

# Sjófuglur í Føroyum

Jóhannis Danielsen  
Havstovan





Hvat er ein sjófuglur?

Hví kannað vit sjófugl?

Hvørji sløg verða kannaði?

Hvørjar kanningar verða gjørdar?

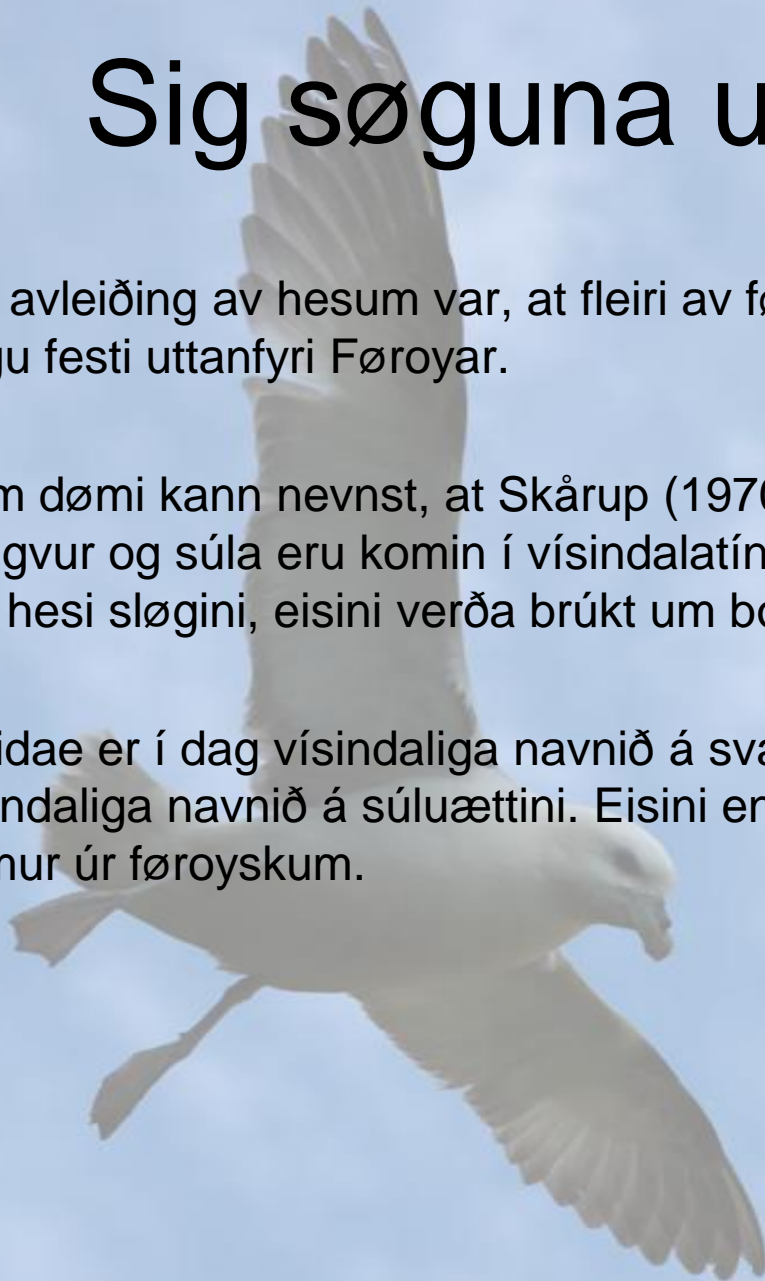
# Sig søguna um Føroyar



- Tann elsta lýsingin av føroyskum fuglum er at lesa í bók, ið var útgivin í 1605: *Exoticorum libri decem* “*Ten books of exotic life forms*” eftir Carolus Clusius (1526-1609), professara við universitetið í Leiden (Academia Lugduno-Batava).
- Bókin var nágreiniligasta frágreiðing um fleiri fuglasløg, m.a. súlu, lunda, skúgv og gorfugl og var fyrsta vísindaliga útgáva har havgás verður lýst.
- Tískil var tað nærur bara úr Føroyum, at hesi fuglasløgini gjørdust kend, hóast tey eisini vóru at finna í øðrum londum og tí vóru hesar lýsingar grundarlagið undir arbeiðinum hjá seinni granskarum.

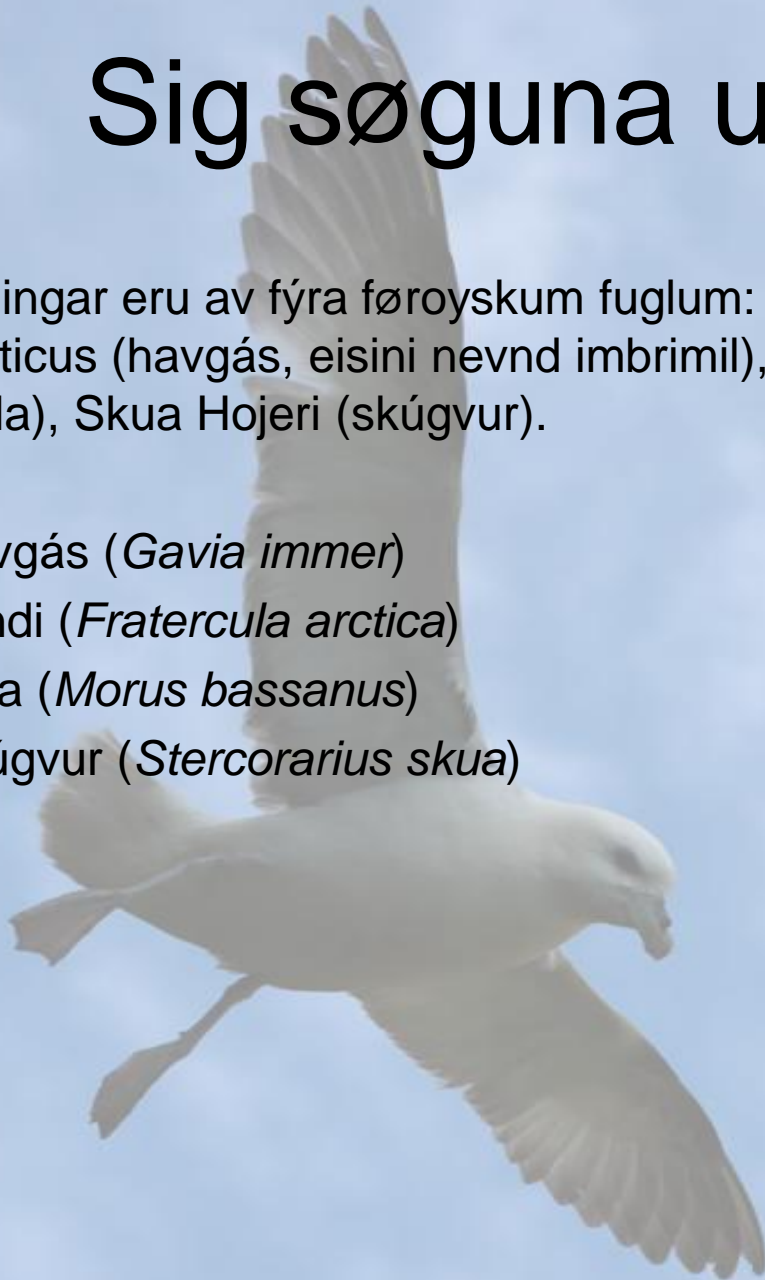
# Sig søguna um Føroyar

- Ein avleiðing av hesum var, at fleiri av føroysku fuglanøvnunum í hesi bókini fingur festi uttanfyri Føroyar.
- Sum dømi kann nevnt, at Skårup (1970) hevur víst á, at nøvnini álka, skúgvur og súla eru komin í vísindalatin og at tey, umframt at verða brúkt um hesi sløgini, eisini verða brúkt um bólkar av slögum.
- Alcidae er í dag vísindaliga navnið á svartfuglaættini og Sulidae er vísindaliga navnið á súluættini. Eisini enska navnið á skúgvum, ið er “skua”, kemur úr føroyskum.



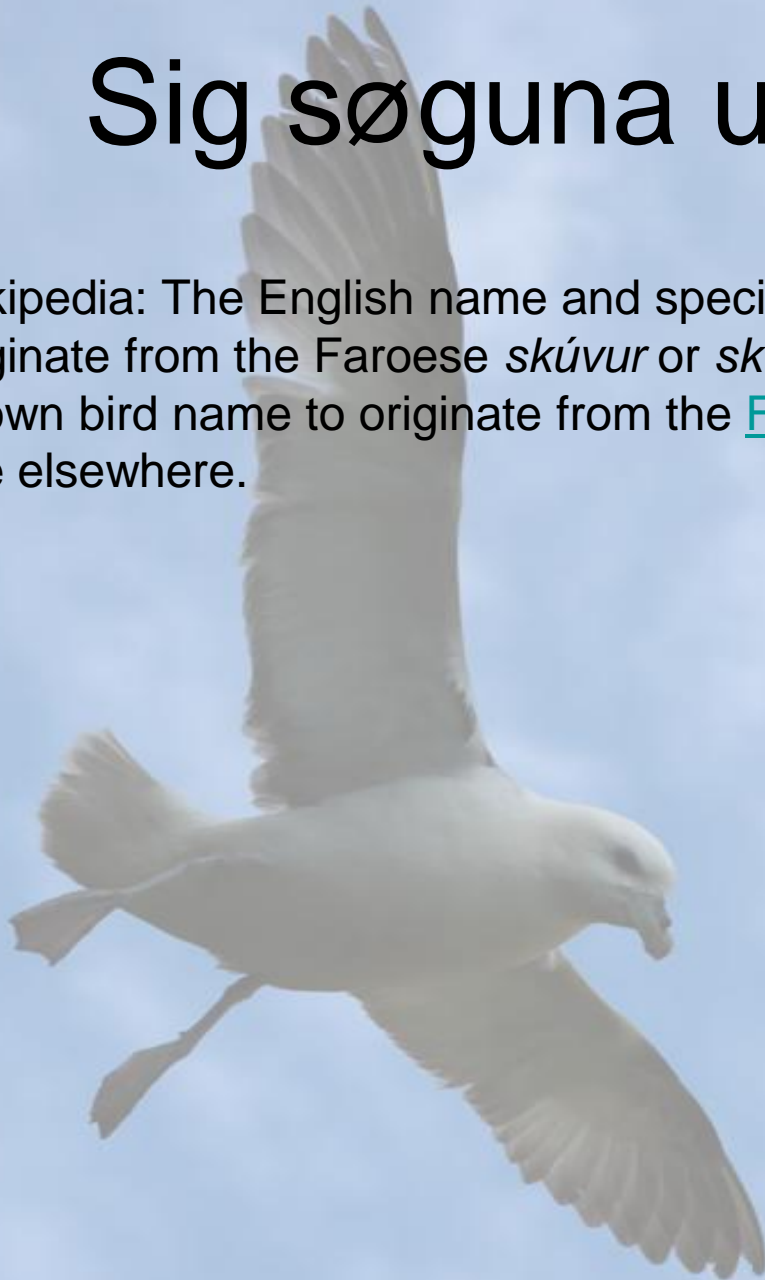
# Sig søguna um Føroyar

- Lýsingar eru av fyra føroyskum fuglum: *Mergus maximus Farrensis* sive *Arcticus* (havgás, eisini nevnd imbrimil), *Anas arctica* (lundi), *Sula Hojeri* (súla), *Skua Hojeri* (skúgvur).
- Havgás (*Gavia immer*)
- Lundi (*Fratercula arctica*)
- Súla (*Morus bassanus*)
- Skúgvur (*Stercorarius skua*)



# Sig søguna um Føroyar

- Wikipedia: The English name and species name "skua" is believed to originate from the Faroese *skúvur* or *skúgvur* [['skɪkvʊər](#)] and is the only known bird name to originate from the [Faroes](#) that has come into regular use elsewhere.



Hvat er ein sjófuglur?



Ymsu sjófuglaslögini hava hvør sína sonevnda “niche”. Tvs hvør sín hátt/stað at finna sær føði.



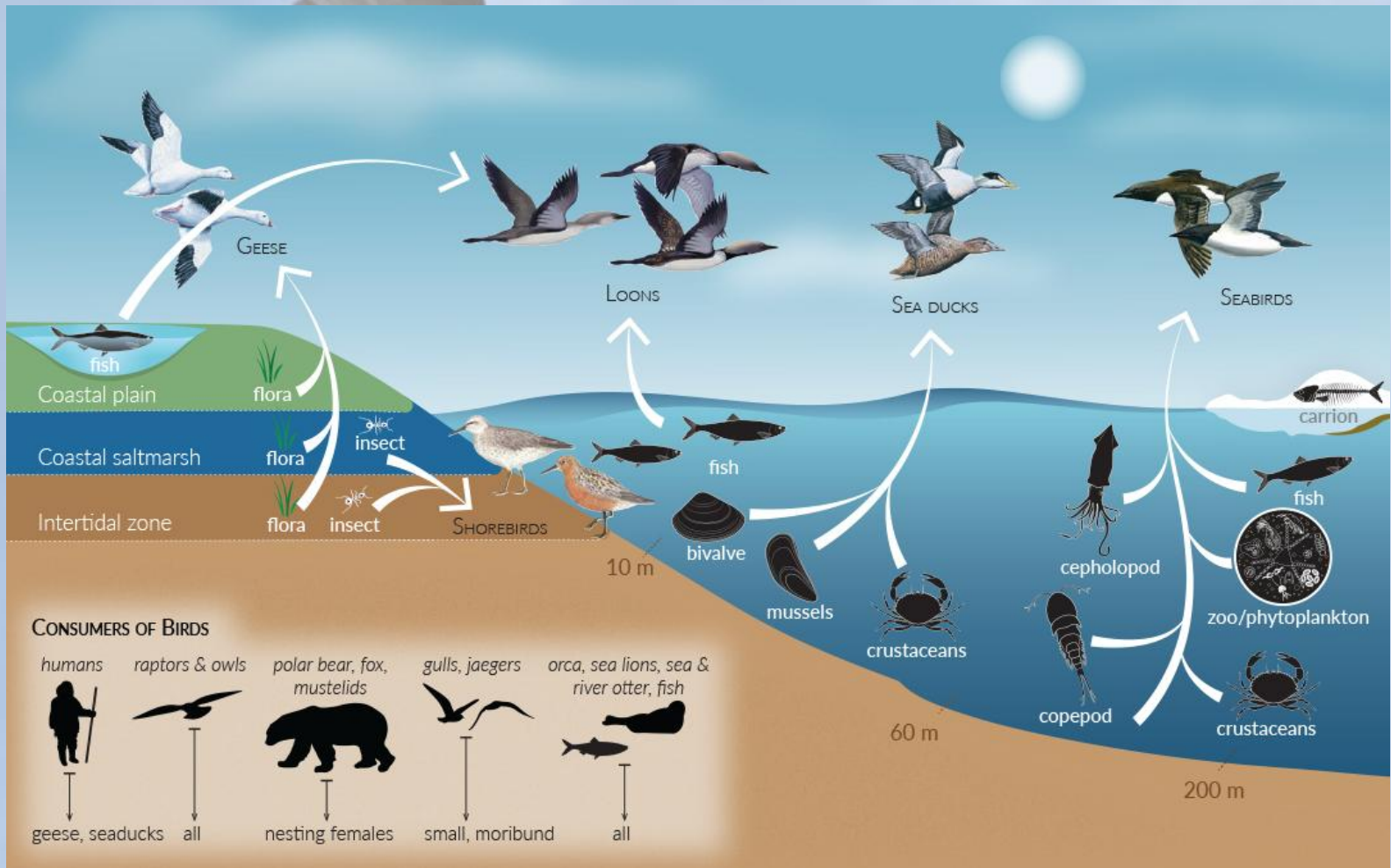


# Sjófuglasløg og mongd í Føroyum

| Species                  | Breeding<br>pairs | Birds*  | Veight<br>(g) | Biomass<br>(t) | Biomass<br>(%) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fulmar                   | 600.000           | 1800000 | 810           | 1458,0         | <b>48,0</b>    |
| Puffin                   | 550.000           | 1650000 | 390           | 643,5          | <b>21,2</b>    |
| Storm Petrel             | 250.000           | 750000  | 25            | 18,8           | 0,6            |
| Kittiwake                | 230.000           | 690000  | 390           | 269,1          | <b>8,9</b>     |
| Guillemot                | 175.000           | 525000  | 980           | 514,5          | <b>16,9</b>    |
| Manx Shearwater          | 25.000            | 75000   | 475           | 35,6           | 1,2            |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | 9.000             | 27000   | 800           | 21,6           | 0,7            |
| Razorbill                | 4.500             | 13500   | 620           | 8,4            | 0,3            |
| Black Guillemot          | 3.500             | 10500   | 410           | 4,3            | 0,1            |
| Eider                    | 3.500             | 10500   | 2000          | 21,0           | 0,7            |
| Gannet                   | 2.300             | 6900    | 3000          | 20,7           | 0,7            |
| Arctic Tern              | 2.000             | 6000    | 100           | 0,6            | 0,0            |
| Shag                     | 1.500             | 4500    | 1810          | 8,1            | 0,3            |
| Herring Gull             | 1.500             | 4500    | 900           | 4,1            | 0,1            |
| Great Black-backed Gull  | 1.200             | 3600    | 1600          | 5,8            | 0,2            |
| Commen Gull              | 1.000             | 3000    | 380           | 1,1            | 0,0            |
| Leach's Petrel           | 1.000             | 3000    | 45            | 0,1            | 0,0            |
| Arctic Skua              | 900               | 2700    | 351           | 0,9            | 0,0            |
| Great Skua               | 450               | 1350    | 1400          | 1,9            | 0,1            |
| Black-headed Gull        | 250               | 750     | 250           | 0,2            | 0,0            |
| Red troated Diver        | 15                | 45      | 1500          | 0,1            | 0,0            |
|                          | 1.862.615         | 5587845 |               | 3038,4         | 100,0          |

\*Calculated from number of pairs by multiplying with 3 to include immatures and nonbreeders.

# Hví kannað vit sjófugl?

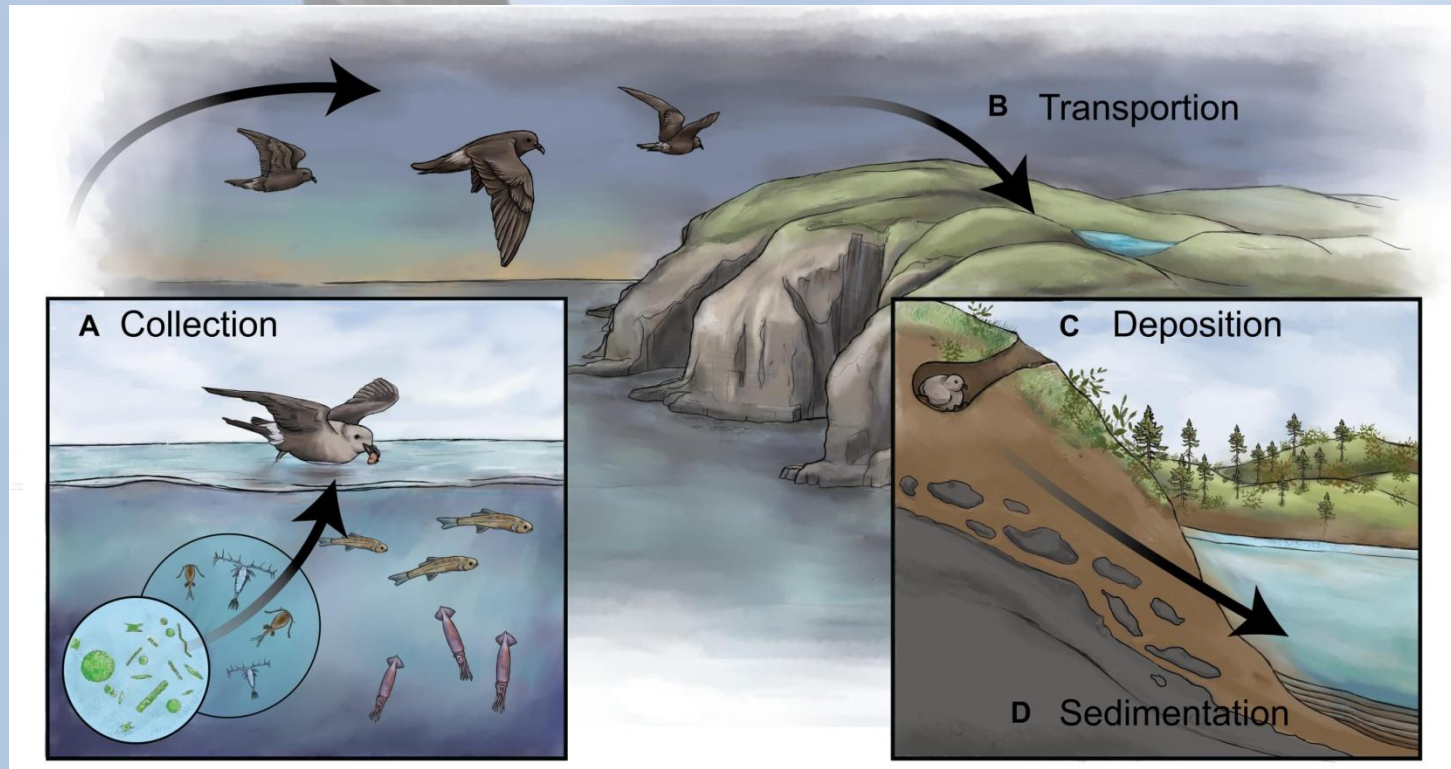


# Fuglakanningarstöðin

- Hví kannað vit sjófugl?
- Sjófuglur flytur fœðsluevni millum vistskipanir



# Hví kannað vit sjófugl?



Fosfor og nitrogen eru ómetaliga týðningarmikið fyri plantuplankton, og plantir á landi.

