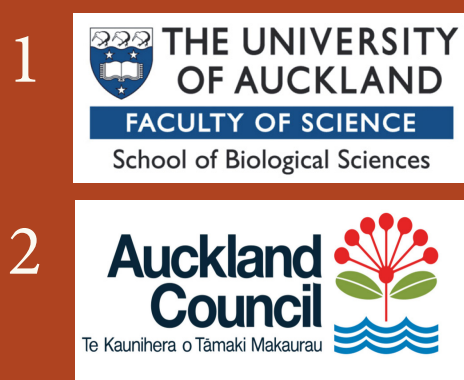


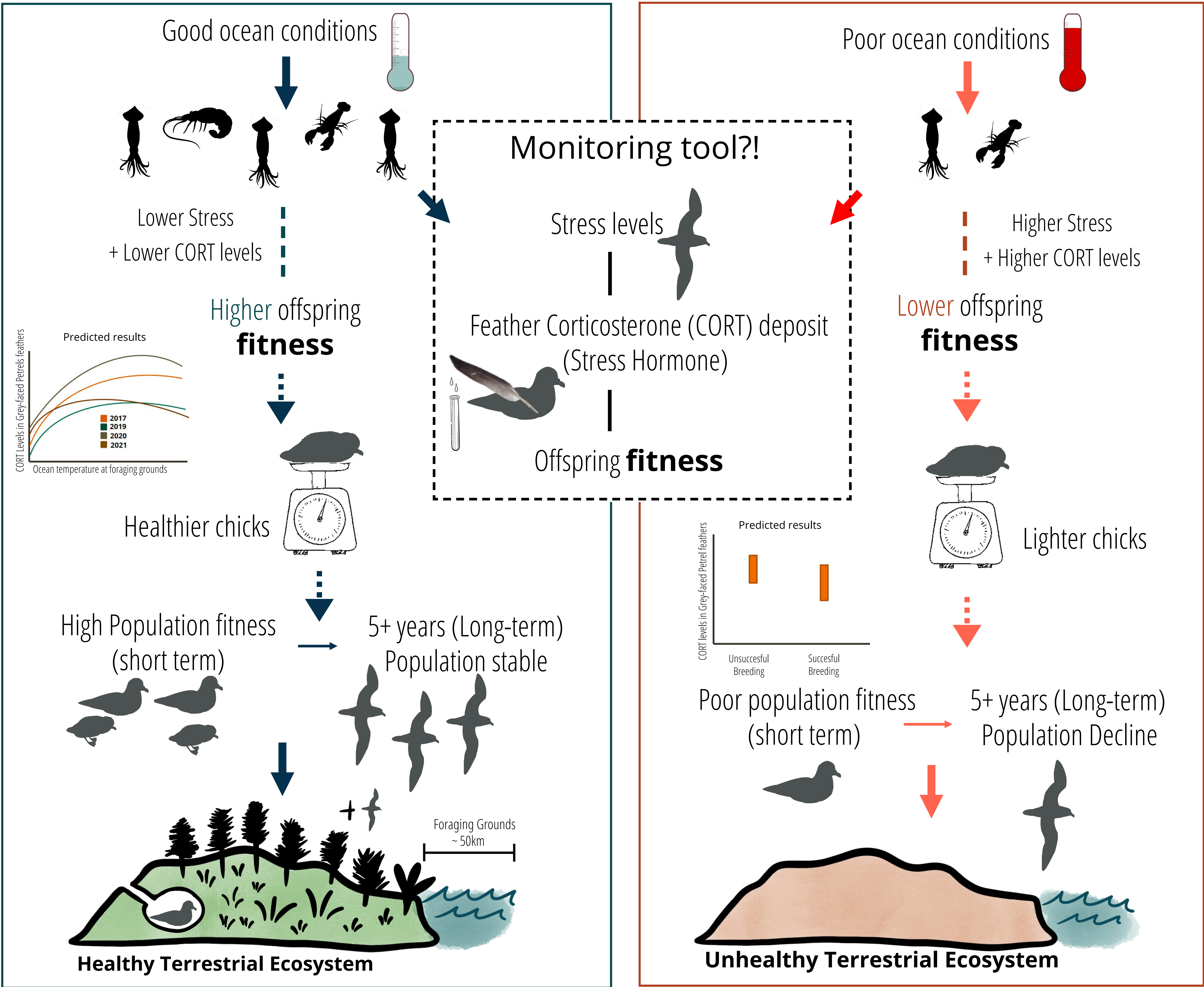
STRESS PHYSIOLOGY OF GREY-FACED PETREL AS A CONSERVATION TOOL

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BACKGROUND

Seabirds are the most **threatened** group of birds in the world, affected by both terrestrial and marine threats
Great ecological relevance as **top predators** and **ecosystem engineers**
Monitoring ocean and population health is crucial, but challenging and expensive: we need new **tools**!



