession	France	1,374	Y	Y	N	N
Macronectes halli	Northwest	Disputed	1,548	Y	Y	Y	N
Macronectes halli	Rallier du Baty Peninsula	France	1,650	Y	Y	Y	N
Macronectes halli	Courbet Peninsula	France	2,250	Y	Y	Y	N
Macronectes halli	Macquarie Island	Australia	5,379	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macronectes halli	The Forty-fours	New Zealand	6,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macronectes halli	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	6,186	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macronectes halli	South Georgia Island	Disputed	6,186	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebastria albatrus	Minami-kojima	Disputed	156	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebastria albatrus	Torishima	Japan	1,254	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebastria immutabilis	Pearl and Hermes Reef	USA	20,700	Y	N	N	N
Phoebastria immutabilis	Kure Atoll	USA	43,800	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebastria immutabilis	Lisianski Island	USA	79,500	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebastria immutabilis	Laysan Island	USA	393,600	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebastria immutabilis	Midway Atoll	USA	1,357,800	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebastria irrorata	Isla Espanola	Ecuador	28,821	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebastria nigripes	Mukojima Retto	Japan	2,901	Y	N	N	N
Phoebastria nigripes	Torishima	Japan	4,680	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebastria nigripes	Lisianski Island	USA	6,378	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebastria nigripes	Kure Atoll	USA	7,620	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebastria nigripes	French Frigate Shoals	USA	17,175	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebastria nigripes	Pearl and Hermes Reef	USA	18,348	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebastria nigripes	Laysan Island	USA	59,016	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebastria nigripes	Midway Atoll	USA	75,960	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebetria fusca	Ile des Pingouins	France	750	Y	N	N	N
Phoebetria fusca	Ile aux Cochons	France	1,350	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebetria fusca	Ile Amsterdam	France	1,422	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebetria fusca	Inaccessible Island	United Kingdom	1,500	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebetria fusca	Prince Edward Island	South Africa	3,630	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebetria fusca	Marion Island	South Africa	3,849	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebetria fusca	Ile de l'Est	France	3,900	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebetria fusca	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom	7,500	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebetria fusca	Gough Island	United Kingdom	15,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebetria palpebrata	Heard Island	Australia	1,050	Y	N	N	N
Phoebetria palpebrata	Marion Island	South Africa	1,602	Y	N	N	N
Phoebetria palpebrata	Ile de l'Est	France	2,700	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebetria palpebrata	Ile de la Possession	France	3,429	Y	Y	N	N
Phoebetria palpebrata	Macquarie Island	Australia	3,750	Y	Y	N	N

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Phoebetria palpebrata	Campbell Island	New Zealand	4,800	Y	Y	Y	N
Phoebetria palpebrata	Kerguelen	France	12,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebetria palpebrata	Auckland Island	New Zealand	15,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phoebetria palpebrata	South Georgia Island	Disputed	15,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Procellaria aequinoctialis	Ile de l'Est	France	137,315	Y	Y	N	N
Procellaria cinerea	Golfe du Morbihan	France	10,200	Y	Y	N	N
Procellaria cinerea	Ile de l'Est	France	16,500	Y	Y	N	N
Procellaria cinerea	Gough Island	United Kingdom	52,500	Y	Y	Y	Y
Procellaria cinerea	Antipodes Island	New Zealand	159,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Procellaria conspicillata	Inaccessible Island	United Kingdom	30,270	Y	Y	Y	Y
Procellaria parkinsoni	Little Barrier Island	New Zealand	300	Y	N	N	N
Procellaria parkinsoni	Great Barrier Island	New Zealand	4,950	Y	Y	Y	Y
Procellaria westlandica	Punakaiki	New Zealand	12,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche bulleri	Little Solander Island	New Zealand	999	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche bulleri	Broughton Island	New Zealand	1,554	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche bulleri	The Little Sister	New Zealand	1,950	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche bulleri	The Big Sister	New Zealand	4,500	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche bulleri	Great Solander Island	New Zealand	13,737	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche bulleri	North-East Island	New Zealand	23,694	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche bulleri	The Forty-fours	New Zealand	44,022	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche bulleri	Chatham Island	New Zealand	54,450	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche carteri	Ile des Apotres	France	3,690	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche carteri	Prince Edward Island	South Africa	15,702	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche carteri	Ile des Pingouins	France	17,400	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche carteri	Falaise d'Entrecasteaux	France	81,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche cauta	Albatross Island (AU)	Australia	15,600	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche cauta	The Mewstone	Australia	22,080	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Stoltenhoff Island	United Kingdom	1,500	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Inaccessible Island	United Kingdom	3,300	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Nightingale	United Kingdom	12,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Gough Island	United Kingdom	15,900	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche chlororhynchos	Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom	69,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Prince Edward Island	South Africa	4,518	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Sorn & Bernt coast	Disputed	4,875	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Ile des Pingouins	France	6,000	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Hall Island	Disputed	8,058	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Trinity Island	Disputed	9,927	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Ile de l'Est	France	11,250	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Cerro tapa poco	Chile	11,526	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Isla Gonzalo	Chile	13,569	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	15,360	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Main Island	Disputed	15,531	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Paryadin Peninsula north	Disputed	20,163	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Marion Island	South Africa	23,478	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Iles Nuageuses	France	23,580	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Campbell Island	New Zealand	27,000	Y	Y	Y	N

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Thalassarche chrysostoma	Isla Bartolome	Chile	32,640	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Paryadin Peninsula south	Disputed	66,174	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Northwest	Disputed	91,503	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche eremita	The Pyramid	New Zealand	15,912	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Island	New Zealand	63,000	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche melanophris	Isla Gonzalo	Chile	19,854	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Cerro tapa poco	Chile	20,691	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	24,792	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS))	Disputed	24,792	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Northwest	Disputed	27,840	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Annenkov Island	Disputed	28,194	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Bird	Disputed	29,970	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	New	Disputed	30,573	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Isla Norte	Chile	31,122	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Cooper Island	Disputed	31,818	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Saunders	Disputed	32,220	Y	N	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	West Point	Disputed	41,784	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Trinity Island	Disputed	41,880	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Main Island	Disputed	43,677	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Isla Diego de Almagro	Chile	46,782	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	North Island	Disputed	53,211	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	North (New)	Disputed	60,249	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Isla Grande	Chile	87,438	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Isla Bartolome	Chile	105,018	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche melanophris	Grand Jason	Disputed	148,386	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche melanophris	South Georgia Island	Disputed	226,500	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche melanophris	Beauchene Island	Disputed	326,952	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche melanophris	Steeple Jason	Disputed	513,858	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche salvini	Toru Islet	New Zealand	3,063	Y	Y	N	N
Thalassarche salvini	Bounty Island	New Zealand	92,256	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thalassarche steadi	Auckland Island	New Zealand	15,792	Y	Y	Y	N
Thalassarche steadi	Disappointment Island	New Zealand	275,082	Y	Y	Y	Y