

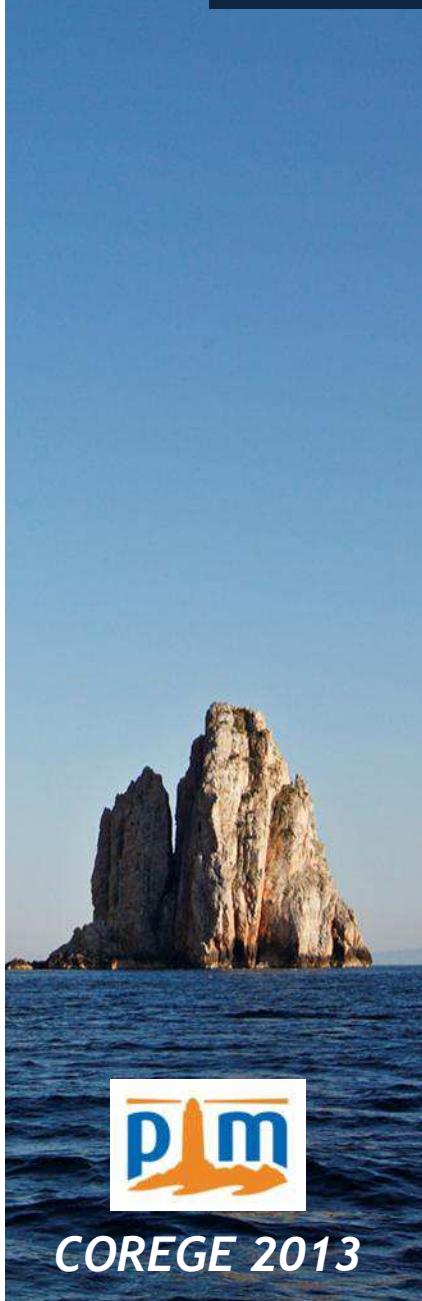
RESULTS AND FUTURE APPROACHES FOR 2014 - 2015



Mathieu Thévenet - PIM Initiative



« Albatros » project - Objectives

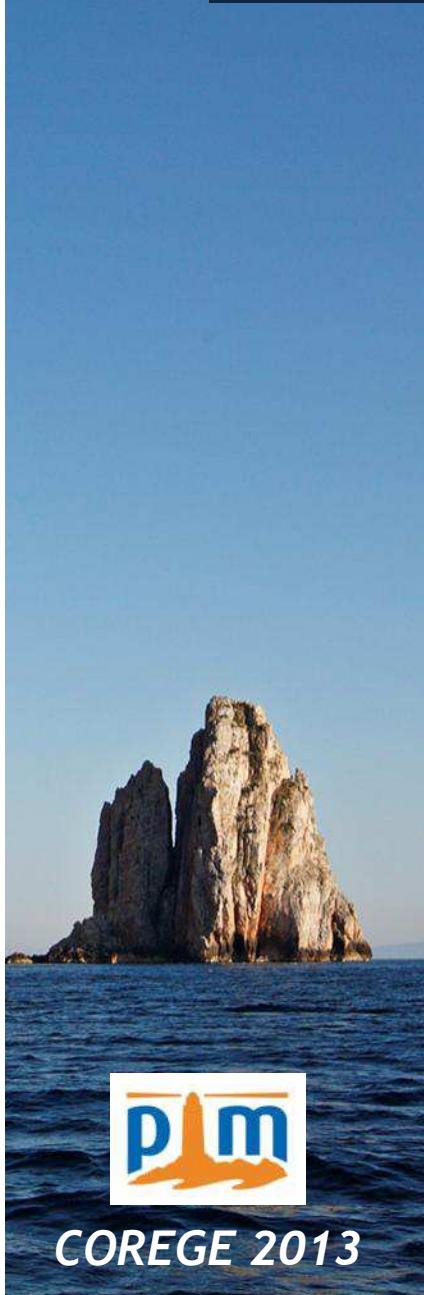


10 target species of seabirds and raptors breeding on mediterranean small islands



