

RECOVERY OUTLINE

Fulmar Prion (southern)

1	Family	Procellariidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i> Mathews, 1912
3	Common name	Fulmar Prion (southern)
4	Conservation status	
	Australian breeding population	Vulnerable: D2
	Population visiting Australian territory	Vulnerable: D2

5 Reasons for listing

The species breeds at a single location within Australian territory (Vulnerable: D2) and at only four locations globally (Vulnerable: D2).

Australian breeding colonies	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	5,000,000 km ²	low
trend	stable	high
Area of occupancy	20 km ²	medium
trend	stable	low
No. of breeding birds	5,000	low
trend	stable	low
No. of sub-populations	1	high
Generation time	10 years	low
Global population share	50 %	medium
Level of genetic exchange	low	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

P. c. crassirostris (New Zealand area) is Least Concern.

7 Past range and abundance

In Australian waters, breeding on Heard I. (Downes *et al.*, 1959, Woehler, 1991). The other breeding islands are Rose, Ocean and Ewing Is in the Auckland Is. Non-breeding birds presumed to stay near breeding island (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).

8 Present range and abundance

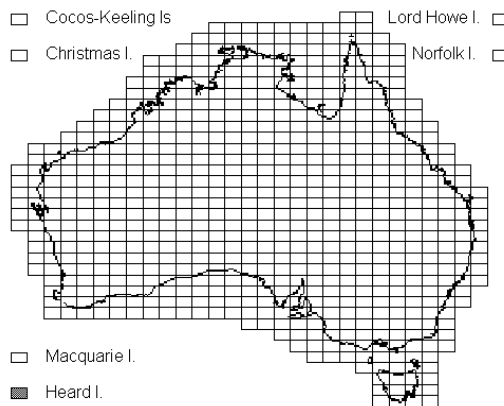
As above.

9 Ecology

Fulmar Prions nest among screes, lava tunnels and coastal cliffs, and forage for small crustaceans (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).

10 Threats

No threats are imminent, but climate change, particularly its effects on sea temperature and food supply, has the potential to affect the species over the long term. The introduction of rats could also be devastating.



11 Information required

Better estimates of breeding population.

12 Recovery objectives

12.1 Maintenance of the existing population.

13 Actions completed or under way

None.

14 Management actions required

None.

15 Organisations responsible for conservation

Australian Antarctic Division.

16 Other organisations involved

None.

17 Staff and financial resources required for recovery to be carried out
Staff resources required 2001-2005 0.1 *Technical Officer (monitoring)*¹
Financial resources required 2001-2005

<i>Action</i>	<i>Conservation agencies</i>	<i>Other funding sources</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Monitoring breeding population</i> ¹	\$6,100	\$0	\$6,100
<i>Total</i>	\$6,100	\$0	\$6,100

¹ Costs of Heard I. monitoring shared among 19 threatened taxa

18 Bibliography

Downes, M. C., Ealey, E. H. M., Gwynne, A. M. and Young, P. S. 1959. The birds of Heard Island. *Australian National Antarctic Research Reports (Series B)*.

Marchant, S. and Higgins, P. J. (eds) 1990. *The Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Woehler, E. J. 1991. The status and conservation of the seabirds of Heard Island and the McDonald Islands. *ICBP Tech. Publ.* 11:263-277.

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