WSTC3 Abstracts

World Seabird Union

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 08:15
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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Personality, foraging behaviour and fitness consequences in Antarctic petrels*

ABSTRACT: Individual foraging specialisations in seabirds and personality (individual behavioural differences) in other species are shown to drive variation in fitness. Few studies have linked these two, or realized the potential of seabirds as models for studying the relationship between life-history and personality. I use polar seabird species to examine how personality drives differences in foraging behaviour in response to environmental conditions, and the consequences for individual reproduction.

Karen Hotopp

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TITLE: *Using CCTV recordings of behaviour to investigate herring gull Larus argentatus breeding colony productivity*

ABSTRACT: Behaviour of apex predators is being used with demographic studies to detect sensitive responses to changes in environmental health. Behavioural observations are limited to day hours and need to assume that during the night activity levels are either similar or that birds are inactive. Here we compare three behaviours provisioning, territory defense, and adult attendance at eight herring gull (Larus argentatus) colonies in Scotland and Northern Ireland using CCTV cameras recording day and night.

Martina Müller

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 5
TITLE: *Individual differences in fight-or-flight responses in streaked shearwaters (Calonectris leucomelas)*

ABSTRACT: Individual differences in stress responses can reveal underpinnings of alternative behavioral strategies. The fight-or-flight response is a very rapid stress response and has many physiological effects including increased heart rate. We measure heart rate (via ECG loggers) during stress in streaked shearwaters. Individuals differed in fight-or-flight responses within and across years. Also, birds with lower body mass had lower heart rates, which may be a strategy to minimize energy expenditure.

Julia Gulka

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 6
TITLE: *High individual variation in the foraging ecology of breeding common murres*

ABSTRACT: We studied the short-term consistency in foraging behavior of breeding common murres in Newfoundland, comparing inter- and intra-individual variation in foraging trip characteristics using GPS tracking. Most variation was explained by the individual (74-100%), with higher core foraging area overlap among individuals (avg. 35%) than within individuals (avg. 9%). This low individual-level temporal consistency and high population-level similarity suggests flexibility under changing prey conditions.

Benjamin Pitcher

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 07:30
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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Juvenile little penguins can identify their nest by scent*

ABSTRACT: Little penguins must navigate through the colony and identify their nest in darkness. Using a Y-maze, we examined whether chicks could recognise their own nest by scent. We found that chicks preferred the odour of their own nest material to that of non-nest material. Further, chicks could discriminate between the odour of their own nest and that of a neighbouring nest. This suggest potential mechanisms for olfactory navigation and recognition by little penguins that are present before fledging.

Hannah Nevins

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -8
TITLE: *Seas of change: Priorities for high island albatross refugia*

ABSTRACT: Sea level Rise models predict an increase of at least 1 m increase in the North Pacific by 2100, threatening to inundate seabird nesting habitat in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. These low lying sandy atolls are home to 22 species of seabirds, endemic plants & land birds, and provide critical habitat for wintering shorebirds. In this spatial model, we quantify suitable high island habitat that could be restored to create predator-free refugia for Laysan Albatross in the Main Hawaiian Is.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Driven by the climate: Cory□s shearwater as a sentinel species for the effects of climate on the marine environment*

ABSTRACT: The effects of climate change on the functioning of marine ecosystems is still poorly understood. During 10 years we measured the influence of climate on marine productivity, prey abundance and foraging behaviour of Cory□s shearwater. Shifts on the foraging patterns were strongly correlated with decreased prey abundance, but with sex-specific responses to environmental stochasticity. The negative trend in prey abundance is of concern, with some commercial fish reaching low record levels.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Sex-specific effects of fisheries and environmental variability on the survival of highly sexually-dimorphic birds*

ABSTRACT: Sex-dimorphism can lead to sex-specific demographic responses to environmental change. We test for sex-effects in the relationships between survival of two sympatric, highly sexually size-dimorphic seabirds (giant petrels; Macronectes halli and M. giganteus), and environmental variability and fishing effort, using a 15-year, multi-event capture-mark-recapture model. Both species survived better in warmer years, but the sexes showed differential responses to climate and fisheries covariates.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *Temperature effects on breeding seabirds in the Seychelles*

ABSTRACT: Using four species of seabirds, we demostrate the influence of ambient temperature on incubation temperatures and development of thermoregulation in chicks, and how nest microclimate affects these parameters. We highlight the importance of conserving habitat with various heterogenous nesting options for seabirds, and suggest that in some cases, climate change effects could be mitigated by behavioural modification by birds.

Marcello D'Amico

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Motorized vehicles on protected beaches affecting resting-site selection for threatened seabirds*

ABSTRACT: Coastlines of protected areas are used by humans for recreational and even harvesting aims, but they are critical habitats for seabird breeding and resting. In 2010 we recorded 210 Audouin□s gulls Larus audouinii (listed as vulnerable by the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species) resting on Doñana National Park coastline (Spain). After controlling for environmental factors, resting gulls were more abundant on beach sections less affected by traffic, suggesting disturbance by off-road vehicles.

Selena Flores

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *Sharing the shores: Measuring & mitigating disturbance on beach-nesting shorebirds*

ABSTRACT: Despite economic & ecological importance, environmental policy often neglects disturbance of sandy beaches. Beach-nesting shorebirds are in decline, & vulnerable to the presence of beach visitors. Using empirical data, we outline the influence of humans on breeding success in high tourism areas. This emphasizes applied research, to pilot least-prohibitive conservation methods, & evaluate effectiveness. Though the study examines shorebirds, it is relevant to seabirds breeding in similar habitat.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 5
TITLE: *Sea birds on coast of Maharashtra*

ABSTRACT: Maharashtra located on west coast of India is endowed with a coast line of 750 Km . The coast line is intended by many creeks and estuaries which are providing supportive niche to many birds. Mangrove areas present along the coast line is also provides shelter to many birds. A compilation of present status on biodiversity of birds in coastal ecosystem of Maharashtra is presented .

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 6
TITLE: *Status of gulls (Laridae) along the south east coastal and marine waters Bangladesh.*

ABSTRACT: Status of Gull (Laridae) along the south east coastal and marine waters Bangladesh.

Julia Rowe

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -7
TITLE: *How do seabirds contribute to nutrient cycling in montane ecosystems?*

ABSTRACT: I researched the input of nitrogen (N) by seabirds into a montane ecosystem in New Zealand (NZ) and compared it to my study in Hawaii with lower burrow density. My primary hypothesis to test were: d15N will increase with increasing bird density; and d15N

in soil and foliage will be higher in seabird areas in NZ than seabird areas in Hawaii. However, my results from NZ work were conflicting for soil and did not support my hypothesis for foliage. This raises more questions than it answers.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -6
TITLE: *Dietary niche width and overlap of multiple marine predators at a biological hotspot*

ABSTRACT: We investigated the effect of diet-tissue discrimination factors (DTDFs) on dietary overlap of multiple seabirds and humpback whales in coastal Newfoundland using stable isotope analysis (d15N, d13C). Applying published DTDFs altered the range of niche overlap between species (0-35.1%), reiterating the need for more species- and tissue-specific discrimination factors. Despite this, species-specific niche breadth suggests varying reliance on capelin among predators.

Katelyn Lamb

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -6
TITLE: *Preliminary isotopic analyses of coastal collected from Louisiana in 2010 during the Deepwater Horizon natural resource damage assessment*

ABSTRACT: Following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010 carcasses of four seabird species (Brown Pelican, Laughing Gull, Royal Tern, and Black Skimmer) were collected in coastal Louisiana. Stable isotope analysis of these birds and concurrently collected oyster tissues helped to determine their relative trophic level and foraging niches. The goal is to examine differences in diets and foraging niches that may subsequently influence their response to environmental stressors such as oil spills.

Rich Howells

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TITLE: *Long-term and seasonal changes in the diet composition of full-grown European shags (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) over three decades*

ABSTRACT: Diet is a key determinant of seabird demography. However, most studies quantify breeding (chick) diet, with the diet of adults poorly understood. Using regurgitated pellets from European shags (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) we tested for temporal diet trends and seasonality over 3 decades. We identified a shift from a sandeel dominated diet to a diverse prey base, and distinct seasonality. Crucially, the sandeel decline was more pronounced in the non-breeding diet, which may be key to shag fitness.

