



# GIAM

BOLETIN DEL GRUPO IBERICO DE AVES MARINAS  
DE LA SOCIEDAD ESPAOLA DE ORNITOLOGIA



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## EDITORIAL

El GIAM cambia de editor. Nacho ha tenido que dejar la tarea por las presiones de estudios y trabajo, y a él le doy mis gracias por cubrir el espacio mientras estuve tan liado. Como ya tengo un poco de tiempo disponible me toca de nuevo. Voy a intentar ser regular con la publicación y quiero publicar tres boletines por año.

Aquí está, el esperado boletín nº 18; un boletín con muchos artículos y notas breves que intenta publicar la mayoría de los artículos y notas que habían acumulado, aunque quedan algunas cosas por el próximo.

Obviamente, habrá algunos cambios, en contenido como presentación. Para empezar, mis habilidades con el ordenador no son las de Nacho y el mío es un modelo primitivo (como el dueño), pero espero que la producción del boletín os bastará. Segundo, dado que nuestro boletín llega a varios países europeos y Norte América, a partir de ahora se incluirá un resumen en inglés (en cursivo) de los artículos, notas e información de interés más generalizado. Contribuyentes prospectivos no deben preocuparse con la confección del resumen en inglés, lo haré yo.

Notad que las últimas fechas para la recepción de información sobre citas de interés (sólo posibles rarezas nacionales o regionales, cambios notables de status), noticias nacionales e internacionales, dibujos, y la larga etcétera que ya sabéis, son el 30 de abril (la época de invernada, noviembre - marzo), el 15 de septiembre (migración de primavera y cría, marzo - julio), y el 15 de diciembre (paso postcría, julio - octubre/noviembre). Obviamente el envío de notas más largas o artículos se puede realizar en cualquier momento.

El boletín nº 18 ya está en fase de confección y tendrá el resto de lo retrasado, pero necesito más información, datos, artículos, etc.. Sé que hay poco tiempo entre la recepción de éste y finales de septiembre, ¿pero con un poco de esfuerzo...?

Un abrazo a todos y manos (y prismáticos) a la obra,

Andy Paterson

*Editorship of the GIAM Bulletin has changed, I have taken over the editor's position and the bulletin starts off again with a bumper edition, after which it is hoped to publish three per annum to cover the periods November-March (information by 30th April), March / April-July (information by 15th September) and August-November (information by 15th December). Any enquiries, records, notes, etc, should be addressed to me,*

NOTA: El artículo que sigue se publica íntegramente en inglés, dado su importancia. Se puede obtener copias traducidas al español del coordinador por 60 pts. en sellos (gastos de reproducción y envío).

**SEABIRD MOVEMENTS OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT, PORTUGAL  
(NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1992, JANUARY-JUNE AND  
AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1993, JANUARY-MARCH 1994)**

F.J. Walker

Cape St. Vincent (37°07'N, 09°W) is the most south-westerly point of Europe. This makes it an ideal place to observe movements of seabirds. In late autumn 1992 seawatches were made on 40 occasions between 1st November and 12th December with a mean daily watch length of 60 minutes. In 1993, observations totalling 146 hours 5 minutes were made on 118 days between 5th January and 29th June with a mean daily watch length of 74 minutes and on 99 days between 1st August and 20th November with a mean daily watch length of 63 minutes. In the period January-March 1994 observations totalling 106 hours 50 minutes took place on 85 days with an average watch length of 76 minutes.

Most watches took place in the morning in the 60-90 minutes after sunrise, with occasional watches in the afternoon. Observations were made from the cliffs at the lighthouse at the Cape which is high enough to watch birds close to the coast, as well as those flying well out to sea. Height and distance often precludes specific identification of many smaller seabirds, such as terns and auks.

The November and early December 1992 observations probably represent the end of autumn migration. Observations in the period mid December 1992 to the end of January 1993 and January 1994 represent mainly wintering birds, including those which have been moved southwards by weather conditions further north. From early February 1993 until the end of observations in June and also in February-March 1994 the majority of records refer to birds involved in northerly migration to the breeding grounds, including a component of immature/nonbreeding birds such as Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus*, as well as species such as Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* which breed in the Mediterranean and islands of Macronesia and which may have been involved in feeding movements only.

**CORY'S SHEARWATER *Calonectris diomedea***

Birds were recorded almost daily in late 1992 between 1st November and the last record on 5th December. In this period over 7,000 were counted in both north and south movements. Rafts or day roosts of 200-400 birds 2.5 km SE of the Cape were regular features, the last one being seen on 5th December. Maximum counts over one hour periods were 900/h. on 5th November, 943/h on 10th November and 680/h on 16th November. It is not known if these movements were part of a circular feeding movement involving adjacent pelagic areas, or part of the dispersal pattern of birds from Atlantic and/or Mediterranean colonies en route to wintering areas.

No birds were recorded in January 1993. Birds were recorded on three days in February (129 birds), the first record (1) being on 10th, with 126 N on 26th February. In March a total of 88 birds was recorded on eight days (max. 46 on 9th). In April, when watching took place on only six days at the end of the month, only 3 birds were recorded. Only 6 birds were recorded in May, all on 6th. Birds were recorded in each watch in June (max. 40 on 21st and 29th).

There was a greater presence of *Calonectris* when watches were renewed in August 1993 and between then and the end of observations on 20th November a total of 9.929 was observed. In August a total of 1.528 was seen (max. 200+ on 1st and 3rd), 1.058 in September (max. 168 on 24th and 200+ on 26th), 5.760 were observed in October (max. 450 on 14th, 700+ in three rafts on 26th and 420 on 28th) and 1.583 in November (max. 170 on 16th and 17th, 350 in a raft on 18th).

In 1994 no birds were recorded until 15th February and between then and the end of February 35 birds were recorded on three dates with 15 seen on 15th. In March 24 were counted on four dates (max. 17 on 5th).

However, it is considered that the totals given above are misleading, as rafts of 300-700 birds are often present off Cape St. Vincent in the autumn months, presumably as roosting or resting areas for migrant birds, and it seems possible that many of the birds counted were moving between rafts. These rafts also offer some degree of mutual protection against predation or kleptoparasitism by skuas and gulls.

#### **SOOTY SHEARWATER *Puffinus griseus***

Surprisingly lacking in records; single birds on 1st December 1992 and 7th January 1994.

