

Hydrobates castro -- (Harcourt, 1851)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PROCELLARIIFORMES -- HYDROBATIDAE

Common names: Band-rumped Storm-petrel; Pétrel de Castro

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; United Kingdom

Population

The European population is estimated at 6,600-6,900 pairs, which equates to 13,100-13,700 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 [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

The species breeds on undisturbed islets, in flat areas near the sea or inland on cliffs (Carboneras et al. 2014). Marine and highly pelagic, it occurs in warm temperate waters and rarely approaches land except near colonies. The species feeds mostly on planktonic crustaceans, small fish and squid; also feeds on some human refuse and scraps scattered by predators. Off the Azores its main diet includes lanternfish, small crustacea and squid. Feeds mainly on the wing, by pattering and dipping; also surface seizes. Most feed by day, and occur alone and in small aggregations in the Atlantic Ocean (Carboneras et al. 2014).

| Habitat (level 1 - level 2) | Importance | Occurrence |
|---|------------|------------|
| Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Sea Cliffs and Rocky Offshore Islands | 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 |
| Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks) | major | breeding |
| Altitude | Occasional altitudinal limits | |

Threats

The species is directly exploited by local fishermen, particularly on some North East Atlantic islands. It is also susceptible to predation by introduced mammals, (e.g. rats, cats, mice and mongoose; Caral et al. 2005, Bried et al. 2009) and from native gull species such as *Larus cachinnans*. Habitat degradation and destruction in its breeding colonies is considered an issue (ICN 2006). It is affected by light pollution at sea, and mortality might be significant around the Canary Islands (Rodriguez and Rodriguez 2009, Carboneras et al. 2014).

| Threats & Impacts | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 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 | | | | | |
| Human intrusions & disturbance | Recreational activities | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Unknown | Unknown |
| | | Stresses | | | |
| Species disturbance | | | | | |
| Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases | American Mink (Neovison vison) | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Causing/Could cause fluctuations | Medium Impact |
| | | Stresses | | | |
| Species mortality | | | | | |
| Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases | Unspecified rats (Rattus spp.) | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Causing/Could cause fluctuations | Medium Impact |
| | | Stresses | | | |
| Species mortality | | | | | |
| Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases | Unspecified species | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Causing/Could cause fluctuations | Low Impact |
| | | Stresses | | | |
| Species mortality | | | | | |
| Natural system modifications | Other ecosystem modifications | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Unknown | Unknown |
| | | Stresses | | | |
| Indirect ecosystem effects | | | | | |

| Threats & Impacts | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Threat (level 1) | Threat (level 2) | Impact and Stresses | | | |
| Pollution | Industrial & military effluents (type unknown/unrecorded) | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Unknown | Unknown |
| | | Stresses | | | |
| | | Ecosystem degradation | | | |
| Pollution | Light pollution | Timing | Scope | Severity | Impact |
| | | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Unknown | Unknown |
| | | 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 in Appendix II of the Bern Convention, and on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive. It occurs in 21 existing marine Important Bird Areas. In the EU it is listed in 17 Special Protection Areas.

