

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

24 au 26 juin 2024



MIGRATION AND MOULT STRATEGY IN CLOSELY RELATED TAXA:

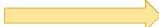
A POPULATION STUDY OF BALEARIC AND YELKOUAN SHEARWATERS BASED ON STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS

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Introduction

- Stable Isotope Analysis (SIA) can aid in complementing the insights provided by GLS  Only one sample of tissue.
- Feathers maintain the isotopic signal of resources used during their growth (Pérez et al., 2008).
- We provide a method based on $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ to characterize individual migratory patterns of shearwaters of genus *Puffinus*. A previous work of Militão et al., (2013) already provided a discriminant to infer non-breeding grounds.

Objectives

- Verify wing moult.
- Improve the method and accuracy of assignation to infer the non-breeding areas of seabirds which its origin is unknown.
- Individuals that can't be tracked.



Methods

STUDY AREA & SPECIES

- **Balearic shearwater** (*P. mauretanicus*; Lowe, 1921)
- **Yelkouan or Mediterranean shearwater** (*P. yelkouan*, Acerbi, 1827)

✂ Hybridation

↔ Divergence

✕ Area of occupancy

(Ferrer Obiol et al., 2023)

Jorge López Álvarez, [eBird](#)



british-garden-birds.com



Methods

MOULT PHENOLOGY

- Moulting period begins in July for the Yelkouan, a month later than its relative the Balearic shearwater (Militão et al., 2013; Meier et al., 2017).



