



Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Fourth Meeting of Advisory Committee

Cape Town, South Africa, 22 – 25 August 2008

Important Breeding Areas

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ACAP Internationally Important Breeding Sites: BirdLife IBAs Triggered by ACAP Species

Abstract

Within its World Bird Database (WBDB) BirdLife International maintains a list of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) identified using standardised criteria. This document presents the results of a query of the WBDB for breeding sites of those species listed on Annex 1 of The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP). It summarises those IBAs whose selection has been triggered by the presence, at breeding sites, of more than threshold numbers of individual ACAP species. A total of 57 IBAs is identified for 16 of the 26 ACAP species. IBA identification is ongoing and therefore this analysis is confined to those IBAs currently in the IBA dataset held in the WBDB. From an ACAP perspective the main gaps in coverage are New Zealand species and sites, and the Southern Giant Petrel in the Antarctic. There are some inconsistencies in the scale at which breeding sites have been defined within the WBDB; for ACAP purposes this mainly relates to South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)¹. The implications of using criteria other than 1% of world breeding population are also investigated.

Introduction

Under the ACAP agreement, Parties are required to develop and apply criteria for identifying internationally important breeding sites for ACAP species. At the third meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee (AC3) in June 2007 BirdLife was asked to provide a list of its Important Bird Areas (IBAs) which have been identified for ACAP species, together with suggestions on approaches to prioritization.

BirdLife International is well placed to provide such information and advice as methods for prioritisation of conservation action at sites have already been applied under its IBA programme. In this global initiative, IBAs are chosen using quantitative, standardised, globally agreed criteria.

The World Bird Database (WBDB) holds information on sites and species. The sites module includes details of all IBAs that have been identified to date with information on species present at an IBA and the criteria they trigger, as well as details of populations present and their season of occurrence. The species module incorporates published information on the status, threats, actions and populations of all the world's bird species, and this is used to assess their IUCN Red List status.

The BirdLife IBA programme began in the early 1980s and the process of site inventory is now very well advanced in the terrestrial environment, with more than 10,000 sites already identified in some 170 countries and territories around the world. Conservation actions are underway at and for a large number of these sites, many now benefiting from enhanced protection status, both formal and informal. The terrestrial IBA network is now approaching 'complete' global coverage with work

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

underway (though not yet completed) in all BirdLife Regions. Programmes to fill the gaps in the Americas, Australasia, Antarctica and Oceania are scheduled for completion by 2010.

BirdLife's Global IBA Criteria fall into four categories (see Appendix 1 for full details of the global criteria):

- A1 - Species of global conservation concern
- A2 - Assemblage of restricted-range species
- A3 - Assemblage of biome-restricted species
- A4 - Congregations

For each category, and each region, a list of 'trigger' species is drawn up, together, where appropriate, with population thresholds. This process is co-ordinated by the BirdLife Secretariat. Populations of these 'trigger' species form the basis for identification of sites as IBAs.

The overall IBA categories and criteria are standardised globally. For practical reasons, notes to support the application of the criteria are developed separately for each region. The BirdLife Secretariat, in consultation with its Partner network, develops and maintains the taxonomic list of species and population thresholds for each IBA category. The Secretariat also tries to maintain consistent standards, making sure that criteria are applied in a transparent, consistent and pragmatic way. Regional and sub-regional criteria have also been developed and used in some parts of the world and these too are standardised, as far as possible, between regions and sub-regions, respectively.

The IBA criteria currently in use were devised specifically for application in terrestrial and freshwater habitats, and work is currently underway to refine them for application in the marine environment (see Annex 1 for further details)

This paper provides lists of all IBAs in the WBDB whose selection has been triggered by the presence of more than threshold numbers of at least one ACAP species. In addition, the implications of using numerical criteria more conservative than 1% of world population are briefly investigated.

Methods

For this analysis the list of IBAs for ACAP species is limited to the breeding (terrestrial) sites already identified as IBAs. This information was extracted from the species module of the WBDB, and was verified by the relevant national BirdLife Partner.

The IBA criteria that are relevant to the ACAP-listed species are A1 (regular presence of more than threshold numbers of an IUCN Red Listed species), and A4ii (presence of $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a seabird). Criteria A2 (for restricted range species) and A3 (for biome restricted) have not been applied to seabirds.

Estimates of global population are taken from the species module of the WBDB, and are given either as individuals (which represents the entire population of breeding and non-breeding birds) or of mature individuals (of breeding age, so not including sub-adult birds). 1% thresholds of the global population were determined by taking a mid point value if the population estimate is given as a range. BirdLife uses a factor of 3 to convert from pairs to individuals, i.e. 1 pair = 3 individuals.

Results

Table 2 shows the summary of the information held by BirdLife on ACAP listed species. It includes information on their latest IUCN Red List status as of May 2008, the number of breeding sites where each species has triggered IBA selection, and information on the global population estimates held within the WBDB and the resulting % thresholds for each species.

