

 <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p>Fifteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee <i>Swakopmund, Namibia, 1 – 5 June 2026</i></p> <p>Report of the Taxonomy Working Group Mark Tasker (Convenor), Mike Brooke, Theresa Burg, Julie McInnes, Alice Pereira, Andrea Polanowski, Peter Ryan, Alan Tennyson (Vice-convenor)</p>
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SUMMARY

A summary of the work of the Taxonomy Working Group is provided. A new global avian taxonomy called Avilist has been published that will supersede at least three of the existing taxonomies. There are implications for ACAP with this development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. TWG recommends that the Advisory Committee adopt Avilist as basal taxonomy instead of IOC.
2. TWG recommends that ACAP not change its taxonomy, but should work to ensure that Avilist adopts the ACAP taxonomic approach for species presently listed on Annex 1 by ACAP.
3. TWG recommends that the Advisory Committee support research
 - i) that would provide further support to ACAP's taxonomic approach for the three pairs of taxa Avilist treats differently (*Thalassarche impavida* (Campbell Albatross) vs. *T. melanophris* (Black-browed Albatross); *T. steadi* (White-capped Albatross) vs. *T. cauta* (Shy Albatross); *Puffinus mauretanicus* (Balearic Shearwater) vs. *P. yelkouan* (Yelkouan Shearwater);
 - ii) on the gene flow and divergence across the main breeding populations of taxa *Diomedea sanfordi* (Northern Royal Albatross) and *D. epomophora* (Southern Royal Albatross);
 - iii) on mtDNA introgression from *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross) to *T. carteri* (Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross).

1. MEMBERSHIP

The Taxonomy Working Group has remained unchanged since the Fourteenth meeting of the Advisory Committee, despite some Parties stating that they would be nominating new members. Geoff Chambers has continued to assist the Working Group on an ad hoc basis. The Taxonomy Working Group would be happy for further experts to be nominated by Parties, particularly those Parties that are presently not represented in the Working Group.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Taxonomy Working Group (TWG) was asked to carry out the following actions for the 2026-2028 triennium.

1. Keep the bibliographic database updated with relevant taxonomy documents.
2. Continue to work on ways of visually separating similar ACAP taxa.
3. Continue the establishment of a morphometric database.
4. Maintain a database of site-specific information on the availability of samples relevant to studies of population genetics of ACAP species.
5. Consider taxonomic issues relating to species proposed for addition to Annex 1 of the Agreement.
6. Respond to queries on taxonomic issues relating to ACAP species and keep the Advisory Committee updated on relevant taxonomic issues
7. Maintain list of candidate species.

3. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE

There is not a separate ACAP bibliographic database for taxonomy issues, though all members have their own databases or access to resources, including via internet search engines. The Secretariat maintains a searchable database of references accessible via the data portal (<https://data.acap.aq>) that includes many relevant taxonomic sources. TWG has supplied suitable references to the Secretariat for uploading.

4. VISUAL SEPARATION OF SIMILAR TAXA

TWG considers that it would be very useful to have a catalogue of standardised images of known-age and sex birds from various populations, ideally tracking the same individuals over time, so that it might finally be possible make some headway on field identification of difficult taxa, for example *Diomedea dabbenena* and *D. antipodensis* (both *D.a. antipodensis* and *D.a. gibsoni*) in relation to *D. exulans*.

Peter Ryan continues to collect images of known-age and sex *Diomedea exulans* from Marion Island to compare with several hundred known age and sex (inferred) photographs of *D. dabbenena* from Gough (age range 3-39). Preliminary observations indicate that older male *D. dabbenena* probably can be told from *D. exulans* based on a combination of mostly white tail and relatively dark upperwing. Older birds also lack any vermiculations in the tail feathers, unlike many *D. exulans* (so presence of vermiculations excludes *dabbenena*, but does not

necessarily confirm *exulans*). It would be particularly useful to get similar images (known age and sex) from *gibsoni* and *antipodensis*.

Julie McInnes and colleagues have collected photos from the very small population of *D. exulans* on Macquarie Island for 20+ years. These are from known age and sex birds that are breeding.

5. MORPHOMETRICS DATABASE

TWG notes that if a central database of morphometrics were to be established, there would be a need to ensure standardisation of methods for conducting measurements as there is evidence of considerable variation between scientists carrying out such measurements.

6. GENETIC SAMPLES

The Brazilian Albatrosses and Petrels Sample Bank (BAAP) is a standardised storage system for tissue and biological samples, alongside a comprehensive database of specimens held by partner museums and researchers across Brazil. The collection includes samples derived from both live birds and salvaged carcasses at various stages of decomposition. The BAAP has archived samples from twelve ACAP-listed species that occur in Brazilian waters. The full collection is accessible at www.baap.org.br.

