Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

**Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee**

*Lima, Peru, 12 – 16 August 2024*

# Status of ACAP species, populations, and breeding sites.

## Draft report to MoP8

***Secretariat, Working Group Convenors, AC Chair***

[DRAFT DOCUMENT TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING AC 14]

**SUMMARY**

This report collates information provided by ACAP Parties, some co-operating Range States, the Population and Conservation Status Working Group, and BirdLife International, to enable the Advisory Committee to meet its reporting requirements to the Meeting of Parties under item 5.1 of the Agreement's Action Plan. It summarises the status and trends of ACAP species, populations and breeding sites.

Thirteen (42%) ACAP species are currently showing overall population declines. For two species (6%) the trend over the last 20 years is unknown, while eight species (27%) appear to have been stable over that timeframe, with a further eight species (27%) increasing. Overall, there has been a decline in the status of ACAP species since 1988.

This is a draft report, which will be finalised following AC14, and submitted by the Advisory Committee to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties (MoP8), to inform MoP8 on progress made with implementation of the Agreement, as required under Article IX(6)(d).

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Advisory Committee is requested to:

1. Review the information contained in this document and endorse reporting it to MoP8 to determine progress with implementation of the Agreement.
2. Agree the following recommendations to MoP8 - that Parties, and, where appropriate, participating non-Party Range States and APEC Member Economies:
    a. implement best practice monitoring practices that include censuses of breeding sites conducted at a minimum of 10 year intervals, and annual monitoring of population trend and demography at a minimum of one representative site for each island group;

b. invest in comprehensive management plans for breeding sites of ACAP species;

c. update the ACAP database on an ongoing basis to maintain the currency of information underpinning analyses;

d. conduct tracking programmes to enable a better understanding of at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels, and submit new data sets to the Seabird Tracking Database.

3. Suggest any additional recommendations for MoP8 that might arise from discussions during AC14.

## 1. BACKGROUND

This report collates information provided by ACAP Parties, some Range States, the Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG), and BirdLife International (BLI) to enable the Advisory Committee to meet its reporting requirements under to the Meeting of Parties as required under Article IX(6)(d) of the Agreement. It makes particular reference to Agreement's Action Plan tem 5.1:

a) assessments and reviews of the status of populations of albatrosses and petrels, including an assessment of population trends of the species, especially those in poorly known areas and of species for which few data are available;

b) identification of internationally important breeding sites;

c) reviews to characterise, on the basis of the best available evidence, the foraging range (and principal feeding areas within this) and migration routes and patterns, of populations of albatrosses and petrels;

i) reviews of the nature of, coverage by, and effectiveness of, protection arrangements for albatrosses and petrels;

j) reviews of recent and current research on albatrosses and petrels with relevance to their conservation status;

n) reviews of current taxonomy in relation to albatrosses and petrels.

The final version of this report to MoP8 will be prepared after the conclusion of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC14), to reflect inputs from the Advisory Committee, and actions and decisions taken during this meeting.

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties (MoP4) approved the use and further development of a series of State-Pressure-Response indicators for bycatch, breeding sites and population status and trends as recommended by AC6 in MoP4 Doc 23 (MoP4 Final Report, Agenda Item 7.5). It was also recommended that updates to the existing interim ACAP indicator, the IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species, continue to be presented at each MoP.

Indicators proposed for breeding sites and population status and trends were built with data available in the ACAP database and presented at MoP5 (MoP5 Doc 20 Rev 1). MoP5

approved the list of proposed breeding sites and status and trend indicators, as well as the two new indicators on tracking data availability.

Updated analyses of breeding sites and population status and trend indicators, and indicators on tracking data availability were presented at MoP6 (MoP6 Doc 20 Rev 1) and MoP7 **(**MoP7 Doc 16 Rev 2) and further updates are presented in this document.

## 2. POPULATIONS

## 2.1. Assessment and review of the status of populations of albatrosses and petrels (Action Plan 5.1.a)

### *2.1.1. IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species*

There are currently 31 species listed in Annex 1 of the Agreement. Of these, 21 (68%) are classified at risk of extinction, a stark contrast to the overall rate of c. 12% for the 11,032 bird species worldwide (Croxall *et al.* 2012; Gill *et al*. 2024)[1]. Of the 22 species of albatrosses listed by ACAP, two are listed on the IUCN Red List as globally *Critically Endangered*, seven are *Endangered*, six are *Vulnerable,* six are *Near Threatened,* and one is of *Least Concern*. Of the nine petrel and shearwater species, one is currently listed as *Critically Endangered*, one as *Endangered*, four as *Vulnerable,* one as *Near Threatened* and two species as *Least Concern* (**Table 1**).

BirdLife International provided an updated trend for the Red List Index (RLI), which tracks changes in the IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species. The RLI was hindcast to 1988 (the first year for which data are available) for (i) the original ACAP species (Southern Hemisphere albatrosses, both *Macronectes,* and all *Procellaria*), and (ii) all current ACAP species including Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*, Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardennna creatopus* and the three North Pacific albatross species (**Figure 1**). The dates used to derive the RLI are assigned retrospectively based on current information on when species crossed RL thresholds, not the date when the recategorization was published.

[1] Croxall JP, Butchart SHM, Lascelles B, Stattersfield LJ, Sullivan B, Symes A, Taylor P (2012) Seabird conservation status, threats and priority actions: a global assessment. *Bird Conservation International* **22**, 1-34.

Gill F, D Donsker & P Rasmussen (Eds). 2024. IOC World Bird List (v14.1). doi : 10.14344/IOC.ML.14.1.

