APPENDIX 2: SITE PROFILES

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Notes on terrestrial site profiles
(Terrestrial site profiles are presented from west to east)

Terrestrial profiles contain the following sections:
Map: Maps provided show the general locations of sites described within these profiles. In addition, maps of confirmed sites also show nesting areas (blue minimum convex polygons, calculated from all extant burrows ever evidenced of being active). When available, maps include additional information such as searched areas (dashed white polygons), radar locations within site flyways (pink circles), and location of acoustic autonomous recording units (ARU; pink squares). Filled circles and squares locate surveys that recorded petrel activity; outlined circles and squares locate surveys that did not record petrel activity. For information, national parks in petrel habitat are also mapped (green overlay). Insets show 3D views of confirmed sites.

Vitals:

Search effort: Focuses on fieldwork since the 2012 Plan and Simons et al. (2013) monograph. All radar expeditions to date led by Adam Brown, with Environmental Protection in the Caribbean. All habitat modeling noted is that of Satgé et al. (2020). Audio/visual refers to night-time human listening/looking and/or placement of ARUs.

Dimensions:

- Nesting area based on 95% minimum convex polygon around all extant burrows ever evidenced of being active.
- Dimensions of protected areas based on UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2020).
- Suitable Area in Protected Area: Computed as the suitable (s>0.90; Satgé et al. 2020) surface areas inside nominal Protected Area.

Number of known nests: Includes all extant burrows ever evidenced of being active.
IBA: Site present in Important Bird Area, as designated by Birdlife International (2020).
KBA: Site present in Key Biodiversity Area, as designated by Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership (2020).
Other: Other area designations reflecting conservation priority, e.g. UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (2020)

Description: Short descriptions of the area, the type of habitat available, and human impact.

Highest threats: Only includes those rated as High or Very High for the particular site (for more details on threats and threat rating, see Threats Rating in the main text and Appendix 3: Threats Rating. For the threat of predation by introduced mammals: many potential harmful introduced species are present in the Caribbean; only the most damaging to petrel populations are noted.

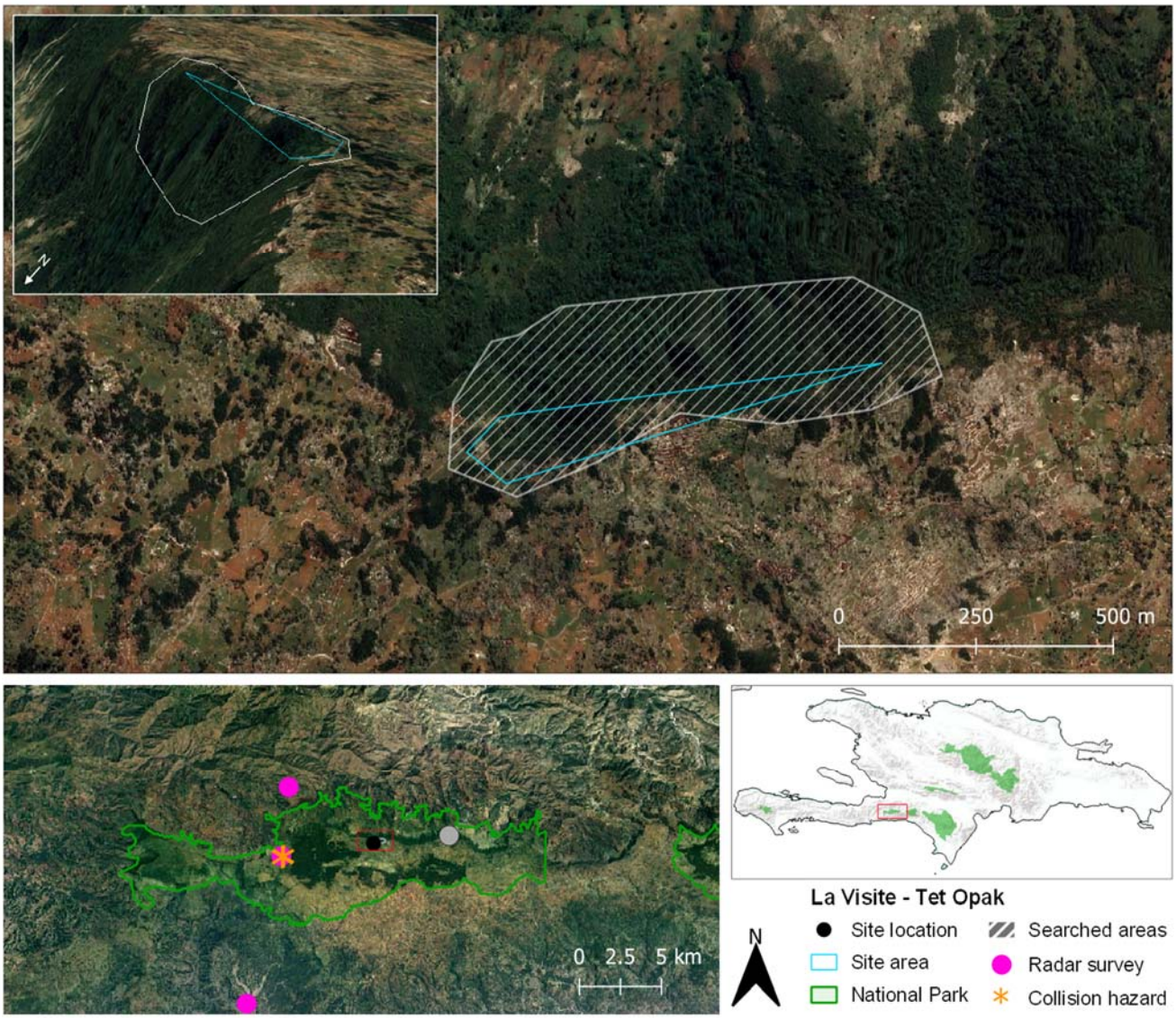
Other information include:

- **Existing/Recent Research and Monitoring**
- **Existing/Recent Conservation Interventions**
- **Planned Strategies**
- **Critical Information Needs**

CONFIRMED BREEDING AREAS ON HISPANIOLA

LA VISITE (TET OPAK) - Haiti
Confirmed nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located at the western end of Massif de la Selle, in the La Visite escarpment, southcentral Haiti. Altitude: 2200m above sea level.
- Area thoroughly surveyed with radar (2013, 2014, 2017), and ground searches in 2013 and 2017 onwards.
- 42 nests (October 2020). Additional nests are suspected in adjacent areas.
- Nests spread over 0.01 km2.
- Protected Area: La Visite National Park, 114.3 km2, lacks effective protection enforcement.

- 25.6 km2 of suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Area, based on modeling.
- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Morne Vincent, Haiti; 50 km to the east.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Description:

- La Visite National Park is characterized by a dry, karstic environment with large swaths of remaining broadleaf and Hispaniola Pine forests surrounded by numerous farming communities.
- The La Visite escarpment is an area of steep north-facing slopes, with a remnant broadleaf forest that is 7 km long and ranges from 40-500 m wide.
- Tet Opak refers to a specific area within a large drainage. A low descending ridge creates a natural barrier, effectively splitting the drainage into two shallow valleys.
- Nests are located in both valleys, on slopes with thick vegetation and on the ridgeline in areas actively being cleared for agriculture.
- The presence of farming communities, which have been using the area before the creation of the park, is tolerated within park boundaries though illegal.

Highest threats:

- **Expansion of agriculture is a Very High ongoing** threat fueled by non-sustainable, low-yield farming practices in communities above and below the escarpment.
- **Livestock grazing is a High ongoing threat** as conversion to pasture increases exposure of burrows and is a step towards full vegetation clearing for row crop farming.
- **Fires** started in pine forests to expand nearby farming land have caused fatal attraction of breeding petrels and also **pose a High ongoing threat**.
- **Predation by introduced mammals**, fostered by the nearby presence of human settlements, **is a High ongoing threat**.
    - Cats are abundant.
    - Dogs are common
    - Mongoose are present
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
- **Collision with lighted telecommunication towers** was formerly a High threat but alteration of its lighting system has decreased its impact to Low.
- **Other threats** include: Extraction of wood and non-timber forest products (e.g. tree ferns): Medium; Groundings from Light Pollution: Medium; Harvest by humans: Low.

Existing Research and Monitoring:

- Visited annually since 2018, with all known nests visually inspected throughout the breeding season.
- Camera traps are placed at the site and most nests are being monitored.

Existing Conservation Interventions:

- None yet in place
- Conservation work by IBPCG has been challenged by the remoteness of the area and the lack of an established presence there.

Planned Strategies:

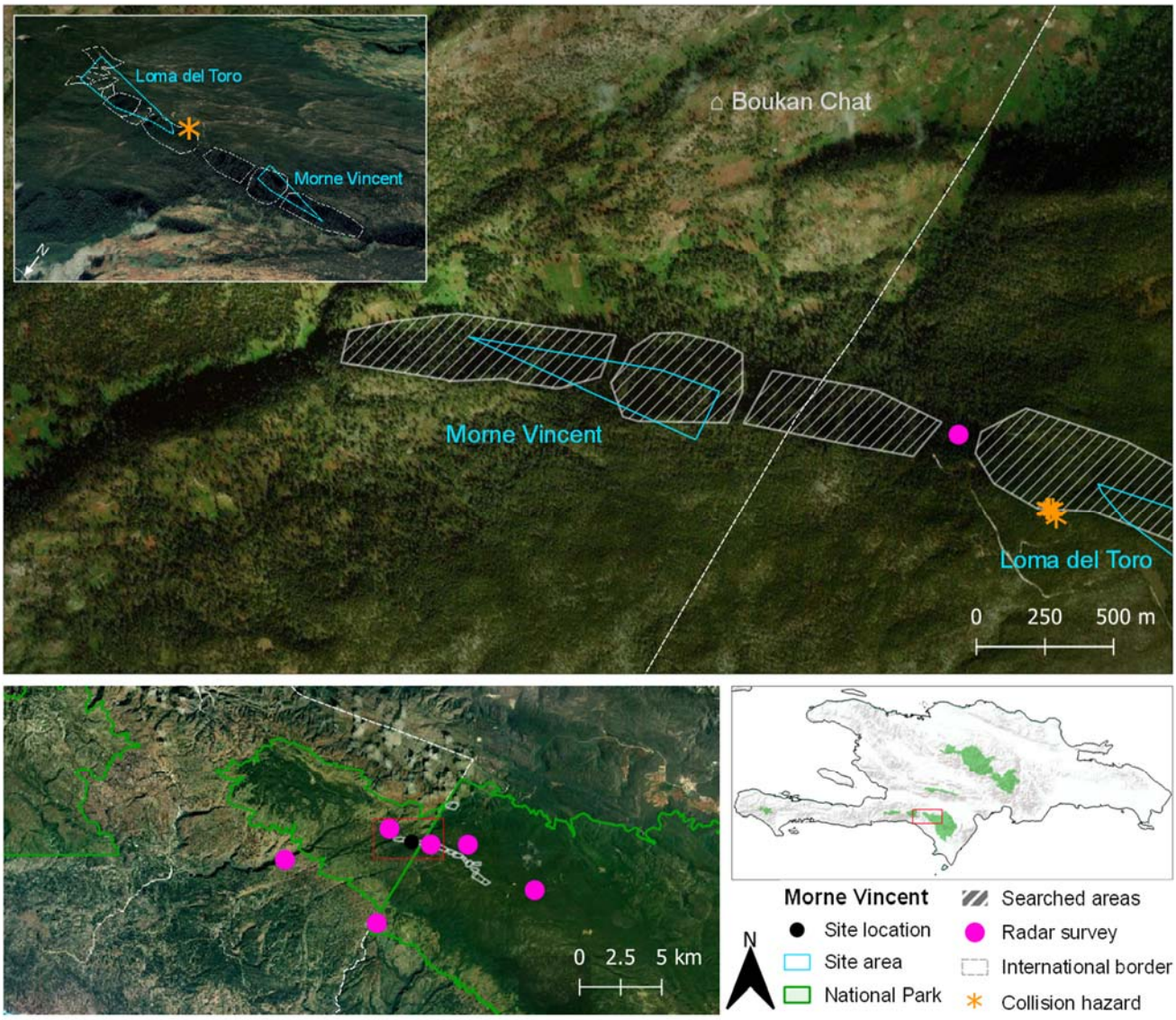
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S4: Reduce predator pressure
- S5: Reduce flight hazards
- S7: Scoping study of socio-economic drivers of the threats at La Visite National Park

Critical Information Needs:

- Continued monitoring of the site for indicators of Key Ecological Attributes
- Continued search for nesting sites along remainder of the escarpment.
- Impact of predators.
- A better understanding of the socioeconomics of communities living in the La Visite National Park is needed to propose relevant strategies**.**

MORNE VINCENT - Haiti
Confirmed nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located at the east end of Massif de la Selle, on Haiti's eastern border with the Dominican Republic. Altitude: 2000m above sea level.
- Area thoroughly surveyed with radar (2012-2014, 2017), ARUs and ground searches since 2010.
- 17 nests (October 2020). No or few additional nests suspected.
- Nests spread over 0.13 km2
- Protected Area: Foret de Pins I National Park (Parc National Naturel), 65 km2, lacks effective protection enforcement.
- Very little suitable nesting habitat remaining in Protected Area: 2.3 km2, based on modeling

and observation.
- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Loma del Toro, Dominican Republic, abuts Morne Vincent and can be considered the same nesting area (1 km). La Visite - Tet Opak is located 50km to the west.
- IBA: no; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Description:
- In a high elevation region characterized by heavily forested patches in a dry, karstic environment, intermixed with small impoverished farming communities.
- Morne Vincent site consists of dispersed mature Hispaniola Pine, mostly cleared of undergrowth, although small, scattered patches of remaining broadleaf undergrowth are still present.
- Abutted by community of Boukan Chat (very roughly estimated as a population of 5,000), other smaller communities nearby

Highest threats:
- **Predation by introduced mammals is a High ongoing threat**.
    - Cats are present but not abundant.
    - No mongoose have yet been observed
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
- **Collision with lighted structures** on the nearby Loma del Toro peak (<1km) **poses a High ongoing threat** to petrels at Morne Vincent.
- **Expansion of agriculture** by citizens of Boukan Chat, driven by poor agroecological practices, was **formerly a Very High threat;** however, conservation interventions of the last decade appear to have brought the threat to **Low**.
- **Other threats** include: Fire mortality: Medium; Groundings from Light Pollution: Medium; Fire damage to habitat: Low; Extraction of wood and non-timber forest products: Low; Harvest by humans: Low.