7. ADDITIONS/AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX 1

There have been no proposals for Additions to Annex 1.

8. QUERIES/UPDATE ON TAXONOMIC ISSUES

There have been no direct queries in relation to ACAP species, but there have been major changes in how much of the scientific ornithological community address taxonomy. These have considerable implications for ACAP and how Annex 1 of ACAP matches a new consensus approach to avian taxonomy.

8.1 Avilist

In June 2025, a new consolidated world list of avian taxa was released known as Avilist (Rheindt *et al.* 2025; AviList Core Team 2025). This was the end result of a process undertaken by the Working Group Avian Checklists (WGAC) that was constituted under the auspices of the International Ornithologists' Union. WGAC brought together a team of taxonomists involved in the IOC World Bird List, eBird/Clements, North American Classification Committee, South American Classification Committee, Avibase (<https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org>) and Birdlife International. The work consolidated three previous not-fully compatible world lists, IOC, BirdLife and Cornell/eBird. The IOC list ceased to exist when Avilist was published, while the other two (that have considerable extra work to do) will move to Avilist over the next 2-3 years. In future, there will be a 2-step process - regional list committees will put together proposals to revise decisions, and then a global taxonomic committee will vote on the proposals. The aim is to publish updates on an annual basis.

Avilist differs from the taxonomy used for ACAP's Annex 1 in three ways, based on the committee's interpretation of the evidence (text copied from Avilist 2025):

- Taxon *impavida* (Campbell Albatross) is treated as a subspecies of *Thalassarche melanophris* (Black-browed Albatross)

Avilist reasoning: Taxon *impavida* is treated as a subspecies of *Thalassarche melanophris* based on available evidence. Although the taxa can be separated based on mitochondrial DNA (Burg & Croxall 2001; Burg *et al.* 2017) and iris colour, there is little evidence of assortative mating on Campbell Island where a few individuals of *melanophris* occur in the colony of *impavida* (Alderman *et al.* 2005). Further study using genomic techniques may clarify the situation.

- TWG comment: ACAP reviewed nine peer-reviewed sources of information in 2008 (ACAP 2008) and concluded that there was species level separation of *impavida* and *melanophris*. More recent documentation has not contradicted this conclusion.

- Taxon *steadii* (White-capped Albatross) is treated as a subspecies of *Thalassarche cauta* (Shy Albatross)

Avilist reasoning: Taxon *steadii* is treated as a subspecies of *Thalassarche cauta* based on relatively minor differences in plumage, bill colouration, and size (Double *et al.* 2003), microsatellite data (Abbott & Double 2003a), and mitochondrial DNA (Abbott & Double 2003b; Chambers *et al.* 2009).

- TWG comment: ACAP reviewed nine peer-reviewed sources of information in 2006 (Double 2006) and concluded that there was species level separation of *cauta* and *steadii*. A recent study, using a genotyping-by-sequencing method, to provided clear evidence of genetic divergence between the two species (MacDonald *et al.* 2023, due to be submitted for peer review in April 2026).

- Taxon *mauretanicus* (Balearic Shearwater) is treated as a subspecies of *Puffinus yelkouan* (Yelkouan Shearwater)

Avilist reasoning: Taxon *mauretanicus* is treated as a subspecies of *Puffinus yelkouan* based on analysis of genomic data (Ferrer Obiol *et al.* 2021, 2023), supported by mitochondrial DNA (Genovart *et al.* 2005, 2012), and phenotypic data (Genovart *et al.* 2012). Both mitochondrial DNA and genomic data indicate relatively low levels of differentiation, comparable to, or lower than, reported for *P. puffinus* subspecies (Genovart *et al.* 2005; Rodríguez *et al.* 2020; Ferrer Obiol *et al.* 2023), and provide evidence of gene flow between *mauretanicus* and *yelkouan*; phenotypic traits also show evidence of intermediacy and admixture in *mauretanicus* (Genovart *et al.* 2012). Although assortative mating and distinct vocalizations have been reported (Curé *et al.* 2010), the available evidence is insufficient to confirm species-level differences.

- TWG comment: The above paragraph correctly reflects the position taken by Avilist in 2025. However, that position did not take into account a contrary paper published shortly afterwards in 2026 by Sangster *et al.* In brief, this paper argues that the genomic data used by Ferrer-Obiol *et al.* to falsify the differentiation of *mauretanicus* and *yelkouan* into two species was from limited regions of the entire genome and therefore not necessarily representative, and that it did not take account of non-genetic differences between the taxa. These differences, such as plumage and vocalisation directly bear on TWG's expectations species should be diagnosable – as *mauretanicus* and *yelkouan* generally are in the field.