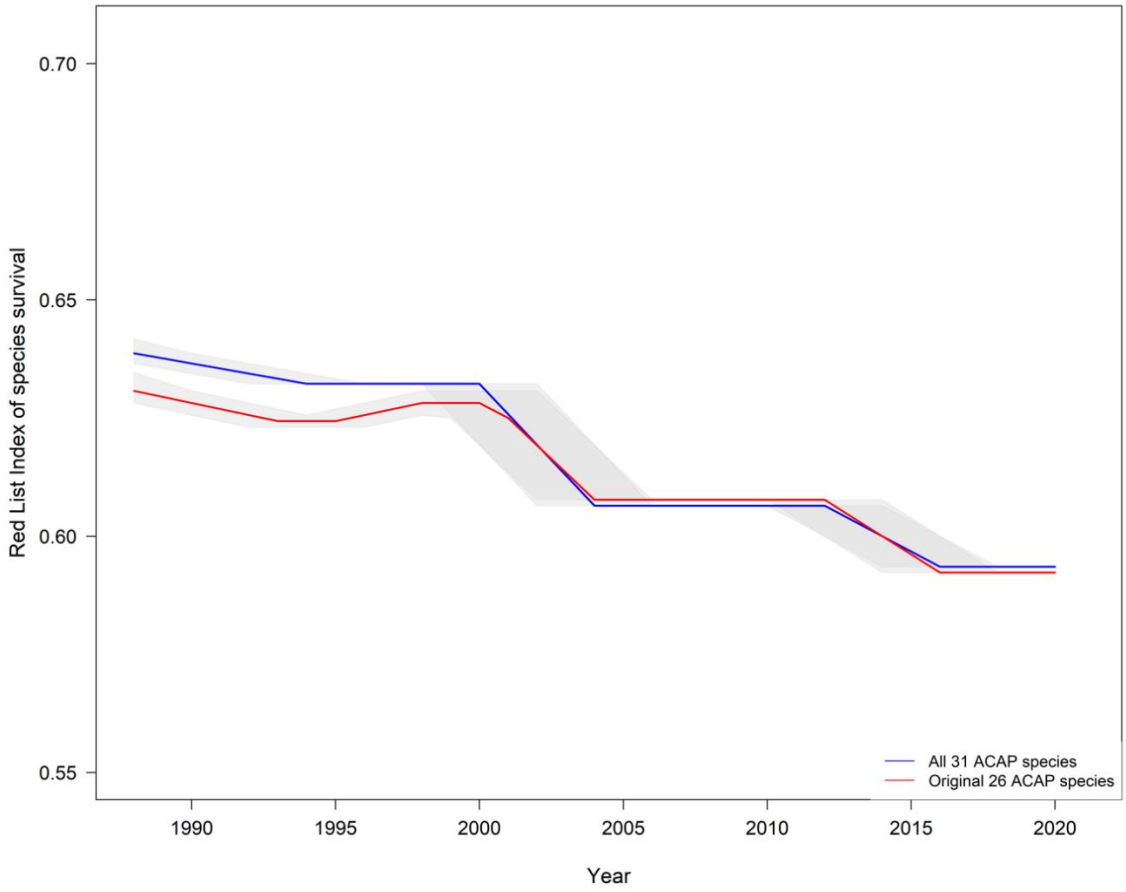


**Figure 1.** Red list indicators for ACAP species *(to be updated following AC 14)*

Overall, there is a continuing decline in status of ACAP species since 1988. The flat line in recent years suggests that substantial changes in extinction risk for the relevant species have not occurred (or have not yet been detected), but this is not surprising given the small number of species under consideration.

The species driving the negative trends in the ACAP RLI remain unchanged since the last update:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Phoebastria irrorata* | Waved Albatross | Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered in 2000-2004 |
| *Diomedea dabbenena* | Tristan Albatross | Qualified for up-listing from Endangered to Critically Endangered in 1988-1994 |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Sooty Albatross | Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2000-2004 |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Balearic Shearwater | Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 1994-2000, and from Endangered to Critically Endangered in 2000-2004 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Diomedea antipodensis* | Antipodean Albatross | Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2012-2016 |
| *Procellaria westlandica* | Westland Petrel | Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2012-2016 |

The only species driving a positive trend is Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea amsterdamensis,* which qualified for downlisting from Critically Endangered to Endangered in 1994-2000 due to a genuine increase in population size.

Although both Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* and Black-footed Albatross *Phoebastria nigripes* were downlisted to Near Threatened in 2013, this was based on improved understanding of their population trends over the last few decades (both were considered to have qualified as Near Threatened since 1988), rather than genuine improvements in status. The Black-browed Albatross was further downlisted to Least Concern in 2017. In addition, Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma* was up-listed in 2013 from Vulnerable to Endangered, but this was also a consequence of improved knowledge rather than genuine deterioration in status. This affects the absolute value of the RLI, but not its trend.

### *2.1.2. Changes in Status since MoP7*

There have been no changes to global conservation status (IUCN Red List) of ACAP species since MoP7.

### *2.1.3. Status of knowledge relating to current population size and trends*

The population trends of ACAP species over the last twenty years were re-examined in 2024 at the Eighth Meeting of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG8). PaCSWG1 considered this time-scale appropriate to reflect the trend of these long-lived species, some of which breed only every two years, and which may show high annual variation in breeding numbers. The trends are reviewed on a triennial basis or sooner if sufficient new information becomes available for any of the species.

Thirteen ACAP species (42%) are currently showing overall population declines. For two species (6%), the trend over the last 20 years is unknown. Eight species (27%) appear to have been stable over that timeframe, with a further eight species increasing. The confidence category for each assigned trend in **Table 1** reflects the accuracy and extent of the available population data.

