

**INPUT FROM THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
(CMS) TO
THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
OCEANS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA**

2 June 2026

1. The present contribution is submitted by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) for inclusion in the Secretary-General's report on oceans and the law of the sea for the period September 2025 to August 2026. It reports on activities undertaken by the Convention in support of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 80/110.
2. During the reporting period, the principal development under CMS was the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15), held from 23 to 29 March 2026 in Campo Grande, Brazil.
3. COP15 adopted of a number of documents addressing conservation challenges affecting migratory species, including:
 - [Resolutions](#)
 - [Decisions](#)
 - Action plans
 - [Concerted Actions](#)

All documents can also be found on the [COP15 meeting page](#).

1. A total of 39 Resolutions and 237 Decisions were adopted on a wide range of issues relevant to migratory species conservation, extending beyond marine species also to topics relevant for freshwater fish and mammals, terrestrial and avian species. Many mandates also address cross-cutting topics such as overexploitation, climate change, impact assessment, or ecological connectivity. Below, only the COP15 outcomes directly addressing marine species-related issues are described.

Amendments to the CMS Appendices

2. COP15 added all three species of thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.), the great and scalloped hammerhead sharks, (*Sphyrna mokarran* and *Sphyrna lewini*) and the Gladfly petrels (*Pterodroma* spp.) to Appendix I. As a result, CMS Parties that are Range States, including those whose flag vessels are engaged in taking these species beyond national jurisdiction, must prohibit their taking, in accordance with Article III(5) of the Convention.
3. The Patagonian narrownose smoothhound (*Mustelus schmitti*) was added to Appendix II, for which Parties shall endeavour to conclude specialized agreements in accordance with Article IV of the Convention.

Bycatch and other fisheries-induced mortality

4. Among the drivers of biodiversity loss, overexploitation of natural resources is one of the most direct and pervasive, affecting both target and non-target species across all ocean regions. Amendments to [Resolution 12.22 \(Rev.COP15\) Bycatch and Other Fisheries-Induced Mortality](#) were adopted, which incorporated recommendations on addressing bycatch in the context of Art III(5) for all aquatic species subject to bycatch and streamlined the Resolution.
5. In Decisions 15.26-29, COP15 has agreed new mandates on *Bycatch and Other Fisheries-Induced Mortality* as a key aspect of overexploitation of aquatic species listed on CMS Appendices. Parties are requested to apply the recommendations by Breimann and Baker (2025) ([UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.1.1/Annex 1](#)) on marine turtle bycatch mitigation, and encourage Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) and other relevant bodies to undertake population assessments for CMS-listed. Parties are further requested to review their existing legislation and enact new legislation to address the prohibition of the taking of Appendix I-listed chondrichthyan species. The CMS Secretariat was instructed to support Parties with developing legislative guidance and model laws to guide implementation of CMS Art III(5) for chondrichthyan species.
6. The Scientific Council (ScC) is tasked with identifying priority regions for reviewing bycatch levels of CMS-listed marine mammals and turtles in both commercial and artisanal fisheries. They are to collaborate with relevant organizations to develop regional reviews and appropriate bycatch mitigation measures, focusing on the highest-priority fisheries and areas. The ScC is also tasked with continuing the ongoing review and appraisal of current data and knowledge regarding the levels of fisheries-induced mortality of CMS- and Sharks MOU-listed chondrichthyan species. Furthermore, they are tasked to develop a report to quantify the contribution of bycatch and other fisheries-related mortalities of CMS-listed cetaceans to trophic downgrading and the health and function of marine ecosystems. The ScC is further tasked to review current knowledge on existing measures to reduce and mitigate bycatch of freshwater fish.
7. Cross-referencing with seabird bycatch work is necessary to ensure comprehensive strategies and identify opportunities for further collaboration on addressing fisheries-induced mortality across taxa.
8. Regarding fish maw, the ScC is tasked with reviewing current data and knowledge regarding the impact of maw fisheries on marine mammal, marine turtle, and chondrichthyan species, in collaboration with CMS's daughter Agreements. In conjunction with the International Whaling Commission (IWC) Bycatch Mitigation Initiative, the ScC is tasked to develop recommendations on the most effective and appropriate measures to reduce and mitigate bycatch in maw fisheries.

Fish Aggregating Devices

9. Decisions 15.30-32 *Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)* encourage Parties to apply the recommendations contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.1.3/Annex1](#). The Secretariat shall compile information from the relevant RFMOs on management and implementation of measures to regulate the use of FADs, in collaboration with the IWC.

