

Séminaire du
plan national d'actions
en faveur du Puffin des Baléares

24 au 26 juin 2024



Balearic shearwater – colony monitoring and demography insights

Pep Arcos – SEO/BirdLife

David García – IRBI

Maite Louzao – AZTI

Meritxell Genovart – CEAB/CSIC



Séminaire du
plan national d'actions
en faveur du Puffin des Baléares

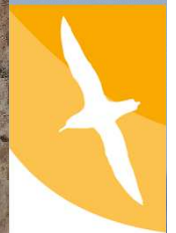
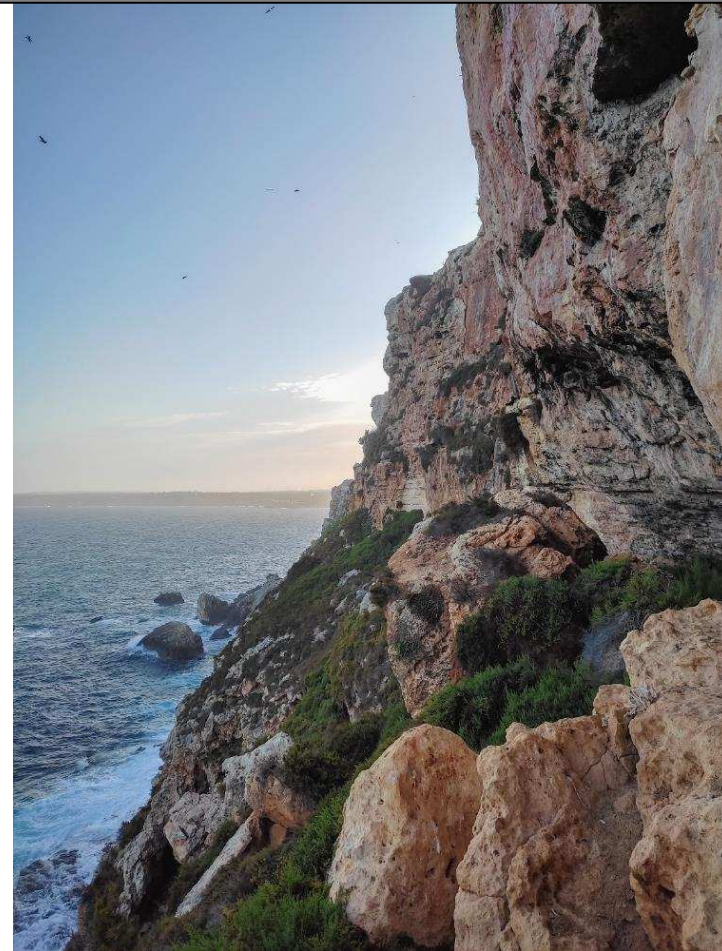
Issues to consider

- Population estimates and trends: breeding colonies
- Population estimates and trends: counts at sea
- Discrepancies colony-sea population size (or not?)
- Trends based on demography



Population estimates and trends: breeding colonies

- Estimation: ~3000 pp
- Habitat often inaccessible or difficult to access
- Counts often rely on indirect estimates (call rates, rafts, etc.)
- High uncertainty (but *seems difficult* to account for many more pairs)
- Trends uncertain, subject to biases that may change over time



Population estimates and trends: breeding colonies



Population estimates and trends: breeding colonies



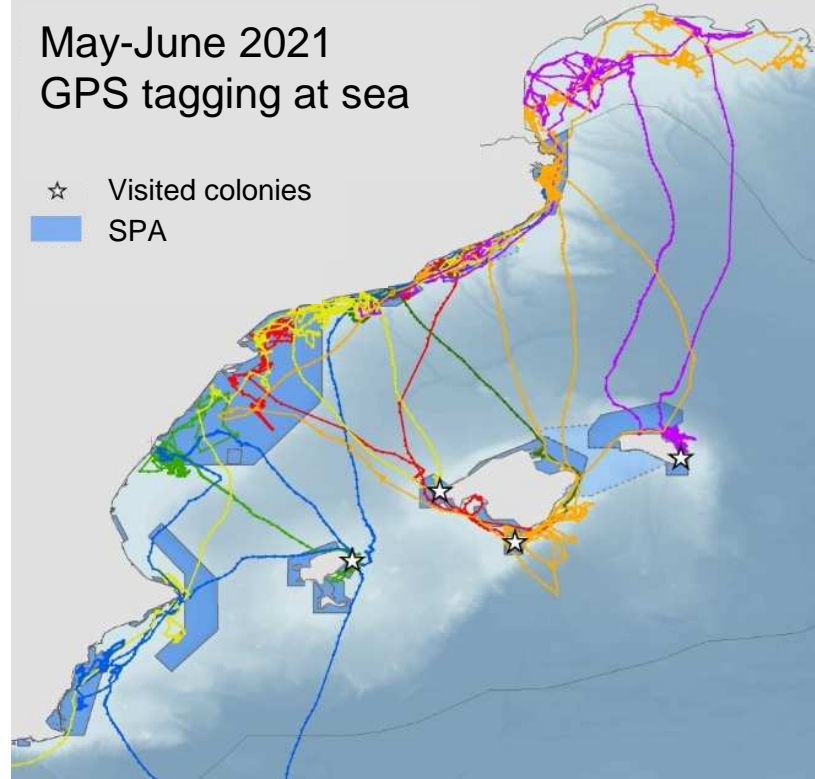
Population estimates and trends: counts at sea