Appendix 2 shows information for each IBA where an ACAP species has triggered IBA selection, and provides details of those species for which the site qualifies species triggering criteria, the name of the site, the IBA criteria triggered, the size of the breeding population (if available), and its comparison against different thresholds of the global populations given in Table 1. The information here is ordered by species. Appendix 3 shows the same information as in Appendix 2, but is ordered by location.

The main outcomes relevant to ACAP from this analysis, based on existing BirdLife IBA criteria and site delimitations, include:

- There are 122 data entries in the WBDB for breeding sites of ACAP species. 30 of these are proposed entries for 23 sites in Argentina [mainland and Isla de los Estados, Islas de Año Nuevo e islotes adyacentes], Australia, Chile and Falklands (Islas Malvinas)¹, and were taken from ongoing but not yet completed IBA inventories.
- 57 IBAs have been identified so far where ACAP-listed species breed.
- Of 26 ACAP listed species, IBAs have been identified for breeding sites for 16 of them
- 10 species have yet to trigger IBA criteria at a breeding colony. (These represent species confined to breeding in and around New Zealand where the IBA programme is not yet developed.)

Location	Breeding IBAs
Argentina [mainland and Isla de los Estados, Islas de Año Nuevo e islotes adyacentes]	2
Australia	5
Chile	7
Ecuador	2
Falklands (Malvinas) ²	17
French Southern Territories	17
Republic of South Africa	1
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	1
South Sandwich Islands (Islas Sandwich del Sur) ¹	1
St. Helena (Tristan da Cunha & Gough)	4
Total	57

Table 1: Areas where species listed on Annex 1 of ACAP have so far triggered IBA criteria at breeding sites. Nomenclature is as in the BirdLife World Bird Database, which follows the International Organisation for Standardisation (IOS 3166-1 alpha-2 code). Test in square brackets is added for clarification and applies also to the same location where listed in Appendix 2

² A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas

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Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	No. breeding Site IBAs	Global Population Estimates (WBDB)				% thresholds			
				Year	Min	Max	Units	1%	2%	5%	10%
Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	CR	2	2001	34700	34700	mature individuals	347	694	1735	3470
Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	VU	12	2007	25500	25500	mature individuals	255	510	1275	2550
Antipodean Albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	VU	0	2007	25300	25300	mature individuals	253	506	1265	2530
Amsterdam Albatross	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	CR	1	2001	80	80	mature individuals	1	2	4	8
Tristan Albatross	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	EN	2	2003	9000	15000	individuals	120	240	600	1200
Northern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	EN	0	1991	17000	17000	mature individuals	170	340	850	1700
Southern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	VU	0	1997	28000	29500	mature individuals	288	575	1438	2875
Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	EN	12	1998	42000	42000	mature individuals	420	840	2100	4200
Light-mantled Albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	NT	4	1998	58000	58000	mature individuals	580	1160	2900	5800
Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	EN	20	2005	1220000	1220000	mature individuals	12200	24400	61000	122000
Campbell Albatross	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	VU	0	1997	49000	49000	mature individuals	490	980	2450	4900
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	NT	3	2007	25500	25500	mature individuals	255	510	1275	2550
White-capped Albatross	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	NT	0	2007	100000	499999	individuals	3000	6000	15000	30000
Chatham Albatross	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	CR	0	2003	11000	11000	mature individuals	110	220	550	1100
Salvin's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	VU	0	1998	61500	61500	mature individuals	615	1230	3075	6150
Grey-headed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	VU	9	2004	250000	250000	mature individuals	2500	5000	12500	25000
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	EN	4	2001	55000	83200	individuals	691	1382	3455	6910
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	EN	4	2004	65000	65000	mature individuals	650	1300	3250	6500
Buller's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	VU	0	1999	64000	64000	mature individuals	640	1280	3200	6400
Southern Giant-petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	NT	20	2007	97000	97000	mature individuals	970	1940	4850	9700
Northern Giant-petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	NT	14	2001	17000	21000	mature individuals	190	380	950	1900
White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	VU	5	2004	7000000	7000000	individuals	70000	140000	350000	700000
Spectacled Petrel	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	VU	1	2007	20000	49999	individuals	350	700	1750	3500
Parkinson's Petrel	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	VU	0	2004	20000	20000	individuals	200	400	1000	2000
Westland Petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	VU	0	2000	10000	10000	individuals	100	200	500	1000
Grey Petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	NT	5	2004	400000	400000	individuals	4000	8000	20000	40000
		Total	118								

Table 2: Showing the species listed on Annex 1 of ACAP, their IUCN status, the number of IBAs where each species has triggered IBA criteria at a breeding site, the global population estimate for each species as held on the World Bird Database (WBDB), and different % thresholds.

Comparisons against different thresholds

The effect of using different thresholds for the criterion relating to proportion of global population (A4ii) was investigated (see Table 2 and Appendices 2 and 3). The outcomes of using more conservative thresholds (i.e. 2%, 5% and 10% of global population) were compared against the results of the main analysis (using the 1% threshold) to see how many IBAs would be lost by using higher thresholds. Table 3 below outlines the number of entries falling into each category.

