**Conservation Brief for the CMS/AEWA International**

**Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Madagascar Pond-heron**

***Ardeola idae***

Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian

Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)

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*(To be used in conjunction with the ISSAP published in April 2007 – please access* [*here*](https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts39_ssap_madag_pond_heron_0.pdf)*)*

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**Produced by the AEWA Technical Committee**

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## **OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY**

The International Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP) for the conservation of the Madagascar Pond-heron was published in December 2008 as a joint plan of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). The 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA in 2018 requested the AEWA Technical Committee to produce a shorter conservation brief for this ISSAP, since it was lacking an international coordination mechanism, in order to highlight any new scientific information and/or threats as well as to boost implementation and re-engage relevant range states. This Conservation Brief shall be used in conjunction with the full ISSAP.

Madagascar Pond Heron *Ardeola idae* is globally Red Listed as Endangered because it has a very small population which has undergone a continuing decline as many of its breeding colonies are heavily disturbed and exploited for eggs and young. This exploitation is exacerbated by pressures on its wetland habitats. The population was estimated to be roughly 1,300-4,000 mature individuals (T. Dodman*in litt.* 2002). However, by 2016 it was estimated to have reduced to only 812 breeding individuals in Madagascar with continuing declines (Rabarisoa et al. 2020). The recently discovered breeding population on Mayotte (France) is thought to be increasing while small breeding populations still nest on Aldabra (Seychelles) and Europa (France). The population is believed to be largely migratory spending the non-breeding period (approx. April to October) in Eastern Africa, with the majority of recent records from Kenya and Tanzania. However, surveys recently have identified substantial numbers remaining in Madagascar at this time, as well as on the other islands where they breed.

The major threats and provisions in the International Species Action Plan published in 2008 remain valid. An important paper recently published (Rabarisoa *et al*. 2020) has summarised the current status in the breeding range. Since 2016 monitoring has continued annually on Madagascar and some important conservation interventions have occurred. Several wetlands with populations of the heron have been designated as protected areas or listed as Ramsar sites. In addition, a GEF project implemented through the Government since 2018 has focused actions on the heron and its key habitats. This has resulted in greater protection at some sites, more interaction to assist local communities in protecting the species and its habitats, and some resources for continued monitoring. This has enabled confirmation of three new breeding sites and recorded some modest increases at others. NGO’s including the national NGO ASITY Madagascar, the Peregrine Fund and Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust have assisted with this work. There has been more work also on Mayotte led by the NGO Groupe d'étude et de protection des oiseaux de Mayotte (GEPOMAY) through a European Union LIFE project covering a suite of French Overseas Departments. This has included some enhanced site protection, and populations continue to increase.

The major new threat identified by conservationists is the impact of climate change, especially with the drying out and consequent reduction in size of wetlands. This was especially noted in SW Madagascar where few herons now remain. There is still no proven case of hybridisation with the more abundant Squacco Heron *Aredeola ralloides* but it is an important concern and warrants additional research. A small captive population of up to 73 Madagascar Pond Heron has been established at zoos in Germany and the US. This could provide an important safeguarded population in the event of further declines.

Key priorities for this species are considered to be:

* Seeking greater protection for all key breeding sites, especially from disturbance and degradation;
* Increasing the number and range of projects engaging local communities, especially in the remaining unprotected breeding sites, where community managed conservation areas are a practical way forward. Such projects will increase awareness, encourage less disturbance and persecution of breeding birds, and enable communities to engage in livelihood activities which provide greater benefits and alternatives to wetland exploitation;
* Habitat monitoring and restoration at other former or potential sites; and
* Ensuring regular population monitoring throughout the breeding range and in key parts of the non-breeding range

Some of the key actors in conservation of this species are already collaborating and some of them met in Madagascar in 2019. This should be formalised as an AEWA International Species Working Group to be an effective network sharing advice and information. A National Plan (2019-2023) exists for Mayotte.

## **1. INTRODUCTION & BASIC DATA**

* Conservation Brief for the CMS/AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Madagascar Pond-heron *Ardeola idae*. Full Action plan at <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/international-single-species-action-plan-conservation-madagascar-pond-heron-ts-no-39>
* Compiled by Paul Buckley. Additional experts contributing: Rivo Rabarisoa and Razafindrakoto Yvette (Madagascar), Nancy Bunbury (Aldabra), Emilien Dautrey (Mayotte), Amy Maxime (Europa), Neil Baker (Tanzania), Henry Ndithia (Kenya), Roger Safford (BirdLife International), Glyn Young (Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust)
* **Technical Committee adoption**: *Adopted by the AEWA Technical Committee in May 2022*
* **Introduction**: The original International Species Action Plan was published in 2008 and adopted at MOP4 in 2008. It was originally published with timelines for implementation through to 2018 but was extended through agreement of Resolution 7.5 at MOP 7 through the period from 2019 to 2028. Recommendations were to consider the production of this Conservation Brief, and to re-establish efforts to organise international coordination of implementation. This was proposed at the time of the ISSAP publication but never formally put into place although there has been some collaboration especially across the breeding range states.