COREGE 2013

« Albatros » project - General Objectives

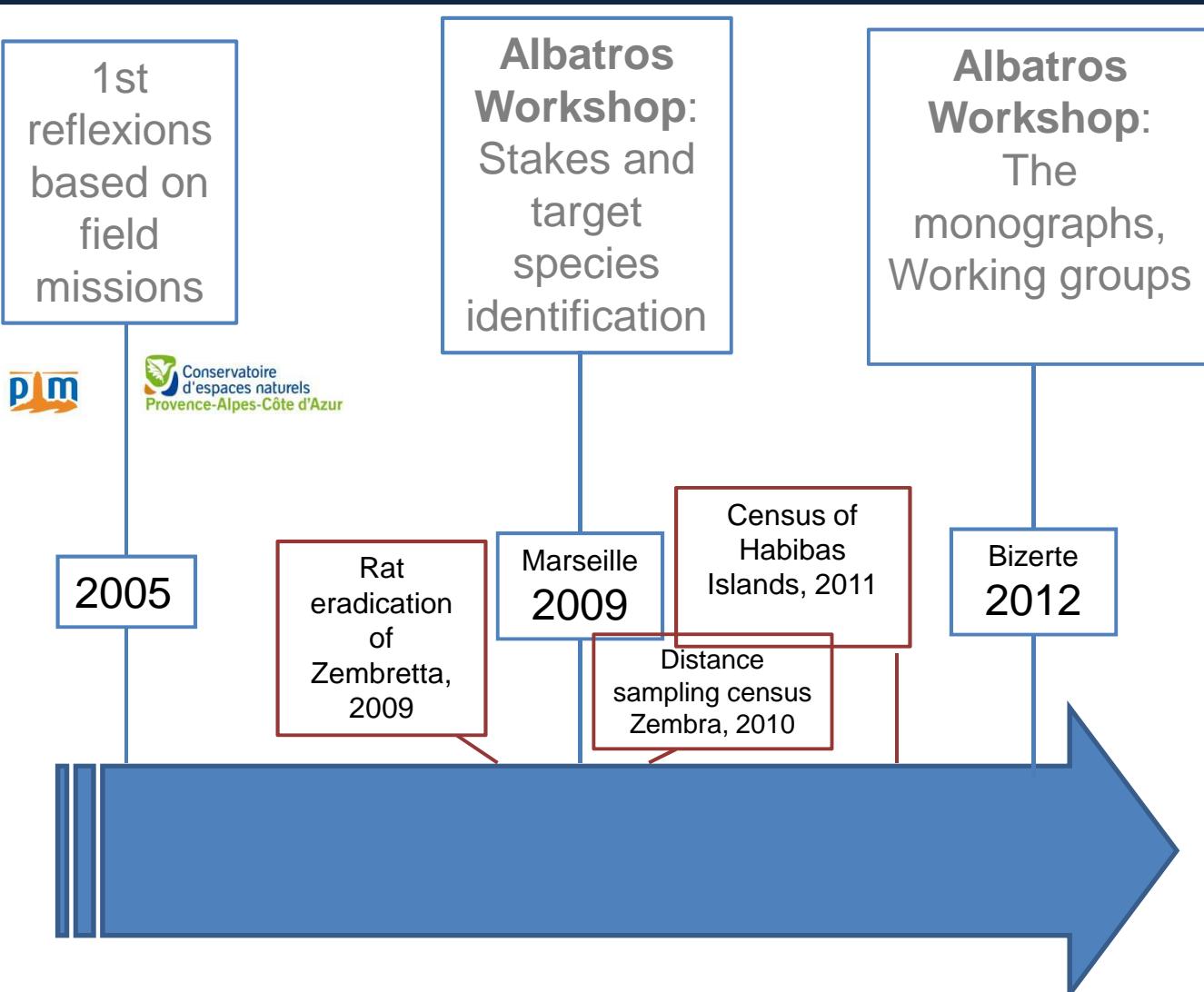


- Networking of Conservation stakeholders:
Scientists and Protected areas managers
- Data pooling of Census and monitoring data
concerning the target species
- Regional and concerted approach to
implement Field actions
 - To improve knowledge
 - Implement conservation actions



