

 <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eighth Meeting of the Parties <i>Dunedin, New Zealand, 19 - 23 May 2025</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Status of ACAP species, populations, and breeding sites</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Advisory Committee, Secretariat</i></p>
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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 inform MoP8 on progress made with implementation of the Agreement, as required under Article IX.6(c),(d) and (f). It summarises the status and trends of ACAP species, populations and breeding sites.

Overall, most ACAP species are in decline and this is reflected in the overall conservation status (IUCN Red List status) of ACAP species which has declined since 2004. Over the last twenty years the overall population of sixteen ACAP species (c. 52%) have declined, five species (c. 16%) have been stable, eight species (c. 27%) have increased, and for two species (c. 6%), the trend is unknown.

Population monitoring of ACAP species has been declining since 2014 and is at the lowest levels since 2004. Tracking studies using GPS, satellite-transmitter and geolocator (Global Location Sensor or GLS logger) have been undertaken on all ACAP species, but few populations have been adequately tracked across all age classes and breeding stages.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Parties, and, where appropriate, participating non-Party Range States and APEC Member Economies:

1. Acknowledge the continuing decline in the conservation status of ACAP-listed species and the urgent need to implement ACAP's Priority Conservation Actions in the next triennium (see **MoP8 Doc 15**).
2. Implement best practice monitoring that includes 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;

3. Continue to submit all breeding site monitoring data to the ACAP Database to maintain the currency of information underpinning analyses.
4. Conduct priority tracking and other research programmes to describe the at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels, and submit any new tracking data to BirdLife International's Seabird Tracking Database.

1. BACKGROUND

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

This report was 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 that meeting.

ACAP has developed a suite of to State-Pressure-Response indicators for bycatch, breeding sites and population status and trends to assess progress and the overall success of the Agreement. The population status and trend indicators were approved at the Fourth Session of the Meeting of the Parties ([MoP4 Report](#), Agenda Item 7.5). That meeting also recommended that updates to the interim ACAP indicator, the IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species, should continue to be presented at each MoP.

2. CONSERVATION STATUS OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (ACTION PLAN 5.1.A)

2.1. Current population size and trend of ACAP species

The population trends of ACAP species over the last 20 years were re-examined in 2024 at the Eighth Meeting of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group (PaCSWG8). PaCSWG1 considered the 20-year 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.

Over the last 20 years the overall population of sixteen ACAP species (c. 52%) have declined, five species (c. 16%) have been stable, eight species (c. 27%) have increased, and for two

species (c. 6%), the trend is unknown (**Table 1**). The confidence category assigned for each trend reflects the accuracy and extent of the available population data for the species.

A series of [ACAP Species Assessments](#) have been developed to concisely describe the state of knowledge of each of the ACAP species including current status and population trend. These are available in the three languages of the Agreement and are currently being updated.

Table 1. 2024 Summary of global status and current trends of ACAP albatross and petrel species.

IUCN Status 2021 ¹	Species	Number of sites (ACAP) ²	Single Country Endemic	Annual breeding pairs (last census) ³	Current Population Trend 2005 - 2024 ⁴	Trend Confidence
CR	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	1	UK	1,442 (2015-2021)	↓	High
CR	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	2	Ecuador	9,615 (2001)	↓	Medium
CR	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	5	Spain	3,210 (2008-2013)	↓	High
EN	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	1	France	66 (2023)	↑	High
EN	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	6	NZ	7,440 (1995-2024)	↓	High
EN	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	5	NZ	4,005 (2024)	↓	Low
EN	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	6		33,974 (1984-2016)	↓	High
EN	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	6	UK	27,254 (1974-2015)	↔	Low
EN	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	29		81,579 (1982-2024)	↓	Medium
EN	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	15		12,069 (1974-2023)	↓	Very Low
EN	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	1	NZ	6,223 (2019)	↑	Low
VU	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	3	Chile	142,526 (2016-2022)	↔	Low
VU	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	4	NZ	7,935 (1989-2008)	↓	Medium
VU	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	28		10,138 (1981-2024)	↓	High
VU	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	2		1,137 (2002-2024)	↑	High
VU	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	73		1,242,090 (1984-2023)	↓	Very Low
VU	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	1	UK	42,000 (2018)	↑	High
VU	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	2	NZ	6,970 (2016-2021)	↔	Low
VU	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	1	NZ	5,296 (2017)	↔	High
VU	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	2	NZ	24,338 (2020)	↓	Medium
VU	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	12	NZ	33,587 (1986-2020)	↓	Low
NT	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	17		729,186 (1982-2024)	↔	High
NT	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	13		72,673 (1995-2024)	↑	Medium

IUCN Status 2021 ¹	Species	Number of sites (ACAP) ²	Single Country Endemic	Annual breeding pairs (last census) ³	Current Population Trend 2005 - 2024 ⁴	Trend Confidence
NT	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	71		15,975* (1954-2024)	?	-
NT	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	17		86,959# (1981-2018)	↓	Very Low
NT	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	10	NZ	33,410 (1984-2023)	?	-
NT	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	3	Australia	15,005 (2015-2023)	↓	Low
NT	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	5	NZ	62,922 (2009-2017)	↓	Low
LC	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	119		48,540 (1958-2024)	↑	Medium
LC	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	50		18,559 (1973-2024)	↑	Medium
LC	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	65		691,441 (1982-2024)	↑	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>. 9 August 2024.

⁴ **ACAP Trend:** ↑ increasing, ↓ declining, ↔ stable, ? unknown

2.2. ACAP's Population Trend Indicator

ACAP has developed a Population Trend Indicator to assess progress towards a 'favourable conservation status' for ACAP-listed species (State Indicator S4, see **ANNEX 1**). The trend indicator is calculated based on information submitted to the ACAP database. Trends are calculated for a population/colony over a 10-year period if at least three estimates/counts of annual breeding pairs/nests are available, with at least one data point in each half of the decade. Trends are included only if they represent more than 50% of the population at the Island Group.

Few populations within the 129 Island Groups for the original 26 ACAP species met these criteria (range = 1-25, 2004 to 2024). Nevertheless, the percentage of Island Group populations with a stable or increasing trend increased between 2004 and 2017 (2024 N=6, **Figure 1**). However, from 2017, this number decreased. This may reflect fewer populations within Island Group with an increasing or stable trend, but may also reflect the decline in population monitoring effort.

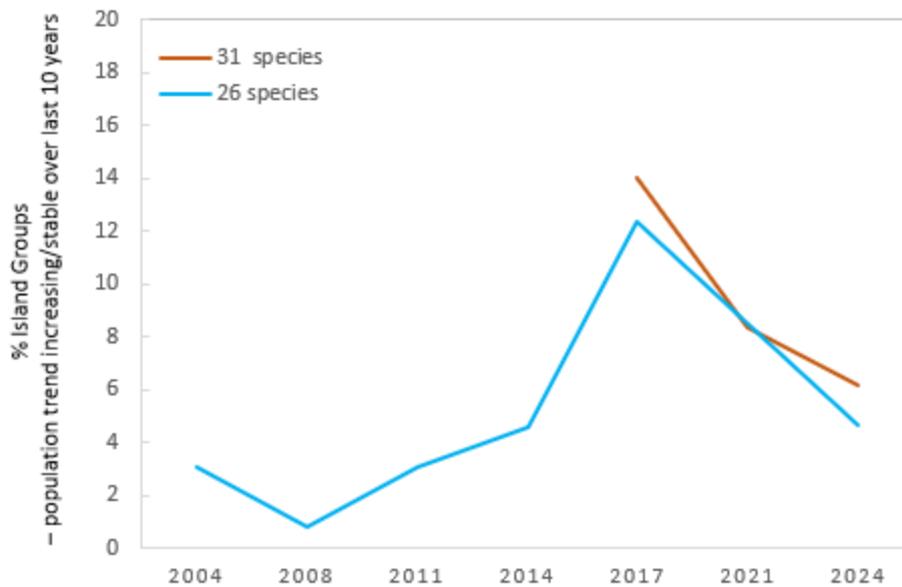


Figure 1. Population trend indicator for the original 26 ACAP species and the current 31 ACAP-listed species. Total Island Groups = 129.

2.3. 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 globally, 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 manages the Red List Index (RLI), which tracks changes in the IUCN Red List Status of species and shows trends in overall extinction risk for species. The RLI shows trends in the status of species based only on genuine improvements or deteriorations in status of sufficient magnitude to qualify species for listing in more threatened or less threatened Red List Categories.

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* petrel species, and all *Procellaria* petrel species), and (ii) all current ACAP species including **Balearic Shearwater** *Puffinus mauretanicus*, Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardennna creatopus* and the three North Pacific albatross species, *Phoebastria albatrus*, *Phoebastria immutabilis* and *Phoebastria nigripes* (**Figure 2**). The dates used to derive the RLI are assigned retrospectively based on

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.

current information on when species crossed RL thresholds, not the date when the recategorization was published. A downward trend in the RLI over time means that the expected rate of future species extinctions is worsening. An upward trend means that the expected rate of species extinctions is abating, and a horizontal line means that the expected rate of species extinctions is remaining the same.

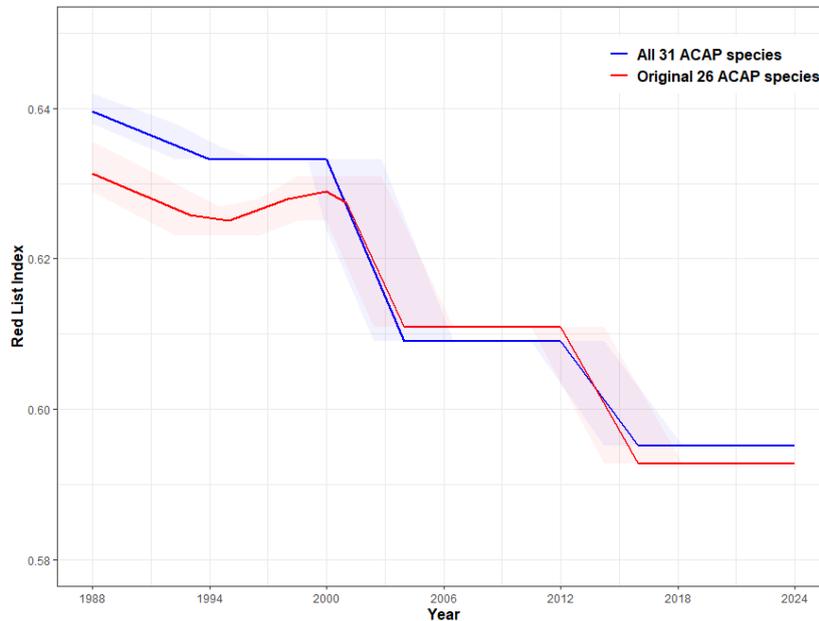


Figure 2. Red list indicators for ACAP species. An RLI value is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future in the absence of any conservation action. An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species qualifying as Least Concern (i.e., not expected to become Extinct in the near future). An RLI value of 0 equates to all species having gone Extinct. A constant RLI value over time (a horizontal line) indicates that the overall extinction risk for the group is unchanged. Confidence intervals (shown in grey) are calculated to account for the uncertainty over exactly when changes in status occurred, given that assessments are repeated only at multi-year intervals, and therefore the precise value for any particular year is uncertain. All ACAP species were assessed or re-assessed in 1988, 1994, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2018.

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, as only three species had been re-assessed since 2018), 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 provided to MoP7 (**Table 2**).

Table 2. ACAP species driving negative trends in the ACAP RLI since 1988.

Species	Common Name	RLI Category History
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Endangered to Critically Endangered in 1988-1994
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 1994-2000, and from

		Endangered to Critically Endangered in 2000-2004
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered in 2000-2004
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2000-2004
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2012-2016
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2012-2016

The **Grey-headed Albatross** *Thalassarche chrysostoma* was also up-listed in 2013 from Vulnerable (last assessed in 2012) to Endangered, but this was a consequence of improved knowledge rather than genuine deterioration in status. This affects the absolute value of the RLI for ACAP species but not the trend.

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. Until 1998 the population size was extremely small, numbering fewer than 50 mature individuals, and hence it then met the threshold for Critically Endangered.

Although both **Black-browed Albatross** *Thalassarche melanophris* and **Black-footed Albatross** *P. 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 as the species has an extremely large range, the population size is extremely large, and the population trend appears to be increasing.

2.3.1. Changes in Conservation Status since MoP7

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

3. IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF BREEDING SITES (ACTION PLAN 5.1.B)

3.1 Identification of internationally important breeding sites

The ACAP database lists 186 sites that hold more than 1% of the global population of each ACAP species where population numbers are known. 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) there are no population estimates 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.

3.2 ACAP's Breeding Site Monitoring Indicators

ACAP developed four indicators to assess trends in efforts to monitor populations at breeding sites (see ANNEX 1)

Figure 3 shows the percentage of Breeding Sites and Island Groups where population monitoring of the original 26 species listed by ACAP took place between 2004 to 2024. Broadly, it appears the monitoring effort diminished in recent years, with just over a quarter (c. 27%) of breeding sites censused in the last 10 years. This decrease in population monitoring since 2014 is likely to reflect a true decrease in monitoring effort but may also be partly due to a lag in data entry for the most recent breeding seasons and also disruptions to monitoring caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

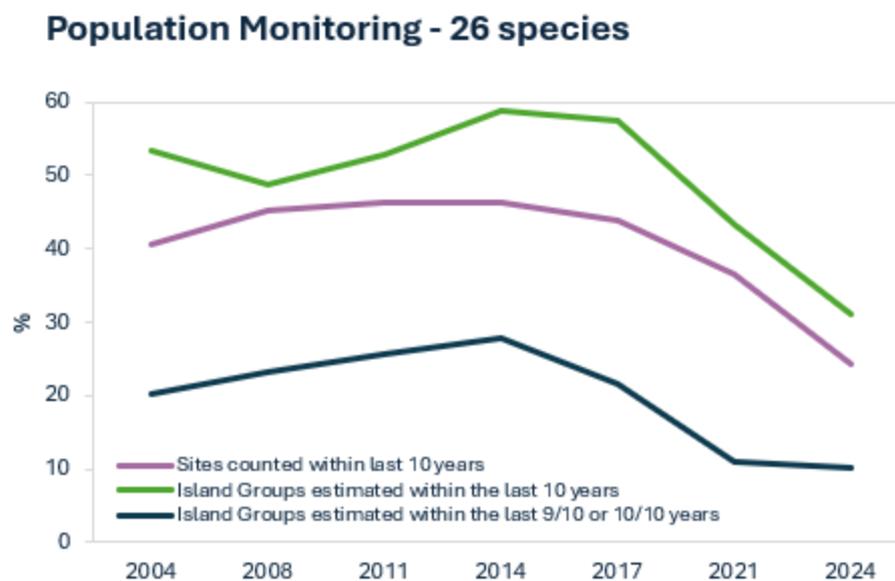


Figure 3. Population monitoring at Breeding Sites and Island Groups for the original 26 ACAP species since 2004. Total Sites = 561, Total Island Groups = 129.

Some gaps in population data remain for breeding sites that are logistically difficult to access, and for species that are particularly challenging to census. Seven species at eight 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 (**Table 3**). They include populations of **Southern Giant Petrel** *Macronektes giganteus* on Heard and McDonald Islands, **White-chinned Petrel** *Procellaria aequinoctialis* breeding on the Kerguelen Islands, **Grey Petrel** *Procellaria cinerea* on Crozet, Antipodes and Gough Islands, **Sooty Albatross** *Phoebetria fusca* on Tristan da Cunha Islands, **Light-mantled Albatross** *Phoebetria palpebrata* on Kerguelen and Campbell Islands, and **Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross** *Thalassarche carteri* on Prince Edward Islands. Furthermore, 12 albatross or petrel species on 14 islands which were estimated to hold more than 10% of the species' global breeding pairs have not had any population monitoring in the last 10 years.

Filling these significant data gaps and obtaining updated population estimates is recognised as priority by ACAP (Phillips et al. 2016²).

Table 3. Island groups that comprise at least 5% of the species' total global breeding pairs, which have not been monitored at any site within the given island group in the last 10 years (or the data are not yet available).

Management responsibility	Island Group	Species	Population estimate for Island Group (annual breeding pairs)	% of known global population	Latest year of data at any site within Island Group*
Australia	Heard and McDonald Islands	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	3,500	7	2004
France	Crozet	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	2,000-9,000	7	2005
	Kerguelen	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	4,000	25	1987
		<i>Macronectes halli</i>	1,495-1,745	9	2013
		<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	186,000-297,000	19	2005
New Zealand	Antipodes Islands	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	60,147	70	2010
	Campbell Islands	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	1,658	10	1996
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	7,000	21	2009
United Kingdom	Gough	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	10,000-25,000	20	2001
	Tristan da Cunha	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	2,607-3,707	26	2010

* Including surveys of chicks

4. THE FORAGING RANGE AND MIGRATION ROUTES OF POPULATIONS OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (ACTION PLAN 5.1.c)

Describing the distribution of ACAP species away from their breeding sites is vital in order to assess the threats they face at-sea which, in turn, may explain the observed population trends.

BirdLife International compiles information on tracking studies undertaken on ACAP species in the [Seabird Tracking Database](#) (STD). Based on information currently in the STD, BirdLife International has produced updated distribution maps for breeding and non-breeding birds (where available) for 30 ACAP species tracked from 30 Island Groups. The maps will be included in ACAP Species Assessments, together with updated range maps (yet to be generated), as well as in documents presented at Regional Fishery Management Organisation meetings and elsewhere.

To determine progress in describing the distribution of ACAP species at sea, ACAP developed two Tracking Indicators which can be derived from the STD (State Indicators S1 and S2, see **ANNEX 1**). These indicators assess the availability of tracking data for adults during differing stages of the breeding cycle and for juveniles post fledging. Both indicators have increased

² Phillips RA, Gales R, Baker GB, Double MC, Favero M, Quintana F, Tasker ML, Weimerskirch H, Uhart M, Wolfaardt A (2016) The conservation status and priorities for albatrosses and large petrels. *Biological Conservation* **201**, 169–183.

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.

4.1 Priority Tracking Programmes for 2026-2028

Regional priority tracking programmes have been identified by the PaCSWG (**Table 4**) to fill data gaps and those conducting tracking programmes are encouraged to submit new data sets to the STD as part of the ongoing work of the Agreement.

Table 4. Summary of regional tracking priorities identified by PaCSWG.

Regional Tracking Priorities
<p>ARGENTINA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southern Giant petrels (non-breeding adults and juveniles) at Isla Arce and Isla Gran Robredo. ▪ Southern Giant petrels (breeding and non-breeding adults) at Isla Arce and/or Isla Gran Robredo.
<p>AUSTRALIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shy Albatross (juveniles) in Tasmania; juveniles of all albatross species at Macquarie Island.
<p>CHILE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Juvenile and nonbreeding Black-browed and Grey-headed albatrosses at all island groups, and particularly at Diego Ramirez; tracking of adults during all breeding stages from Islands Groups other than Diego Ramirez; ▪ tracking of Southern Giant Petrels at Isla Noir.
<p>DISPUTED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All ACAP species at South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)¹ at a site other than Bird Island. ▪ Light-mantled Albatross at Bird Island, South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)¹. Limited data suggest population decline.
<p>ECUADOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waved Albatross (juveniles) at Galapagos. ▪ Waved albatross (breeding adults during the non-breeding season) at Galapagos.
<p>FRANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grey-headed and Indian Yellow-nosed Albatrosses at Crozet Islands, Grey-headed Albatross at Kerguelen
<p>JAPAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Black-footed Albatross at Ogasawara Islands.
<p>NEW ZEALAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Light-mantled Albatross at key sites. ▪ Satellite tracking of Southern Royal Albatross from Campbell ▪ Satellite tracking of Southern Buller's Albatross from Snares and Solander <p>NEW 2024 Satellite tracking of juveniles of various taxa, including Gibson's, Northern Royal, Southern Buller's and Salvin's Albatross as well as Northern Giant, Black, and Westland Petrels</p> <p>NEW 2024 Satellite tracking of Grey-headed Albatross from Campbell Island</p> <p>NEW 2024 Satellite tracking of Northern Giant Petrel from Motuhara</p> <p>NEW 2024 Satellite tracking of Campbell Albatross from Campbell Island</p>

Regional Tracking Priorities

SOUTH AFRICA

- Juveniles of all species at Prince Edward Islands (*Phoebetria* species higher priority).

SPAIN

- Balearic Shearwater juveniles (only pilot study with five birds) and adults in early stages of breeding period. Major effort required in Menorca, where taxonomic status uncertain, influenced by Yelkouan Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* (could affect bird movements).
- Tracking of birds captured at sea during breeding season, to assess connectivity with colonies and explore the possible existence of unknown colonies
- Tracking of birds bycaught alive by fishing vessels.

UK

- Juveniles of most species at Gough and Tristan da Cunha.

USA

- Black-footed Albatross at Laysan Island.

¹A 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.

ANNEX 1. BREEDING SITES, POPULATIONS AND TRACKING DATA INDICATORS

Table 1. Population and Tracking indicators for 26 listed species, 2004 - 2024

INDICATOR		2004		2008		2011		2014		2017		2021		2024	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
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	136	24.2
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	40	31
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	13	10.1
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	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	4.7	16	12.4	11	8.5	6	4.7
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	TBC	TBC
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	10	7.8

Total Sites = 561, 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. Population and Tracking indicators for 29 listed species, 2011 - 2024

INDICATOR		2011		2014		2017		2021		2024	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Populations											
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	286	48.1	282	47.4	268	45	225	37.8	159	26.7
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	52	36.9
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	18	12.8
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	28	4.7	29	4.9	30	5	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	9	6.4
Tracking											
S1	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post-guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island)	9	6.4	9	6.4	11	7.9	11	7.9	TBC	TBC
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	10	7.1

Total Sites = 596, Total Islands = 268 and Total Island Groups = 141.

Taxa = 29: as per Table 1 plus *Phoebastria albatrus*, *Phoebastria immutabilis*, *Phoebastria nigripes*

Table 3. Population and Tracking indicators for 30 listed species, 2014 - 2024

INDICATOR		2014		2017		2021		2024	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Populations									
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	287	47.8	273	45.5	228	38	162	27
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	53	37.3
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	18	12.7
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	30	5	31	5.2	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	9	6.3
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	TBC	TBC
S2	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island)	3	2.1	6	4.3	8	5.7	10	7

Total Sites = 601, Total Islands = 273 and Total Island Groups = 142.

Taxa = 30: as per Table 2 plus *Puffinus mauretanicus*

Table 4. Population and Tracking indicators for 31 listed species, 2017, 2021 & 2024

INDICATOR		2017		2021		2024	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Populations							
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	275	45.6	230	38.1	165	27.3
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	55	38.2
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	18	12.5
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	31	5.1	31	5.1	31	5.1
S4 b)	Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years	20	14	12	8.4	9	6.2
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	TBC	TBC
S2	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island)	6	4.2	8	5.6	10	6.9

Total Sites = 604, Total Islands = 276 and Total Island Groups = 144.

Taxa = 31: as per Table 3 plus *Ardenna creatopus*