



**Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels**

**Third Meeting of Seabird Bycatch Working Group**

*Mar del Plata, Argentina, 08 – 09 April 2010*

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**Global Procellariiform Tracking Database**

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**PROJECT REPORT TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**



**Project Title:  
Global Procellariiform Tracking Database**

**Project initiated by:** BirdLife International

**Project Manager:** Cleo Small/Frances Taylor

**Co-investigators / collaborators:** Data holders of the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database

**Summary of project activities (max 300 words)**

The Global Procellariiform Tracking Database was established in 2003 through the collaboration of scientists from around the world. Since 2003, the database has continued to grow as new datasets have been added, and has proven highly valuable in relation to analysis of the global distribution of ACAP species and their overlap with fisheries. All activities, and the growth of the database, rely on the goodwill and cooperation of data holders, on whom the database depends. Data holders are listed in Appendix 1.

In 2009, ACAP provided AUS \$10,000 to enhance and secure the future of the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database and in particular to support the processing of new tracking data submitted to the database.

In 2009, key activities were:

- Input to the ICCAT seabird assessment, in particular data holders approved the input of data to population models for ICCAT (wandering and black-browed albatross from Bird Island, South Georgia; Tristan and Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross from Tristan da Cunha; Cory's shearwater, various sites)
- Completion of the five RFMO tracking overlap papers for ACAP
- Development of the [www.seabirdtracking.org](http://www.seabirdtracking.org) as the web portal for the database
- Production of case studies for presentation to the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to its 2012 targets for establishing marine protected areas (short-tailed albatross, Antipodean albatross)
- Addition of 17 new data sets (199 tracks), of which 13 new data sets (172 tracks) covered ACAP species

**Project outcomes (detailed by objective) (max 300 words)**

Datasets added in 2009 for ACAP species were as follows:

<b>Species</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Data holder</b>	<b>Tracks</b>
Black-footed Albatross    Phoebastria nigripes	Tern Island	David Anderson	26
Buller's Albatross        Thalassarche bulleri	New Zealand	Susan Waugh, Akira Suzuki	19

Chatham Albatross	Thalassarche eremita	New Zealand	Susan Waugh	3
Laysan Albatross	Phoebastria immutabilis	At Sea - N Pacific	Rob Suryan	9
Laysan Albatross	Phoebastria immutabilis	Tern Island	David Anderson	23
Northern Giant-petrel	Macronectes halli	South Georgia	Jacob Gonzalis-Solis	25
Short-tailed Albatross	Phoebastria albatrus	Torishima	Rob Suryan	7
Short-tailed Albatross	Phoebastria albatrus	At Sea - Aleutians	Rob Suryan	9
Short-tailed Albatross	Phoebastria albatrus	At Sea - US	Rob Suryan	4
Sooty Albatross	Phoebetria fusca	Gough Island	Richard Cuthbert	6
Southern Giant-petrel	Macronectes giganteus	Argentina	Flavio Quintana	5
Southern Giant-petrel	Macronectes giganteus	South Georgia	Jacob Gonzalis-Solis	30
Spectacled Petrel	Procellaria conspicillata	Mid Atlantic	Leandro Bugoni	6

A summary of all data currently held within the Tracking Database is given in Appendix 2, which also highlights remaining data gaps. Key gaps include remote tracking data for Salvin's Albatross, Light-mantled Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross in relation to breeding sites in the Indian Ocean; the non-breeding distribution of Waved Albatross; for both species of giant-petrel; and for all five ACAP petrel species. Ideally, analysis of distribution would be based on at least 10-15 tracks for each breeding stage, and preferably each sex, before results would be considered to approach reliability, though the effect of sample size varies between species. Increases in sample sizes for some species and sites would be of great value.

