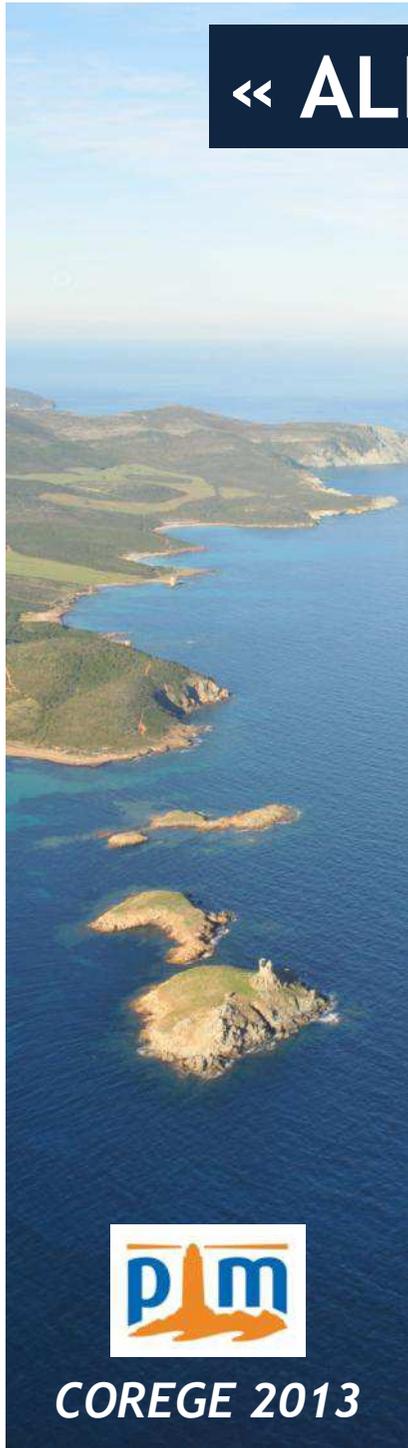


« ALBATROS » Project



TOWARD COORDINATED APPROACH OF SEABIRD AND RAPTORS CONSERVATION IN MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS



COREGE 2013



Mathieu THEVENET- Organisation



Workshop agenda



- The Fact Sheets, what species in the future
- Harmonization of the monitoring protocols, toward what sites
- Ringing data, toward a common Database
- Seabirds as bio-indicators of marine pollutions



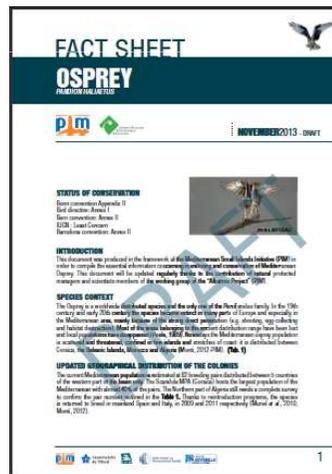
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Organization



FACT SHEET SPECIES



- Presentation of the species
- Geographical distribution of the colonies (Last census data)
- Monitoring data available, lack of information
- last important publications
- Stakes of conservation

What are the next « Fact Sheets » we should make?

- Deadline?
- Editors ?



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Harmonization of the monitoring protocols

French sites hosting shearwaters workshop to harmonize the breeding monitoring protocols and ringing campaigns



What was harmonized?

- Dates of monitoring
- Criteria for identifying breeding
- What information needs to be collected during ringing
- Calculation method for Breeding success



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RINGING DATA, a common Database

SUIVI INDIVIDUEL DES POPULATIONS DE PUFFINS

Archipel des Îles d'Hyères (PROG PERS 445)

Actualités

Accueil

Principe:

En ornithologie, de nombreuses recherches sont effectuées à partir d'observations et de comptages. Cependant, ces techniques ne permettent pas de suivre individuellement les oiseaux, ce qui est fondamental pour connaître notamment leur durée et leur déplacement. La baguage reste à ce jour la technique la plus éprouvée pour assurer ce suivi individuel sur un grand nombre d'individus. Baguer consiste à poser sur le tarse de l'oiseau une bague métallique numérotée. Sur chaque bague est gravé un numéro unique et les informations suffisantes pour permettre le repérage postérieur de la bague vers le centre d'origine de celle-ci. Le baguage, lorsqu'il est assuré par des personnes qualifiées, n'affecte en rien

SUIVI INDIVIDUEL DES POPULATIONS DE PUFFINS

Archipel des Îles d'Hyères (PROG PERS 445)

Liste des puffins (1596)

Numéro/Code	Sexe	Numéro	Statut	Date	Bagage	Code	Code	Code	Code
1599	CFP	0000000000	ORLEET, Puffin	E	10/06/2013	CAK	600	AMS	CALDO
1596	CFP	0000000000	ORLEET, Puffin	B	04/07/2013	CAK	600	AMS	CALDO
1597	CFP	0000000000	ORLEET, Puffin	B	25/07/2013	CAK	600	AMS	CALDO

SUIVI INDIVIDUEL DES POPULATIONS DE PUFFINS

Archipel des Îles d'Hyères (PROG PERS 445)

Recherches

Requêtes Classiques

Choisissez les champs à afficher:

Tout Bagage Action Lieu Colonne

Secteur Terrain Nature Espèce Sexe

PTD PBI PSE

Rechercher

Autres requêtes (cliquer pour afficher)

Analyse

Currently we are adapting this database to include data of the 4 french sites => January 2014

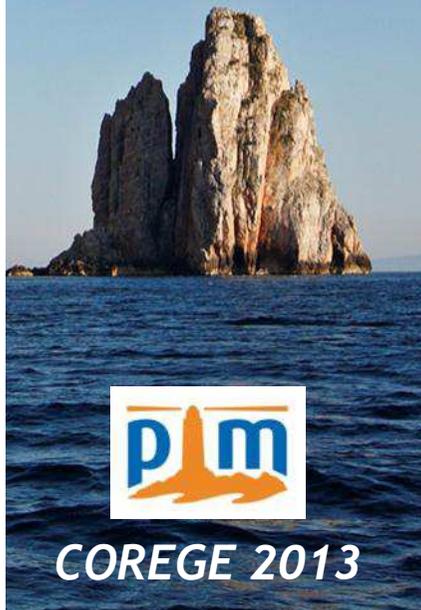
What in the future?



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Harmonization of Osprey monitoring



INTRODUCTION

This protocol proposal is aimed at standardizing the monitoring techniques for the implementation of Osprey and provide a guideline of good practice concerning field study of this species. This document outlines the essential information needed for such activities, and also the basic security rules having to be followed to avoid accidents on the field and to limit disturbance caused by observers.

Editors: Flavio Morit (CEH-OMG) – Massimo Trabucchi

SPECIES PRESENTATION

In the World

The osprey *Pandion haliaetus* is a long-lived raptor widely distributed across different biogeographical regions of the world between 62° S and 70° N (Paton 1988). Being the only species of the family Pandionidae, four subspecies have been described and found on every continent except Antarctica (Paton, 1988). *Pandion haliaetus Australis* is distributed throughout Eurasia and migrates to Africa or South Asia. *P. h. obscurus* is distributed in Australia and in the Pacific region. *P. h. parvipes* breeds throughout North America and throughout South America. *P. h. ridgwayi* is a sedentary subspecies of the Caribbean Islands, from the southern areas (Fig.1).

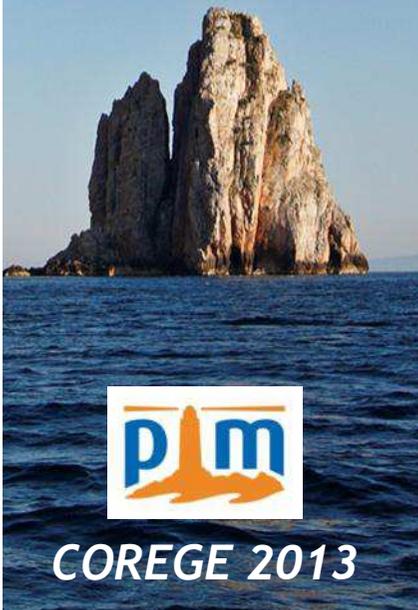


Figure 1: Global distribution of the osprey *Pandion haliaetus*: breeding and wintering area in red and in grey, respectively (from: Clegg & Simmons, 1985).