Existing Research and Monitoring:
- Visited annually since 2010, with all known nests visually inspected throughout the breeding season.
- A handful of camera traps are placed at the site.

Existing Conservation Interventions:
- Positive relationships built within the Boukan Chat community and community-development and environmental education initiatives launched with partners Plant with Purpose and GIZ (the German government's international aid organization).
- Farmer education on sustainable practices on existing farmland and in forest conservation values to reduce pressure to convert forest.
- Continued program of education and outreach to the public (e.g., Diablotin Festival, support to soccer team) and in schools.

- Success of conservation interventions is evidenced by the continued existence of the site and because the number of occupied nests seems stable.

Planned Strategies

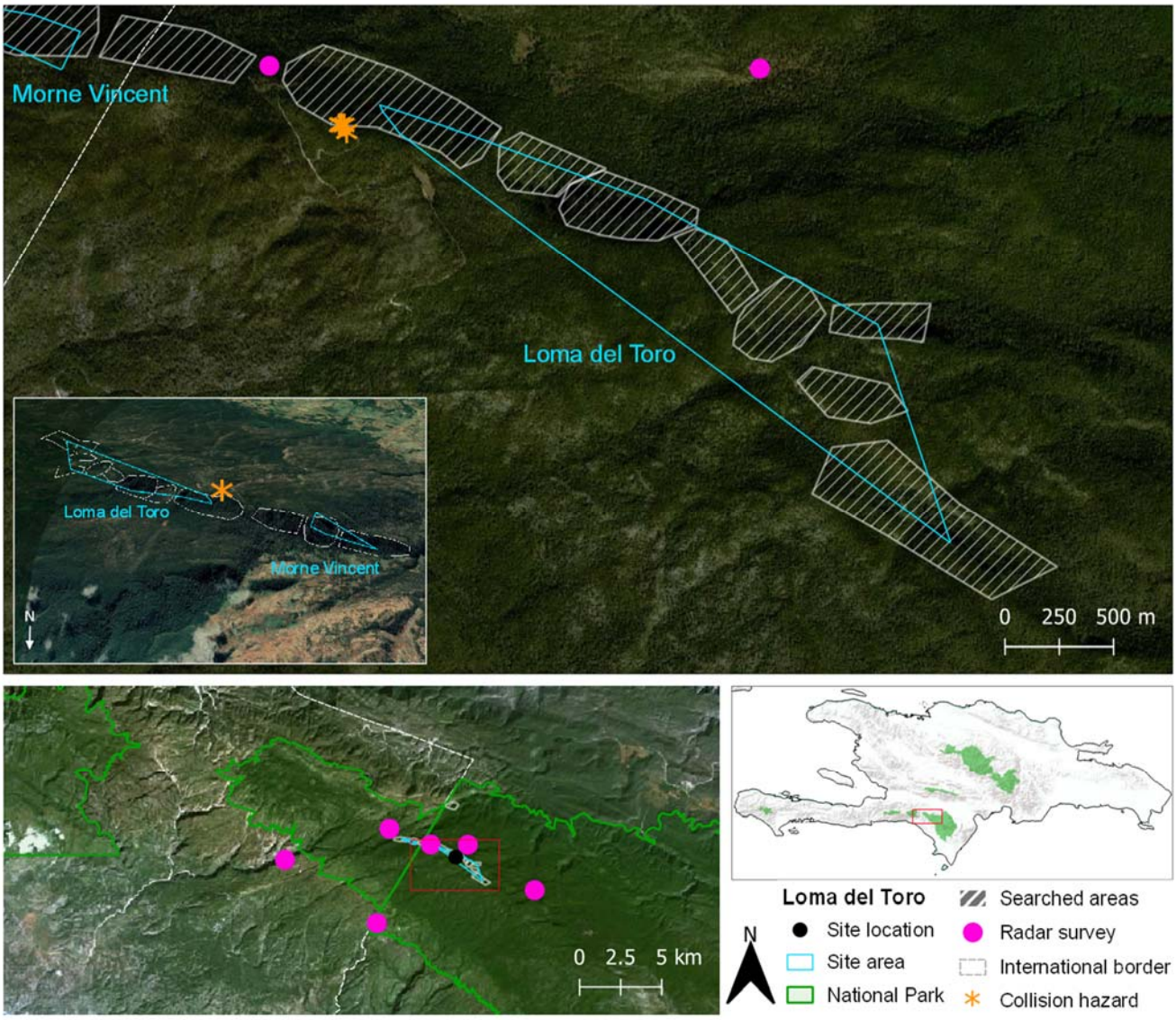
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S4: Reduce predator pressure
- S5: Reduce flight hazards
- S6: Strategies of community development in Boukan Chat

Critical Information Needs:

- Continued monitoring of the site for indicators of Key Ecological Attributes.
- Impact of nearby lighted telecommunication towers.
- Locating nesting areas and assessing habitat quality and encroachment

LOMA DEL TORO – Dominican Republic
Confirmed nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located at the west end of Sierra de Bahoruco, on the Dominican Republic's western border with Haiti. Altitude: 2300 m above sea level.
- Area thoroughly surveyed with radar (2012-2014, 2017), ARUs and ground searches since 2010.
- 28 nests (October 2020). Few additional nests suspected.
- Nests spread over 1.5 km2
- Protected Area: Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, 1092 km2.
- Protected Area hosts large swaths of suitable nesting habitat: 57 km2, based on modeling.

- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Morne Vincent, Haiti, abuts Loma del Toro and can be considered the same nesting area (1 km). Also in the Sierra de Bahoruco mountain range, Loma Quemada, Dominican Republic, is located 20 km to the east.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Description:

- In a high elevation area characterized by broad expenses of forests of Hispaniola Pine in a dry, karstic environment.
- Nesting areas in Loma del Toro consist of dense broadleaf undergrowth in dispersed Hispaniola Pine forest, on medium to steep slopes.
- Nesting sites are grouped into three main independent clusters of 15, 8, and 2 monitored burrows.
- No reported human encroachment.

Highest threats:

- **Predation by introduced mammals is a High ongoing threat**:
    - Cats are present but not abundant.
    - No mongoose have yet been observed
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
- **Collision with lighted structures** on the Loma del Toro peak (<100 m from main cluster) **pose a High ongoing threat** to the petrels at Loma del Toro.
- **Other threats** include: Fire mortality: Medium; Groundings from Light Pollution: Medium; Fire damage to habitat: Low.

Existing Research and Monitoring:

- Visited annually since 2010, with most known nests visually inspected (25 out of 28) throughout the breeding season.
- Camera traps are placed at the site and most nests are being monitored.
- Predator control has been trialled and is planned for future years (cats and rats).

Existing Conservation Interventions:

- Positive relationships built within the nearby Boukan Chat community, Haiti, and community-development and environmental education initiatives launched with partners Plant with Purpose and GIZ (the German government's international aid organization).
- Continued program of education and outreach to the public (e.g., Diablotin Festival) and in schools.

Planned Strategies

- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S4: Reduce predator pressure
- S5: Reduce flight hazards

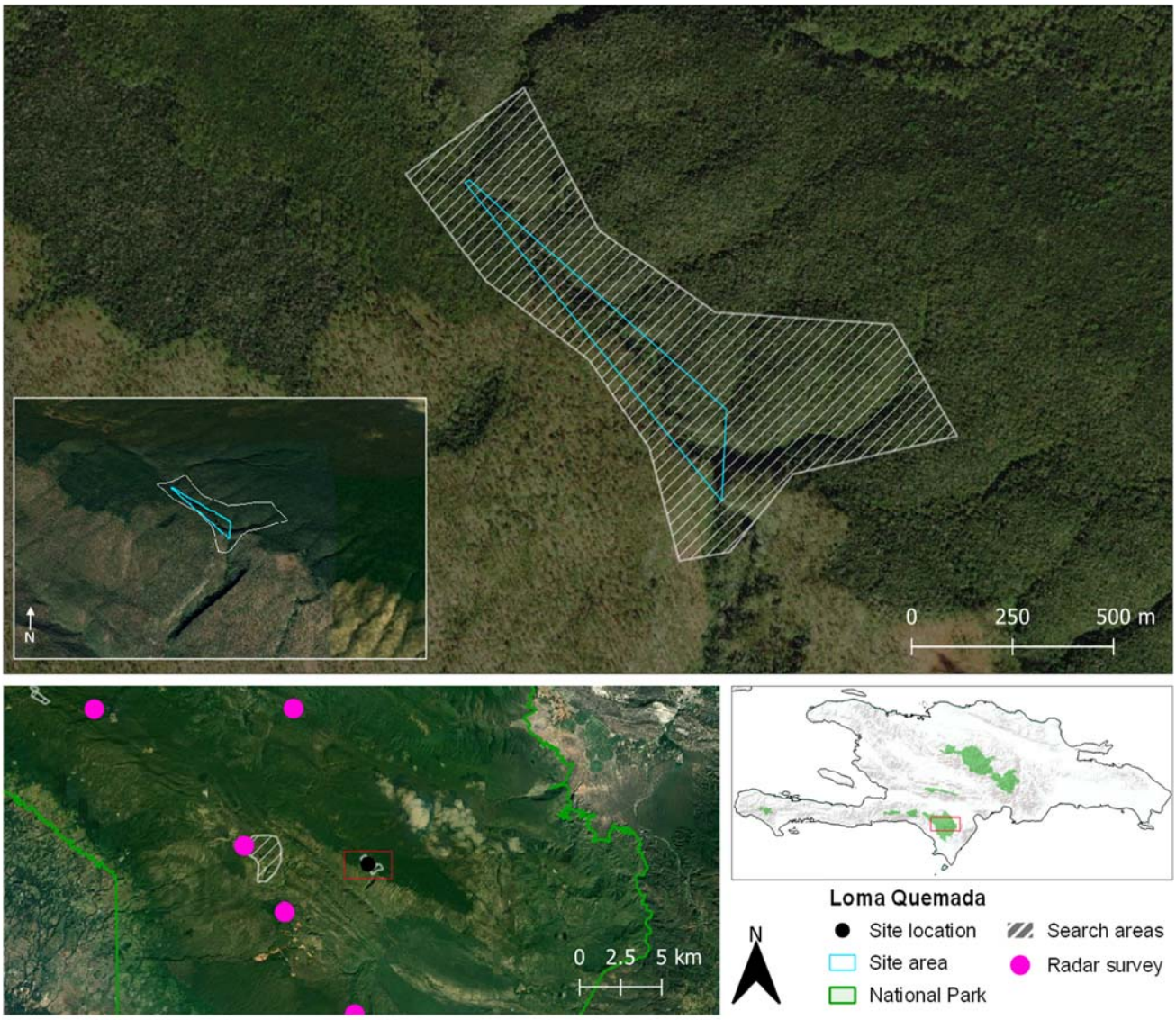
- S6: Strategies of community development in Boukan Chat
- S8: Engage with DR government to plan and strengthen oversight of parks

Critical Information Needs:

- Continued monitoring of the site for indicators of Key Ecological Attributes.
- Impact of predators.
- Impact of lighted telecommunication towers.

LOMA QUEMADA – Dominican Republic
Confirmed nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located in the eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, in the southwestern Dominican Republic. Altitude: 1700 m above sea level.
- Area covered by radar (2013, 2017); moderately surveyed with ARUs and ground searches since 2015.
- 7 nests (October 2020). Additional nests suspected in adjacent areas.
- Nests spread over 0.11 km2
- Protected Area: Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, 1092 km2.
- Protected Area hosts large swaths of suitable nesting habitat: 57 km2.

- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Also in the Sierra de Bahoruco mountain range, Loma del Toro, Dominican Republic, is located 20 km to the west.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve?

Description:

- Nesting site with the lowest elevation, characterized by broad expenses of forests of Hispaniola Pine in a dry, karstic environment.
- Nesting sites located along the bottom of a dry canyon vegetated with broadleaf trees and shrubs. The area has generally undisturbed broadleaf vegetation, despite pig damage.
- All nests in deep caves, crevices with narrow entrances (likely due to pig pressure).
- No reported human encroachment.

Highest threats:

- **Predation by introduced mammals is a High ongoing threat**:
    - Cats are not abundant but regularly observed.
    - No mongoose have yet been observed
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
- **The presence of feral pigs is a High ongoing threat**, with pigs destroying burrows and occasionally depredating nest occupants.
- **Other threats** include: Fire mortality: Medium; Groundings from Light Pollution: Medium; Fire damage to habitat: Low.

Existing Research and Monitoring:

- Visited annually since 2016, with all known nests visually inspected throughout the breeding season.
- Camera traps are placed at the site and most nests are being monitored.