**Table 1. Review of Basic Data**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Populations covered by the Plan: | Indian Ocean population (with migration to continental Africa) |
| AEWA Table 1 category, also indicating possible change since ISSAP adoption (Y/N – if yes, indicate new versus old listing) | Column A, 1a as included in CMS Appendix 1, 1b as Red listed (EN), 1c as <10,000 birdsCMS Appendix I (since 2005)No change since Action Plan publication. |
| Change in global, regional and/or sub-regional Red List status (Y/N - if yes, indicate new versus old listing) | Listed as Endangered Criteria C2a(ii) due to small population and continued decline. This status remains the same as of 2022 |
| Change in Principle Range States, i.e. countries regularly hosting over 1% of the biogeographic population (Y/N). If yes list changes per population. | 2008 - Estimated 2,000-6,000 birds in breeding area, mostly Madagascar, where recorded in 41 sites, and decreasing. More stable in Mayotte possibly increasing, also Europa and Aldabra. Some birds spend whole year in Madagascar, Mayotte, Europa. Others move to Eastern Africa where there has been limited survey effort. Only substantial populations in Tanzania and Kenya according to recent records.2016 estimate was that the population could now be as low as 550 pairs with an estimated 812 breeding birds on Madagascar and 250 on Mayotte and Europa, although subsequent 2020 estimate of 279 pairs on Mayotte suggests a higher total. Many former colonies are now abandoned, and others have declined. |

## **2. ACTION FRAMEWORK REVIEW**

* **Adopted International Action Plan Goal and Purpose,** including indicators and methods of verification:

Goal: To ensure favourable conservation status of the Madagascar Pond-heron (MPH).

Project purpose: Improve the current conservation status and knowledge base of the Madagascar Pond-heron within the next 10 years (note Indicators given at result level).

**The table below shows the original Action Plan action framework objectives**, associated **problems**, **results and actions** revised into a new template adopted at MOP7. Proposed changes in the prioritization of actions and recommendations are shown in red font.