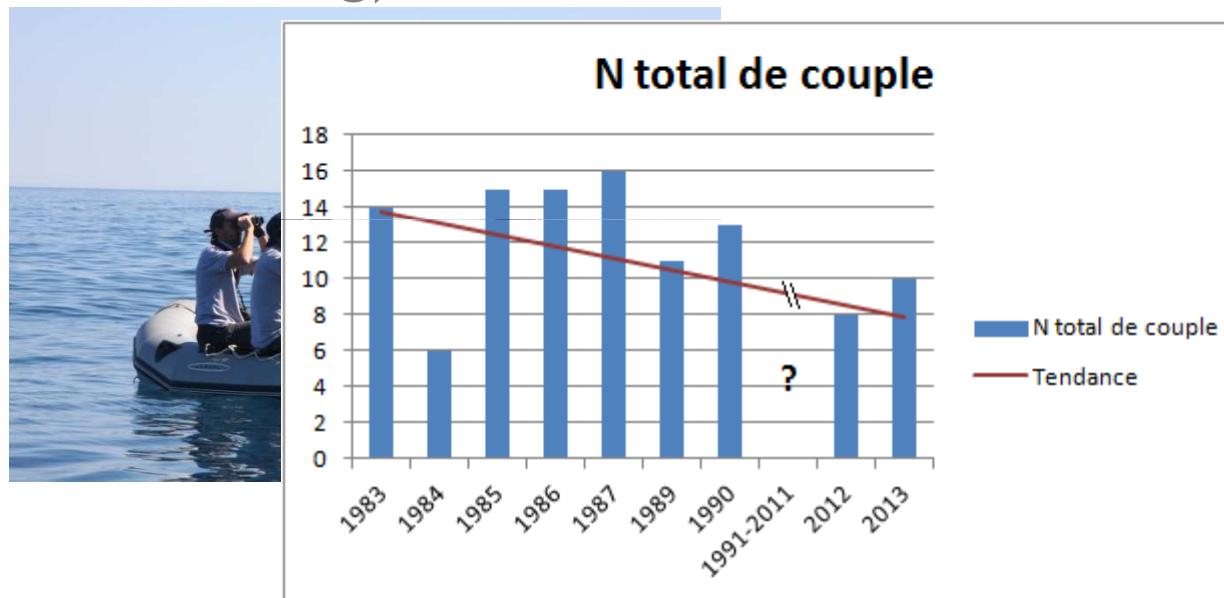
COREGE 2013

« Albatros » project - Processus of structuration



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

- Field mission to Improve ornithological knowledge on small Islands (census, breeding monitoring)



- Al Hoceima National Park, 2012 and 2013 – Osprey census - threats identification



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« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

- Field mission to Improve ornithological knowledge on small Islands (census, breeding monitoring)



- Zembra National Park, 2012 and 2013



COREGE 2013

« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

- Field mission to Improve ornithological knowledge on small Islands (census, breeding monitoring)



- Zembra National Park, 2013
Storm-Petrel surveys



COREGE 2013



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

- Field mission to Improve ornithological knowledge on small Islands (census, breeding monitoring)



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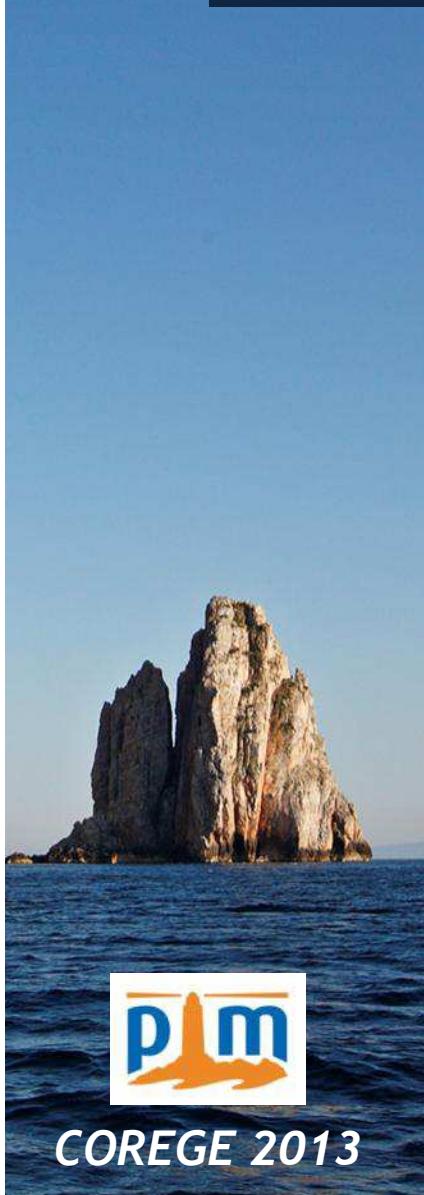


