Procellariidae

Shearwaters, Fulmars, Prions and Petrels

The Procellariidae is the largest and most diverse family of seabirds, with species that are found in the New Zealand region. These birds are identified by their streamlined bodies, short wings, and large, flat tails.

The Sooty Shearwater and the White-faced Petrel are two of the most common species in this family. The Sooty Shearwater is a medium-sized bird with a dark grey back and white underparts. It is known for its long migration patterns, often traveling from the southern hemisphere to the northern hemisphere and back again. The White-faced Petrel is a smaller bird with a white face and black back. It is known for its ability to fly at very high altitudes, often reaching over 10,000 feet.

Petrels are closely related to the Procellariidae family and are characterized by their long wings and short tails. They are often seen diving into the ocean to catch fish, and are known for their remarkable migratory abilities. The Grey-faced Petrel is a small bird with a grey face and white underparts. It is often found in the southern hemisphere and is known for its short migration patterns.

In conclusion, the Procellariidae family is a diverse group of seabirds that are found in the New Zealand region. They are known for their long migration patterns and their ability to dive into the ocean to catch fish. The Sooty Shearwater and the White-faced Petrel are two of the most common species in this family, while the Grey-faced Petrel is a smaller bird with a grey face and white underparts. These birds are an important part of the marine ecosystem and play a key role in the food chain.