

## Conservation

# ICS discover the First Red-footed Booby breeding event at the Alphonse Group

Island Conservation Society (ICS) are delighted to announce a pair of Red-footed Boobies (*Sula Sula*) was observed breeding on St François island of the Alphonse Group. Despite up to 20,000 individuals roosting overnight throughout the year, a nesting attempt has never been recorded.

By George Curd – Alphonse Group Assistant Conservation Officer, Island Conservation Society

First sighted atop a casuarina tree in October 2019, the conservation team

were very excited to witness this novel breeding event. Christopher Narty, Conservation Ranger of 7 years had this to say:

"After visiting St François so many times, it was just mind-blowing to see the Red-footed Boobies have finally started to breed here."

St François is a thin, crescent moon-shaped island lying at the southernmost point of the Alphonse Group. The outer perimeter is a beach lined with Scaevola (*Vouloutye* in creole), frequently visited by female sea turtles that emerge from the water to lay their eggs. The inner

perimeter is home to other shrubs sitting alongside tall casuarina trees and idyllic mangroves. This assortment of vegetation, in addition to the absence of invasive mammals, makes St François an ideal breeding site for Red-footed Boobies and the Frigatebirds that so often nest in

the same vicinity.

In the past, seabirds have suffered at the hands of human civilisation through direct persecution such as consumption of birds and eggs as well as indirect processes including the introduction of invasive predators, habitat destruction, via clearing

areas for coconut plantation and guano mining, and extracting nesting trees for timber. In the case of the Red-footed Booby population on Aldabra Atoll, their population has increased substantially since the area received protection in 1967. In an

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Red-footed Booby parent watching over the chick while its partner forages for dinner.



St François Island



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effort to replicate this success across the nation, Seychelles has taken the necessary steps to implement a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) that has increased its marine protection from just 0.04% to 30% of the surrounding ocean.

ICS conducted a research expedition on St François Island to support the implementation of the MSP by investigating the spatial ecology of non-breeding Red-footed Boobies and Great Frigatebirds (*Fregata minor*). This was achieved by attaching satellite tracking devices to 6



Attaching a satellite tracking device to a Red-footed Booby



Red-footed Booby parent watching over the chick while its partner forages for dinner

Red-footed Boobies and 4 Frigatebirds to observe which areas of the vast ocean they are using as foraging grounds. Once the results are published, they will be used to ensure the MSP encompasses areas that are vital to the survival and strengthening of Seychelles seabird populations.

Red-footed Boobies are the only booby species in Seychelles that nest in trees, creating a loose platform from sticks and casuarina needles cemented together by guano. In areas with breeding Frigatebirds they will actually delay building their platforms until their neighbours have finished, to avoid being robbed of nesting material. The entire breeding cycle can last up to 15 months including time taken to build a suitable nest, incubate

an egg for over a month and spend five months nurturing the chick whilst foraging up to 150km from the nest. Following its maiden flight, the chick will continue to be dependent on the parents for a further 6 months.

Despite the elevated vigilance from the Alphonse ICS team, no further nesting was observed until February 2021. Two pairs attempted to build nests but only one made it to the egg lay-

ing stage. It is intriguing that the successful nest was built on the same branch of the same tree as seen in 2019. This, coupled with an approximate 15-months interval between eggs being laid, makes it entirely plausible that we are observing the same pair returning to St François to raise their young.

A common technique used to entice seabirds to colonise new breeding grounds is the

use of decoys. These are usually custom-made sculptures, of the species in question, in a variety of natural displays that can be placed in the target area in order to entice other birds to attempt nesting. ICS have not deployed any decoys yet, but with any luck, as the seasons go on, the current pair will naturally reassure more prospective parents that St François is the perfect spot to start a family.



Attaching a satellite tracking device to a Frigatebird