- Zembra National Park, 2012 and 2013 – GPS tracking

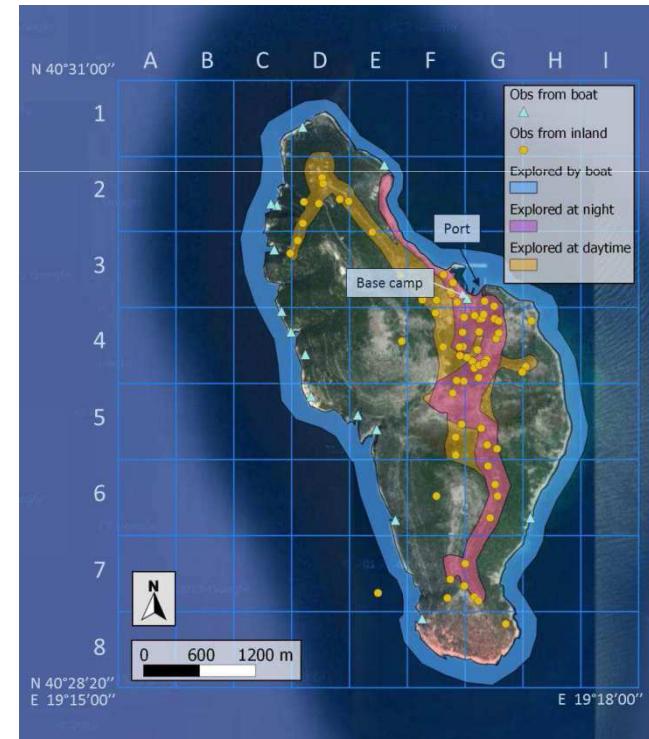


« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

- Field mission to Improve ornithological knowledge on small Islands (census, breeding monitoring)



