



¿Quién es el misterioso Diablotín?

Yolanda León y Ernst Rupp



GRUPO JARAGUA



Procellariiformes

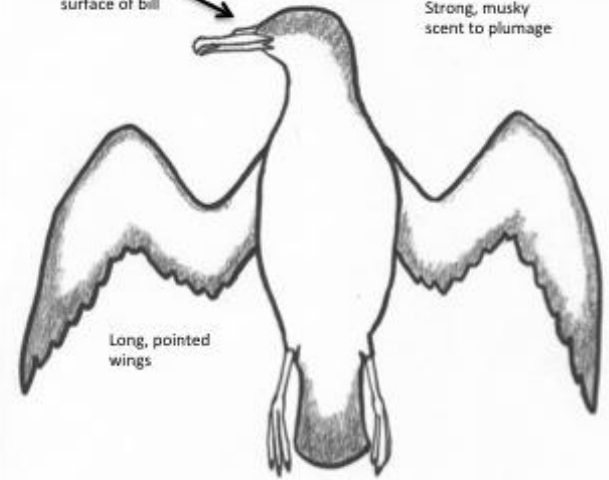
- Aves marinas con narices tubulares
- ~ 124 especies que incluyen albatros, fulmares, priones y petreles (pardelas, paños, yuncos / potoyuncos, pamperos)

Tubenoses

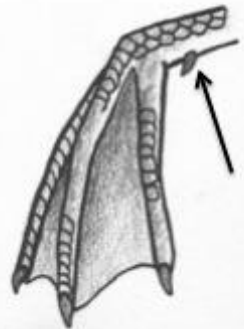
petrels, shearwaters and storm-petrels

Tubular nostrils
along upper
surface of bill

Strong, musky
scent to plumage



Long, pointed
wings



Three toes webbed,
vestigial hind toe

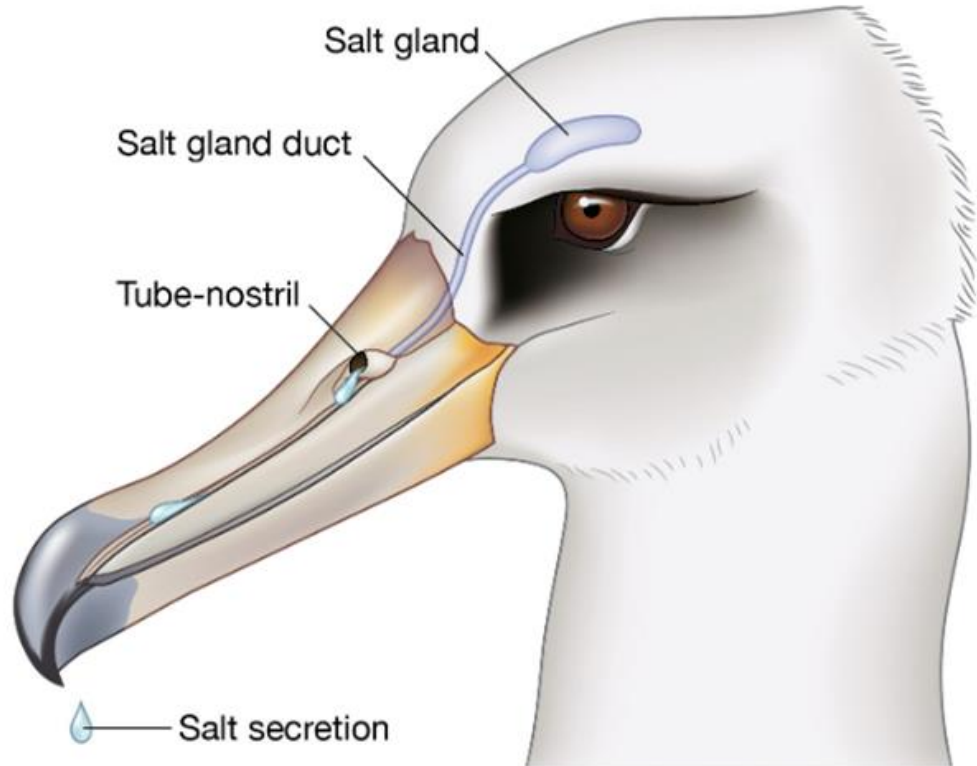
Procellariiformes

- Viven casi exclusivamente en mar abierto
- Dieta: peces, calamares, zooplancton
- Toman sus presas al vuelo o buceando
- viajes de alimentación de más de 1,000 km y migraciones transoceánicas
- excelente sentido del olfato



Garradía nevels, Oceanodroma tristrami, Daption capense, Thalassarche melanophris, Phoebastria albatrus, Pterodroma mollis

¿Por qué algunas aves pueden beber agua salada?