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TITLE: *Seabird diet as a plastic response to environment*

ABSTRACT: As top predators seabirds are susceptible to changes in the marine environment. Their prey□s availability varies spatially and temporally and can cause predators to switch prey. Data suggest that seabird diet varies between sites and years. I test whether seabirds have a plastic foraging response to variation in prey. As diet can influence demographic parameters, ongoing monitoring of seabird diet is important for their conservation as well as indicating the status of the marine ecosystem.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Metabarcoding analysis of DNA in scats reveals jellyvore diet amongst food consumed by little penguins*

ABSTRACT: Predator diet is used to explore food web dynamics and ecosystem function, but few diet analysis tools reveal full diet. Using DNA barcoding, we identified the diverse prey DNA present within hundreds of little penguin scats. Diet diversity varied with breeding constraints and environment, and included previously unrecorded gelatinous taxa. This noninvasive, high resolution and high coverage method provides valuable food web information for predator conservation, as well as ecosystem management.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 12
TITLE: *Penguin hunting jellyfish: main course, side dish or decoration?*

ABSTRACT: Recent studies using DNA analysis and animal-borne cameras indicate that jellyfish may play a more important role in the diet of seabirds than the analysis of stomach contents suggest. But what role is this? Do birds consume jellies as a normal part of their diet or only when other food is scarce? While studying the foraging behavior of Yellow-eyed penguins using high-definition video loggers during a jelly bloom we found an alternative explanation for the birds interest in jellies.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *Fish stocks and Peruvian pelican population collapse in South-Central coast of Chile*

ABSTRACT: Data from a long term monitoring program have shown a negative trend in Peruvian pelican populations during the last decade. We found a strong correlation between the population size in the study area with industrial fishery landings in that managed area (r2= 0.84; n=9; P<0.01). The population trend has been independent of ENSO cycles (r2= 0.13; n=9; P>0.05). These results may reveal the actual overfishing and stock depletion of once the richest sea of the world.

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PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 18:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *Telecoupling analysis for the Patagonian shelf: how to study global seabirds-fisheries interactions for sustainability*

ABSTRACT: Fisheries have been identified as a main stressor for the Patagonian shelf and responsible of seabird population declines. Using machine learning for seabird distribution and the framework of telecoupling we present a holistic look at the dynamic fisheries and seabird interactions. Telecoupling can serve as a new sophisticated study template highlighting wider complexities, bottlenecks and sensitivities for a vastly improved conservation research on oceans and global sustainability questions.

Paloma Carvalho

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -6
TITLE: *Diet overlap and inter-annual variation of sympatric shearwaters during the non-breeding season*

ABSTRACT: Blood from great and sooty shearwaters were collected during in 2014 and 2015 to investigate inter-annual variation in isotopic niche breadth and overlap between the 2 species during their non-breeding season in relation to capelin availability. In 2014, capelin was more abundant, and there was a small niche breadth and high overlap between

the species. Contrasting to 2015, when capelin was less abundant and species had wider niche breadth, but maintained a high niche overlap.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Effects of the timing of breeding in the foraging effort of guanay cormorants in Peru*

ABSTRACT: In December 2016, ~100,000 pairs of Guanay cormorants started breeding asynchronously at Punta San Juan, Peru. By February 2017 ~2/3 of the nests were deserted. We tagged 50 chick-rearing birds with Axy-trek loggers as the breeding season progressed to measure foraging effort. Greater foraging distances from the colony, longer trip duration, wider feeding areas and a more diverse diet was found in February than in January. Food depletion was probably the cause for these differences.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Use of time-lapse cameras to estimate feeding trip duration of Peruvian boobies*

ABSTRACT: We used GPS loggers on Peruvian boobies to validate the use of time-lapse cameras as a reliable method to estimate feeding trip duration. Based on 144 trips of nesting boobies, we found non-significant differences between the absence time from the nest (cameras, 15-min intervals) and trip duration (loggers, 10 sec). Thus, we recommend the use of time-lapse cameras on guano islands off Peru to start a long-term monitoring program using trip duration as indicator of food availability.

Liz Morgan

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Farne Island shags don't share with their neighbors*

ABSTRACT: We investigated colony specific segregation in the foraging areas of a short-ranging seabird. Biotelemetry devices were deployed on European shags nesting on two islands <2km apart. Core foraging areas overlapped significantly less than expected. Segregation processes beyond utilisation of the closest resources were influencing foraging decisions. Our results contradict those reported at other colonies, highlighting the importance of site specific considerations to marine conservation management

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Monitoring of an Audouin s gull (Ichthyaetus audouinii) colony and Preservation actions in the military port of Aspretto (France, Corsica) : use of electronic positioning systems to map its offshore feeding areas*

ABSTRACT: NA

Bethany Clark

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Long-term GPS tracking and stable isotope analysis reveals the nature of sexual segregation*

ABSTRACT: Sex-specific foraging may vary over time, but most seabird studies report 1-3 seasons. We examine northern gannet (Morus bassanus) sexual segregation, using an 8-year GPS and 7-year stable isotope dataset. Spatial segregation reported in 2006 was not maintained in 2010-2016. We find isotopic segregation in diet even without spatial separation, showing that males and females select different prey within the area. We show that sex differences cannot be defined by a single colony or snapshot in time.

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TITLE: *Do different gulls perform the same types of foraging trip? Niche sharing and partitioning among a quartet of coastal gulls*

ABSTRACT: In central Sweden four species of gull breed sympatrically in a coastal archipelago. How do they partition resources? Do they perform the same types of foraging trip? We GPS tracked all four species concurrently. Using PCA and clustering methods we classify different types of foraging trips. We show how species overlap in the types of trip performed and to what extent species are specialists or generalists both at the individual and the species level.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *A multi-isotopic approach for monitoring spatiotemporal variability of trophic resources: the case of two sympatric gull species*

ABSTRACT: Opportunistic predators exhibit diverse responses to temporal and spatial variability of resources, offering an excellent scenario to test inter-specific trophic segregation. We evaluate 3-dimensional isotopic niches of two sympatric opportunistic seabirds, Yellow-legged and Audouin□s gulls breeding in Mediterranean colonies. High

foraging plasticity for both species but little to no overlap between them highlighted interspecific competition as a driver of differential use of resources.

Emily Tompkins

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Heritability of breeding phenotypes in male and female Nazca boobies (Sula granti)*

ABSTRACT: Male birds may influence the micro-evolutionary potential of egg-laying traits, expressed in females, through indirect genetic effects. Using quantitative genetic animal models we evaluate repeatability and heritability of breeding traits in male and female Nazca boobies. Males are somewhat repeatable for breeding date and egg volume. However, indirect genetic effects are not present, implying that any evolutionary change in trait values depends on genetic variation in females alone.

Nate Clark

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Population genomics of the Northern gannet (Morus Bassanus)*

ABSTRACT: Using a genome-wide sequencing approach, we examine population differentiation in the Northern Gannet (Morus Bassanus) across most of the species range. Our analysis reveals genetic structure between European and North American colonies as well as fine-scale genetic structure within them. We find evidence of unidirectional gene flow from European colonies into select North American colonies. We also identify colony-specific panels of genetic markers for use in population assignment.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Long-distance dispersers: King penguins in the sub-Antarctic.*

ABSTRACT: King penguins are long-lived seabirds that breed on sub-Antarctic islands. We investigated the genetic population structure of king penguins across their entire range using a dataset of 5,154 SNPs. Despite breeding at a small number of discrete islands separated by thousands of kilometres of open ocean, we find only very slight genetic differentiation among colonies. These results suggest that dispersal among islands and archipelagos may be common, despite the large distances involved.

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *An assessment of population genomic structure in black guillemots (Cepphus grylle)*

ABSTRACT: Black Guillemots are highly vulnerable to climate change, but we have little knowledge of their population genetic structure and demographics. I am conducting a genome-wide survey of genetic variation using ddRADseq to test the hypothesis that colonies of Black Guillemots are genetically distinct. With the knowledge gained from this research, we will be able to recommend to the Canadian Wildlife Service whether Black Guillemots should be managed as one vs. multiple units.

Aisling Rayne

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 13

TITLE: *Detecting genetic divergence in a relict New Zealand seabird*

ABSTRACT: We are using a reference-guided genotyping-by-sequencing approach to determine whether highly divergent breeding behaviour in New Zealand's relict Kermadec petrel reflects underlying genetic divergence. Should 'winter' breeding birds prove genetically distinct from 'summer' breeders as preliminary data suggests, conservation action may be warranted. Our genomic study represents the start of an interdisciplinary collaboration also investigating the morphology and ecology of Kermadec petrels.