#### **MANX SHEARWATER *Puffinus puffinus***

#### **MEDITERRANEAN SHEARWATER *Puffinus yelkouan***

These two species were not generally separated although specific identification of Manx was carried out on several occasions although Mediterranean Shearwater was much more common. All records in 1994 refer to this species.

Manx Shearwaters were recorded on eleven days in late 1992, all moving south (max. 7 on 16th November, 10 on 4th December, 14 on 8th December). There were 16 records of Mediterranean Shearwater between 7th November and 9th December involving 93 birds, all moving south (max. 25 on 8th November, 16 on 22nd November).

A total of 15 birds was recorded on seven days in January; 42 birds on eleven days in February (max. 11 on 12th) and 14 birds on nine days in March. At the end of April there were 9 birds during the six days. In May there were 3 on 13th, and after 22nd May 34 birds were recorded during the five days that observation took place, including 2 Manx. Birds were also recorded every day but one in June, a total of 211 being seen (max. 83 N on 8th). The increase in records in this period is attributable to the migration of *mauretanicus* to the moulting grounds off western France.

In the period August-November 1993 no attempt was made to separate the two species. A total of 1.205 birds was recorded with maximum numbers moving SE between 10th-19th October when birds are normally moving south to the Strait of Gibraltar and entering the Mediterranean. Monthly totals were 77 in August (max. 33 on 8th), 166 in September (max. 86 on 26th), 887 in October (max. 276 on 10th and 105 on 13th), and 75 in November (max. 14 on 18th).

There were relatively few records in the period January-March 1994, 19 birds were recorded on 10 days in January (max. 4 on 12th). Numbers increased sharply in February when no less than 255 were recorded on 16 days (max. 64 on 13th and 55 on 15th). Records fell sharply in March and only 9 were recorded on 3 days (max. 5 on 6th). It is possible that the birds which were recorded in February were either birds which had wintered in the Atlantic returning late to the Mediterranean or perhaps immatures effecting a late, possibly partial, return towards the breeding grounds.

***Puffinus assimilis* LITTLE SHEARWATER**

There were 11 records of what is considered to have been this species on 3rd November 1992 (1), 10th November 1992 (3), 13th November 1992 (1), 14th November 1992 (1), 22nd November 1992 (4) and 28th November 1992 (1). These records have been submitted to the IRC.

***Morus bassanus* NORTHERN GANNET**

Table 1: Monthly Gannet numbers and hourly mean, 1993 and January-March 1994

*Cifras mensuales y número medio por hora de Alcatraces en 1993 y enero-marzo 1994*

	1993		1994	
	total	average/hour	total	average/hour
January	16.812	540.6	24.357	649.5
February	16.906	474.1	19.209	656.7
March	8.889	250.1	6.558	160.6
April	2.126	183.3		
May	1.248	65.5		
June	127	11.3		
July	n/c	-		
August	100	-		
September	2.488	205.5		
October	21.912	433.0		
November	13.625	437.0		
December	n/c	-		

An estimated 12.400 Gannets were recorded moving south in November-December 1992 with average numbers in the range 120-780/h. An average of over 500 birds/h was observed on 6 days, including a mass feeding movement of c.500 on 8th. In January 1993 the monthly mean was 540.6/h with maxima of 852/h on 5th, 770/h on 6th, 724/h on 14th and 1.582/h on 30th when there were 2.109 in 80 minutes. In February the monthly mean was somewhat less, 474/h, there being a massive movement of 3.230 in 105

minutes on 1st (1.845/h), with other days of heavy movement on 12th (1.431 in 100 mins, 858/h), 17th (1.225 in 100 mins., 735/h), 22nd (1.350 in 30 mins) and 23rd (1.874 in 80 mins., 1.405/h). There were no days of very heavy movement in March, the monthly mean falling to 250/h, max. 1.174 birds in 120 mins (587/h.) on 15th. It was not possible to continue counts until late April, by which time passage had diminished considerably to a mean of just over 180/h. During May the monthly mean fell even further to 69.7/h, there were only three days at the beginning of the month when over 100/h were recorded. As was to be expected, the mean in June fell even further to 9.5/h (max. 29/h. on 8th and 33/h on 10th).

Between August and November 1993 an estimated total of 38.125 Gannets passed observation points at Cape St. Vincent or Punto do Sagres. The first juveniles were seen in the first week of August. Movements were random in August (total 100 birds, max. 19 on 1st) and it was not until 17th September when southerly passage commenced in earnest. The September total was 2.487 birds (mean 205.5/h) of which 53.% were adults and 5.6% juveniles (max. 536 on 26th, including 237 juveniles). In October out of the total 21.912 birds recorded (mean 433.0/h) 75.3% were adults and 13.4% juveniles, whilst in November the percentages were 92.7% adults and 2.9% juveniles out of total of 13.625 birds (mean 437.0/h).

An unusual feature after 17th September was a small but regular movement of birds out to the west from the direction of the Gulf of Cádiz, these totalling 3.287, against the main flow of migration to the SE. It was also noted that numbers often dropped suddenly between 1 and 2 hours after dawn and it seems that in some cases at least the vacating of dormitory or roost rafts from further up the coast was being seen. Rafts were observed on several occasions, usually of 300-400 birds but exceptionally 1.300+.

In January-March 1994 a total of 50.124 birds were censused. Movement to the north commenced in mid to late January and continued throughout the period. A total of 24.357 birds (mean 649.7/h) was recorded in January of which no less than 98.1% were adults. Rates of over 1.000/h were recorded on four days after 25th January (max. 2.918/h on 27th). A total of 19.209 birds was recorded in February (mean 656.7/h) of which 92.3% was adult. There were five days in the first half of February when over 1.000 birds/h were recorded, max. 1.600+/h on 1st and 2nd. The March total was 6.558 birds observed (mean 160/h), 500+/h were recorded on only two days (max. 884/h on 12th and 524/h on 14th). The percentage of adults fell to 59.7% whilst that of immatures and 1st year birds rose to 17.8% and 4.5% respectively.

Table 2: Gannet age groups, 17th August-20th November 1993

		Alcatraces según edad, 17 agosto-20 noviembre 1993							
		17-31 August		1-30 September		1-31 October		1-20 November mean %	
Adult	9	13.0%	645	53.0%	15.597	75.3%	12.157	92.2%	55.7%
Immature	13	18.9%	505	41.5%	2.341	11.3%	630	5.0%	16.6%
Juvenile	47	68.1%	68	5.5%	2.774	13.4%	388	2.8%	27.6%

**GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo***

Small numbers (maximum 32) were recorded moving SE in November-December 1992. In autumn 1993, maximum 9 on 8th November.