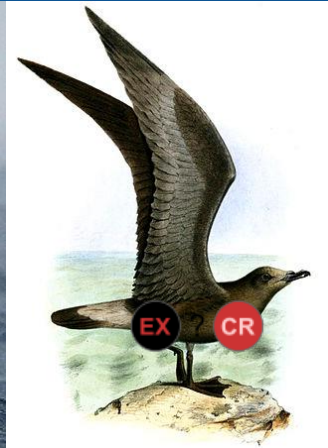
Adapted from the Handbook
of Bird Biology, Third Edition.
June 6, 2017

Procellariiformes del Caribe

Cahow de Bermuda



Petrel de Jamaica Diablotín



Pardela mayor



✔ You have access

 Check for updates View PDF Tools  ShareCite this article 

Research articles

Gadfly petrels use knowledge of the windscape, not memorized foraging patches, to optimize foraging trips on ocean-wide scales

Francesco Ventura , José Pedro Granadeiro, Oliver Padget and Paulo CatryPublished: 15 January 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2019.1775>

Our research revealed new insights into the foraging strategy and flight behaviour of gadfly petrels, which are arguably the best performing flyers in the animal kingdom. These oceanic birds show a strategic use of wind, which enables them to travel at high speed and low cost. In turn, efficiently using winds allows them to exhibit a foraging strategy based on covering large distances while searching for food along the route rather than selecting specific foraging hotspots. Our findings suggest that the mechanisms at the core of this strategy, particularly advantageous in the oceanic marine domain, characterized by unpredictable resources distribution at the coarse to meso-scale, seem to be a prior knowledge of the—predictable—prevailing winds and the capability of efficiently refining their route to the local wind conditions. We argue that our quantitative analysis and our novel simulation framework can be successfully extended to reveal aspects of the ecology and movement behaviour of other wide-ranging animals moving through dynamic fluids such as air or water.

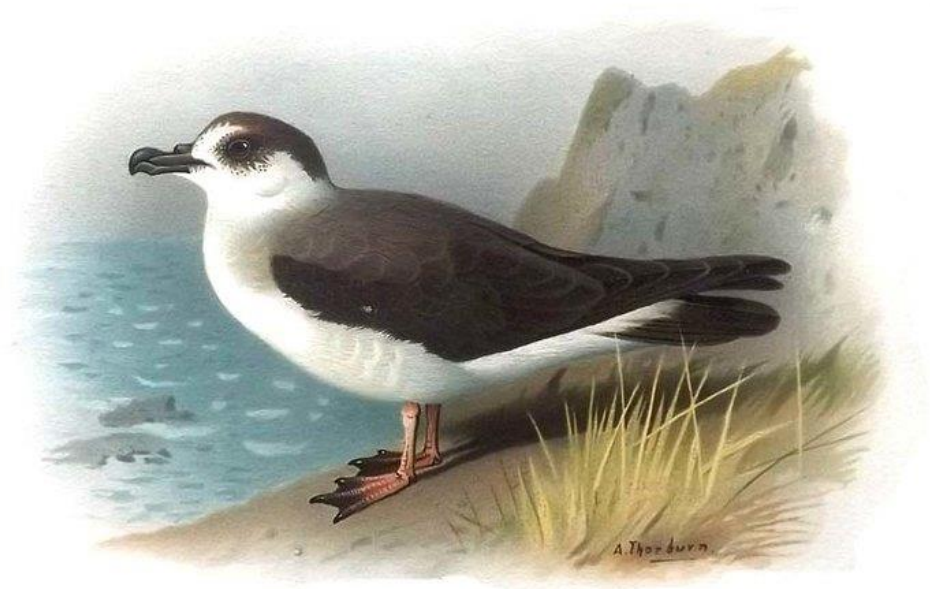
Diablotín



Brian Sullivan

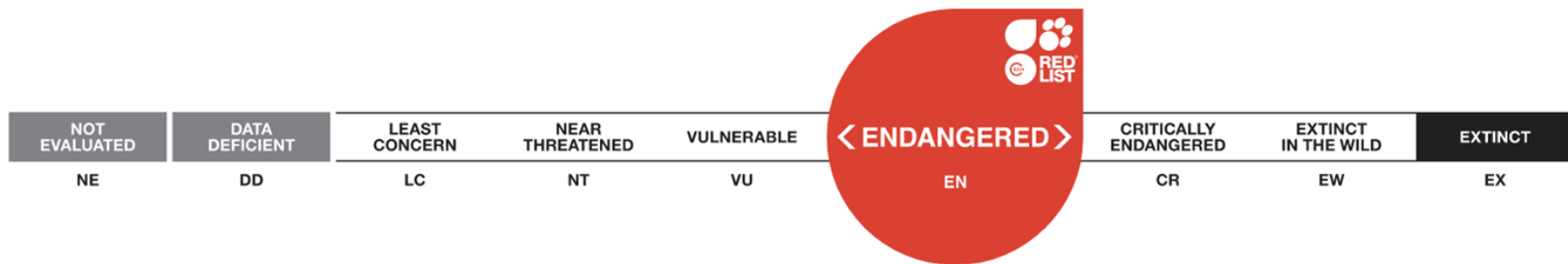
Diablotín

- Petrel cabecinegro, bruja
- *Pterodroma hasitata*
- pteron, "ala"; dromos, "corredor/a"
- Nocturno en sitios de anidamiento
- Endémico del Caribe



**Anida en altas montañas
en túneles en el suelo**





IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY AND CRITERIA

Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,v)

ver 3.1

DATE ASSESSED

07 August 2018

YEAR PUBLISHED

2018

▼ Assessment Information in detail

YEAR LAST SEEN

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED RED LIST ASSESSMENTS

- [2016 – Endangered \(EN\)](#)
- [2012 – Endangered \(EN\)](#)
- [2010 – Endangered \(EN\)](#)
- [2008 – Endangered \(EN\)](#)

JUSTIFICATION

This species is classified as Endangered because it has a very small, fragmented and declining breeding range and population. It has already been extirpated from some sites, and declines are likely to continue as a result of habitat loss and degradation, hunting and invasive predators.