- Estimations ~ 20000-30000 individuals (vs. 3000 breeding pairs)
- Methods:
 - Boat surveys (Mediterranean Iberia)
 - Migration through Gibraltar (post-br.)
 - (non-breeding congregations)
- Counts subject to bias (mobility-repeatability; phenological changes; observer effort;...)
- Trends uncertain



Discrepancies colonies vs. at sea counts

- Breeding population underestimated?
- Global population (at sea) overestimated?
- Unknown breeding colonies? (little evidence)

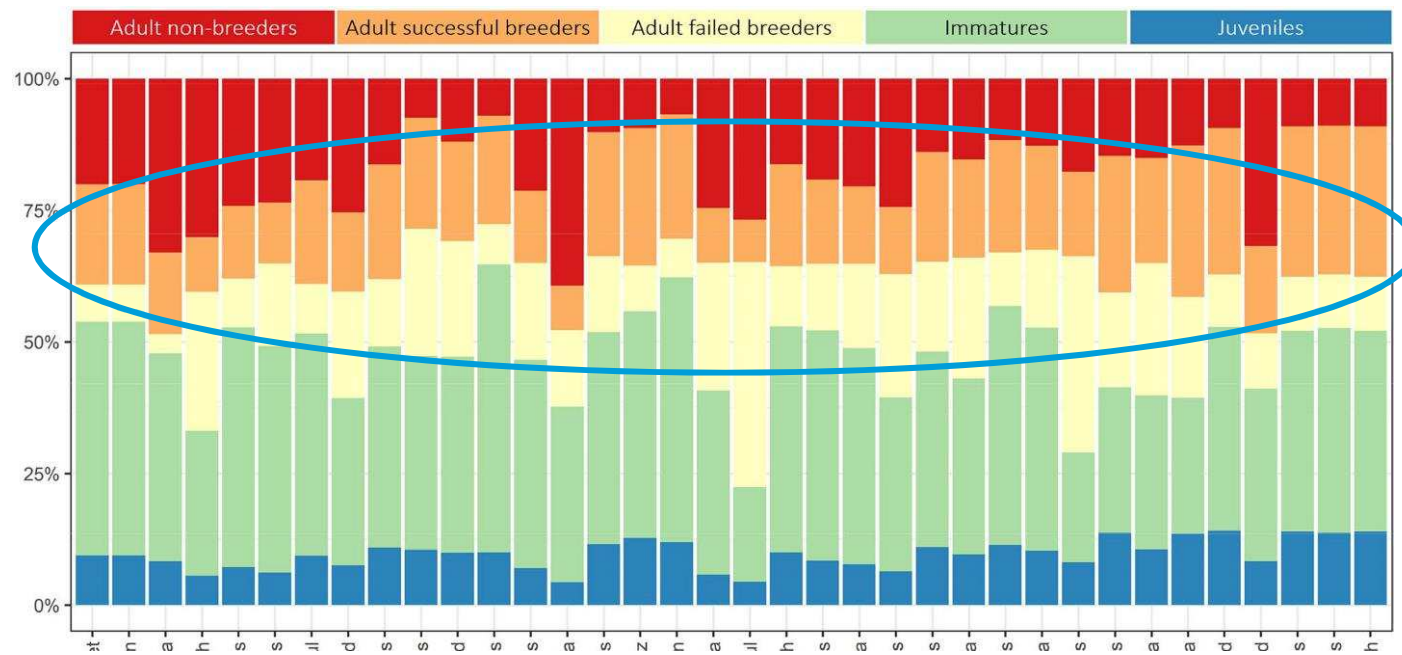


Data from PUFMED project – birds captured at sea and tagged with GPS/GSM, all visited known colonies (n = 18, 2021-2022)



But are they real discrepancies?

Carneiro et al. 2019 (*J Appl Ecol* 57: 514-525) reviewed % breeders vs. global population in several Procellariiformes: **19-53%**



Data from current counts would represent ~ **20-25%** in Balearic shearwater

How to assess trends: demography

- High philopatry (return to same nest)
- Easy to catch in nest
- Chicks remain in nest
- Long-lived



Ideal for capture-recapture studies

Long-term monitoring programmes

And what does demography say?