***Were the funds spent in accordance with the original budget? (max 100 words)***

The funding from ACAP has been key to sustaining the Tracking Database in 2009. However, the project aimed to incorporate 30 new data sets on ACAP species, and this has not yet been achieved. We strongly hope that ACAP members will encourage the submission of new tracking data to the database. BirdLife undertakes to support processing of these data. We are currently launching the web portal for the database, through which it will be possible to submit data online.

***Were there any unforeseen difficulties with the project? (max 300 words)***

Project success depends on the continued collaboration between scientists worldwide and their contribution of data to the database. This goodwill and support remains a key priority for the database, and BirdLife is committed to doing whatever it can to nurture and sustain this. The web site will provide a route through which data holders can submit data to the database, as well as providing data holders with tools for data processing. The website has experienced delays, but is being launched March-April 2010. With this launch we hope that ACAP members will encourage the submission of data that have not yet been added to the database.

***Have you identified any questions or issues that need to be addressed further? (max 300 words)***

We hope that the Tracking Database will continue to grow in 2010, with the collaboration and support of ACAP members and scientists worldwide.

**Appendix 1.**

The Global Procellariiform Tracking Database exists thanks to the collaboration of scientists worldwide. Data holders are listed below.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Henri Weimerskirch	Centre d'Etudes Biologiques de Chizé, France
John Croxall, Richard Phillips, Jacob Gonzalez-Solis, Andy Wood	British Antarctic Survey, UK
Scott A. Shaffer, Michelle Kappes, Yann Tremblay, Dan P. Costa, Bill Henry, Don A. Croll	University of California Santa Cruz, USA
Dave J. Anderson, Jill Awkerman	Wake Forest University, USA
David Hyrenbach	University of California San Diego, USA
Michelle Hester, David Hyrenbach	Oikonos - Ecosystem Knowledge & Duke University, USA
Rob Suryan, Karen Fischer	Oregon State University, USA
Greg Balogh,	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, USA
Kiyooki Ozaki, Fumio Sato	Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Japan
Shiho Kanie	Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Environment, Japan
Nigel Brothers, April Hedd, Rosemary Gales, Aleks Terauds, Rachel Alderman	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE), Tasmania
Christopher J.R. Robertson, Kath Walker, Graeme Elliott	Department of Conservation, New Zealand
David G. Nicholls, M.D. Murray, E.C. Butcher	New Zealand
David G. Nicholls	New Zealand
A. Freeman, K-J Wilson	Lincoln University
J.A. Bartle	Museum of New Zealand, New Zealand
N. Klomp, M.Schultz	Charles Sturt University, Australia
Deon Nel, Peter Ryan, Samantha Petersen	Percy FitzPatrick Institute, South Africa
Graham Robertson	Australian Antarctic Division, Australia
Richard Cuthbert	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UK
Flavio Quintana	Centro Nacional Patagonico, Argentina
Nic Huin	Falklands Conservation
Jean-Claude Stahl	Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, New Zealand
Paul Sagar	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, New Zealand
Javier Arata	Universidad Austral de Chile, Chile
John Croxall, Richard Phillips, Janet Silk, Dirk Briggs	British Antarctic Survey, UK
Susan Waugh	Ministry of Fisheries, New Zealand
Akira Fukuda	Faculty of Engineering, Shizuoka University, Japan
Makio Suzuki	School of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University, Japan
Jacob Gonzalez-Solis	Spain
Leandro Bugoni	Brazil, University of Glasgow, UK
Peter Hodum	Oikonos
Akinori Takahashi	Japan
Rob Ronconni	Dalhousie University, Canada
Vitor Paiva	University of Keele, UK; SPEA, Portugal.
Elizabeth Bell	Wildlife Management International, NZ

**Appendix 2. Remote tracking data currently held within the Global Procellariiform Tracking Database in relation to ACAP listed species. Asterisks indicate where research is understood to be in progress.**

