SHEARWATERS, FULMARS, FRIONS AND PETRELS

Procellariidae

The Procellariiformes is the largest and one of the most important of the avian orders, comprising two families: the shearwaters (Puffinus) and the petrels (Hydrobatidae). These birds are typically found in the southern hemisphere and are known for their long migrations. They have a distinctive pointed beak and long wings. Fulmars are a separate family, the Fulmaridae, which are found in the northern hemisphere and are known for their ability to fly over water without touching it.

Other names: Alcidae, Pelecaniformes

Laridae: These birds are known for their gull-like appearance and are found in the northern hemisphere. They are known for their ability to fly over water without touching it and are often seen flying over the ocean.

Pelecaniformes: These birds are known for their gull-like appearance and are found in the northern hemisphere. They are known for their ability to fly over water without touching it and are often seen flying over the ocean.

28. LITTLE SHEARWATER

Procellaria acutirostris

Other names: Little Sooty Shearwater

Distribution: Little Shearwaters breed on islands in the southern hemisphere, including Tristan da Cunha, the Falkland Islands, and New Zealand. They are also found in the southern Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.

Habitat: Little Shearwaters are found in the southern hemisphere, particularly in the open ocean. They are known for their ability to fly over water without touching it and are often seen flying over the ocean.

Feeding: Little Shearwaters feed on small fish and squid. They are known for their ability to feed on the surface of the ocean.

Breeding: Little Shearwaters breed on islands in the southern hemisphere. They are known for their ability to feed on the surface of the ocean.

Little Shearwaters are known for their distinctive black plumage with a white underwing. They are also known for their ability to fly over water without touching it and are often seen flying over the ocean.