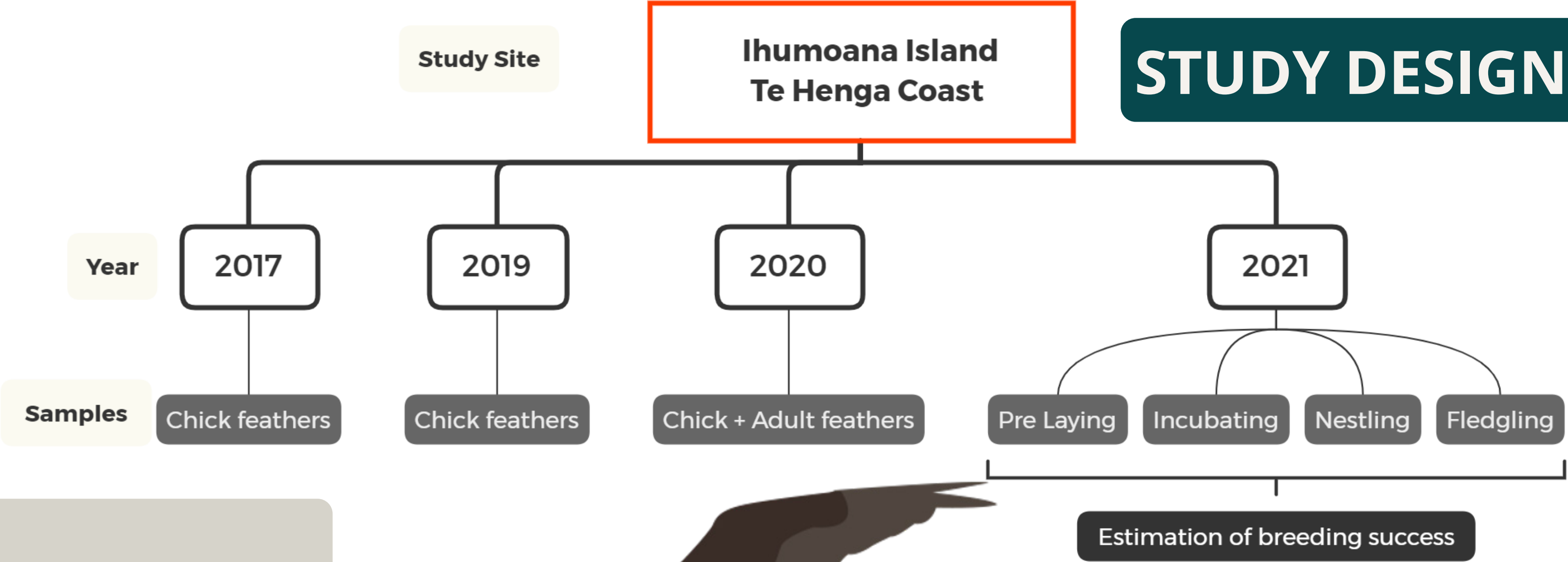
RESEARCH AIM

Does **CORT in feathers** relate to changes in ocean conditions and predict population success?
Can we use **CORT in feathers** as a technology for **monitoring** seabird and ocean health?

CONSERVATION OUTCOMES

Population health prediction allows for early **biodiversity management** strategies for seabird populations
Low-cost, non-invasive monitoring tool for **climate change** effects in seabird oceanic foraging areas

STUDY DESIGN



References

Squid, shrimp and lobster: <https://easydrawingguides.com>
Birds silhouette: Juliane Gaviraghi Mussol
Terrestrial ecosystems: Yen Yi Loo
Thermometer: <https://www.colourbox.com/vector/thermometer-drawing-vector-1472376>
Scale: Can Stock Photo - csp12888352
Feather: <http://www.alamy.com> - W29E10
Grey-faced petrel: <https://tekorowaiwaiheke.org/donations>
Study design diagram: XMind Trial Mode