# Fuglakanningarstöðin

- Hvørji sløg verða kannað?



Lomviga



Rita



Havhestur

# Fuglakanningarstöðin

- Hvørji sløg verða kannað?



Lundi



Súla

# Fuglakanningarstöðin

- Hvørji sløg verða kannað?



Terna



Skrápur

# Fuglakanningarstöðin

- Hvørji sløg verða kannað?



Drunnhvíti



Æða



A white bird, possibly a gannet, is shown in flight against a light blue sky with soft, wispy clouds. The bird is positioned on the left side of the frame, with its wings spread wide, flying towards the right. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# Kanningar

- Langtíðar monitering
- RAMSAR kanningar
- SEATRACK útbreiðsla um veturin
- ARCTOX dálking

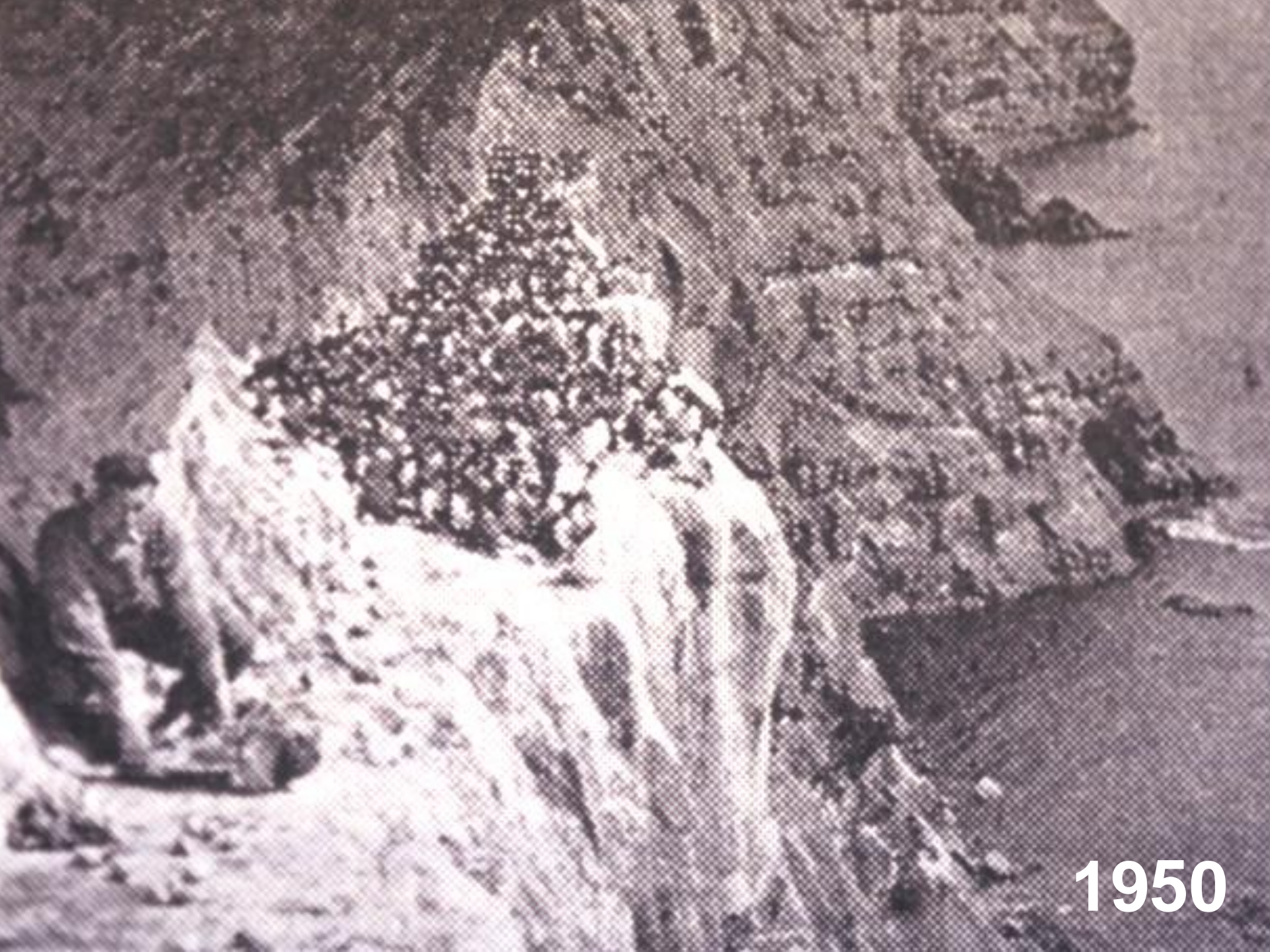
A white bird, possibly a gannet, is shown in flight against a light blue sky with soft, white clouds. The bird's wings are spread wide, and it is positioned vertically in the center-left of the frame. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# Kanningar

-Langtíðar monitering

Fuglakanningarstöðin sett á stovn  
í 1972.

Endamálið var at fylgja við  
gongdini hjá lomviganum.



1950



1965



1990



# Kanningar

-Langtíðar monitering

Fuglakanningarstöðin sett á stovn í 1972.

Endamálið var at fylgja við gongdini hjá lomviganum.

Staðseting av kanningarøkið

# Skúvoy







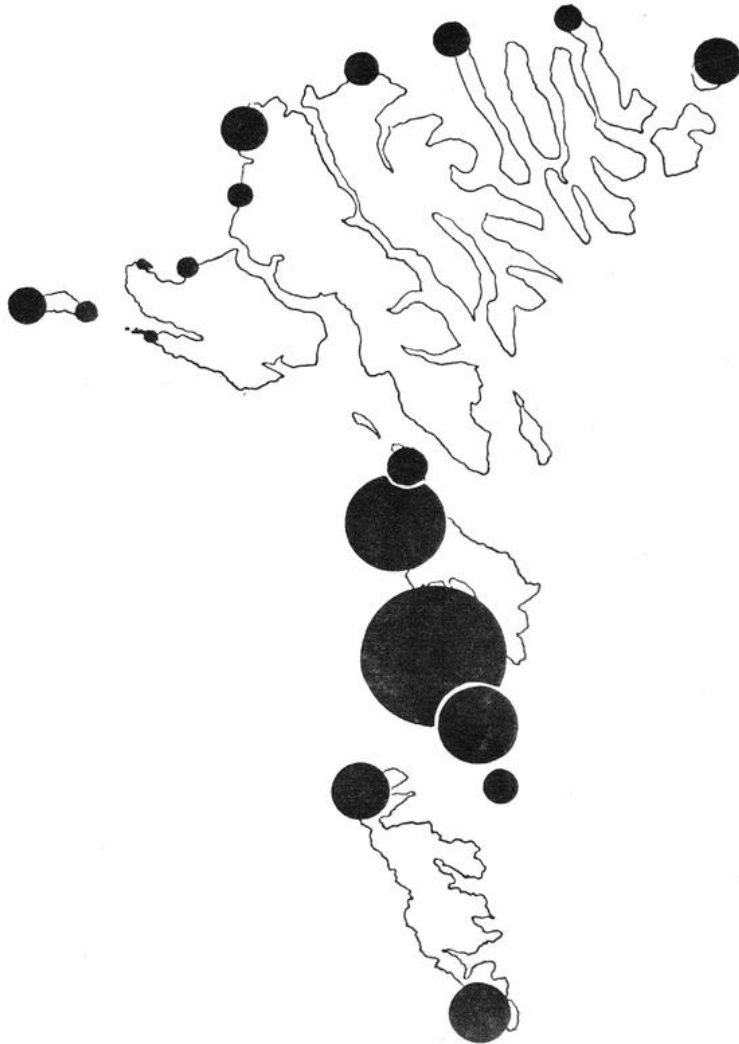


# Langtíðar kanningar av sjófugli í Føroyum



|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Lomviga – Skúvoy          | 1972-2023 (52 years) |
| Rita – Skúvoy             | 1988-2023 (36 years) |
| Havhestur – Skúvoy        | 2001-2023 (23 years) |
| Lundi – Skúvoy and Nólsoy | 1991-2023 (33 years) |
| Súla – Mykines            | 1989-2023 (35 years) |
| Terna – Um alt landi      | 2003-2023 (21 years) |