Existing Conservation Interventions:

No conservation interventions are ongoing but solutions to control the feral pig population are sought with local hunters.

Planned Strategies

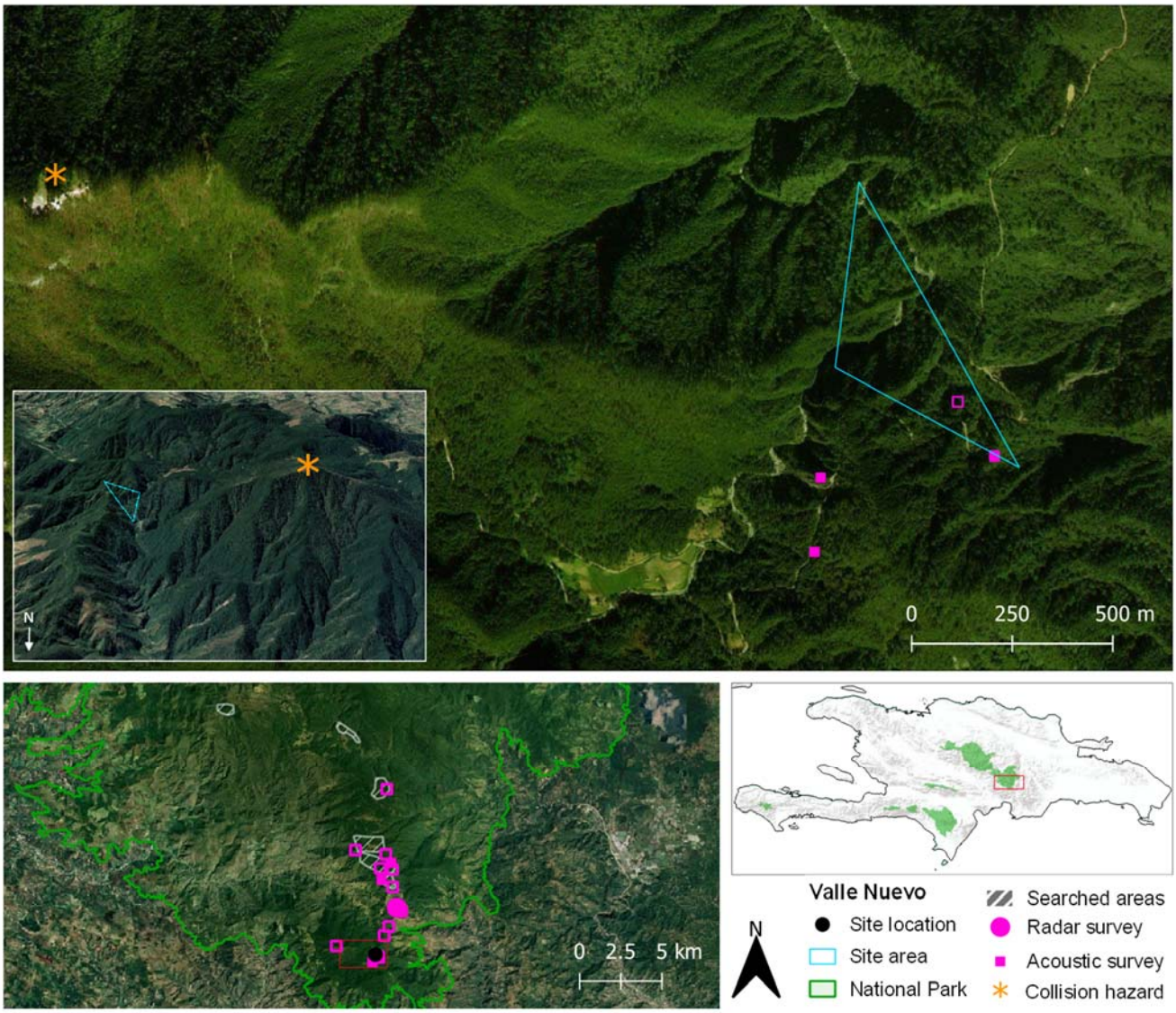
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S4: Reduce predator pressure
- S8: Engage with DR government to plan and strengthen oversight of parks

Critical Information Needs:

- Continued monitoring of the site for indicators of Key Ecological Attributes.
- Impact of introduced mammals.

VALLE NUEVO – Dominican Republic
Confirmed nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located in the southeastern Cordillera Central, in the central Dominican Republic. Altitude: 2000 m above sea level.
- Area covered by radar (2013, 2017); moderately surveyed with ARUs and ground searches.
- 11 nests (October 2020). Additional nests suspected in adjacent areas.
- Nests spread over 0.14 km2
- Protected Area: Valle Nuevo National Park, 906 km2.
- Protected Area hosts large swaths of suitable nesting habitat: 54 km2 based on modeling.
- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Loma Quemada, Dominican Republic, is located 100 km to the southwest.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description:

- Area characterized by steep valleys and ravines with flowing streams, vegetated by mixed forests of broadleaf tree species, with very dispersed Hispaniola pines.
- Areas of invasive fern thickets in forest patches damaged by fires.
- Few farming communities are present in the area, with currently a low level of encroachment. Encroachment occured in the past, with intensive cash-crop farming near nesting areas.

Highest threats:

- **Predation by introduced mammals is a High ongoing threat**:
    - Cats have not been recorded at this site, but likely occur.
    - Mongoose are not abundant but regularly observed. Predation by mongoose was observed.
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
- **Grounding due to light attraction is rated as a Medium ongoing threat** because of villages and lighted roads on flyway; however, data gaps on its impacts may temper this assessment.
- **Other threats** include: Degradation of habitat by invasive ferns: Medium; Fire mortality: Medium; Groundings from Light Pollution: Medium; Fire damage to habitat: Medium; Agricultural expansion: Low in current nesting habitat (based on past incursions in the area).

Existing Research and Monitoring:

- Visited annually since 2017, with all known nests visually inspected throughout the breeding season.
- Camera traps are placed at the site and most nests are being monitored.
- Predator control has been trialed and is planned for future years (mongoose and rats).

Existing Conservation Interventions:

No conservation interventions are ongoing but solutions to control invasive ferns from affecting petrel habitat are being discussed.

Planned Strategies

- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S4: Reduce predator pressure
- S5: Reduce flight hazards
- S8: Engage with DR government to plan and strengthen oversight of parks
- S8c: Habitat restoration

Critical Information Needs:

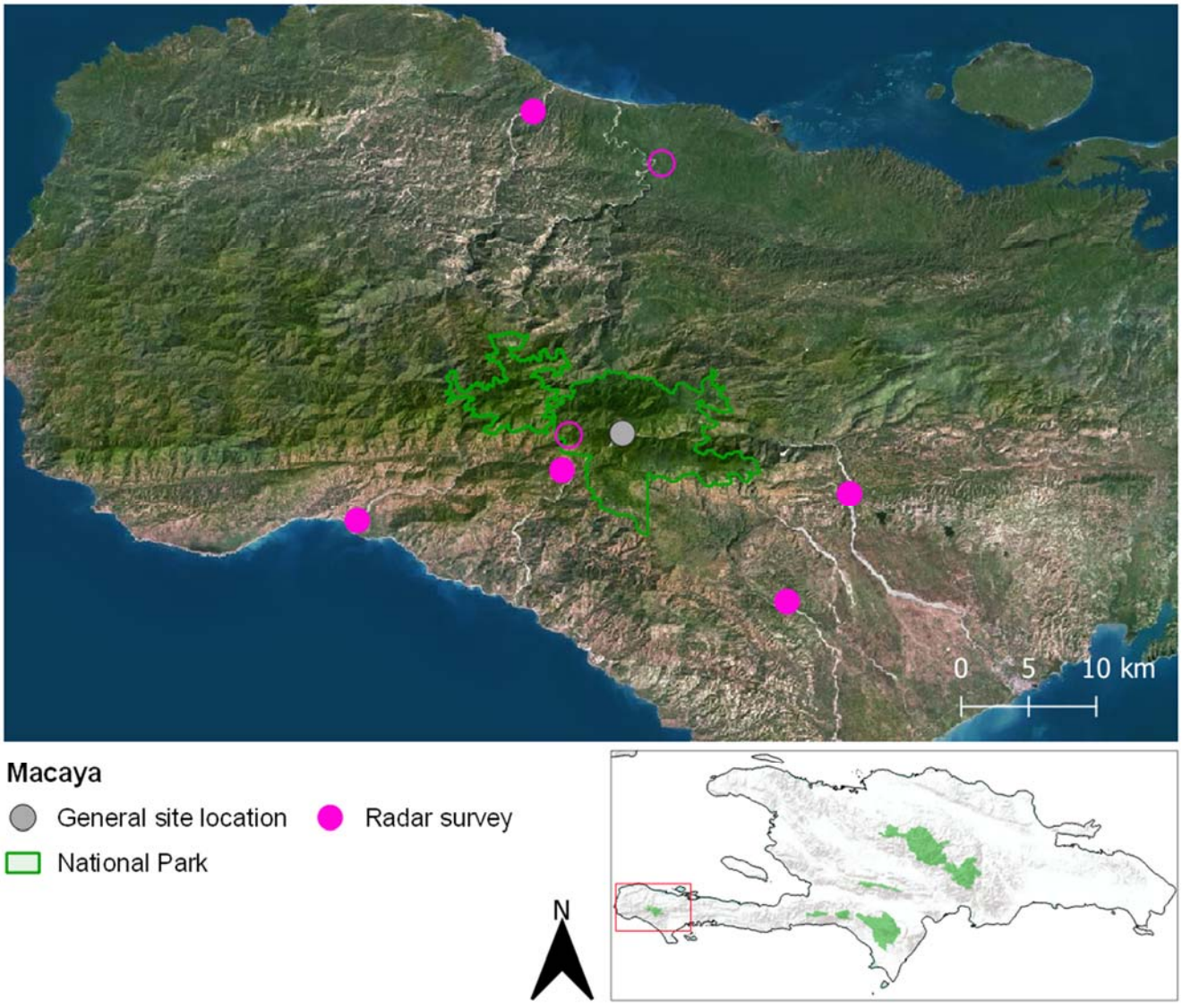
- Continued monitoring of the site for indicators of Key Ecological Attributes.
- Impact of introduced mammals.
- Impact of strandings due to light attraction to populated areas along flyways.

- Impact of invasive ferns.

PROBABLE AND SUSPECTED BREEDING AREAS ON HISPANIOLA

MACAYA - Haiti
Probable nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located in the Massif de la Hotte, at the tip of the southwestern peninsula of Haiti. Altitude: 1600-2300 m above sea level.
- Area partially covered by radar in 2014; scarce audio, visual surveys and ground searches (Goetz 2009).

- Nesting is probable based on recent evidence from radar surveys in flyways leading to Pic Macaya (2014), from observations of petrels flying and vocalizing (Goetz 2009), and from habitat modelling.
- Protected Area: Macaya National Park, 99 km2.
- Protected Area hosts large swaths of suitable nesting habitat: 31.4 km2, based on modeling.
- Nearest confirmed nesting area: La Visite - Tet Opak, Haiti, is located 190 km to the east.
- IBA: no; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Hotte Biosphere Reserve.

Description:

- This area is composed of the parallel east-west ridgelines of twin peaks Pic Macaya (to the north) and Pic Formont (to the south).
- The terrain is characterized by steep valleys and ravines in a dry, karstic environment. A relatively well preserved forest of Hispaniola pines covers the summit and adjacent slopes.

Highest threats:

- **Expansion of agriculture is a Very High ongoing threat**, with farming occurring at the bottom of the peaks and encroaching upwards. Fires used to clear land have also damaged nesting habitat.
- **Predation by introduced mammals is a High ongoing threat**, with a confirmed presence of:
    - Cats are abundant and regularly observed.
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
    - Feral pigs reported, but not abundant.
    - Mongoose have not been recorded, but likely occur.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