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TITLE: *Australasian gannets stay close to home during winter*

ABSTRACT: Most gannet populations studied so far have shown a pelagic non-breeding migration, travelling up to several thousand km. In contrast to this, GLS data from Australasian gannets at Pope's Eye Australia did not migrate at all. Instead individuals conducted multiple, sometimes extended, foraging trips from land, and remained within the Bass Straight, close to their colony. This suggests no limitation on food during winter and/or may tell us something about the origins of this young population.

Ignacio Juarez

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TITLE: *Correcting GLS's latitudinal bias around the equinox periods*

ABSTRACT: Light-level geolocation or GLS it is a very widespread seabird tracking technique despite its unreliability around the equinox periods. As this usually coincides precisely with the time of migration, datapoint deletion needs to be well thought. Here I describe a new method to decide on which datapoints are affected and even to rescue some

of them. This results on a reduction of 60% less datapoints on average and an error or 4 degrees of latitude in these periods.

Zoe Deakin

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LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Sex differences in wintering site but not survival in northern gannets breeding in the northeast Atlantic*

ABSTRACT: Sexual segregation as a result of differential migration can lead to sex-biased mortality, with conservation implications. We tested for sex differential migration and survival in adult northern gannets using geolocation and mark-resight methods. More females than males wintered off West Africa where the risk of fisheries bycatch is considerable due to high levels of IUU fishing. Despite this, no sex difference in survival was identified, perhaps due to differences in foraging behaviour.

Pia Ricca

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COUNTRY: Thailand
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 11:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 18:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 7
TITLE: *Geolocation and at-sea activity reveals dispersal strategies and exposure to anthropogenic pressures of an Atlantic seabird, the black-legged kittiwake (Rissa Trydactyla)*

ABSTRACT: Pressures during the nonbreeding season may impact seabird breeding success and population demographics. The nonbreeding season is also a time to replace feathers and restore energy reserves, where seabirds can be vulnerable to human pressures. This study tracked black-legged kittiwakes from Scotland to understand dispersal patterns, the timing of winter moult, and overlap with anthropogenic impacts. Understanding the dispersal of kittiwakes will improve predictions on the drivers of migration.

Robb Kaler

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AFFILIATION: East Asian-Australasian Flyway Seabird Working Group
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 21:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 12:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -9
TITLE: *Coordinating seabird conservation along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway*

ABSTRACT: East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) is one of 9 recognized migratory routes, extending from Russia and Alaska through Asia to Australia and New Zealand. In 2006, the EAAF Partnership (EAAFP) developed a voluntary international framework aimed at conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitat. In 2012, the EAAFP Seabird Working Group was formed and works to coordinate seabird conservation, management, education, and research activities across the Flyway for seabirds.

Caio Azevedo Marques

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 21:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 18:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *Potential distribution of albatrosses and public policies for conservation*

ABSTRACT: International organizations recommend measures to mitigate Procellariformes bycatch by longline fishing, prioritizing these actions in southern latitude 25°S. We aimed to analyze the environmental suitability for occurrence of these species, comparing it to the geographical distribution and the latitude limits assumed by the conservation actions of this species. Although results indicate potential distribution northern of 25 °S parallel, the majority concentrations are above it.

Stephanie Avery-Gomm

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E-MAIL: Stephanie.averygomm@gmail.com
PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 22:00

PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 15 08:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *A professional society of scientists and managers dedicated to the study and conservation of seabirds and their environment*

ABSTRACT: The Pacific Seabird Group is a growing society of scientists and managers dedicated to the study and conservation of seabirds and their environment. In this presentation we will summarize our activities over the past year.

Yuliana Bedolla-Guzmán

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 01:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 11 17:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -8
TITLE: *The successful seabird restoration on Mexican islands*

ABSTRACT: Some seabird colonies on Mexican islands were impacted by invasive mammals, DDT and oil spills. We are conducting a national restoration program including the removal of invasive mammals, social attraction techniques, environmental learning, and island biosecurity. Our results are encouraging, some extirpated populations have returned to their breeding sites and decremented populations have increased their numbers. A persistent collaboration have been key for the program's success.

Jaimie Cleeland

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COUNTRY: Australia
AFFILIATION: University of Tasmania
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 02:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 12:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Albatross, rabbits and extreme weather*

ABSTRACT: Invasive species and climate change present major threats to island ecosystems. Using 20 years of demographic data from 3 sympatric albatross species, we quantify the influence of rabbits and extreme weather on breeding probability and success. Rabbit density explained negative trends in breeding probability of all 3 species and when

combined with heavy rainfall, reduced breeding success of black-browed albatross. Encouragingly, a positive response has followed the recent removal of pests.

Lyndsay Rankin

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 01:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 14:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 13
TITLE: *Using algal stable isotope analysis to measure seabird island recovery following invasive predator eradications in New Zealand*

ABSTRACT: Invasive predator eradications result in the slow return of breeding seabirds and recovery of soil, plant, and spider nutrient levels; however, little is known about the nearshore response. After sampling four islands including those never invaded and those eradicated in different years (1986 and 2014), results show increased nitrogen enrichment directly related to eradication history and seabird density. This method of monitoring seabird islands minimizes the disturbance to recovering systems.

Lyanne Pierina Ampuero Merino

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 14:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 09:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Impact of introduced predators on the reproductive success of Inca tern (Larosterna inca) population in Punta San Juan, Ica, Peru*

ABSTRACT: I quantified predation rates of Inca tern nests during reproductive seasons in 2014 and 2015 at Marine Reserve Punta San Juan. Forty artificial nests and forty natural nests were monitored. In 2014 the depredation was 100% and the predation of natural nest ($x = 2$ days) was faster than artificial nest ($x = 6$ days, t-test $p < 0.01$). In 2015 rat traps were placed in the area and depredation reduced to 81%. Such predation rates were not reported before and shows the urgency for a pest control plan.

Anthony Caravaggi

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COUNTRY: UK
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 13:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 13:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Predation of seabirds by mice on Gough Island*

ABSTRACT: Gough Island is an Important Bird Area (IBA), home to over 19 bird species of conservation concern. House mice were introduced to Gough in the 19th century. They have since colonised the island and have been observed killing seabird chicks. Here, we estimate mouse impacts, comparing breeding successes on Gough to those of related taxa on predator-free islands. Our results describe severe population impacts, demonstrating the threat posed by mouse predation and the urgent need for intervention.

Sjúrður Hammer

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COUNTRY: UK
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E-MAIL: sjurdur@hotmail.com
PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 13:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 13:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *The diet of the "Viking mice" of Nólsoy, Faroe Islands*

ABSTRACT: Burrowing seabirds can be very vulnerable to rodents.This study examines the diet of mice on Nólsoy which hosts one the largest European storm-petrel colonies in the world. Using stomach dissections and stable isotope analysis we will examine if there is evidence for storm petrel consumption (eggs or chicks) in mice on Nólsoy. The findings may have implications for how rodent management on Nólsoy and other Ramsar sites in the Faroe Islands.

Nina O'Hanlon

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COUNTRY: Scotland
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E-MAIL: nina_number1@hotmail.com
PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 13:45

PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 13:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Investigating brown rat egg predation using experimental nests and camera traps*

ABSTRACT: Introduced rats are implicated in the decline of numerous seabird species, however, the mechanism involved are not always fully understood. To quantify Brown Rat egg predation we used automated trail cameras at experimental nests baited with domestic eggs. Rats did visit baited nests at one location, but there was no evidence of predation. Rat density during the study was low suggesting that at low densities egg predation is unlikely; or that disturbance / chick predation are more important.

Ana Payo Payo

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 13:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 14:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Landscape of fear by invasive native carnivores elicits differential dispersal, and changes in age structure & reproductive value in a prey population*

ABSTRACT: How does the appearance of invasive predators in an Audouin□s gull colony affect population dynamics? Once predators entered the colony breeders responded behaviourally by moving to areas less accessible to carnivores. The presence of carnivores caused differential breeding dispersal: experienced, better-performing breeders were more likely to leave the colony than younger breeders. This differential dispersal modified the age structure and reduced the reproductive value of the population.