# Guillemots

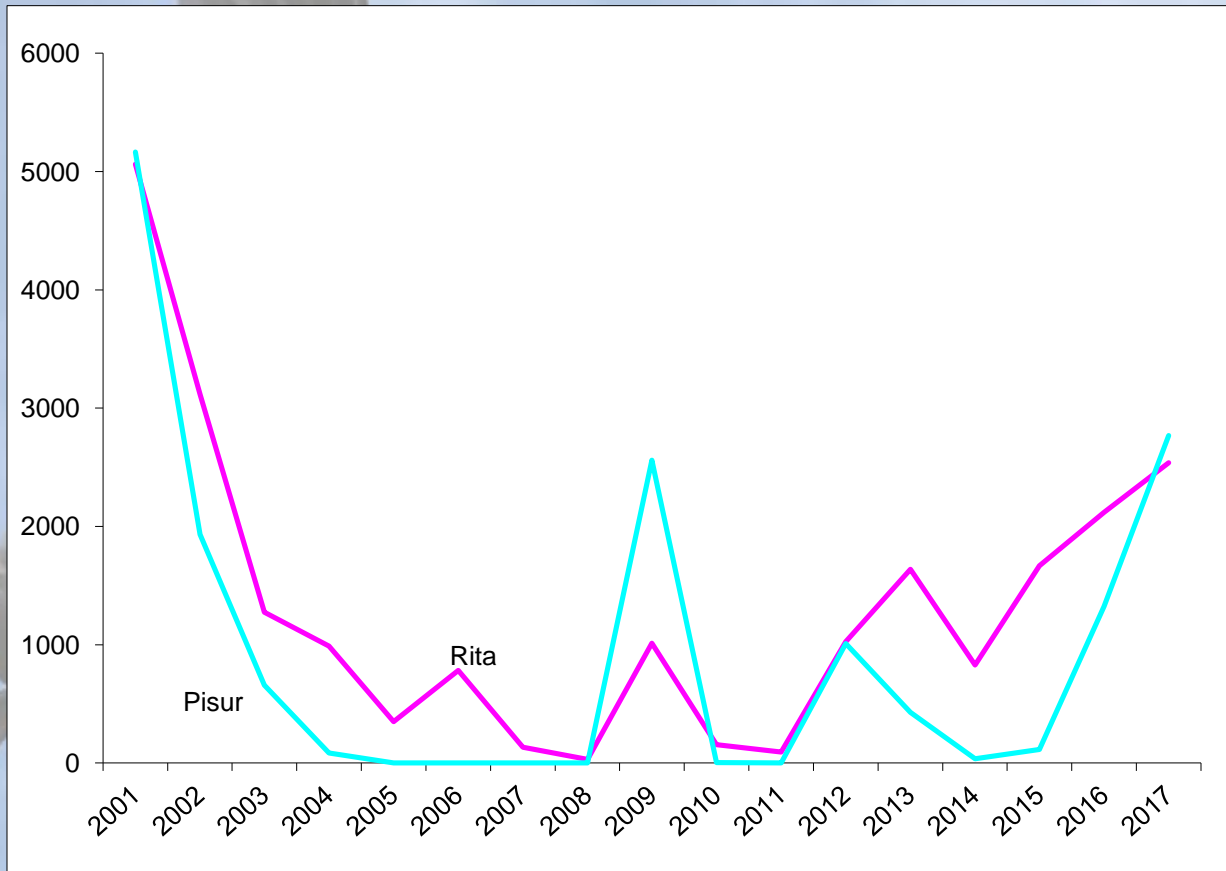


1972 1987 1997-99

Stovnsstöddin í dag er uml. 80-100.000 pør



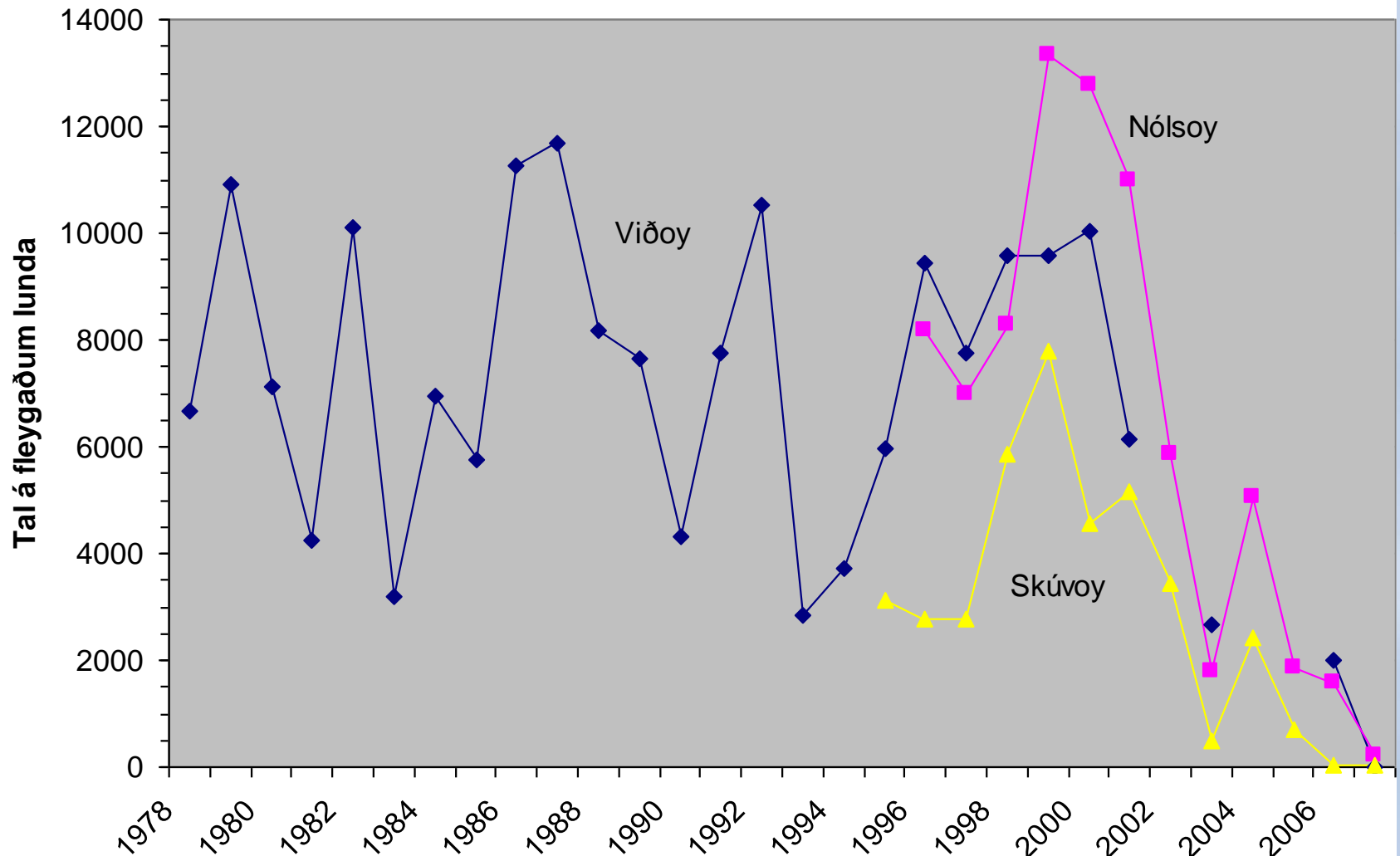
# Tal av ritum og floygdum pisum







# Talið á fleygaðum lunda á Viðoy, Nólsoy og Skúvoy









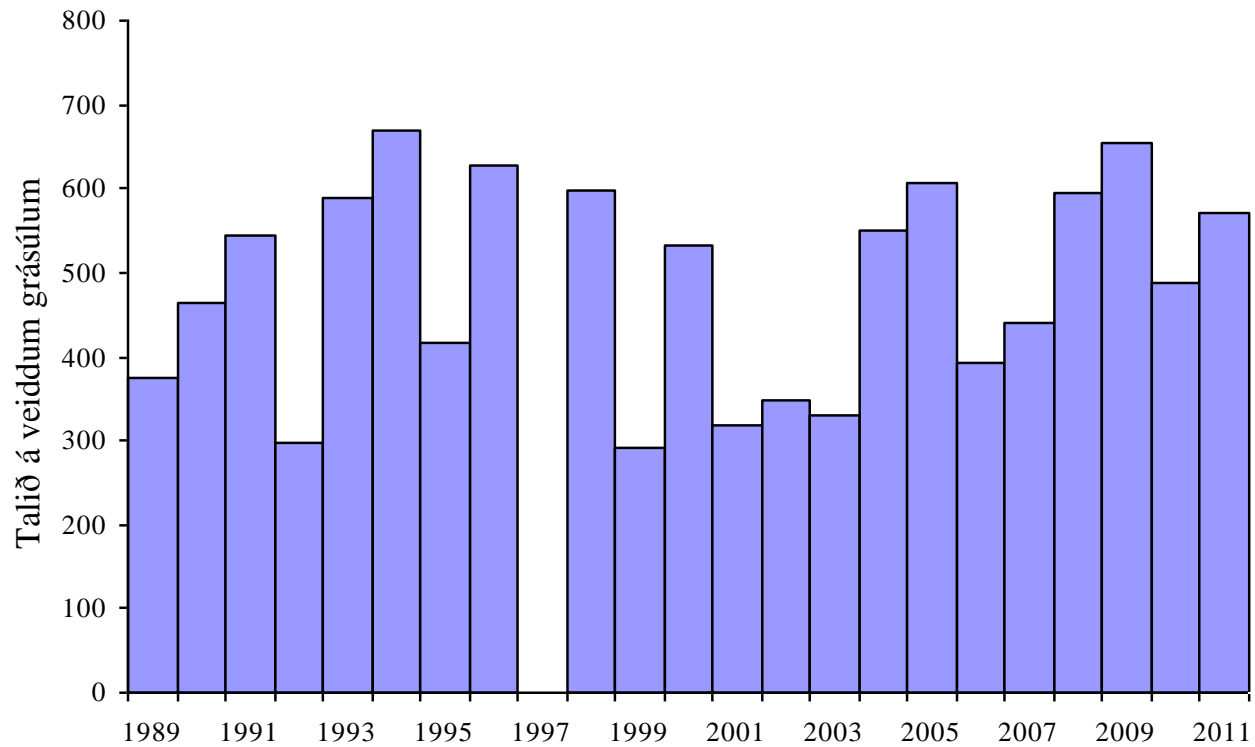
06/08/2005 06:08:31







# Veiddar grásúlar



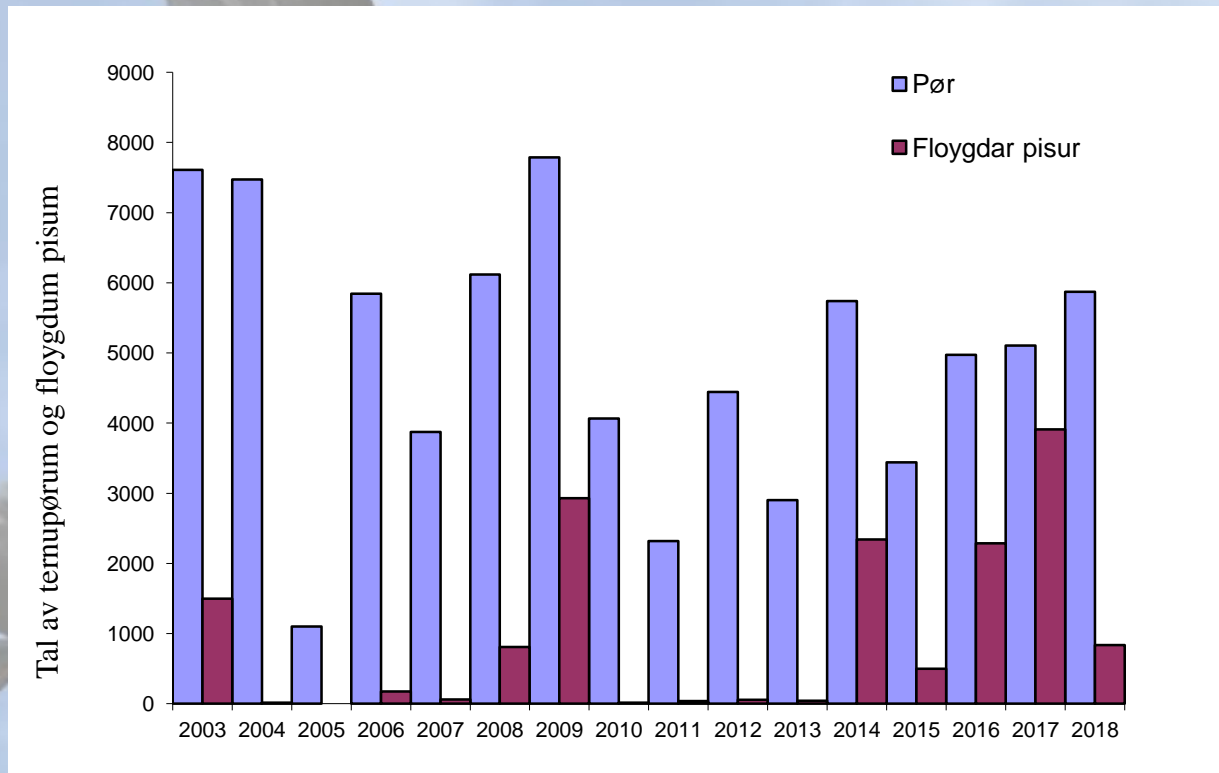


# Ternuteljingar frá 2003 til nú





## Ternur og floygdar pisur 2003-2018






# Nólsoy





Janus Hansen



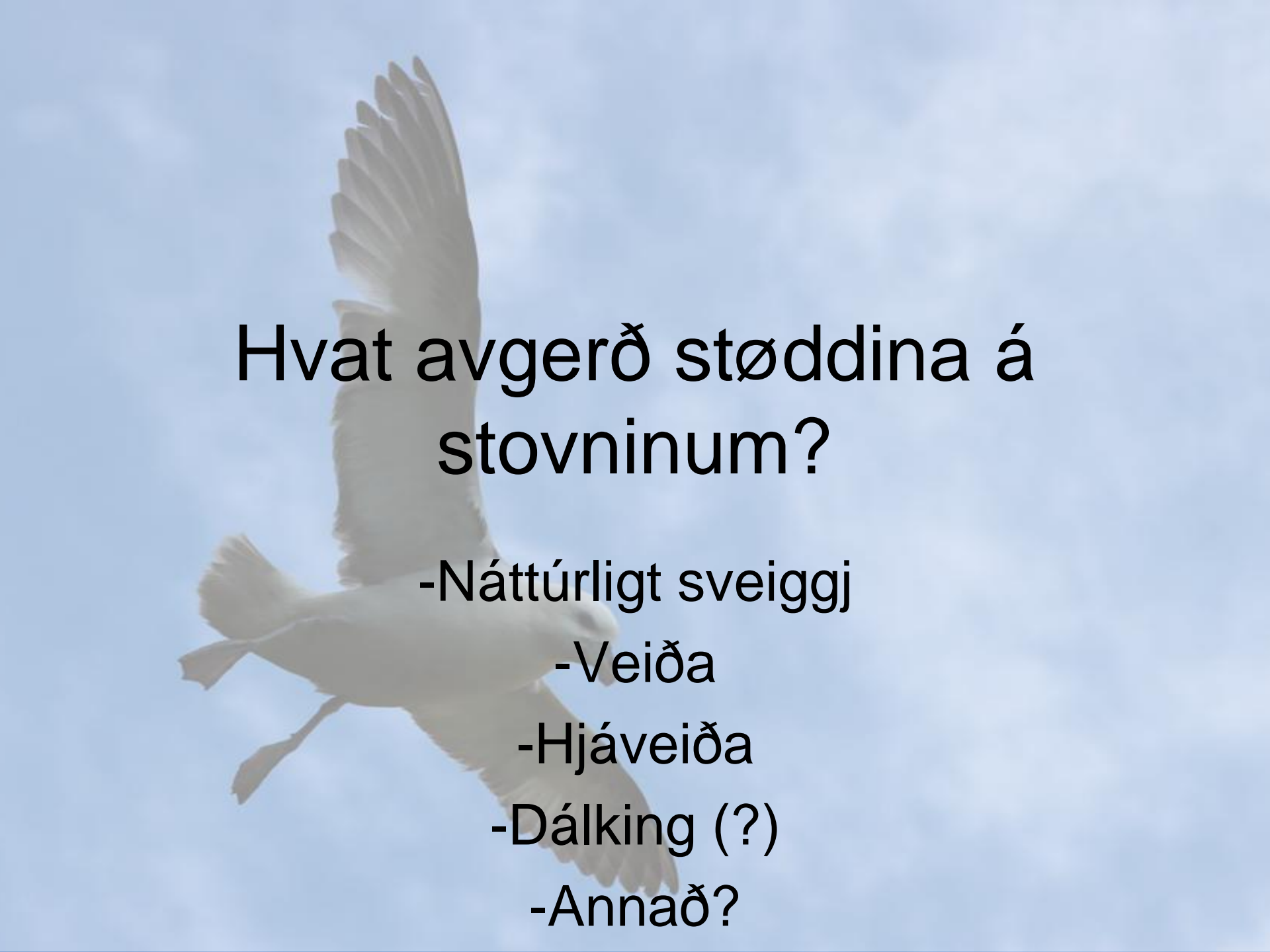
# Hvat avgerð støddina á stovninum?

-Náttúrligt sveiggj

-Veiða

Í 1970'unum innfluttu føroyingar 427.000 patrónir/ár. Størsti parturin var nýttur til at skjóta lomviga.

Stovnsstøddin var uml. 600.000 lomvigar.



# Hvat avgerð støddina á stovninum?

-Náttúrligt sveiggj

-Veiða

-Hjáveiða

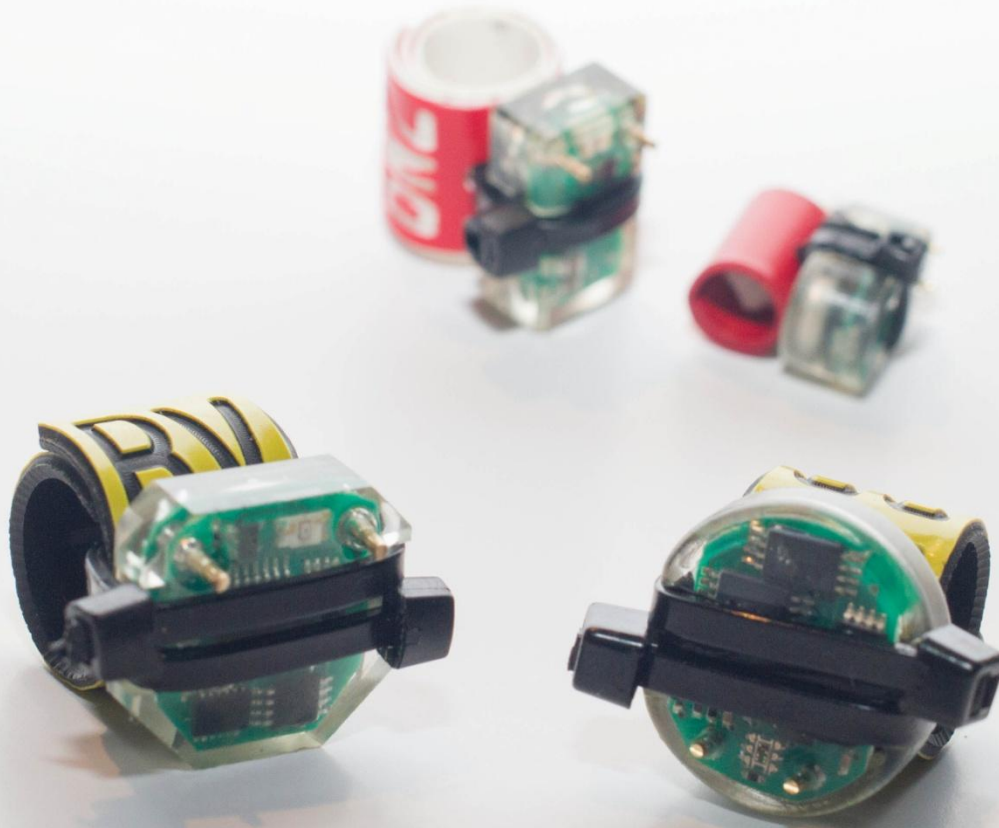
-Dálking (?)

-Annað?

Hvar er sjófuglurinn á vetri?

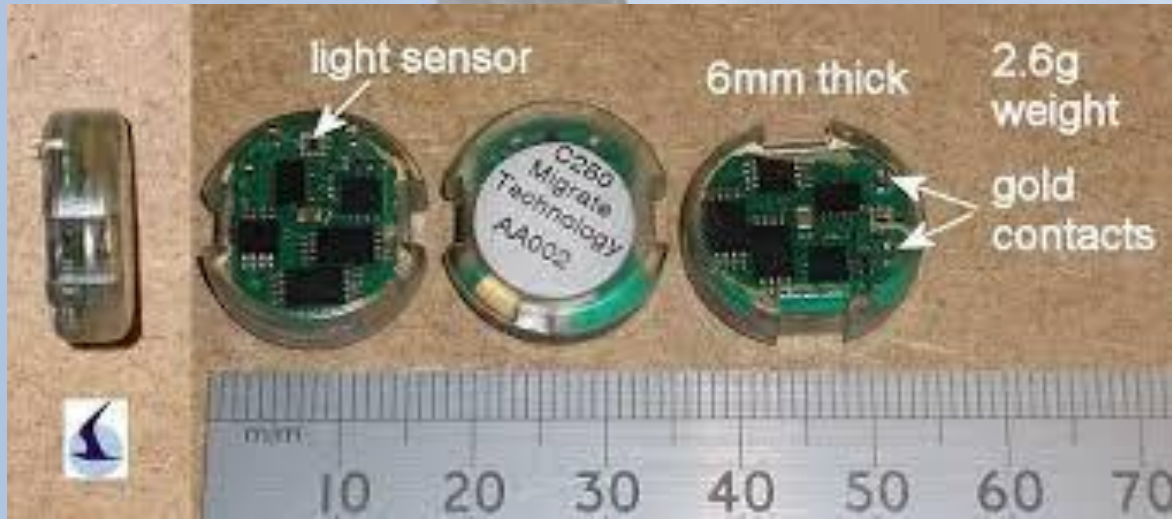


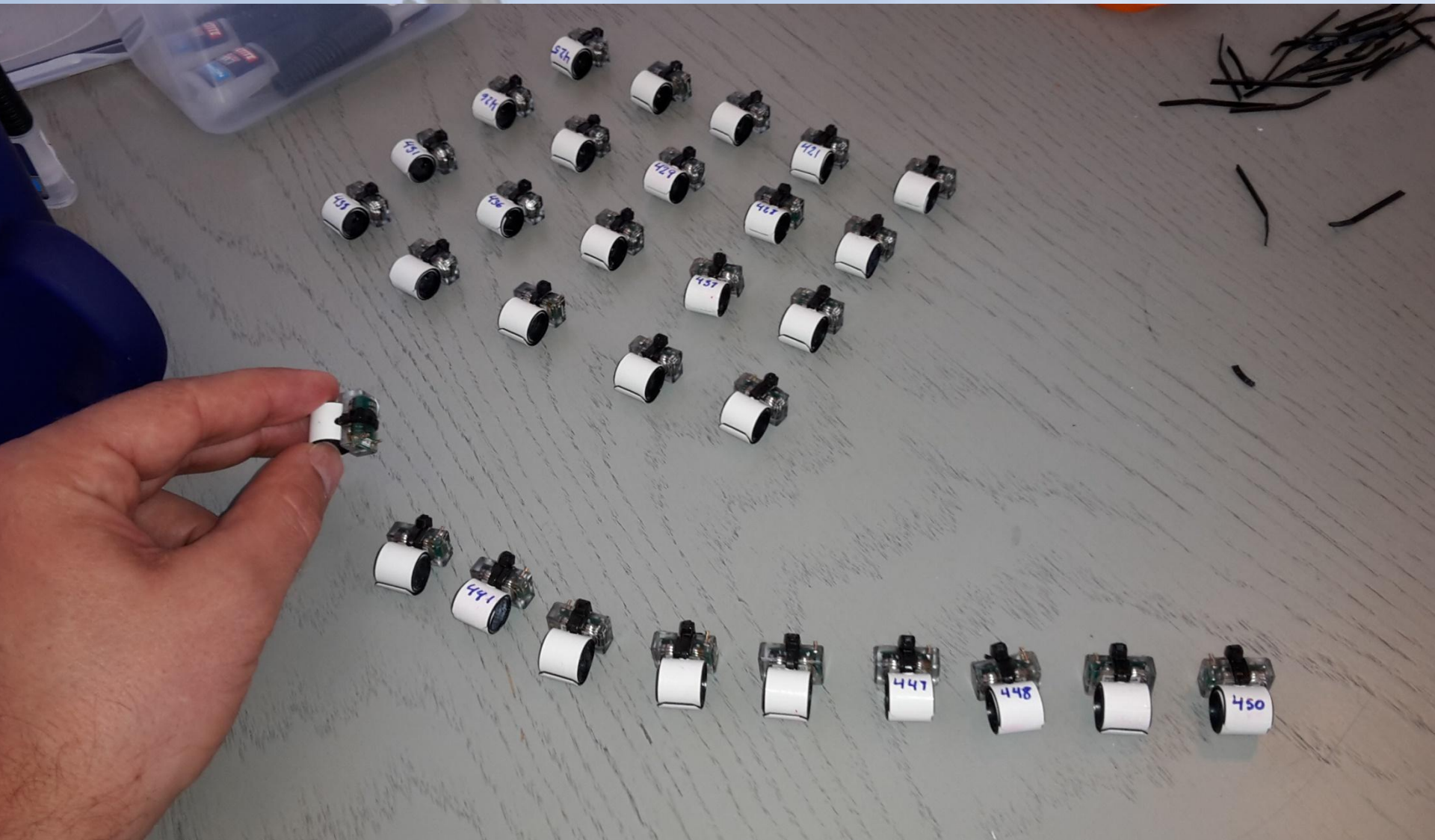
# SEATRACK





# Geolocators





# Project tasks for the summer of 2020:

- Deployed 12547 GLS loggers on 11 seabird species in 50 colonies, and retrieved 5357 loggers.



BXH

# SEATRACK 2015 - 2023

20-40 loggarir/slag

- Rita
- Lundi
- Lomviga
- Æða
- Havhestur
- Terna (fyri fyrstu ferð í 2023)
- Súla (GLS+GPS) (fyri fyrstu ferð í 2023)
- Sýldur drunnhvíti (fyri fyrstu ferð í 2023)

# Æðrar merkingar

- Skrápur eisini merktur síðan 2017.



An aerial photograph showing a rugged, rocky coastline. A large, irregularly shaped patch of vibrant green vegetation is situated on a rocky outcrop. In the lower right portion of this green area, several stone ruins are visible, appearing as rectangular and circular structures. The surrounding rocks are grey and jagged, meeting a dark blue sea. The water near the shore shows some lighter blue and white patterns, possibly from waves or shallow reefs.

Æðumerkingar í 2016 - 2023

# Lomvigamerking í Lonini, Sandoy











# Lomvigamerking í Lonini, Sandoy















# Havhestur og rita



# Skrápur



# Merkja um náttina



# Skrápa merking



# Skrápa merking

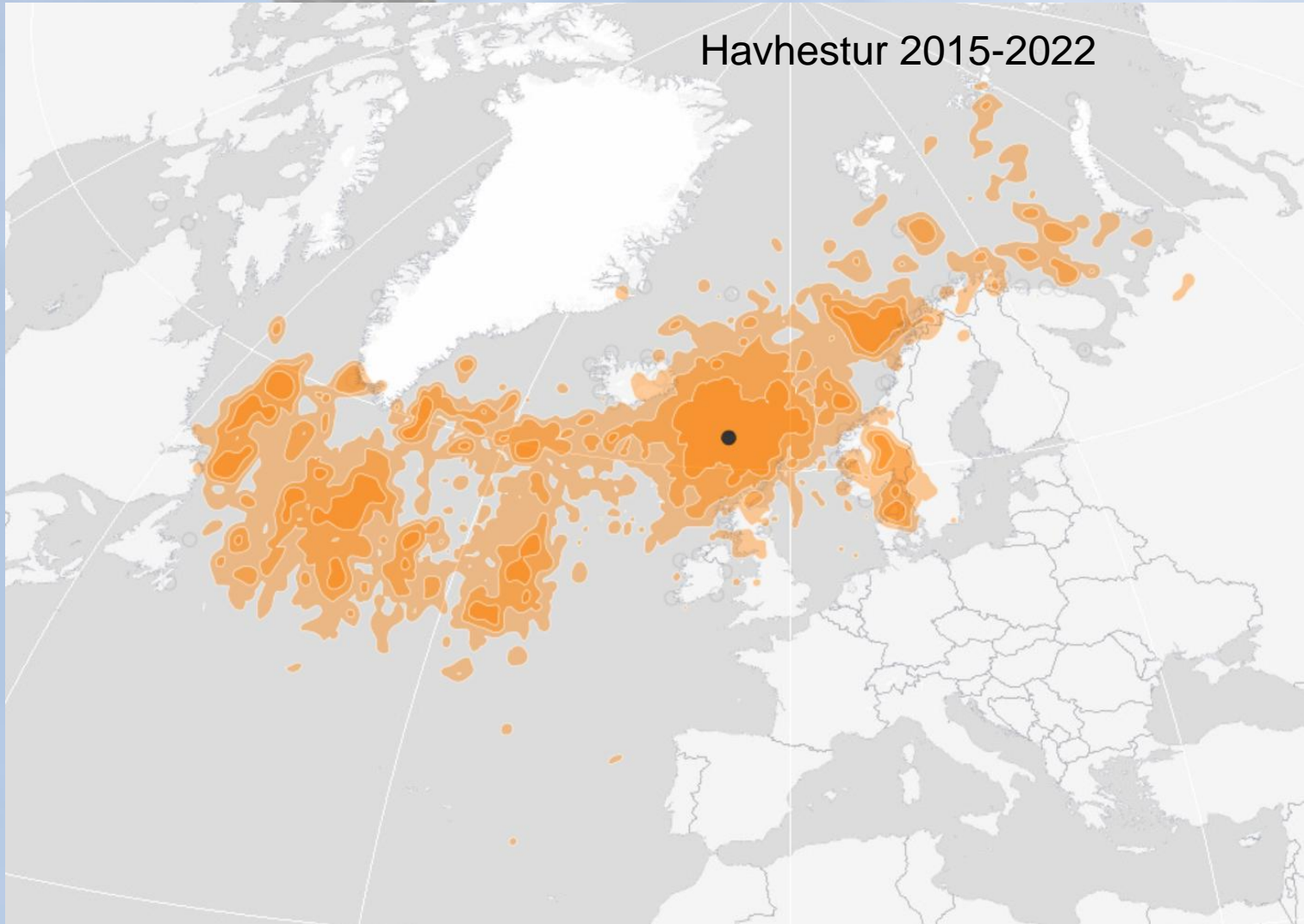


# SEATRACK

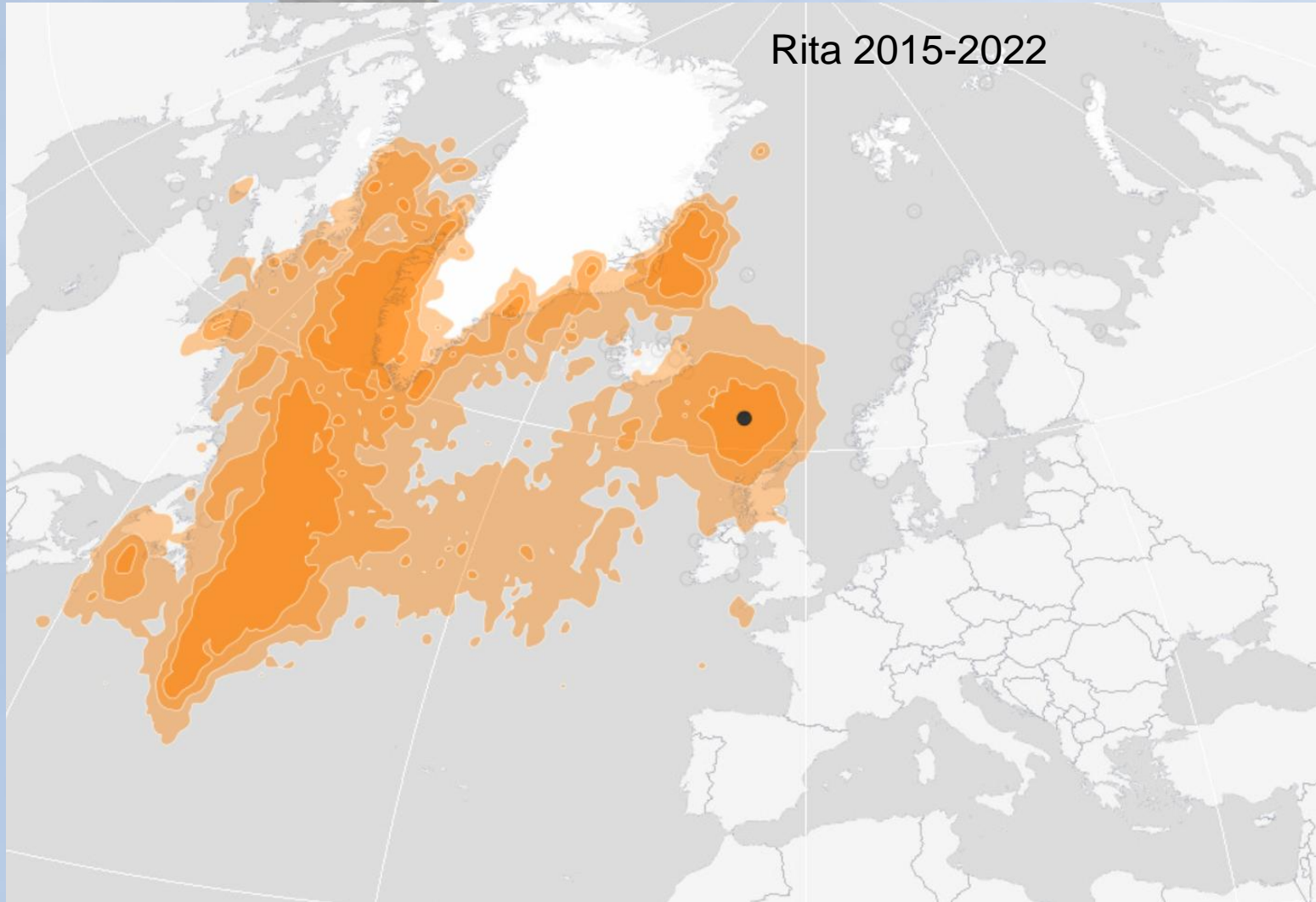
- Hvat verður data nýtt til?



