

# SEABIRDS

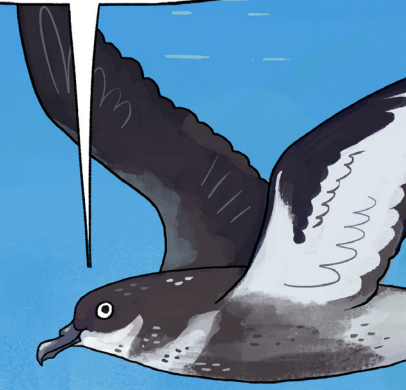
There are 42 seabird species breeding in our Pacific region, 17 of them breed nowhere else on earth!



Help us by:

- Protecting our nests
- Turning off bright outdoor lights at night
- Keeping plastic pollution out of the ocean
- Using proven methods to prevent bycatch

And we'll help you keep the land and sea healthy!



Seabirds spend most of their lives at sea, but they need to come back to land every year to breed.

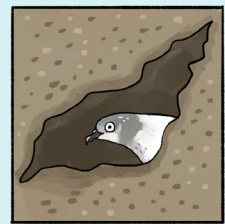
Seabirds nest everywhere from high mountainous islands to low-lying atolls.



NESTS IN TREES

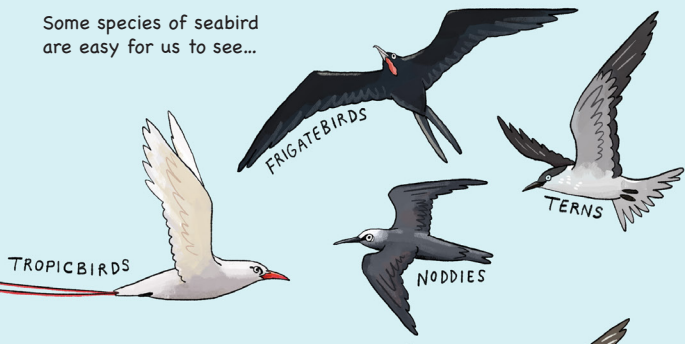


NESTS ON THE GROUND



NESTS IN CREVICES AND BURROWS

Some species of seabird are easy for us to see...



...but others are rarely spotted because they only come to land at night.



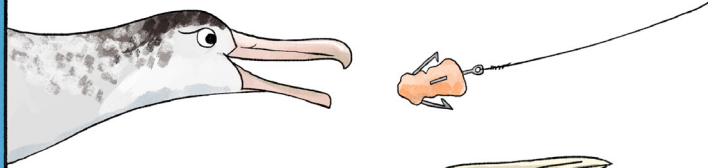
## THREATS TO SEABIRDS

On land, seabirds can be killed by predators like rats, cats, dogs and pigs. Sometimes whole colonies are wiped out.

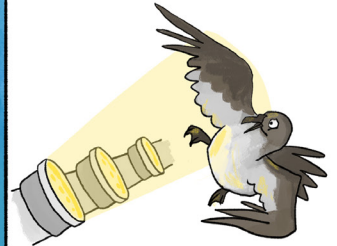
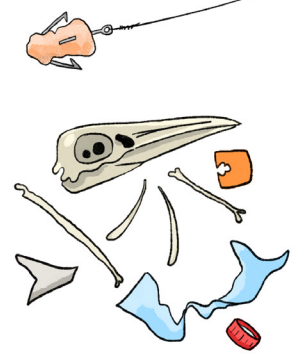


Deforestation and mining destroys seabird habitat.

Seabirds are often killed as bycatch in fisheries. They are attracted by an easy meal and then get caught. The most impacted species are often visiting from other regions, like Antipodean albatrosses, and they never make it back home.



Seabirds sometimes mistake plastic for food and feed it to their chicks, which can hurt or kill them.



For nocturnal seabirds, light at night is confusing. It can cause them to crash-land in places they shouldn't, and they can't take off again without help.

Lots of seabirds from around the world visit our region during big migrations that cover the entire Pacific Ocean. They track paths across the ocean that seafarers can follow.

Seabirds are essential for restoration of land and nearshore habitats because they bring nutrients from sea to land, where they nest. It's a cycle that's critical for healthy ecosystems.