Distribución del diablote y la importancia de La Española

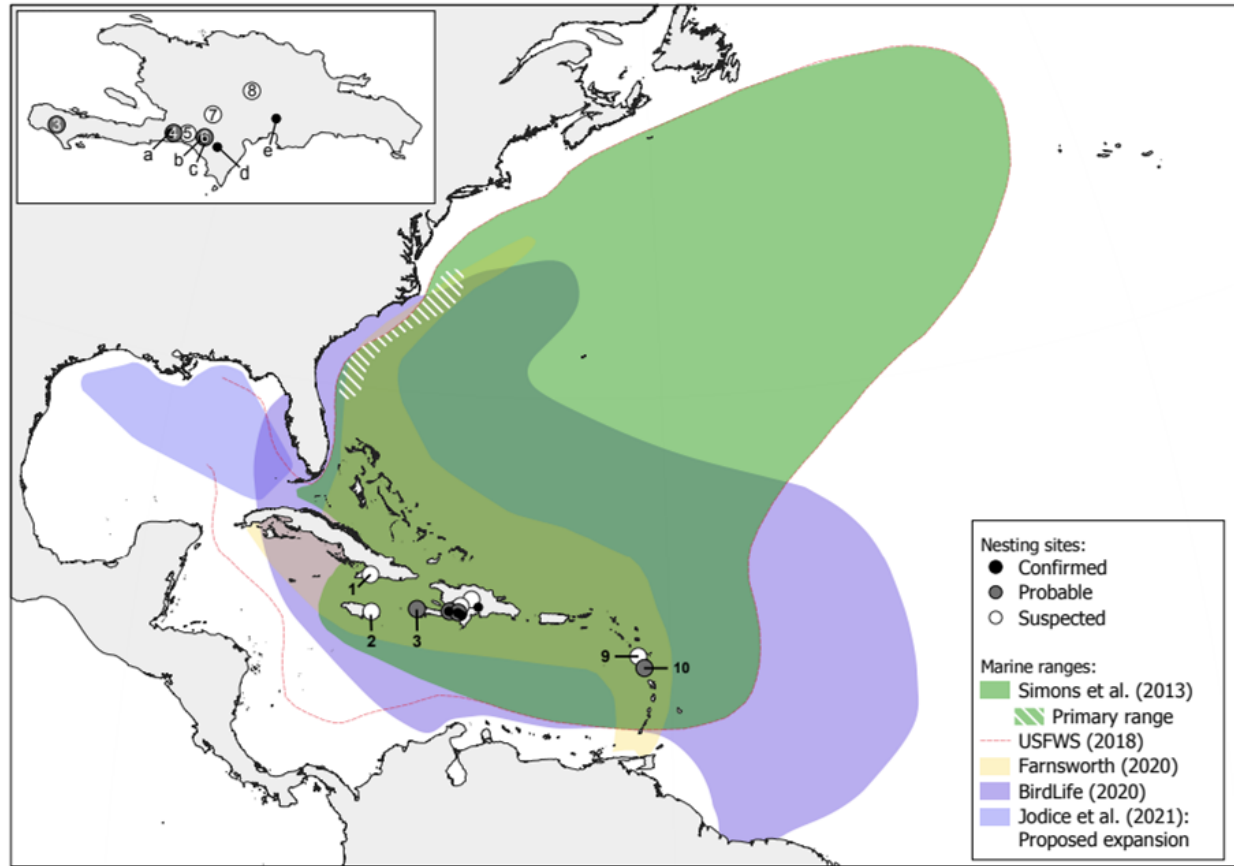


Figure 3: Distribution of the Black-capped Petrel on land and at sea.

Letters indicate confirmed breeding sites: *a*: La Visite - Tet Opak; *b*: Morne Vincent; *c*: Loma del Toro; *d*: Loma Quemada; *e*: Valle Nuevo. Numbers indicate probable and suspected sites: 1: Pico Turquino and Pico Bayamesa, Cuba; 2: Blue Mountains, Jamaica; 3: Macaya, Haiti; 4: La Visite Escarpment, Haiti; 5: Pic de la Sell, Haiti; 6: Zapoten, Dominican Republic; 7: Sierra de Neiba, Dominican Republic; 8: Central and northwest Cordillera Central, Dominican Republic; 9: La Soufrière, Guadeloupe; 10: Dominica.



Brian Sullivan