	IBAs	1%	2%	5%	10%
yes	122	92	83	45	30
yes/no	n/a	3	4	2	2
no	n/a	27	35	75	90
species	16	15	15	15	14
sites	57	35	33	26	17

Table 3: Comparisons of number of IBAs identified, in terms of site/data loss, using different thresholds for the proportion of global population. “Yes” shows the number of entries that would remain and “no” represents the number of entries that would be lost; “Species” shows the number of species for which sites would be identified; and “Sites” shows the number of different sites that would be identified using the different thresholds.

22 sites qualify under A1 alone and are thus lost if the analysis is limited to those sites that only hold 1% or more of the global population. The number of species drops from 16 to 15 as currently the BirdLife database does not contain information on populations of Shy Albatross at the three Australian sites included.

Using a 2% threshold has a limited effect on the number of times IBA criteria are triggered with only 9 additional entries being lost. The species affected are Black-browed Albatross, Sooty Albatross and Light mantled-sooty Albatross. Northern Giant Petrel and Grey Petrel would also be affected if the lower limit of the global population estimate was used in determining the 2% threshold. This would result in the loss of two sites in Chile (Isla Diego de Almagro and Islote Evangelistas) both of which had previously qualified for Black-browed Albatross.

Using the 5% threshold, more than half the entries are lost, and 9 fewer sites are identified. Those further sites lost are McDonald Island (Australia); Bird Island, Saunders Island, Speedwell Island Group and West Point Island Group (Falkland Islands/Islands Malvinas)²; Baie Larose, and Islands of the Golfe du Morbihan (French Southern Territories).

Using the 10% threshold retains only one third of the original data entries, the number of sites identified is halved from 35 to 17, and one species (Grey Petrel) is lost all together with no sites now being identified for this species.

² "A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas"

Limitations/Inconsistencies

From the list of sites given in Appendix 3 it can be seen that there are some inconsistencies as to how a site has been treated and/or defined. BirdLife generally relies on its in-country Partners to determine whether areas are best treated as a number of small sites or as a larger site incorporating a number of smaller areas. A particular inconsistency in this document relates to South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)³, the whole of which is treated as a single IBA, whereas, for instance, the French Southern Territories are treated as a number of IBAs each delimiting discrete islands or parts thereof.

³ A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas

Acknowledgements

We thank all the BirdLife Partners in ACAP signatory countries for verifying IBA information prior to this document being submitted.

ACAP country	BirdLife Partner	Key Contacts
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Australia	Birds Australia	Graeme Hamilton, Barry Baker, Guy Dutton
Brazil	SAVE Brasil	Pedro Develes, Priscila Napoli
Chile	-	Esteban Frere
Ecuador	Aves & Conservación	Tatiana Santander
France	Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO)	Alison Duncan, Thierry Micol
Norway	Norwegian Ornithological Society	Morten Ree
Peru	-	-
Republic of South Africa	BirdLife South Africa	Gerhard Verdoorn
Spain	SEO/BirdLife	Pep Arcos
United Kingdom	RSPB, Falklands Conservation	John O'Sullivan, Ian Fisher, Euan Dunn, Grant Munro, Isaac Forster

Appendix 1

Table 1. Summary of global ('A') criteria for selection of Important Bird Areas.		
Category	Criterion	Notes
A1 Species of global conservation concern	The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.	The site qualifies if it is known, estimated or thought to hold a population of a species categorized as Critical or Endangered. Population-size thresholds for Vulnerable, Conservation Dependent, Data Deficient and Near Threatened species are set regionally, as appropriate, to help in site selection.
A2 Assemblage of restricted-range species	The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the restricted-range species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA).	The site has to form one of a set selected to ensure that, as far as possible, all restricted-range species of an EBA or SA are present in significant numbers in at least one site in the set and, preferably, in more.
A3 Assemblage of biome-restricted species	The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome.	The site has to form one of a set selected to ensure that, as far as possible, all species restricted to a biome are adequately represented.
A4 Congregations	<p>(i) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of a biogeographic population of a congregatory waterbird species.</p> <p>or (ii) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species.</p> <p>or (iii) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 20,000$ waterbirds or $\geq 10,000$ pairs of seabirds of one or more species.</p> <p>or (iv) The site is known or thought to exceed thresholds set for migratory species at bottleneck sites (see Box 7 for definition).</p>	<p>This applies to waterbird species as defined by Rose and Scott (1997). Thresholds are generated in some instances by combining flyway populations within a biogeographic region, but for other species that lack quantitative data, thresholds are set regionally or inter-regionally, as appropriate. In such cases, thresholds will be taken as estimates of 1% of the biogeographic population.</p> <p>This includes those seabird species not covered by Rose and Scott (1997). Where quantitative data are lacking, numerical thresholds for each species are set regionally or inter-regionally, as appropriate. In such cases, thresholds will be taken as estimates of 1% of global population.</p> <p>For waterbirds, this is the same as Ramsar Convention criteria category 5.</p> <p>Numerical thresholds are set regionally or inter-regionally, as appropriate.</p>

This table is taken from Fishpool L.D.C. and Evans M.I. (2001). Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands: priority sites for conservation. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 11

Marine IBAs

The IBA criteria currently in use were devised specifically for application in terrestrial and freshwater habitats, and work is currently underway to refine the criteria for application in the marine environment.