Aquatic Wild Meat

10. Parties adopted Decisions 15.33-35 addressing the issue of *Aquatic Wild Meat*, a root cause of overexploitation for many migratory species, relating to implementation of [Resolution 12.15 Aquatic Wild Meat](#). In addition, Decisions 15.36-38 *Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa* were adopted in line with [Resolution 14.15](#) with the same title.

11. Parties agreed to provide technical and capacity-building support to Range States of the *Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa* for the implementation of activities outlined in the Action Plan. They also agreed to consider the development of regional action plans to reduce aquatic wild meat hunting and consumption in regions such as East, South-East and South Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands.
12. Parties that are Range States to the Action Plan are requested to review which actions are nationally relevant and urgently address priorities for implementation. They are also asked to set up the structures required for active collaboration between stakeholders within each Range State. The ScC is tasked to support Parties with implementation and reporting.
13. Parties agreed to improve the scientific knowledge of seabird take and the understanding of its drivers, and implement mechanisms for co-management of seabird harvest with indigenous peoples and local communities.

Marine Pollution

14. COP15 adopted a new [Resolution 15.2 Marine Pollution](#), urging Parties to address pressing pollution issues and develop conservation strategies specifically for particularly vulnerable stages of the migratory cycle.
15. Decisions 15.42-44 request Parties to apply the recommendations contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.2.1/Annex 1](#). Parties also agreed to facilitate collaboration between CMS and other relevant bodies to better address marine pollution risks to migratory species; the Secretariat shall seek to strengthen collaboration with these bodies.
16. The ScC is tasked with establishing a working group on marine pollution and to identify and evaluate species and populations, habitats and migratory/life stages that are most at risk, noting the preliminary list referenced in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.2.1/Annex 1](#), as well as global hotspots where marine pollution and critical habitat for migratory species overlap. In addition, the ScC is to consider the application of 'vulnerability matrix' approaches that integrate species' sensitivity, exposure and adaptive capacity to both marine pollution and climate change to help prioritize conservation actions under future environmental scenarios. Further consideration should be given to the effects of marine pollution on birds, potentially through a dedicated workshop.
17. Parties agreed to engage with the Global Ghost Gear Initiative, in line with the recommendation contained in [Resolution 12.20 Management of Marine Debris](#), to implement strategies to increase gear traceability through the implementation of fishing gear marking schemes in line with the FAO voluntary guidelines and participate in the ongoing FAO global assessment of Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG). In collaboration with relevant agencies, Parties are encouraged to develop a harmonized standard and guidance relating to the circular design of fishing gears.
18. The ScC is tasked with developing a report summarizing the status of knowledge on the impact of plastic pollution on CMS-listed species that inhabit terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

Underwater noise

19. Another important source of pollution is anthropogenic *Underwater Noise*. [Resolution](#)

[12.14](#) *Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory Species* outlines CMS mandates on this topic. COP15 adopted new Decisions on underwater noise, mostly addressing its impacts in freshwater environments. Decisions 15.45-47 request the ScC, where applicable through the Joint Noise Working Group of CMS, ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS, to develop guidance on mitigation of noise affecting CMS-listed freshwater mammals and their prey. Further, the ScC is to conduct a comprehensive review of sources of underwater noise of concern, and identify gaps in current guidance related to the mitigation of underwater noise impacts specifically on migratory species and their prey.

Deep-Sea Mining

20. At COP15, Parties reiterated the importance of implementing [Resolution 14.6](#) *Deep-seabed Mineral Exploitation Activities and Migratory Species*, which inter alia urges Parties not to engage in, or support, deep-seabed mining until sufficient and robust scientific information has been obtained to ensure that these activities do not cause harmful effects to migratory species, their prey and their ecosystems. Decisions 15.48-51 encourage Parties to note the report contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.2.3/Annex 1](#) and disseminate the resulting CMS Technical Series publication to all national departments involved in deciding on deep-seabed mining activities. Parties also agreed to facilitate further research to better understand how deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities impact animal migration, behaviour, and prey of migratory species and their habitats.
21. The ScC is requested to collaborate with the International Seabed Authority (ISA) to share expertise, and contribute to the development of EIA guidance being developed by the ISA, to ensure it considers the impacts of deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities on migratory species, their prey and their ecosystems. The Secretariat shall continue to collaborate with the ISA and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, to raise awareness of the relevance of migratory species in relevant discussions on deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and to promote collaboration and data exchange.