Yelkouan. France, 20th July



Yelkouan. Istanbul, 15th August

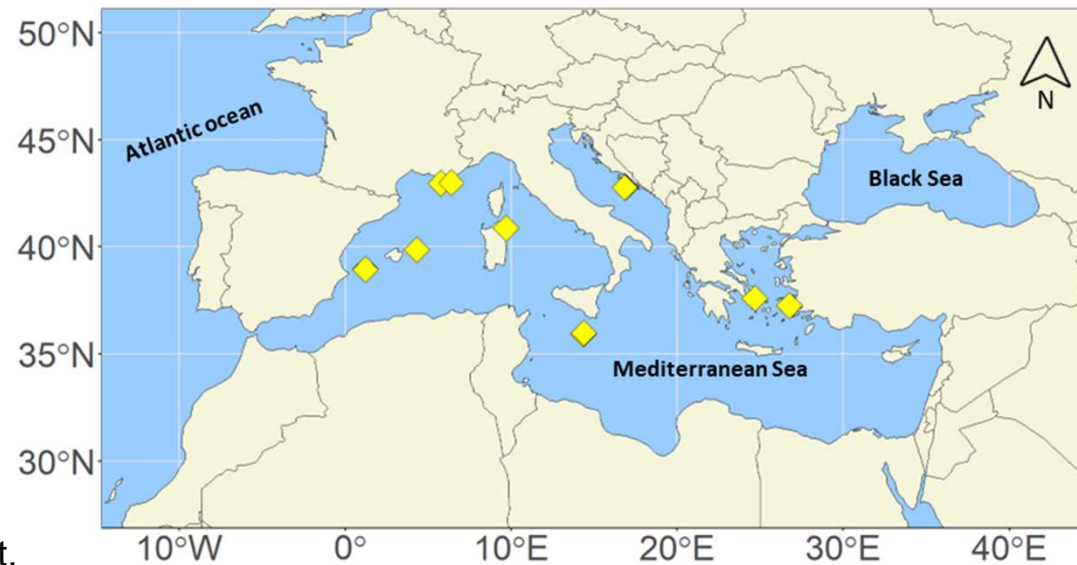


Balearic. Portugal, 4th September

Methods

SAMPLING

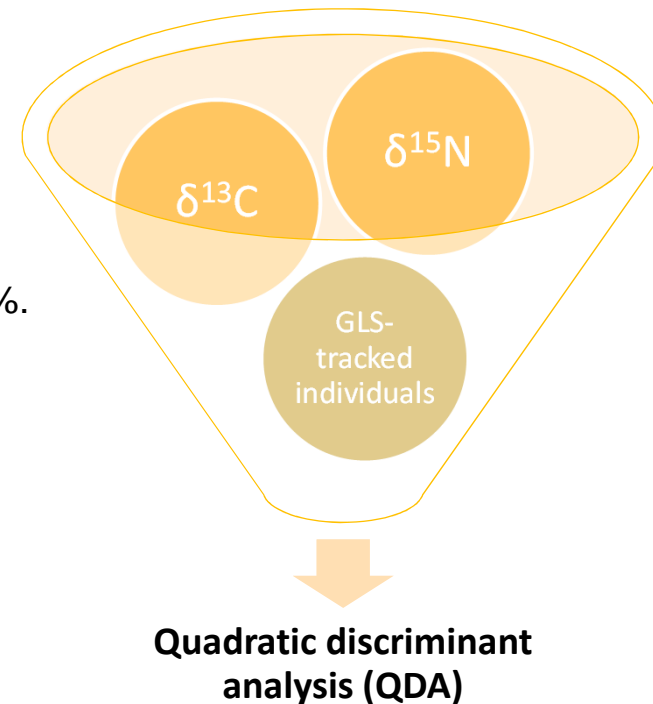
- Light-level geolocators → Tracking data.
- P1-P3 sampled → Isotopic data.
- 10 breeding colonies.
- Molt series (P1,P3,P5,P7,P9) of 21 individuals from Minorca, Sardinia & Greece.
- By-catch animals from the Catalan coast.



Methods

PROCESSING DATA

- **Isotopic signatures** of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ & $\delta^{15}\text{N}$.
- **Distribution** of the individuals → estimated using Kernel 50%.
- Period effect ? → GLM.
- Quadratic discriminant analysis (Qin, 2018).

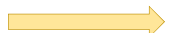


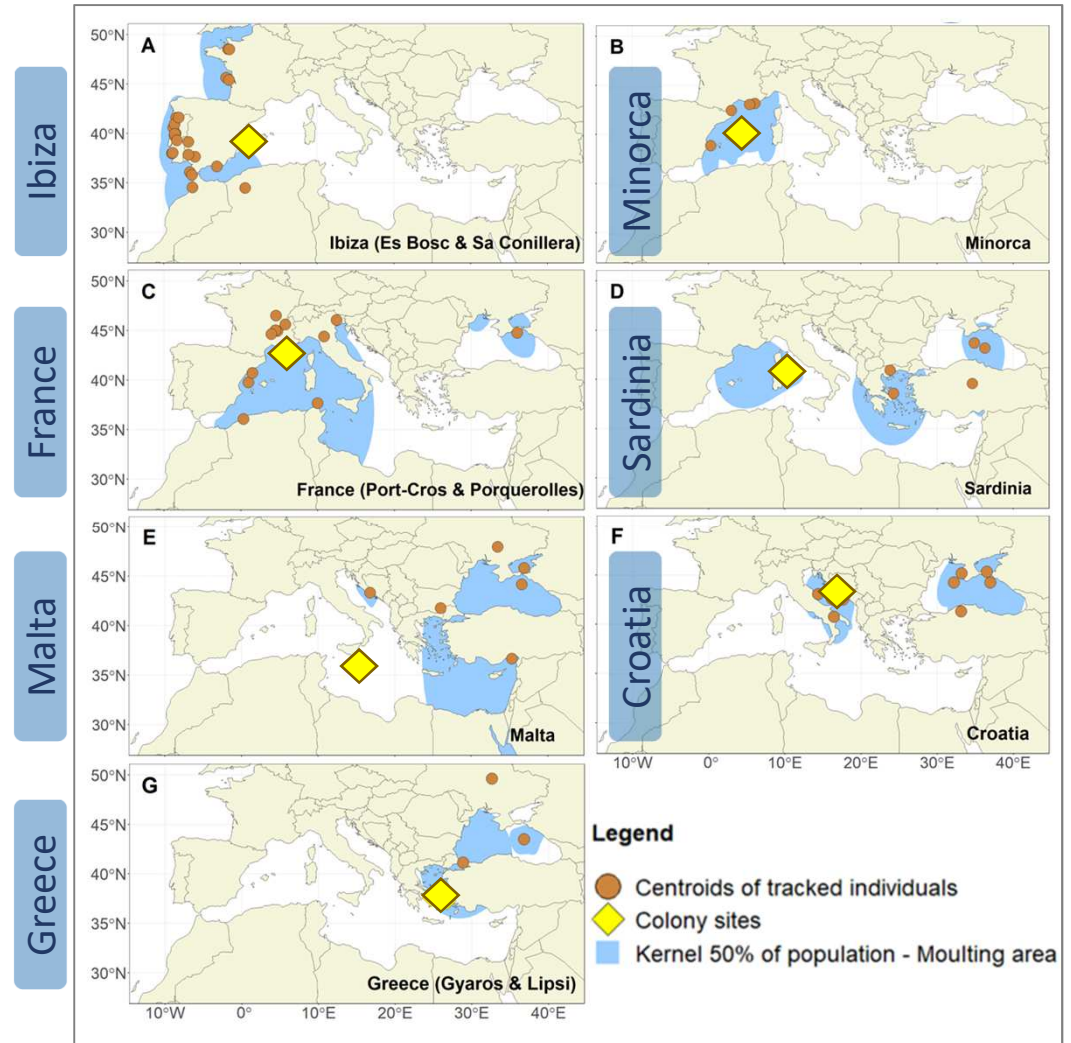
Results & discussion

MOULTING & WINTERING

- Primary feather moult of the species starts between July and **August**.