Species	Site	Annual Breeding Pairs	% Global Popn	Breeding	Non-breeding
<b>Amsterdam Albatross</b>	<b>Ile Amsterdam</b>	17	100%	15*	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Antipodean Albatross</b>	Antipodes Is.	5,180	47%	79	28
	Auckland Is.	5,831	53%	43	22
	Campbell Is.	6	<1%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,017</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross</b>	Gough Is.	5,250	15%	74	39
	Tristan da Cunha Is.	29,750	85%	*	*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,000</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Black-browed Albatross</b>	Antipodes Is.	115	<1%		
	Campbell Is.	140	<1%		
	Chile	122,870	20%	175	5
	Iles Crozet	880	<1%		
	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) <sup>1</sup>	399,416	66%	284*	42*
	Heard & McDonald Is.	679	<1%		
	Iles Kerguelen	4,270	1%	26*	*
	Macquarie Is.	186	<1%	7	2
	Snares Is.	1	<1%		
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	74,296	12%	448	117
	<b>Total</b>	<b>602,853</b>		<b>940</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Black-footed Albatross</b>	Hawaiian Is.	59,115	96%	129	35
	Ogasawara Gunto (Bonin Is.)	978	2%	*	
	Senkaku Retto	56	<1%		
	Torishima (Izu Shoto)	1,560	3%		
	Unknown				33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,709</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Buller's Albatross</b>	Chatham Is.	18,150	57%	*	*
	Solander Is.	4,912	15%	49	137
	Snares Is.	8,713	27%	180	116
	Three Kings	8	<1%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,783</b>		<b>229</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Campbell Albatross</b>	Campbell Is.	21,000	100%	10	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,000</b>		<b>10</b>	
<b>Chatham Albatross</b>	Chatham Is.	4,575	100%	19	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,575</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Grey-headed Albatross</b>	Campbell Is.	7,800	8%	5	
	Chile	16,408	18%	67	1
	Iles Crozet	5,940	6%		

<sup>1</sup> 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 e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas.

Species	Site	Annual Breeding Pairs	% Global Popn	Breeding	Non-breeding
	Iles Kerguelen	7,905	9%		
	Macquarie Is.	84	<1%	9	1
	Prince Edward Is.	6,314	7%	6	*
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	47,674	52%	333	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92,125</b>		<b>420</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross</b>	Ile Amsterdam	25,000	73%	62	1*
	Iles Crozet	4,430	13%		
	Iles Kerguelen	50	<1%		
	Prince Edward Is.	4,870	14%		
	Ile St. Paul	12	<1%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,362</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Laysan Albatross</b>	Hawaiian Is.	590,496	100%	134	40*
	Isla de Guadalupe	337	<1%	101	*
	Isla Clarión	17	<1%		
	San Benedicto	49	<1%		
	Rocas Alijos	3	<1%		
	Ogasawara Gunto (Bonin Is.)	23	<1%		
	Unknown				18*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>590,925</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Light-mantled Albatross</b>	Antipodes Is.	169	1%		
	Auckland Is.	5,000	25%		
	Campbell Is.	1,600	8%		
	Iles Crozet	2,421	12%		
	Heard & McDonald Is.	350	2%		
	Iles Kerguelen	4,000	20%		
	Macquarie Is.	1,250	6%	14	
	Prince Edward Is.	245	1%		
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	5,000	25%	42*	*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,035</b>		<b>56</b>	
<b>Northern Royal Albatross</b>	Enderby Is. (Auckland Is.)	2	<1%		
	Chatham Is.	6,750	100%	28*	15*
	Taiaroa Head	20	<1%	53*	16*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,772</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Salvin's Albatross</b>	Bounty Is.	30,752	96%		
	Iles Crozet	4	<1%		
	Snares Is.	1,210	4%	*	*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,966</b>			
<b>Short-tailed Albatross</b>	Torishima (Izu Shoto)	325	84%	21	31
	Minami-kojima (Senkaku Retto)	60	16%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Shy Albatross</b>	Albatross Is.	5,128	40%	58	13*