**SHAG *Phalacrocorax aristotelis***

Up to 5 birds daily in November and December 1992, August-November 1993 and January-March 1994 were considered to be local residents.

**EIDER *Somateria mollissima***

One record from Cape St. Vincent, 3 males and 1 female on 19th November 1993.

**COMMON SCOTER *Melanitta nigra***

Only two records in 1992, 3 on 13th November and 14 on 4th December. Birds were recorded on three days in January 1993 (max. 7) and four days (max. 3) in February. There was some evidence of northerly passage in March 1993 with a total of 94 birds on eight days between 13th and 25th, max. 58N on 13th. In April 4 were seen on 28th and 6 on 6th May, these being the last spring records.

Not common in autumn 1993, first recorded on 1st July at Punto do Sagres, 112 in small flocks between 19th September and 19th November, there being only 3 birds in September, 40 in October (max. 21 on 14th) and 69 in November (max. 30 on 11th).

In 1994 32 were recorded on five days in January (max. 12 S on 21st) and in February 21 on three days (max. 17 SE on 19th). There was some evidence of northerly movement in March when 231 were seen on six days (max. 144 N on 25th).

**GREY PHALAROPE *Phalaropus fulicarius***

Not recorded in autumn 1992. In autumn 1993 240+ recorded moving S between 24th September and 24th October (max. 174+ on 16th October).

**POMARINE SKUA *Stercorarius pomarinus***

**ARCTIC SKUA *Stercorarius parasiticus***

Separation of Pomarine and Arctic Skuas was often impossible because of distance on many occasions. A total of 55 smaller skuas was recorded on twelve days in November and December 1992, with maxima on 1st December (12) and 4th December (13).

In 1993 birds of one or other of these species were seen in January (4 in three days), none were recorded in February and 5 in four days in March. In late April passage was under way, and in four days 8 Pomarine and 18 Arctic Skuas were recorded (max. 4 Pomarine on 29th and 9 Arctic on 28th). This movement finished in early May, the last spring records of Arctic being on 1st and last Pomarine on 2nd. In autumn 1993 a total of 41 Pomarine Skuas flew S off Cape St. Vincent between 9th October and 20th November (max. 4 on 10th October and 1st November). Arctic Skuas were much less frequent and only 10 birds were recorded between 19th August and 20th November. On 1st October a total of 19 skua sp. were recorded.

Neither species was recorded in January 1994, 2 of uncertain identification were seen on 14th February and a definite Pomarine on 19th February. In March a single Arctic Skua was seen on 12th and a Pomarine on 30th.

#### **GREAT SKUA *Stercorarius skua***

Recorded nearly daily between 4th November and 4th December 1992. Possible wintering of 2-3 was suspected in the area Cape St. Vincent / Punto do Sagres, there being 1-3 birds on several days in January-March 1993. The only evidence of spring movement was 18 N in 90 minutes on 30th April. There was a single bird on 2nd May and other single birds on 1st, 8th and 29th June. In autumn 1993, 38 flew SE between 25th September and 18th November from Cabo St Vicent and Punto do Sagres.

In 1994 a total of 11 birds was seen on nine days in January and in February 15 over eight days (max. 4 on 12th and 5 on 14th). A total of 14 birds was recorded during 8 days in March (max. 5 N on 30th).

#### **MEDITERRANEAN GULL *Larus melanocephalus***

One immature on 10th December 1992. 2 S on 18th August 1993 at Punto do Sagres and up to 5 1stW and adults in Sagres harbour 8th-20th November.

#### **SABINE'S GULL *Larus sabinii***

Two immatures recorded off Cape St. Vincent in autumn 1993, 1 on 13th October and 1 on 2nd November.

#### **BLACK-HEADED GULL *Larus ridibundus***

Small coastal movements only in November-December 1992. Return passage S had started by 1 August 1993.

#### **AUDOUIN'S GULL *Larus audouinii***

Recorded from Sagres harbour, 1 juv/1stW on 6th and 7th September and 28th October. (Note: This was a particularly productive autumn in the Algarve for Audouin's Gull and many others were recorded in the region: AMP)

#### **COMMON GULL *Larus canus***

A small passage off Cape St. Vincent in autumn 1993 between 23rd October and 15th November, total 1 1stW, 5 imms. and 5 adults.

#### **LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL *Larus fuscus***

#### **YELLOW-LEGGED GULL *Larus cachinnans***

*It is worthwhile noting that counting large gull movements off Cape St. Vincent and Punto do Sagres are complicated by the tendency of birds to take short cuts across Sagres peninsula. Local movements probably refer to feeding and roosting movements. There are two large colonies of cachinnans on the cliffs of Cape St. Vincent.*

No significant numbers were observed on migration in November-December 1992. Return autumn migration in 1993 started on 2nd August but the major movement took place between 28th August and 28th September when c.23.000 large larids were counted either in active migration or resting on the sea; maxima were c.400 adults and 600+ immatures on 31st August and c.200 adults and 300 immatures on 1st September. On 4th October

there was a SE movement of 400/hour. On 12th October 460 *cachinnans* and 3.720 *fuscus* moved SE in 2 hours 10 minutes.

Large roosts or rafts were recorded on several occasions in 1993, with 1.500 *fuscus* at Martinhal on 19th October, a raft of 2.000 *fuscus* at Paria de Beliche on 24th October and 1.000 *fuscus* SE off Cape St. Vincent on 4th November.

#### **BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE *Rissa tridactyla***

A total of 104 recorded over 3 days in November (max. 83 on 29th); 140 birds were recorded on 5 days in December (max. 84 on 2nd). In spring 1993, 2 were seen off Punto do Sagres on 29th April. In autumn 1993, 2 flew SE on 7th November and 1 feeding off Cape St. Vincent were the only records.

#### **SANDWICH TERN *Sterna sandvicensis***

There were no records in November-December 1992. The first record was of 2 on 8th February 1993 then 2 more on 11th March. Spring passage was evident between 18th and 31st March with 133 birds recorded (max. 28 on 28th March). Passage was still continuing between 25th April and 6th May when the last 7 were seen, a total of 105 birds being recorded (max. 28 on 27th April). There were no further records until 1 bird was seen on 29th June.

