

Puffinus lherminieri -- Lesson, 1839

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

Common names: Audubon's Shearwater;

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

NT -- Near Threatened, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
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Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
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Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Near Threatened (NT)

EU27 regional assessment: Near Threatened (NT)

This species has a small, apparently decreasing population in Europe and the EU27, which is restricted to a small area when breeding. It therefore qualifies as Near Threatened in both Europe and the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Portugal; Azores (to PT); Madeira (to PT); Spain; Canary Is. (to ES); Gibraltar (to UK)

Population

The European population is estimated at 2,900-3,800 pairs, which equates to 5,900-7,600 mature individuals. The entire population is found in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

The population size is estimated to be decreasing, owing to the impacts of introduced species, at a rate approaching 10% in 66.9 years (three generations). For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

The species is marine and is normally found in offshore waters, but also pelagic and near land in the vicinity of colonies. It breeds on oceanic islands and rocky offshore islets, occupying cliffs and earthy slopes, usually with little more than herbaceous vegetation, or amongst rocks. In the north-east Atlantic it breeds mainly late February to March (Carboneras et al. 2014). It breeds from late January in the, birds from the Salvages (Madeira) arrive at colonies in July. The species is colonial, often nesting at low densities and in small numbers, sometimes in mixed colonies with other species, for example *Calonectris diomedea*, which out-competes the present species for burrows in the Azores (Monteiro et al. 1996). It nests in rock crevices or self-excavated burrows and clutch size is a single egg. It feeds mainly on fish, squid and crustaceans. Little is known about the species's movements. Adults are thought to be largely sedentary and immatures probably more dispersive (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 Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	major	breeding
	Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	major	non-breeding
	Marine Neritic - Pelagic	major	breeding
	Marine Neritic - Pelagic	major	non-breeding
	Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)	major	breeding
	Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)	major	non-breeding
	Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel	major	breeding

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel		major	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs		major	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy		major	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud		major	non-breeding
Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (m)		major	breeding
Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (m)		major	non-breeding
Altitude	max. 500 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

This species is vulnerable to human exploitation; along, with habitat destruction this may be responsible for some local extinctions and near-extinctions. In the Canary Islands, light-induced mortality has been reported (Carboneras et al. 2014). Other potential threats are marine pollution, predation by introduced species, development for tourism, collection for consumption and bycatch from fisheries (Madrño et al. 2004).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Biological resource use	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (intentional use - species is the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Biological resource use	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (unintentional effects - species is not the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Domestic Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Unspecified rats (<i>Rattus</i> spp.)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Pollution	Garbage & solid waste	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Pollution	Light pollution	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Pollution	Oil spills	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Residential & commercial development	Tourism & recreation areas	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

EU Birds Directive Annex I. Bern Convention Appendix II. In Spain, awareness campaigns have been run to

promote the conservation of this species (Madroño et al. 2004).

Conservation Actions Proposed

Control of invasive rats and cats is needed in colonies. Breeding areas and their surroundings should be protected and new marine reserves created. Censuses and monitoring is needed to ascertain distribution and its population size. In the Canaries, studies on the impact of fisheries would help inform conservation (Madroño et al. 2004).

Bibliography

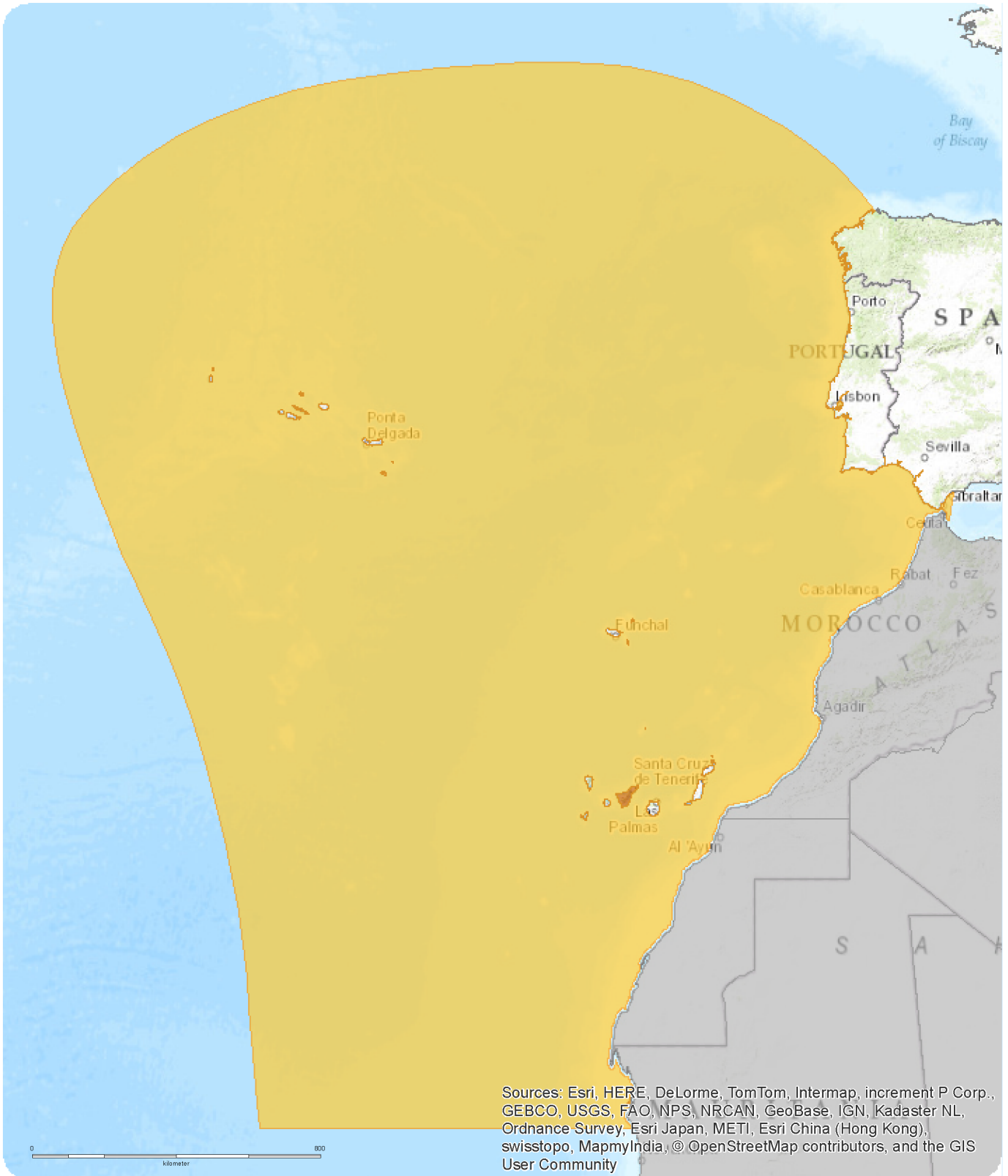
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Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment

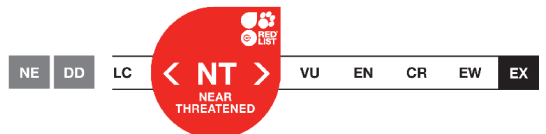


Puffinus Iherminieri

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (resident)

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



Map created 05/12/2015



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