A recent genetic paper (Izquierdo-Aránega *et al.* 2025) has confirmed persistent hybridisation between the two forms (that for the purposes of the study are considered full species) and suggested this hybridisation has served to reduce homozygosity in *mauretanicus* and thereby contributed to the persistence of this Critically Endangered taxon. This may be used by 'lumpers' to support the Avilist position. Alternatively, Jose Manuel Arcos Pros, a leading Spanish conservationist working for SEO, is proposing a new study that will thoroughly collate the non-genetic data, anticipating that the results will support the re-instatement of *yelkouan* and *mauretanicus* as two full species.

The division between these pair of taxa have yet to be formally reviewed by the Taxonomy Working Group.

In the first two cases, all four taxa are listed on Annex 1 of ACAP whereas only taxon *P. mauretanicus* is listed on Annex 1. Should there be proposed changes in relation to the current Avilist treatment of these taxa, then the two *Thalassarche* decisions would be handled initially by the Australasian list committee, and *P. mauretanicus* by the European committee.

8.2 Issues for ACAP

Two main issues arise:

1. It seems likely that bycatch recording by Regional Fisheries Management and Conservation Organisations (RFMCOs) (and therefore likely national fisheries authorities) will move to standardise using Avilist (many RFMCOs use a rather obscure and out-of-date taxonomy at present). If that happens, then it would be difficult to examine bycatch separately for the three pairs of taxa. This is already difficult, so there may be no practical change.
2. The future loss of the BirdLife/Birds of the World list means that no other world taxonomy will correspond with the ACAP taxonomy for Albatrosses and Petrels. This has consequences as in future the IUCN Red List assessment for birds will follow Avilist and not assess species recognised by ACAP but not recognised by Avilist. The Scientific Council of CMS has been asked by the CMS COP to review the standard reference for birds used by CMS and make any recommendations to the COP for its adoption as the standard reference, which could have the effect of removing the "new" sub-species from the CMS Appendices. This will also apply to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

From an ACAP point of view, the closing of the IOC list means that another standard taxonomic list needs to be chosen for potential candidate species of Procellariiformes. The obvious choice is Avilist and thus TWG recommends its adoption (see also 9. below).

8.3 Possible ways forward

1. No change to Annex 1. ACAP at present deals only with species in its Annex 1. ACAP could carry on with its own taxonomy and could put together cases for changing Avilist, based on ACAP's taxonomic approach. This approach would mean living with the bycatch recording and the Red List issues outlined above for an unknown length of time.
2. Change Annex 1 to align with Avilist. This would lead to fewer species on Annex 1 and would add taxon *Puffinus yelkouan* to Annex 1. This latter would require consultation with at least the breeding range states in the Mediterranean (Algeria, Tunisia, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria and probably Turkey).

3. Adjust the Agreement to allow for sub-species. This could most simply be done by changing the word “species” in Article 1.1 to either “species and sub-species” or to “taxa” and adopting the same change in the heading of Annex 1.

“This Agreement shall apply to the species of albatrosses and petrels listed in Annex 1 to this Agreement” to

“This Agreement shall apply to the species [and sub-species] or [taxa] or of albatrosses and petrels listed in Annex 1 to this Agreement”

Annex 1 heading

“Albatross and Petrel Species to which the Agreement will apply” to

“Albatross and Petrel Species [and Sub-species] or [Taxa] to which the Agreement will apply”

Further minor textual adjustments to the Agreement may be required in other Articles (possible examples in Articles VI.2 (a); IX.6 (b); iX.7; XVII.2; Annex 1; Annex 2.1.1., Annex 2.2.3.3.; Annex 2.3.4.3. TWG notes that a process to review Annex 2 (the Action Plan) has been established by the Meeting of Parties.

Amendments to the Agreement and its Annexes need to be proposed by at least one Party and follow the procedures described in Article XII. The internal legal processes required by some Parties can take some time and would likely lead to a period where there would be several versions of the Agreement being used by Parties. It is noted that there may be future proposals for additions to Annex 1 coming from consideration of the needs of the *Pterodroma* petrels that are occurring at present. If that were the case, then TWG recommends that adjusting Annex 1 or any other part of the Agreement be co-ordinated and occur simultaneously.

Should there be a decision to amend the Agreement, TWG notes that the order of species adopted by Avilist differs from that used by ACAP, and would then recommend that the order of species used by ACAP should adopt that of Avilist.

Given the choices listed above, TWG recommends adoption of the first option and that ACAP should engage directly with the Avilist process to ensure that Avilist conform to our best understanding of the relevant taxonomy.