Return passage was first noted at Cape St. Vincent on 10th August 1993 and between then and 20th November c.587 were recorded. Passage took place in August (total 166, max. 31 on 19th and 34 on 20th), with peak passage in September (total 335, max. 42+ on 20th, 76 on 24th and 46 on 25th), with a fall in October (total 58, max. 10+ on 17th) and only scattered birds in November. Up to 40 were recorded daily in Sagres harbour in the same period.

In January 1994 a total of 19 was recorded (max. 7 on 14th and 6 on 17th). A similar number, 19, was recorded in February (max. 3 on 4th) whilst in March only 4 birds were recorded on four days.

#### **COMMON / ARCTIC TERN *Sterna hirundo / paradisaea***

Normally not separated because of distance. There were no records in late 1992. The first spring record was on 13th March 1993 and 34 were recorded in the month (total 34, max. 26 on 19th). In late April there were 38 present on 29th and 30th April. A total of 69 birds were recorded on four dates in May between 3rd and 26th May (max. 31 on 12th). A total of 29 birds were recorded on four days between 1st and 22nd June (max. 13 on 10th).

In autumn 1993 123 moved S off Cape St. Vincent between 18th August and 6th November. Numbers in Sagres harbour were often high; maxima of 95 on 3rd September, 150 on 7th September and 55 on 17th September, thereafter small numbers until the last recorded bird on 5th November. The only certain records of Arctic Tern were 2 adults in Sagres harbour on 4th September, a juvenile in the harbour on 16th-17th October and 1 flying SE off Cape St. Vincent on 2nd November.

In 1994 the first Common / Arctic was recorded on 6th March and during the rest of the month a total of 292 was recorded, northerly passage being recorded daily after 25th with maxima 56 N on 27th and 55 N on 31st.

**BLACK TERN *Chlidonias niger***

Single birds moved north on 25th and 30th April 1993. Recorded on 14 dates between 3rd September and 16th October in autumn 1993; max. 10+ on 16th October.

**AUKS *Alcidae* spp.**

Unidentified auks were recorded on 19 days in autumn 1992. Most were too far out to be specifically identified. Maxima recorded were 62 on 16th November, 56+ on 4th December, 125 on 8th December and 62 on 9th December. Guillemots *Uria aalge* were specifically identified moving south in small numbers between 4th November and 9th December (max. 43 on 18th November and 27 on 9th December).

In 1993, single *Alcidae* spp. were recorded on three days in January, 43 on eight days in February and in March a total of 184 during twelve days, (max. 89 on 10th and 54 on 26th). Movement was still in progress in late April and 84 were seen during 3 days (max. 38 on 29th and 30th). In May 69 were recorded on four days (max. 31 on 12th and 20 on 26th). In June 7 were recorded on two days, the last record being 2 on 3rd.

In autumn 1993 a total of 98 auks was recorded between 19th September and 27th November when the maximum of 20 flew SE. No specific identification of Guillemot or Razorbill was carried out in 1994 but it is believed that the majority of records pertain to Razorbill. Numbers recorded were greater in January 1994 than in the same month of 1993 with a total of 337 over eighteen days (max. 62 S on 5th and 161 N on 29th). Numbers were also high in February when 359 were recorded over sixteen days (max. 151 N on 13th). Numbers fell in March when only 43 were recorded over eight days (max. 12 on 19th).

Little Auks *Alle alle* were recorded twice in autumn 1993, 2 flew SE off Cape St. Vincent on 10th October and 2 were present at the Cape on 20th November. In 1994, 4 were recorded on 8th January.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** I am grateful to A.M. Paterson for his advice and help with the summaries.

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**NOTAS BREVES**  
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**FRACASO REPRODUCTOR DE LA GAVIOTA TRIDACTILA**  
***Rissa tridactyla* EN GALICIA EN 1993**

*(Breeding failure of Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* in Galicia in 1993)*

En la visita realizada a las Islas Sisargas a finales de junio de 1993, se pudo comprobar que ninguna de las dos colonias de Gaviota Tridáctila *Rissa tridactyla* ubicadas en este lugar había logrado sacar adelante pollos. Ambas colonias presentaban un bajo número de nidos construidos, censándose además cerca de 120 aves en repisas y posaderos cercanos. Observaciones realizadas durante el mes de mayo no parecían indicar este fracaso, mostrando la especie una conducta reproductora habitual, con la construcción de nidos, cúpulas, etc. (A. Alcalde, *com. pers.*).

Ante este hecho se censó durante la segunda semana de julio la colonia de Cabo Vilán, donde la especie sí se reprodujo; fueron localizados un total de 30 nidos frente a 44 de la temporada pasada (Mouriño & Sierra, *en prensa*). Sin embargo, de los nidos localizados, sólo se pudieron observar 5 nidos con pollos, lo que parece indicar un éxito reproductor muy bajo.

Harris & Wanless (1990) indican que los fracasos en la reproducción de la Gaviota Tridáctila están causados por una limitación de los recursos alimenticios, relacionados a su vez con cambios en las condiciones medioambientales. Así, la salinidad y temperatura del agua afectan a poblaciones de *Ammodytes* (Hart, 1974), una de las presas más comunes de esta especie (Cramp & Simmons, 1982). Este fallo, pendiente de determinar, viene a romper la estabilización y crecimiento que esta especie había experimentado durante los últimos diez años (Docampo & Volando, *en prensa*).

*SUMMARY: A breeding failure of Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* occurred in the colonies of Galicia during summer 1993. Birds probably did not lay at the Sisargas Islands and very few young were seen at Cabo Vilán. The causes of failure are not known but food shortages or environmental changes are possibilities.*

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## ESTIMACION DE LA POBLACION REPRODUCTORA DE AVES MARINAS EN CANTABRIA

*(Estimation of the breeding populations of sea birds in Cantabria)*

Durante las temporadas reproductoras de 1991 y 1992 fueron prospectados los diversos tramos costeros de la Comunidad Autónoma de Cantabria con el fin de localizar las distintas colonias de aves marinas y poder, con ello, realizar una primera evaluación de los efectivos reproductores de cada una de las especies en la región. A lo largo de este período un total de cinco especies de aves marinas han podido ser localizadas nidificando.