Marine Area-based Conservation Management

22. Building on [Resolution 14.7](#) and [Resolution 12.13](#), COP15 adopted [Resolution 15.3](#) ***Priorities for Area-based Conservation of Marine Migratory Species*** covering multiple taxa groups, ensuring effective use of available information for commitments under CMS, the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Fund (KMGBF) and the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement). Decisions 15.52-56 request Parties to make use of the identified Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs), Important Marine Turtle Areas (IMTAs), Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) for marine spatial planning purposes. Parties that are members of RFBs are requested to encourage those bodies to collaborate closely with CMS, make existing fisheries and observer data available for ISRA, IMMA, IMTA, and KBA delineation, and undertake further research on habitat of relevant species.
23. The ScC is requested to develop a report about improving the long-term effectiveness of protected areas dedicated to marine migratory species in the face of climate change, and make recommendations to Parties and to collaborate with IUCN Commissions and the KBA Partnership to include data on CMS-listed species in the identification of IMMAs, ISRAs, IMTAs, and KBAs.

24. Under CMS, a new initiative to identify IMTAs gained momentum through the adoption of [Resolution 15.4](#) **Important Marine Turtle Areas (IMTAs)**. Led by the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group (MTSG), this initiative aims to identify sites that hold biological or cultural significance for marine turtles and seeks to ensure that marine turtles are fully integrated into global conservation frameworks, mirroring work undertaken by similar initiatives such as IMMAs and ISRAs.
25. Building on [Resolution 14.5](#) *Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna*, Decisions 15.57-60 request Parties identified in Table 1 of [UNEP/CMS/Doc.25.3.2](#) to implement actions to **reduce the risk of vessel strikes** on at-risk CMS-listed cetacean populations identified, and encourage systematic reporting of all vessel strike incidents involving cetaceans to the Ship Strike Database of the IWC. The ScC is requested to identify further populations of CMS-listed species and areas where they are at risk of vessel strike. In addition, the ScC will develop advice on appropriate placement of re-routing measures for cetacean species in collaboration with IWC and IMO.
26. Parties adopted new [Resolution 15.5](#) **Conserving Seamount Ecosystems**. Seamount ecosystems serve as fixed stations along migratory pathways, acting as ecological oases where species feed, breed, spawn, rest, and navigate. Prioritizing seamount protection represents a significant conservation opportunity to protect migratory species across their entire habitat range. Decisions 15.61-64 request Parties to prioritize the protection of seamount ecosystems from multiple threats, including destructive fishing practices, focus research efforts on the role of seamount ecosystems in supporting migratory species throughout their life cycles and habitat ranges, and strengthen cooperation with relevant legal instruments, frameworks and bodies for the conservation of seamount ecosystems. The Secretariat shall develop guidelines and management tools for the conservation, sustainable management, and research of seamount ecosystems that are particularly important for migratory species. The ScC is requested to collaborate with international experts to identify vulnerable seamount ecosystems which should be given priority.
27. Building on [Resolution 14.8](#) *Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems*, Decisions 15.65-68 request Parties to identify migratory species that use **seagrass** meadows, the most important seagrass ecosystems for migratory species, the most important ongoing threats to seagrass and drivers of seagrass loss, the main historical reasons that have resulted in the loss of seagrass beds, the most important activities that prevent their recovery, and the conservation actions necessary to reduce seagrass loss and restore it. Parties agreed to include identified seagrass meadows in marine protected areas, locally managed marine areas, marine spatial plans, or other effective conservation measures. The ScC is requested to provide technical support to Parties to identify an inventory of migratory species that use seagrass ecosystems and those that contribute to their functioning, the most important seagrass meadows for migratory species globally, the most important threats to seagrass and drivers of seagrass degradation and loss, and the conservation actions necessary to reduce seagrass loss and restore it.
28. Building on [Resolution 12.23 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) *Sustainable tourism and migratory species*, [Resolution 12.16 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) *Recreational in-water interaction with aquatic wildlife*, [Resolution 11.29 \(Rev.COP12\)](#) *Sustainable Boat-based Marine Wildlife Watching*, Decisions 15.69-71 on **Marine Wildlife Watching** encourage Parties to disseminate adopted guidelines to relevant organizations and operators in their countries, and to utilize them in national planning. The ScC is tasked with developing a report to assess the long-term effects and biological significance of disturbances from boat-based and in-water interactions for all CMS-listed marine species; recommend in which areas activities should be strictly limited to boat-based activities from an increased distance for particularly vulnerable populations; and investigate the desirability of developing

guidance regarding the use of unmanned aerial and underwater vehicles, and other relevant technologies used around marine wildlife during recreational activities.