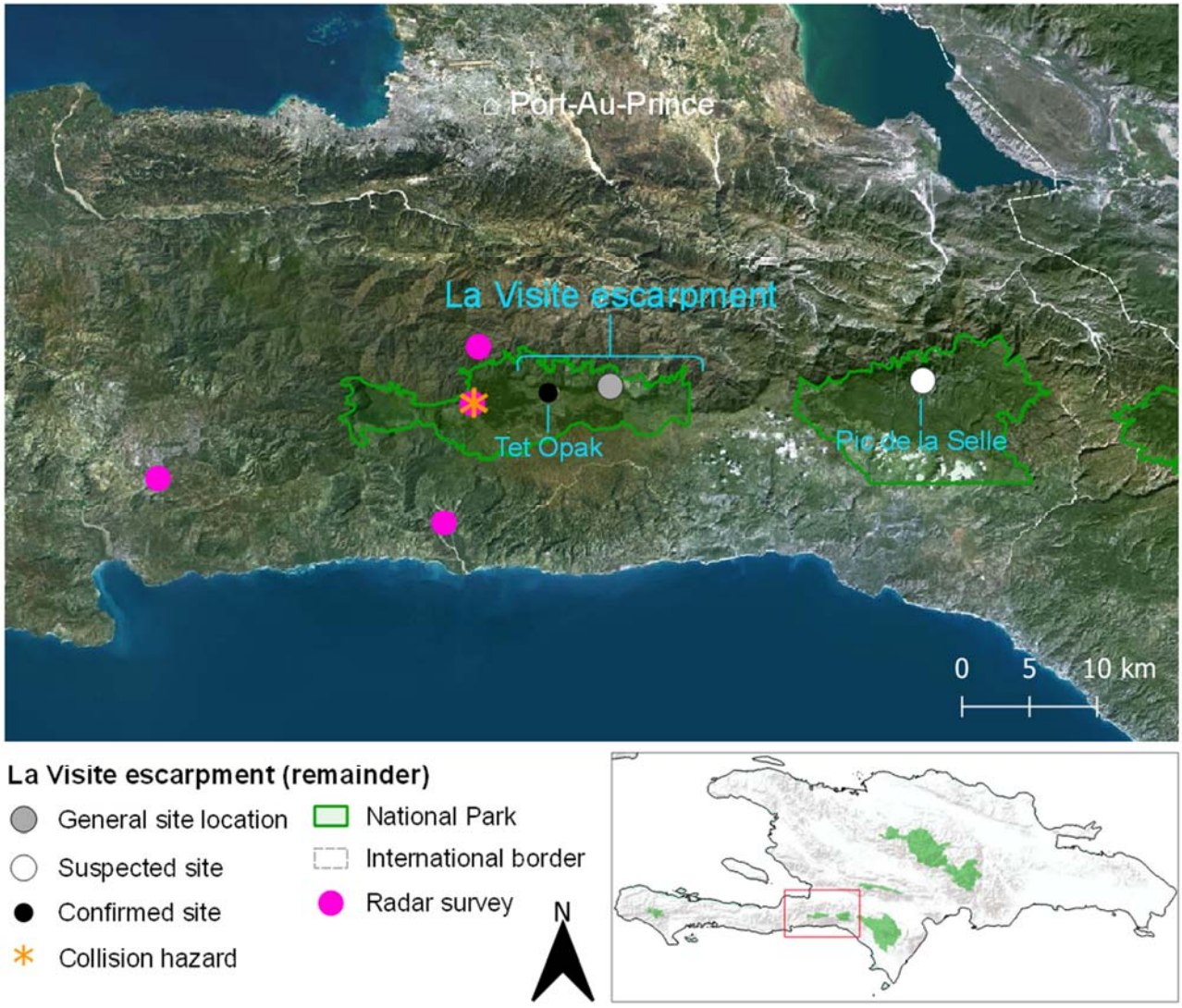
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

LA VISITE - REMAINDER OF ESCARPMENT - Haiti
Probable nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located at the western end of Massif de la Selle, in southcentral Haiti. Altitude: 1600-2200m above sea level.
- Area thoroughly surveyed with radar (2013, 2014, 2017). Occasional audio and visual surveys (2008, 2009, 2011 reported by Goetz); no ground searches.
- Nesting is probable based on recent evidence from radar surveys in flyways leading to the escarpment, from observations of petrels flying and vocalizing, and from habitat modelling.
- Protected Area: La Visite National Park, 114.3 km2, lacks effective protection enforcement.
- 25.6 km2 of suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Area, based on modelling.
- Nearest confirmed nesting area: La Visite - Tet Opak, on the western end of the escarpment.
- IBA: no; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Description:

- La Visite National Park is characterized by a dry, karstic environment with large swaths of remaining broadleaf and Hispaniola Pine forests surrounded by numerous farming communities.
- The La Visite escarpment is an area of steep north-facing slopes, with a remnant broadleaf forest that is 7 km long and ranges from 40-500 m wide.
- The presence of farming communities, which have been using the area before the creation of the park, is tolerated within park boundaries though illegal.

Highest threats:

- **Expansion of agriculture is a Very High ongoing** threat fueled by non-sustainable, low-yield farming practices in communities above and below the escarpment.
- **Livestock grazing is a High ongoing threat** as it is a step towards full vegetation clearing for row crop farming.
- **Fires** started in pine forests to expand nearby farming land have caused fatal attraction of breeding petrels and also **pose a High ongoing threat**.
- **Predation by introduced mammals**, fostered by the nearby presence of human settlements, **is a High ongoing threat**.
    - Cats are abundant.
    - Mongoose have not been reported, but likely occur.
    - Rats are extremely abundant.
- Collision with lighted telecommunication towers was formerly a High threat but alteration of its lighting system has decreased its impact to Low.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring in the remainder of the escarpment.

Existing Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing. Conservation work by IBPCG has been challenged by the remoteness of the area and the lack of an established presence there.

Planned Strategies

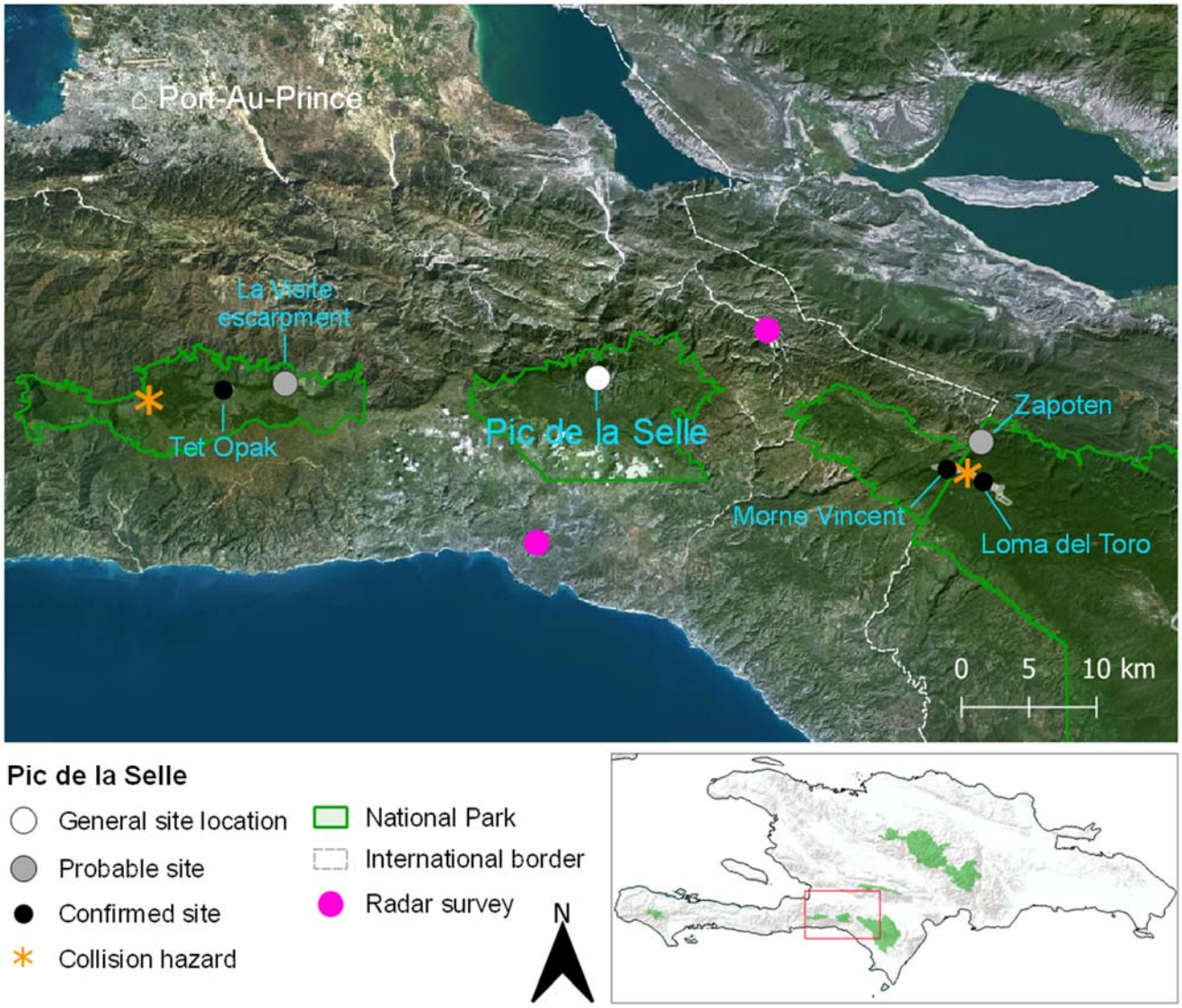
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S5: Reduce flight hazards
- S7: Scoping study of socio-economic drivers of the threats at La Visite

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.
- A better understanding of the socioeconomics of communities living in the La Visite National Park is needed to propose relevant strategies**.**

PIC DE LA SELLE - Haiti
Probable nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located at the eastern end of Massif de la Selle, in southeast Haiti. Altitude: 2000-2600m above sea level. Pic de la Selle is the highest peak in Haiti (2680m)
- Area partially surveyed with radar (2013, 2017). No audio and visual surveys; occasional ground searches (limited scope).
- Nesting is probable based on recent evidence from radar surveys in flyways leading to the escarpment, from observations of petrels vocalizing (Jean et al. 2011), and from habitat modelling.
- Protected Area: Foret de Pins II National Park, 140.0 km2, lacks effective protection enforcement.
- 21.4 km2 of suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Area, based on modelling.

- Nearest confirmed nesting area: La Visite - Tet Opak (to the west) and Morne Vincent (to the east) are both located 25 km away from Pic de la Selle.
- IBA: no; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Description:

- Pic de la Selle is characterized by a dry, karstic environment. Western slopes host high altitude forests of Hispaniola pine, while the highest areas and the eastern slopes are characterized by shrub-like, scattered vegetation.
- Habitat modelling locates suitable nesting habitat in the forests west and southwest of the peak.
- The area is surrounded by numerous farming communities but the arid environment prevents much further ingress.

Highest threats: Threats are similar to those in the remainder of the La Visite escarpment:

- **Expansion of agriculture** (including livestock grazing) into the remaining pine forest.
- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats and rats.
- **Fires** started to expand nearby farming land.

Research and Monitoring: Occasional ground searches but no research or monitoring currently occurring.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

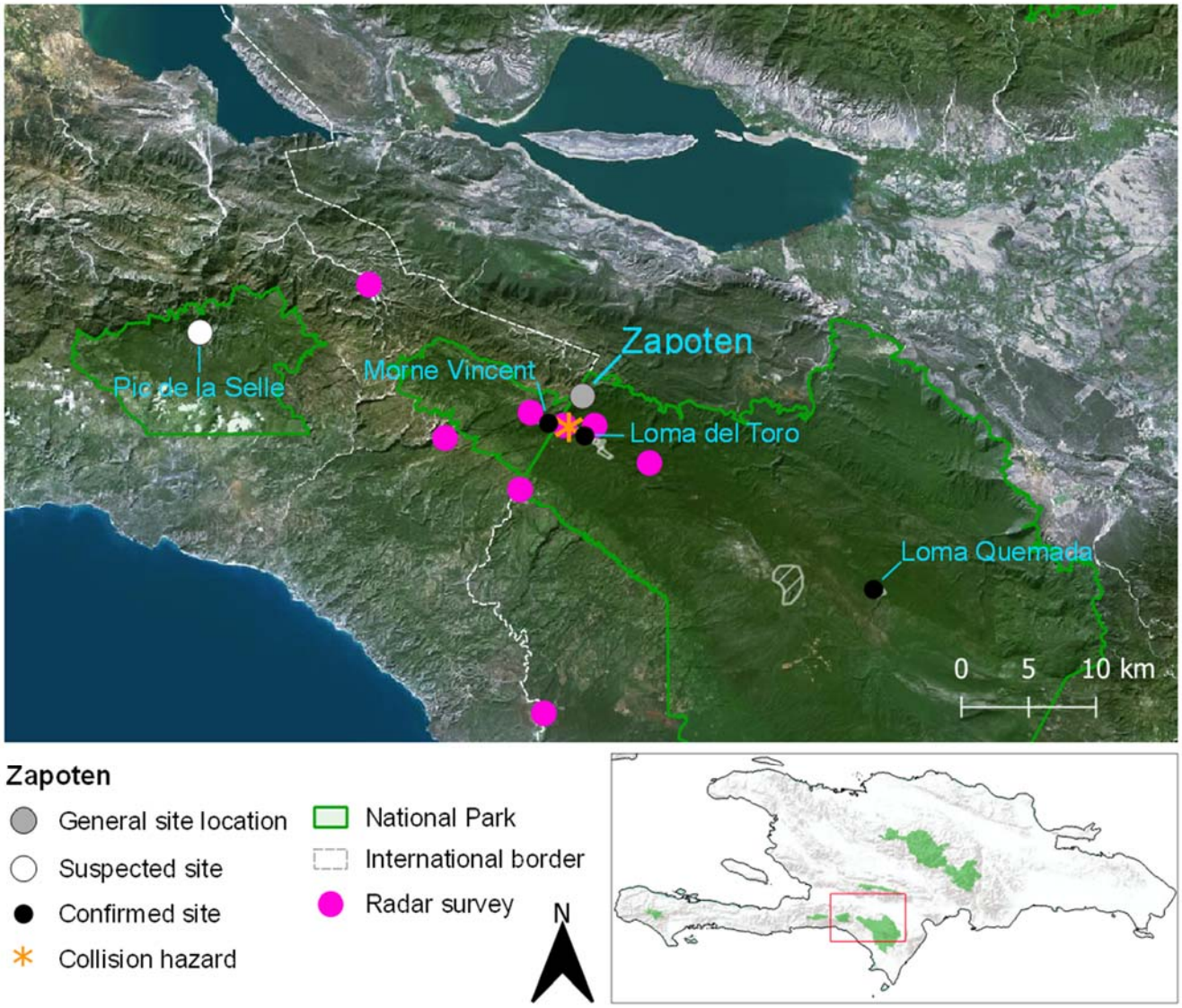
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S5: Reduce flight hazards

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

ZAPOTEN - Dominican Republic
Probable nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Located at the western end of Sierra de Bahoruco, on the Dominican Republic's western border with Haiti. North and below Loma del Toro. Altitude: 1300-1500 m above sea level.
- Area surveyed with radar as part of surveys at Loma del Toro (2012-2014, 2017). Some audio and visual surveys, ground searches (2019).
- Nesting is probable based on recent evidence from radar surveys near the area (2012-2014, 2017), on hearing vocalizing petrels in the distance (2019), on the discovery of a lost petrel chick (2020), and from habitat modelling.
- Protected Area: Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, 1092 km2.
- Protected Area hosts large swaths of suitable nesting habitat: 57 km2, based on modelling.

- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Also in the Sierra de Bahoruco mountain range, Loma del Toro, Dominican Republic, is located 2 km to the south.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes. Within UNESCO's La Selle - Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Description:

- Zapoten is located at medium altitude on the north-facing slope of the Sierra de Bahoruco range. The vegetation is characterized by broadleaved evergreen trees (cloudforest) with close canopy.
- The area is abutted to the north and west by farming communities in Haiti.

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this site but suspected threats include:

- **Expansion of agriculture** (including livestock grazing) from the Haitian side of the border.
- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats and rats.
- **Collision with lighted structures** on the Loma del Toro peak and nearby Foret de Pins.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring but plans exist to deploy acoustic recording units.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

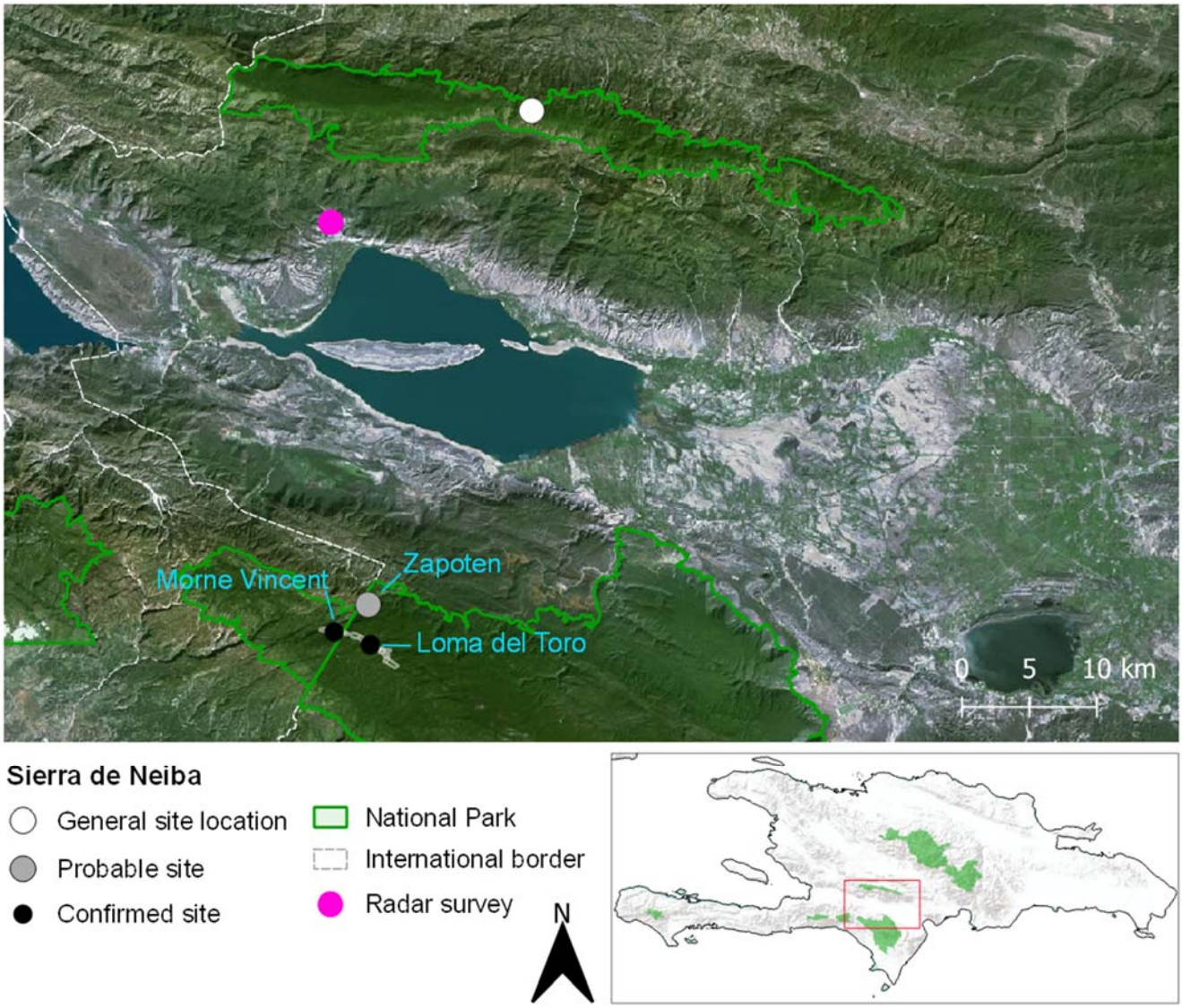
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites
- ES3: Restore or create nest sites
- S5: Reduce flight hazards
- S6: Strategies of community development in Boukan Chat
- S8: Engage with DR government to plan and strengthen oversight of parks

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

SIERRA DE NEIBA - Dominican Republic
Suspected nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- High mountain range located in western Dominican Republic, shared with Haiti (¼ of the area). Altitude: 1700-2300 m above sea level.
- Area surveyed with radar once in 2013. No audio and visual surveys; no ground searches.
- Nesting is suspected based on recent evidence from radar surveys near the area (14 petrel-like targets; Brown 2014) but habitat modelling does not highlight this area as suitable for nesting.
- Protected Area: Sierra de Neiba National Park, 183 km2.
- Protected Area does not appear to host suitable nesting habitat based on modelling.

- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Loma del Toro, Dominican Republic, is located 40 km to the south.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description:

- Sierra de Neiba forms a long (ca 80 km) elevated east-west ridge. It is separated from the Sierra de Bahoruco range by the drainage basin of Lago Enriquillo. The vegetation is characterized by broadleaved evergreen trees (cloudforest) with close canopy.
- Lower elevations have been deforested for farming (up to 1300 - 1700 m above sea level).

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this site but are suspected to include:

- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats, mongoose and rats.
- **Expansion of agriculture** (including livestock grazing) into the lower extents of forests.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites

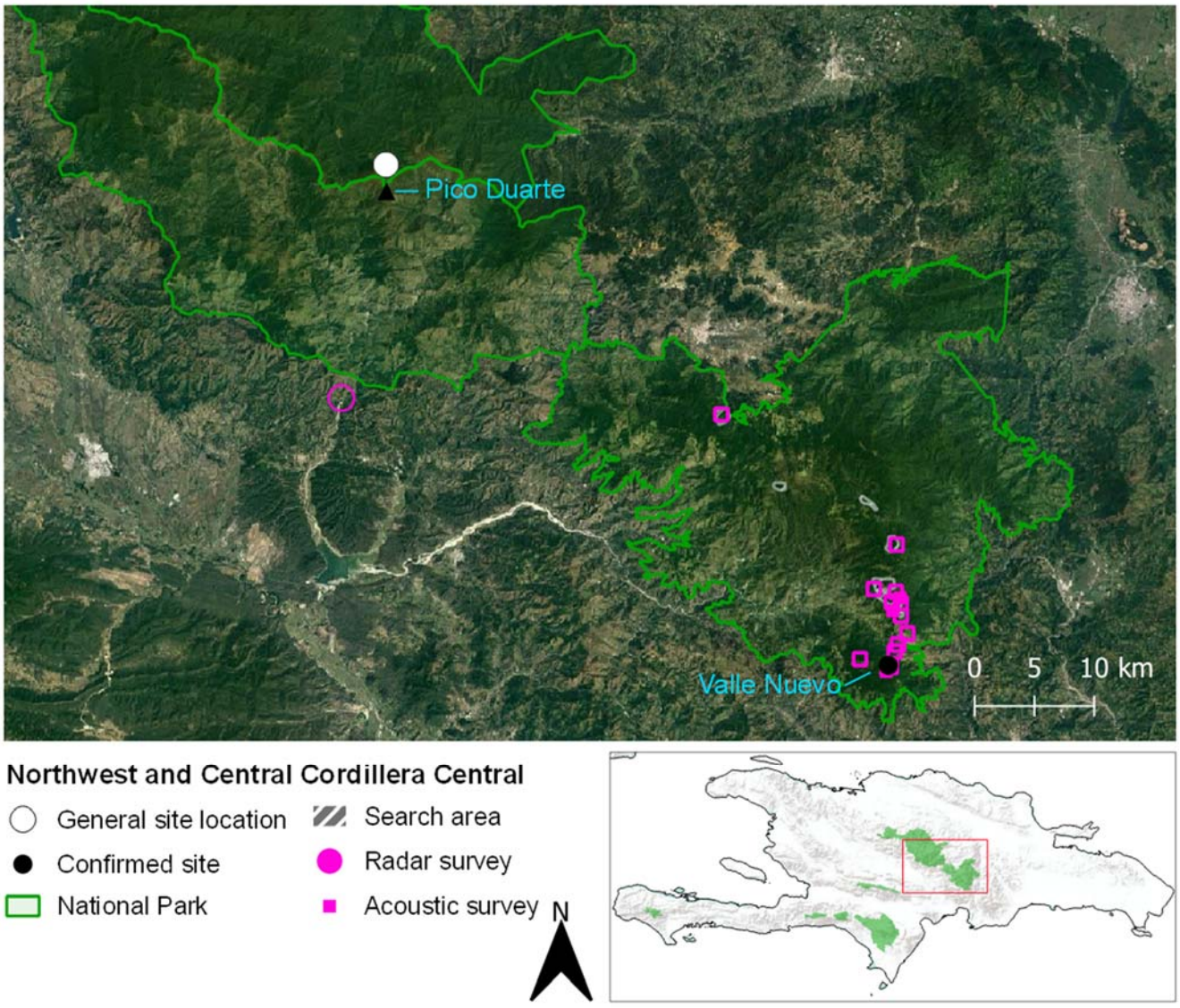
No other strategies are planned for this site.

Critical Information Needs:

- Assess and characterize threats.

NORTHWEST and CENTRAL CORDILLERA CENTRAL - Dominican Republic
Suspected nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- High mountain range located in central Dominican Republic. Altitude: 1400-3000 m above sea level. Pico Duarte, 3098 m is the highest point in the country.
- Surveyed once by radar (no petrel targets recorded; 2014). No audio and visual surveys; no ground searches.
- Nesting is possible based on proximity to confirmed nesting sites in eastern Cordillera Central and Sierra de Bahoruco - but habitat modelling does not highlight this area as suitable for nesting.
- Protected Areas: Armando Bermúdez National Park, 803 km2; José del Carmen Ramírez, 750 km2.
- Protected Area does not appear to host suitable nesting habitat based on modelling.

- Nearest confirmed nesting area: Valle Nuevo, Dominican Republic, is located 50 km to the southeast.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description:

- The Cordillera central has a crescent-shape ridgeline from the northwest to the southeast, ca 100km in length. The vegetation is characterized by broadleaved evergreen trees mixed with various levels of Hispaniola pines. Higher altitudes around Pico Duarte are characterized by shrub-like open vegetation.
- The southeastern part of the mountain range is home to Valle Nuevo National Park, where petrel nesting has been confirmed.

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this site but are suspected to include:

- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats, mongoose and rats.
- **Expansion of agriculture** (including livestock grazing) into the lower extents of forests.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites

No other strategies are planned for this site.