Some gaps in population data remain for breeding sites that are logistically difficult to access, and for species that are particularly challenging to census. Six species at 10 island groups which account for at least 5% of the species' total global breeding pairs, have not been censused at any site in that island group in the last 10 years. They include populations of **Southern Giant Petrel** *Macronectes giganteus* on Heard and McDonald Islands, **Pink-footed Shearwater** *Ardenna creatopus* on Isla Mocha, **Short-tailed Albatross** *Phoebastria albatrus* on their westernmost breeding islands, **Light-mantled Albatross** *Phoebetria palpebrata* on Kerguelen and Campbell Islands, **Grey Petrel** *Procellaria cinerea* on Crozet, Antipodes and Gough Islands, and **Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross** *Thalassarche carteri* on Prince Edward Islands. Twelve albatross or petrel species on 15 islands which were estimated to hold more

than 10% of the species' global breeding pairs have not had a population estimate in the last 10 years or more.

**Table 1.** *2021 Summary of global status and current trends of ACAP albatross and petrel species. (to be updated following AC 14)*

| IUCN Status 2021[1] | *Species* | Number of sites (ACAP)[2] | Single Country Endemic | Annual breeding pairs (last census) [3] | Current Population Trend 2001 - 2020[4] | Trend Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CR | *Diomedea dabbenena* | 1 | UK | 1,456 (2015-2017) | ↓ | High |
| CR | *Phoebastria irrorata* | 2 | Ecuador | 9,615 (2001) | ↓ | Medium |
| CR | *Puffinus mauretanicus* | 5 | Spain | 3,184 (2008-2013) | ↓ | High |
| EN | *Diomedea amsterdamensis* | 1 | France | 51 (2020) | ↑ | High |
| EN | *Diomedea antipodensis* | 6 | NZ | 7,107 (1995-2020) | ↓ | High |
| EN | *Diomedea sanfordi* | 5 | NZ | 4,080 (2018) | ↓ | Low |
| EN | *Thalassarche carteri* | 6 | | 33,974 (1984-2016) | ↓ | High |
| EN | *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | 6 | UK | 33,650 (1974-2011) | ↔ | Low |
| EN | *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | 29 | | 80,863 (1982-2020) | ↓ | Medium |
| EN | *Phoebetria fusca* | 15 | | 12,074 (1974-2021) | ↓ | Very Low |
| EN | *Procellaria westlandica* | 1 | NZ | 6,223 (2019) | ↑ | Low |
| VU | *Ardenna creatopus* | 3 | Chile | 33,520 (2009-2016) | ↔ | Low |
| VU | *Diomedea epomophora* | 4 | NZ | 7,921 (1989-2018) | ↔ | Low |
| VU | *Diomedea exulans* | 28 | | 9,400 (1981-2021) | ↓ | High |
| VU | *Phoebastria albatrus* | 2 | | 889 (2002-2017) | ↑ | High |
| VU | *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | 73 | | 1,118,033 (1984-2019) | ↓ | Very Low |
| VU | *Procellaria conspicillata* | 1 | UK | 34,000–50,000 (2018) | ↑ | High |
| VU | *Procellaria parkinsoni* | 2 | NZ | 6,970 (2016-2021) | ↔ | Low |
| VU | *Thalassarche eremita* | 1 | NZ | 5,296 (2017) | ↔ | High |
| VU | *Thalassarche impavida* | 2 | NZ | 24,338 (2020) | ↔ | Medium |
| VU | *Thalassarche salvini* | 12 | NZ | 26,496 (1986-2019) | ↓ | Low |
| NT | *Phoebastria immutabilis* | 17 | | 806,693 (1982-2019) | ↔ | High |
| NT | *Phoebastria nigripes* | 13 | | 70,524 (1995-2019) | ↑ | Medium |
| NT | *Phoebetria palpebrata* | 71 | | 15,975* (1954-2021) | ? | - |
| NT | *Procellaria cinerea* | 17 | | 86,959# (1981-2018) | ↓ | Very Low |

| IUCN Status 2021[1] | *Species* | Number of sites (ACAP)[2] | Single Country Endemic | Annual breeding pairs (last census)[3] | Current Population Trend 2001 - 2020[4] | Trend Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NT | *Thalassarche bulleri* | 10 | NZ | 33,268 (1984-2019) | ↔ | Medium |
| NT | *Thalassarche cauta* | 3 | Australia | 15,019 (2015-2021) | ↓ | Low |
| NT | *Thalassarche steadi* | 5 | NZ | 62,922 (2009-2017) | ? | - |
| LC | *Macronectes giganteus* | 119 | | 46,127 (1958-2021) | ↑ | Medium |
| LC | *Macronectes halli* | 50 | | 11,551 (1973-2021) | ↑ | Medium |
| LC | *Thalassarche melanophris* | 65 | | 689,468 (1982-2020) | ↑ | High |

* excluding Auckland estimates of 5,000 pairs – not reliable/supported

# Incomplete global estimate - Prince Edward Islands numbers unknown

[1] *CR =Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern.* The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-1. <www.iucnredlist.org>.

[2] ***Site:*** *usually an entire, distinct island or islet, or section of a large island*

[3] ACAP database. <data.acap.aq>. 27 August 2021.

[4] ***ACAP Trend:*** *↑ increasing, ↓declining, ↔ stable, ? unknown.* ***n.b. the overall trend for the species may not reflect particular regional or site trends.***

A series of species assessments have been developed to concisely describe the state of knowledge of each of the ACAP species. These are available on the ACAP website in the three languages of the Agreement and are progressively updated.

Five 'State' Population indicators are presented in **ANNEX 1**, showing progress for the original 26 ACAP species (**Figure 2**), as well as for the 29 species covered by the Agreement since 2009, 30 species since 2012, and 31 species since 2015. The apparent decreases in population monitoring since 2014 are likely to reflect to some extent a lag in data entry for the most recent breeding seasons, but quite possibly also a declining monitoring effort, especially given the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although it can be expected that the availability of more recent data in the coming months will improve the 2021 population indicators in future analyses, the monitoring effort appears to have lost momentum in recent years.

