



A juvenile Tristan albatross (*Diomedea dabbenena*) on land at the Crozet Islands

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Abstract

Albatrosses and other seabirds are generally highly philopatric, returning to natal colonies when they achieve breeding age. This is not universal, however, and cases of extraordinary vagrancy are rare. The Tristan Albatross (*Diomedea dabbenena*) breeds on Gough Island in the South Atlantic Ocean, with a small population on Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha, ca 380 km away. In 2015, we observed an adult male albatross in Gonydale, Gough Island, which had been ringed on Ile de la Possession, Crozet Islands in 2009 when it was assumed to be an immature Wandering Albatross (*D. exulans*). We sequenced 1109 bp of the cytochrome b mitochondrial gene from this bird, and confirmed it to be a Tristan Albatross, meaning its presence on Crozet 6 years previous, and nearly 5000 km away, was a case of prospecting behaviour in a heterospecific colony. Given the challenges in identifying immature *Diomedea* albatrosses, such dispersal events may be more common than thought previously.

Keywords Crozet islands · Dispersal · Gough island · Prospecting

Introduction

Many seabirds exhibit a high degree of philopatry, returning to their natal colony to breed after a period of time at sea as pre-breeding immature birds (Hamer et al. 2002). This pre-breeding or prospecting period can be lengthy, particularly in albatrosses and petrels (Procellariiformes), where it can last up to 10–15 years (Brooke 2004; Bicknell et al. 2014).

During this time, immature birds sometimes visit different breeding colonies, though usually settle at their colony of origin where they are recruited into the breeding population (Hamer et al. 2002; Cooper and Weimerskirch 2003; Wails and Major 2017).

Despite this high philopatry, there are often cases of extraordinary dispersal or vagrancy, which can ultimately result in the formation of new breeding colonies (Munilla et al. 2016). Vagrancy to heterospecific breeding sites is reasonably uncommon in albatrosses (Diomedidae), particularly among the “great albatrosses” (*Diomedea* spp.) (Phillips et al. 2018). This may, however, be under-reported as these albatrosses are difficult to identify to species level, particularly species in the Wandering Albatross complex (*Diomedea exulans*, sensu lato) (Cooper et al. 1996). This includes the Tristan Albatross (*D. dabbenena*), which is the most distinct species genetically within the complex (Nunn and Stanley 1998), but differs in phenotype only in being smaller and generally darker at a given age than Wandering Albatross (Cuthbert et al. 2003).

The Tristan Albatross is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List (Birdlife International 2018) with a breeding population of < 2000 pairs largely restricted to Gough Island (Davies et al. 2015), and 2–3 pairs breeding

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annually on Inaccessible Island, 380 km north (McClelland et al. 2016; Ryan et al. 2019). It formerly bred on the main island of Tristan da Cunha, but was extirpated in the late nineteenth century (though unconfirmed sightings continued for some time; Bond et al. 2018). It is threatened by introduced mice on Gough Island (Davies et al. 2015; Caravaggi et al. 2019), and bycatch in fisheries at sea (Ryan et al. 2001; Cuthbert et al. 2005, 2004; Wanless et al. 2009). Its at-sea distribution is largely restricted to the South Atlantic Ocean, with individuals occasionally frequenting the western Indian Ocean (Cuthbert et al. 2005; Reid et al. 2013); there are no records of Tristan Albatrosses from other albatross colonies (Phillips et al. 2018).

From 2015–2019 an albatross was caught as part of a long-term demographic study of Tristan Albatrosses in Gonydale, Gough Island (Davies et al. 2015). Unlike albatrosses ringed on Gough and Inaccessible islands, which are fitted with rings from either the South African or British and Irish ringing schemes, this individual had a French ring, indicating it had likely been captured and ringed on the French Southern and Antarctic Territories. Here, we investigate the two possibilities: (1) that a Tristan Albatross from Gough Island was captured on land elsewhere, or (2) that a Wandering Albatross ringed at a French colony had settled on Gough and was attempting to breed with a Tristan Albatross.