Criteria for marine IBA identification and delimitation are under active discussion within BirdLife. Recent meetings have helped to refine the process and suggest some appropriate IBA threshold numbers and a variety of marine IBA delimitation methods. These are currently being tested by specific BirdLife Partners before wider application is proposed.

It is envisaged that 4 types of marine IBA will be identified to adequately include aspects of seabird's lifecycles that are appropriate for a site based approach. These 4 types are:

1. Seaward extensions of breeding colonies. These extensions, which are used for feeding, maintenance behaviours and social interactions, are limited by the foraging range and depth of the species concerned. The breeding colonies themselves will have, in most cases, already been identified as IBAs, which will therefore require their boundaries be extended into the marine environment. The seaward boundary would, as far as possible, be colony and/or species-specific, based on known or estimated foraging and maintenance ranges.
2. Non-breeding (coastal) concentrations. These include sites, usually in coastal areas, which hold feeding and moulting concentrations of waterbirds, such as divers, grebes and benthos feeding ducks.
3. Migratory bottlenecks. These are sites where, because of their geographic position, seabirds fly over or round in the course of regular migration. These sites are normally determined by topographic features, such as headlands and straits.
4. Areas for pelagic species. These sites comprise marine areas remote from land at which pelagic seabirds regularly gather in large numbers, whether to feed or for other purposes. These usually coincide with specific oceanographic features, such as seamounts, shelf-breaks, upwellings and/or eddies and their biological productivity is invariably high.

The process of marine IBA identification and delimitation at sea is at an early stage, and while some sites have been identified for seabirds away from their breeding colonies this has not yet been done in a comprehensive global manor.

Appendix 2

IBAs for ACAP listed species - ordered by species

- The *criteria* column relates to the global IBA criteria triggered by a species at any given site (see Appendix 1 for more details of the criteria).
- The *status* column shows whether the record has been “*confirmed*” by the BirdLife Secretariat, or “*proposed*” by a BirdLife Partner (but not yet confirmed)
- *Population* column shows the population of a species at any given site, and relates to the population unit column, which is expressed either as “*breeding pairs*” or “*individuals*” depending on how the information has been entered in the WBDB.
- The *Pop. (ind)* column is the number entered in the population column multiplied by 3 (if appropriate) to convert from pairs to individuals and thus allow for comparisons against thresholds set at 1%, 2%, 5% and 10% of the world population.
- In the thresholds column, a “*yes*” means the population is \geq the given % thresholds, a “*yes/no*” is used when a population range has been given and at the lower estimate the population is less than the threshold, but at the higher estimate is \geq the threshold. “*no*” means the population at the site does not reach the given threshold.

Common Name	Location	IBA name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
Amsterdam Albatross	French Southern Territories	Plateau des Tourbières	A1, A4ii	confirmed	21	Br pairs	63	yes	yes	yes	yes
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1100	Br pairs	3300	yes	yes	no	no
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Nightingale Island group	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Tristan da Cunha	A1, A4ii	confirmed	16000-30000	Br pairs	48000-90000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Black-browed Albatross	Australia	Heard Island	A1	proposed	600-700	Br pairs	1800-2100	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Australia	McDonald Island	A1	proposed	82-89	Br pairs	246-269	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Chile	Diego Ramirez Islands	A1, A4ii	proposed	55000	Br pairs	165000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Black-browed Albatross	Chile	Isla Diego de Almagro	A1, A4ii	proposed	4670	Br pairs	14010	yes	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Chile	Isla Idefonso	A1, A4ii	proposed	47000	Br pairs	141000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Black-browed Albatross	Chile	Islote Albatros	A1	proposed	62	Br pairs	186	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Chile	Islote Evangelistas	A1, A4ii	proposed	4670	Br pairs	14010	yes	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Chile	Islote Leonard	A1	proposed	594	Br pairs	1782	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Beauchêne Island	A1, A4ii	proposed	103050	Br pairs	309150	yes	yes	yes	yes
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Bird Island	A1, A4ii	proposed	10200	Br pairs	30600	yes	yes	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Hope Harbour, West Falkand	A1	proposed	226	Br pairs	678	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Jason Islands Group	A1, A4ii	proposed	213800	Br pairs	641400	yes	yes	yes	yes

