

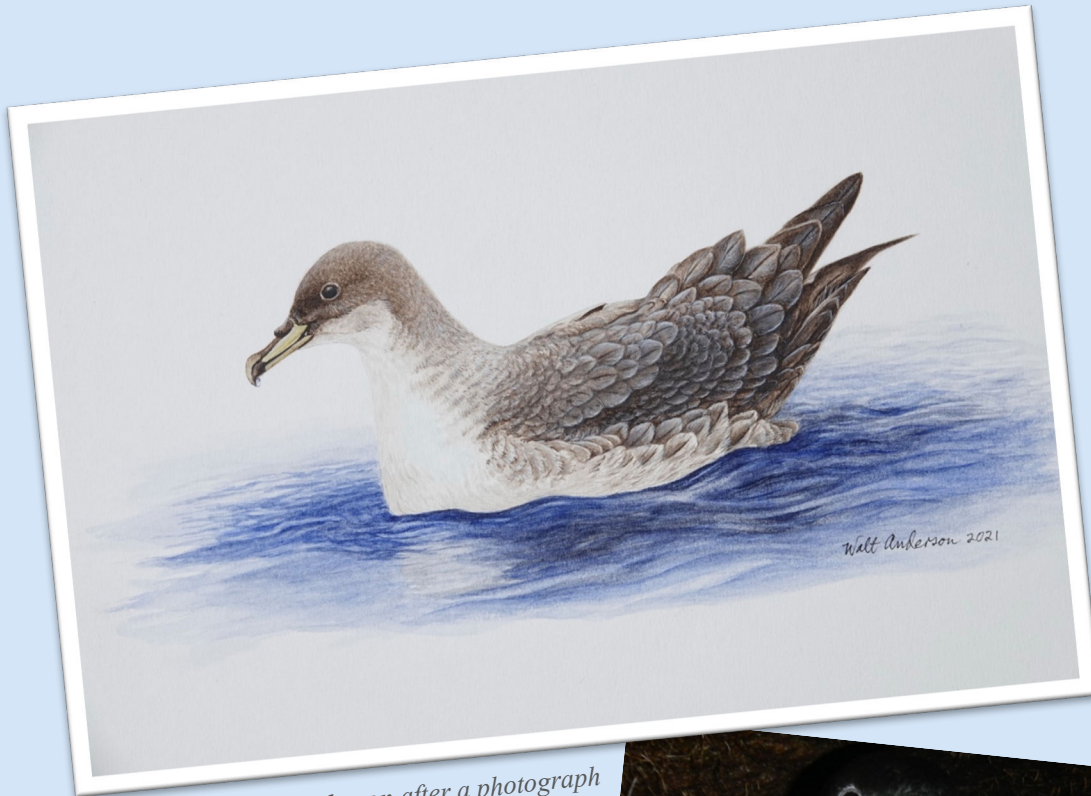
Grey Petrel



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels



Artists &
Biologists Unite
for Nature



Artwork by **Walt Anderson** after a photograph
by Hadoram Shirihai

THE GREY PETREL is one of five medium-to-large petrels within the genus *Procellaria*, along with the Black, Spectacled, Westland and White-chinned. An ash-grey petrel with a white belly and darker underwings and tail, noticeably paler than the dark brown or black of the other species in the genus. The bill is pale yellow with a black upper line.



The Grey Petrel has a circumpolar distribution in the Southern Ocean. It breeds on sub-Antarctic and sub-tropical islands belonging to Australia, France, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic (Gough and Tristan da Cunha), southern Indian (Amsterdam, Crozets, Kerguelen and Prince Edwards) and southern Pacific (Antipodes, Campbell, Macquarie). Grey Petrels from Antipodes migrate to South American Pacific waters after breeding.

Population numbers, as for many burrowing petrels, are not well known; a rough global estimate is of 80 000 breeding pairs. The largest population of an estimated 50 000 pairs (in 2001) is found on New Zealand's Antipodes Island. Amsterdam (which likely once had a large population), Campbell, Macquarie and Tristan da Cunha support less than 100 breeding pairs each. The other islands have estimated populations in the low thousands of pairs. Population trends, although not known overall, vary between islands; the species is thought to be decreasing in numbers at Gough and Kerguelen, and recovering from a low base on Campbell and Macquarie. The species breeds annually in loose colonies, laying a single egg and rearing the chick in burrows during the austral winter. Diet of the Grey Petrel is primarily squid along with fish caught by surface seizing or shallow diving, augmented by scavenging behind fishing vessels.

Although the Grey Petrel has been categorized as only globally Near Threatened, it faces ongoing threats both at sea and on land. It is at risk (with a bias to females) of being caught by commercial longline fishing vessels, notably in Australian and New Zealand waters and around the French Kerguelen Islands. On Gough Island and on Marion Island (Prince Edwards) introduced House Mice prey upon downy chicks in winter when other food resources are scarce, causing low breeding success. On the plus side all introduced mammals have been removed from Antipodes, Campbell and Macquarie. An eradication attempt to rid Gough of House Mice in 2021 failed. Currently, an eradication attempt on Marion Island is planned for 2024.

The Grey Petrel is listed both within the Albatross and Petrel Agreement (ACAP) and the Convention on Migratory Species on Appendix II. All breeding islands are national nature reserves with management plans or equivalents, restricting landings by permit only. All but South Africa's Prince Edward Islands are World Heritage Natural Sites and several are also Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance. Most are surrounded by Marine Protected Areas of varying sizes.

Sources:

ACAP 2012. [Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea*](#).

Bell, E.A. 2018. [Grey petrel](#). In: Miskelly, C.M. (Ed.) *New Zealand Birds Online*.

BirdLife International 2021. [Species factsheet: *Procellaria cinerea*](#).

John Cooper, ACAP Information Officer, 21 March 2022