Marine Mammals

29. In line with [Resolution 14.9](#) **Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans**, Decisions 15.72-74 encourage Parties to include cetaceans within their respective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and ensure that the goals and targets of the KMGBF are applied in such a way that positively aligns with the conservation priorities for cetaceans. They are encouraged to increase data collection efforts for all CMS Appendix I-listed cetacean species for which they are Range States. Parties also agreed to assess whether any take of Appendix I-listed cetaceans occurs within their jurisdiction and implement recommendations contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.4.1/Annex1](#), assess the extent to which the welfare and conservation of cetaceans that occur within their jurisdiction is impacted by climate change and implement the recommendations contained in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.4.1/Annex 2](#), and prepare in advance for the appearance of out of habitat cetaceans by creating protocols taking into account the recommendations included in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.4.1/Annex 3](#).
30. The ScC, is requested to synthesize research on the emerging understanding of how cetacean welfare can impact conservation outcomes. They are requested to review the impacts of climate change on cetacean conservation and welfare in collaboration with the IWC, ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS. The ScC is asked to investigate the impacts of mass die-offs of cetaceans, including those linked to the presence of algal toxins. They are also asked to undertake a quantification of the contemporary whaling and aquatic wild meat takes of all CMS Appendix II-listed cetaceans, building on the one on Appendix I-listed cetaceans presented to COP15, in cooperation with the IWC.
31. Decisions 15.75-76 on the **Role of Cetaceans in Ecosystem Functioning** request the ScC, and the Secretariat to continue the collaboration with the IWC on this subject.
32. Decisions 15.77-79 on the **Action Plan for Cetaceans in the Red Sea Region** request Parties to develop, an Action Plan for cetaceans in the Red Sea region. With support from the Secretariat, they are requested to organize a regional workshop to identify how best to take forward cetacean conservation in the Red Sea region, assist in the development of an Action Plan, and consult with relevant regional and technical bodies, including the Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) and the IUCN Species Survival Commission Cetacean Specialist Group.
33. In line with [Resolution 12.17](#) *Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region*, Decisions 15.80-81 on the **Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales** request Parties, with support from the Secretariat, to organize a regional workshop to improve capacity for the implementation of the Action Plan and continue to collaborate with the IWC on implementation.
34. In line with [Resolution 14.10](#) **Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin** (*Sousa teuszii*), Decisions 15.82-86 request Parties that are Range States to undertake immediate implementation actions, set up structures for collaboration among stakeholders, engage with neighbouring Range States, and encourage non-Party Range States to adopt the SSAP. The ScC will analyse the reports and provide guidance on further implementation. The Secretariat is asked to convene a meeting of Range States supporting implementation of priority actions and coordination across the region.

35. COP15 endorsed a joint IWC-CMS **Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Arabian Sea Humpback Whale**. In Decisions 15.87-91 Parties that are IWC members are requested to engage in the IWC process to support its finalization. The CMS Standing Committee (StC) is requested to adopt the CMP for the Arabian Sea Humpback Whale, once finalized, in the intersessional period between the COP15 and COP16.
36. Decisions 15.92-97 on **Sirenians, Pinnipeds and Otters** request the ScC to develop reviews of the conservation status and threats to CMS-listed aquatic mammal species and related recommendations. The ScC is also requested to assess whether any additional sirenian, pinniped or otter species might meet the criteria for listing on the CMS Appendices I or II and might benefit from being listed. Parties that are Range States to the dugong are requested to consider the possibility of proposing for listing the East African and New Caledonia dugong populations on Appendix I of CMS.

Marine Turtles

37. Decisions 15.98-100 on Marine Turtles encourage Parties to use the guidance developed under the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU)¹ in order to review existing national beach management guidelines to ensure sea turtle protection needs are met and identify and map existing nesting sites. Further work will be undertaken jointly by the ScC and the MOU aimed at expanding the existing guidelines to cover holistic management of beaches as an ecosystem and as important habitat for numerous migratory species. They are also asked to develop guidance for the identification of potential new nesting beaches, taking into account expected effects of climate change, as these habitats may require increased conservation effort over time.
38. In line with [Resolution 14.11 SSAP for the Hawksbill turtle](#) (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) in South-East Asia and the Western Pacific Ocean Region, in Decisions 15.101-106, Parties that are Range States are requested to nominate national members to serve on the Steering Group; establish or maintain National Working Groups; develop or update a national work plan focusing on priority actions relevant to their country or territory; and actively encourage non-Party Range States to adopt the SSAP for their use. Parties that are not Range States to the SSAP are requested to provide technical and capacity-building support to Range States for the implementation of activities outlined in the Action Plan. There were no new developments regarding [Resolution 11.21 SSAP for the Loggerhead Turtle](#) (*Caretta caretta*) in the South Pacific Ocean.