The trend indicator was calculated based on information submitted to the ACAP database. Trends were calculated if at least three data points were available, with at least one data point in each half of the decade. Trends were only used if they applied to more than 50% of the population at the Island Group. Consequently, the number of populations meeting these criteria was low for all scenarios. Nevertheless, the number of populations where trend was increasing or stable appears to have increased over time. However, this could also be a reflection of better data availability over time, and conversely, the dip in 2021 could reflect the decline in monitoring effort.

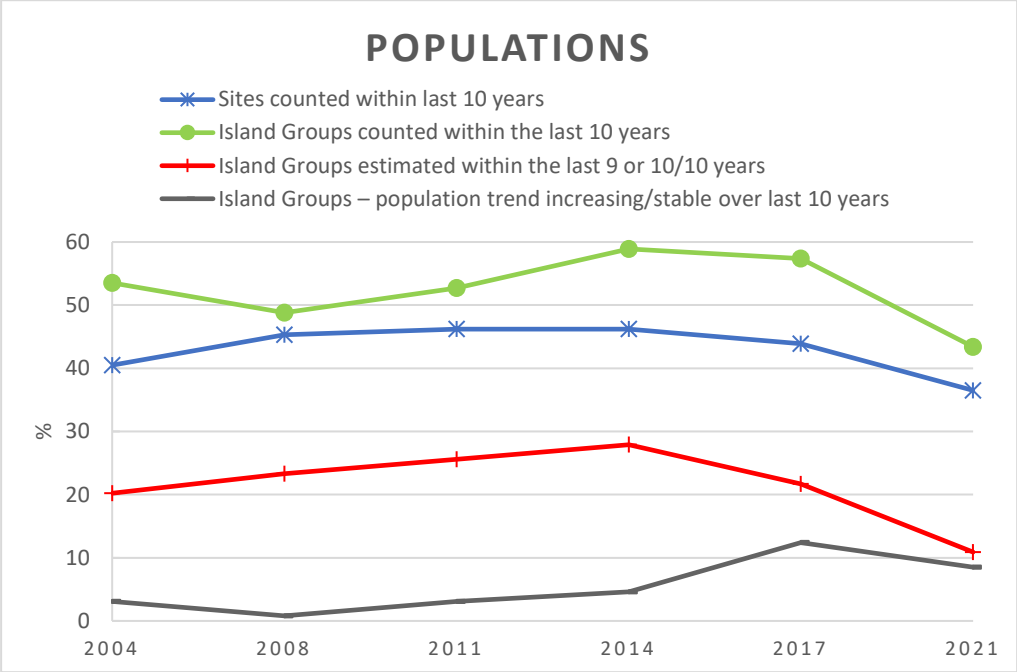


**Figure 2.** Population monitoring indicators for the original 26 ACAP species. Total Sites = 603, Total Island Groups = 143.

## 3. BREEDING SITES

Four 'State-Pressure-Response' Breeding Site Indicators, compiled from information submitted to the ACAP database, are presented in **ANNEX 1**. These show progress on actions to address threats at islands and breeding sites for the original 26 ACAP species (also in **Figure 3**), 29 species following listing of the three North Pacific albatross species in 2009, 30 species following the listing of the Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus* in 2012, and the current 31 species which include the Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardennna creatopus* listed in 2015. The most noticeable change since 2004, when the Agreement came into force, is in the percentage of sites with biosecurity plans. A new Conservation Management Strategy for New Zealand's subantarctic islands published in 2016 considerably increased the proportion of sites with a biosecurity protocol to 13.6% (N=82) when all 31 species are considered. Nevertheless, this figure is still likely to be an underestimate due to biosecurity components being underreported in management plans. All data providers are encouraged to check this information for their sites in the ACAP database, and in particular, expiry dates for management plans.

The number of islands where introduced vertebrates (habitat modifiers and/or predators) are present has been steadily trending downwards, following several successful eradication campaigns in recent years. Consequently, the number of breeding sites with threats also declined. Fifty-one islands (18.5%) currently have introduced vertebrates present, including inhabited islands where eradication of those species is not possible.

The number of breeding sites affected by high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 panzootic will need to be updated on an ongoing basis in the 2024/2025 austral spring - summer. Currently two species, Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* and

Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans*, at four sites, have been confirmed infected with HPAI H5N1.

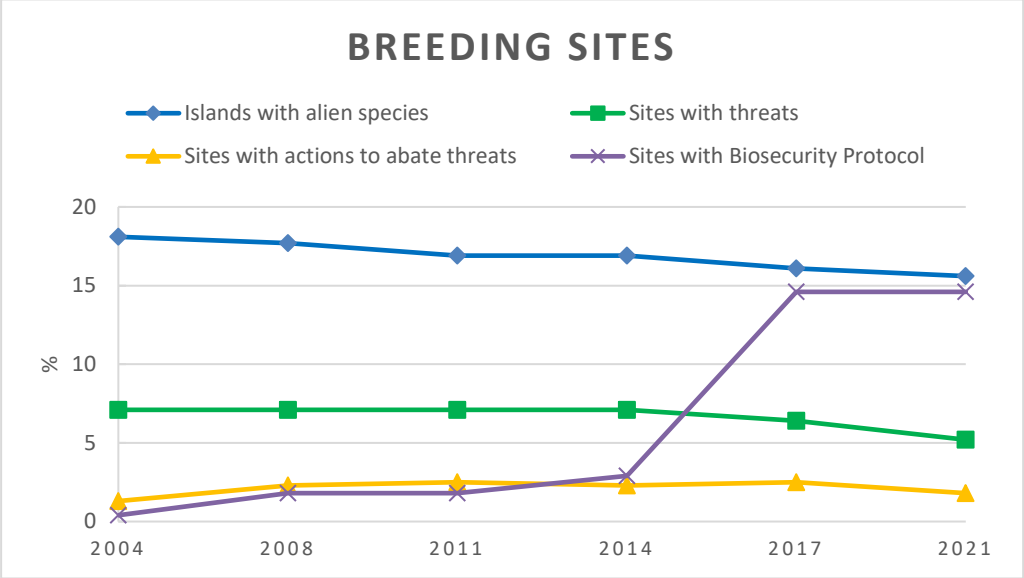


**Figure 3**. Breeding site indicators for the original 26 ACAP species. Number of islands = 275, number of breeding sites = 603.

