PROVIDENCE PETREL

Petrochelidon pygmaea

A small, white, short-tailed petrel with a long, narrow, pointed beak. Its wings are long and narrow, and it has a black cap on its head. The Providence Petrel is a widely distributed species found throughout the world's oceans. It is a long-distance migrant, spending most of its life at sea. Its name is derived from the location where it was first described, Providence Island in the South Pacific Ocean.

GADFLY PETRELS

Procellariiformes

These are small, slender petrels with a long, narrow beak. They are characterized by their long wings and short tails. They are primarily found in the southern hemisphere and are known for their long migrations. The Gadfly Petrel is known for its ability to fly high in the air, often reaching altitudes of over 1 mile. It is highly skilled at hunting and is known for its ability to catch fish from the water's surface. Long migrations and breeding periods.

SHEARWATERS, FULMARS, PRIONS AND PETRELS

Procellariidae

This family of seabirds is characterized by their long, narrow wings and short, thick tails. They are divided into several subfamilies, with about 72 species in total. Some of the main subfamilies include the Shearwater, Fulmar, Prion, and Petrel. Overall, this family is known for its long migrations and diverse feeding habits. Several members of this family have been found to be threatened, particularly due to habitat loss and overfishing.

The Procellariidae includes a wide variety of species, including the Shearwater, Fulmar, Prion, and Petrel. All have distinctive external features such as long wings, short tails, and a long, narrow beak. They are particularly important to the marine environment, as they play a crucial role in the ecosystem through their feeding habits. Some species are known for their long migrations, while others are more sedentary. The family is also known for its diversity of diet, with many species feeding on a variety of marine organisms.

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