# SEATRACK

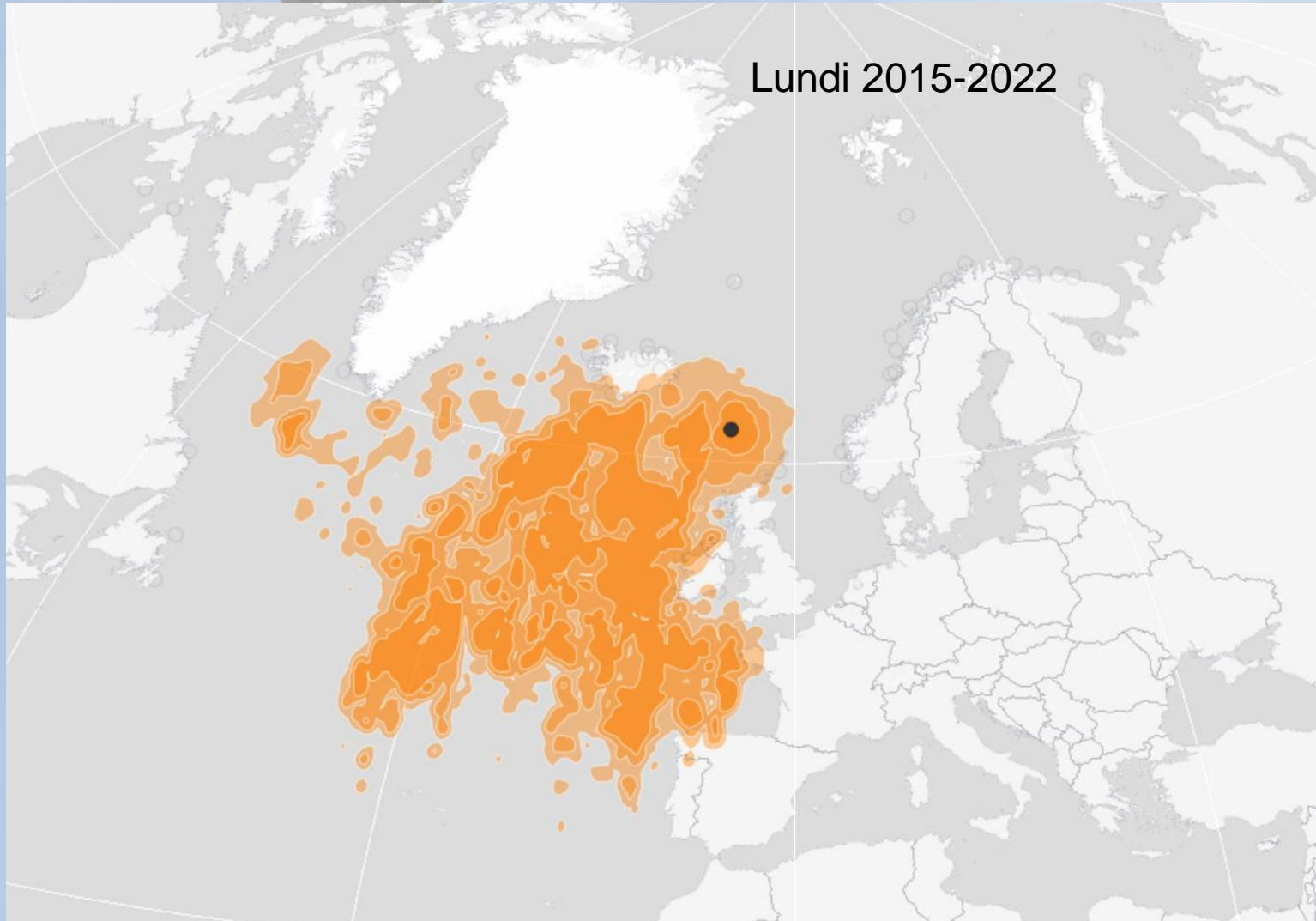


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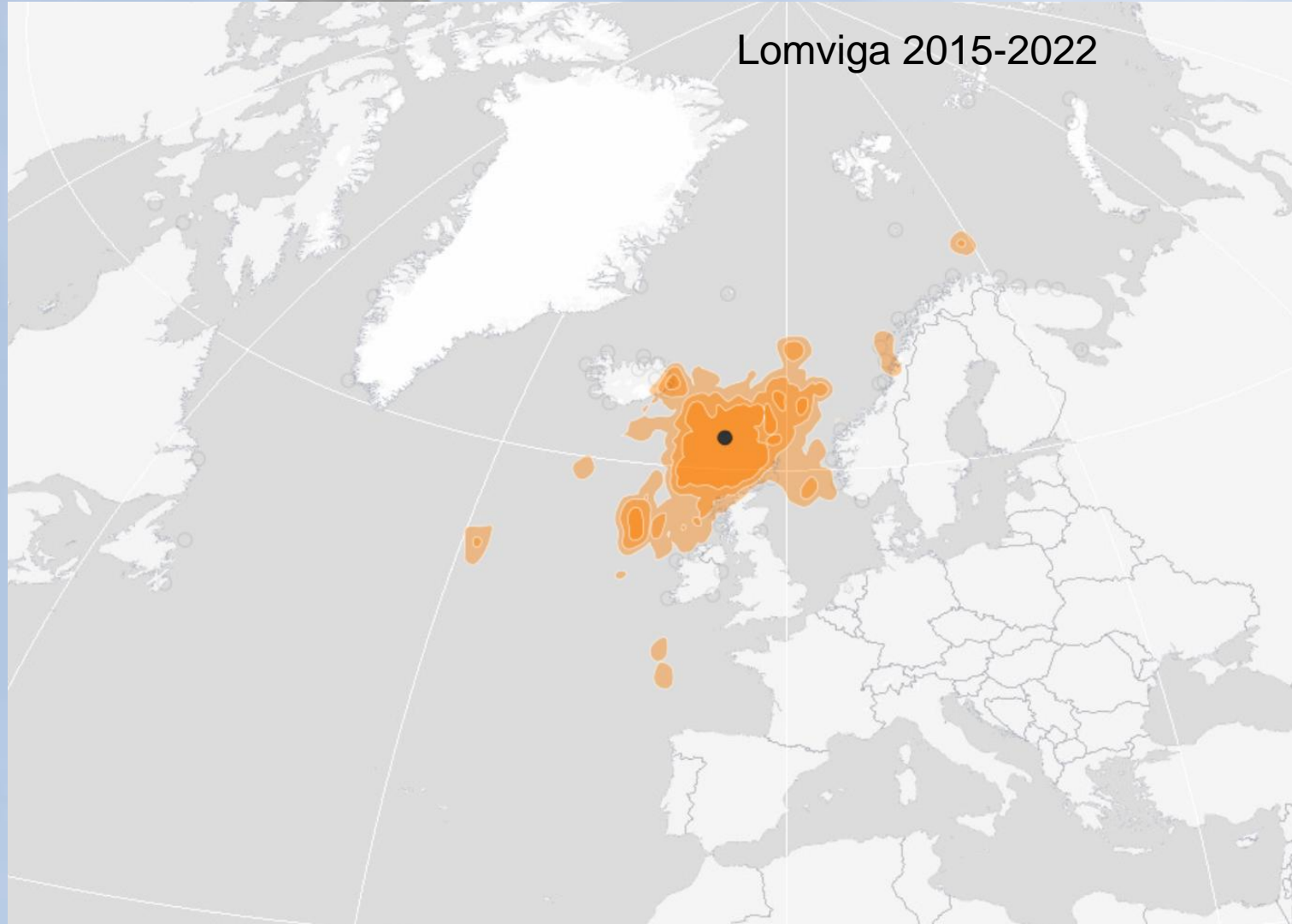




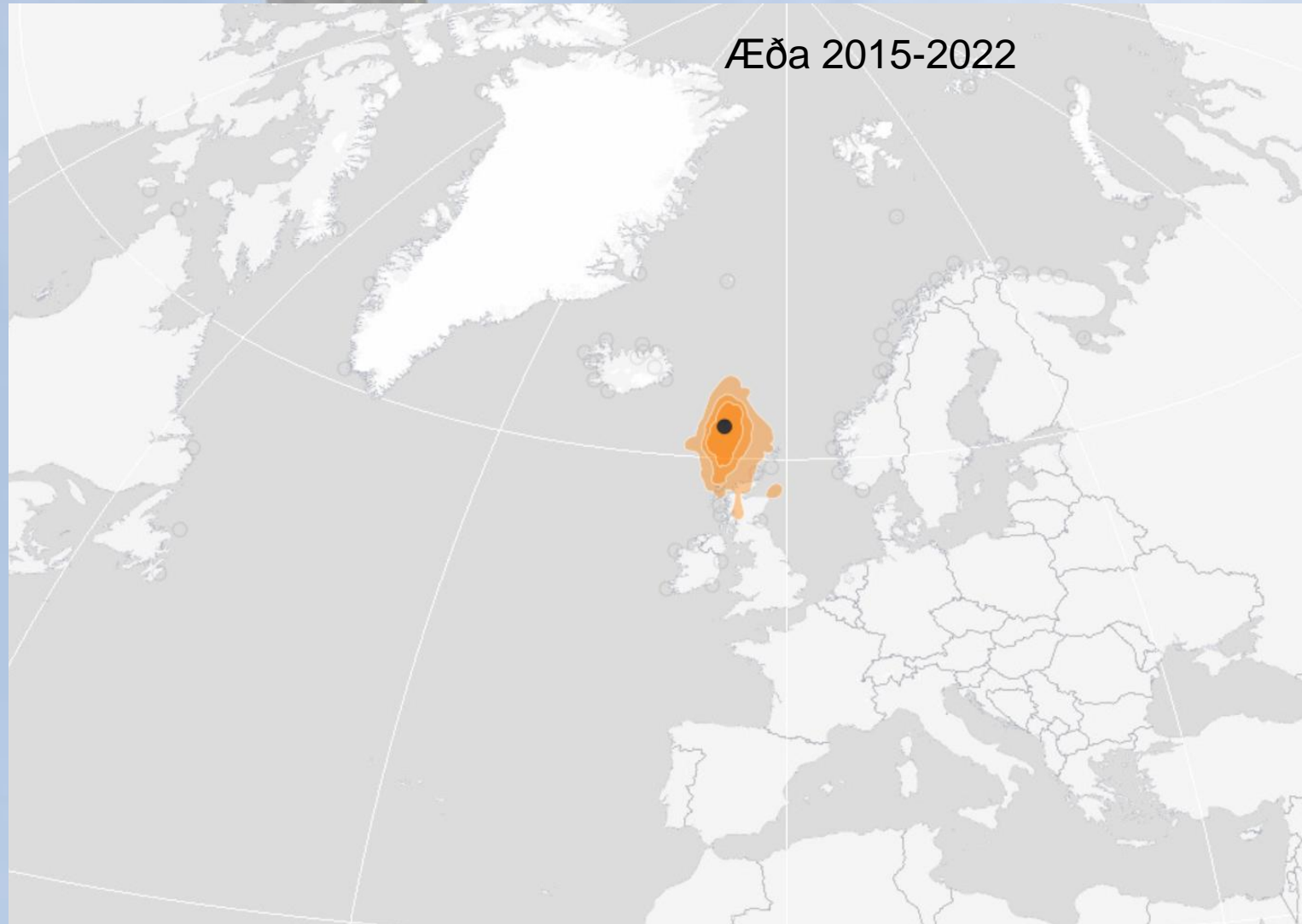
# SEATRACK



# SEATRACK

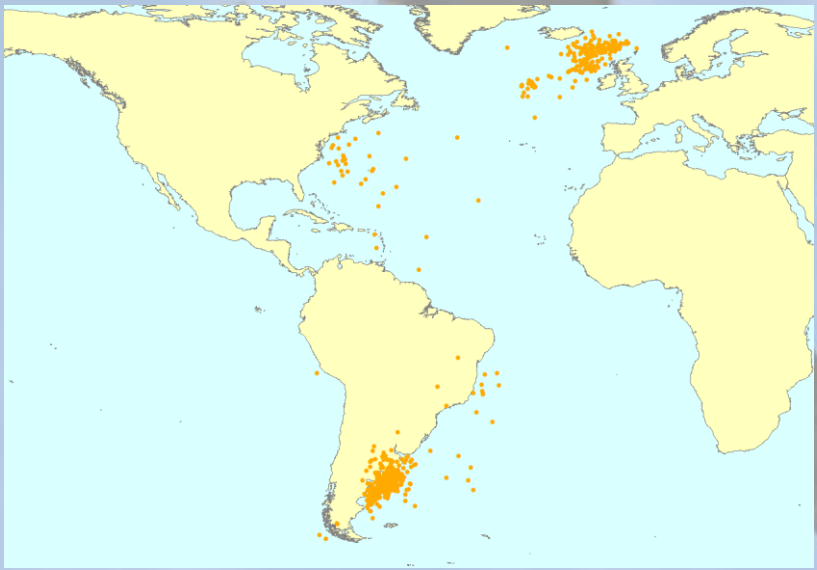
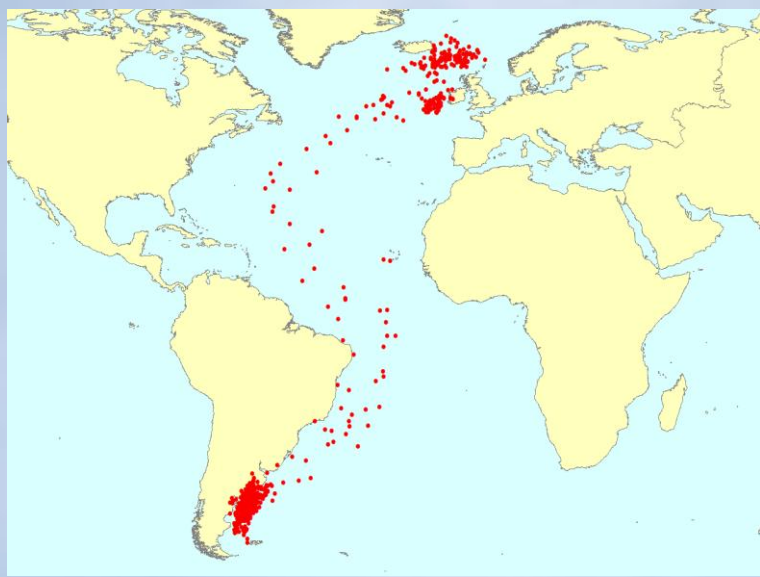
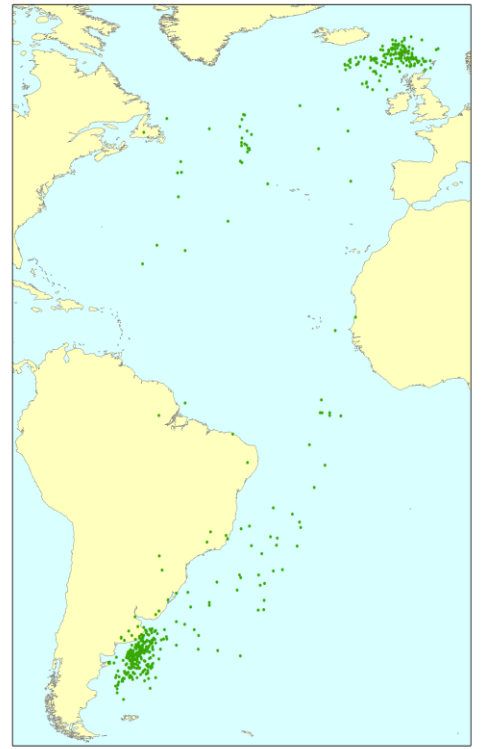


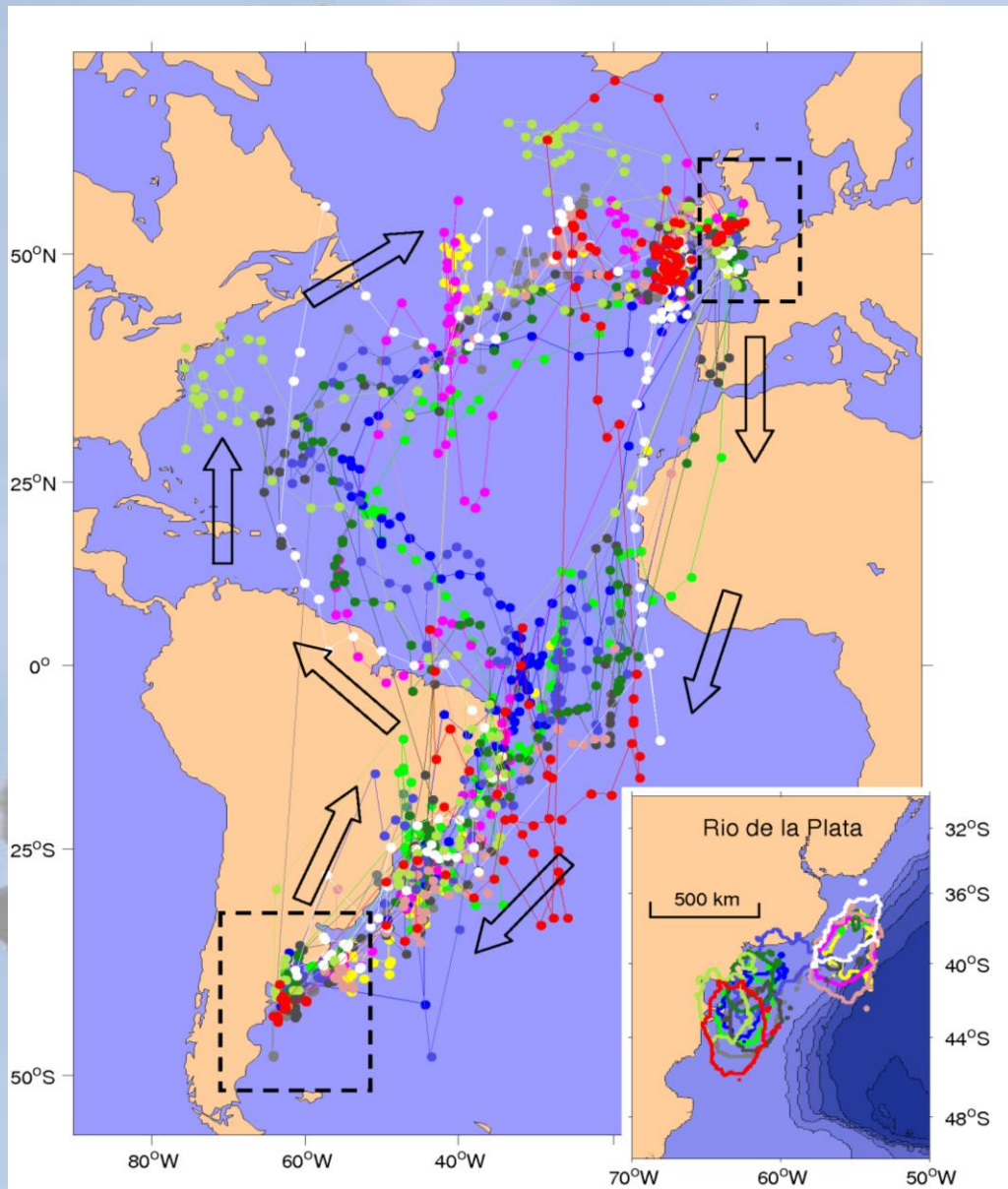
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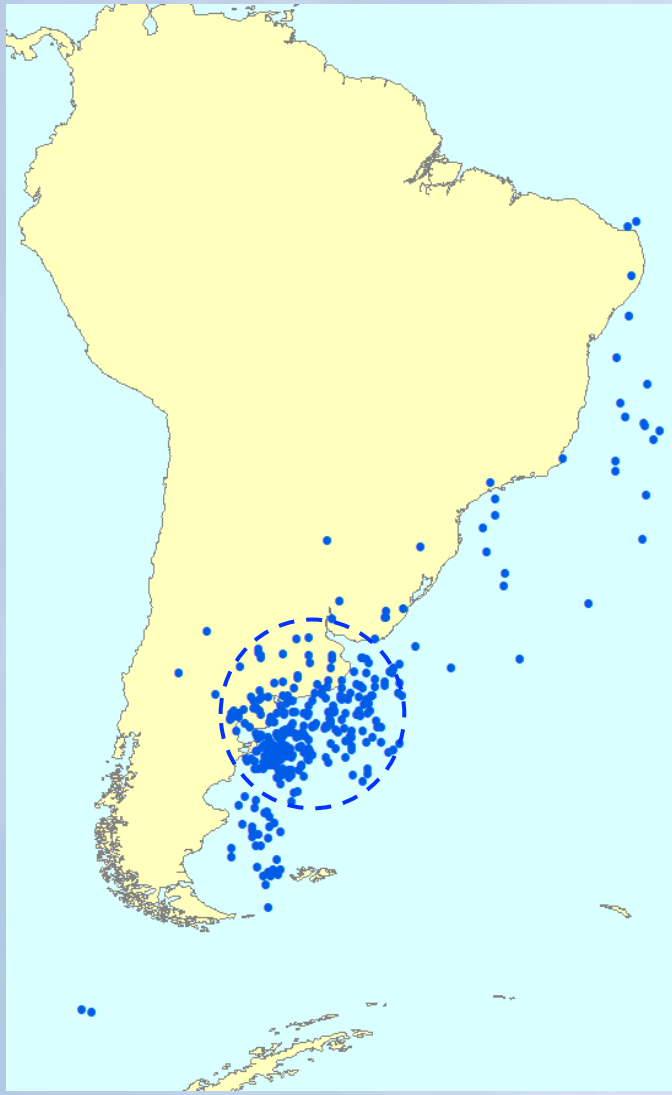
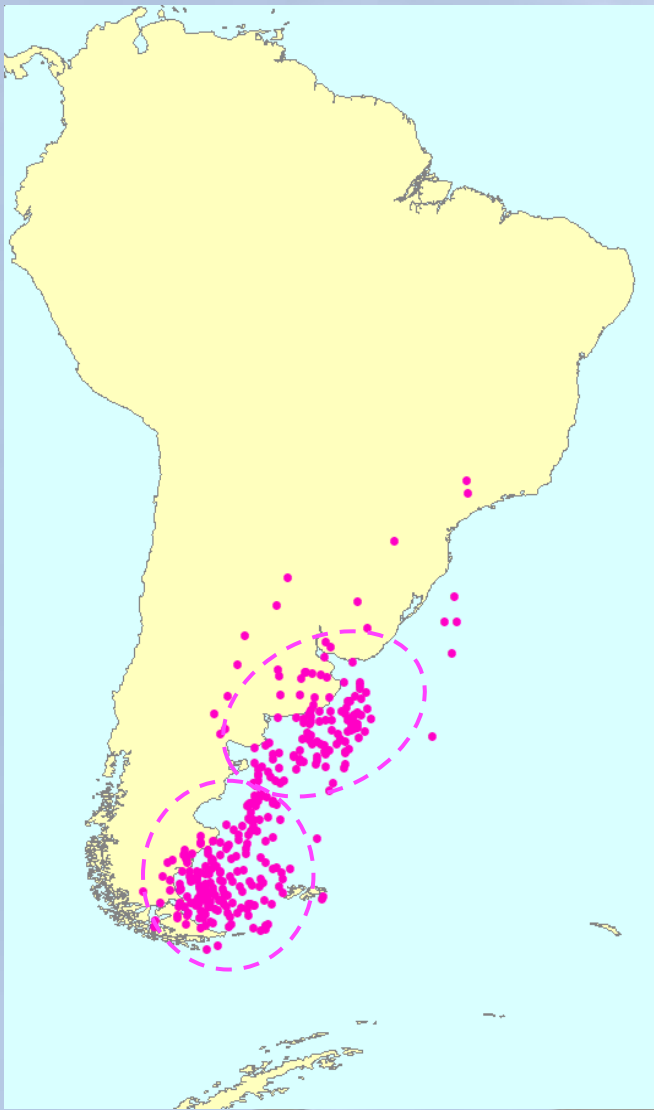


