

RECOVERY OUTLINE

# Cape Petrel (southern)

1	Family	Procellariidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Daption capense capense</i> Linnaeus, 1758
3	Common name	Cape Petrel (southern)
4	Conservation status	
	Australian breeding population	Vulnerable: D2
	Population visiting Australian territory	Least Concern

5 Reasons for listing

The Australian population breeds at a single location (Vulnerable: D2). Globally the species is listed as Least Concern. Site fidelity is high, so it is assumed that the immigration rate is low. The national status of the breeding population is therefore determined independently of the global status (as per Gärdenfors *et al.*, 1999).

Australian breeding colonies	Estimate	Reliability
Extent of occurrence	5,000,000 km <sup>2</sup>	low
trend	stable	high
Area of occupancy	20 km <sup>2</sup>	medium
trend	stable	low
No. of breeding birds	1,000	low
trend	stable	low
No. of sub-populations	1	high
Generation time	15 years	low
Global population share	< 1 %	high
Level of genetic exchange	low	low

6 Intraspecific taxa

*D. c. australe* (New Zealand region) is Least Concern.

7 Past range and abundance

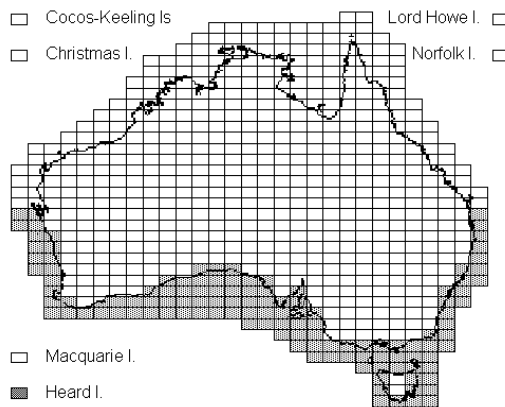
In Australian waters, breeding on Heard I. (Downes *et al.*, 1959, Woehler, 1991). Extraliminally, breeding on islands throughout Southern Ocean. Non-breeding birds are common off the southern coasts, particularly in winter (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).

8 Present range and abundance

As above.

9 Ecology

Cape Petrels nest among rocks and on cliffs in the summer, and forage for euphausiids, cephalopods and fish, as well as taking offal when it is available (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).



10 Threats

There are no imminent threats. At sea, some birds are likely to be caught on long-lines, but the subspecies is usually displaced at feeding areas by larger scavengers, such as albatrosses and giant-petrels. The accidental introduction of rats or cats is a potential threat.

11 Information required

None.

12 Recovery objectives

12.1 Maintenance of the existing population.

13 Actions completed or under way

13.1 Population is monitored opportunistically.

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)*<sup>1</sup>  
*Financial resources required 2001-2005*

<i>Action</i>	<i>Conservation agencies</i>	<i>Other funding sources</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Monitoring breeding sub-populations</i> <sup>1</sup>	\$6,100	\$0	\$6,100
<i>Total</i>	\$6,100	\$0	<b>\$6,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Costs of Heard I. monitoring divided among 19 threatened taxa

## 18 Bibliography

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Gales, R. and Brothers, N. P. 1996. *Status and Conservation of Albatrosses on Macquarie Island*. Australian Nature Conservation Agency Report: SCA10636.

Gärdenfors, U., Rodríguez, J.P., Hilton-Taylor, C., Hyslop, C., Mace, G., Molur, S. and Poss, S. 1999. Draft guidelines for the Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at National and Regional Levels. *Species* 31-32:58-70.

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.

### Comments received from

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