9. LIST OF CANDIDATE SPECIES

As a consequence of the cessation of the IOC Bird List, ACAP needs to choose another standard taxonomy to use for Procelariformes not listed on Annex 1. Given that the major modern avian taxonomies are all joining together to form Avilist, TWG recommends that ACAP Parties adopts Avilist for future proposals to add to Annex 1.

A list of candidate species, using Avilist taxonomy, is provided in **Table 1**. The list is sorted by suitability of species for inclusion on Annex 1 of the Agreement in **Table 2**, based on scores agreed and used previously by ACAP (**Table 3**). There has been no progress on reviewing the criteria for suitability so issues of overlap between categories and circularity remain. The Convention on Migratory Species has recently added some petrel and shearwater species to Appendices I and II of the Convention. Tables 1 and 2 have been updated in the light of these additions.

10. RESEARCH NEEDS NOTED BY AVILIST

In reaching their decisions on whether or not to keep current separation (splits) of pairs of albatross and petrel taxa, the Avilist Committee noted two areas of taxonomic research that would help confirm (or otherwise) current decisions. TWG recommends that the Advisory Committee supports these areas of research and for convenience lists them below.

- Avilist comment: Taxon *sanfordi* (Northern Royal Albatross) is treated as a monotypic species separate from *Diomedea epomophora* (Southern Royal Albatross) based primarily on differences in morphology and plumage, supported by mitochondrial DNA data (Robertson & Nunn 1998). However, occasional interbreeding has been reported and a more thorough investigation of gene flow and divergence across the main breeding populations is desirable.
- Avilist comment: Taxon *carteri* (Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross) is treated as a species separate from *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross) based on differences in plumage, bill coloration and architecture, size, and mitochondrial DNA divergence (Chambers *et al.* 2009; Abeyrama *et al.* 2021). However, a low level of mtDNA introgression has been detected in *carteri* (Abeyrama *et al.* 2021) indicating that further research is warranted.
 - TWG comment: Abeyrama *et al.* (2021) used both mtDNA and microsatellites, and found a very low level of mtDNA introgression which could be the result of hybridization or incomplete lineage sorting.

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Table 1. List of Procellariiformes following Avilist 2025¹. Blue shading are full species, grey shading are sub-species. Taxa are scored using the current ACAP scoring method (See Table 3). Note that some Avilist sub-species are presently recognised as species by ACAP (and vice-versa). New English names are in red.

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	4	1	0	2	2	4	17
Laysan Albatross	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	1	1	2	4	3	4	19
Black-footed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	1	1	1	4	3	4	18
Short-tailed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2	2	0	4	2	4	18
Northern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	3	1	0	4	1	4	17
Southern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	2	1	0	4	1	4	16
Snowy Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	2	1	3	4	3	4	21
Tristan Albatross	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	4	1	0	4	2	4	19
Antipodean Albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	3	4	0	3	1	4	19
	<i>D. antipodensis antipodensis</i>							
	<i>D. antipodensis gibsoni</i>							
Amsterdam Albatross	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	3	2	0	4	2	2	15
Light-mantled Albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	1	1	4	4	3	4	21
Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	3	1	2	4	3	4	21
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	3	1	0	4	1	4	17
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	3	1	1	4	3	4	20
Grey-headed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	3	1	4	4	3	4	23
Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>							
	<i>T. melanophris melanophris</i>	0	1	4	4	3	4	20
	<i>T. melanophris impavida</i>	2	1	0	4	1	4	16
Buller's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	1	1	0	4	1	4	15
	<i>T. bulleri bulleri</i>							
	<i>T. bulleri platei</i>							
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>							
	<i>T. cauta cauta</i>	1	1	0	4	2	4	16
	<i>T. cauta stadi</i>	1	1	0	4	1	4	15
Salvin's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	2	1	2	4	3	4	20
Chatham Albatross	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	2	1	1	4	1	4	17
Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>O. oceanicus oceanicus</i>							
	<i>O. oceanicus exasperatus</i>							
	<i>O. oceanicus chilensis</i>							
Pincoya Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites pincoyae</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Elliot's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	0	0	1	4	2	0	7
	<i>O. gracilis gracilis</i>							
	<i>O. gracilis galapagoensis</i>							
Polynesian Storm Petrel	<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	3	0	4	4	4	0	15
Grey-backed Storm Petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
White-faced Storm Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>P. marina hypoleuca</i>							
	<i>P. marina eadesorum</i>							
	<i>P. marina marina</i>							
	<i>P. marina dulciae</i>							
	<i>P. marina maoriana</i>							
	<i>P. marina albiclunis</i>							
White-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>F. grallaria grallaria</i>							
	<i>F. grallaria leucogaster</i>							
	<i>F. grallaria segethi</i>							
	<i>F. grallaria titan</i>							
New Zealand Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta maoriana</i>	4	0	0	2	1	0	7
New Caledonian Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta lineata</i>	0	0	0	2	?	0	2?
Black-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>F. tropica tropica</i>							
	<i>F. tropica melanoleuca</i>							
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>H. pelagicus pelagicus</i>							
	<i>H. pelagicus melitensis</i>							
Fork-tailed Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates furcatus</i>	0	0	3	4	4	0	11
	<i>H. furcatus furcatus</i>							
	<i>H. furcatus plumbeus</i>							
Cape Verde Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates jabejabe</i>	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Band-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates castro</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Monteiro's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates monteiroi</i>	2	0	0	1	2	0	5
Black Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates melania</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Markham's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i>	1	0	1	4	3	0	9
Least Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates microsoma</i>	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
Wedge-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates tethys</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
	<i>H. tethys tethys</i>							
	<i>H. tethys kelsalli</i>							
Ringed Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i>	1	0	1	3	1	0	6
Ashy Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates homochroa</i>	3	0	1	2	4	0	10
Tristram's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates tristrami</i>	0	0	1	3	4	0	8
Swinhoe's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	1	0	3	4	3	0	11
Matsudaira's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	2	0	0	4	1	0	7
Guadalupe Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates macrodactylus</i>							
Townsend's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates socorroensis</i>	3	0	0	3	1	0	7
Ainley's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates cheimomnestes</i>	2	0	0	4	1	0	7
Leach's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	2	0	4	4	3	0	13
	<i>H. leucorhous leucorhous</i>							
	<i>H. leucorhous chapmani</i>							

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Snow Petrel	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i>	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
	<i>P. nivea nivea</i>							
	<i>P. nivea major</i>							
Antarctic Petrel	<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i>	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Pintado Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>	0	0	4	4	3	1	13
	<i>D. capense capense</i>							
	<i>D. capense australe</i>							
Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	0	1	4	4	4	4	21
Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	0	1	4	4	3	4	20
Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialoides</i>	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	0	0	4	4	3	4	19
	<i>F. glacialis glacialis</i>							
	<i>F. glacialis auduboni</i>							
	<i>F. glacialis rogersii</i>							
Olson's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bifax</i>							
Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Jouanin's Petrel	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	1	0	0	4	1	0	6
Fiji Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>	4	0	0	1	1	0	6
Mascarene Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>	4	0	0	1	2	0	7
Tahiti Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	1	0	4	4	3	0	12
	<i>P. rostrata rostrata</i>							
	<i>P. rostrata trouessarti</i>							
Beck's Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria becki</i>	4	2	1	2	1	0	10
Westland Petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	3	1	0	4	2	4	18
Grey Petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	1	1	4	4	4	4	22
White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	2	1	3	4	4	4	22
Spectacled Petrel	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	2	1	0	4	0	4	15
Black Petrel	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	4	1	0	2	2	4	17
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	1	0	3	4	1	1	11
Cape Verde Shearwater	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	1	0	0	4	2	3	13
Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	0	0	4	4	4	3	18
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	0	0	2	4	4	3	16
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	0	0	4	4	4	3	18
Buller's Shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	2	0	0	4	2	0	8
Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	0	0	0	4	2	4	14
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	1	0	3	4	3	4	19
Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	0	0	0	4	1	3	11
Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	1	1	2	4	3	4	19
Pink-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	2	2	0	4	2	3	16
Christmas Shearwater	<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Fluttering Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	0	0	0	2	2	1	6
Hutton's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	3	0	0	2	2	1	9

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>P. puffinus puffinus</i>							
	<i>P. puffinus canariensis</i>							
Mediterranean Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>							
	<i>P. yelkouan yelkouan</i>	2	0	4	4	3	3	19
	<i>P. yelkouan mauretanicus</i>	4	2	0	4	2	3	18
Sargasso Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>P. lherminieri lherminieri</i>							
	<i>P. lherminieri loyemilleri</i>							
Barolo Shearwater	<i>Puffinus baroli</i>	0	0	1	4	2	0	7
Boyd's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus boydi</i>	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Heinroth's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus heinrothi</i>	2	0	1	2	1	0	6
Subantarctic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus elegans</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Little Shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	0	0	1	2	3	0	6
	<i>P. assimilis assimilis</i>							
	<i>P. assimilis haurakiensis</i>							
	<i>P. assimilis kermadecensis</i>							
	<i>P. assimilis tunneyi</i>							
Bryan's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	4	0	1	2	0	0	7
Persian Shearwater	<i>Puffinus persicus</i>	0	0	2	4	1	0	7
	<i>P. persicus persicus</i>							
	<i>P. persicus temptator</i>							
Tropical Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bailloni</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
	<i>P. bailloni nicolae</i>							
	<i>P. bailloni colstoni</i>							
	<i>P. bailloni bailloni</i>							
	<i>P. bailloni dichrous</i>							
	<i>P. bailloni gunax</i>							
Black-vented Shearwater	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	1	0	0	3	2	0	6
Bannerman's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bannermani</i>	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Rapa Shearwater	<i>Puffinus myrtae</i>	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
Townsend's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	4	0	0	1	2	0	7
Newell's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	4	0	1	3	2	0	10
Peruvian Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	1	2	1	4	3	0	11
Common Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
	<i>P. urinatrix dacunhae</i>							
	<i>P. urinatrix berard</i>							
	<i>P. urinatrix urinatrix</i>							
	<i>P. urinatrix chathamensis</i>							
	<i>P. urinatrix exsul</i>							
	<i>P. urinatrix coppingeri</i>							

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
South Georgia Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
	<i>P. georgicus georgicus</i>							
	<i>P. georgicus whenuahouensis</i>							
Magellanic Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides magellani</i>	0	0	1	2	3	0	6
Blue Petrel	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Fairy Prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
	<i>P. turtur turtur</i>							
	<i>P. turtur subantarctica</i>							
Broad-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
Salvin's Prion	<i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
MacGillivray's Prion	<i>Pachyptila macgillivrayi</i>	4	1	0	2	4	0	11
Antarctic Prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Slender-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	0	0	3	4	4	0	11
Fulmar Prion	<i>Pachyptila crassirostris</i>	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
	<i>P. crassirostris crassirostris</i>							
	<i>P. crassirostris pyramidalis</i>							
	<i>P. crassirostris flemingi</i>							
Kerguelen Petrel	<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
Soft-plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Magenta Petrel	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	4	2	0	4	2	0	12
Atlantic Petrel	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
Grey-faced Petrel	<i>Pterodroma gouldi</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
White-headed Petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
Great-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Black-capped Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	3	2	1	4	4	0	16
Jamaican Petrel	<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>							
Bermuda Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	3	2	0	2	2	2	13
Zino's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	9
St. Helena Petrel	<i>Pterodroma rupinarum</i>							
Cape Verde Petrel	<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	1	1	1	4	4	0	11
Desertas Petrel	<i>Pterodroma deserta</i>	2	1	1	4	4	0	12
Bonin Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Masatierra Petrel	<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i>	2	1	0	1	2	0	6
Stejneger's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Cook's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Pycroft's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Gould's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	2	1	2	4	4	0	13
Collared Petrel	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	2	1	3	4	3	0	13
	<i>P. brevipes brevipes</i>							
	<i>P. brevipes magnificens</i>							
Chatham Islands Petrel	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Black-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	0	0	3	4	3	0	10
Juan Fernandez Petrel	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land- based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Galapagos Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	4	2	0	4	2	0	12
Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
Hawaiian Petrel	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
White-necked Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>							
	<i>P. cervicalis cervicalis</i>	2	2	2	4	4	0	14
	<i>P. cervicalis occulta</i>	0	1	0	3	4	0	8
Providence Petrel	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	1	0	0	4	2	0	7
Murphy's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Phoenix Petrel	<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	2	1	3	4	4	0	14
Kermadec Petrel	<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	0	1	4	4	4	0	13
	<i>P. neglecta neglecta</i>							
	<i>P. neglecta juana</i>		1					
Trindade Petrel	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	2	1	1	4	3	0	11
Herald Petrel	<i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Henderson Petrel	<i>Pterodroma atrata</i>	3	2	1	3	2	0	11

¹ Avilist Core Team 2025

² IUCN 2023. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2. <https://www.iucnredlist.org>

³ Effective 22 May 2020 www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/appendices_cop13_e_0.pdf

Table 2. List of Procellariiformes following Avilist 2025, sorted by suitability of species for inclusion on Annex 1 of the Agreement (descending total weighted score with at-sea threats double weighted). Asterisks and red font indicate species already listed on Annex 1 of the Agreement, with a cut-off line under the lowest scoring species currently on Annex 1 of the Agreement.

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Grey-headed Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	3	1	4	4	3	4	23
Grey Petrel*	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	1	1	4	4	4	4	22
White-chinned Petrel*	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	2	1	3	4	4	4	22
Snowy Albatross*	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	2	1	3	4	3	4	21
Light-mantled Albatross*	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	1	1	4	4	3	4	21
Sooty Albatross*	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	3	1	2	4	3	4	21
Southern Giant Petrel*	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	0	1	4	4	4	4	21
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	3	1	1	4	3	4	20
Black-browed Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche melanophris melanophris</i>	0	1	4	4	3	4	20
Salvin's Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	2	1	2	4	3	4	20
Northern Giant Petrel*	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	0	1	4	4	3	4	20
Laysan Albatross*	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	1	1	2	4	3	4	19
Tristan Albatross*	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	4	1	0	4	2	4	19
Antipodean Albatross*	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	3	4	0	3	1	4	19
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	0	0	4	4	3	4	19
Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	1	1	2	4	3	4	19
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	1	0	3	4	3	4	19
Mediterranean Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan yelkouan</i>	2	0	4	4	3	3	19
Black-footed Albatross*	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	1	1	1	4	3	4	18
Short-tailed Albatross*	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2	2	0	4	2	4	18
Westland Petrel*	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	3	1	0	4	2	4	18
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	0	0	4	4	4	3	18
Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	0	0	4	4	4	3	18
Mediterranean Shearwater*	<i>Puffinus yelkouan mauretanicus</i>	4	2	0	4	2	3	18
Waved Albatross*	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	4	1	0	2	2	4	17
Northern Royal Albatross*	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	3	1	0	4	1	4	17
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	3	1	0	4	1	4	17
Chatham Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	2	1	1	4	1	4	17
Black Petrel*	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	4	1	0	2	2	4	17
Southern Royal Albatross*	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	2	1	0	4	1	4	16
[Campbell] Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche melanophris impavida</i>	2	1	0	4	1	4	16
Shy Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	1	1	0	4	2	4	16
Pink-footed Shearwater*	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	2	2	0	4	2	3	16
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	0	0	2	4	4	3	16
Amsterdam Albatross*	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	3	2	0	4	2	2	15
Buller's Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	1	1	0	4	1	4	15

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
[White-capped] Albatross*	<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i>	1	1	0	4	1	4	15
Spectacled Petrel*	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	2	1	0	4	0	4	15
Polynesian Storm Petrel	<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	3	0	4	4	4	0	15
Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	0	0	0	4	2	4	14
Black-capped Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	3	2	1	4	4	0	14
White-necked Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	2	2	2	4	4	0	14
Phoenix Petrel	<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	2	1	3	4	4	0	14
Pintado Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>	0	0	4	4	3	1	13
Leach's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	2	0	4	4	3	0	13
Tahiti Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	1	1	4	4	3	0	13
Cape Verde Shearwater	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	1	0	0	4	2	3	13
Bermuda Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	3	2	0	2	2	2	13
Gould's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	2	1	2	4	4	0	13
Collared Petrel	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	2	1	3	4	3	0	13
Kermadec Petrel	<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	0	1	4	4	4	0	13
Grey-backed Storm Petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
South Georgia Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Blue Petrel	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Fairy Prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Antarctic Prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Magenta Petrel	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	4	2	0	4	2	0	12
Great-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
Desertas Petrel	<i>Pterodroma deserta</i>	2	1	1	4	4	0	12
Galapagos Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	4	2	0	4	2	0	12
Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
White-faced Storm Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
White-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Black-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Fork-tailed Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates furcatus</i>	0	0	3	4	4	0	11
Band-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates castro</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Swinhoe's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	1	0	3	4	3	0	11
Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	1	0	3	4	1	1	11
Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	0	0	0	4	1	3	11
Christmas Shearwater	<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Sargasso Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Tropical Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bailloni</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Peruvian Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	1	2	1	4	3	0	11
MacGillivray's Prion	<i>Pachyptila macgillivrayi</i>	4	1	0	2	4	0	11
Slender-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	0	0	3	4	4	0	11
Soft-plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Atlantic Petrel	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
Zino's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
Cape Verde Petrel	<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	1	1	1	4	4	0	11
Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
Hawaiian Petrel	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	3	2	0	4	2	0	11
Herald Petrel	<i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	0	0	4	4	3	0	11
Henderson Petrel	<i>Pterodroma atrata</i>	3	2	1	3	2	0	11
Trindade Petrel	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	2	1	1	4	3	0	11
Ashy Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates homochroa</i>	3	0	1	2	4	0	10
Beck's Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria becki</i>	4	2	1	2	1	0	10
Newell's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	4	0	1	3	2	0	10
Broad-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
Salvin's Prion	<i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
Kerguelen Petrel	<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
White-headed Petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
Black-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	0	0	3	4	3	0	10
Markham's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i>	1	0	1	4	3	0	9
Mascarene Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>	4	2	0	1	2	0	9
Stejneger's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Cook's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Pycroft's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Chatham Islands Petrel	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Juan Fernandez Petrel	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	2	1	0	4	2	0	9
Hutton's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	3	0	0	2	2	1	9
Black Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates melania</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Wedge-rumped Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates tethys</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Tristram's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates tristrami</i>	0	0	1	3	4	0	8
Fiji Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>	4	2	0	1	1	0	8
Buller's Shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	2	0	0	4	2	0	8
Subantarctic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus elegans</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Bonin Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
White-necked Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis occulta</i>	0	1	0	3	4	0	8
Murphy's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	0	0	1	4	3	0	8
Elliot's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	0	0	1	4	2	0	7
New Zealand Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta maoriana</i>	4	0	0	2	1	0	7
Matsudaira's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	2	0	0	4	1	0	7
Townsend's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates socorroensis</i>	3	0	0	3	1	0	7
Ainley's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates cheimomnestes</i>	2	0	0	4	1	0	7
Snow Petrel	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i>	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Barolo Shearwater	<i>Puffinus baroli</i>	0	0	1	4	2	0	7

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN ² status	CMS ³ listing	Endemism	Migratory	Land-based threats	At-sea threats	Weighted Total
Bryan's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	4	0	1	2	0	0	7
Persian Shearwater	<i>Puffinus persicus</i>	0	0	2	4	1	0	7
Townsend's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	4	0	0	1	2	0	7
Common Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	1	0	0	4	2	0	7
Cape Verde Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates jabejabe</i>	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Ringed Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i>	1	0	1	3	1	0	6
Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
Jouanin's Petrel	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	1	0	0	4	1	0	6
Fluttering Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	0	0	0	2	2	1	6
Heinroth's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus heinrothi</i>	2	0	1	2	1	0	6
Little Shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	0	0	1	2	3	0	6
Black-vented Shearwater	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	1	0	0	3	2	0	6
Rapa Shearwater	<i>Puffinus myrtae</i>	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
Magellanic Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides magellani</i>	0	0	1	2	3	0	6
Masatierra Petrel	<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i>	2	1	0	1	2	0	6
Providence Petrel	<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Monteiro's Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates monteiroi</i>	2	0	0	1	2	0	5
Least Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates microsoma</i>	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
Fulmar Prion	<i>Pachyptila crassirostris</i>	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
Antarctic Petrel	<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i>	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Boyd's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus boydi</i>	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Bannerman's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bannermani</i>	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Grey-faced Petrel	<i>Pterodroma gouldi</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
New Caledonian Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta lineata</i>	0	0	0	2	?	0	2?
Pincoya Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites pincoyae</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Guadalupe Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates macrodactylus</i>				Extinct			
Olson's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bifax</i>				Extinct			
Jamaican Petrel	<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>				Extinct			
St. Helena Petrel	<i>Pterodroma rupinarum</i>				Extinct			

¹ Avilist Core Team 2025

² IUCN 2023. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2. <https://www.iucnredlist.org>

³ Effective 22 May 2020 www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/appendices_cop13_e_0.pdf

Table 3. The scoring system for listing criteria for candidate ACAP species.

Global conservation status - IUCN	
Critically Endangered	4
Endangered	3
Vulnerable	2
Near-threatened	1
Not Threatened/Least Concern/Data Deficient/not classified	0
Listing within the Convention on Migratory Species	
Listing on either or both Appendices I and II with a subsequent call for concerted and/or collaborative action	4
Listing on both Appendices I and II	3
Listing on Appendix I	2
Listing on Appendix II	1
No listing within the CMS	0
Level of endemism	
Species breeds within more than four states	4
Species breeds within four states	3
Species breeds within three states	2
Species breeds within two states	1
Species breeds within one state only	0
Migratory nature	
Species occurs in territorial/EEZ waters of more than three states	4
Species occurs in territorial/EEZ waters of three states	3
Species occurs in territorial/EEZ waters of two states	2
Species occurs in only one state's waters but also visits international waters	1
Species does not leave territorial/EEZ waters of a single state	0
Land-based threats	
Species known to face severe land-based threats in two or more breeding range states	4
Species known to face detectable land-based threats in two or more breeding-range states	3
Species known to face severe land-based threats in at least one breeding-range state	2
species known to face detectable land-based threats in at least one breeding-range state	1
No land-based threats have been identified	0
At-sea conservation threats (weighted double in total scores)	
Species known to face severe threats in international waters and/or territorial/EEZ waters of at least two states	4
Species known to face a detectable level of threat in international waters and/or territorial/EEZ waters of at least two states	3
Species known to face a severe level of threat in international waters and/or territorial/EEZ waters of at least one state	2
Species known to face a detectable level of threat in international waters and/or territorial/EEZ waters of at least one state	1
Species not known to face at-sea threats	0