***Hydrobates pelagicus* Paíño Común:** Se han localizado cinco colonias de cría, de las cuales tres eran totalmente desconocidas hasta la fecha. Todas las colonias se sitúan en la zona centro-occidental de la región, ausentándose en el litoral oriental. En el conjunto de estas colonias se ha estimado un mínimo reproductor de 150 parejas, si bien, dadas las dificultades de localización de la especie, su número real podría ser muy superior.

***Phalacrocorax aristotelis* Cormorán Moñudo:** La especie cuenta en el litoral con ocho colonias de cría, que suponen una población reproductora de 36-42 parejas, distribuidas uniformemente a lo largo de toda la costa, tanto en islas como acantilados y variando sus concentraciones entre 1 y 9 parejas.

***Larus fuscus* Gaviota Sombria:** Tan sólo un individuo ha podido detectarse durante estos dos años en el interior de una colonia de *Larus cachinnans*, ésto hace en una más que probable hibridación con esta otra especie.

***Larus cachinnans* Gaviota Patiamarilla:** Sin lugar a dudas, la especie más abundante, con una estimación de 2.209-2.545 parejas nidificantes, repartidas entre 12 colonias a lo largo de toda la costa. También ha sido localizada una pareja criando en el interior en el Pantano del Ebro. Se reproduce por igual en acantilados e islas, siendo más abundante en las últimas.

***Sterna hirundo* Charrán Común:** Este especie parece haber recolonizado la zona desde 1989, constatándose la reproducción de una pareja desde ese año y hasta la fecha en una zona central del litoral del interior de una bahía.

En años posteriores estas prospecciones pretenden ser repetidas, con el objeto de precisar los censos en las colonias más inaccesibles, así como para seguir una evolución de las poblaciones y determinar su éxito reproductor.

*SUMMARY: First censuses of breeding populations of seabirds in Cantabria in 1991-92 gave five species: Hydrobates pelagicus (minimum 150 pairs in 5 colonies), Phalacrocorax aristotelis (36-42 pairs in 8 colonies), Larus fuscus (1 bird in a colony of Larus cachinnans), Larus cachinnans (2,209-2,545 pairs in 12 colonies), Sterna hirundo (1 pair since 1989).*

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Manuel Bahillo & Alberto Valle

**CENSO DE LAS COLONIAS GALLEGAS DE PAÍÑO COMUN**  
*Hydrobates pelagicus, 1992-93*

*(Census of the colonies of European Storm-petrel*  
*Hydrobates pelagicus in Galicia, 1992-93)*

Durante los años 1992 y 1993 se realizó una prospección exhaustiva de islas e islotes de la costa gallega, siendo localizadas 8 colonias de Paíño Común *Hydrobates pelagicus*.

Se llevo a cabo un recuento de los agujeros ocupados en lugares accesibles, siguiendo a Nettleship (1972). Para la estimación del tamaño de cada colonia se tuvo en cuenta: el número de ejemplares adultos incubando, el de pollos solitarios, el de huevos enteros o partidos, el de cadáveres, alas, aglomerados de plumas y espinazos, la presencia de egagrópilas de Gaviota Patiamarilla *Larus cachinnans* con plumas y huesos de paíño, el hallazgo de grietas y cuevas que, desprendiendo el olor característico de estas aves, reunían las condiciones idóneas para albergarlas, aunque fuéramos incapaces de localizarlas por encontrarse en lugares demasiados angostos, detrás de piedras y en ángulos inaccesibles a la visión.

El censo abarcó la totalidad de la costa gallega; para ello, fueron visitados 56 islas e islotes con posibilidad de albergar una colonia, por pequeña una colonia que fuera. En total fueron localizados 8 colonias, como se muestra en la tabla 1.

Tabla 1: Islotes y roquedos de cría, ordenado Sur a Norte, Oeste a Este.  
P = Pontevedra, C = Coruña, L = Lugo. Fecha = fecha de prospección  
*Islands and rocks prospected, south to north, west to east.*  
*Letters after site name indicate province (see above).*

Lugar / site name	fecha/date	Nº nidos/nests
Agoeira (P)	9.VIII.1992	8 (Fdez de la Cigofía & Morales, 1992)
O Falcoeiro (C)	6.IX.1992	6-8 (Fdez de la Cigofía & Morales, 1992)
Vilán de Terra (C)	6.IX.1992	20-25
A Marola (C)	27.VI.1993	8-10
A Gabeira-Ferrol (C)	13.VI.1993	103
Cabalo de Prior (C)	9.VI.1993	10-12
Insua Maior (C)	8.VIII.1993	15-20
O Pé (L)	7.VIII.1993	12
Número total de nidos:		182-198

*SUMMARY: The first census of nesting European Storm-petrels *Hydrobates pelagicus* in Galicia in 1992-93 revealed 182-198 pairs in 8 colonies. Birds are more abundant in the Rías Altas (Coruña); the colony on the island Gabeiras de Doniños (Ferrol) is notable.*

#### REFERENCIAS

Fernández de la Cigofía Núñez, E. & Morales López, X. (1992) Paíños Comunes *Hydrobates pelagicus* nidificando en Galicia. Primeros datos. *Tribuna de la Cultura* 2; 216-225.  
Nettleship, D.N. (1972) (Técnicas sobre censos de aves marinas nidificantes.)  
*Occasional Paper* 25, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa.

Estanislao Fernández de la Cigofía Núñez & Xesús Morales López,  
Asociación Gallega para la Cultura y la Ecología, Apdo. 37, 36200 VIGO.

#### MALFORMACIONES EN LOS PICOS DE *Larus cachinnans*: EL SÍNDROME DE LAS 'GAVIOTAS-ZARAPITO'

*(Malformations in the bills of *Larus cachinnans*: the 'curlew-gull' syndrome)*

De esta manera hemos denominado a la aparición de ejemplares jóvenes e inmaduros de *Larus cachinnans* con el pico anormalmente alargado y curvado.