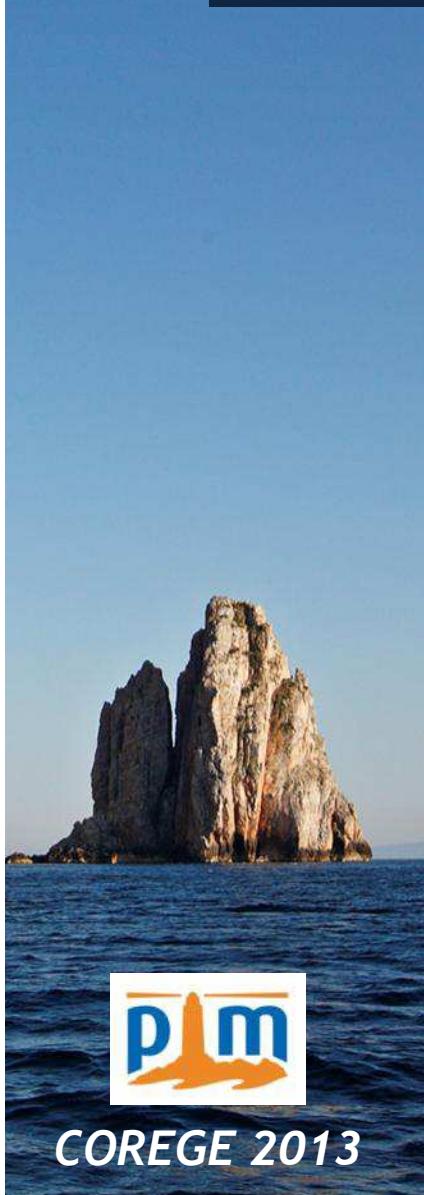
▪ Sazani Island, 2013



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

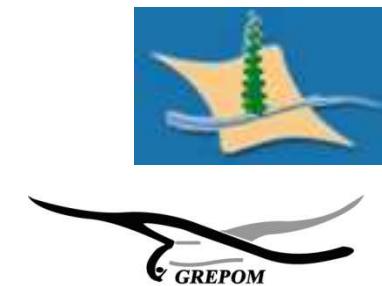
■ Workshops to structure stakeholders

- Essaouira, 2012, **Moroccan National Action Plan** Eleonora's Falcon



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

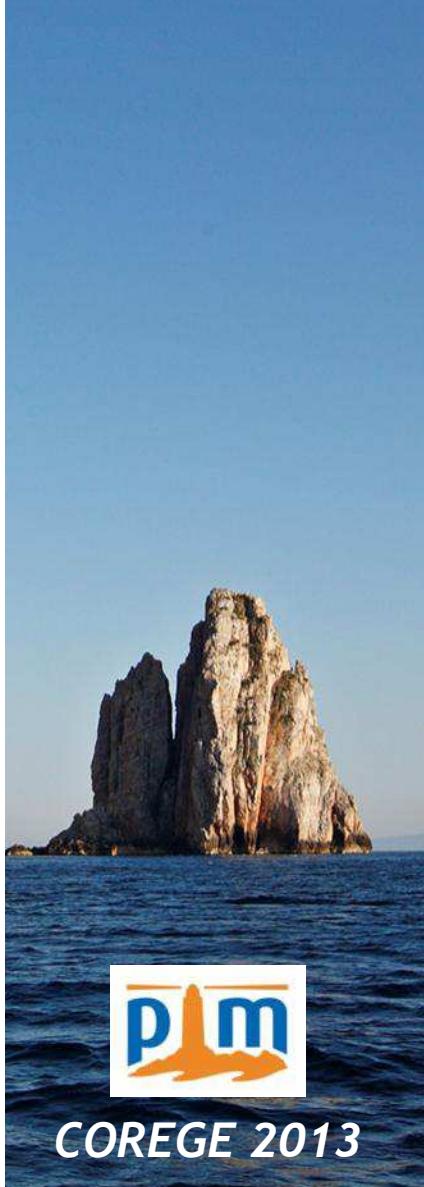
- Workshops to structure stakeholders
 - Al Hoceima, Morocco National Action Plan, Osprey



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

■ Worshops to structure stakeholders

- Port-Cros, June 2013, Shearwater harmonization Protocol



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

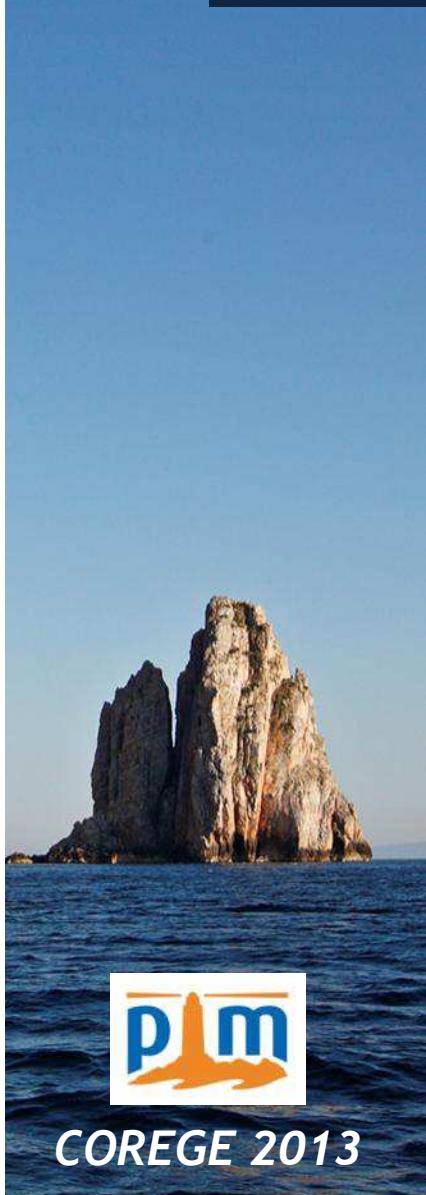
▪ Data pooling tools and « joint documents »

The screenshot shows a web page titled 'SUIVI INDIVIDUEL DES POPULATIONS DE PUFFINS'. It features a large image of a puffin in flight over the ocean. Below the image, there is a sidebar with 'Actualités' and a main content area with a heading 'Principes'. The text discusses the methodology of tracking individual puffins through observation and ringing, noting that these techniques do not allow for individual identification of the birds.