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Common Name	Location	IBA name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Keppel Island	A1	proposed	1869	Br pairs	5607	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	New Island Group	A1, A4ii	proposed	29000	Br pairs	87000	yes	yes	yes	no
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Saunders Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	11000	Br pairs	33000	yes	yes	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	West Point Island Group	A1, A4ii	proposed	14561	Br pairs	43683	yes	yes	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1	confirmed	350	Br pairs	1050	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	A1	confirmed	300	Br pairs	900	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	A1	confirmed	330	Br pairs	990	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	A1	confirmed	1815	Br pairs	5445	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Northern part of Péninsule Loranchet	A1	confirmed	400	Br pairs	1200	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Southern coast of Péninsule Jeanne d'Arc	A1	confirmed	1300	Br pairs	3900	no	no	no	no
Black-browed Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	90600	Br pairs	271800	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grey Petrel	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000-9000	Br pairs	6000-27000	yes	yes/no	yes/no	no
Grey Petrel	French Southern Territories	Islands of the Golfe du Morbihan	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	no	no
Grey Petrel	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000-2000	Br pairs	3000-6000	yes/no	no	no	no
Grey Petrel	St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	10000	Br pairs	30000	yes	yes	yes	no
Grey Petrel	St Helena (to UK)	Tristan da Cunha	A1	confirmed	30	individuals	30	no	no	no	no
Grey-headed Albatross	Chile	Diego Ramirez Islands	A1, A4ii	proposed	17000	Br pairs	51000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grey-headed Albatross	Chile	Isla Idefonso	A1	proposed	8	Br pairs	24	no	no	no	no
Grey-headed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	A1	confirmed							
Grey-headed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	3750	Br pairs	11250	yes	yes	no	no
Grey-headed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000	Br pairs	6000	yes	yes	no	no
Grey-headed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	A1	confirmed							
Grey-headed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	A1, A4ii	confirmed	7860	Br pairs	23580	yes	yes	yes	no
Grey-headed Albatross	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	8100	Br pairs	24300	yes	yes	yes	no
Grey-headed Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	77436	Br pairs	232308	yes	yes	yes	yes
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Falaises d'Entrecasteaux	A1, A4ii	confirmed	18990	Br pairs	56970	yes	yes	yes	yes
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5800	Br pairs	17400	yes	yes	yes	yes
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1230	Br pairs	3690	yes	yes	yes	no
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	7000	Br pairs	21000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Light-mantled Albatross	Australia	Heard Island	A1, A4ii	proposed	200-500	Br pairs	600-1500	yes	yes/no	no	no
Light-mantled Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1150	Br pairs	3450	yes	yes	yes	no
Light-mantled Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	900-1000	Br pairs	2700-3000	yes	yes	yes/no	no

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Common Name	Location	IBA name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
Light-mantled Albatross	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	290	Br pairs	870	yes	no	no	no
Light-mantled Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	7500	Br pairs	22500	yes	yes	yes	yes
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Baie Larose	A1, A4ii	confirmed	100-150	Br pairs	300-450	yes	yes/no	no	no
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Île aux Cochons	A1, A4ii	confirmed	550-600	Br pairs	1650-1800	yes	yes	yes	yes/no
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	A1, A4ii	confirmed	558	Br pairs	1674	yes	yes	yes	No
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	190	Br pairs	570	yes	yes	no	No
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	A1, A4ii	confirmed	165	Br pairs	495	yes	yes	no	No
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Île Foch, Île Sainte Lanne Gramont and Île Howe	A1	confirmed							
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	A1, A4ii	confirmed	150	Br pairs	450	yes	yes	no	No
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Îles Leygues	A1	confirmed							
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	A1	confirmed							
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Islands of the Golfe du Morbihan	A1, A4ii	confirmed	150	Br pairs	450	yes	yes	no	No
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Péninsule Courbet	A1, A4ii	confirmed	700-800	Br pairs	2100-2400	yes	yes	yes	yes
Northern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Péninsule Rallier du Baty	A1, A4ii	confirmed	500-600	Br pairs	1500-1800	yes	yes	yes	no
Northern Giant-petrel	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	590	Br pairs	1770	yes	yes	yes	no
Northern Giant-petrel	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	4310	Br pairs	12930	yes	yes	yes	yes
Shy Albatross	Australia	Hunter Island Group		proposed							
Shy Albatross	Australia	Mewstone		proposed							
Shy Albatross	Australia	Preda Branca		proposed							
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Falaises d'Entrecasteaux	A1, A4ii	confirmed	240	Br pairs	720	yes	no	no	no
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île aux Cochons	A1, A4ii	confirmed	400-500	Br pairs	1200-1500	yes	yes	no	no
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	A1, A4ii	confirmed	650	Br pairs	1950	yes	yes	no	no
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1300	Br pairs	3900	yes	yes	yes	no
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	A1, A4ii	confirmed	250	Br pairs	750	yes	no	no	no
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île Saint Paul	A1	confirmed							
Sooty Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	A1	confirmed							
Sooty Albatross	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2400	Br pairs	7200	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sooty Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sooty Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	200	Br pairs	600	yes	no	no	no
Sooty Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Nightingale Island group	A1, A4ii	confirmed	125-250	Br pairs	375-750	yes/no	no	no	no
Sooty Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Tristan da Cunha	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000-3000	Br pairs	6000-9000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Southern Giant-petrel	Argentina	Isla de los Estados, Islas de Año Nuevo e islotes adyacentes	A1, A4ii	proposed							
Southern Giant-petrel	Argentina	Norte del Golfo San Jorge	A1	proposed							