Tras la difusión de las primeras observaciones (Álvarez Laó, 1990; Vigil Morán, 1990), otros ornitólogos de la Coordinadora Ornitológica d'Asturies detectaron varios individuos con el mismo problema en la Ría de Avilés y la Bahía de Gijón. En la siguiente tabla se relacionan las observaciones recopiladas hasta el momento:

EDAD	FECHA	LUGAR	OBSERVADOR
1er verano	3.VIII,1989	Ría de Avilés	C.M. Álvarez Laó
1er verano	14.V,1990	Bahía de Gijón	A. Vigil Morán
1er verano	4.VIII,1991	Ría de Avilés	M.E. Carballal Valle
1er verano	4.V,1992	Bahía de Gijón	A. Vigil Morán
2º verano	23.V,1992	Ría de Avilés	C.M. Álvarez Laó
1er verano	7.I,1993	Bahía de Gijón	C. Álvarez Usategui
1er verano	7.V,1993	Ría de Avilés	C. Álvarez Usategui
1er verano	31.V,1993	Ría de Avilés	C. Álvarez Usategui
1er verano	6.VI,1993	Ría de Avilés	C. Álvarez Usategui

Analizando estos datos, se observa que casi todas las aves (8) estaban en su primer año, salvo el único ejemplar de segundo verano. El 66.6% de las observaciones se centran en mayo y primeros de junio, lo que parece indicar (dado el elevado grado de prospección de lárvidos en estas dos zonas durante todo el año) que se trata de aves en migración, a pesar de que en este mes no se detectan este tipo de movimiento en ambos lugares (Álvarez Laó & García Sánchez, *en prensa*); este aspecto sí podría corresponderse con los ejemplares observados en agosto y enero.

Con todo esto, podría pensarse que estas gaviotas provienen de fuera de Asturias, y, que en su mayoría mueren tras su primer año de vida, pues las

malformaciones observadas del pico debe impedirle en gran medida la manipulación y obtención de alimentos.

A lo largo de este periodo se han registrado distintas anomalías; son estas:

1. Mandíbula inferior un tercio más larga (y curvada) que la superior (n=5).
2. Mandíbula inferior sólo un poco más larga que la superior (n=1), un único ejemplar observado el 6.VI presentaba esta malformación que podría tratarse de un estado inicial del primer caso.
3. Mandíbula superior más larga que la inferior, en diversos grados (n=3).

Figura 1; Malformaciones observadas en *Larus cachinnans* en Asturias.  
*Malformations observed in L. cachinnans in Asturias,*

1. Mandíbula inferior sólo un poco más larga que la superior, ¿Fase previa al caso siguiente? (Fecha 6.IV)  
*Lower mandible only a little longer than the upper, (Possibly the stage previous to the following state?)*



2. Mandíbula inferior un tercio más larga (y curvada) que la superior (n = 5).  
*Lower mandible a third longer than the upper and curved.*



3. Diversos grados de malformación con la mandíbula superior más larga que el inferior; el último (c) es del 2º verano.  
*Stages of malformation with the upper mandible longer than the lower, The last (c) is the second year bird.*



(a)



(b)



(c)

El origen de este fenómeno pudiera estar relacionada con los efectos que sobre el organismo producen ciertos contaminantes. Es bien conocido el efecto de metales pesados sobre seres vivos, tanto al nivel del sistema nervioso (p.ej. Gochfeld & Burger, 1988), como en malformaciones físicas (los retorcidos picos de los cormoranes en los Grandes Lagos en Norteamérica son un fiel reflejo).

*SUMMARY; Specimens of immature Yellow-legged Gull *Larus cachinnans* with a mandible abnormally long and curved have been denominated the 'curlaw-gull syndrome'. Nine cases are given from the coasts of Asturias (N. Spain), 8 of 1st year birds and 1 of a 2nd year bird. It is speculated that no older birds have been recorded because of mortality through inadequate feeding capabilities and that the deformities are a result of contaminants, possibly heavy metals.*

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- Vigil Morán, A. (1990) Gaviota Patiamarilla con deformación en el pico. *GIAM Bol.*, 10; 3.
- César Manuel Álvarez Laó, c/ Juan XXIII, 12-3ºD, 33400 AVILES (Asturias)

## GAVIOTA SOMBRÍA *Larus fuscus* CON EL PICO MALFORMADO (*Lesser Black-backed Gull Larus fuscus with deformed bill*)

En febrero y marzo de 1994 se controló en varias ocasiones un ejemplar de Gaviota Sombria *Larus fuscus* de 1er verano en la playa de Fuengirola (Málaga). Esta llevó una anilla de PVC, naranja EC25, y era anillada como pollo en el Europoort, Rotterdam, Holanda en 1993 (per Norman van Swelm), lugar donde existe un enorme complejo petro-química, la mayor de Europa. Esta ave tenía su pico malformado en el momento de anillamiento y también era visible en 1994, siendo la mandíbula superior alargada en forma similar a la ilustración 3(a) en Alvarez Laó (este boletín). También el ave era algo más pequeña (10-15%) que otras de la misma especie y edad.

*SUMMARY: A 1st summer Larus fuscus seen at Fuengirola (Málaga) in February and March 1994 had a deformed bill, as well as being 10-15% smaller than others of the species. The bird was colour ringed as a pullus at the Europoort, Holland, in 1993, at which time the bill deformation was visible.*

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## PREDACION SOBRE VENCEJO COMUN *Apus apus* POR PARTE DE GAVIOTA PATIAMARILLA *Larus cachinnans*.

(*Predation of Swifts Apus apus by Yellow-legged  
Gull Larus cachinnans*)

Durante una visita a las Islas Sagres, muy cerca del Cabo San Vicente (Algarve, Portugal), el 25 de julio de 1993, recogimos varias egagrópilas de Gaviota Patiamarilla *Larus cachinnans* en las que únicamente aparecían plumas muy negras y pequeños heusecillos.

Aunque en principio atribuimos los restos a ejemplares de Paíño Común *Hydrobates pelagicus*. enseguida desechamos esta posibilidad al observar las

garras y los cortísimos tarsos que aparecían entre las plumas. Carceían además del olor (los paños y sus restos huelen especialmente durante mucho tiempo). Las únicas aves negras, de pequeño tamaño, que habitan en el archipiélago de Sagres son el Vencejo Común *Apus apus* y el Colirrojo Tizón *Phoenicurus ochruros*. Un examen detallado de los huesos de patas disiparon cualquier posibilidad de duda. De todos maneras, enviamos la egagrópila a la SEO, obteniendo así la plena confirmación.

No conocemos bibliografía al respecto. Sin embargo, conviene recordar que Carrera (1978) informó de la persecución y captura de un Vencejo Real *Apus melba*, al que una Gaviota Patiamarilla devoró en las cercanías de las Islas Medas (Girona), el 22 de mayo de 1977.