Juliet Lamb

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COUNTRY: USA
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 15:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 10:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Should I stay or should I go? Physiology and geography predict individual migratory strategies in the brown pelican*

ABSTRACT: While Brown Pelicans are resident throughout their range, some individuals undertake migrations of up to 3,000 km. Variations in migratory strategies could lead to differing risk factors and drive population dynamics. We modeled migratory strategy as a function of physiology and geography. Females and smaller males were more likely to migrate long distances; we also found a significant influence of colony size. We are examining genetic variation to help explain patterns of partial migration.

Christine Anderson

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COUNTRY: Canada
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 14:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 10:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -4
TITLE: *Do short distance and long distance migrants use different migration strategies? (Herring gulls in eastern North America)*

ABSTRACT: We compared Herring Gull populations across North America to test if short and long distance migrants use different migration strategies. Individuals varied greatly in their movement patterns, but populations migrating both short and long distances used similar strategies. Herring Gulls used indirect routes, with low overall migration speeds and frequent stopovers. All populations migrated significantly faster during the spring, largely because they spent less time spent at stopover sites.

Annette Fayet

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COUNTRY: UK
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 14:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 15:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Within-pair coordination in migratory strategies of Atlantic puffins*

ABSTRACT: In long-lived monogamous animals, pair bond strength is usually associated with higher fitness. But do pairs maximise fitness by maintaining contact outside the breeding season or instead prioritise individual condition? We tracked the migratory movements of pairs of Atlantic puffins, to determine whether migratory strategies were related to future pair breeding performance, and whether within-pair similarity in migratory movements or individual behaviour best predicted future fitness.

Martin Berg

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COUNTRY: Sweden
AFFILIATION: Lund University
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 14:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 16:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *Year-round distribution, activity patterns and habitat use of a poorly studied pelagic seabird, the fluttering shearwater (Puffinus gavia)*

ABSTRACT: We present the first study to examine the migration and habitat use of the New Zealand endemic fluttering shearwater. Our study confirms that three out of eight individuals tracked with light loggers crossed the Tasman Sea to forage over coastal waters along eastern Tasmania and southeastern Australia while resident birds stayed over waters around New Zealand year-round. All birds foraged predominantly in daylight and resident birds visited the colony at night throughout the year.

Michael Schrimpf

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COUNTRY: USA
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 16:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 11:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Mapping Antarctic seabird occupancy*

ABSTRACT: Using multistate occupancy modeling, we created probabilistic maps of seabird presence and breeding across the Antarctic Peninsula. These models are useful for predicting breeding of species that are difficult to detect during brief, opportunistic visits to remote sites. When assessing the importance of environmental covariates on occupancy, however, one must account for the influence of philopatry. Our maps will be useful for conservation planning and studying seabird biogeography.

Grant Humphries

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COUNTRY: UK

AFFILIATION: Black Bawks Data Science Ltd.
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 16:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 16:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Understanding Antarctic penguin population dynamics with deep learning technology*

ABSTRACT: Thanks to advances in deep learning technologies, we are able to capture complexities in a public dataset of Adélie (Pygoscelis adeliae) population counts. Here we present some of our initial findings, demonstrating the ability of long short term memory recursive neural nets (LSTM-RNN) to quantify the Antarctic ecosystem. Our models, which leverage these advanced algorithms, can be presented easily via web applications for public ingestion and management purposes.

Jan Engler

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 16:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 17:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Blurred lines: Does device accuracy in seabird tracking affect range predictions?*

ABSTRACT: Tracking data in seabirds are mandatory to model their ranges with species distribution models (SDMs), yet, tracking devices differ in their spatial resolution by several orders of magnitude. Small seabirds can only be equipped with lightweight devices with a coarse spatial resolution, questioning their use in SDM applications. We studied this variation by comparing nine different SDM algorithms in black-browed albatrosses that were simultaneously equipped with PTT and GLS loggers.

Cristina Burga

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 13:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 08:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5

TITLE: *Measuring breeding success of Peruvian boobies with the use of time-lapse cameras*

ABSTRACT: Time-lapse cameras set at 15-min intervals were used to visualize nest contents from incubation to chick-rearing in a sample of ~ 300 nests of Peruvian boobies from three colonies in Peru, 2016. Breeding success and variables associated with nest failure was determined using time survival analysis. The results indicate that time-lapse cameras are useful tools to estimate breeding success of boobies and that tick infestation more than low food availability was a major cause of nest abandonment.

Carlos Zavalaga

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 13:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 08:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Use of new techniques for the ecological monitoring of Peruvian guano birds*

ABSTRACT: This project started in march 2016 and aimed to modify old traditional techniques to evaluate the ecological and conservation status of Peruvian guano birds (cormorants, boobies and pelicans). It has four components 1) drones to count birds, 2) time-lapse cameras to estimate trip feeding trip duration, breeding success and phenology, 3) biologging and isotopic analysis of N and C to examine changes of foraging behavior with variations in food supply, and 4) GIS analysis for guano deposit estimates.

Sarah Dalrymple

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E-MAIL: sarahd@cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk
PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 13:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 13:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *The decline of the South Walney gull colony*

ABSTRACT: At its height in the 1970's, the Herring and Lesser Black-Back gull colony at South Walney was the biggest in Europe. Now fewer than 3,500 pairs remain; while the trust seek to protect and maintain the gull population at this level, elsewhere on the reserve, new opportunities present themselves, from attracting back historic nesting species, to dune habitat restoration.

Liz Humphreys

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 10:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 10:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Retrapping for Adult Survival (RAS): scientists and volunteers working together to understand changes in seabird populations.*

ABSTRACT: Annual monitoring is key to understanding the drivers underlying population change. Data on survival rates tend to be scarce, reflecting the need for intensive ringing and effort into resighting and/or recapture. Yet it is the main demographic rate influencing population trends in long-lived birds. There is an urgent need for increased investment in ringing initiatives if we are to understand the impacts of pressures, such as climate change and renewables, acting upon on seabird populations.

Wesley Smith

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E-MAIL: Wez.smith@rspb.org.uk
PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 09:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 09:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Site management of an English Channel seabird colony*

ABSTRACT: I look after the Langstone Harbour colony, a mixed breeding site of 5000+ pairs of gulls, terns & waders on the south coast. We have around 0.5 million people in the surrounding area & this proves for a challenging environment with available habitat being a big factor in breeding. I'd like to take you through some of our work, from basic monitoring, engaging the public, creating/restoring habitat & some if the science we help facilitate.

Aurelie Labbe

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COUNTRY: Australia

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 09:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 17:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 8
TITLE: *A molecular method for aging bridled terns*

ABSTRACT: There is a need for a technique to reliably age seabirds. We aimed to determine whether pentosidine could be used to age bridled terns breeding Western Australia. It was found that patagial skin collagen-bound pentosidine cannot be used to determine the age of bridled terns because of low collagen levels in their skin. Bridled terns diet and life at sea may explain their low skin collagen levels but molecular adaptations and antioxidants from their diet may help them resist oxidative challenge.

Alison Ollivierre

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 21:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 14:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -7
TITLE: *Birds of the transboundary Grenadines*

ABSTRACT: Birds of the Transboundary Grenadines is a project whose primary purpose is to create a field guide inclusive of scientific, local ecological knowledge (LEK) and folklore from Grenadine citizens. Through public outreach, the project aims to instill a sense of pride, ownership, and community-driven stewardship for the Grenadines natural resources through its guide as well as by facilitating participation in the Grenadines Seabird Patrol, which supports monitoring of remote seabird colonies.

David Craig

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 15:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 10:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5

TITLE: *Migratory connectivity of North American Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia) populations*

ABSTRACT: Migratory connectivity of Caspian Terns (Hydroprogne caspia) was investigated using individuals marked in N Am between 1922-2015. Results support recent genetic work describing 3 breeding regions. Further, our results show strong migratory connectivity of Pacific breeders to wintering regions in central & w Mexico, & connectivity of Great Lakes breeders to wintering regions in the Gulf of Mexico & Caribbean. This analysis should help manage the species and contributes to its natural history.

Martin Berg

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 08:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 10:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *Breeding biology of fluttering shearwaters (Puffinus gavia) on Burgess Island in northern New Zealand*

ABSTRACT: We present the first study to examine the breeding biology of the New Zealand endemic fluttering shearwater. Nests were monitored daily from laying in September 2015 to fledging in January 2016 on Burgess Island. Egg laying peaked 12th September. Incubation was 50 ± 3.7 days and chicks fledged late Dec to end of Jan. Chicks were fed most nights throughout chick-rearing, indicating adult birds have access to a stable food supply close to the colony. Breeding success was 63.8%.