# Skrápur







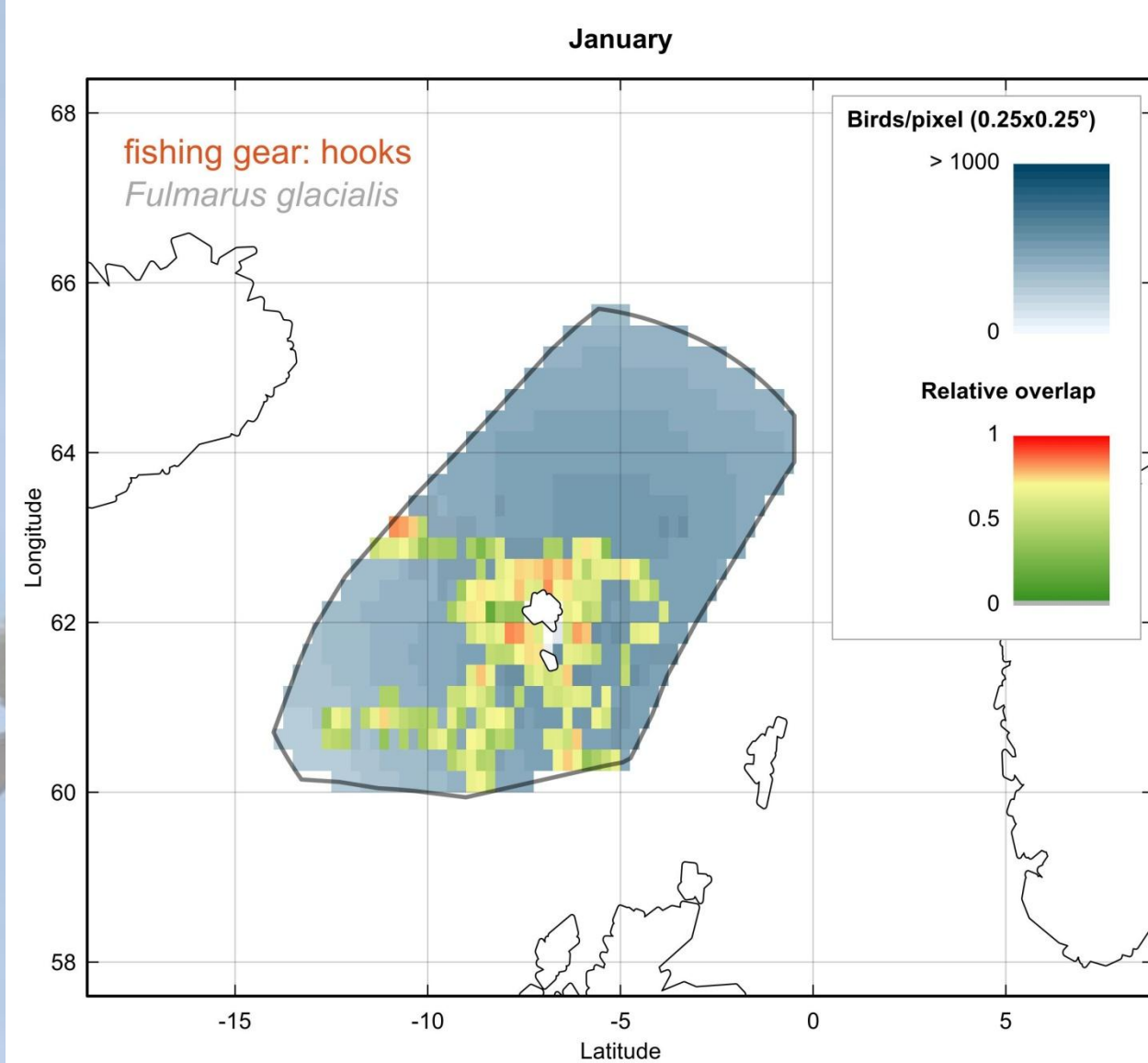


# Hjáveiða

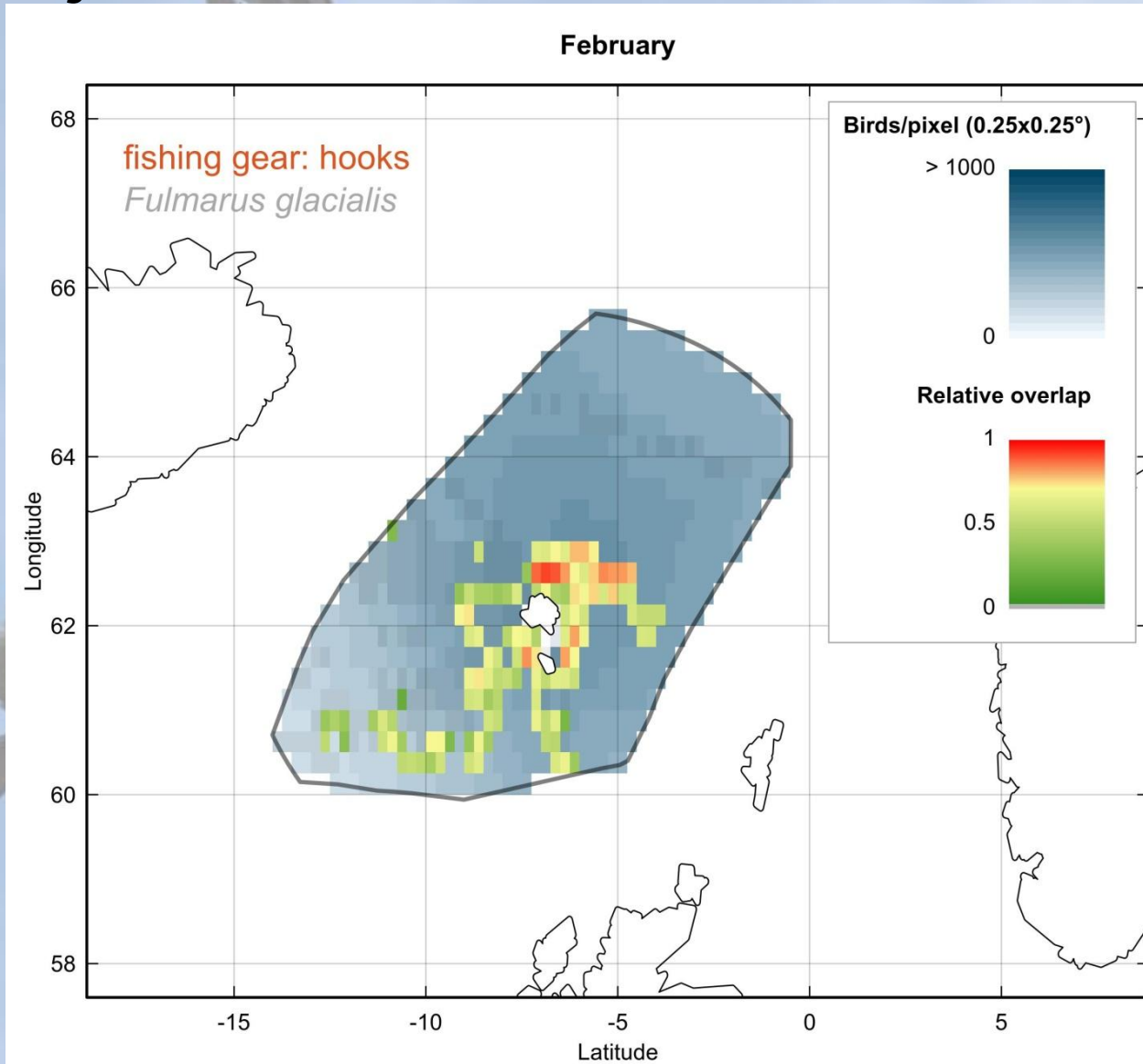




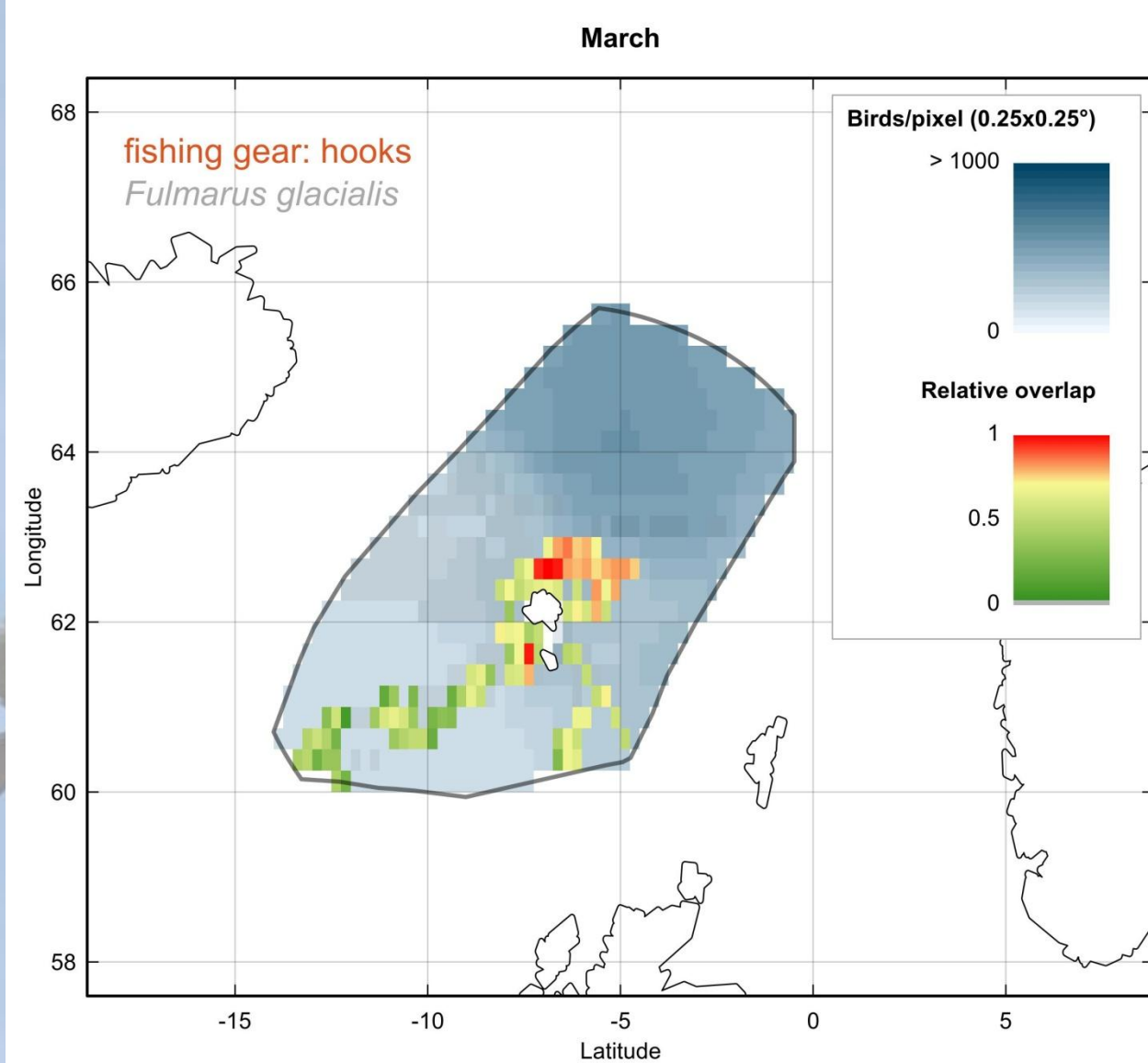
# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína



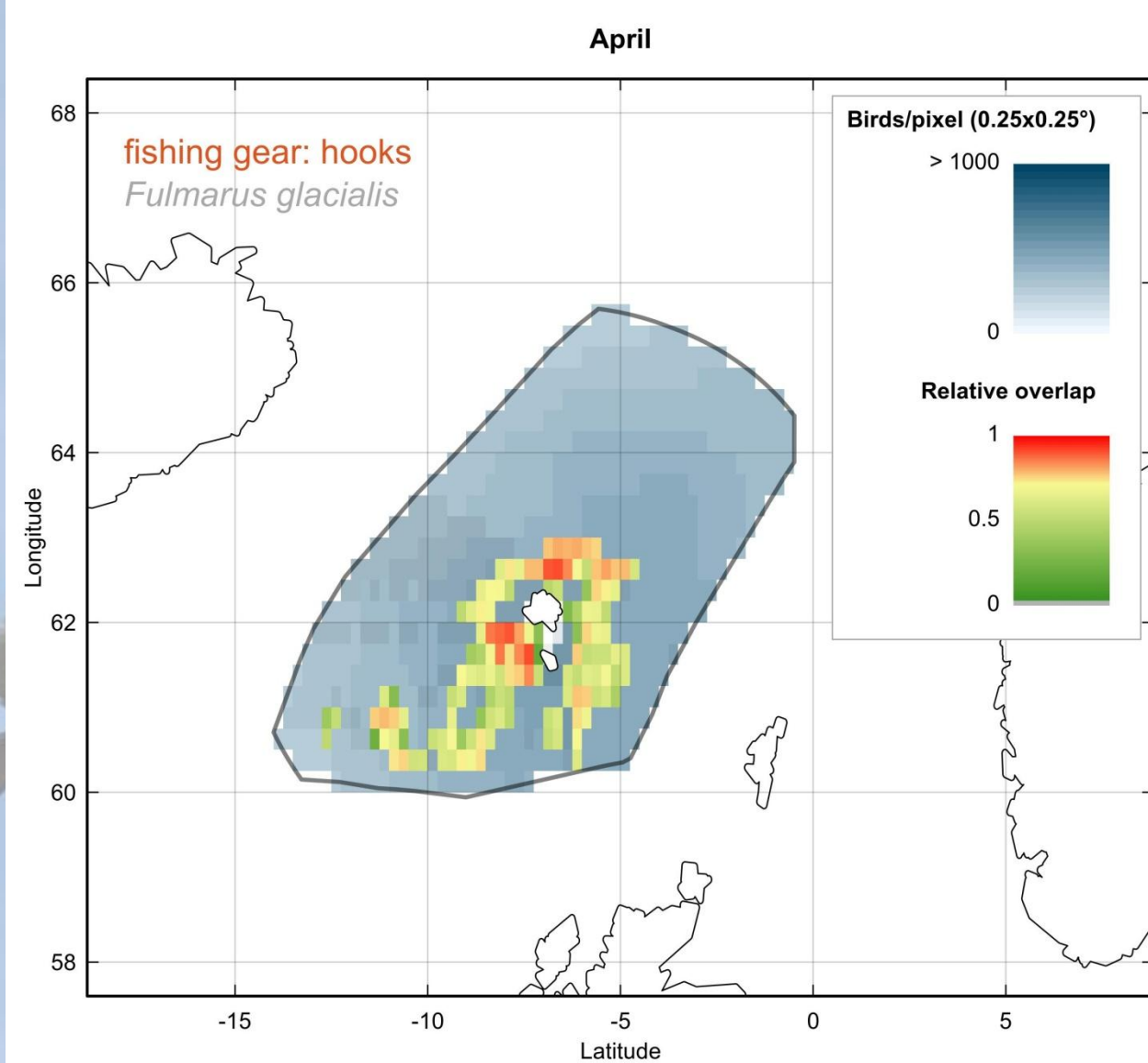
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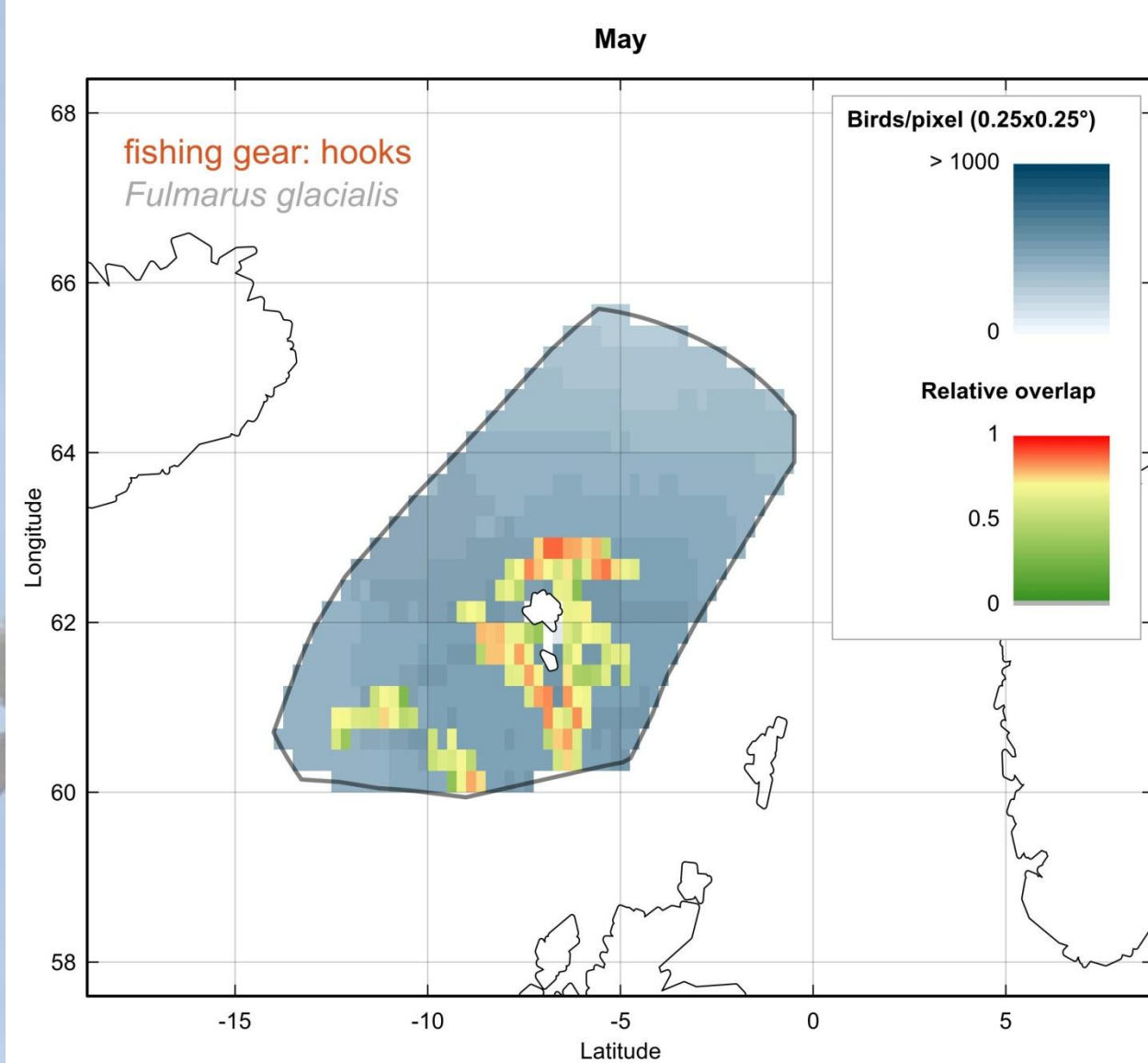
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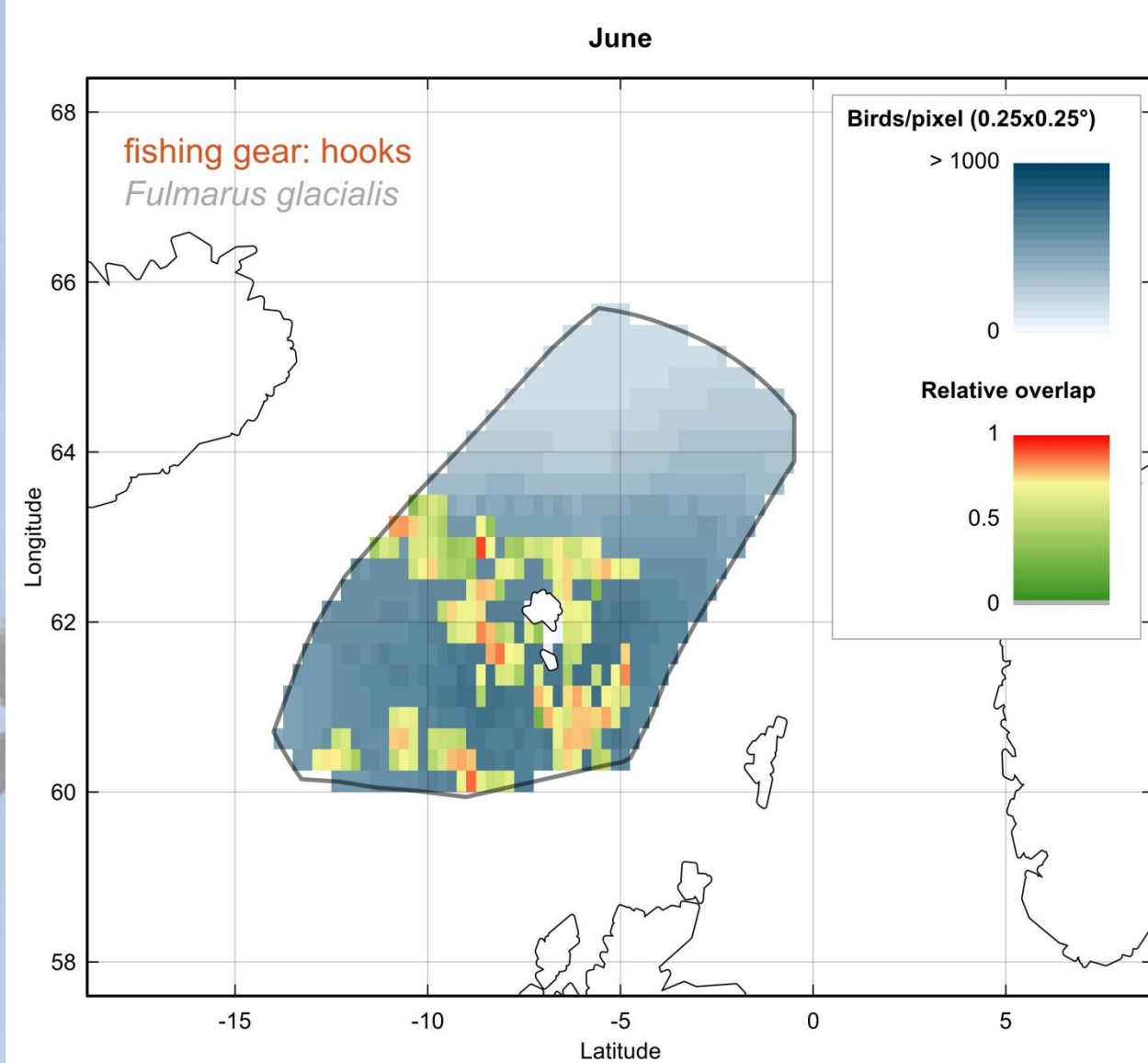
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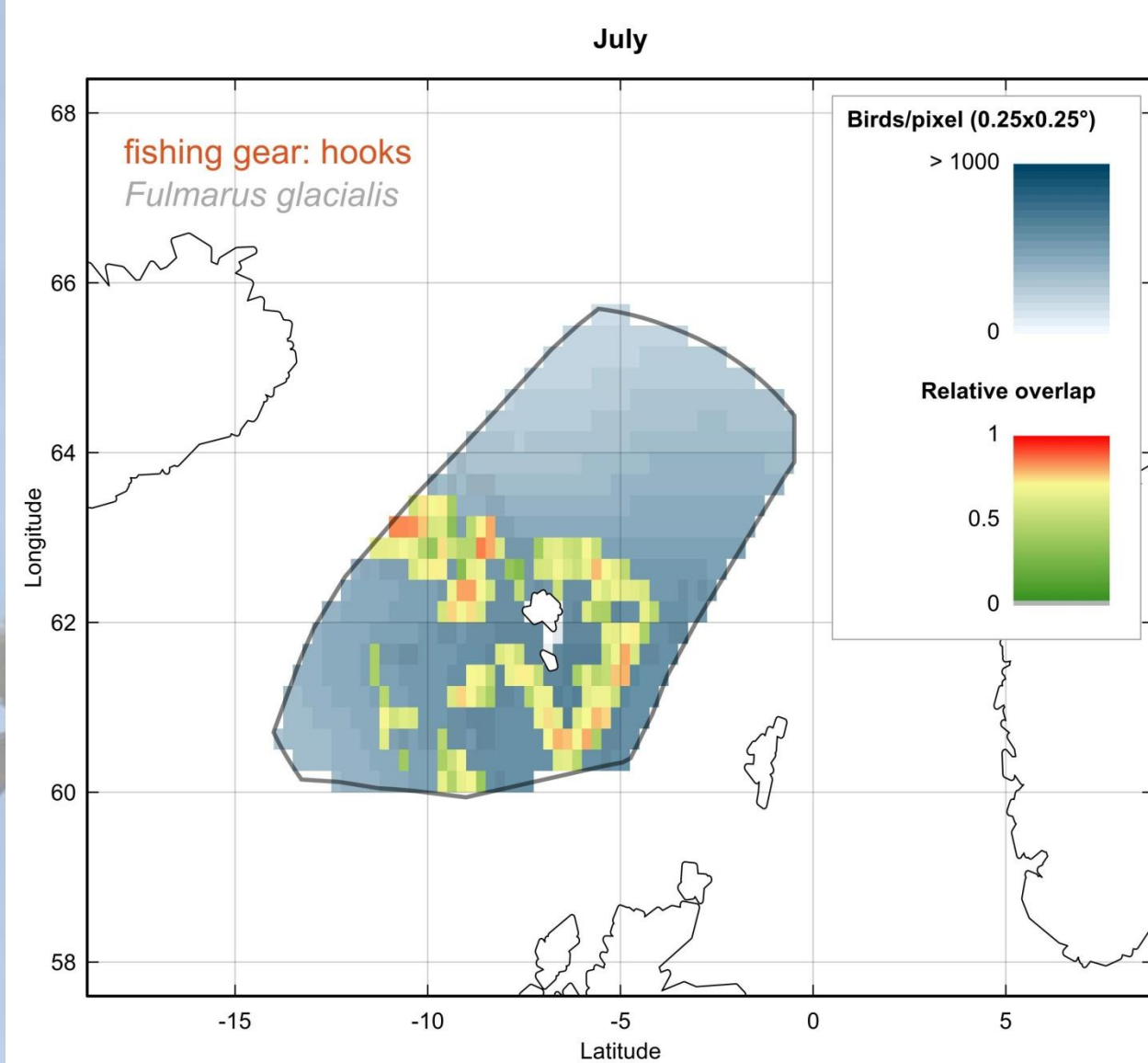
# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína



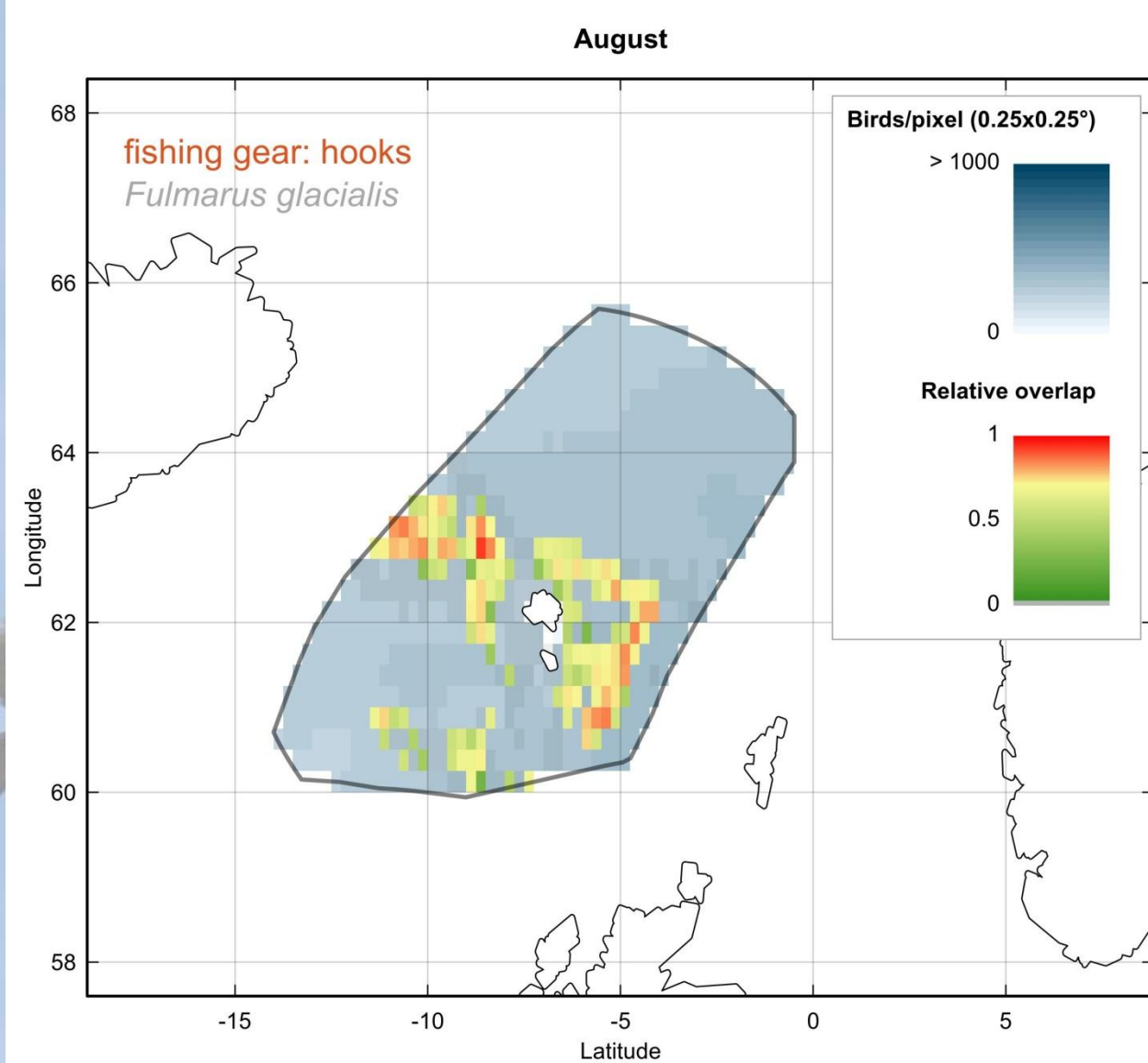
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# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína

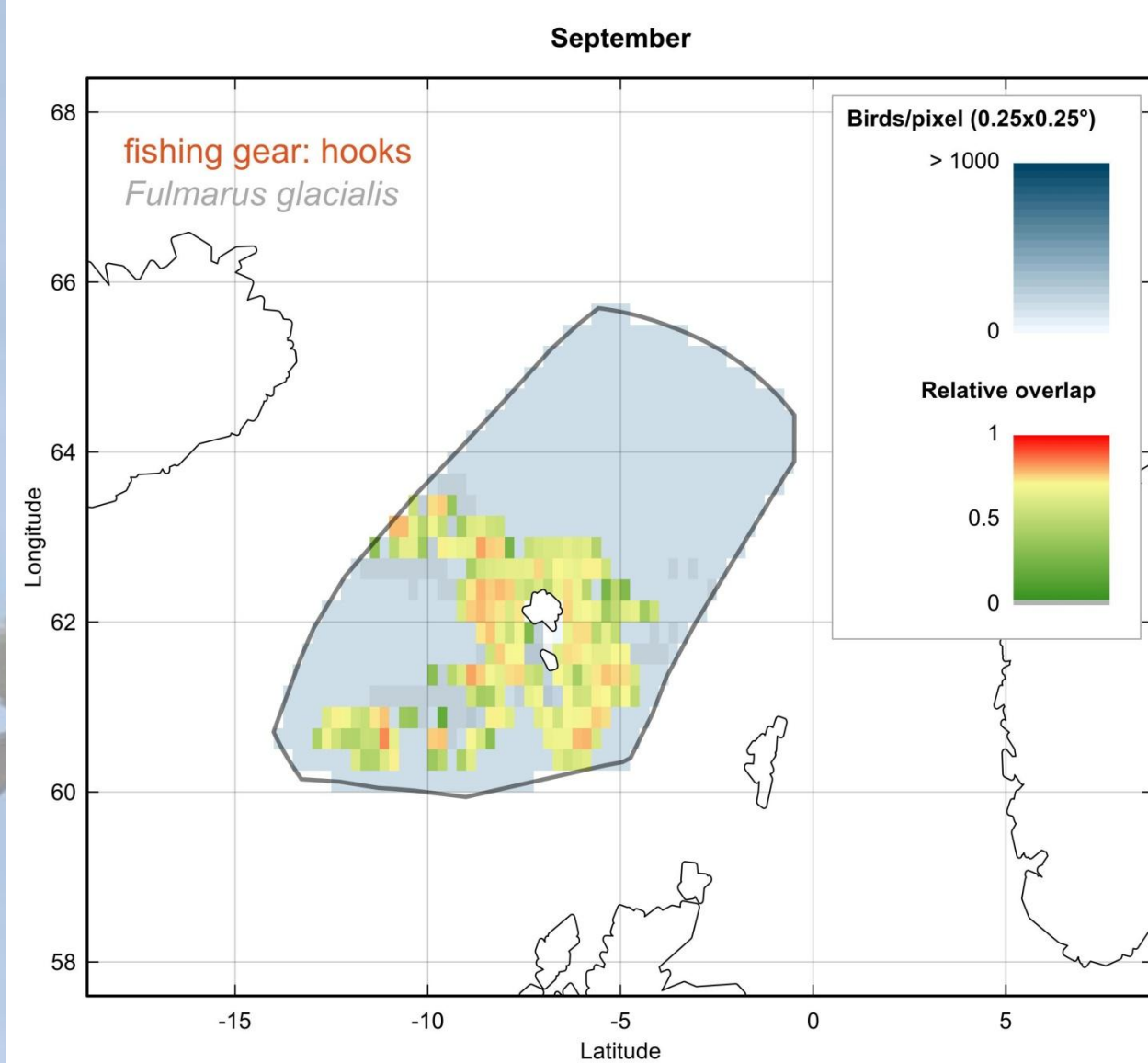


# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína

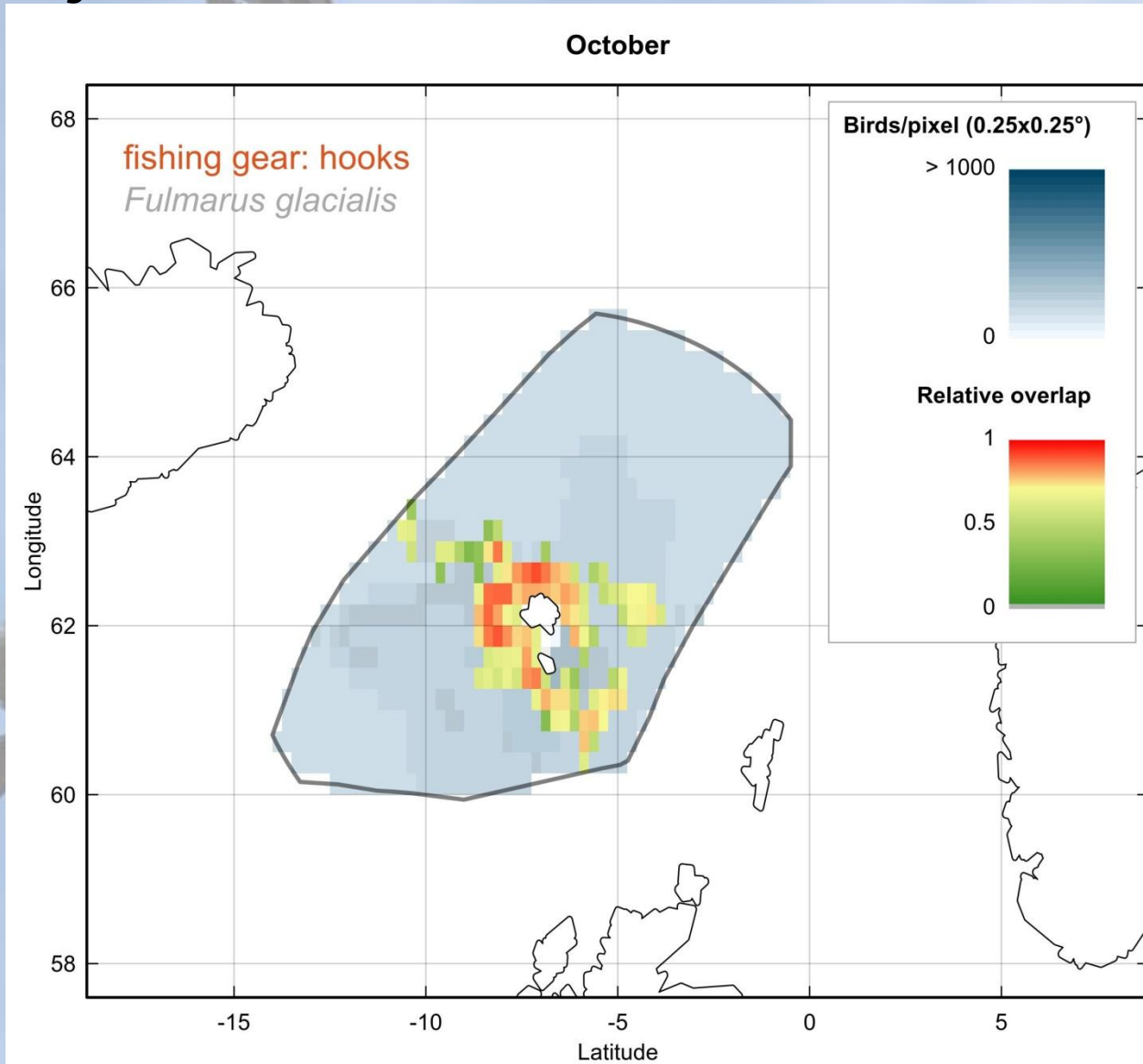




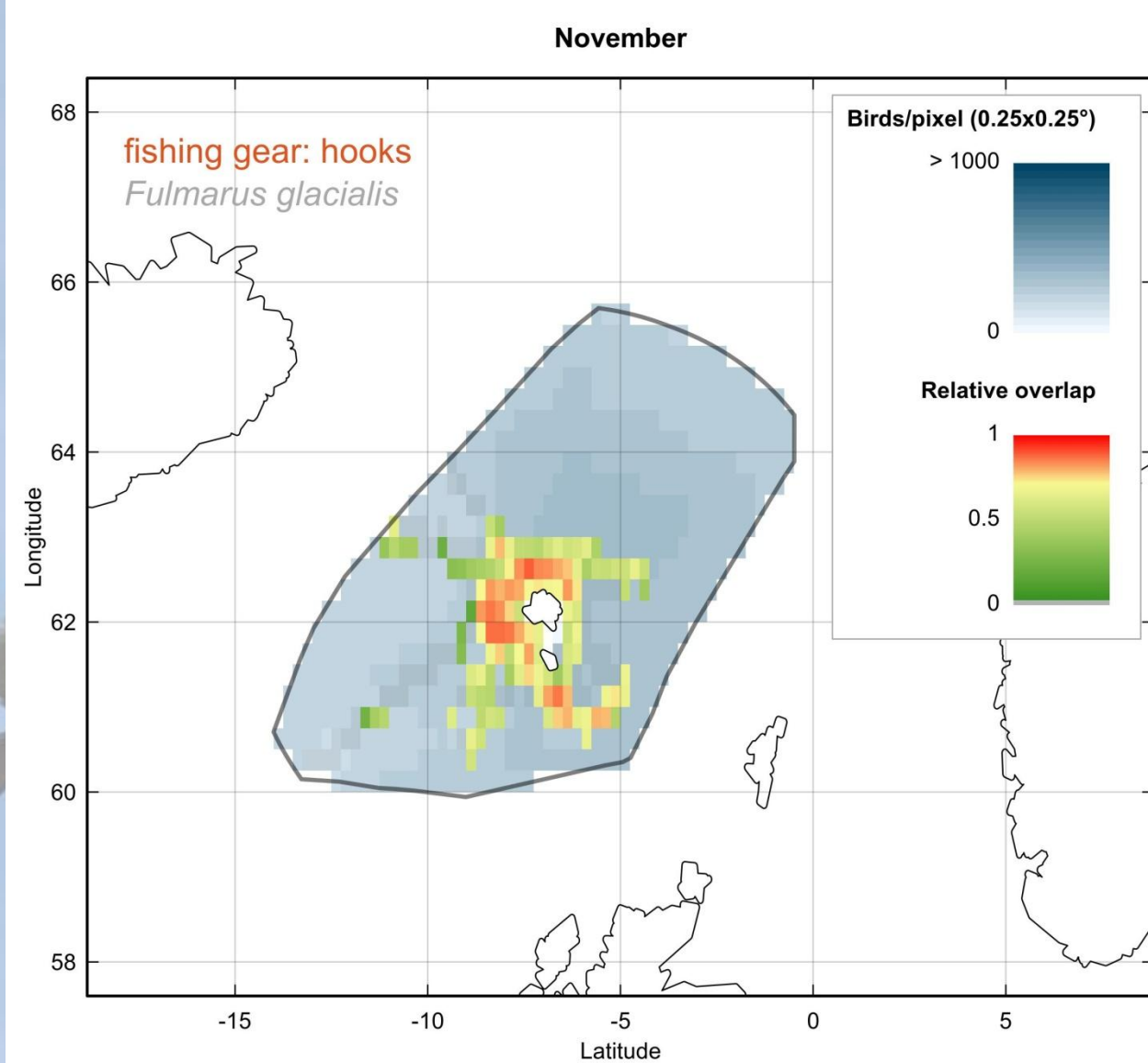
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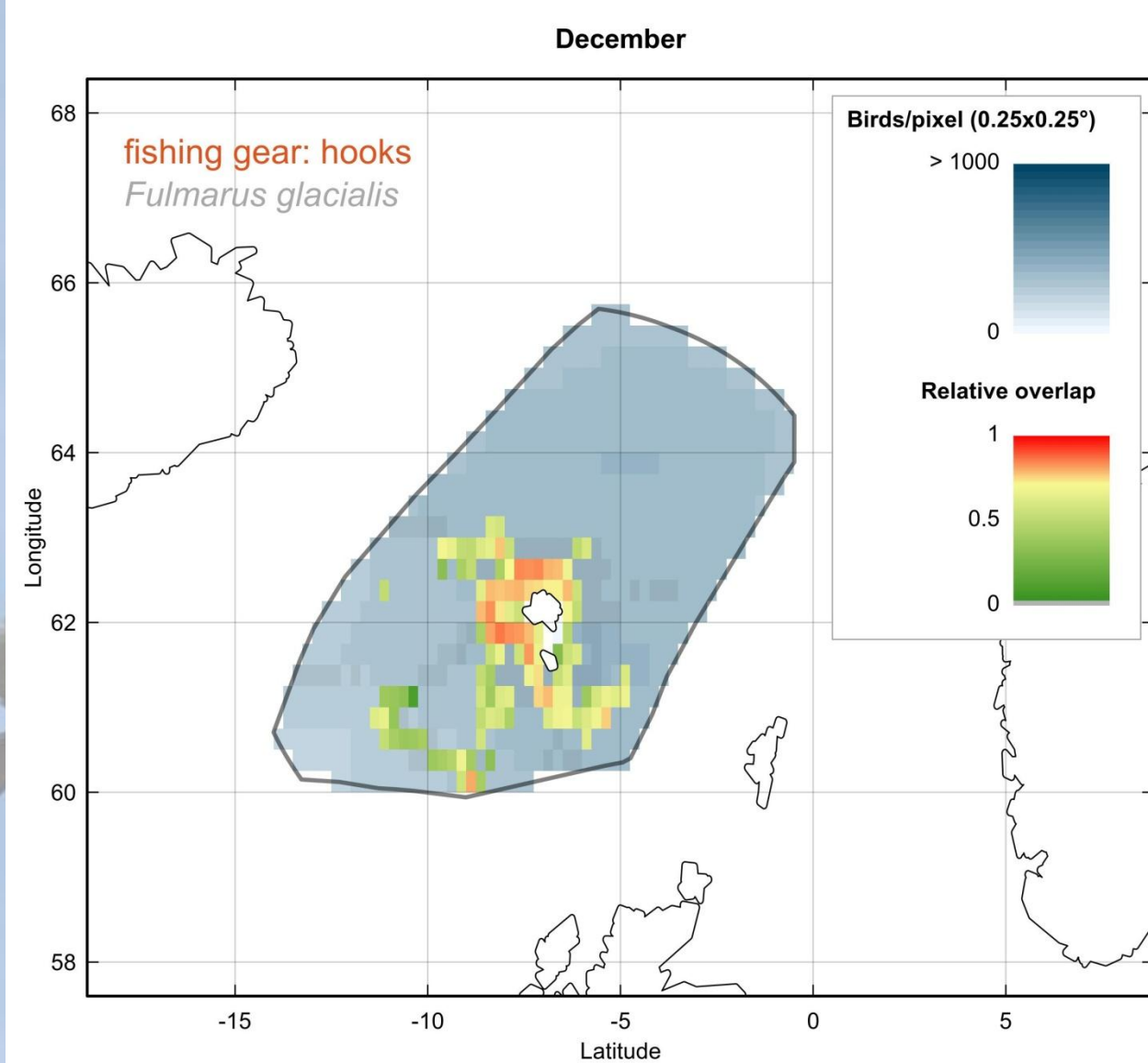
# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína



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# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína



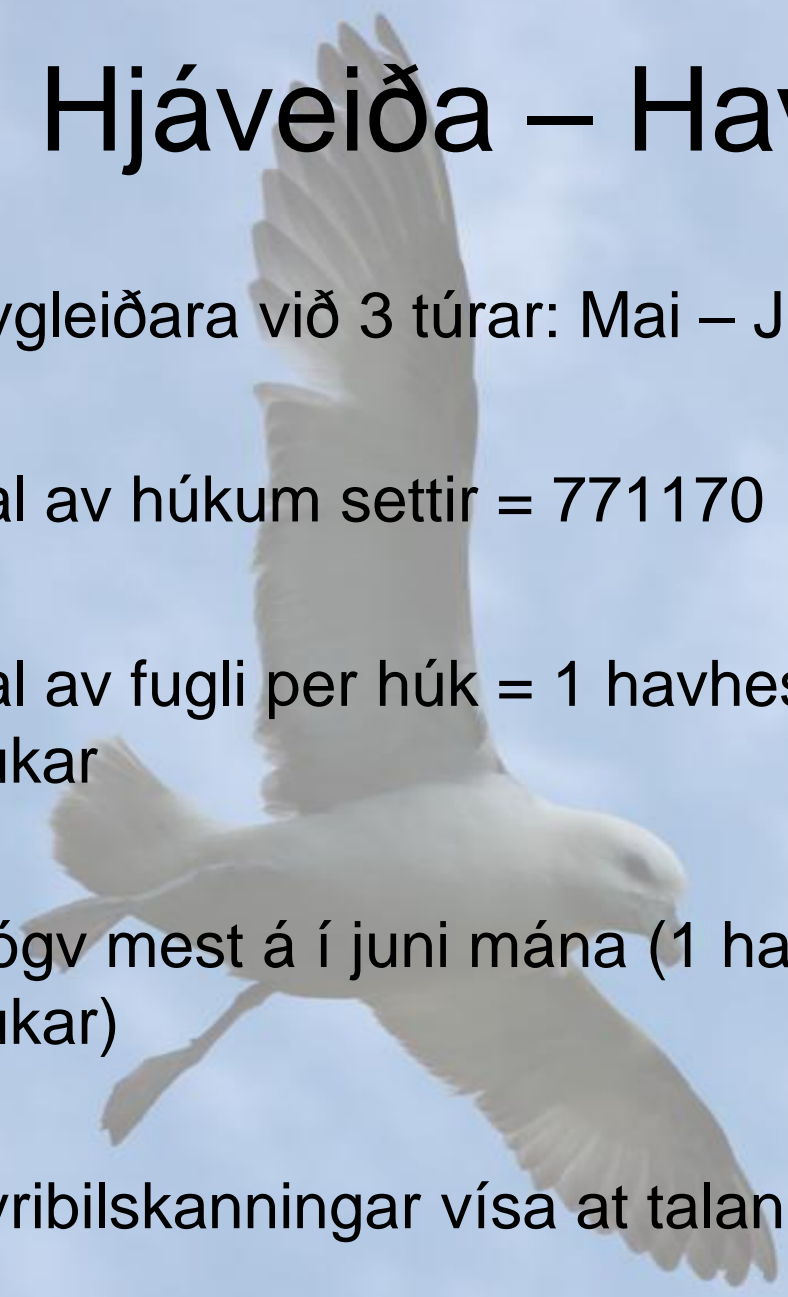
# Hjáveiða –Havhestur/lína

- Fingu fíggjing til eina fyribilskanning og observatør í 2021



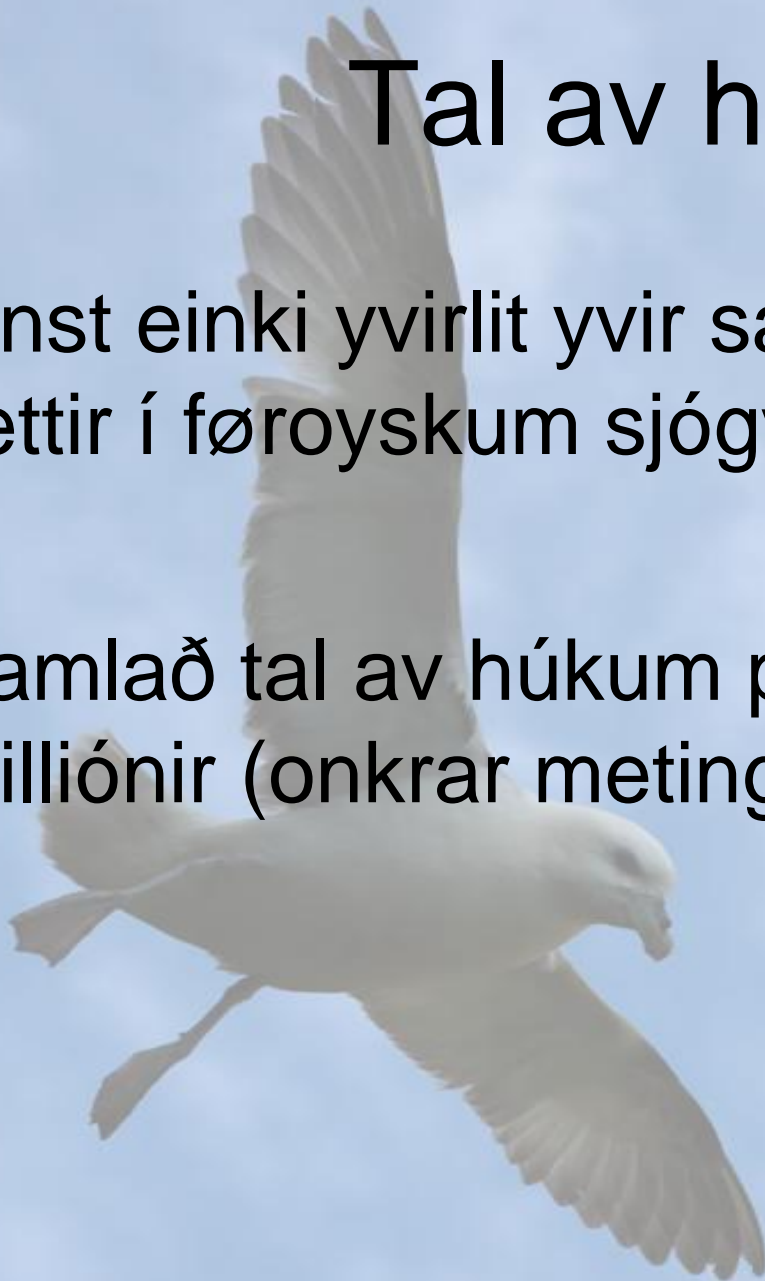
# Hjáveiða – Havhestur/lína

- Eygleiðara við 3 túrar: Mai – Juni – September
- Tal av húkum settir = 771170
- Tal av fugli per húk = 1 havhestur á fyri hvørjar 7898 húkar
- Nógv mest á í juni mána (1 havhestur á fyri hvørjar 3151 húkar)
- Fyribilskanningar vísa at talan er um reiðrandi fugl



# Tal av húkum

- Finst einki yvirlit yvir samlað tal av húkum settir í føroyskum sjógvi.
- Samlað tal av húkum per ár er mett til 75 milliónir (onkrar metingar siga 150 mill).



# Tal av húkum

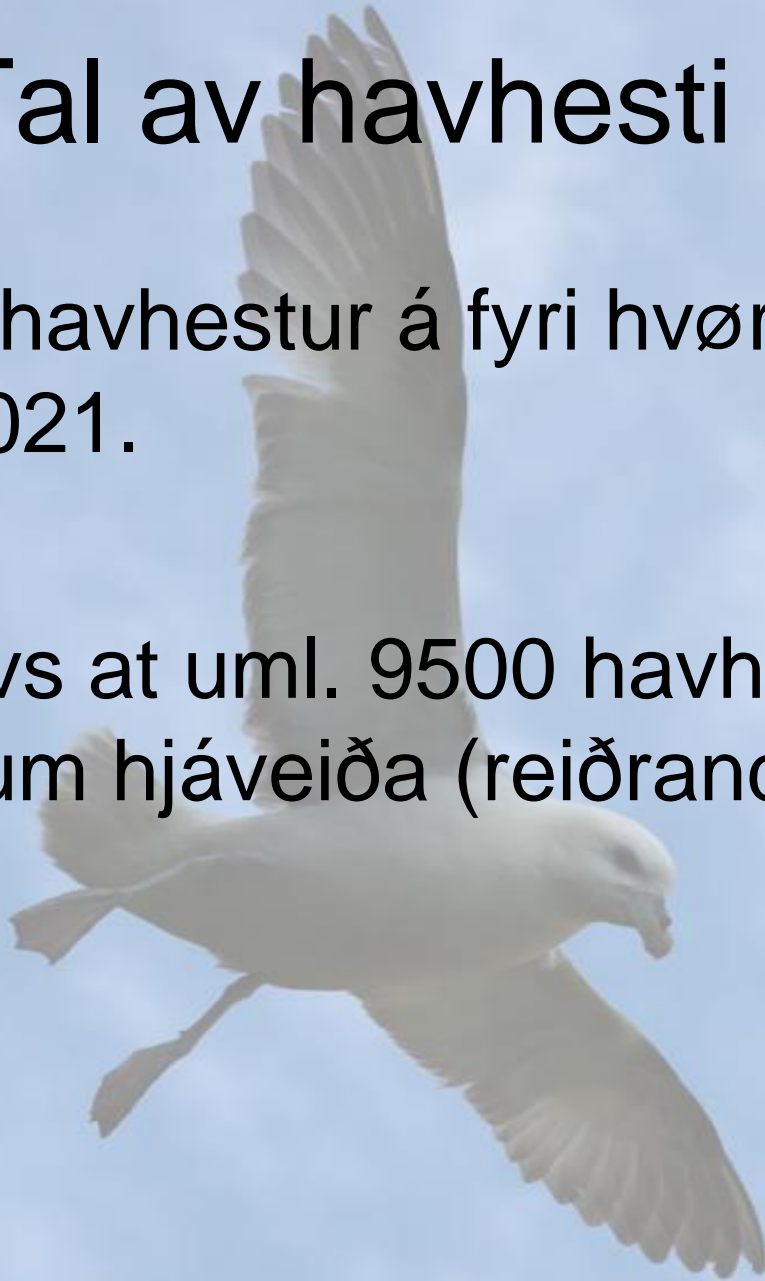


- Finst einki yvirlit yvir samlað tal av húkum settir í føroyskum sjógvi.
- Samlað tal av húkum per ár er mett til 75 milliónir.
- Bólkur 5a og 5b fiska eisini partvís við línu.

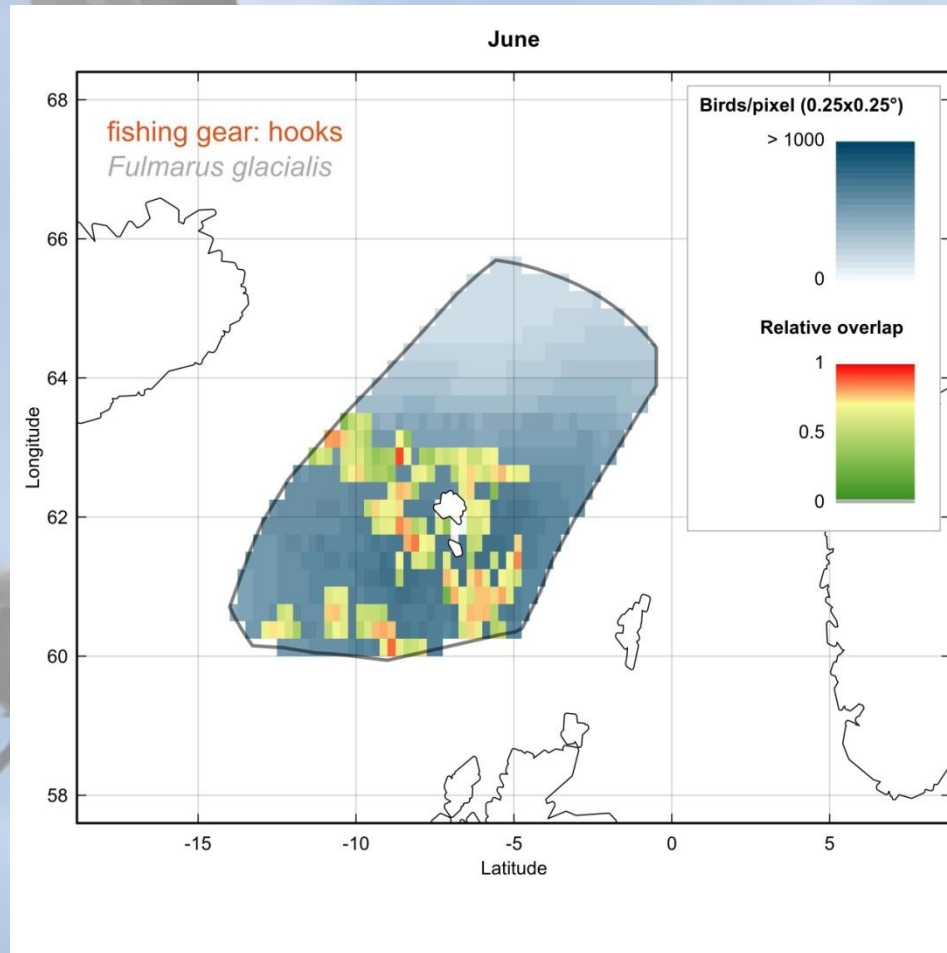


# Tal av havhesti sum hjáveiða

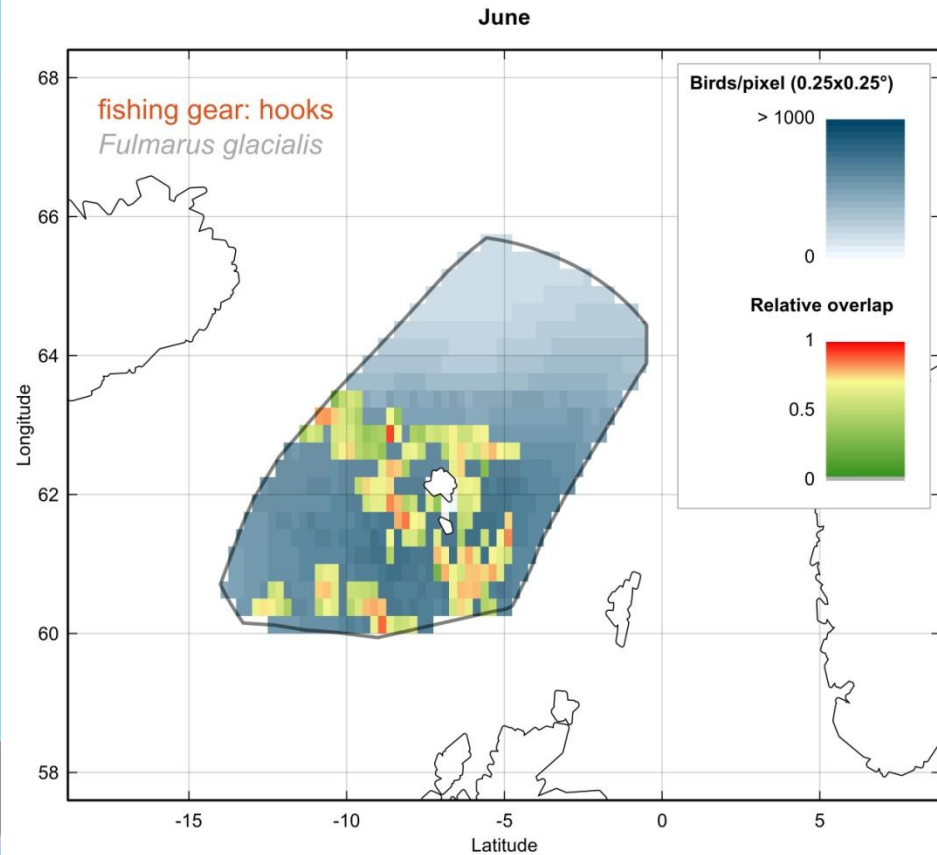
- 1 havhestur á fyri hvørjar 7898 húkar í 2021.
- Tvs at uml. 9500 havhestar doyggja árliga sum hjáveiða (reiðrandi fuglur?).