**Table 2. Review of Action Framework**

|  |
| --- |
| ***Objective 1: To improve the conservation status of Madagascar Pond-heron across its range*** |
| **Problem** | **Result****(and indicator)** | **Action** | **Priority** | **Time scale** | **Organisations responsible** | **Implementation status and recommendations** |
| Human disturbance both intentional and accidental which affects its survival and breeding success | Result 1.1 To reduce and manage human disturbance at breeding sites (inc Result 1.3 To prevent exploitation of the species’ eggs and young) (All breeding range)*Indicators: No unmanaged human disturbance during the presence of species at sites, especially at core areas during breeding season* | 1.1.1. Designate key breeding sites as Ramsar sites | Essential  |  2026/ongoing | Government agencies | 10 new Ramsar sites in Madagascar in 2017 inc. 4 key MPH sites. Ongoing process. Also, two Ramsar Sites in Mayotte, one in Europa. |
| 1.1.2. Develop and implement site visitation protocol for birdwatchers at the species’ sites | Low  |  2026 | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | No action known. Controls at individual sites and signs urging good conduct may help. |
| 1.1.3 Regulate access to sites during the breeding season, inc. implementing community run control of access | Essential  | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs, community-based groups | Access is more restricted in areas now designated in Madagascar (as well as three breeding sites and one feeding site in Mayotte). Some community work done at particular project sites often managed primarily for other species. |
| 1.1.4 Develop or support the implementation of existing management plans at known breeding sites | Essential  | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Protected Areas have or are developing management plans. Implementation varies but 6 sites in Madagascar have MPH as target species in their plans as well as 4 in Mayotte.Ensure these plans build in strong elements of community collaboration so that any restrictions are balanced by benefits. Continue active habitat restoration in Mayotte. |
| 1.1.6 Purchase some sites that hold key breeding colonies as reserves | Medium | As options arise | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | None known |
| New Action: 1.1.7Investigate impact of introduced predators (rats) and if necessary, control/eradicate if possible (Mayotte, Europa, Aldabra) | Unknown | Urgent if impact found to be serious | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Impact assessments underway currently in Mayotte - level of threat being assessed. |
| Loss and degradation of the species’ habitat | Result 1.2 To limit and reverse human activities that reduce or degrade the species’ habitat (All range states but mainly breeding range)*Indicator: Management actions on the ground aimed at maintaining the species habitat in at least 50% of key sites in 10 years* | 1.2.1. Analyse the existing habitat images to establish the temporal changes of the species’ habitats in key sites using remote sensing |  Medium |  Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Not implementedUnderstanding current and future impacts of climate change are relevant to all these actions |
| 1.2.2 Designate all breeding sites under national protected area legislation | Essential  | 2026 | Government agencies,  | 5 new Ramsar Sites, 4 of which are protected areas (PAs), and one additional PA in Madagascar, protecting some key wetlands. Two new Ramsar sites, coastal conservation sites and Nature Reserve on Mayotte.  |
| 1.2.3 (1.1.5) Prevent development which will reduce species’ habitat | Essential  | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Most ‘development’ threatening habitats is small scale and incremental.On such sites, focus on work with local people to deliver alternative development models which reduce threats as this may be more effective. |
| 1.2.4 Implement Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies in species habitats before any development | Essential  | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | EIA Decree in place in Madagascar, amended in 2004 |
| 1.2.5 Prevent harvesting of *Typha* at species’ roosting sites | High | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some protected areas and Ramsar Sites in Madagascar are developing management plans to control these types of activity  |
| 1.2.6 Engage communities in conservation of species’ habitat through support and expansion of local conservation groups and their activities | MediumRevise to Essential esp. in unprotected sites | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some work done at particular project sites often managed primarily for other species. This is a growing priority for remaining key sites  |
| Limited awareness of the species, its endangered status and its conservation needs | Result 1.4 Raise the species’ profile in the range states (All range states but esp breeding states)*Indicator: At least one new MPH site gets legal protection status in the first 5 years* | 1.4.1 Make the status, threats and the species’ priority actions more known and appreciated by the general public | Essential | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some work done with government and at particular project sites often managed primarily for other species |
| 1.4.2 Develop and distribute advocacy materials and put information on websites to raise awareness about the species in the public at national and regional levels | Essential | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some material produced funded by AEWA and through other projects inc current GEF/LIFE projectsAction Plan for French territories 2010, revised 2018. |
| 1.4.3 Capture information about the species in field workers’ reports in addition to other globally threatened, CMS/AEWA species | Medium | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Progress unknown |
| 1.4.4 Include the species in media campaigns together with other globally threatened, CMS/AEWA species, and in existing special events for threatened, CMS and AEWA species  | High | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some events and radio media activity funded by AEWA and through other projects inc. current GEF project |
| 1.4.5 Include the species in relevant stakeholder meetings at all levels, in ongoing training programmes for external and internal, staff and scientists to expand knowledge and skills | MediumRevise to High | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some work done with government and at particular project sites often managed primarily for other species |
| 1.4.6 Support and expand community conservation groups and their activities | HighRevise to Essential | Ongoing | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs | Some work done at particular project sites often managed primarily for other species. A remaining priority |

