



**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 14.20

Original: English

**POTENTIAL AVIAN TAXA FOR LISTING**

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)

*Recalling* the Guidelines for Preparing and Assessing Proposals for the Amendment of CMS Appendices in Resolution 13.7, and the Guidelines to the Implementation of the Concerted Actions Process in Resolution 12.28 (Rev.COP14),

*Reaffirming* the importance of collaborative action to improve the conservation status of migratory species,

*Noting* the Convention text in Article VIII 5.c), which states that the Scientific Council should make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on the migratory species to be included in Appendices I or II, together with an indication of the range of such migratory species,

*Noting* the importance of taking a strategic approach to developing proposals for listing, in order to focus on those species that would benefit most,

*Welcoming* the work of the Sessional Committee in the intersessional period between COP13 and COP14 on avian taxa, as well as the work undertaken on all taxa as part of the development of the *State of the World's Migratory Species*, and

*Being aware of* the fact that some avian species are Data Deficient and significant efforts are needed to improve the level of knowledge of these taxa in order to avoid the risk of overlooking taxa that deserve conservation efforts, the lists proposed here should be considered as taxa that need action based on the present level of knowledge but do not necessarily encompass all taxa in need of conservation initiatives,

*The Conference of the Parties to the  
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Takes note of* the list of avian species that are likely to meet the criteria for listing in the Appendices of the Convention, annexed to this resolution, as a strategic step towards focusing the attention of the Convention on species that would benefit most from conservation action;
2. *Invites* Parties, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to consider working collaboratively to develop listing proposals, Concerted Actions and other multi-species or wider habitat conservation interventions for the species in the Annex for consideration at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and

3. *Requests* the Scientific Council, in coordination with the IUCN Red List authorities, to review including the Data Deficient species, and update the list in the Annex between meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

## Annex to Resolution 14.20

List of avian species that meet CMS movement criteria and have an unfavourable conservation status that are not included within aggregated families and are not currently included individually in either Appendix I or Appendix II of the CMS. Taxa in bold type are threatened: Critically Endangered (CR, 14 spp.), Endangered (EN, 31 spp.), Vulnerable (VU, 53 spp.) or Data Deficient (DD, 2 spp.). Species in plain type are Near Threatened (NT, 58 spp.). Total 158 species (out of 1,443 species that otherwise meet CMS movement criteria).