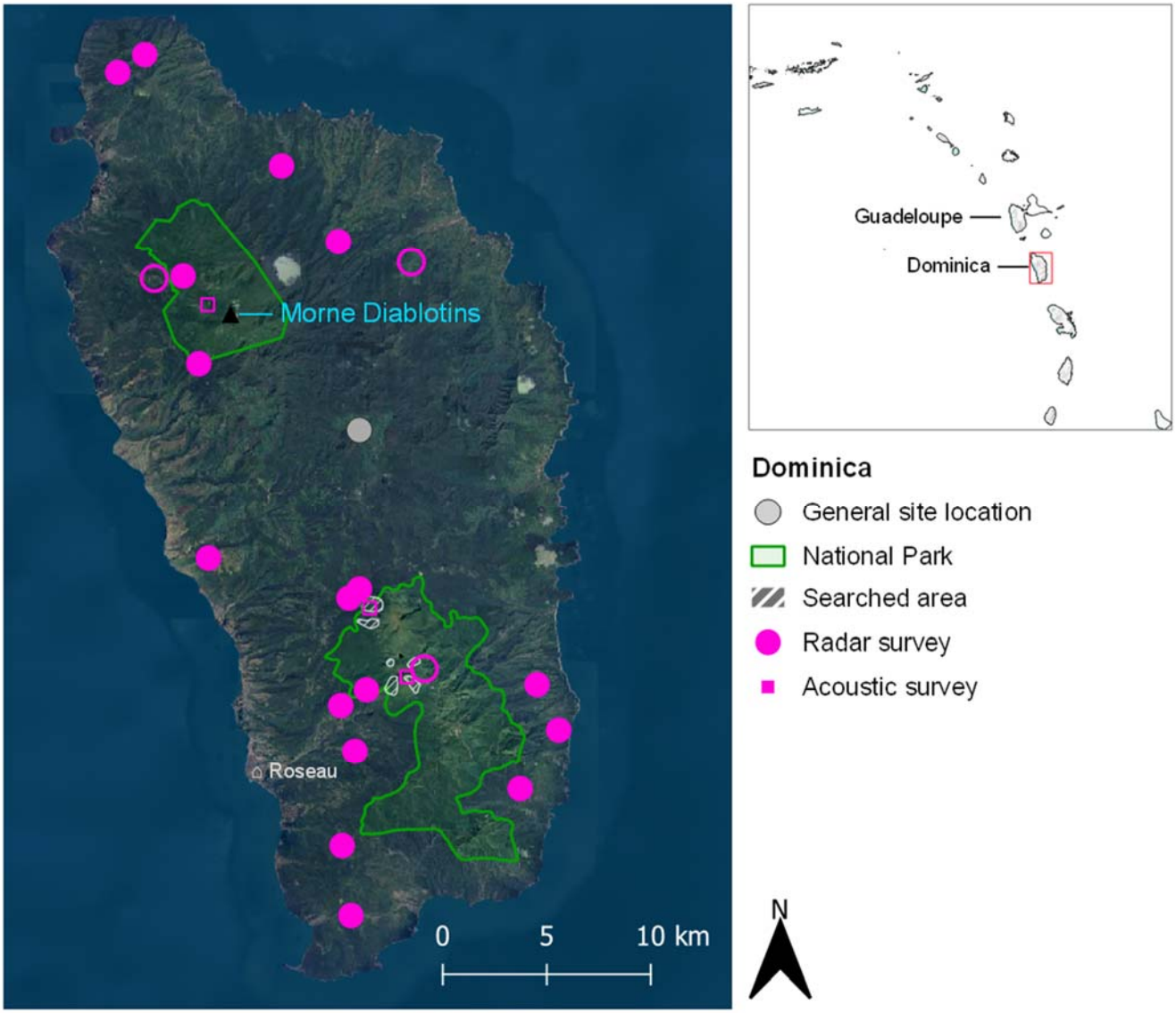
Critical Information Needs:

- Assess and characterize threats.

PROBABLE AND SUSPECTED BREEDING AREAS ON OTHER ISLANDS

DOMINICA
Probable nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Various peaks on Dominica, including Morne Diablotins (to the north) and Morne Trois Pitons (to the south). Altitude: 1000-1500 m above sea level. Morne Diablotins (1447 m) is the highest point on Dominica.
- Area thoroughly surveyed with radar in 2015 and 2020. Localized audio surveys and ground searches during technical exchange (Morne Trois Pitons, 2016).
- Nesting is probable based on recent evidence from radar surveys in the area, direct observation of flying petrels, recovery of grounded birds in urban areas, and from habitat

modelling. **Morne Diablotins**: up to 204 petrel-like targets observed in adjacent flyways (Brown 2015, Brown 2020); **Morne Trois Pitons**: up to 168 petrel-like targets observed in adjacent flyways (Brown 2015, Brown 2020), and up to 3 flying petrels observed. Areas were searched but nests have yet to be located (Rupp et al. 2016).

- Protected Areas: Morne Diablotins National Park, 36 km2; Northern Forest Reserve: 59 km2; Morne Trois Pitons National Park, 69 km2.
- Suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Areas but not quantified.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description: Dominica is a mountainous volcanic island characterized by steep slopes covered by broadleaf vegetation in relatively closed canopy. The area is well preserved, with 22% of the land area in protected areas. Recent hurricanes have damaged large portions of suitable nesting habitat.

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this area but are suspected to include:

- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats, mongoose, rats, and pigs.
- **Light attraction and grounding** into urban areas located on flyways, and Morne Micotrin.

Research and Monitoring: Recent monitoring includes radar surveys (2015 and 2020), and deployment of automated acoustic recording units. Thorough ground searches in localized areas of Morne Microtin and Morne Trois Pitons.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing. Technical exchange between Dominican Republic (Grupo Jaragua) and Dominica (Forestry, Wildlife and National Parks Division).

Planned Strategies:

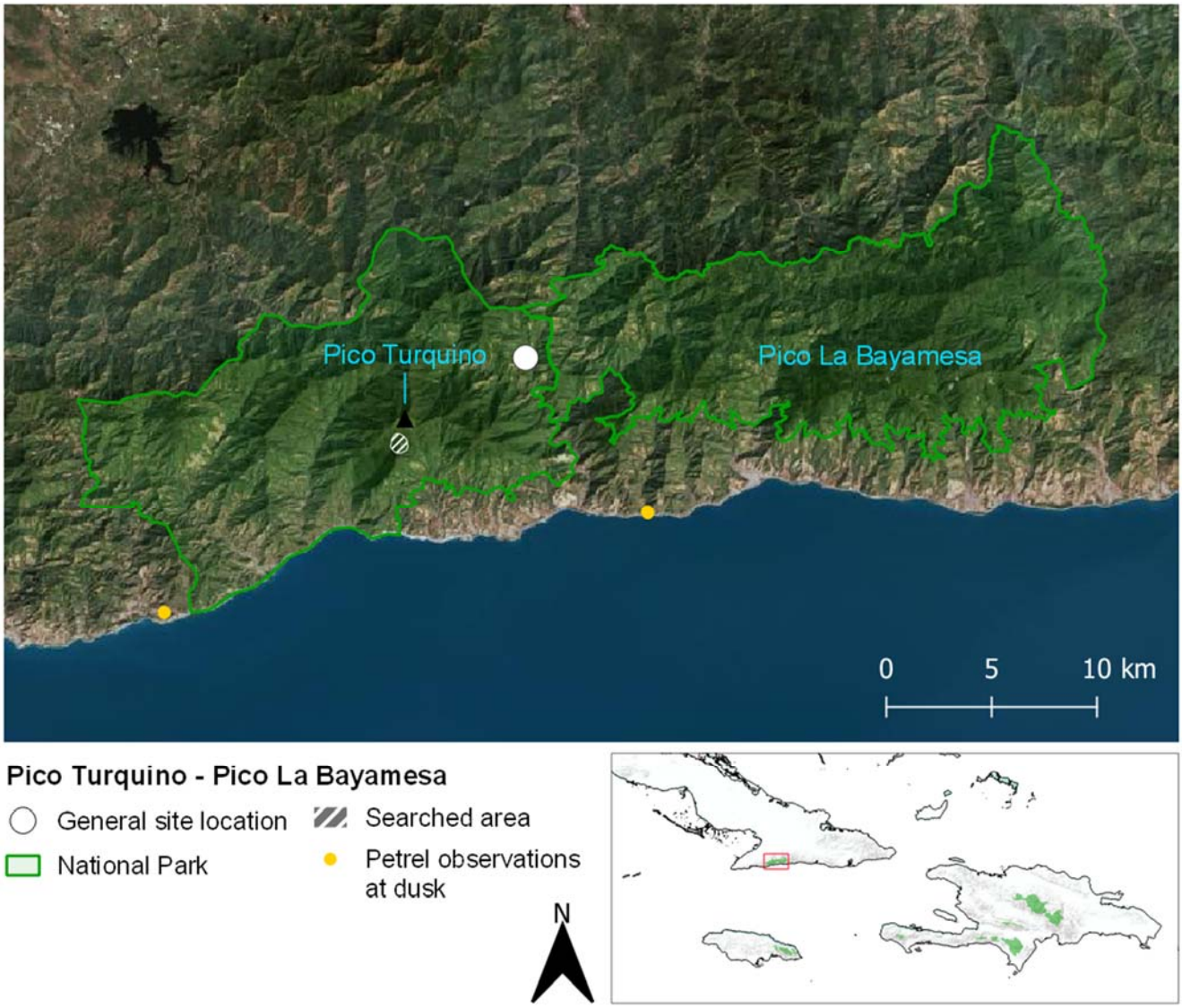
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

PICO TURQUINO and PICO LA BAYAMESA - Cuba
Suspected nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Two distinct mountainous areas (within 25 km of each other) located in the western Sierra Maestra, in southeastern Cuba. Altitude: 1600-2000 m above sea level. Pico Turquino (1974m) is the highest point in Cuba.
- No radar survey; some audio and visual surveys (2006); some ground searches (2006).
- **Pico Turquino**: Nesting is suspected based on recent observations of petrels from the coast at dusk (Pointon et al. in March 2019, and Plasencia Leon et al. in February 2020), and from habitat modelling. **Pico la Bayamesa**: Nesting is suspected based on habitat modelling.

- Protected Areas: Pico Turquino National Park, 232 km2. Pico La Bayamesa National Park, 242 km2.
- Suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Areas but not quantified.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description: Both areas are characterized by steep mountainous slopes covered by broadleaf deciduous vegetation, with shrub-like broadleaf vegetation at the highest altitudes. The areas are well preserved and forest loss is only occurring in a few localised areas at lower elevations.

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this area but are suspected to include:

- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats, mongoose and rats.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

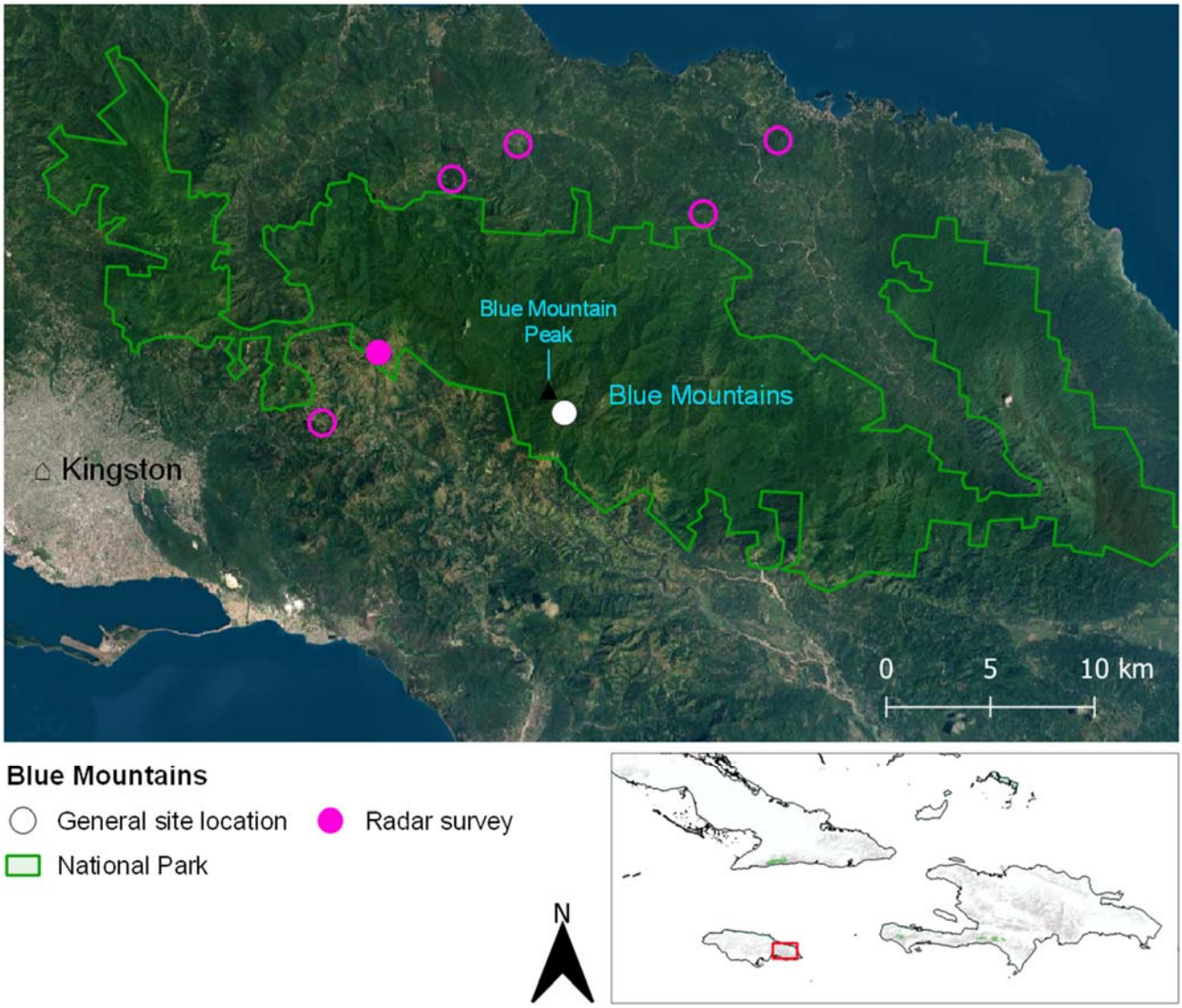
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

BLUE MOUNTAINS - Jamaica
Suspected nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Highest mountain range in the country, the Blue Mountains form an east-west ridge located in eastern Jamaica. Altitude: 1500-2250 m above sea level. The Blue Mountain peak (2256 m) is the highest point in Jamaica.
- Area surveyed with radar in 2016. No audio and visual surveys; no ground searches.
- Nesting is suspected based on recent evidence from radar surveys near the area (6 petrel-like targets; Brown 2016), and from habitat modelling (higher elevations of Blue Mountains).
- Protected Areas: Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park, 1224 km2.
- Suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Areas but not quantified.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description: Characterized by steep mountainous slopes covered by broadleaf vegetation in relatively closed canopy. The area is relatively well preserved but forest loss is occurring at lower elevations on the southwestern slopes.

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this area but are suspected to include:

- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats, mongoose and rats.
- **Expansion of agriculture** into the lower extents of forests on the south-facing slopes in the northwest of the range
- **Light attraction and grounding** into the nearby major urban area of Jamaica's capital, Kingston.