At individual level:

- Our three areas were assigned with baseline data.
- Identify moult area  define the most probable wintering area.

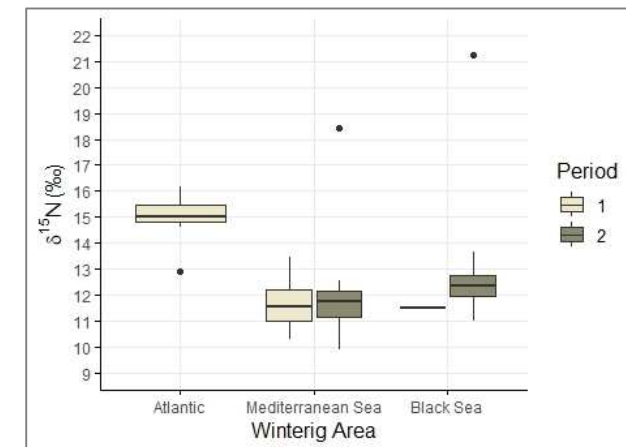
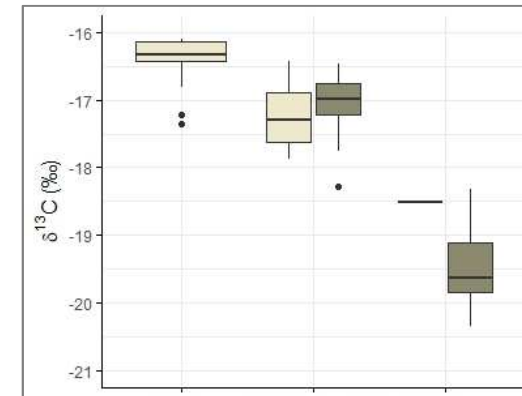


Results & discussion

EFFECTS OF THE SUBSAMPLING

- Two models selected by AICc.

| Model ~ $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ | df | AICc | ΔAICc | wAICc |
|---|----|-------|---------------------|-------|
| (1) Moult area | 4 | 109.1 | 0.0 | 0.538 |
| (4) Moult area:Period | 6 | 110.3 | 1.2 | 0.295 |
| (3) Moult area + Period | 5 | 111.4 | 2.3 | 0.167 |
| (2) Period | 3 | 184.9 | 75.8 | 0.000 |
| (5) Null | 2 | 224.6 | 115.6 | 0.000 |
| Model ~ $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ | | | | |
| (1) Moult area | 4 | 247.9 | 0.0 | 0.558 |
| (3) Moult area + Period | 5 | 248.9 | 1.0 | 0.334 |
| (4) Moult area:Period | 6 | 251.1 | 3.3 | 0.108 |
| (5) Null | 2 | 280.1 | 32.3 | 0.000 |
| (2) Period | 3 | 280.7 | 32.8 | 0.000 |



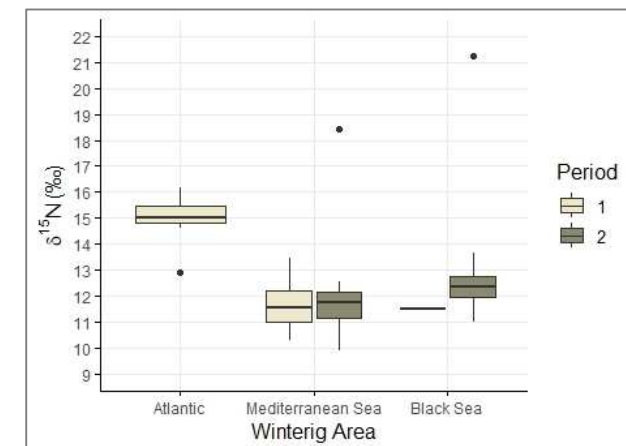
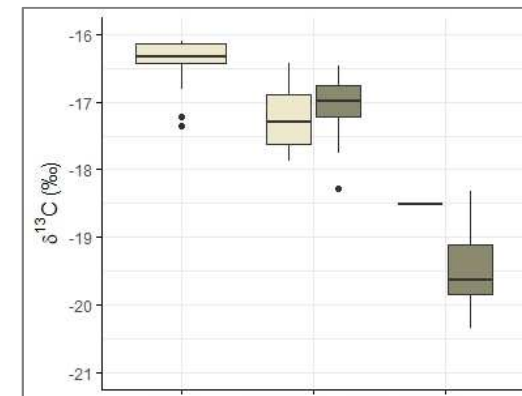
Results & discussion

