

ADDENDUM 1
In-session version**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL COMMENTS**

(arising from ScC-SC8)

**PROPOSAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF GADFLY PETRELS (PTERODROMA SP.) ON APPENDIX I
AND II OF THE CONVENTION
UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.30.2.5/Rev.1**

(ScC-SC8 Agenda item 13.2.5)

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT

The Sessional Committee supported the inclusion of the proposed species. It also commended the Government of New Zealand for their leadership in this document. These species play a major role for the health of marine ecosystems.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COP15

The Scientific Council recommends to adopt the proposal.

**COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC SECTIONS/ INCLUDING POSSIBLE PROPOSALS FOR TEXT
REVISION**

The following amendment to Annex 2 on page 79 of the document was proposed:

Cook's Petrel Distribution

The Northern Cook's Petrel's breeding stronghold is on Little Barrier/Te Hauturu-o-Toi (New Zealand) with several pairs still breeding on Great Barrier/Aotea. Subfossil records indicate that prior to human arrival over 800 years ago, Cook's Petrel bred throughout New Zealand, in the coastal and interior ranges of the North and South Islands, (Worthy & Holdaway, 2002). It is believed that the Northern Cook's Petrel historically bred throughout the northern North Island (Rayner et al., 2020). From 2010 to 2013, 347 chicks were translocated from Little Barrier/Te Hauturu-o-Toi to Boundary Stream (Hawkes Bay), a predator fenced mainland island (Gummer et al., 2014) and several breeding pairs have established at the site since.

Behavioural, morphological and genetic analyses have produced evidence of a distinct population genetic structure between the two breeding populations (Rayner et al., 2020b), with a recent study of year-round movements indicating two separate migration routes over historic timescales. During the non-breeding season, the Northern Cook's Petrel breeding on Little Barrier Island/Te Hauturu-o-Toi migrates to the north-eastern ~~South~~-Pacific Ocean as opposed to the Southern Cook's Petrel breeding on Codfish Island/Whenua Hou which migrates east toward the Humboldt Current (Rayner et al., 2011).