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Common Name	Location	IBA name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
Southern Giant-petrel	Australia	Heard Island	A1, A4ii	proposed	3000	Br pairs	9000	yes	yes	yes	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Australia	McDonald Island	A1, A4ii	proposed	1400-1600	Br pairs	4200-4800	yes	yes	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Chile	Diego Ramirez Islands	A1	proposed	182	individuals	182	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Chile	Noir Island in the Magallanes region	A1, A4ii	proposed	5000	individuals	5000	yes	yes	yes	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Beaver Island Group	A1, A4ii	proposed	300	Br pairs	900	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Bleaker Island Group	A1	confirmed	170	Br pairs	510	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Elephant Cays Group	A1, A4ii	proposed	10936	Br pairs	32808	yes	yes	yes	yes
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Jason Islands Group	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1500	Br pairs	4500	yes	yes	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Lively Island Group	A1	confirmed	40	Br pairs	120	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Passage Islands Group	A1	confirmed							
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Pebble Island Group	A1	confirmed	20	Br pairs	60	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Sea Lion Islands Group	A1	confirmed	25	Br pairs	75	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Speedwell Island Group	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000	Br pairs	3000	yes	yes	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	323	Br pairs	969	no	no	no	no
Southern Giant-petrel	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	3310	Br pairs	9930	yes	yes	yes	yes
Southern Giant-petrel	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Southern Giant-petrel	South Sandwich Islands ¹	South Sandwich Islands	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000-4000	Br pairs	6000-12000	yes	yes	yes	yes/no
Spectacled Petrel	St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2500-10000	individuals	7500-30000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Tristan Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000-1500	Br pairs	3000-4500	yes	yes	yes	yes
Tristan Albatross	St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	A1	confirmed	2 or 3	Br pairs	6 to 9	no	no	no	no
Wandering Albatross	Australia	Heard Island	A1	proposed	1	Br pairs	3	no	no	no	no
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Baie Larose	A1	confirmed							
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île aux Cochons	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1263	Br pairs	3789	yes	yes	yes	yes
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	A1, A4ii	confirmed	373	Br pairs	1119	yes	yes	no	no
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	329	Br pairs	987	yes	yes	no	no
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Île Foch, Île Sainte Lanne Gramont and Île Howe	A1	confirmed							
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	A1	confirmed							
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles Leygues	A1	confirmed							
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	A1	confirmed							
Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Péninsule Courbet	A1, A4ii	confirmed	300	Br pairs	900	yes	yes	no	no

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Wandering Albatross	French Southern Territories	Péninsule Rallier du Baty	A1, A4ii	confirmed	750	Br pairs	2250	yes	yes	yes	no
Wandering Albatross	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	3000	Br pairs	9000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Wandering Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2857	Br pairs	8571	yes	yes	yes	yes
Waved Albatross	Ecuador	Isla de la Plata	A1, A4ii	confirmed	20-28	Br pairs	60-84	no	no	no	no
Waved Albatross	Ecuador	Isla Española	A1, A4ii	confirmed	31818-34694	Br pairs	95454-104082	yes	yes	yes	yes
White-chinned Petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Kidney Island Group	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000	Br pairs	3000	no	no	no	no
White-chinned Petrel	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	New Island Group	A1, A4ii	confirmed	50	Br pairs	150	no	no	no	no
White-chinned Petrel	French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	A1, A4ii	confirmed	20000-90000	Br pairs	60000-270000	yes/no	yes/no	no	no
White-chinned Petrel	South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	A1, A4ii	confirmed	20000	Br pairs	60000	no	no	no	no
White-chinned Petrel	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000000	Br pairs	6000000	yes	yes	yes	yes

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Appendix 3

IBAs for ACAP listed species - ordered by country/territory

- The *criteria* column relates to the global IBA criteria triggered by a species at any given site (see Appendix 1 for more details of the criteria).
- The *status* column shows whether the record has been “*confirmed*” by the BirdLife Secretariat, or “*proposed*” by a BirdLife Partner (but not yet confirmed)
- *Population* column shows the population of a species at any given site, and relates to the population unit column, which is expressed either as “*breeding pairs*” or “*individuals*” depending on how the information has been entered in the WBDB.
- The *Pop. (ind)* column is the number entered in the population column multiplied by 3 (if appropriate) to convert from pairs to individuals and thus allow for comparisons against thresholds set at 1%, 2%, 5% and 10% of the world population.
- In the thresholds column, a “*yes*” means the population is \geq the given % thresholds, a “*yes/no*” is used when a population range has been given and at the lower estimate the population is less than the threshold , but at the higher estimate is \geq the threshold. “*no*” means the population at the site does not reach the given threshold.