### 3.1. Identification of internationally important breeding sites (Action Plan 5.1.b)

The ACAP database lists 196 sites that hold more than 1% of the global population of each ACAP species where population numbers are known (**ANNEX 2**). Most ACAP species breed at relatively few sites; for 14 of the 31 species, there are only one to 3 sites that hold internationally important numbers (i.e. >1% of the global population).

It should be recognised that (1) census data are unavailable for approximately a fifth of breeding sites, particularly those of the **White-chinned Petrel** *P. aequinoctialis* and the **Light-mantled Albatross** *P. palpebrata*, and (2) some counts are of low reliability or were carried out a decade or more ago. Filling these gaps and obtaining updated population estimates is a priority (see 2.1.3 above). There are also some differences in the scale at which breeding sites were defined by Parties when the ACAP database was set up, such that islands may be entered as a single site, or split.

## 4. REVIEWS OF THE NATURE OF, COVERAGE BY, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF, PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (ACTION PLAN 5.1.i)

In 2024, 79% of ACAP breeding sites had protected status. Each Party has produced management plans for ACAP species within their respective jurisdictions. These plans include National Plans of Action (NPOAs) for incidental mortality, Threat Abatement Plans, Conservation Strategies, Conservation Action Plans, Recovery Plans and Site Management

Plans. Parties are encouraged to provide updates of those protection arrangements and their effectiveness through the online reporting forms, prior to each MoP.

## 5. REVIEWS TO CHARACTERISE THE FORAGING RANGE AND MIGRATION ROUTES AND PATTERNS OF POPULATIONS OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (ACTION PLAN 5.1.c)

BirdLife International has compiled and summarised all the available information on tracking studies undertaken on ACAP-listed species, including data that have not yet been deposited in the *Seabird Tracking Database* (STD), into a single metadata table. This will be updated in order to assess where major gaps in knowledge of the at sea distribution of these species occur, and will help in setting future study priorities. The STD includes tracks of ACAP species collected from 89 colonies covering a range of life-history stages. The gap analysis highlighted that breeding season data are available for all ACAP species, and that while tracking data are available during the non-breeding season for most species, these data are from very few juveniles and immatures.

A number of priority tracking programmes have been identified by the PaCSWG (**AC14 Doc 14**) and Parties and non-Party Range States are encouraged to submit new data sets to the STD as part of the ongoing work of the Agreement.

Based on information currently in the STD, BirdLife International has prepared updated distribution maps showing GPS, satellite-transmitter and geolocator (Global Location Sensor or GLS logger) data for breeding and non-breeding birds (where available). They will be included in ACAP Species Assessments, together with updated range maps.

Two 'State' Tracking Indicators are presented in **ANNEX 1**, showing progress since 2011 for the 26, 29, 30 and 31 species covered by the Agreement since 2004, 2009, 2012 and 2015, based on data in the Seabird Tracking Database managed by BirdLife International. Both indicators have increased since 2014, with breeding and non-breeding adults consistently better represented in tracking studies than juveniles/immatures. The numbers do not change when 29, 30 or 31 species are considered, indicating that progress is due to more data collected from species initially listed in 2004 and 2009, rather than those added more recently.

## 6. REVIEWS OF RECENT AND CURRENT RESEARCH ON ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS WITH RELEVANCE TO THEIR CONSERVATION STATUS (ACTION PLAN 5.1.j)

This review process is ongoing through all Working Groups and the Secretariat. Relevant papers are regularly tabled at SBWG and PaCSWG meetings and inform the Species Assessments, Action Plans and Best Practice Advice and Conservation Guidelines.

The Secretariat maintains a bibliographic reference database of relevant literature which supports the development and updating of these documents.

## 7. REVIEW OF CURRENT TAXONOMY IN RELATION TO ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (ACTION PLAN 5.1.n)

AC10 endorsed the Taxonomy Working Group recommendation that Parties use the IOC taxonomy when considering new species for Annex 1 of ACAP and for other ACAP purposes (see **MoP8 Inf 00** for latest species list).

## ANNEX 1. BREEDING SITES, POPULATIONS AND TRACKING DATA INDICATORS *(to be updated following AC14)*

### Table 1. 26 species, 2004 - 2024

| INDICATOR | | 2004 | | 2008 | | 2011 | | 2014 | | 2017 | | 2021 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Breeding Sites** | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| S1 | Islands with alien species | 44 | **18.1** | 43 | **17.7** | 41 | **16.9** | 41 | **16.9** | 39 | **16.1** | 38 | **15.6** | 38 | **15.6** |
| P1 | Sites with threats[1] | 40 | **7.1** | 40 | **7.1** | 40 | **7.1** | 40 | **7.1** | 36 | **6.4** | 29 | **5.2** | 30 | **5.4** |
| R1 | Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats [1] | 7 | **1.3** | 13 | **2.3** | 14 | **2.5** | 13 | **2.3** | 14 | **2.5** | 10 | **1. 8** | 10 | **1.8** |
| R2 | Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) [1] | 2 | **0.4** | 10 | **1.8** | 10 | **1.8** | 16 | **2.9** | 82 | **14.6** | 82 | **14.6** | 82 | **14.6** |
| **Populations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S1 b) | Sites counted within last 10 years | 227 | **40.5** | 254 | **45.3** | 259 | **46.2** | 259 | **46.2** | 246 | **43.9** | 205 | **36.5** | | |
| S1 b) | Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted) | 69 | **53.5** | 63 | **48.8** | 68 | **52.7** | 76 | **58.9** | 74 | **57.4** | 56 | **43.4** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated within the last 9 or 10/10 years | 26 | **20.2** | 30 | **23.3** | 33 | **25.6** | 36 | **27.9** | 28 | **21.7** | 14 | **10.9** | | |
| S3 | Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography | 25 | **4.5** | 25 | **4.5** | 28 | **5** | 29 | **5.2** | 30 | **5.4** | 30 | **5.4** | | |
| S4 b) | Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years | 4 | **3.1** | 1 | **0.8** | 4 | **3.1** | 6 | **4.6** | 16 | **12.4** | 11 | **8.5** | | |
| **Tracking** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S1 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post–guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island) | - | - | - | - | 8 | **6.2** | 8 | **6.2** | 9 | **7** | 9 | **7** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island) | - | - | - | - | 3 | **2.3** | 3 | **2.3** | 6 | **4.7** | 8 | **6.2** | | |