- Sa Cella (Mallorca; 1985-2014)
- Annual decline 14% ($\lambda = 0.86$)
- ↓ Ad. survival = 0.81
- Mean extinction time 61 years (considering 7000 pp!!!)
- Colony without predators – problem at sea
- Bycatch as a major driver

Journal of Applied Ecology

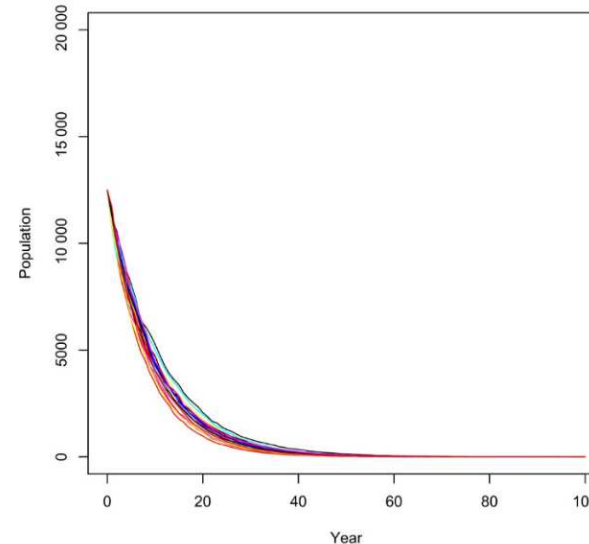


Journal of Applied Ecology 2016, 53, 1158–1168

doi: 10.1111/1365-2664.12622

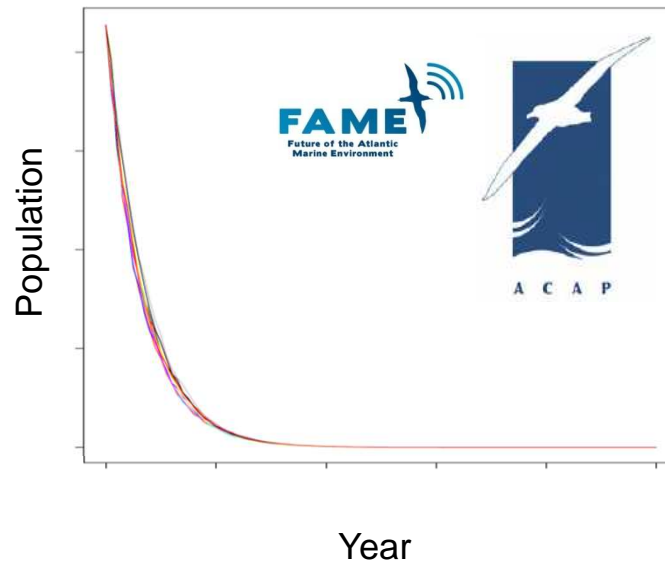
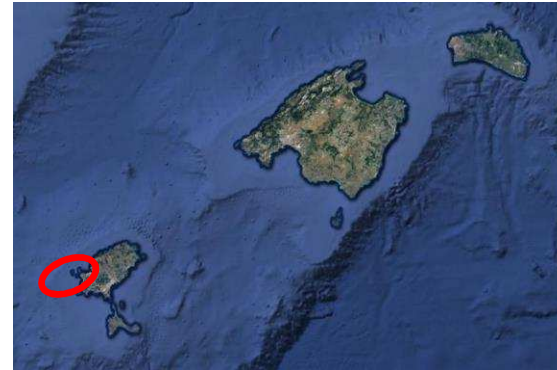
Demography of the critically endangered Balearic shearwater: the impact of fisheries and time to extinction

Meritxell Genovart^{1*}, José Manuel Arcos², David Álvarez¹, Miguel McMinn³, Rhiannon Meier⁴, Russell B. Wynn⁴, Tim Guilford⁵ and Daniel Oro¹



And what does demography say?

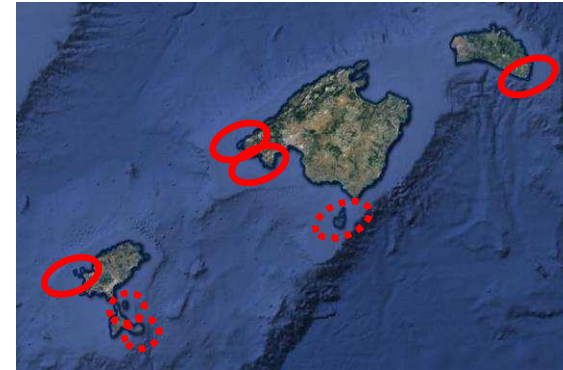
- Sa Conillera – Es Bosc (2011-2018)
- Annual decline 14% ($\lambda = 0.86$)
- ↓ Ad. survival = 0.81
- Colony without predators – problem at sea



Increasing programmes

- Sa Cella (Mallorca (data since 1985, sparse)
- Sa Conillera – Es Bosc (since 2011)
- Malgrats de Mallorca (Since 2017)
- Mola de Maó – Menorca (since 2017)
- Illots des Freus (irregular)
- Formentera (exploratory 2024)
- Cabrera (exploratory 2024)

*Efforts by a few research teams,
need to strengthen support from
administrations*



Concluding remarks

- Complex population estimates, high potential biases
- Trends not obvious based on counts (though indications of decline)
- Demographic models allow to infer reasonably robust trends
- Consistency between islands – further support
- CR status seems justified
- Problems at sea – **attention to bycatch!!!**



Many thanks!