Methods

The albatross was first seen at Gonydale, Gough Island in early 2015 (Figs. 1, 2). It was captured on 29 January 2017 (Fig. 3) and a blood sample taken from the tarsal vein. Blood was collected on Whatman's number 2 filter paper (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, UK) and stored at room temperature. To determine its taxonomic identity, we sequenced part of the cytochrome b region of its mitochondrial DNA, and this was compared with the homologous region for other *Diomedea* species. Total DNA was extracted using the DNeasy blood and tissue kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). Amplification and sequencing followed standard protocols using primers (L14863 vs H15915) and methods outlined in Nunn et al. (1996). Sequences were checked and a consensus sequence compiled in Geneious v8.1.9 (Kearse et al. 2012). The consensus sequence was compared on BLAST (<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>).

Results

The albatross was first caught at Ile de la Possession on 20 April 2009 in the colony of Chaloupe sud, a small colony of 10–15 scattered nests on the eastern coast of the island (Fig. 2). It was presumed to be a visiting immature Wandering Albatross and it was given French ring BS28275 and released; on Possession all Wandering Albatrosses have been captured and ringed annually since 1966 (Weimerskirch 2018). It was subsequently caught on Gough Island, nearly 5000 km away, on 7 January 2015 and a yellow colour

Fig. 1 An adult male Tristan Albatross breeding on Gough Island in 2015 with French ring BS28275 visible on the left leg. Photo: D. Fox



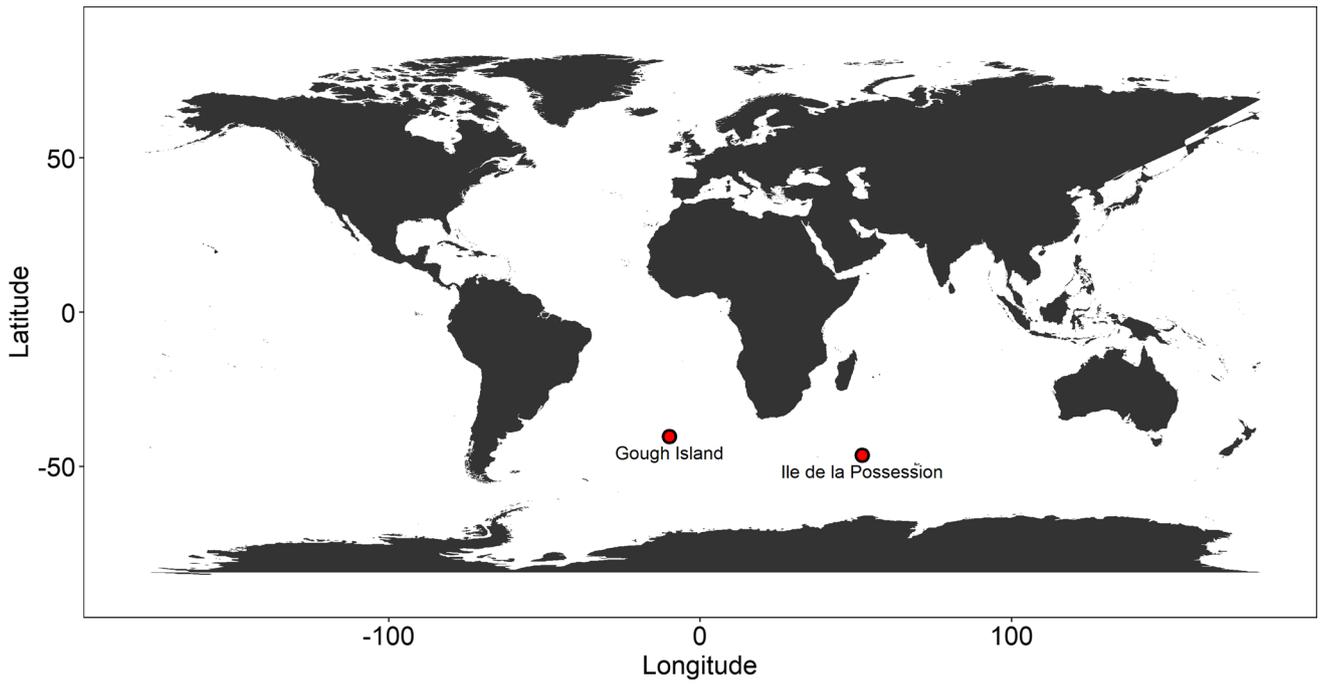


Fig. 2 Map showing the locations of Gough Island, where the bird was recaptured, and Ile de la Possession, where the bird was originally ringed