La predación de las aves más voladoras de nuestro ornitofauna por parte de las Gaviotas Patiamarillas nos da una idea de su extraordinaria agilidad, a veces infravalorada, en el arte de acosar y capturar a las pequeñas aves que transitan por los lugares donde aquellas viven.

*SUMMARY: Pellets of Yellow-legged Gulls Larus cachinnans collected in July 1993 at the Sagres Islands (near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal) were found to contain the remains of Common Swifts Apus apus.*

#### REFERENCIAS

Carrera, E. (1978) Nota sobre Gaviota Argétea *Larus argentatus*, *Ardeola* 24; 259-260.

Estanislao Fernández de la Cigolla Núñez, Asociación Galega para a Cultura e a Ecoloxía, Apdo. 37, 36200 VIGO.

#### INCIDENCIA ORNITOLÓGICA EN GIPUZKOA DE LOS TEMPORALES DE PRIMAVERA 1994

*(Effect of the spring storms in Guipuzcoa, 1994)*

La presencia de un persistente centro de bajas presiones sobre las Islas Británicas durante la primera decena de abril 1994 provocó la presencia de fuertes vientos (rachas de hasta 100 km/hora) en todo el Cantábrico, acompañadas de un acusado descenso de las temperaturas e importantes precipitaciones.

En Gipuzkoa el efecto de este fenómeno meteorológico se dejó ver con gran claridad, pues en la costa se citaron numerosos aves que en primavera acostumbran realizar migraciones pelágicas, y también pudo detectarse alguna rareza.

Cerca de la costa, pero en mar abierto, pudieron observarse varios ejemplares de *Hydrobates pelagicus*. Al abrigo de rías, estuarios y bahías fue significativa la elevada presencia de sternidos y pequeñas gaviotas. Tanto en Txingudi como en Zumaia se dieron cifras record de *S.sandvicensis* (250 en Txingudi), *S.hirundo* (60 en Zumaia y 120 en Txingudi) y *L.melanocephalus* (76 en Txingudi). Otras especies destacables fueron *C.skua* (2, una de las pocas citas primaverales), *L.minutus* (48), *L.canus* (3) y

*S.paradisaea* (10). Estas citas adquieren mayor importancia local si tenemos en cuenta que las especies a las se refiere se detectan escasamente durante la migración prenupcial en la costa gipuzkoana.

El verdadero acontecimiento durante estos días fue la presencia de un ejemplar de la Gaviota de Ross *Rhodostethia rosea* en Txingudi. Este permaneció en el extremo SW de la pista del aeropuerto de Hondarribia desde el 6 al 9.IV. Se trataba de un adulto en plumaje invernal y siempre permanecía inegrada en una bandada compuesta por *L.ridibundus*, *L.minutus*, *S.sandvicensis*, *S.hirundo* y *S.paradisaea*. A ser homologada por el Comité Ibérico de Rarezas, ésta constituirá la primera cita peninsular.

*SUMMARY: A persistent depression over the British Isles in the first ten days of April 1994 provoked gale force winds, marked decrease in temperatures and heavy rains along the northern coast of Spain. In Guipuzcoa high numbers of migrants, some pelagic, were seen, amongst these European Storm-petrel and high numbers of gulls, including a Ross's Gull (the first Iberian record if accepted), and, especially, terns.*

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### EL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA DE LUXEMBURGO CONDENA A ESPAÑA POR LA DESTRUCCION DE LAS MARISMAS DE SANTOÑA (CANTABRIA)

El 2 de agosto de 1993 el Tribunal de Justicia Comunitaria (Luxemburgo) emitió sentencia condenatoria contra el Reino de España por incumplimiento del Tratado de Adhesión a la CE, al permitir la alteración de las Marismas de Santoña. Esta es la primera sentencia condenatoria dentro de la CE por la destrucción del medio ambiente por no haber establecido las medidas de protección necesarias (declaración de las Marismas como ZEPA y RAMSAR, poniendo en peligro varias especies (incluidas aves marinas) dentro de la directiva 79/409/CEE relativa a la protección de aves silvestres.

*(The EC court in Luxemburg has condemned Spain for not carrying out the necessary protection measures at the Marismas de Santoña (Cantabria).)*

### CAMBIO DEL NOMBRE LATIN DE LOS ALCATRACES

La British Ornithologists' Union ha decidido que el Alcatraz *Sula bassana* se nombrará *Marus bassanus*, y el Alcatraz de El Cabo *Marus capensis*, reservando *Sula* para los piqueros. (AMP)

### CITA DE *Larus audouinii* EN LA REPUBLICA CHECA

A ser aceptado por el Comité Faunístico Checo, un adulto observado en una zona agropecuaria cerca del pueblo de Tovacov días 4-9 de noviembre de 1993 será la primera cita para este país. (Jirí Sírek a AMP).

*(A possible adult Audouin's Gull was seen 4th-9th November 1993 at Tovacov, Czech Republic, First Czech record if accepted.)*

## STATUS DE LA GAVIOTA DE AUDOUIN *L. audouinii* EN 1993

Según los resultados del **Audouin's Gull Workshop** celebrado en la isla de Monte Cristo (Italia) en abril de 1994, la cría de la Gaviota de Audouin en 1993 sigue en aumento. La colonia del Ebro alcanzó nada menos que 9.373 nidos censados, la de las Chafarinas 3.540 parejas. También hay una nueva colonia, de instalación reciente (1988-89), en la Isla Grosa (Murcia), alcanzándose las 300 parejas en 1993.