EFFECTS OF THE SUBSAMPLING

- Two models selected by AICc → Model averaging.

| Model averaged $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ | Estimate | Adjusted SE | Pr ($> z $) |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Intercept | -16.19 | 0.12 | <0.001 |
| AreaBlackSea | -2.91 | 0.57 | <0.001 |
| AreaMediterraneanSea | -1.04 | 0.17 | <0.001 |
| Period21-22 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.752 |
| Period21-22: AreaBlackSea | -0.39 | 0.64 | 0.542 |
| Period21-22: AreaMediterraneanSea | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Model averaged $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ | | | |
| Intercept | 15.07 | 0.37 | <0.001 |
| AreaBlackSea | -2.52 | 0.73 | <0.001 |
| AreaMediterraneanSea | -3.31 | 0.51 | <0.001 |
| Period21-22 | 0.26 | 0.52 | 0.612 |

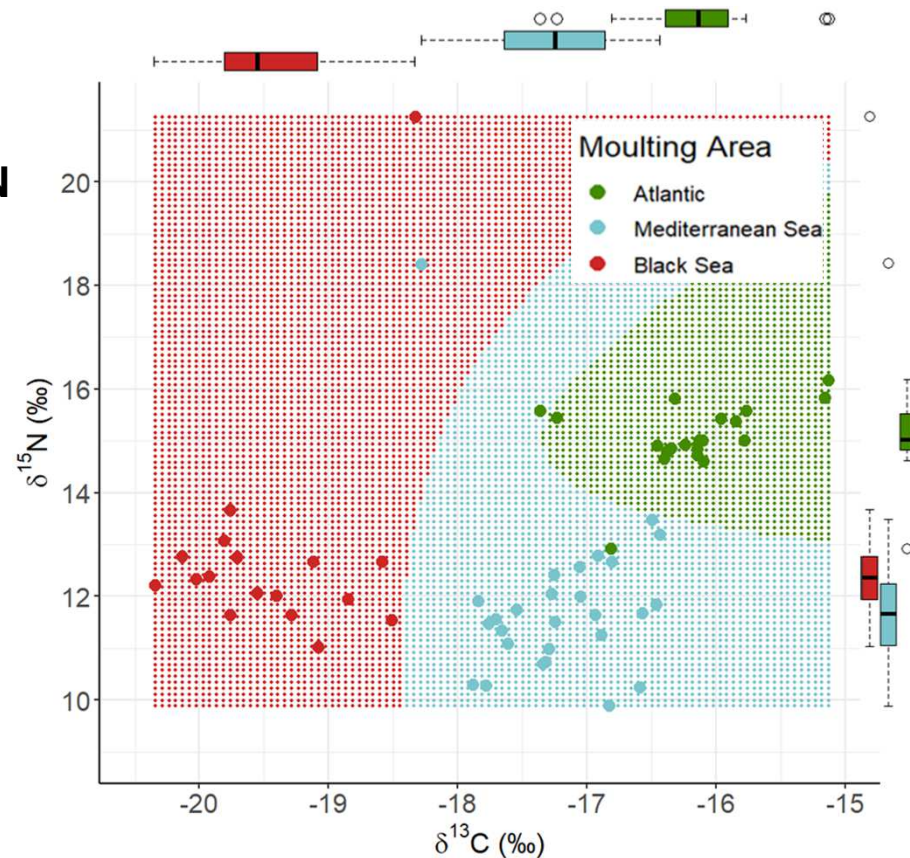
- Obviate the period effect.