Research and Monitoring: No research or monitoring currently occurring.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

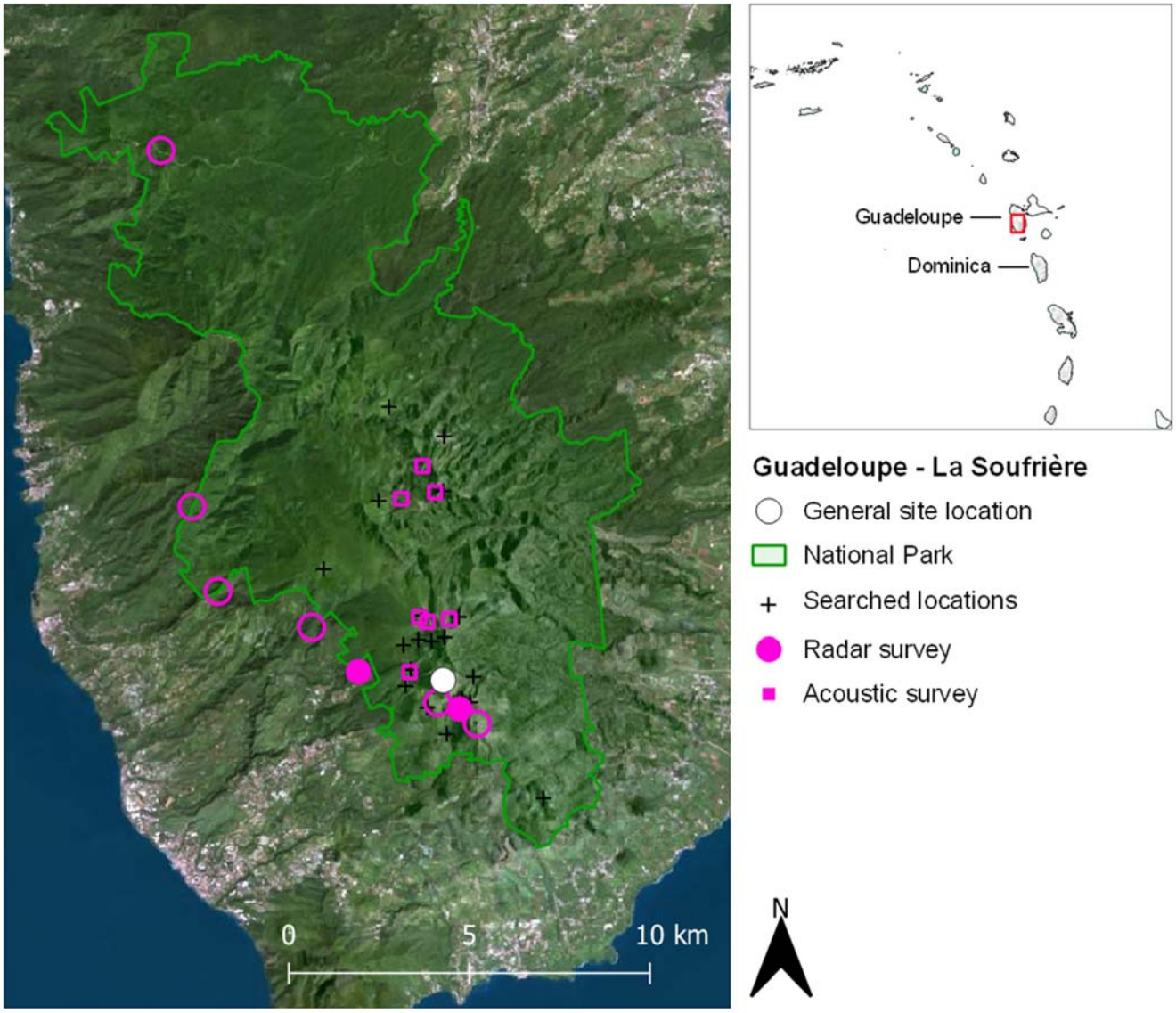
- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

GUADELOUPE
Suspected nesting

Site map (see map caption on page 2):



Vitals:

- Slopes of Pic de la Soufrière (1467 m, highest point in Guadeloupe). Altitude: 900-1500 m above sea level.
- Area surveyed with radar (Brown and Chabrolle in 2020). One audio survey (Chabrolle 2016-2017); localized ground searches (Chabrolle in 2017).
- Nesting is suspected based on recent evidence from radar surveys in the area (13 petrel-like targets, 2020), and from habitat modelling. An audio and visual observation between December 1991 and January 1992 (Lorvelec) is promising (20-30 individual procellariiformes flying and vocalizing at dusk on a ridge below Pic de la Soufrière) but did not confirm the species to be Black-capped Petrel (cited in Chabrolle et al. 2020).

- Protected Areas: La Guadeloupe National Park, 218 km2.
- Suitable nesting habitat available in Protected Areas but not quantified.
- IBA: yes; KBA: yes.

Description: The mountains of La Soufrière are characterized by steep mountainous slopes covered by broadleaf evergreen trees, with shrub-like broadleaf vegetation at the highest altitudes. The area is well preserved.

Highest threats: Threats have not been rated for this area but are suspected to include:

- **Predation by introduced mammals**, including cats, mongoose and rats.

Research and Monitoring: Recent monitoring was supported by Parc National de la Guadeloupe and included the deployment of automated acoustic recording units (2016-2017) and a radar survey (2020). Visual surveys are planned for the end of 2021.

Conservation Interventions: No conservation interventions currently ongoing.

Planned Strategies:

- ES1: Build in-country capacity
- ES2: Locate & characterize nesting sites

Critical Information Needs:

- Locate and characterize nest sites.
- Assess and characterize threats.

MAIN USE AREAS AT SEA

Notes on marine profiles

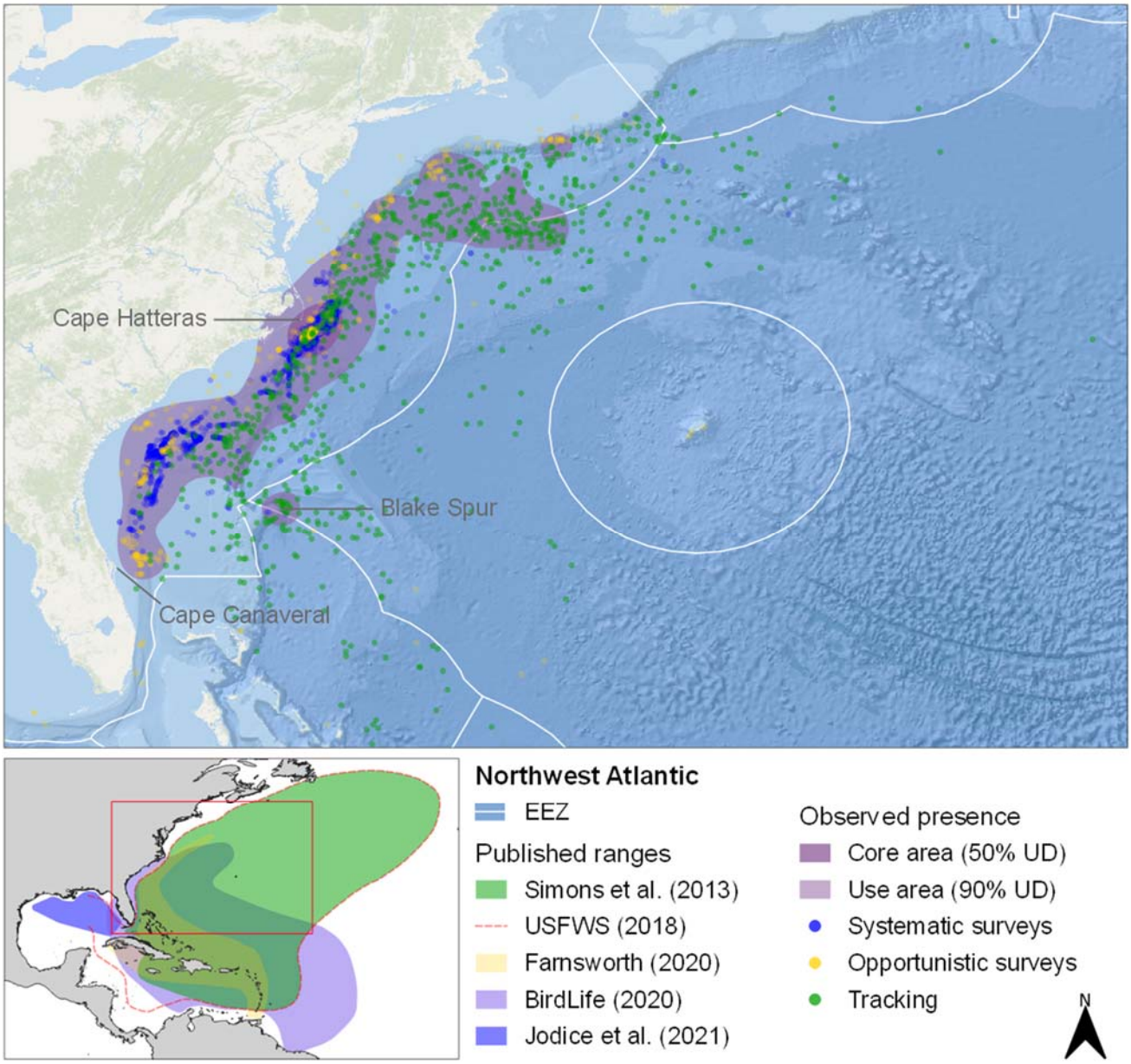
Vitals:

- **Use assessment:** To estimate use areas, we calculated utilization distributions (UD) using the kernel density methodology on the basis of the following sources**:**
  - Ship-based observations:
    - Systematic surveys: Atlantic Offshore Seabird Dataset Catalog (Sussman and USGS 2014 ; Atlantic); Gulf of Mexico Marine Assessment Program for Protected Species (Jodice et al. 2021; Gulf of Mexico).
    - Opportunistic observations: Leopold et al. (2019; Caribbean Sea); eBird (2020; Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico; with records already used in Leopold et al. 2019 removed); Texas pelagics data (cited in Jodice et al. 2021).
  - Individual-based tracking data: Jodice et al. (2015; Atlantic and Caribbean); Satgé et al. (2019; Atlantic and Caribbean); Satgé et al. (in prep.; Atlantic and Caribbean).

  To compensate for the effects of a larger number of locations in the tracking dataset despite few individuals tracked (n = 16), we limited the tracking data to one location per individual per day, calculated as the centroid of all locations for that individual for that day. When mentioned, core areas refer to the 50% UD.
- **Marine ecoregions:** We estimated overlap between UD and marine ecoregions (Spalding et al. 2007). We report the proportion of the overall range (90% UD) in each of the overlapping ecoregions, including Pelagic Waters.
- **Exclusive Economic Zones:** We estimated overlap between UD and exclusive economic zones (EEZ). Unless mentioned otherwise, we report the proportion of the overall range (90% UD) in each of the overlapping EEZ, including High Seas. Particularly in the Caribbean Sea, these values are subject to change as our understanding of the use of marine areas by Black-capped Petrels improves.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC

Site map (see map caption on page 36):



Vitals:

- **Primary range**: South Atlantic Bight, Gulf Stream, and mixed pelagic waters between the latitudes of Cape Canaveral, Florida, USA to the south (ca 28.5°N), and New Jersey, USA to the north (ca. 38°N). Extends eastward from the outer continental shelf to ca. 74°W.
- **Core area:** limited in size along the outer continental shelf offshore Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, USA. From Cape Lookout to the south (ca. 34.2°N) and Nags Head to the north (ca. 35.8°N).

- Area assessed via systematic ship-based surveys, opportunistic ship-based observations, and individual-based tracking.
- **Marine ecoregions**: Carolinian (52.5%), Virginian (36.5%), Pelagic Waters (8.5%), Bahamian (1.5%), Floridian (0.5%), Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy (0.5%).
- **EEZ**: U.S.A. (92.0%), High Seas (7.0%), Bahamas (1.0%). The core use area is entirely in the U.S. EEZ.
- **Period of use**: Estimated as mostly during non-breeding (adults class: inter-nuptial period; fledging to subadult classes: all year) with forays into area by breeding birds.

Description:

- Numerous observations have been recorded at sea in the area, starting in the late 1970's. To date, > 5,500 records have been confirmed.
- Petrels are present in highest concentrations around the latitude of Cape Hatteras, a boundary area between warmer waters of the Gulf Stream and colder, denser waters from the northerly Labrador Current. Tracked individuals have forayed into Canadian waters (Satgé et al. in prep).
- In the South Atlantic Bight from Cape Hatteras to Florida, Black-capped Petrels are more abundant along the strongly defined western edge of the Gulf Stream, which is bound to the outer continental shelf. To the east, as the southerly current diffuses into the Sargasso Sea, petrels make use of the upwelling induced by the Blake Spur, a prominent underwater feature.
- Vagrants have been recorded in Macaronesia, and as far as coastal Morocco (13 records). Two historical records in England (likely from birds blown off course by storms).
- Density modelling predicts a limited use during March-May, with a higher use post-breeding (June-August) and into the winter (Winship et al. 2018).
- Preliminary results from satellite tracking suggest that color morphs use distinct areas in the Atlantic, with light-morph petrels using more northern waters than dark-morph birds (Satgé et al. in prep).

Highest threats: Suspected threats include:

- **Reduced prey availability** because of climate change, rated as High.
- **Exposure to Mercury, Plastics, and Other Contaminants**,rated as Medium.
- **Exposure to Oil Spills** from shipping and oil and gas exploration, rated as Medium.