The screenshot shows a table titled 'Liste des puffins (11399)' from the same website. The table includes columns for ID, Name, Sex, and Status. The data is as follows:

ID	Nom	Sexe	Statut
199	PFP-pomperole	OLEET-Pascal	C 07/06/2011 560000X PAIS CALIOIS AS ING
198	PFP-pomperole	OLEET-Pascal	B 04/06/2011 560000X RILT CALIOIS F ING
197	PFP-pomperole	OLEET-Pascal	B 25/07/2011 584981 RILYEL ING



« Albatros » project - Results since Bizerte 2012

▪ Data pooling tools and « common documents »

FACT SHEET

MEDITERRANEAN STORM PETREL
HYDROCOLE PLUMBEA MELTELLUS

pjm **Heritage Malta** **CSIC** **NOVEMBER 2013**

STATUS OF CONSERVATION
Habitat directive Annex II, IV & V
Bird Directive Annex II
EU Habitats Directive Annex II
IUCN Least concern
Protocol concerning specially protected areas and ecological diversity in the Mediterranean: Annex II

INTRODUCTION
This document was produced in the framework of the Mediterranean Small Islands Initiative (MSII) in order to compile the essential information concerning monitoring and conservation of Mediterranean Storm Petrel. This document will be updated regularly thanks to the contribution of national protection managers and scientific members of the working group of the Albatros Project (pjm).

SPECIES CONTEXT
The European Storm Petrel is the only species in the genus Hydrocoloe. Its breeding range is confined to the Mediterranean Sea, extending from the northwestern coast of Europe to the Atlantic Ocean. It can be regarded as nonbreeding. In the recent years strong differences were noted between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean populations. The Mediterranean population is the subject of the Albatros Project (pjm), whereas the Atlantic population is the subject of the Storm Petrel Monitoring Project (SPMP) (Gutiérrez et al. 2004; Sangster et al. 2010).

UPDATED GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLONIES
The current breeding population in the Mediterranean basin is estimated at 12,717 to 16,419 pairs. These are located in five countries extending to a total of twenty colonies (Fig. 1). A further increase is expected in Spain (20%), Italy (25%), France (1%) and Greece (less than 1%).
Breeding has not yet been confirmed for Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. There is a possibility of a few small colonies on Melita Island, Malta (Gutiérrez & Muñoz 2000) and La Gáida, Menorca (Muñoz 2000). There is also a possibility of a few small colonies in the Maltese Islands, but no evidence has been found to date. The above figures cover the breeding populations; to date, no estimate for the whole Mediterranean population has been presented.

Figure 1
Hydrocoloe plumbea: Geographical distribution of the Mediterranean breeding populations – 2013

Table 1
Number of pairs per colony in the Mediterranean basin

Country	Number of pairs	Number of colonies
Spain	10,700	10
Italy	4,500	10
Greece	1,000	1
Malta	~100	1
France	~100	1
Total	16,419	22

BREEDING MONITORING DATA
Melita Island (Malta) is the only Mediterranean site where the breeding parameters of a fixed colony are monitored every season to obtain the nest occupancy, recruitment and survival over a typical period of years and to estimate numbers of nests (Fig. 2). The small colony there is located on a small island, so it is considered a good indicator of the whole Mediterranean population. The same applies to the nearby colonies of La Gáida and Melita (Fig. 3). The colony of Melita Island (Malta) is monitored as well as that in a larger extent.

Figure 2
Breeding period breeding success of 2 breeding colonies (nest occupancy and mean number of nestlings present during the nesting period), data from PjM, Malta.

Figure 3
Breeding period breeding success of 2 breeding colonies (data of La Gáida and Melita Island near of Melita, Malta), data from PjM, Malta.

