

## RECOVERY OUTLINE

# South Georgian Diving-Petrel

1	Family	Procellariidae
2	Scientific name	<i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i> Murphy and Harper, 1916
3	Common name	South Georgian Diving-Petrel
4	Conservation status	Vulnerable: D2

### 5 Reasons for listing

The Australian population of this species breeds at two locations (Vulnerable: D2). The species' global status is Least Concern. As the level of genetic exchange is assumed to be low, the Australian status is treated as independent 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	10 km <sup>2</sup>	low
trend	stable	low
No. of breeding birds	5,000	low
trend	stable	low
No. of sub-populations	2	high
Largest sub-population	5,000	low
Generation time	10 years	low
Global population share	<1 %	high
Level of genetic exchange	low	low

### 6 Intraspecific taxa

None described.

### 7 Past range and abundance

In Australian waters, most breeding on Heard I., but 3-4 pairs recorded Bishop and Clerk Is (Woehler, 1991, T. Reid). Extraliminally, recorded on subantarctic islands throughout Southern Ocean (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).

### 8 Present range and abundance

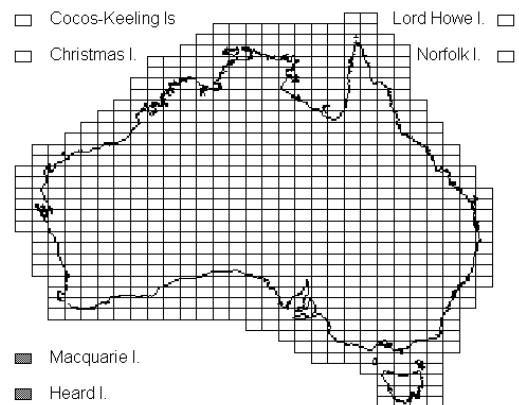
As above.

### 9 Ecology

South Georgian Diving-Petrels are colonial nesters that breed in burrows dug in sandy areas, plains and hillsides. They feed on small crustaceans (Marchant and Higgins, 1990).

### 10 Threats

There are no imminent threats, but climate change, particularly its effects on sea temperature and food supply, could affect the species over the long term. However, by reducing the area covered by glaciers, climate change could also increase the availability of nesting habitat. The introduction of rats or cats to breeding islands could also be devastating.



### 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 periodically.

### 14 Management actions required

None.

### 15 Organisations responsible for conservation

Australian Antarctic Division, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service.

### 16 Other organisations involved

None.

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## 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

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Action	Conservation agencies	Other funding sources	Total
Monitoring breeding sub-populations <sup>1</sup>	\$21,900	\$0	\$21,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$21,900</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Costs of Macquarie I. monitoring and feral animal control shared among 19 threatened taxa; Heard I. monitoring divided among 17 taxa

## 18 Bibliography

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

Barry Baker, Nigel Brothers, Rosemary Gales, Tim Reid.