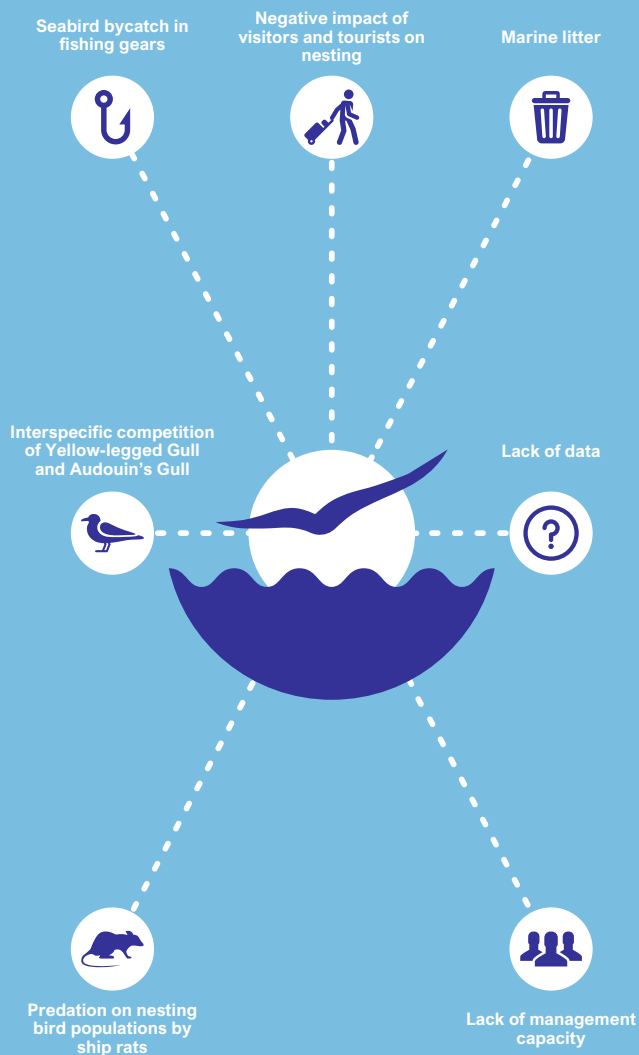


THREATS TO SEABIRDS



How can you contribute to the protection of seabirds?



Find out more about the project at www.lifeartina.eu

Project LIFE Artina

Seabird Conservation Network in the Adriatic



PROJECT LEADER



PROJECT IS CO-FINANCED BY



The LIFE Artina project has received funding from the LIFE Programme of the European Union. Project is co-financed by the Government Office for Cooperation with NGOs.

PARTNERS



The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of LIFE Artina project partners and does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

The views expressed in this publication are solely the responsibility of LIFE Artina project partners and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Office for NGOs of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

DID YOU KNOW?

✓ The name **Artina** is derived from the local dialect of Lastovo's island for **Yelkouan Shearwater** which is also the endemic species of the Mediterranean.

✓ Scopoli's Shearwater and Yelkouan Shearwater are seabirds from order **Procellariiformes**. This order includes albatrosses as well!

✓ Scopoli's Shearwater and Yelkouan Shearwater have **very specific calls** which they use to communicate with their partners and offspring when they return to their colonies. Because of those creepy sounds during night, fishermen and sailors thought that some islands, like Palagruža Island, were haunted.

✓ The Audouin's Gull is a "shy" seabird, **rarely seen** in the vicinity of populated areas.

✓ The Audouin's Gull breeds in the Mediterranean, more than **90%** of the global population lives on the Ebro River delta in Spain.



Yelkouan Shearwater

Number of pairs 300 – 400

Yelkouan Shearwater (*Puffinus yalkouan*) is the endemic species of the Mediterranean Sea. The breeding colonies are situated on rocky islands and islets where there is no human disturbance or predators. Nests are built in cracks, shelves, or holes. Like other species of Shearwaters, Yelkouan Shearwater lay only one egg per year, which both parents incubate alternately. The pair is monogamous and it usually last lifelong. They fly characteristically very low above the sea surface, rarely higher than 10 m. For food, they usually catch small bluefish and squid.

Scopoli's Shearwater

Number of pairs 1200 – 1750

Scopoli's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) is a seabird that only lands at the time of breeding. It's size is similar to Yellow-legged Gull and is easily recognized by the characteristic sliding above the water surface with long, narrow and slightly curved wings. They nest in colonies, often with other seabirds on rocky islands and shores, in rock crevices, cracks, and pit or smaller caves. Like other species of Shearwaters, they lay only one egg. The couples are monogamous and they stay together for many years. Their diet consists of fish, squid, crab, and also carcasses and remains around fishing boats.



Audouin's Gull

Number of pairs 13 – 60

The Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*), is a rare occurrence in the Adriatic Sea. The red beak, the dark eyes, the grey-green legs, and the light-blue cloak distinguish this smaller gull from the usual "coastal" gulls. The monogamous pairs build the nest, incubate eggs, and take care of the chicks together. Their main food is fish, sometimes cuttlefish, crabs and insects, and rarely birds (migrating across the island), herbal foods such as olives and seeds. Unlike other Gulls, they rarely feed on waste.