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Phasianidae	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Columbidae	<b>Yellow-eyed Pigeon</b>	<b><i>Columba eversmanni</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Columbidae	Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but breeding and non-breeding locations rarely the same between seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Columbidae	Jambu Fruit-dove	<i>Ramphiculus jambu</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	<b>Sickle-winged Nightjar</b>	<b><i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Apodidae	<b>Black Swift</b>	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Apodidae	<b>Chimney Swift</b>	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Apodidae	<b>Dark-rumped Swift</b>	<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Trochilidae	Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cuculidae	Moustached Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Heliornithidae	<b>Masked Finfoot</b>	<i>Heliopais personatus</i>	<b>CR</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	<b>Swinhoe's Rail</b>	<i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	<b>Black Rail</b>	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	<b>Austral Rail</b>	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	Band-bellied Crane	<i>Zapornia paykullii</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Gruidae	<b>Black Crowned Crane</b>	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	<b>Ludwig's Bustard</b>	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Nubian Bustard	<i>Neotis nuba</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Arabian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	<b>Lesser Florican</b>	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	<b>CR</b>	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	Emperor Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	<b>Macaroni Penguin</b>	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	<b>Northern Rockhopper Penguin</b>	<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	<b>Southern Rockhopper Penguin</b>	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Oceanitidae	<b>White-vented Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	<b>DD</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Oceanitidae	<b>New Zealand Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Fregetta maoriana</i>	<b>CR</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Oceanitidae	<b>Polynesian Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	<b>Matsudaira's Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	<b>Townsend's Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Hydrobates socorroensis</i>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	<b>Ainley's Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Hydrobates cheimomnestes</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	<b>Leach's Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	<b>Guadalupe Storm-petrel</b>	<i>Hydrobates macrodactylus</i>	<b>CR</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Markham's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift and contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Ringed Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Procellariidae	<b>MacGillivray's Prion</b>	<i>Pachyptila macgillivrayi</i>	<b>CR</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>White-winged Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Collared Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Masatierra Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Stejneger's Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Cook's Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Pycroft's Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Chatham Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Trindade Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Phoenix Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Procellariidae	<b>Barau's Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>White-necked Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Juan Fernandez Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Black-capped Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Jamaican Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>	<b>CR</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Petrel	<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Desertas Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma deserta</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Zino's Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Magenta Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	<b>CR</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Procellariidae	<b>Atlantic Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Buller's Shearwater</b>	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Shearwater	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Hutton's Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Black-vented Shearwater	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Bryan's Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	<b>CR</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Newell's Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	<b>CR</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Procellariidae	<b>Townsend's Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	<b>CR</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Yelkouan Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Heinroth's Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus heinrothi</i>	<b>VU</b>	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Fiji Petrel</b>	<i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>	<b>CR</b>	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Beck's Petrel</b>	<i>Pseudobulweria becki</i>	<b>CR</b>	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Tahiti Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	<b>NT</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Jouanin's Petrel	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	<b>NT</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	<b>Whenua Hou Diving-petrel</b>	<i>Pelecanoides whenuahouensis</i>	<b>CR</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	<b>Greater Adjutant</b>	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	<b>Lesser Adjutant</b>	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Ciconiidae	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	<b>Milky Stork</b>	<b><i>Mycteria cinerea</i></b>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ardeidae	<b>Agami Heron</b>	<b><i>Agamia agami</i></b>	<b>NT</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ardeidae	<b>White-eared Night-heron</b>	<b><i>Oroanassa magnifica</i></b>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ardeidae	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Pelecanidae	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Sulidae	<b>Abbott's Booby</b>	<b><i>Papasula abbotti</i></b>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Sulidae	<b>Cape Gannet</b>	<i>Morus capensis</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phalacrocoraci dae	Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvilliorum</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phalacrocoraci dae	<b>Cape Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phalacrocoraci dae	<b>Bank Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	<b>EN</b>	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Glareolidae	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	<b>Indian Skimmer</b>	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	<b>Red-legged Kittiwake</b>	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	<b>Black-legged Kittiwake</b>	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Laridae	<b>Aleutian Tern</b>	<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	<b>Atlantic Puffin</b>	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	<b>Marbled Murrelet</b>	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Kittlitz's Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	<b>Scripps's Murrelet</b>	<i>Synthliboramphus scripsi</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	<b>Guadalupe Murrelet</b>	<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	<b>Craveri's Murrelet</b>	<i>Synthliboramphus craveri</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Strigidae	<b>Snowy Owl</b>	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Bucerotidae	<b>Yellow-casqued Hornbill</b>	<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Bucerotidae	<b>Brown-cheeked Hornbill</b>	<i>Bycanistes cylindricus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcedinidae	<b>Black-capped Kingfisher</b>	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	<b>Timneh Parrot</b>	<i>Psittacus timneh</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	<b>Vinaceous-breasted Amazon</b>	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	<b>NT</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	<b>Thick-billed Parrot</b>	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	<b>EN</b>	Sedentary/resident but breeding and non-breeding locations rarely the same between seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>	<b>NT</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Psittacidae	Lord Derby's Parakeet	<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	<b>Long-tailed Parakeet</b>	<b><i>Belocercus longicaudus</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Sedentary/resident but strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Pittidae	<b>Fairy Pitta</b>	<b><i>Pitta nympha</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cotingidae	<b>Bare-necked Umbrellabird</b>	<b><i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i></b>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cotingidae	<b>Three-wattled Bellbird</b>	<b><i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cotingidae	Bare-throated Bellbird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Tyrannidae	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laniidae	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laniidae	<b>Iberian Grey Shrike</b>	<b><i>Lanius meridionalis</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laniidae	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Corvidae	<b>Collared Crow</b>	<b><i>Corvus pectoralis</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Alaudidae	<b>Dupont's Lark</b>	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hirundinidae	<b>African River Martin</b>	<i>Pseudochelidon eurystomina</i>	<b>DD</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hirundinidae	<b>Bahama Swallow</b>	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hirundinidae	<b>Sinaloa Martin</b>	<i>Progne sinaloae</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Mimidae	<b>Bendire's Thrasher</b>	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Bombycillidae	Japanese Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Nectariniidae	Neergaard's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris neergaardi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ploceidae	<b>Finn's Weaver</b>	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Fringillidae	<b>Evening Grosbeak</b>	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>	<b>VU</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Fringillidae	Arabian Grosbeak	<i>Rhynchostruthus percivali</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Calcariidae	<b>Chestnut-collared Longspur</b>	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	<b>Jankowski's Bunting</b>	<i>Emberiza jankowskii</i>	<b>EN</b>	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	Cinereous Bunting	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	Ochre-rumped Bunting	<i>Emberiza yessoensis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	<b>Rustic Bunting</b>	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Passerellidae	Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	<b>Tricolored Blackbird</b>	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	<b>EN</b>	Sedentary/resident but moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	<b>Rusty Blackbird</b>	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	<b>Bachman's Warbler</b>	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	<b>CR</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Parulidae	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	<b>Golden-cheeked Warbler</b>	<b><i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i></b>	<b>EN</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Thraupidae	<b>Black-and-tawny Seedeater</b>	<b><i>Sporophila nigrorufa</i></b>	<b>VU</b>	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Thraupidae	<b>Ibera Seedeater</b>	<b><i>Sporophila iberaensis</i></b>	<b>EN</b>	Mobility patterns unknown and no obvious analogues. Meets CMS movement criteria.