Species	Site	Annual Breeding Pairs	% Global Popn	Breeding	Non-breeding
	Mewstone	7,358	58%	2	14
	Pedra Branca	268	2%	4	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,754</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Sooty Albatross</b>	Ile Amsterdam	350	3%		
	Iles Crozet	2,620	21%	26	*
	Gough Is.	5,000	41%	35	27
	Iles Kerguelen	4	<1%		
	Prince Edward Is.	1,280	10%		
	Ile St. Paul	20	<1%		
	Tristan da Cunha Is.	2,925	24%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,199</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Southern Royal Albatross</b>	Auckland Is.	86	1%		
	Campbell Is.	8,400	99%	7	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,486</b>		<b>7</b>	
<b>Tristan Albatross</b>	Gough Is.	2,400	100%	147	15
	Inaccessible Is.	1	<1%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,401</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Wandering Albatross</b>	Iles Crozet	2,062	26%	204	14
	Iles Kerguelen	1,094	14%	11	
	Macquarie Is.	11	<1%	4	4
	Prince Edward Is.	3,123	40%	23	3*
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	1,553	20%	351	115
	Unknown				5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,843</b>		<b>593</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Waved Albatross</b>	Islas Galápagos	10,475	100%	65	*
	Isla de la Plata	10	<1%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,485</b>		<b>65</b>	
<b>White-capped Albatross</b>	Auckland Is.	74,733	100%	13	13
	Antipodes Is.	18	<1%		
	Chatham Is.	1	<1%		
	Unknown				5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,752</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Northern Giant-petrel</b>	Antipodes Is.	233	2%		
	Auckland Is.	100	1%		
	Campbell Is.	234	2%		
	Chatham Is.	2,336	21%		
	Iles Crozet	1,060	10%		
	Iles Kerguelen	1,400	13%		
	Macquarie Is.	950	9%	4	5
	Prince Edward Is.	479	4%		
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	4,310	39%	99	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,102</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Southern Giant-petrel</b>	Antarctic Continent	290	1%		

Species	Site	Annual Breeding Pairs	% Global Popn	Breeding	Non-breeding
	Antarctic Peninsula	6,500	14%	183	11
	Argentina	2,542	5%	16	10
	Chile	290	1%		
	Iles Crozet	1,060	2%		
	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) <sup>1</sup>	19,810	42%		
	Gough Is.	235	<1%		
	Heard & McDonald Is.	3,150	7%		
	Iles Kerguelen	4	<1%		
	Macquarie Is.	2,150	5%	6	7
	Prince Edward Is.	1,754	4%		
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	4,654	10%	89	37
	South Orkney Is.	3,400	7%		
	South Sandwich Is. (Islas Sandwich del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	1,550	3%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,389</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Grey Petrel</b>	Ile Amsterdam	10			
	Antipodes Is.	53,000	*		*
	Campbell Is.	80			
	Iles Crozet	several thousand			
	Gough Is.	> 10,000			
	Iles Kerguelen	several thousand			
	Macquarie Is.	80			
	Prince Edward Is.	several thousand			
	Tristan da Cunha Is.	?			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>?</b>			
<b>Parkinson's Petrel</b>	Great Barrier Is.	2,500	96%	*	*
	Little Barrier Is.	100	4%		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,600</b>			
<b>Spectacled Petrel</b>	Tristan da Cunha Is.	11,500	100%	*	*
	At-sea				5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,500</b>			<b>5</b>
<b>Westland Petrel</b>	Punakaiki	2,000	100%	20	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>		<b>20</b>	
<b>White-chinned Petrel</b>	Antipodes Is.	100,000		*	*
	Auckland Is.	100,000			
	Campbell Is.	10,000			
	Iles Crozet	23,600		16	
	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) <sup>1</sup>	55			
	Iles Kerguelen	200,000		*	*
	Macquarie Is.	?			
	Prince Edward Is.	?			

Species	Site	Annual Breeding Pairs	% Global Popn	Breeding	Non-breeding
	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) <sup>1</sup>	2,000,000		23	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>?</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>