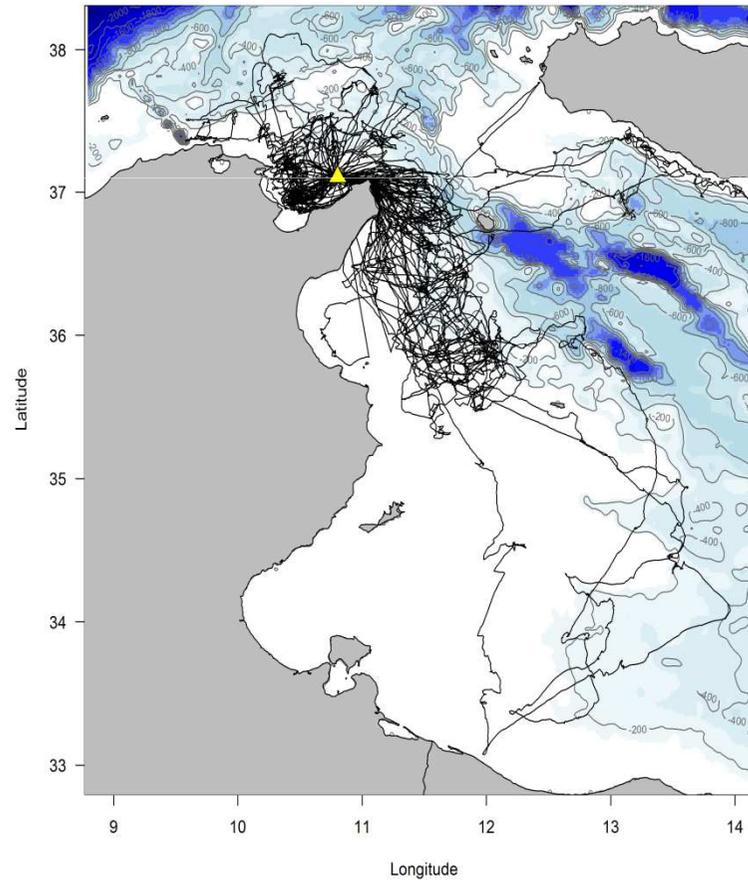
The osprey has historically suffered demographic decrease since the early years of the 20th century due both to the large use of pesticides and to the human persecution (Ames, 1960; Wieneyer et al., 1970; Spitzer et al., 1970; Savaris, 2005) after the banning of DDT and thanks to strong direct management actions (e.g. creation of nature reserves, environmental improvements and strict conservation laws) the reduced osprey populations started to recover quickly. Despite this, cases of local extinctions occurred resulting in a reduction of the species distribution range (e.g. in Portugal,



Seabirds as bio-indicators of marine pollutions



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Seabirds as bio-indicators of marine pollutions



- Results obtained from only a minimally invasive sampling of specific tissues – eg a small amount of keratin, fat, or blood tissue, from just a few animals – can help answer typical management questions related to population dynamics, **contamination, or anthropogenic impacts** Ramos & Gonzales 2012

- Seabirds can be used as indicators of regional contaminant patterns across large temporal and spatial scales. We analysed **Hg, Se and Pb**. Ramos et al. 2008

Mercury on **Yellow legged Gull** and **Audouin's Gull** Arcos et al. 2002.

When feeding on discard => High level of Hg

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons PAH, adapted to species feeding on mesopelagic prey Roscales et al. 2011

- Seabirds as bio indicators of **plastic pollutions**
=> Mediterranean Shag



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