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| ***Objective 2: To improve knowledge the status and conservation needs of Madagascar Pond-heron*** |
| **Problem** | **Result** | **Action** | **Priority** | **Time scale** | **Organisations responsible** | **Implementation status** |
| Lack of knowledge about the species population, distribution and trends | Result 2.1 To determine the actual population size and trends and undertake appropriate training in proper field identification of A. idae.(Including 2.3 To establish the extent of the species’ range and distribution with a focus on identifying all breeding localities) Primarily breeding range but also activities for non-breeding range)*Indicator: populations and trends determined. Range and distribution mapped* | 2.1.1. Develop identification kit and guide for herons | Medium  |  Completed | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs, Research institutions | This guide has been produced by Asity |
| 2.1.3/4 Develop a census technique and organise training in identification, survey techniques and data collection | High  |  Ongoing | Government agencies, Research institutions, WI | Survey methods exist and training implemented prior to surveys Good surveys in Madagascar and Mayotte (using drones). Investigate to remotely survey population on Europa, and Aldabra which is very hard to census |
| 2.1.2/2.3.1 Implement a field survey to identify all of the breeding sites across Madagascar  | Essential | 2024 | Government agencies, Conservation NGOs, Research institutions | More sites have been identified and existing sites monitored where resources allow |
| 2.1.5/2.3.2 Perform coordinated censuses in all countries and identify key sites in non-breeding range | Essential | Ongoing | Government agencies, Research institutions | Undertaken through IWC but surveys in most range states sporadic and not always in JulyGPS tags put on 11 birds in Mayotte 2020/21 and should know movements later in 2022. Seek to do this in rest of range too, esp. Madagascar Better survey in key non-breeding range would clarify the proportion of birds that migrate  |
| 2.3.3 Initiate/strengthen waterbird databases in range states and ensure that the Madagascar Pond-heron is included | High | Ongoing | Government agencies, Research institutions | Madagascar and Mayotte have a database of records shared with WI/ AEWA. Tanzania has also. Frequent surveys in Kenya but recording is limited elsewhere |
| 2.3.4 Create an international network of people and institutions interested in the Madagascar Pond-heron and share information through the network | MediumRevise to High | 2022 | Government agencies, Research institutions | Some collaboration especially among breeding range states see paper in WaterbirdsSome met in Madagascar 2019Priority for formation of ISWG |
| 2.3.5 Encourage birdwatchers to submit records to the network | Medium | Ongoing | Government agencies, Research institutions | Limited publicity but more data may exist in online databases such as eBird |
| Concern over possible hybridisation with Squacco heron | Result 2.2 To determine the extent, impacts and causes of hybridisation of A. idae with A. ralloides*Indicator: Research outputs of scientific investigations* | 2.2.1. Design and implement genetic studies |  Essential |  2026 | Government agencies, Research institutions | Not implementedA remaining priority. Studies should also assess whether there is competition between the two species |
| Inadequate knowledge of the factors determining productivity and survival at all seasons | Result 2.4 To study the species’ survival and productivity, as well as life history outside the breeding season*Indicator: Research outputs of scientific investigations* | 2.4.1 Design and implement a scientific study | Medium | 2028 | Government agencies, Research institutions | Work undertaken in Madagascar and publication Ostrich 2020. More research needed. Propose a prioritised research plan to encourage additional involvement and support. |
| 2.4.2 Undertake population monitoring | Medium  | 2028 | Government agencies, Research institutions |  |
| Inadequate knowledge of the factors determining good pond heron habitat | Result 2.5 To determine the species’ habitat requirements*Indicator: Research outputs of scientific investigations* | 2.5.1 Design and implement a scientific study to research the habitat requirements of the species | Essential | Ongoing | Government agencies, Research institutions | Work on diet published (Pruvot and Rene de Roland 2021). Work in Mayotte in breeding mangrove and open habitat feeding areas. Work planned on Europa. |
| 2.5.2 Initiate a pilot programme for the creation of artificial breeding sites | Medium | 2026 | Government agencies, Research institutions | Not implemented |

Timelines have been updated in line with the new plan period 2019-2028 where activity not completed or is ongoing.

# **3. BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

* Madagascar Pond Heron forms a single population whose breeding range is confined entirely to Madagascar and a few surrounding islands. They are seen as a migratory population that moves to the East African mainland outside of the breeding season (approx. April to October). However, Rabarisoa (2020) offers evidence that a significant percentage of the population remains in Madagascar throughout the year (911 records from 53 sites), and they are also seen in other parts of the breeding range.
* No major changes have been reported on habitat requirements, survival or productivity. The continued decline is probably through the same causes which have yet to be arrested although some recent progress is reported (Rabarisoa *pers comm*). While there is still no clear evidence of hybridisation with Squacco Heron, this species is increasingly common in Madagascar and birds that appear to be hybrids have been reported in some wetlands.