[1] Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 562, Total Islands = 243 and Total Island Groups = 129

Taxa = 26: *Diomedea amsterdamensis, Diomedea antipodensis, Diomedea dabbenena, Diomedea epomophora, Diomedea exulans, Diomedea sanfordi, Macronectes giganteus, Macronectes halli, Phoebastria irrorata, Phoebetria fusca, Phoebetria palpebrata, Procellaria aequinoctialis, Procellaria cinerea, Procellaria conspicillata, Procellaria parkinsoni, Procellaria westlandica, Thalassarche bulleri, Thalassarche carteri, Thalassarche cauta, Thalassarche chlororhynchos, Thalassarche chrysostoma, Thalassarche eremita, Thalassarche impavida, Thalassarche melanophris, Thalassarche salvini, Thalassarche steadi*

## Table 2. 29 species, 2011 - 2024

| INDICATOR | | 2011 | | 2014 | | 2017 | | 2021 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Breeding Sites** | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| S1 | Islands with alien species | 50 | **18.7** | 50 | **18.7** | 48 | **18** | 47 | **17.6** | 47 | **17.6** |
| P1 | Sites with threats[1] | 53 | **8.9** | 53 | **8.9** | 49 | **8.2** | 42 | **7.1** | 43 | **7.2** |
| R1 | Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats [1] | 21 | **3.5** | 20 | **3.4** | 22 | **3.7** | 18 | **3** | 18 | **3** |
| R2 | Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) [1] | 10 | **1.7** | 16 | **2.7** | 82 | **13.8** | 82 | **13.8** | 82 | **13.8** |
| **Populations** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S1 b) | Sites counted within last 10 years | 286 | **48.1** | 282 | **47.4** | 268 | **45** | 225 | **37.8** | | |
| S1 b) | Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted) | 78 | **55.7** | 84 | **60** | 82 | **58.6** | 64 | **45.7** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated within the last 9 or 10/10 years | 36 | **25.7** | 39 | **27.9** | 31 | **22.1** | 16 | **11.4** | | |
| S3 | Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography | 28 | **4.7** | 29 | **4.9** | 30 | **5** | 30 | **5** | | |
| S4 b) | Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years | 4 | **2.9** | 7 | **5** | 20 | **14.3** | 12 | **8.6** | | |
| **Tracking** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S1 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post–guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island) | 9 | **6.4** | 9 | **6.4** | 11 | **7.9** | 11 | **7.9** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island) | 3 | **2.1** | 3 | **2.1** | 6 | **4.3** | 8 | **5.7** | | |

[1] Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 596, Total Islands = 267 and Total Island Groups = 140.

Taxa = 29: *Diomedea amsterdamensis, Diomedea antipodensis, Diomedea dabbenena, Diomedea epomophora, Diomedea exulans, Diomedea sanfordi, Macronectes giganteus, Macronectes halli,* ***Phoebastria albatrus****,* ***Phoebastria immutabilis****, Phoebastria irrorata,* ***Phoebastria nigripes****, Phoebetria fusca, Phoebetria palpebrata, Procellaria aequinoctialis, Procellaria cinerea, Procellaria conspicillata, Procellaria parkinsoni, Procellaria westlandica, Thalassarche bulleri, Thalassarche carteri, Thalassarche cauta, Thalassarche chlororhynchos, Thalassarche chrysostoma, Thalassarche eremita, Thalassarche impavida, Thalassarche melanophris, Thalassarche salvini, Thalassarche steadi*

## Table 3. 30 species, 2014 - 2024

| INDICATOR | | 2014 | | 2017 | | 2021 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Breeding Sites** | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| S1 | Islands with alien species | 52 | **19.1** | 50 | **18.4** | 49 | **18** | 49 | **18.1** |
| P1 | Sites with threats[1] | 58 | **9.7** | 54 | **9** | 47 | **7.8** | 48 | **8** |
| R1 | Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats [1] | 22 | **3.7** | 24 | **4** | 20 | **3.3** | 20 | **3.3** |
| R2 | Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) [1] | 16 | **2.7** | 82 | **13.7** | 82 | **13.7** | 82 | **13.7** |
| **Populations** | | | | | | | | | |
| S1 b) | Sites counted within last 10 years | 287 | **47.8** | 273 | **45.5** | 228 | **38** | | |
| S1 b) | Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted) | 85 | **60.3** | 83 | **58.9** | 65 | **46.1** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated in the last 9 or 10/10 years | 39 | **27.7** | 31 | **22** | 16 | **11.4** | | |
| S3 | Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography | 30 | **5** | 31 | **5.2** | 31 | **5.2** | | |
| S4 b) | Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years | 7 | **5** | 20 | **14.2** | 12 | **8.5** | | |
| **Tracking** | | | | | | | | | |
| S1 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post–guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island) | 9 | **6.4** | 11 | **7.8** | 11 | **7.8** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island) | 3 | **2.1** | 6 | **4.3** | 8 | **5.7** | | |

[1] Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 601, Total Islands = 272 and Total Island Groups = 141.