Martina Müller

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 08:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 13:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 5
TITLE: *Date nights under the moon: Shearwater partners use lunar phase to coordinate colony visits before breeding begins*

ABSTRACT: Scopoli□s shearwaters return from wintering areas to the breeding site 3-4 months before females lay eggs, but activities during this period are not known. Saltwater

immersion loggers revealed which days/nights individuals were present in the colony during that period. Across the colony, birds used lunar phase to synchronise their nighttime (and daytime) visits. But partners were more synchronised than non-partners (for daytime visits) indicating some behavioural coordination among partners.

Casey Youngflesh

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 20:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 15:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Rethinking normal: Breeding synchrony drives stochasticity in phenology of a colonial seabird*

ABSTRACT: There is concern that phenological change is driving a temporal mismatch in ecological interactions. Determining the magnitude and cause of these changes, however, is difficult. This study uses data from both captive and wild Adélie penguins to better understand what determines when these birds breed. We find that stochasticity plays a larger role than previously accepted and suggest that synchrony among conspecifics may outweigh the importance of a ‘match’ with environmental conditions.

Philipp Boersch-Supan

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 20:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 16:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -4
TITLE: *Egg and nest temperatures of incubating Southern albatrosses*

ABSTRACT: Non-invasive measurements of egg and nest temperatures were obtained for four Southern albatross species using a contactless infrared thermometer. Observed egg temperatures were lower than most reported petrel egg temperatures, but in the case of Wandering Albatross are comparable to previously reported observations from dummy eggs. Temperature gradients across eggs declined as incubation progressed, reflecting increased embryonic circulation and metabolic heat production.

Christy Wails

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 20:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 15 08:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 12
TITLE: *Seasonal timing of colony attendance by prospecting crested auklets as a strategy to maximize fitness*

ABSTRACT: Young seabirds lack breeding site fidelity and use public info to choose habitat. We explored Crested Auklet colony attendance by visually manipulating productivity. Auklets recognized models but attendance was not affected. Accurate colony info occurs during fledging but auklets may use hatching success. Staying at sea during molt may maximize auklet fitness by increasing migratory condition and thus survival and later reproduction. However, climate anomalies threatens this strategy's utility.

Paula Plaza Ramírez

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 12:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 09:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *A description of nest types and nest spatial distribution in gadfly-petrels species that coexist in Motu Nui, Easter Island.*

ABSTRACT: Six species of gadfly-petrels breeding sympatrically at the Motu Nui islet. Nest type and geographical position of nest in: Pterodroma neglecta, P. atrata, P. alba, P. ultima, P. heráldica and P. nigripennis are analyzed to describe nest characteristics and nest spatial distribution of the six species. Nest protected with vegetation and rocks were the most used and exposed nests were the less frequent type used. Nest spatial distribution are grouped with multi-specific patch.

Anant Pande

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 12:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 13:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *A novel method to study nesting behavior in a cavity-nesting seabird: Snow Petrel in Antarctica*

ABSTRACT: Nesting behaviour of Snow Petrel was investigated in 2015-16 austral summer at Larsemann hills, Antarctica using custom-made cameras consisting of 2 motion-sensing cameras connected to a Raspberry Pi microcomputer to record an image on a USB drive powered by a Li-ion battery. Nine cameras, placed strategically for 37.78±4.5 days, covering the breeding period, recorded 4772.8 ± 2309 images/day. Further analysis is in progress to assess the effect of physical and climatic variables.

Kristina Noreikiene

HANDLE: @Snaudale
COUNTRY: Estonia
AFFILIATION: University of Helsinki
E-MAIL: NA
PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 12:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 14:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *Nest cover and faecal glucocorticoid metabolites are linked to hatching success and telomere length in breeding eiders (Somateria mollissima)*

ABSTRACT: Glucocorticoids could mediate the adjustment of escape responses to the extent of crypsis provided by the habitat. Here, we examined how nest cover and immunoreactive faecal glucocorticoid metabolite levels (fGCM) are linked to hatching success and telomere length in breeding female eiders (Somateria mollissima). Results of this study provides the first evidence of habitat-dependent moderation of the relationships between stress physiology, telomere length and hatching success.

Max Goldman

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 00:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 11 15:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -9

TITLE: *Building a better seabird map: Audubon Alaska's 2017 ecological atlas of the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas*

ABSTRACT: The Ecological Atlas of the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas is a comprehensive atlas that represents the current state of knowledge about these seas. The Atlas consists of many maps integrating disparate datasets into concise and complementary data layers that visually describe the area. In creating this Atlas, we developed robust standards for data integration and cartographic design. We will describe the data-to-design process that culminates in our colonial seabird maps and show examples.

Rowan Mott

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 00:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 10:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Systematic review of geographic biases in the collection of at-sea distribution data for seabirds*

ABSTRACT: Funding limitation necessitates prioritising research with the most potential for conservation gains. I used a structured database search to review positive and negative geographic bias in existing seabird spatial research. There has been much effort in this field. However, effort rarely occurs in areas with the highest human impacts or areas with high seabird species richness. To maximise conservation gains it is important that these areas become a priority of future seabird spatial research.

Stephanie Avery-Gomm

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 00:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 10:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Using historical data to elucidate global seabird population trends*

ABSTRACT: The migratory nature of many seabirds necessitates that conservation occurs at an international scale, but efforts are often hindered by fragmented trend info based on

country- or global-level assessments. Here we introduce a new global effort to collate data on monitored (surveyed >5 times) breeding populations. This database collates 50+ existing sources and will support analyses of population change and a spatially explicit model of how seabird populations have changed over the past 65 years.

Andre Chiaradia

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 00:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 11:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 11
TITLE: *Seabird biodiversity hotspots caught in the perfect storm: add in high climate anomaly and fishing pressure*

ABSTRACT: PENDING

Teri Jones

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COUNTRY: UK
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 08:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 08:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Social networks dynamics in foraging Australasian gannets*

ABSTRACT: In marine environments, resources are temporally and spatially variable, making locating prey costly. The use of socially acquired information may help reduce costs. In colonial seabirds, the presence of conspecifics is a near constant, thus there may be wide potential for the use of social information. Using social network analysis, my research looks to understand individual variation in social associations of GPS-tracked Australasian gannets and the implications this has on social foraging.

Gail Robertson

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 08:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 09:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Does foraging behaviour explain interspecific variation in breeding success and total reproductive output in three sympatric seabird species?*

ABSTRACT: We examined foraging behaviour of Arctic (Sterna paradisaea), Common (Sterna hirundo) and Roseate Terns (Sterna dougallii) breeding on Coquet Island, northeast England using colony-based observations and coincident at-sea visual tracking of foraging birds to quantify interspecific overlap in foraging areas and determine how foraging related to reproductive success. Overlap in foraging areas varied among species, but breeding success was similar. However, Common Terns fledged most chicks.

Xavier Meyer

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 08:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 09:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Shallow divers, deep waters, and the rise of behavioural stochasticity*

ABSTRACT: Few studies have empirically linked fractal complexity in foraging sequences to environmental conditions. We used a data set collected on little penguins (Eudyptula minor) from four colonies. These data show that penguins foraging in shallower waters displayed a lower complexity associated with a lower diving effort but greater fledging success than penguins foraging in deeper waters. Complexity also appears to be associated with increased diving effort and decreased breeding success.

Antje Steinfurth

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 08:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 09:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1

TITLE: *Spatial and temporal variability in foraging behaviour of Northern Rockhopper Penguins (Eudyptes moseleyi) in the South Atlantic*

ABSTRACT: The Northern Rockhopper penguin is listed as Endangered by the IUCN owing to historic population declines. Approx. 85% of their population breeds at the Tristan da Cunha-Gough Island group in the South Atlantic. Due to an alarming decline of the population in the islands the species is in peril globally. Diagnosis of these declines and effective protection of marine habitats are fundamental steps in halting and reversing this trend. To quantify marine habitat preferences over the birds' annual cycle we tracked birds at Nightingale and Inaccessible (Tristan group) and Gough islands.