**Table 3. Population size and trend by country**

| **Country** | **Breeding numbers**(first row at time of ISSAP, 2nd row most recent data) | **Quality****of data** | **Year(s) of the estimate** | **Breeding population trend in the last 10 years (or 3 generations)** | **Quality****of data** | **Maximum size of migrating or non-breeding populations in the last 10 years (or 3 generations)** | **Quality****of data** | **Year(s) of the estimate** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Madagascar* | 2 – 6,0001 birds | Good estimate | 2002 | No data |  |  |  |  |
| Estimates2 as low as **812** breeding birds (probably a few more in other sites) | Good estimates | 2016 | Declining (possible stabilisation/ small increase post 2016?) |  |  |  |  |
| *Seychelles (Aldabra)* | **20**-50 prs1 | Guess | 2001 | No data |  | No data |  |  |
| Still present but no numbers | Guess | 2016/ 2021 pers comm | Fewer sightings indicates possible decline. |  |  |  |  |
| **France (Mayotte)** | 10-20 prs1 |  | 2007 | Possibly increasing |  | 50-1001 |  | 2007 |
| 84 prs2182 prs**279** prs3 (190 juvs)3 | Survey | 201620182020 | Increasing |  |  |  |  |
| **France (Europa)** | 15 prs1 | Estimate | 2003 | No data |  | 10-501 |  | 2003 |
| 10 prs2 | Estimate | 2016 | No data |  | 107 | Observation | 2021 |
| **Kenya** |  |  |  |  |  | No data |  |  |
|  |  |  | No data |  | 29 in 23 wetlands4 |  | 2011/12 |
| **Tanzania** |  |  |  | Decline |  | 00’s to low thousands1 | Database records | 2007 |
|  |  |  | Decline? |  | Database5 records suggest fewer |  | 2021 |
| **Other non- breeding countries** |  |  |  |  |  | 00’s suggested in Mozambique no other data1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overall** | **705 pairs (update on 531 pairs)**2, **3,** 6 | **Reasonable Estimate**  | **2016 updated in 2021**  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 – cited in original ISSAP 2008 – original sources vary

2 – Rabarisoa et al (2020)

3 – GEPOMAY (2020)

4 – Ndithia et al (2012)

5 – Tanzania Bird Atlas

6 – cumulative total of latest minimum estimates from each country

7 – TAAF – Terres australes et antarctiques françaises (2021)

# **4. PROBLEM ANALYSIS**

This section reviews threats identified in the original problem analysis based on possible new information and following the IUCN Red List Threat Classification Scheme[[1]](#footnote-1), also noting threats no longer considered relevant for survival etc.

**Table 4. Threat review**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Threat (IUCN threat codes) | Identified for which population | ISSAP threat score(IUCN Threat Score) | Revised threat assessment based on new evidence, if available |
| **Unnatural decrease in productivity** |  |  |  |
| Habitat destruction and degradation at breeding sites (2.1, 2.3, 7.2.3) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar, also Mayotte | Critical(Medium Impact 7) | Wetlands in Madagascar and Mayotte still being burnt and converted to farming. However, some new protected areas since 2016 have enabled some limited recovery |
| Competition for breeding sites with other herons (8.2.2) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar | Critical(Low impact 5) | Some other species increasing and a threat at smaller wetlands. Unlikely to be a key threat |
| Collection of eggs/fledgelings for food (5.1.1) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar | Critical(Medium Impact 6) | Reported at 73% of sites. Probably critical impact in Madagascar outside PAs |
| Hybridisation with Squacco herons (8.3) | Madagascar | ?(Possible future impact) | Squacco heron has increased. Some indication at sites near capital but still unproven. |
| Disturbance at breeding sites (6.3) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar | High(Medium Impact 7) | Reported at 73% of sites – probably Critical |
| **Unnatural increase in adult mortality** |  |  |  |
| Limited roosting sites through loss of Typha and competition with herons (5.2.2) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar | Medium(Low impact 5) |  |
| Accidental hunting and snares (5.1.2) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar | Low(Low impact 4) |  |
| Predation by introduced species (8.1.1) | Breeding population - possibly in all breeding populations | Low(Low impact 4)? | Impact of rats on eggs and young being investigated further through LIFE BIODIV’OM project in Mayotte. Also suspected to be an issue in Europa. |
| Water pollution (9.3) | Breeding population primarily Madagascar | Low(Low impact 5) | No information/ need to be checked – thought to impact mangrove habitat. |
| **Limited knowledge** |  |  |  |
| Knowledge of population status and trends (12.1) | Breeding and non-breeding population | Not ranked | An ongoing priority specially to check additional wetlands in Madagascar and assess numbers in Aldabra and Europa. |
| Species ecology and habitat requirements esp in non-breeding range (12.1) | Breeding and non-breeding population | Not ranked | Good to understand migrant populations better and the proportion that leave breeding countries. However limited options for conservation there |

Possible new threats: The only ‘new’ threat identified is climate change. Some wetlands are suffering from drought (11.2) and reducing in size, especially in SW Madagascar where one site reduced from 9,000ha to 5,000ha in last 15 years (Rabarisoa pers.comm.). This is likely to be of increasing importance.

# **5. CONTACTS & REFERENCES**

**5.1. Contacts**

Madagascar. Contact ASITY – Rivo Rabarisoa rivo.rabarisoa@birdlife-mada.org

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BirdLife International – Roger Safford roger.safford@birdlife.org

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust – Glyn Young glyn.young@durrell.org

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1. <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/threat-classification-scheme> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)