CONCLUSION
The Mediterranean Storm Petrel is one of the most endangered species of seabird in the Mediterranean. It is confined to off-shore sites along the western basin. Information concerning its geographical distribution is still lacking, and only a few colonies are well studied, permitting the gathering of enough data to locally know their breeding success. It appears that the Mediterranean population is stable or slightly increasing. Production by Yellow-legged Gull has been demonstrated from various colonies in Spain, Italy and Malta and this is also sufficient information to confirm the detrimental effect of light pollution on these birds, at least on several Mediterranean sites.
Therefore, conservation efforts on the Mediterranean Storm Petrel should be focused on the improvement of its habitat conditions by driving invasive species and the installation of artificial nest boxes to increase nest occupancy, survival rates and breeding success. Census of poorly known areas should be carried out in order to identify the distribution of all the significant colonies across the Mediterranean.

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COREGE 2013

Sanz Aguirre, A., Urios, E., Miquel, E., On, D., Prado, R. & Gutiérrez, D. 2012. Conservation of the Mediterranean Storm Petrel Hydrocoloeus plumbae in melilla at Melilla island (Spain). In: Yus, P., Sabor, J. (Eds.) Proceedings of the Albatros 2011 Mediterranean symposium, 103-110.

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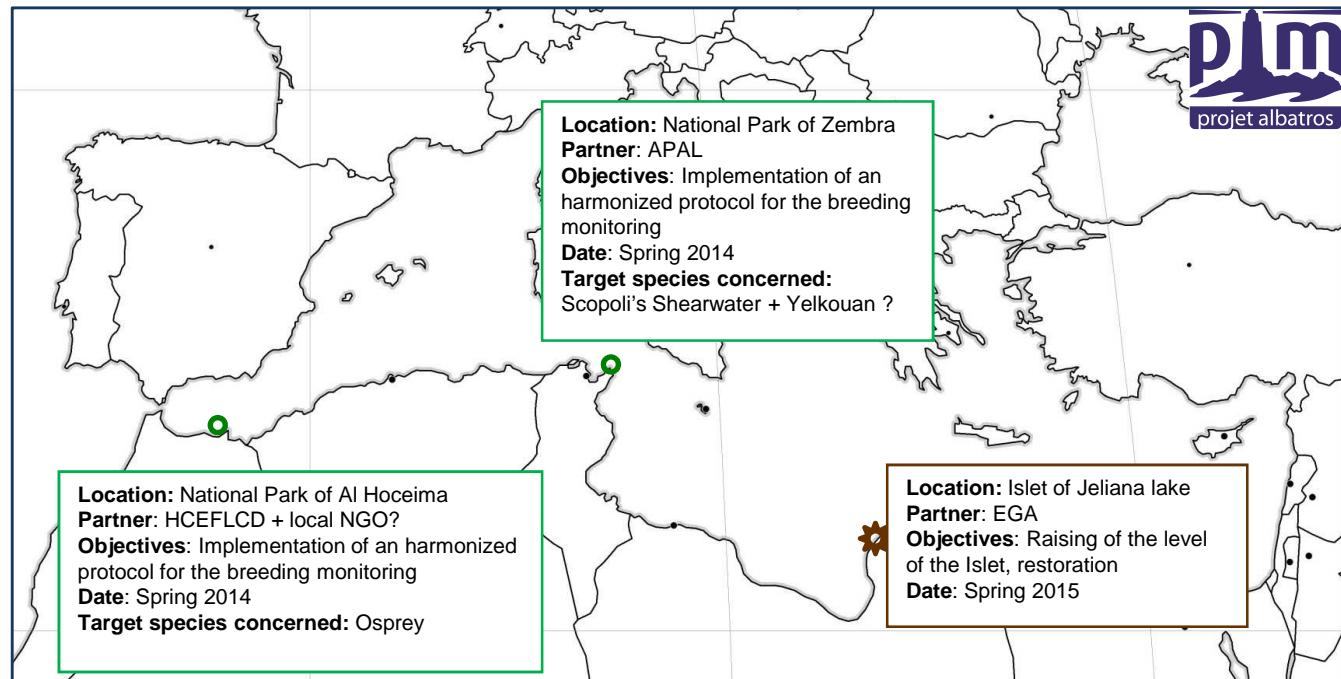
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5

« Albatros » project - Next actions foreseen for 2014-2015



- Seabird as bio-indicators of Marine habitat
(Chemical and plastic pollutions)
- Harmonization of Monitoring Protocols
- FactSheets on other species