Rachael Orben

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 15:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 08:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -7
TITLE: *Classification of seabird movement behavior through residence in space and time*

ABSTRACT: Large seabird tracking datasets are increasingly common and thus we need efficient methods of data exploration. RST (Residence in Space and Time) quickly classifies three simple and ubiquitous behaviors: time-intensive (rest), time & distance-intensive (area restricted search), and transit based on the concept that behavior states can be partitioned by the amount of space and time occupied in an area of constant scale. RST classifications can be used to address targeted research questions.

Kyle Elliott

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 15:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 10:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *When scientists are a drag*

ABSTRACT: Seabirds' lives are, well, about the sea. The invention of miniature biologgers transformed our understanding of the 'sea' part of seabirds' lives, and we will hear some of the incredible stories logged by biologgers in the session today. However, attachment of

biologgers can also disrupt seabirds' lives: increasing hydro/aerodynamic drag, reducing foraging performance, increasing stress, causing reproductive failure and sometimes killing the birds themselves. I will present evidence for all of the above, and provide some recommendations on how to minimize such effects, so that biologging data can be clearly interpreted.

Ruth Dunn

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COUNTRY: UK
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 15:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 15:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *A year in the life of a seabird*

ABSTRACT: Marine ecosystems are exhibiting profound changes and top marine predators, such as seabirds, are particularly sensitive. We aim to quantify the behavioural and energetic budgets of seabirds throughout the annual cycle in order to identify times and locations of high stress. By focussing on changes in seabird behaviour and energetics in relation to environmental conditions, we will undertake timely analyses relevant to the ecology of protected species and the resilience of the wider ecosystem.

Adam Kane

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COUNTRY: Ireland
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 15:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 15:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *In the Eye of the Storm Petrel*

ABSTRACT: At 25 grams, the European storm petrel Hydrobates pelagicus is one of the world□s smallest seabirds. Incredibly, advances in technology have shrunk GPS tags to a size that even a Storm Petrel can carry. Our study takes advantage of this to reveal the vast foraging range of the species off the west coast of Ireland. We then apply a hidden Markov model to reveal where they switch from transiting to foraging behaviours and show these transitions correlate with oceanic productivity.

Bradley Wilkinson

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 22:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 14:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -8
TITLE: *Spatial analytics of foraging rhinoceros auklets in relation to marine protected areas in the central California Current System*

ABSTRACT: Evaluating spatially-explicit marine protected areas is critical for ensuring continued efficacy. This study examined the spatial requirements of breeding rhinoceros auklets in the central California Current System by equipping individuals with miniaturized tracking devices. Results highlight the importance of the shelf-break for foraging individuals, as well as the network of marine sanctuaries encompassing major-use areas.

Andrea Kavanagh

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COUNTRY: USA
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 21:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 16:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Conserving penguins through the creation of a network of marine protected areas in the Southern Ocean*

ABSTRACT: Penguins are ocean sentinels. The major threats to penguins include climate change, fishing, habitat disturbance, invasives, predation, pollution, and oil spills. To protect Antarctic penguins, Pew works with CCAMLR to establish a network of marine protected areas (MPAs). Although MPAs can't stop climate change, they can build resilience by eliminating fishing. A network of Antarctic MPAs would provide sanctuary for penguins, preserving connectivity between the unique Southern Ocean ecosystems.

Nick Sisson

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 21:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 16:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Potential benefits and shortcomings of marine protected areas for small seabirds revealed using miniature tags*

ABSTRACT: In the first ever tracking study of brown noddies (Anous stolidus), we tracked birds in Dry Tortugas National Park and Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary in 2016. Birds traveled an average of 51 km per foraging trip and were found in the park boundaries 91% of the time, but foraging locations were only in protected areas 65% of the time and in no-take areas 7% of the time. Micro-technology allows tracking of small seabird species and insights into effectiveness of MPAs boundaries.

Claire Mason

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 22:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 08:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Marine conservation of shy albatross*

ABSTRACT: The shy albatross population is declining. We use a telemetry dataset spanning 23 years to delineate their marine distribution and assess overlap with Marine Protected Areas. We found that the existing Commonwealth MPA system is positioned away from shy albatross home ranges and core foraging areas relative to a randomly located reserve network of the same size. We emphasise the need to conserve important habitat for shy albatross in the preferred shelf waters to the northwest of Tasmania.

Rob Suryan

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 02:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 11 17:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -9

TITLE: *Western boundary current foraging supports an abbreviated nestling period for short-tailed albatrosses*

ABSTRACT: Short-tailed albatross (STAL) quickly migrate north post breeding, suggesting distant foraging grounds are more productive. We hypothesized that during mid-late chick-rearing, adult STAL would make longer foraging trips to distant foraging grounds. Instead, STAL continued relatively short commutes, allowing high nestling feeding rates, a short 130 day chick-rearing period (similar to smaller bodied congeners), and high reproductive rates - no density dependence at < 1% of historical population.

Jez Bird

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 02:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 12:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Breaking the code of a seabird enigma □ from discovery to recovery in a low capacity region*

ABSTRACT: Procellariforms are enigmatic and threatened by island invasives. After >70 years lost CR Beck□s Petrel was rediscovered at sea in 2007. A SAP published in 2013 has been broken into milestones for species recovery. These are being implemented incrementally. This presentation documents the first steps taken by BirdLife International showing how backward steps can be avoided when momentum is interrupted owing to low human and financial capacity.

Steph Borrelle

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 03:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 16:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 13
TITLE: *Extinction to Recovery: The story of the NZ storm petrel*

ABSTRACT: In 2003 the New Zealand Storm Petrel (Fregetta maoriana) was rediscovered in the Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand. 10 years later the breeding site was identified, and since then our research team have been tracking, catching, and measuring birds to shed light on

the biology and ecology of these tiny seabirds. In this twitter presentation we share some of the things we have found out since 2013.

BirdLife Malta

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COUNTRY: Malta
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 08:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 09:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Assessing threats to an enigmatic Mediterranean seabird, the Yelkouan shearwater (Puffinus yelkouan) in Malta*

ABSTRACT: The Yelkouan Shearwater is a vulnerable species with a decreasing population trend. Malta holds over 10% of the global population. This bird faces many threats in Malta including the predation of eggs and chicks by rats, disturbance by site users and boats, and the light pollution from developed areas and large vessels bunkering in front of colonies. BirdLife Malta's LIFE Arcipelagu Garnija project is assessing these to apply conservation measures and significantly reduce threats by 2020.

Patrick Pinet

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COUNTRY: Réunion Island
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 08:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 12:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 4
TITLE: *Discovery of the first breeding colony of the Mascarene petrel : a wonderful adventure!*

ABSTRACT: On November 15, 2016, at 11:36 AM, after more than 15 years of research, the LIFE+Petrels project (2014-2020) in Reunion island successfully discovered the first breeding colony of the Mascarene Petrel (Pseudobulweria aterrima), a species considered to be one of the 15th rarest and most threatened species in the world. Now it's time to implement appropriate conservation measures to stop its decline and prevent it from joining iconic disappeared species such as the Dodo.

Jude Lane

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COUNTRY: UK
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 10:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 10:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Using three-dimensional tracking to examine the potential effects of off-shore wind turbines on northern gannets*

ABSTRACT: Offshore wind turbine infrastructure has the potential to increase greatly in the North Sea within the next decade. Northern gannets forage in locations and at heights that pose a risk for potential collision with offshore wind turbines. We examine how sex-specific foraging behaviour, including elevation, may affect the potential risk wind turbines present to breeding adult gannets.

Daniel Johnston

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 10:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 11:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Foraging ecology of black guillemots in relation to marine renewable energy*

ABSTRACT: This project aims to improve the knowledge of black guillemot (Cepphus grylle) foraging ecology in Scotland. During the breeding season of 2016 the foraging ecology of black guillemots was investigated using camera traps and GPS tags on the islands of Stroma and North Ronaldsay. This presentation will outline the results of the first of two field seasons, studying black guillemots in areas both tidally dynamic and closely associated with tidal renewable lease sites.