Sharks and Rays

39. Building on [Resolution 14.12 SSAP for the Angelshark](#) (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea, Decisions 15.116-119 request Parties that are Range States to undertake priority actions of the SSAP, apply the recommendations in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.6.3/Annex 2](#), in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Inf.25.6.3f](#) and in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.3.1](#). The Secretariat shall collaborate with the Angel Shark Conservation Network to develop a protocol to facilitate data sharing among Range States, and convene a meeting of Range States to stimulate implementation of priority actions and facilitate coordination across the region.
40. Building on [Resolution 13.3 Chondrichthyan Species](#) (Sharks, Rays, Skates and Chimaeras), Decisions 15.120-121 *Implementation of the CMS Appendix I-listing for the*

¹ *Beach Management and Hatchery Practices*. Available at: <https://iosea-turtles.cms.int/page/capacity-building-resources>.

Oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus) request Parties to establish national legislation to prohibit the taking of *C. longimanus* and other Appendix I-listed shark and ray species; as well as require their safe handling and release if caught in fisheries. They are requested to prohibit retention on board and to make every effort to remove incentives for the retention of incidentally caught specimens that are still alive; strengthen enforcement and monitoring. Parties are reminded of their obligations to prohibit taking of all Appendix I-listed shark and ray species, and to endeavour to prevent, reduce or control factors that endanger such species.

41. Decisions 15.122-124 *List of Shark and Ray Species that Meet the Criteria for Inclusion in CMS Appendices* request the Secretariat to develop a *List of shark and ray species that meet the criteria for listing on CMS*.

Seabirds

42. Parties adopted [Resolution 15.9 Seabirds and Marine Flyways](#), in addition to the existing [Resolution 12.11 \(Rev.COP14\) Flyways](#). In Decisions 15.157-160, Parties are encouraged to undertake consultations with Range States to submit proposals for Concerted Actions to COP16, as well as to engage in the processes of the BBNJ Agreement to support the development of area-based management tools that benefit seabirds across the marine flyways.
43. The ScC is asked to review relevant scientific, initiatives and processes linked to migratory seabirds and their threats to make recommendations on priority actions. Situation analyses for individual marine flyways are necessary to advance targeted conservation action with the relevant stakeholder groups. Similarly, the ScC is to identify critical networks of sites within the six flyways that represent key areas for migratory seabirds for conservation action and facilitate the development of an implementation plan for each marine flyway.

Action Plans for Fish

44. COP15 adopted two Action Plans (APs) developed for threatened marine fish that are heavily affected by fisheries induced mortality and barriers to migration amongst other threats. Each of the Action Plans is accompanied by a Resolution and a set of Decisions:
 - European Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)
 - [Resolution 15.6](#) adopts the *Single Species Action Plan for the European Eel (Anguilla anguilla)* which aims to reverse the severe decline of the species by improving habitat connectivity, enhancing monitoring and strengthening controls on fishing and illegal trade.
 - Decisions 15.110-115 urge Parties to integrate the plan into national frameworks. Further, Range States are encouraged to collaborate and share monitoring data as well as facilitate regional collaboration with stakeholders. Additionally, synergies with relevant multilateral environmental agreements are encouraged.
 - Northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean Sub-Population of the Tope Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*)
 - [Resolution 15.7](#) adopts the *Single Species Action Plan for the Northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean Sub-Population of the Tope Shark (Galeorhinus galeus)* which notes the declining population of the critically endangered Northeast Atlantic & Mediterranean tope shark and seeks to improve their conservation status.
 - Decisions 15.125-129 urge Parties to implement high-priority measures and

call on Range States to apply fisheries management strategies, regulate recreational catches, enforce existing prohibitions on landings and extend catch bans and protect essential habitats. Similarly, collaboration is encouraged between Range States, stakeholders and other organizations such as the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) to support decision implementation.

Concerted Actions

45. COP15 adopted [Concerted Action](#) projects for the following marine species:

- Sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) of the Eastern Tropical Pacific
- Franciscana dolphin (*Pontoporia blainvillei*)
- Lahille bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus gephyreus*)
- Sand tiger shark (*Carcharias taurus*)
- Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*)
- Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)
- Devil and Manta rays (*Mobulidae*)
- Antipodean albatross (*Diomedea antipodensis*)
- Flesh-footed shearwater (*Ardenna carneipes*)
- Peruvian or Humboldt pelican (*Pelecanus thagus*)