**Seabird** Osprey, white-bellied sea eagle, blue petrel, caspian tern, flesh-footed shearwater, short-tailed shearwater (rookeries),and southern Royal albatross, terns, petrels, shearwaters,

We found slight differences in the spatial (both intra and inter insular) and temporal diet composition. During the breeding season, the main prey species were flying fishes (belonging to the family Exocoetidae) and needlefishes (belonging to the family Belonidae) according to the two employed methods (i.e. prey remains and direct observations) also Sparidae, Scaridae, Carangidae. In the non-breeding period, the diet was composed primarily of non-autochthones freshwater fishes such as common carp Cyprinus carpio and goldfish Carassius auratus. the diet of osprey in the Canary Islands is composed of a minimum of 16 fish taxa (belonging to 12 families). This diet diversity is comparable to reports from other Palearctic populations, but lower than reported in tropical waters such as the southern Red Sea or Cape Verde (Table 2).

**White bellied sea eagle**: It was apparent that fish formed the bulk of the prey seen brought to nests, but it was not possible to identify the species or accurately estimate their weight. The White-bellied Sea-Eagle feeds opportunistically on a variety of fish, birds, reptiles, mammals and crustaceans, and on carrion and offal (del Hoyo et al. 1994; Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001; Marchant & Higgins 1993; Rose 2001a).

The White-bellied Sea-Eagle hunts its prey from a perch, or whilst in flight (by circling slowly, or by sailing along 10–20 m above the shore). When a prey item is located, the sea-eagle usually launches into a dive or shallow glide to snatch its prey, usually in one foot, from the ground or water surface (Clunie 1994; del Hoyo et al. 1994; Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001; Marchant & Higgins 1993).

**Blue petrel** (Halobena caerulea) In all years, blue petrels fed on a large diversity of crustaceans and fish, with a small proportion of squid and other organisms. Crustaceans ranked first by number (98%) and second by reconstituted mass (37%). The hyperiid Themisto gaudichaudii and the euphausiid Thysanoessa sp. were the dominant prey items, accounting each for 42% by number, and for 12 and 4% by mass of the diet, respectively. Other important crustacean prey were the Antarctic krill Euphausia superba (2% by number and 10% by mass) and the large shrimp Pasiphaea scotiae (<1 and 5%, respectively). Fish were minor items by number (<1%) but, owing to their large size, they dominated the diet by reconstituted mass (57%). Mesopelagic fish of the families Myctophidae (14% by mass) and Melamphaidae (12%) were the main fish prey together with the gempylid Paradiplospinus gracilis (19%). Chick food was dominated by mass by crustaceans and fish, with myctophids as the main fish items.

*Hydroprogne caspia* — **Caspian Tern** The Caspian Tern's diet consists predominantly of fish (5–25 cm in length) as well as the eggs and young of other birds, carrion, aquatic invertebrates (e.g. crayfish), flying insects and earthworms (Birdlife International 2010a). The diet of Caspian terns nesting at Eden Landing was dominated by silversides (Atherinidae; 34.0% of identifiable prey items), flatfish (Pleuronectidae; 15.0%), surfperch (Embiotocidae; 12.0%), and anchovies (Engraulidae; 10.1%; Figure 12).

**Shearwaters: Flesh-footed shearwater**: The diet of the Pink-footed Shearwater consists of fish, squid, and crustaceans. The diet of the Pink-footed Shearwater is not well known, but is mostly likely fish, squid, and possibly crustaceans In the northern Pacific, Sooty Shearwaters feed mostly on small fish, but they also eat crustaceans, shrimp, squid, and jellyfish. Their diet consists of fish, crustaceans, and squid.

**Petrels**: their diet was dominated by two taxa: a euphausiid *Nyctiphanes australis* which comprised 87% of the diet by number; and a hyperiid amphipod *Themisto australis* which constituted a further 12.5%. Diving petrels use their wings to propel them underwater and catch most of their prey in underwater pursuit. They can dive to depths of 60 m. The legs are used to steer. Their diet is mainly aquatic crustaceans, mainly copepods (Copepoda), amphipods ([Amphipoda](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Amphipoda/), especially [Hyperiella antarctica](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Hyperiella_antarctica/) and [Hyperoche medusarum](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Hyperoche_medusarum/)), euphasiid krill ([Euphausiidae](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Euphausiidae/), Euphasia superba), and some isopods ([Isopoda](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Isopoda/)). South Georgia diving petrels ([Pelecanoides georgicus](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Pelecanoides_georgicus/)) seem to specialize on euphasiids in their diet, whereas common diving petrels dive deeper for prey, targeting primarily copepods and amphipods in the breeding season, although they will take more euphasiids outside of the breeding season. Common diving petrels forage mainly in the near shore areas around their breeding colonies. ([Brooke, 2004](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Pelecanoides_urinatrix/#56244cb6e7a321c7c81115ff8e219dc5); [del Hoyo, et al., 1992](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Pelecanoides_urinatrix/#b0787f911669ff98864c2c0b4bcfb88f))

**Southern royal Albatrosses: Diet** It feeds primarily on squid and fish, supplemented by salps, crustacea and carrion (Imber 1999). Cephalopods and fish were the main items of food, with only small amounts of crustaceans and tunicates. Fish seemed prevalent in young chicks’ diet and cephalopods in the diet of older chicks (Sorensen, 1950). Most fish were either fisheries targets (Hoki *Macruronus*, Red Cod *Pseudophycis*, Ling *Genypterus*, Orange Roughy *Hoplostethus*), or often discarded as by-catch (e.g. Macrouridae, *Helicolenus*, *Thyrsites*, and possibly *Caesioperca*) (G. James pers. comm.). Fish (89% by wet mass). Cephalopods, tunicates and crustaceans contributed 10%, < 0.1% and < 0.1% by wet mass, respectively. Fish from 16 species or families were identified, however, pelagic schooling Jack mackerel *Trachurus declivis* and redbait *Emmelichthys nitidus* together accounted for 57% and 80% (by number) of the fish identified in the stomach and fresh food samples, respectively.

***Sternula nereis nereis* — Australian Fairy Tern** The Fairy Tern predates on small bait-sized fish (Van de Kam et al. 2004). Plant material, molluscs and crustaceans have also been recorded; however these are possibly from the stomachs of their fish prey (Higgins & Davies 1996). Fish species consumed by the bird include Anchovies (*Engraulis australis*), Pilchards (*Sardinops neopilchardus*) and Blue Sprats (*Spratelloides robustus*) (Taylor & Roe 2007).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **prey item** | **probability of consuming** |
| ZME Zooplankton | 0.3 |
| SAR Sardines | 0.3 |
| CEP Cephalopod | 0.1 |
| SAL Salp | 0.01 |
| FPK Pelagic planktivores | 0.3 |
| ZKL Krill | 0.3 |
| FDC shallow demersal carnivore | 0.1 |
| FMP mesopelagic fish | 0.2 |

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