Aonghais Cook

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AFFILIATION: British Trust for Ornithology
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 11:00

PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 12:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *How do we assess the population level effects of wind farms on seabirds*

ABSTRACT: Determining whether impacts on individuals within populations of protected species are acceptable is a key part of the planning process. However, quantifying these impacts and scaling them up to the population level is challenging, and conclusions may be influenced by uncertainty surrounding the modelling process and/or population status. We describe a framework with which to assess population level-effects associated with developments

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Patrick Pinet

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 05:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 09:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 4
TITLE: *New advances for conservation of endemic petrels of Reunion Island*

ABSTRACT: The LIFE+ Petrels project, initiated in 2015, brought together researchers and managers from Reunion Island to undertake major conservation actions, mainly to reduce threats as introduced predators and light pollution, impacting thousands of endemic petrels per year. After only two years of project, we have reached a milestone reducing constraints. We will present the 4 new main regulatory, methodological and technical tools which have succeeded in engaging a large-scale conservation action.

Anicee Lombal

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 05:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 14:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 9.5
TITLE: *Re-establishment of Providence petrels on Norfolk Island*

ABSTRACT: In this study, we assessed the likely success of the re-establishment of Providence petrels (Pterodroma solandri) on Norfolk Island, where they used to breed

before becoming extinct after European settlement, by using Lord Howe Island individuals. We particularly focused on the potential risks of hybridisation between the translocated individuals and a small colony discovered in 1986 on Phillip Island, 7 km off Norfolk Island, that shows different behaviour (diurnal vs. nocturnal).

Stephanie Borrelle

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COUNTRY: New Zealand
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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 05:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 18:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 13
TITLE: *Post-predator eradication seabird conservation*

ABSTRACT: Seabird recovery post-eradication is complex, influenced by demographic and ecological factors, in addition to anthropogenic threats at-sea, such as fisheries bycatch, plastic pollution and climate change. How seabird conservation is managed in the future relies on an better understanding of these impacts and interactions at the population level. I present a framework on how we can begin to gain this understanding using theoretical modelling techniques.

Alice Trevail

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 16:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 16:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Environmental drivers of habitat selection by black-legged kittiwakes*

ABSTRACT: Consider the coastal marine environment: perhaps homogenous to human eyes, yet multiple processes shape the ecosystem into dynamic hotspots and patchy resources. What physical processes enhance seabird prey capture? We ask this for a previously un-tracked colony of black-legged kittiwakes. Tide and bathymetry are important drivers of behaviour; both will remain constant under climate regime shifts. Adaptation to static features may constrain the response of this EU indicator species to change.

Caroline Dias Gabani

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 16:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 13:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *Behavioral analysis of albatross migratory routes within low pressure centers*

ABSTRACT: The goal is to id. different behaviors within storms for D. sanfordi (n = 9). Long routes during sabbatical years were overlapped with PNM maps and visually analyzed, as well as PNM time series along the route and correlation with wind components. 5 behaviors were observed: ride/following (11 occ.), no interference (9), detour (6), crossing (4) and avoidance (3). Southern winds were most significant. Despite the adversity of storms, albatrosses can exploit generated winds to optimize their routes.

Morgan Gilmour

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 17:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 09:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -8
TITLE: *Near and far: Intercolonial and interspecific foraging in boobies (Sula sp.)*

ABSTRACT: Boobies are pantropical seabirds that breed and forage in coastal and pelagic regions. We tracked 4 booby species in 7 colonies that span diverse oceanic habitats to ask whether local oceanographic conditions drive differences in foraging behaviors. Clustering of oceanographic characteristics revealed that boobies encountered similar environmental conditions across some colonies, leading to large variation in behaviors among colonies and species.

Ravichandra Mondreti

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 09:15

PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 14:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 5.5
TITLE: *Pelagic distribution of seabirds in Bay of Bengal in relation to oceanographic variables*

ABSTRACT: The first systematic at-sea surveys of pelagic birds were carried out in the North Atlantic by Jespersen during 1924. In the Indian Ocean, there is a great scarcity of at-sea bird surveys, as most studies in tropical latitudes have been focused on the Pacific Ocean. We carried out at-sea surveys to study the seabird distributions in Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem and their relation with the oceanographic parameters.

Matias Portflitt

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 11:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 08:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *Beached seabirds in Coquimbo bay, northern of Chile*

ABSTRACT: One of the methods of studying the threats to seabird populations is the monitoring of dead birds on beaches. The aim of this study was to quantify the number of seabirds stranded on the beaches of the Coquimbo bay. Over a period of 13 months a total of 395 individuals of dead seabirds were found corresponding to 21 species. The highest percentage of birds found corresponds to diving birds or semi-diving that feed on anchovy, principal target species in purse seine fishing activity.

Falk Huettmann

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 17:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 08:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -9
TITLE: *Pelagic seabird occurrence and abundance estimations using GIS, presence-absence, distance sampling, machine learning, open access and open source: Examples, roadblocks and progress*

ABSTRACT: Occurrence and abundance of seabirds remains a crucial but widely missing piece of information for Wildlife Managers. While presence/absence data are relatively easy to achieve, abundance surveys using line transects and Distance Sampling software remain controversial. Here I provide citations and first-hand examples from around the world showing that seabird survey methods got stuck in ideology but that they can easily be resolved with modern approaches for a much improved ocean management.

Andrew Tongue

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 13:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 13:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Feeling the heat? Birds as bioindicators of flame retardant emissions from landfill*

ABSTRACT: Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs) are □legacy□ organohalogens, with their production and use banned or restricted. They cause adverse effects in birds and other organisms. The majority of BFR-treated goods are likely to be at or near obsolescence. Waste streams represent the most likely source of BFR contamination. Landfill constitutes an important foraging habitat for several bird species, including gulls, and this PhD aims to characterise BFR levels in gulls breeding in proximity to landfill.

Dimas Gianuca

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 13:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 14:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Seabird bycatch and adoption of bycatch mitigation measures in pelagic longline fisheries off southern Brazil*

ABSTRACT: Waters off southern Brazil are a hotspot of seabird bycatch. In 04/2011 national regulations obligated pelagic longliners to use line weighting and toriline to mitigate seabird bycatch. From 06/2011 to 11/2012, we monitored compliance and seabird bycatch (8 vessels, 49 trips, 368,905 hooks). The BPUE was 0.18 (0 - 3.6). Despite the legal basis, the absence of monitoring/enforcement tools allowed near zero levels of compliance, thus there was little progress in reducing seabird bycatch in Brazil.

Ingrid Pollet

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 14:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 15:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Relationships between mercury and reproduction in Leach's storm-petrel*

ABSTRACT: Mercury (Hg), a by-product of small-scale gold mining and burning of fossil fuels, is very volatile. Hg contamination is a global issue, with effects on reproductive success. Aquatic predator species are the most at risk of Hg contamination and Leach□s storm-petrels (Oceanodroma leucorhoa) of Atlantic Canada have higher levels of Hg than seabirds of the same region. We examined effects of Hg on reproduction in a population of Leach□s storm-petrels from Nova Scotia, and found no correlation.

Airam Rodriguez

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 14 14:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 15:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Seabird mortality caused by land-based artificial lights*

ABSTRACT: Light-induced mortality of seabirds is poorly understood. Rescue programs are the most extended mitigation measures, but their information is fragmentary & biased, leading to inaccurate impact estimates. We identified as the most urgent actions: estimation of mortality and impact on populations; assessment of threshold light levels and safe distances from lights; documenting the fate of rescued birds; improvement of rescue campaigns; & research on seabird-friendly lights to reduce attraction

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Saskia Wischnewski

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 17:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 17:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Devoted dads: Labour allocation in chick-rearing Northern fulmars (Fulmarus glacialis)*

ABSTRACT: Strenuous travel to distant foraging sites causes shared parental duties in most seabirds, but assessing how much effort each partner exactly puts into reproduction can be a challenge. Using time-lapse cameras, we collected the first sex specific attendance and provisioning data for 10 Northern fulmar nests - complete from hatching to fledging. Results confirm that males spend overall more time with the chick and provision more frequently - possibly to balance earlier energy expenditure by females.

Chantelle Burke

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 17:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 15:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -2.5
TITLE: *Taking a bite out of winter: Common murres increase foraging intensity during a late winter energy crunch*

ABSTRACT: Winter challenges the energy budgets of seabirds but survival strategies are poorly known. We used loggers to investigate the winter foraging behavior and energy expenditures of Common murres. Our findings suggest that murres balance their energy budgets during a late winter energy crunch by increasing foraging intensity and targeting nutritious prey. This advances our understanding of winter survival strategies and highlights late winter as a challenging phase in the annual cycle of murres.

