

Haematopus meadewaldoi -- Bannerman, 1913

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- CHARADRIIFORMES -- HAEMATOPODIDAE

Common names: Canarian Oystercatcher; Canarian Black Oystercatcher

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

EX -- Extinct, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Extinct (EX)

EU27 regional assessment: Extinct (EX)

This species was found in the eastern Canary Islands, but is now Extinct due to overharvesting of its invertebrate prey. It was last collected in 1913, and locally reported to be absent by the 1940s.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Spain

Vagrant:

Portugal

Population

The European and EU27 population is estimated to be extinct.

Trend

The species became globally extinct by the 1940s.

Habitats and Ecology

It inhabited the coastal zone and most likely favoured rocky and sandy shores. Very little is known of its breeding habits. A female "soon to lay" was collected in southern Fuerteventura in early April 1888, and a pair in breeding condition collected on Graciosa in early April 1890. The nest and eggs are undescribed. Its diet is unknown but likely was predominantly mussels and limpets. The species is thought to have been resident (Hockey 1996).

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Marine Intertidal - Rocky Shoreline		major	resident
Marine Intertidal - Sandy Shoreline and/or Beaches, Sand Bars, Spits, Etc		major	resident
Marine Intertidal - Shingle and/or Pebble Shoreline and/or Beaches		major	resident
Marine Intertidal - Tidepools		major	resident
Altitude		Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Its decline was probably a result of overharvesting of intertidal invertebrates and disturbance by people (Hockey 1987), although predation by rats and cats has also been implicated (Collar and Stuart 1985).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Biological resource use	Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Past, Unlikely to Return	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem degradation			
Human intrusions & disturbance	Recreational activities	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Past, Unlikely to Return	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Species disturbance			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Black Rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Past, Unlikely to Return	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Reduced reproductive success			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Domestic Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Past, Unlikely to Return	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

None

Conservation Actions Proposed

No conservation measures are needed.

Bibliography

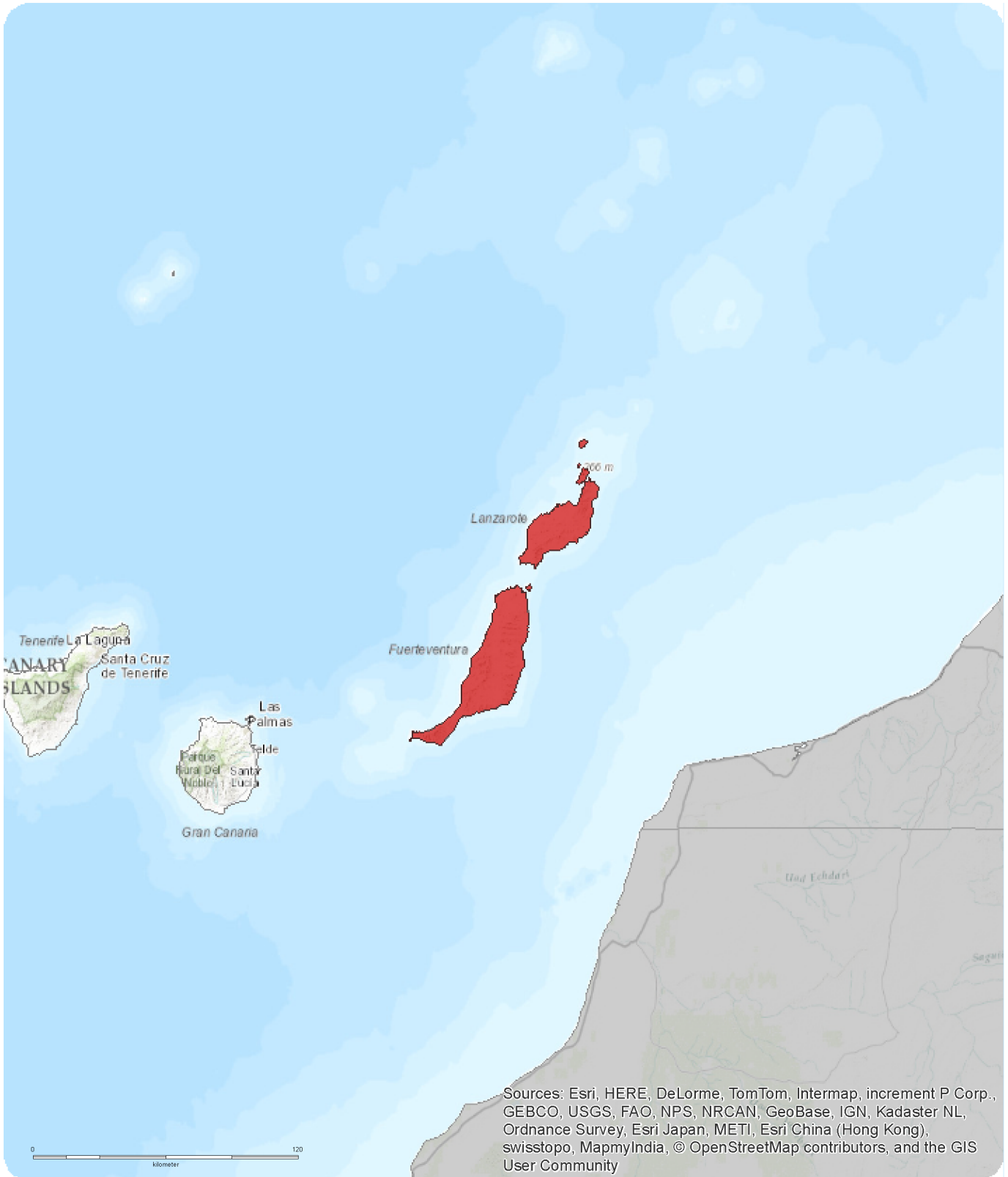
Collar, N. J.; Stuart, S. N. 1985. Threatened birds of Africa and related islands: the ICBP/IUCN Red Data Book. International Council for Bird Preservation, and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Cambridge, U.K.

Hockey, P. A. R. 1987. The influence of coastal utilisation by man on the presumed extinction of the Canary Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus meadewaldoi* Bannerman. *Biological Conservation* 39: 49-62.

Collar, N. J.; Crosby, M. J.; Stattersfield, A. J. 1994. *Birds to watch 2: the world list of threatened birds*. BirdLife International, Cambridge, U.K.

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



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Range

■ Extinct

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

Map created 05/12/2015