Results & discussion

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS AND ASIGNATION

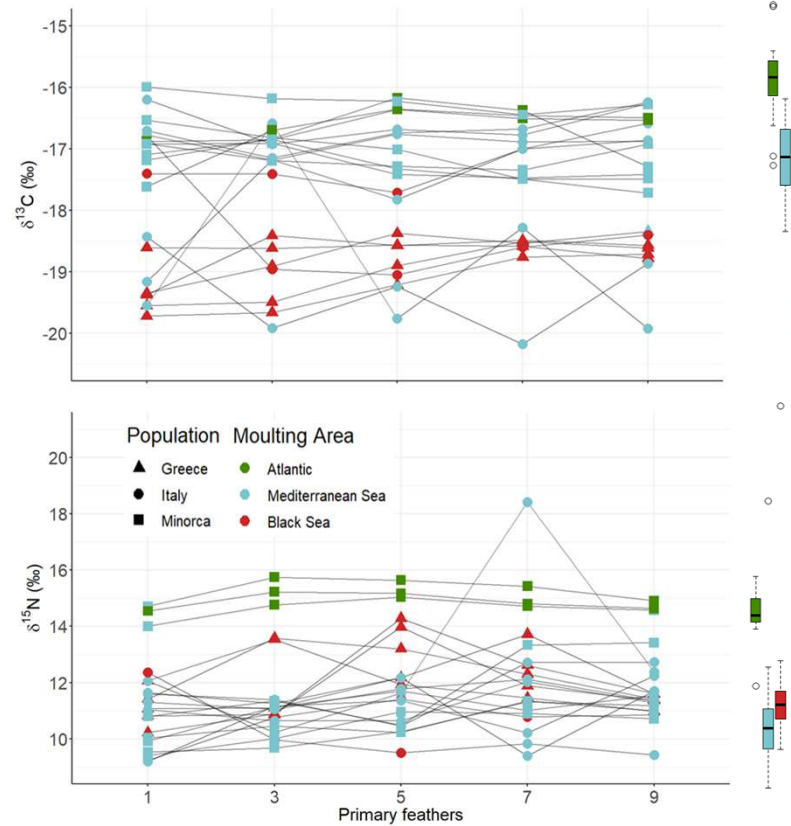
- >91% accuracy.
- Decision boundary to assign the areas. N = 64 vs N= 7 (GLS+Feather).
- Three non-breeding areas are isotopically distinct (Militão et al., 2013).
- Differentiated patterns between species.
- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ → Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea ↑
- $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ → Atlantic ↑



Results & discussion

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS AND ASIGNATION

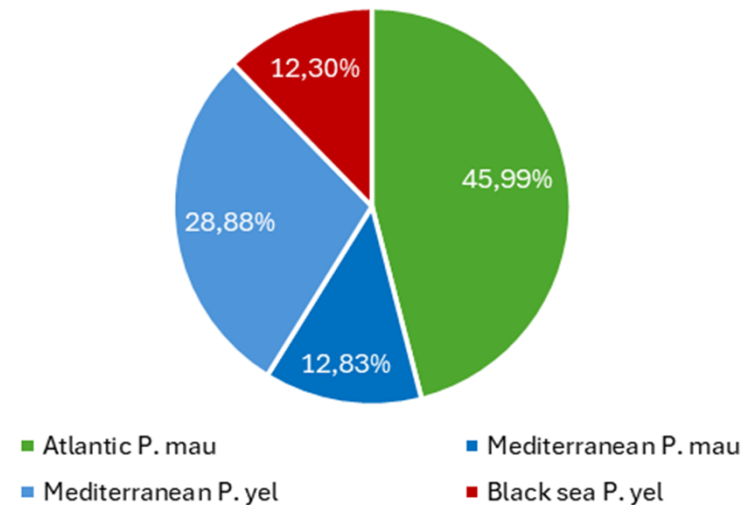
- 75% of the Yelkouan from Sardinia moult these feathers in the Mediterranean while 25% did it in the Black Sea.
- 100% of individuals from Greece moult in the Black Sea.
- Some individuals of Yelkouan shearwaters from Minorca spent the wintering period in the Atlantic as the Balearic shearwaters do.
- The outermost feathers show partial moults (Militão et al., 2013)
→ Moults after returning the non-breeding area.




Results & discussion

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS AND ASIGNATION

- 42% of the birds were Mediterranean Sea residents.
- Balearic shearwaters are more than 50% of the by-catch animals in Spanish waters.
- Yelkouan migrating to the Black sea could be French or Italian shearwaters feeding in the Catalan coasts.



Conclusions

- Same area to moult all the primary feathers  Only a piece of one feather is needed to infer the moulting area. **Single capture, less cost.**
- Differentiated migratory strategies:
 - Minorca** → Behaves as hybrid population (Austin et al., 2019), exhibited an intermediate behaviour between the two taxa. Migration to the **Atlantic** and Mediterranean Sea.
 - France** → Supports longitudinal gradient hypothesis related to the chain migration strategy.
- For species that are unable to carry a GPS or a GLS and to define Conservation Units.