Corey Clatterbuck

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 18:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 10:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -8

TITLE: *Rats with wings? Comparative foraging ecology of Western gulls (Larus occidentalis)*

ABSTRACT: We tracked western gulls breeding at 2 colonies in California to understand their habitat use & foraging patterns. Gulls from offshore Southeast Farallon Island (SEFI) conducted more oceanic trips but had a larger home range than gulls from nearshore Año Nuevo Island (ANIS) that foraged on land more than at sea. Gulls from SEFI had longer foraging bouts than gulls from ANIS, which may explain why chick productivity is lower at SEFI, and can provide insight into urban gull population growth.

Samantha Patrick

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 09:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 09:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 0
TITLE: *Reproductive success is driven by local site fidelity despite stronger specialisation by individuals for large scale habitat preference*

ABSTRACT: Individuals may limit niche overlap through site fidelity but this may also emerge as an artefact of habitat choice. Using tracking data over 11 years for black-browed albatrosses site and habitat fidelity was calculated and the fitness consequences quantified. Our results demonstrate that birds were considerably more specialised in the habitat than the exact location they use but it was site fidelity that explained reproductive success.

Letizia Campioni

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 09:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 10:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Albatrosses prospect before choosing a home: intrinsic and extrinsic sources of variability in visitation rates*

ABSTRACT: Ringing and tracking pre-breeder black-browed albatross in the Falklands showed that even for highly philopatric birds, recruitment to the natal colony (or elsewhere) is informed. Most pre-breeders start prospecting when 4-5 years old. Younger birds prospect more than 1 breeding colony, some up to 5 col in just 9 days. Prospecting

was similar between sexes rapidly declining as they aged, when likely they had selected a nest. Prospecting was distance-dependent.

Emeline Pettex

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 10:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 11:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *Age-related competition revealed by spatial segregation between immatures and adults in a pelagic seabird*

ABSTRACT: Spatial segregation between immatures and adults allow to avoid competition. We investigated distributions of immature and adult gannets during 2 constrasting seasons (2012). We used GAMs based on aerial surveys in the NE Atlantic. Adults and immatures displayed similar habitat preferences during the breeding season, which resulted in a strong age-related spatial segregation. When adults were no more constrained by central-place foraging (winter), spatial segregation between groups disappeared.

Virginie Perilhon

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 10:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 12:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *New tracking devices*

ABSTRACT: Xerius is passionate about protecting the environment and the world biodiversity. Xerius savoir-faire can help scientists around the world to gather better data about species and their environment. Xerius believes that technical advances will better support human choices to protect the biodiversity of species. Xerius wants to contribute to understanding and safeguarding biodiversity for future generations.

Sonia Sánchez

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 03:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 13:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 10
TITLE: *Combining GPS and acceleration data to identify the feeding hotspots of a marine top predator*

ABSTRACT: Identifying important marine predators feeding hotspots can provide valuable information for marine planning and conservation. However, the high environmental variability of marine ecosystems complicate this task. We combine fine-scale data from GPS and accelerometer loggers to locate the feeding hotspots of a top predator in Phillip Island (Australia), the little penguin, and determine whether environmental conditions are consistent in these areas.

Elodie Camprasse

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 04:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 15:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 11
TITLE: *Do breeding pairs of seabirds share different foraging methods? A combined bio-logging and stable isotope investigation on Kerguelen shags*

ABSTRACT: (Dis)similarity between partners, based on different traits, influences reproductive success. Kerguelen shags are monogamous with high mate fidelity. Mates were not more similar in morphology and behavioural consistency. They had more similar foraging behaviour, overlapped more in spatial use and had similar d15N than expected by chance. Similarity in diet and spatial overlap suggests birds use information gained on their partners foraging strategies, to increase their foraging efficiency.

Holly Kirk

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 04:15

PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 15:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 11
TITLE: *Circles in space and time*

ABSTRACT: Seabirds live for a long time, facing a cycle of seasons throughout their lives. Manx shearwaters are no exception, following the seasons in a circular migration path around the Atlantic Ocean. Using loggers we track birds across the annual cycle for several years, and see how decisions within these endless circles are interconnected.

Max Czapanskiy

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 15:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 08:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -7
TITLE: *Impacts of wind on energy expenditure in a tropical sulid*

ABSTRACT: The remarkable ability of seabirds to travel vast distances is in part attributed to the energy they extract from wind. We tracked breeding Red-footed Boobies (Sula sula) with GPS/accelerometer devices to test if instantaneous movement costs decrease with wind speed. Unlike their cousins Northern Gannets (Morus bassanus), Red-footed Boobies expend more energy as wind speeds increase.

Daniela Alves Maia da Silva

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 14:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 11:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -3
TITLE: *Tropical seabirds trophic ecology: an approach in brazilian oceanic islands using stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen.*

ABSTRACT: Seabirds as top predators are important indicators of marine ecosystem quality, as it could reflects changes related to prey□s availability and distribution, climate changes and human impacts. Based on stable isotopes analysis of carbon and nitrogen in the blood of 6 tropical seabirds□ species in two small Brazilian oceanic islands, we found

some differences on the trophic niche, like as size and diet segregation, reducing resources competition and helping the individuals survivor.

Loriane Mendez

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 15:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 16:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 1
TITLE: *First flights of a tropical seabird: the red-footed booby (Sula sula)*

ABSTRACT: We studied the development of the foraging behaviour of juvenile red-footed boobies. Both adults and juveniles from the colony breeding on Europa Island (Mozambique Channel) were studied thanks to GPS tracking and visual surveys on land during three consecutive 12-day periods. The aim of the study was (1) to compare the flying behaviour of juveniles and adults and (2) to investigate the changes in the foraging behaviour of juveniles over time.

Mark Miller

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 12 14:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 12 16:30
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 2
TITLE: *Investigating tropical seabird foraging ecology with novel data in Australia*

ABSTRACT: Tropical seabirds are understudied relative to their higher latitude cousins. The oceanography and ecology of the tropics favours different seabird foraging strategies than those dominant in temperate and polar zones. We use a booby, a shearwater and novel data and analyses to investigate foraging, specifically tuna reliance, in the Coral and Tasman seas of Australia.

Jarrod Hodgson

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 22:30
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 14 08:00
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): 9.5
TITLE: *You can count on me: giving population monitoring a lift with unmanned aerial vehicles*

ABSTRACT: Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have demonstrated they are a convenient tool for collecting seabird population data. Yet, the accuracy of such data remains unknown. Using life-size, replica seabird colonies, we show that UAV-derived data is more accurate than ground-based data collection and that counts from this imagery can be semi-automated. The increased accuracy of this technique provides greater statistical power to detect population fluctuations, improving management opportunities.

Cinthia Irigoin

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 22:45
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 17:45
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Measuring variables that affect the accuracy of Peruvian guano bird counts with drones*

ABSTRACT: This research examines the effects of time of the day, bird species, breeding stage, island topography, air temperature and wind speed in the accuracy of guano bird (cormorant, booby and pelican) counts and bird density estimates determined with image analysis of aerial photographs taken with drones. Preliminary results indicate that best results are obtained with drone flights around midday, in incubating cormorants that nest on flat islands. Under other conditions, the accuracy decreased.

Diana Luna

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 23:00
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 18:00

LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Measuring the effects of UAV flights over guano bird colonies in Peru*

ABSTRACT: This study evaluates the effects of drone flights on the behavioral responds of guano birds in Peru: cormorant, booby and pelican. Results from 392 trials indicate that the impacts of drone flights on breeding and non-breeding birds are minimal. Birds do not react at drone altitude of 80 -20 m, descent speeds 0.5 □ 3 m/s and horizontal speeds 1-15 m/s. When the drone flew at heights between 5 and 10 m some reaction was observed, with a higher disturbance on non-breeding birds.

Diego Acosta

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PRESENTATION TIME (UTC): April 13 23:15
PRESENTATION TIME (LOCAL): April 13 18:15
LOCAL TIME ZONE (UTC OFFSET): -5
TITLE: *Contrasting different count techniques for the estimation of Peruvian guano bird numbers*

ABSTRACT: Guano birds breed in dense and large colonies in Peru. Their numbers have been estimated using bird density and sketches of the colony shape in a map to calculate the area. We use aerial photos taken by drones, image analysis software, map sketching and GIS to test the efficiency (time) and accuracy (% error) of guano bird counts. Results show that under guano island conditions, a combination of drones, sketching and GIS was more suitable and reliable than a semi-automatic image analysis.