Conservation Actions Proposed

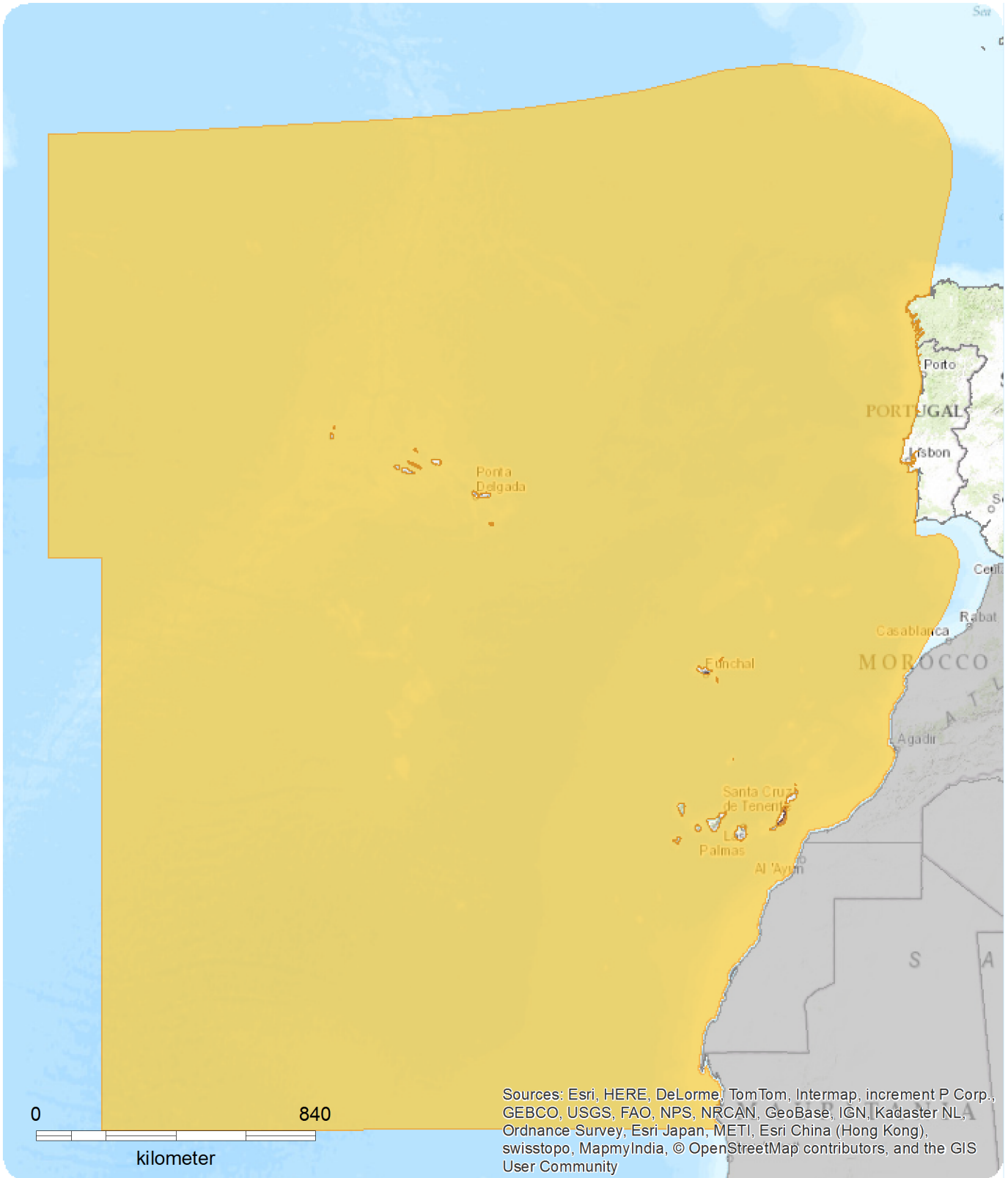
Continued management of invasive predators at breeding colonies. Management of light pollution and shipping traffic to reduce collisions at night.

Bibliography

- Bried J., Magalhães M. C., Bolton M., Neves V. C., Bell E., Pereira J. C., Aguiar L., Monteiro L. R., Santos R. S. (2009) Seabird Habitat Restoration on Praia Islet, Azores Archipelago. *Ecological Restoration* 27, 27-36;
- Caral M. J., Almeida P. R., Dellinger T., Ferrand de Almneida, N., Oliveira M. E., Palmeirim J. M., Queiroz A. L., Rogado L. & Santos-Reis M. 2005. Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal - Peixes dulçaquícolas e migradores, Anfíbios, Répteis, Aves e Mamíferos. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza, Lisboa.
- Carboneras, C., Jutglar, F. & Kirwan, G.M. (2014). Band-rumped Storm-petrel (*Hydrobates castro*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. & de Juana, E. (eds.) (2014). *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- ICN (2006). Plano Sectorial da Rede Natura 2000. Fichas de caracterização ecológica e de gestão dos valores naturais: Grupo das aves.
- Rodríguez, A., Rodríguez, B., (2009). Attraction of petrels to artificial lights in the Canary Islands: effects of the moon phase and age class: Petrel attraction to lights. *Ibis* 151, 299–310.

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Hydrobates castro

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (resident)

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

NE DD **LC** > NT VU EN CR EW EX
LEAST CONCERN

Map created 05/13/2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.