Location	IBA name	Common Name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
Argentina	Isla de los Estados, Islas de Año Nuevo e islotes adyacentes	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	proposed							
Argentina	Norte del Golfo San Jorge	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	proposed							
Australia	Heard Island	Black-browed Albatross	A1	proposed	600-700	Br pairs	1800-2100	no	no	no	no
Australia	Heard Island	Light-mantled Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	200-500	Br pairs	600-1500	yes	yes/no	no	no
Australia	Heard Island	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	proposed	3000	Br pairs	9000	yes	yes	yes	no
Australia	Heard Island	Wandering Albatross	A1	proposed	1	Br pairs	3	no	no	no	no
Australia	Hunter Island Group	Shy Albatross		proposed							
Australia	McDonald Island	Black-browed Albatross	A1	proposed	82-89	Br pairs	246-269	no	no	no	no
Australia	McDonald Island	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	proposed	1400-1600	Br pairs	4200-4800	yes	yes	no	no
Australia	Mewstone	Shy Albatross		proposed							
Australia	Preda Branca	Shy Albatross		proposed							
Chile	Diego Ramirez Islands	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	55000	Br pairs	165000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Chile	Diego Ramirez Islands	Grey-headed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	17000	Br pairs	51000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Chile	Diego Ramirez Islands	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	proposed	182	individuals	182	no	no	no	no
Chile	Isla Diego de Almagro	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	4670	Br pairs	14010	yes	no	no	no
Chile	Isla Ildefonso	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	47000	Br pairs	141000	yes	yes	yes	yes
Chile	Isla Ildefonso	Grey-headed Albatross	A1	proposed	8	Br pairs	24	no	no	no	no
Chile	Islote Albatros	Black-browed Albatross	A1	proposed	62	Br pairs	186	no	no	no	no
Chile	Islote Evangelistas	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	4670	Br pairs	14010	yes	no	no	no
Chile	Islote Leonard	Black-browed Albatross	A1	proposed	594	Br pairs	1782	no	no	no	no
Chile	Noir Island in the Magallanes region	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	proposed	5000	individuals	5000	yes	yes	yes	no

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Location	IBA name	Common Name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
Ecuador	Isla de la Plata	Waved Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	20-28	Br pairs	60-84	no	no	no	no
Ecuador	Isla Española	Waved Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	31818-34694	Br pairs	95454-104082	yes	yes	yes	yes
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Beauchêne Island	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	103050	Br pairs	309150	yes	yes	yes	yes
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Beaver Island Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	proposed	300	Br pairs	900	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Bird Island	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	10200	Br pairs	30600	yes	yes	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Bleaker Island Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed	170	Br pairs	510	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Elephant Cays Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	proposed	10936	Br pairs	32808	yes	yes	yes	yes
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Hope Harbour, West Falkland	Black-browed Albatross	A1	proposed	226	Br pairs	678	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Jason Islands Group	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	213800	Br pairs	641400	yes	yes	yes	yes
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Jason Islands Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1500	Br pairs	4500	yes	yes	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Keppel Island	Black-browed Albatross	A1	proposed	1869	Br pairs	5607	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Kidney Island Group	White-chinned Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000	Br pairs	3000	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Lively Island Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed	40	Br pairs	120	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	New Island Group	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	29000	Br pairs	87000	yes	yes	yes	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	New Island Group	White-chinned Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	50	Br pairs	150	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Passage Islands Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed							
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Pebble Island Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed	20	Br pairs	60	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Saunders Island	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	11000	Br pairs	33000	yes	yes	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Sea Lion Islands Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed	25	Br pairs	75	no	no	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	Speedwell Island Group	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000	Br pairs	3000	yes	yes	no	no
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) ¹	West Point Island Group	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	proposed	14561	Br pairs	43683	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Baie Larose	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	100-150	Br pairs	300-450	yes	yes/no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Baie Larose	Wandering Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Falaises d'Entrecasteaux	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	18990	Br pairs	56970	yes	yes	yes	yes
French Southern Territories	Falaises d'Entrecasteaux	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	240	Br pairs	720	yes	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île aux Cochons	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	550-600	Br pairs	1650-1800	yes	yes	yes	yes/no