Taxa = 30: *Diomedea amsterdamensis, Diomedea antipodensis, Diomedea dabbenena, Diomedea epomophora, Diomedea exulans, Diomedea sanfordi, Macronectes giganteus, Macronectes halli, Phoebastria albatrus, Phoebastria immutabilis, Phoebastria irrorata, Phoebastria nigripes, Phoebetria fusca, Phoebetria palpebrata, Procellaria aequinoctialis, Procellaria cinerea, Procellaria conspicillata, Procellaria parkinsoni, Procellaria westlandica,* ***Puffinus mauretanicus****, Thalassarche bulleri, Thalassarche carteri, Thalassarche cauta, Thalassarche chlororhynchos, Thalassarche chrysostoma, Thalassarche eremita, Thalassarche impavida, Thalassarche melanophris, Thalassarche salvini, Thalassarche steadi*

**Table 4. 31 species, 2017, 2021 & 2024**

| INDICATOR | | 2017 | | 2021 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Breeding Sites** | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| S1 | Islands with alien species | 52 | **18.9** | 51 | **18.5** | 51 | **18.5** |
| P1 | Sites with threats[1] | 54 | **9** | 47 | **7.8** | 48 | **8** |
| R1 | Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats [1] | 24 | **4** | 20 | **3.3** | 20 | **3.3** |
| R2 | Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) [1] | 82 | **13.6** | 82 | **13.6** | 82 | **13.6** |
| **Populations** | | | | | | | |
| S1 b) | Sites counted within last 10 years | 275 | **45.6** | 230 | **38.1** | | |
| S1 b) | Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted) | 84 | **58.7** | 66 | **46.2** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated within the last 9 or 10/10 years | 31 | **21.7** | 16 | **11.2** | | |
| S3 | Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography | 31 | **5.1** | 31 | **5.1** | | |
| S4 b) | Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years | 20 | **14** | 12 | **8.4** | | |
| **Tracking** | | | | | | | |
| S1 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post–guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island) | 11 | **7.7** | 11 | **7.7** | | |
| S2 | Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island) | 6 | **4.2** | 8 | **5.6** | | |

[1] Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 603, Total Islands = 275 and Total Island Groups = 143.

Taxa = 31**:** ***Ardenna creatopus***, *Diomedea amsterdamensis, Diomedea antipodensis, Diomedea dabbenena, Diomedea epomophora, Diomedea exulans, Diomedea sanfordi, Macronectes giganteus, Macronectes halli, Phoebastria albatrus, Phoebastria immutabilis, Phoebastria irrorata, Phoebastria nigripes, Phoebetria fusca, Phoebetria palpebrata, Procellaria aequinoctialis, Procellaria cinerea, Procellaria conspicillata, Procellaria parkinsoni, Procellaria westlandica, Puffinus mauretanicus, Thalassarche bulleri, Thalassarche carteri, Thalassarche cauta, Thalassarche chlororhynchos, Thalassarche chrysostoma, Thalassarche eremita, Thalassarche impavida, Thalassarche melanophris, Thalassarche salvini, Thalassarche steadi*

**ANNEX 2. IBA (Important Bird Area) sites where the annual breeding population exceeds 1% of the known global total for that species.**

| Species | Breeding Site | Island Group | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ardenna creatopus* | Isla Mocha | Isla Mocha | Chile |
| *Ardenna creatopus* | Isla Robinson Crusoe | Juan Fernández Archipelago | Chile |
| *Ardenna creatopus* | Isla Santa Clara | Juan Fernández Archipelago | Chile |
| *Diomedea amsterdamensis* | Plateau des tourbieres | Amsterdam and St Paul | France |
| *Diomedea antipodensis* | Adams Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea antipodensis* | Antipodes Island | Antipodes Islands | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea antipodensis* | Auckland Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea antipodensis* | Disappointment Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea dabbenena* | Gough Island | Gough | United Kingdom |
| *Diomedea epomophora* | Campbell Island | Campbell Islands | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Albatross Island (SGSSI (IGSISS)) | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Annenkov Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS)) | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Courbet Peninsula | Kerguelen | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Grande Coulée | Kerguelen | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Ile aux Cochons | Crozet | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Ile de la Possession | Crozet | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Ile des Apotres | Crozet | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Northwest | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Pingouins Island | Crozet | France |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Diomedea exulans* | Rallier du Baty Peninsula | Kerguelen | France |
| *Diomedea sanfordi* | The Big Sister | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea sanfordi* | The Forty-fours | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Diomedea sanfordi* | The Little (Middle) Sister | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Anvers Island | Palmer Archipelago | Antarctic |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Avian Island | Marguerite Bay | Antarctic |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Barff | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Barren Island | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS)) | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |

| Species | Breeding Site | Island Group | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Candlemas Island | South Sandwich Islands (Islas Sandwich del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Elephant Island | Elephant Island | Antarctic |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Grand Jason | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Heard Island | Heard and McDonald Islands | Australia |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Ile aux Cochons | Crozet | France |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Isla Arce | North Patagonia | Argentina |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Isla Gran Robredo | North Patagonia | Argentina |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Isla Noir | Isla Noir | Chile |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Macquarie Island | Macquarie Island | Australia |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Nelson Island | South Shetland Islands | Antarctic |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Northwest | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Penn (Beaver) | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Powell Island | South Orkney Islands | Antarctic |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Sandy Cay (Elephant Cays) | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Signy Island | South Orkney Islands | Antarctic |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | South Coast | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Speedwell | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) | Disputed |
| *Macronectes giganteus* | Steeple Jason | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes halli* | Antipodes Island | Antipodes Islands | New Zealand |
| *Macronectes halli* | Baie Larose | Kerguelen | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS)) | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes halli* | Campbell Island | Campbell Islands | New Zealand |
| *Macronectes halli* | Courbet Peninsula | Kerguelen | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Enderby Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Macronectes halli* | Golfe du Morbihan | Kerguelen | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Ile aux Cochons | Crozet | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Ile de la Possession | Crozet | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Ile des Apotres | Crozet | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Ile des Pingouins | Crozet | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Macquarie Island | Macquarie Island | Australia |
| *Macronectes halli* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Macronectes halli* | Northwest | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |

| Species | Breeding Site | Island Group | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Macronectes halli* | Nunez | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes halli* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Macronectes halli* | Rallier du Baty Peninsula | Kerguelen | France |
| *Macronectes halli* | Saddle Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes halli* | South Coast | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Macronectes halli* | The Big Sister | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Macronectes halli* | The Forty-fours | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Phoebastria albatrus* | The western-most current breeding site of the Short-tailed Albatross | The western-most current breeding site of the Short-tailed Albatross | Disputed |
| *Phoebastria albatrus* | Torishima | Izu Shoto | Japan |
| *Phoebastria immutabilis* | Kure Atoll | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria immutabilis* | Laysan Island | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria immutabilis* | Lisianski Island | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria immutabilis* | Midway Atoll | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria irrorata* | Isla Espanola | Galapagos | Ecuador |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | French Frigate Shoals | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Kure Atoll | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Laysan Island | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Lisianski Island | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Midway Atoll | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Nakodojima | Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands | Japan |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Pearl and Hermes Reef | Hawaii | USA |
| *Phoebastria nigripes* | Torishima | Izu Shoto | Japan |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Gough Island | Gough | United Kingdom |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Ile Amsterdam | Amsterdam and St Paul | France |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Ile aux Cochons | Crozet | France |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Ile des Pingouins | Crozet | France |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Inaccessible Island | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Nightingale | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Phoebetria fusca* | Tristan da Cunha | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Antipodes Island | Antipodes Islands | New Zealand |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Barff | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Campbell Island | Campbell Islands | New Zealand |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Golfe du Morbihan | Kerguelen | France |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Heard Island | Heard and McDonald Islands | Australia |

| Species | Breeding Site | Island Group | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Ile de la Possession | Crozet | France |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Macquarie Island | Macquarie Island | Australia |
| *Phoebetria palpebrata* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Adams Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Antipodes Island | Antipodes Islands | New Zealand |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Barff | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Disappointment Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Northwest | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Nunez | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Salisbury | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Southeast | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | Stromness and Cumberland | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Procellaria cinerea* | Antipodes Island | Antipodes Islands | New Zealand |
| *Procellaria cinerea* | Golfe du Morbihan | Kerguelen | France |
| *Procellaria cinerea* | Gough Island | Gough | United Kingdom |
| *Procellaria cinerea* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Procellaria conspicillata* | Inaccessible Island | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Procellaria parkinsoni* | Great Barrier Island | New Zealand | New Zealand |
| *Procellaria parkinsoni* | Little Barrier Island | New Zealand | New Zealand |
| *Procellaria westlandica* | Punakaiki | New Zealand | New Zealand |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Cabrera | Balearic Archipelago | Spain |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Formentera | Balearic Archipelago | Spain |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Ibiza | Balearic Archipelago | Spain |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Mallorca | Balearic Archipelago | Spain |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | Menorca | Balearic Archipelago | Spain |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | Broughton Island | The Snares | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | Great Solander Island | Solander Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | Little Solander Island | Solander Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | North-East Island | The Snares | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | The Big Sister | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | The Forty-fours | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche bulleri* | The Little (Middle) Sister | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche carteri* | Falaise d'Entrecasteaux | Amsterdam and St Paul | France |
| *Thalassarche carteri* | Ile des Apotres | Crozet | France |
| *Thalassarche carteri* | Ile des Pingouins | Crozet | France |

| Species | Breeding Site | Island Group | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Thalassarche carteri* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Thalassarche cauta* | Albatross Island (AU) | Tasmania | Australia |
| *Thalassarche cauta* | Pedra Branca | Tasmania | Australia |
| *Thalassarche cauta* | The Mewstone | Tasmania | Australia |
| *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | Gough Island | Gough | United Kingdom |
| *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | Inaccessible Island | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | Nightingale | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | Tristan da Cunha | Tristan da Cunha | United Kingdom |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS)) | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Campbell Island | Campbell Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Hall Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Ile de l'Est | Crozet | France |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Ile des Pingouins | Crozet | France |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Iles Nuageuses | Kerguelen | France |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Isla Bartolome | Islas Diego Ramirez | Chile |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Isla Gonzalo | Islas Diego Ramirez | Chile |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Main Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Marion Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Paryadin Peninsula north | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Paryadin Peninsula south | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Prince Edward Island | Prince Edward Islands | South Africa |
| *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | Trinity Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche eremita* | The Pyramid | Chatham Island | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche impavida* | Campbell Island | Campbell Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Annenkov Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Beauchene Island | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Bird Island (Falklands/Malvinas) | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Bird Island (SGSSI (IGSISS)) | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Cooper Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Grand Jason | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Isla Bartolome | Islas Diego Ramirez | Chile |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Isla Diego de Almagro | Diego de Almagro | Chile |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Isla Gonzalo | Islas Diego Ramirez | Chile |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Isla Grande | Islas Ildefonso | Chile |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Isla Norte | Islas Ildefonso | Chile |

| Species | Breeding Site | Island Group | Jurisdiction |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Main Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | New Island | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | North Island | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Saunders Island | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Steeple Jason | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | Trinity Island | South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche melanophris* | West Point Island | Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) [1] | Disputed |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Depot Island | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Funnel Island | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Molly Cap | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Penguin Island (NZ) | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Proclamation Island | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Ruatara Island | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Spider Island | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Toru Islet | The Snares | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche salvini* | Tunnel Island | Bounty Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche steadi* | Auckland Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |
| *Thalassarche steadi* | Disappointment Island | Auckland Islands | New Zealand |

[1] A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas.