# Bulweria bulwerii -- (Jardine & Selby, 1828)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PROCELLARIIFORMES -- PROCELLARIIDAE

Common names: Bulwer's Petrel; Pétrel de Bulwer

# **European Red List Assessment**

European Red List Status				
LC Least Concern, (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., Tarzia, M., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

#### **Assessment Rationale**

European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC) EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

At both European and EU27 scales the range size has not been quantified, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population size may be moderately small to large, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations).

For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern within both Europe and the EU27.

**Occurrence** 

#### **Countries/Territories of Occurrence**

**Native:** 

Portugal; Spain; Canary Is. (to ES)

Vagrant:

France; Ireland, Rep. of; Italy; Netherlands

**Population** 

The European population is estimated at 6,100 pairs, which equates to 12,100 mature individuals. The entire population is found in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

**Trend** 

In Europe and the EU27 the population size trend is unknown. For details of national estimates, see <u>Supplementary PDF</u>.

#### **Habitats and Ecology**

This species is marine and highly pelagic, usually being found far from land except during the breeding season. Nests can be burrows, crevices, cracks or caves, under debris or vegetation cover. Its diet comprises mainly of fish and squid, with minor proportions of crustaceans and sea-striders, feeding largely at night by surface-seizing (Carboneras et al. 2014).

Habitats & Altitude					
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence			
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Sea Cliffs and Rocky Offshore Islands	major	breeding			
Marine Intertidal - Rocky Shoreline	major	breeding			
Marine Intertidal - Sandy Shoreline and/or Beaches, Sand Bars, Spits, Etc	major	breeding			
Marine Intertidal - Shingle and/or Pebble Shoreline and/or Beaches	major	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	suitable	breeding			

Habitats & Altitude					
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence			
Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	suitable	non-breeding			
Marine Neritic - Pelagic	major	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Pelagic	major	non-breeding			
Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)	suitable	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)	suitable	non-breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel	suitable	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel	suitable	non-breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs	suitable	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs	suitable	non-breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy	suitable	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy	suitable	non-breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud	suitable	breeding			
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud	suitable	non-breeding			
Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (m)	major	breeding			
Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (m)	major	non-breeding			
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits				

**Threats** 

Predation by cats, rats and endemic invertebrates occurs at breeding colonies in the North East Atlantic (Cabral et al. 2005, Matoas et al 2009). A large colony in Desertas Island (Madeira) suffers intense human exploitation for food or fish bait, which also occurs in other North East Atlantic sites although not in Salvage Island (Madeira), since the declaration of the island as a national park (Carboneras et al. 2014). Light pollution at night might be important cause of mortality in some areas. Habitat loss at colony sites is also considered a threat to this species in the Canary Islands, Madeira and Azores (Carboneras et al. 2014). The species is vulnerable to oil spills and marine pollution. It is at risk of being caught as bycatch in fishing gear including pelagic longlines (Waugh et al. 2012).

Threats & Impa	ects				
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Biological resource use	Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources (unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest])	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Biological resource	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (intentional use - species is the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
use		Unknown	Minority (<50%)	Causing/Could cause fluctuations	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Invasive and other	Mammalian predators	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
problematic species, genes & diseases		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/Could cause fluctuations	Medium Impact
uiseases		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Unspecified species	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/Could cause fluctuations	Medium Impact
uiseases		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Natural system modifications	Other ecosystem modifications	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Indirect ecosystem effects			
Pollution	Garbage & solid waste	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			

Threats & Impacts						
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses				
Pollution	Light pollution	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact	
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Unknown	
		Stresses				
		Species mortality				
Pollution	Oil spills	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact	
		Past, Likely to Return	Majority (50-90%)	Rapid Declines	Past Impact	
		Stresses				
		Species mortality				
Transportation & service corridors	Shipping lanes	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact	
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Unknown	
		Stresses				
		Species disturbance				

Conservation

# **Conservation Actions Underway**

It is listed under Appendix II of the Bern Convention, and under Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. It is currently listed as occurring in 26 marine Important Bird Areas. In the EU it is listed within 23 Special Protection Areas.

### **Conservation Actions Proposed**

Ongoing management and eradication of invasive predators at breeding colonies; enforcement and regulation of human exploitation; mitigation and reduction of light pollution from shipping and human settlements; bycatch monitoring on board vessels and reduction and mitigation on fishing vessels where appropriate.

**Bibliography** 

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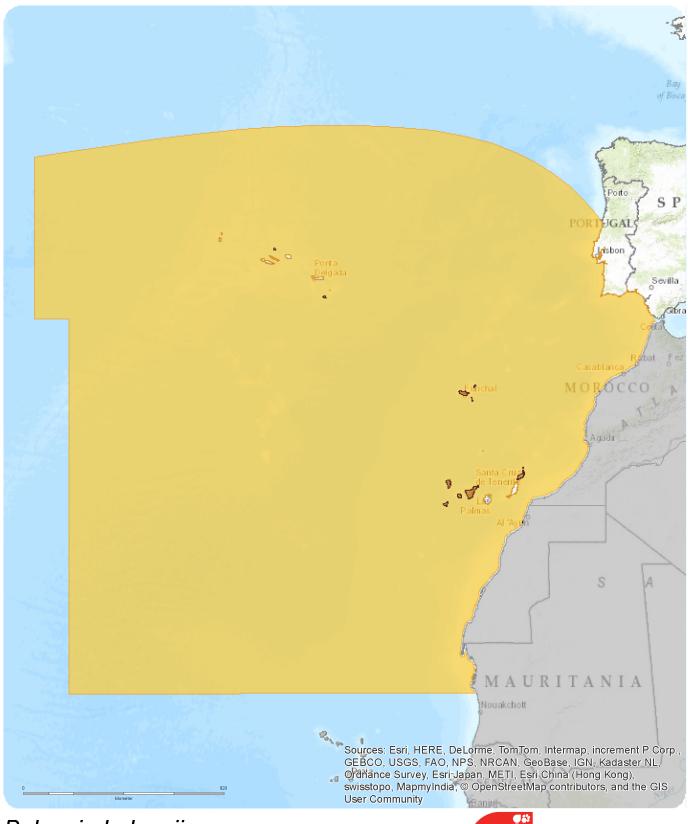
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Map (see overleaf)

# European Regional Assessment



# Bulweria bulwerii

# Range

Extant (breeding)

Extant (resident)

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