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Location	IBA name	Common Name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
French Southern Territories	Île aux Cochons	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	400-500	Br pairs	1200-1500	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île aux Cochons	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1263	Br pairs	3789	yes	yes	yes	yes
French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	Grey-headed Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	Light-mantled Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1150	Br pairs	3450	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	558	Br pairs	1674	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	650	Br pairs	1950	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de la Possession	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	373	Br pairs	1119	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Black-browed Albatross	A1	confirmed	350	Br pairs	1050	no	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Grey Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000-9000	Br pairs	6000-27000	yes	yes/no	yes/no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Grey-headed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	3750	Br pairs	11250	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Light-mantled Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	900-1000	Br pairs	2700-3000	yes	yes	yes/no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	190	Br pairs	570	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1300	Br pairs	3900	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	323	Br pairs	969	no	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	329	Br pairs	987	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île de l'Est	White-chinned Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	20000-90000	Br pairs	60000-270000	yes/no	yes/no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	Black-browed Albatross	A1	confirmed	300	Br pairs	900	no	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	Grey-headed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000	Br pairs	6000	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5800	Br pairs	17400	yes	yes	yes	yes
French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	165	Br pairs	495	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île des Pingouins	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	250	Br pairs	750	yes	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Île Foch, Île Sainte Lanne Gramont and Île Howe	Northern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Île Foch, Île Sainte Lanne Gramont and Île Howe	Wandering Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Île Saint Paul	Sooty Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	Black-browed Albatross	A1	confirmed	330	Br pairs	990	no	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	Grey-headed Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1230	Br pairs	3690	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	150	Br pairs	450	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	Sooty Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles des Apôtres	Wandering Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles Leygues	Northern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles Leygues	Wandering Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	Black-browed Albatross	A1	confirmed	1815	Br pairs	5445	no	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	Grey-headed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	7860	Br pairs	23580	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	Northern Giant-petrel	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Îles Nuageuses and Île Clugny	Wandering Albatross	A1	confirmed							
French Southern Territories	Islands of the Golfe du Morbihan	Grey Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Islands of the Golfe du Morbihan	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	150	Br pairs	450	yes	yes	no	no

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Location	IBA name	Common Name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
French Southern Territories	Northern part of Péninsule Loranchet	Black-browed Albatross	A1	confirmed	400	Br pairs	1200	no	no	no	no
French Southern Territories	Péninsule Courbet	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	700-800	Br pairs	2100-2400	yes	yes	yes	yes
French Southern Territories	Péninsule Courbet	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	300	Br pairs	900	yes	yes	no	no
French Southern Territories	Péninsule Rallier du Baty	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	500-600	Br pairs	1500-1800	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Péninsule Rallier du Baty	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	750	Br pairs	2250	yes	yes	yes	no
French Southern Territories	Plateau des Tourbières	Amsterdam Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	21	Br pairs	63	yes	yes	yes	yes
French Southern Territories	Southern coast of Péninsule Jeanne d'Arc	Black-browed Albatross	A1	confirmed	1300	Br pairs	3900	no	no	no	no
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Grey Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000-2000	Br pairs	3000-6000	yes/no	no	no	no
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Grey-headed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	8100	Br pairs	24300	yes	yes	yes	no
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	7000	Br pairs	21000	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Light-mantled Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	290	Br pairs	870	yes	no	no	no
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	590	Br pairs	1770	yes	yes	yes	no
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2400	Br pairs	7200	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	3310	Br pairs	9930	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	3000	Br pairs	9000	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve	White-chinned Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	20000	Br pairs	60000	no	no	no	no
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	Grey-headed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	77436	Br pairs	232308	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	Northern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	4310	Br pairs	12930	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	Wandering Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2857	Br pairs	8571	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	Black-browed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	90600	Br pairs	271800	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	Light-mantled Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	7500	Br pairs	22500	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur) ¹	South Georgia - mainland, islands, islets and stacks	White-chinned Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000000	Br pairs	6000000	yes	yes	yes	yes
South Sandwich Islands (Islas Sandwich del Sur) ¹	South Sandwich Islands	Southern Giant-petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000-4000	Br pairs	6000-12000	yes	yes	yes	yes/no
St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	Grey Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	10000	Br pairs	30000	yes	yes	yes	no
St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
St Helena (to UK)	Gough Island	Tristan Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1000-1500	Br pairs	3000-4500	yes	yes	yes	yes
St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	1100	Br pairs	3300	yes	yes	no	no
St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	200	Br pairs	600	yes	no	no	no

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

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Location	IBA name	Common Name	Criteria	Status	Population	Pop. Unit	Pop. (ind)	1%	2%	5%	10%
St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	Spectacled Petrel	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2500-10000	individuals	7500-30000	yes	yes	yes	yes
St Helena (to UK)	Inaccessible Island	Tristan Albatross	A1	confirmed	2 or 3	Br pairs	6 to 9	no	no	no	no
St Helena (to UK)	Nightingale Island group	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	5000	Br pairs	15000	yes	yes	yes	yes
St Helena (to UK)	Nightingale Island group	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	125-250	Br pairs	375-750	yes/no	no	no	no
St Helena (to UK)	Tristan da Cunha	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	16000-30000	Br pairs	48000-90000	yes	yes	yes	yes
St Helena (to UK)	Tristan da Cunha	Grey Petrel	A1	confirmed	30	individuals	30	no	no	no	no
St Helena (to UK)	Tristan da Cunha	Sooty Albatross	A1, A4ii	confirmed	2000-3000	Br pairs	6000-9000	yes	yes	yes	yes