Fig. 3 French ring BS-28275 on an adult Tristan Albatross on Gough Island in 2017. Photo: D. Kinchin-Smith

ring with black text “N33” was added. That year, it was paired with an unringed female Tristan Albatross, and failed at the egg stage between 12 and 23 April. In 2016, it was paired with a female Tristan Albatross of unknown age (ring J22682), and the egg failed between 18 February and 30 March. In 2017 it was paired with the same female, and successfully raised a chick, and like many successful breeders it skipped breeding in 2018. It returned in 2019 and paired with the same female again, resulting in another successfully fledged chick.

We sequenced 1109 base pairs of the cytochrome b gene and this was a 100% match with the sequence from *Diomedea dabbenena* reported by Cooper et al. (1996) and collected from Gough Island (GenBank accession MT561023).

Discussion

The distribution and at-sea movements of adult breeding and non-breeding Tristan Albatrosses have been studied (Cuthbert et al. 2005; Reid et al. 2013; Dias et al. 2017), but given the lengthy pre-breeding phase of juvenile Tristan Albatrosses, up to 18 years (Cuthbert et al. 2004), and difficulty in separating young birds from those of other *Diomedea* spp. albatrosses at-sea (e.g., Onley and Scofield 2007), their distribution and habitat associations are unknown. Advances in satellite telemetry and the decreasing cost of biologgers could fill this data gap in the future (ACAP 2019; Phillips et al. 2016).

Tristan Albatrosses breed primarily on Gough Island, but with a small though persisting population of 2–3 pairs on Inaccessible Island, 380 km away (McClelland et al. 2016). Whether this relict population, which formerly numbered ca. 200 breeding pairs (Stoltenhoff 1952), and birds seen sporadically on Tristan are from Gough Island or are from a self-sustaining population on the predator-free Inaccessible Island is unknown. Movement among colonies has been documented previously in Wandering Albatrosses, most notably between Crozet and Prince Edward Islands, more than 1000 km apart, with > 60 instances of ringed birds moving, though the vast majority of these (57, or 93%) from Crozet to Prince Edward (Cooper and Weimerskirch 2003). Wandering Albatrosses are also genetically homogenous with little population structure, suggesting sporadic gene flow among distant colonies (Milot et al. 2008).

There are several notable cases of vagrant albatrosses on land, ranging from brief visits of a Salvin's Albatross (*Thalassarche salvini*) on Gough Island (Visser et al. 2009), to a Black-browed Albatross (*Thalassarche melanophrys*) that frequented the Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*) colony on Mykines, Faroe Islands, for 30 years, and engaged in nest building, now a specimen in the Natural History Museum of

Denmark (NHMD 867678) (Andersen 1894; Phillips et al. 2018).

In many seabirds, immature birds who have not yet begun breeding may prospect at several colonies, often over large distances, but most will return to their natal colony, or one nearby (e.g., Inchausti and Weimerskirch 2002; Breton et al. 2006; Bicknell et al. 2014). This is, however, not universal, and few species where it has been quantified have shown near universal philopatry (Coulson 2016). Given the lengthy pre-breeding period of many seabirds, and albatrosses in particular, and the challenges in distinguishing *Diomedea* spp. albatrosses in immature plumage (Cuthbert et al. 2003), prospecting at heterospecific colonies may be more common than previously recognized.

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Author contributions ALB wrote the manuscript and directed field work on Gough. CT, DF, DKS, and EW conducted field work and collected samples. PGR directed field work. SPL conducted genetic analyses. HW directed field work on Crozet. All authors edited the manuscript.

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Data availability Molecular data are deposited in GenBank; all other data are contained in the manuscript.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interests All authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval Work was carried with permission from the Tristan da Cunha Government, with ringing authorised by the Centre de Recherches sur la Biologie des Populations d'Oiseaux/Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, and the British Trust for Ornithology.

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