A nivel internacional, se estima la población global en 15.520-15.630 parejas, de las cuales 14.000 parejas (mín. 89.6%) se encuentran en territorio español, siendo repartido el resto por Argelia (600; 3.8%), Italia (550-650; mín. 3.5%), Grecia (100; 0.6%), Chipre (100, 0.6%), y luego, con números aún menores: Francia (90), Tunicia (70), Marruecos (c.50), Turquía (c.50) y posiblemente en el Líbano. (Jordi Muntaner)

*(The global 1993 breeding figures for Audouin's Gull are estimated to be 15,520-15,630 pairs, of which Spain holds c.14,000 pairs (89.6%); 9,373 at the Ebro colony, 3,540 on the Chafarinas and a new colony of 300 pairs on Isla Grosa (Murcia), with the usual numbers in the Balearic and Columbretes Islands.)*

## APARENTE INTENTO DE NIDIFICACIÓN DE ALCATRAZ *Morus bassanus* EN EL SUR DE FRANCIA

El julio pasado (1993), Oscar Fernández, ornitólogo de Marsella, Francia, me comunicó sobre un curioso intento de cría de una pareja de Alcatrazes *Morus bassanus* sobre un barco en el puerto 'Puerto Frioul' en el archipiélago de Frioul a 1.8 kms de Marsella durante la última quincena de abril de 1993. Empezó el macho la construcción de un nido sobre la proa de un barco amarrado. Falló el intento, abandonando la pareja el lugar a principios de mayo. (AMP)

*(An attempt at breeding was carried out by a pair of Gannets on an abandoned boat in the Frioul Archipelago (S. of France) in April 1993, the birds had started nest construction but abandoned the attempt at the beginning of May.)*

## PRIMERAS CITAS DE *Larus canus* EN SENEGAL

Tres aves observadas en el delta del río Sénegal en la primera semana de enero de 1994 constituyen la primera cita para este país africano. También se observó bastantes *L.audouinii*, siendo posible leer ocho anillas. (Pierre Yésou a AMP).

*(Records of 3 Common Gulls in Senegal in January 1994 are apparently the first records for this African country.)*

## RECUPERACION DE *Calonectris diomedea* EN NAMIBIA

Un ejemplar de Pardela Cenicienta anillada en las Islas Chafarinas el 31/07/1985 era recuperado recién muerto en la playa de Torra Beach, Skeleton Coast Park, Namibia (20°19'S, 13°14'E) el 12/01/1992. Esta recuperación parece ser la más lejana de una ave marina anillada en España a una distancia de 6.383 kms. (Santiago L. Domínguez Llosa, Melilla)

*(A Cory's Shearwater ringed on the Chafarinas Islands (N. Africa) in July 1985 was recovered in Namibia in January 1992, this being the longest distance recovery of any Iberian sea bird.)*

## EXITO EN LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE CRIA (1993) EN LA RESERVA DEL RACO DE L'OLLA (VALENCIA)

A principios de 1993, finalizaban las obras de restauración ecológica del Raco de l'Olla, único enclave salino del P.N. de L'Albufera de Valencia que durante los años 1970 fue transformado en hipódromo. Gracias a la iniciativa conjunta de la Conselleria de Medi Ambient de la Generalitat Valenciana y el Ayuntamiento de Valencia, la recién creada reserva supone una serie de lagunas salobres, sobre un total de 64 ha., que cuenta con 16 islas en las que durante la primera temporada de cría se contabilizaron unas 1.400 parejas nidificantes de 14 especies acuáticas, destacando el Charrán Común (850 pp.), Charrancito (200 pp.), Cigüeñuela (170 pp.) y Canastera (23 pp.). Sobre todo destacó la nidificación del Charrán Patinegro con 4nidos instalados que desgraciadamente se perdieron en la segunda semana de incubación por predación de perros (la reserva todavía carecía de valla protectora en ese momento). Las condiciones en 1994 son mejores y se espera poder contar con un mejor año. (J.I. Dies).

*(A new reserve was reclaimed as part of the Albufera de Valencia in early 1993. It consists of 64 ha of saline lakes with 16 islands. In the first year 1,400 pairs of 14 species bred, including Common Tern (850 pp.) and Little Tern (200 pp.), Sandwich Tern (4 pp.) attempted to breed but the nests were destroyed by predators.)*

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## - AVES INTERESANTES - RAREZAS - AVES INTERESANTES -

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### Periodo otoño 1993-invierno 1993-94

Muy escaso y extralimital en el Mar de Alborán, una cita de un Colimbo Grande el 22.I.1994 en el puerto de Chafarinas (SLDL *et al.*). El 2.I.1994, Santoña era, sin lugar a dudas, el lugar idóneo para ver Colimbos Grandes (3), Colimbo Artico (2), 1 juv. Somormujo Cuellirrojo (otro en Noja (Cantabria)), y 3 Zampullines Cuellirrojos (ARP). El 3.I.1994 había 1 Colimbo Chico en Algorta (Vizcaya) (ARP).

Se sabe que las pardelas más atlánticas entran el Mediterráneo, pero citas de 6 Pardelas Capirotheadas el 22.X.1993 cerca de los Farallones, Cabo Tres Forcas (Marruecos) y 1 Pardela Sombria el mismo día en el trayecto Alborán-Chafarinas son sobresalientes (SLDL *et al.*). Citas inéditas de hasta 47 Pardelas Mediterráneas durante IV.1994 frente a Torremolinos (Málaga), cuando están en plena época de cría en las Baleares (AMP). El Cormorán Grande está en aumento en todo el país y en la desembocadura del Guadalhorce (Málaga) los números llegaron a una cifra record de 40+ aves en XI-XII.1993 (AMP).

Y por último, y casi seguramente la mejor cita de toda la temporada, un adulto de la rarísima Gaviota de Ross en Txingudi (Guipúzcoa) días 6-9.IV (GG *et al.*); de ser homologada será la primera cita ibérica.

(Observadores: S.L. Domínguez Llosa, G. Gorospe *et al.*, A.M. Paterson, A.R. Pérez).

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## PROXIMO BOLETIN

Datos de cría, citas de rarezas, artículos, etc. para el próximo boletín al editor antes del 30 de septiembre. También se necesitan dibujos, ilustraciones.

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## CUOTA

Muy poca gente actualiza el pago anual de 500 pts, y espero que todos actualizará éste cuanto antes. La verdad es que cuesta poco. Igualmente, querría comunicar que cualquier problema con la cuota, la no llegada del boletín, notificación de cambio de dirección, etc., se comunique a la secretaria de la SED (no olvideis la nueva dirección), que es quien controla éste tema.

Se puede pagar la cuota anual de 500 ptas. por GIRO a la cuenta de la SED, no olvidando marcar 'GIAM' en el resguardo.

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## XII JORNADAS ORNITOLÓGICAS ESPAÑOLAS

Se celebrará una reunión del GIAM durante el transcurso de las Jornadas en septiembre. Ya se ha reservado un espacio dentro del programa. Si no puedes acudir a Almería y tienes proposiciones o ideas, comunicamelas antes de finales de agosto. Espero veros en Almería.

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