Research and Monitoring: Recent research in the area includes:

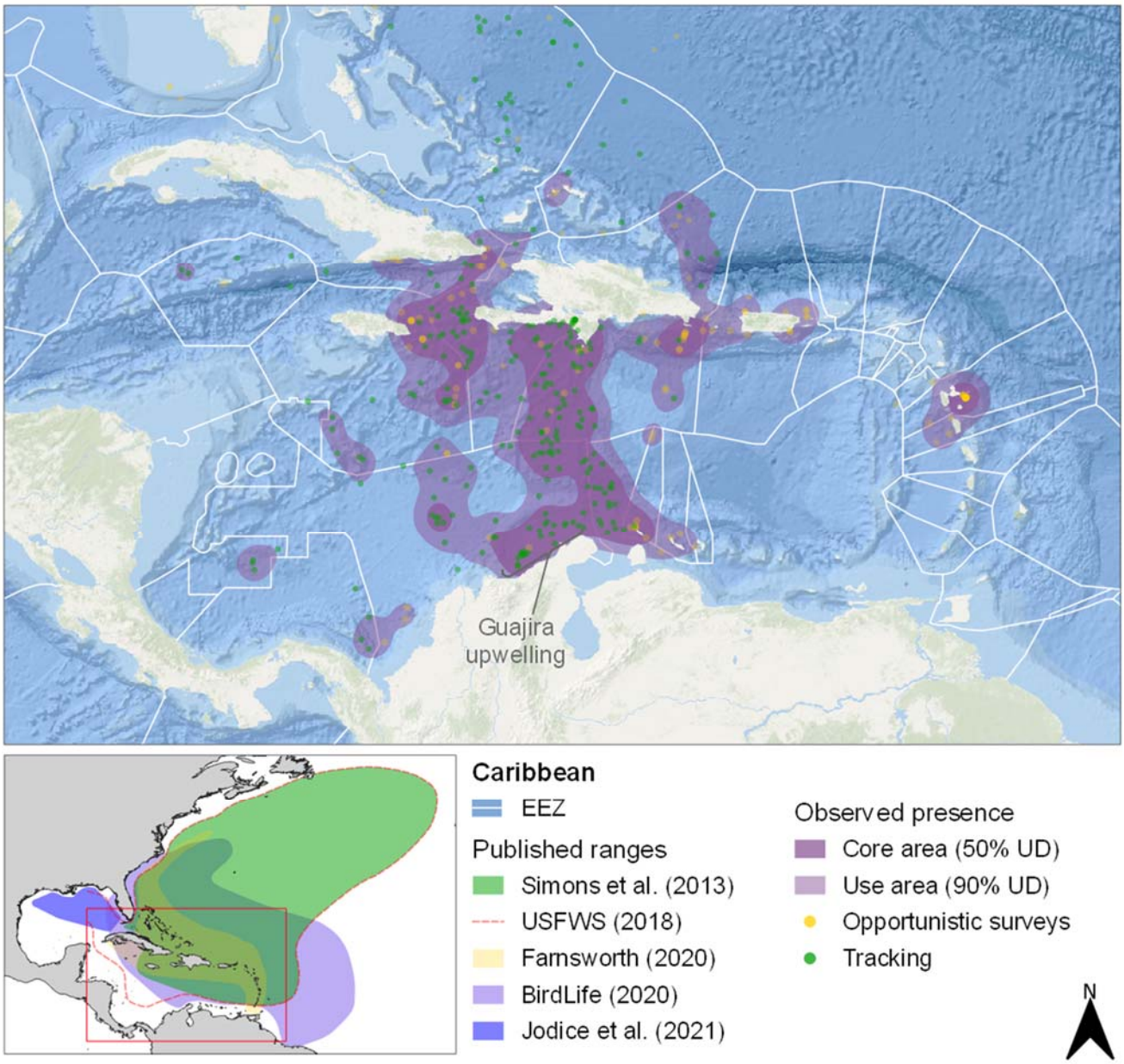
- Satellite tracking 3 post-breeding adults captured at nest sites in Loma del Toro, Dominican Republic (Jodice et al. 2015), and 10 non-breeding adults captured in Gulf Stream waters off Cape Hatteras (Satgé et al. in prep).
- Modelling of petrel density in the Northwest Atlantic using observations from systematic surveys (Winship et al. 2018).

Studies of diet and mercury levels of petrels captured at sea are ongoing.

Critical Information Needs: Include degree of impact of climate change on prey availability, in particular as related to changes in Gulf Stream regime; degree and impact of exposure to mercury, plastic and other contaminants; exposure to mortality in trawling fishery.

CARIBBEAN SEA

Site map (see map caption on page 36):



Use areas include areas used during active prey search and foraging, but also those used during migration and commuting to and from nesting sites. In this map, we have also included coastal observations made from land (e.g. in Guadeloupe and Cuba). Use areas are subject to change as our understanding of the marine ecology of Black-capped Petrels continues to improve.

Vitals:

- **Primary range**: Central Caribbean Sea, between 67°W and 77°W. Regularly observed in the eastern Caribbean Sea, and present in western Caribbean Sea.
- **Core area:** Guajira upwelling, off Colombia and Gulf of Venezuela; mixed waters between Cuba, Jamaica and Hispaniola.

- Area assessed via individual-based tracking and opportunistic ship-based observations.
- **Marine ecoregions**: Greater Antilles (51.0%), Southern Caribbean (22.5%), Southwestern Caribbean (16.0%), Bahamian (6.0%), Eastern Caribbean (4.5%).
- **EEZ*:** Colombia (23.5%), Dominican Republic (23.0%), Haiti (14.5%), Jamaica (12.0%), Venezuela (5.5%), Cuba (5.0%), Puerto Rico (4.0%), Guadeloupe (3%); Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Nicaragua, Dominica, Panama, Turks and Caicos Islands, Bahamas, Cayman Islands: each ≤ 2%.
- **Period of use**: Estimated as mostly during and around breeding season (breeding adults, prospecting subadults).

Description:

- Despite suspected use of the Caribbean basin, information is limited to < 100 observation records since 1953 (summarized in Leopold et al. 2019), and 6 individuals tracked.
- During the breeding season, petrels appear to consistently commute to upwelling waters off the Guajira peninsula, in the southern Caribbean Sea. They also use the area between Jamaica, Cuba and Haiti, an area of seamounts where waters from the Caribbean and Atlantic basins converge.
- Our understanding for the rest of the Caribbean basin is incomplete. Records are scattered in the western Caribbean Sea, in particular in the Darien Gulf off Panama and Colombia. In the eastern Caribbean Sea, repeated observations off Guadeloupe and other at-sea observations in the area suggest a regular presence (consistent with probable nesting on Dominica, and with suspected nesting in Guadeloupe).

Highest threats: Suspected threats include:

- **Reduced prey availability** because of climate change, rated as High.
- **Exposure to Oil Spills** from oil and gas exploration and extraction off Colombia and Venezuela, rated as High.
- **Exposure to Mercury, Plastics, and Other Contaminants**,rated as Medium.

Research and Monitoring: Recent research in the area includes:

- Satellite tracking 6 breeding adults captured at nest sites in Loma del Toro, Dominican Republic (Jodice et al. 2015, Satgé et al. 2019).

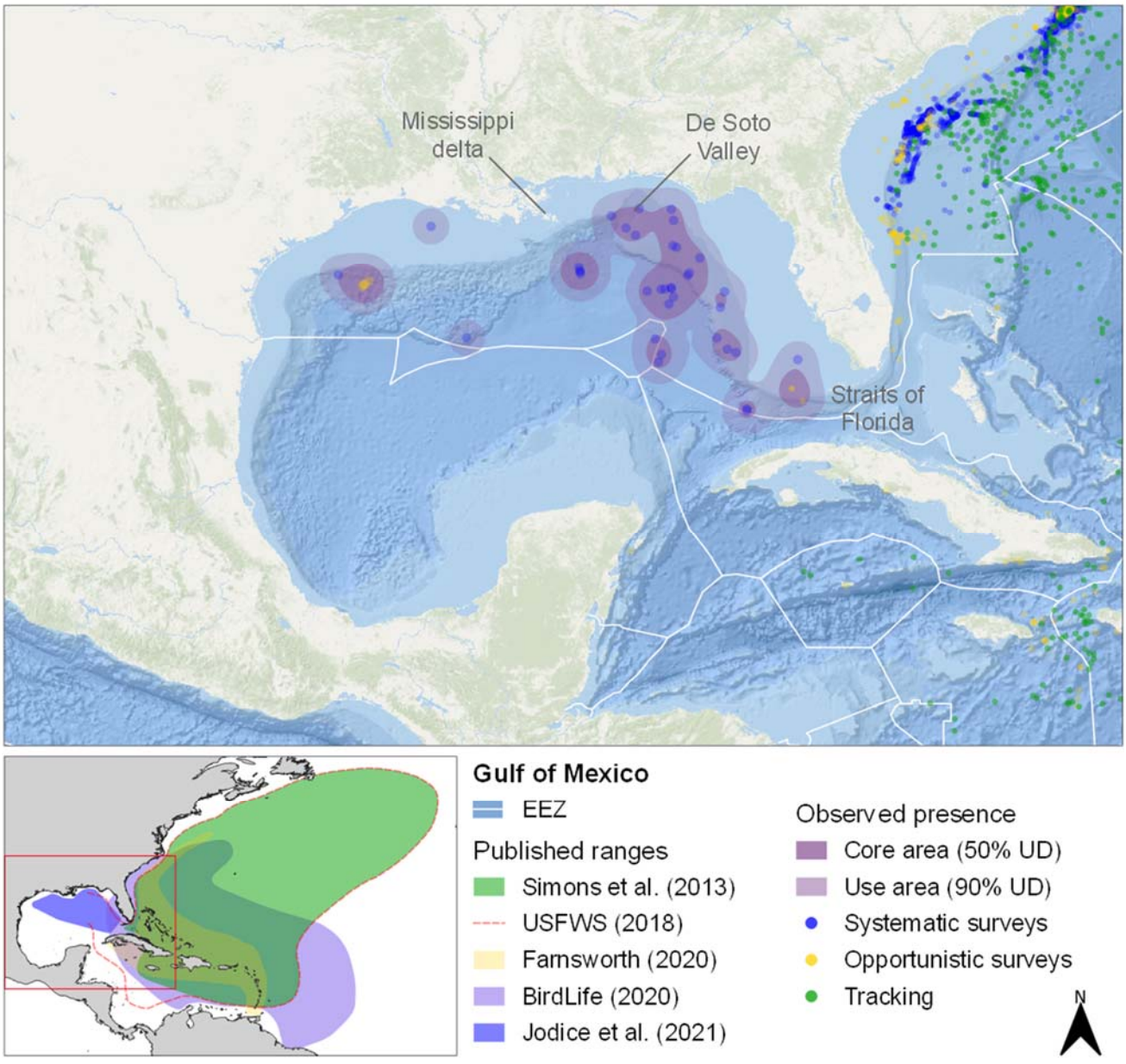
Studies of diet and mercury levels of breeding petrels are ongoing.

Critical Information Needs: Include degree of impact of climate change on prey availability, in particular as related to changes in upwelling regimes; degree and impact of exposure to oil and gas activity; degree and impact of exposure to mercury, plastic and other contaminants; exposure to mortality in trawling fishery, and bycatch in squid longline fishery (in particular lighted fishery).

* These values are subject to change as our understanding of the use of marine areas by Black-capped Petrels improves.

GULF OF MEXICO

Site map (see map caption on page 36):



Vitals:

- **Primary range**: Eastern Gulf of Mexico, from Straits of Florida to the east, to Mississippi delta to the west (ca. 89°W). Present in central and western parts of the northern Gulf.
- **Core area:** Waters along the continental shelf and slope, from Florida Keys to the southeast, to De Soto Valley to the northwest.
- Area assessed via systematic ship-based surveys, and opportunistic ship-based observations.
- **Marine ecoregions**: Northern Gulf of Mexico (53.5%), Floridian (28.5%), Southern Gulf of Mexico (10.5%), Greater Antilles (7.5%).

- **EEZ**[*]: U.S.A. (92%), High Seas (4%), Cuba (4%), Mexico (<0.5%).
- **Period of use**: Estimated as mostly during post-breeding (July-September), with forays into area during spring (Jodice et al. 2021). Age-class unknown.

Description:

- Rarely recorded in the area (9 records between 1900-1990) until systematic seabird surveys were organized in 2010-2011 and 2017-2019. Since, ca. 40 additional observations have been recorded.
- Highest numbers of petrels have been located along the West Florida escarpment, in areas associated with dynamic waters of the Loop Current. Like petrels using the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean, petrels in the Gulf of Mexico make use of edges along current systems.
- Habitat modelling predicts the occurrence of the species in the western Gulf but with a patchy distribution (Jodice et al. 2021).

Highest threats: Suspected threats include:

- **Reduced prey availability** because of climate change, rated as High.
- **Exposure to Oil Spills** from oil and gas exploration and extraction rated as High.
- **Attraction and collision to marine infrastructure** (mainly oil and gas platforms), rated as High.
- **Exposure to Mercury, Plastics, and Other Contaminants**,rated as Medium.

Research and Monitoring: No dedicated research or monitoring currently occurring.

Critical Information Needs: Origin and age class of individuals using the area; degree of impact of climate change on prey availability, in particular as related to changes in the Loop current; degree and impact of exposure to oil and gas activity; degree and impact of exposure to mercury, plastic and other contaminants.

[*] These values are subject to change as our understanding of the use of marine areas by Black-capped Petrels improves.

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