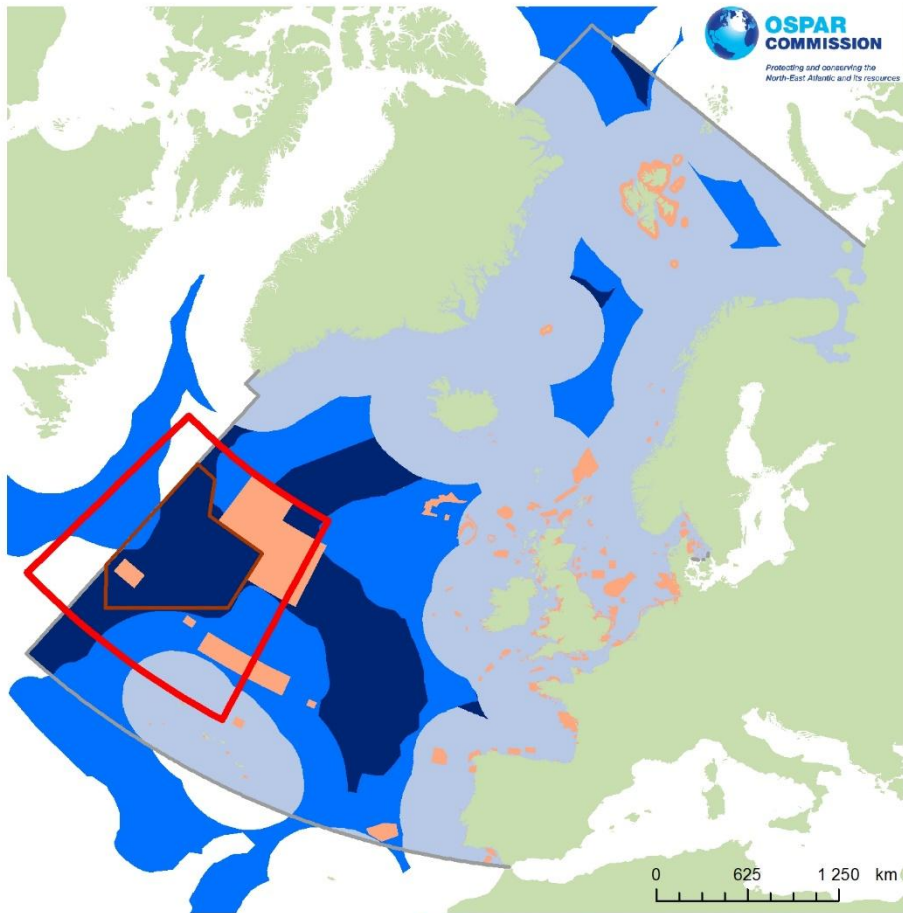


# Yvirlap millum línufiskiskap og havhesta útbreiðslu



# Yvirlap millum línufiskiskap og havhesta útbreiðslu

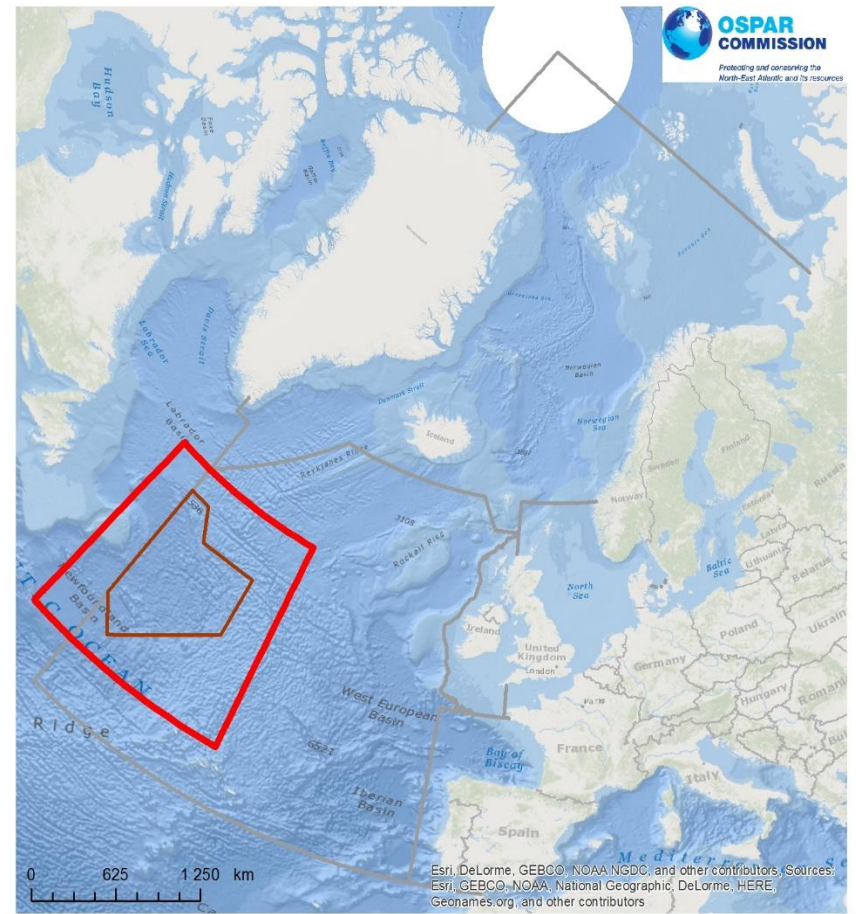
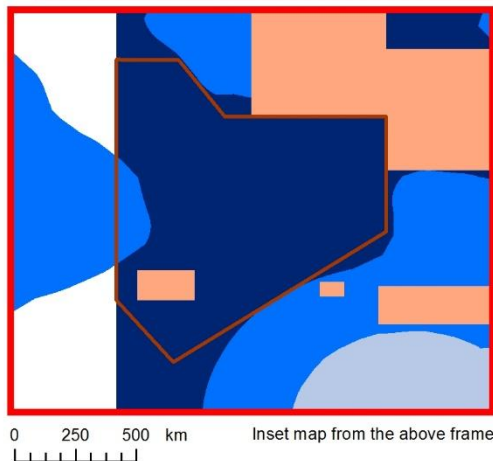




**Legend**

- NACES MPA
- OSPAR Boundary
- Existing OSPAR MPAs
- Submissions on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
- Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
- Exclusive Economic Zones

Coordinate Reference System:  
 Top: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area: EPSG 3035  
 Inset: WGS84: EPSG 4326

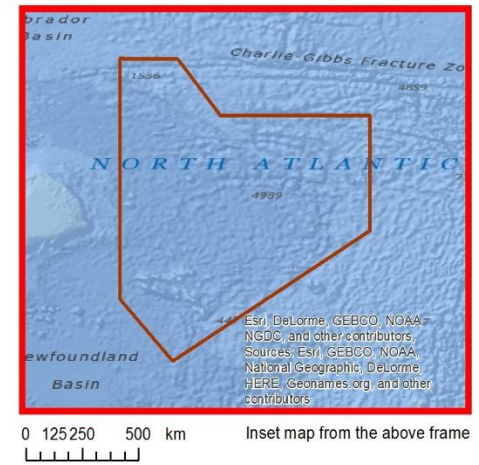


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**Legend**

- OSPAR Boundary
- NACES MPA

Coordinate Reference System:  
 Top: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area: EPSG 3035  
 Inset: WGS84: EPSG 4326



Seta loggara og ring á, og  
taka fjaðrar og blóðprøvar



# ARCTOX

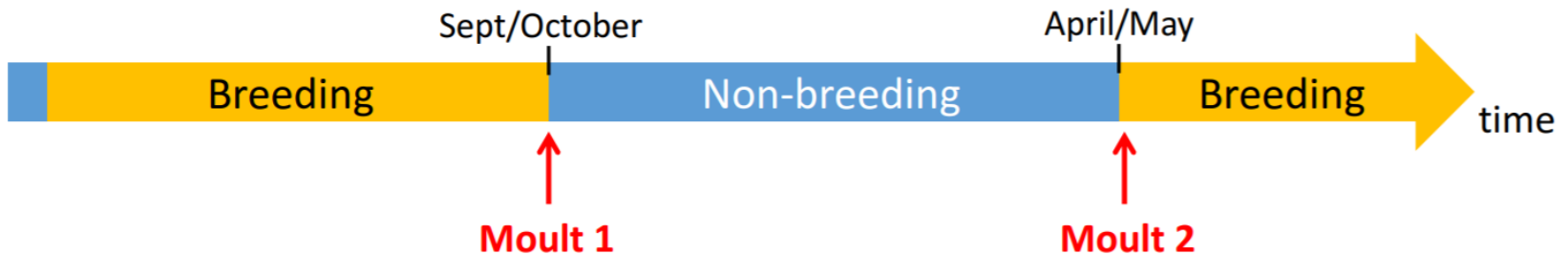
Hg accumulates in body tissues over time

Feather moult = mechanism by which accumulated Hg is excreted



Hg in feathers reflect levels accumulated since the last moulting sequence

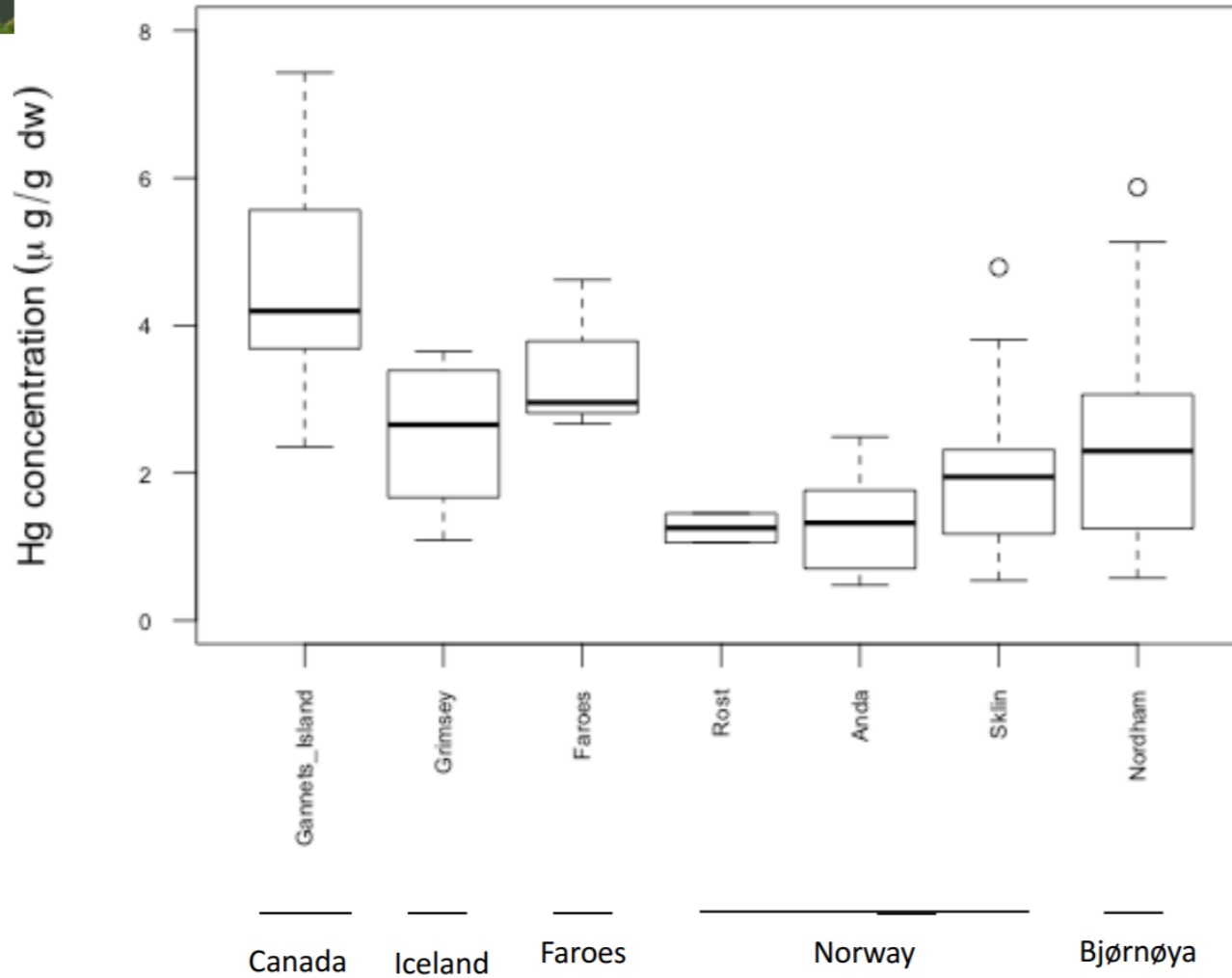
*(Thompson et al. 1998)*



Hg accumulated over the non-breeding period

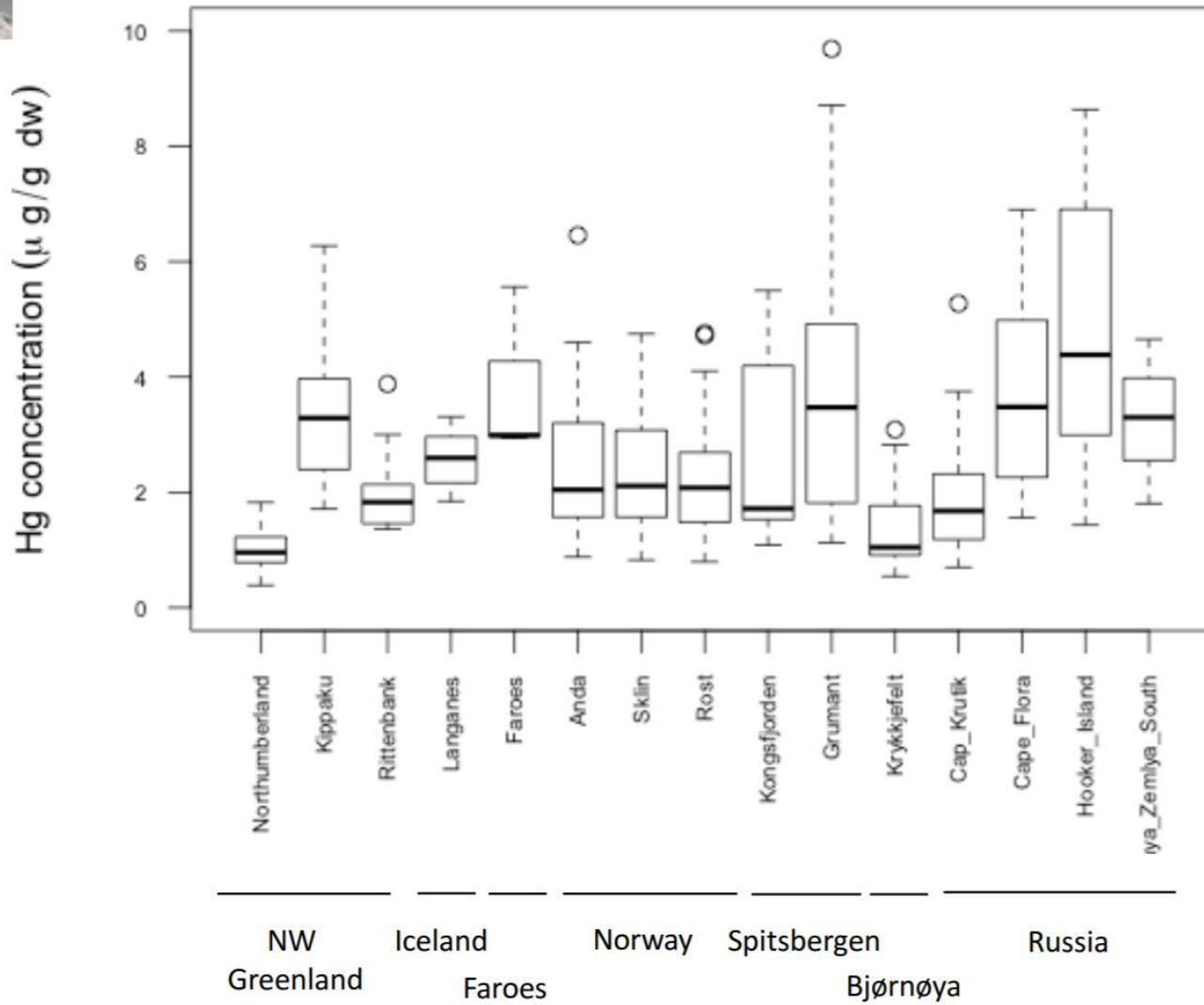


# Atlantic puffin

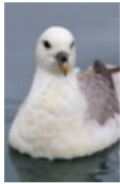




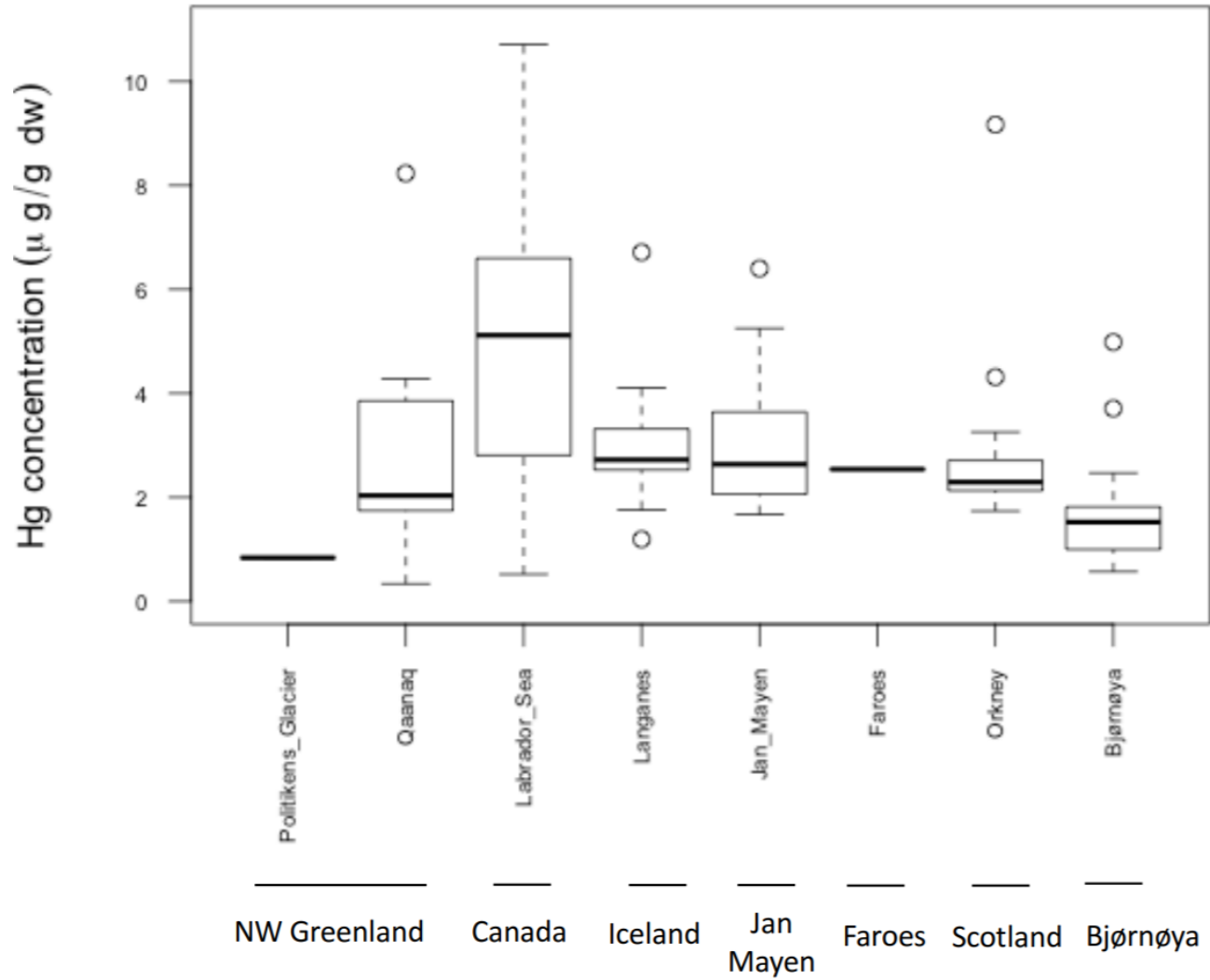
## Black-legged kittiwake





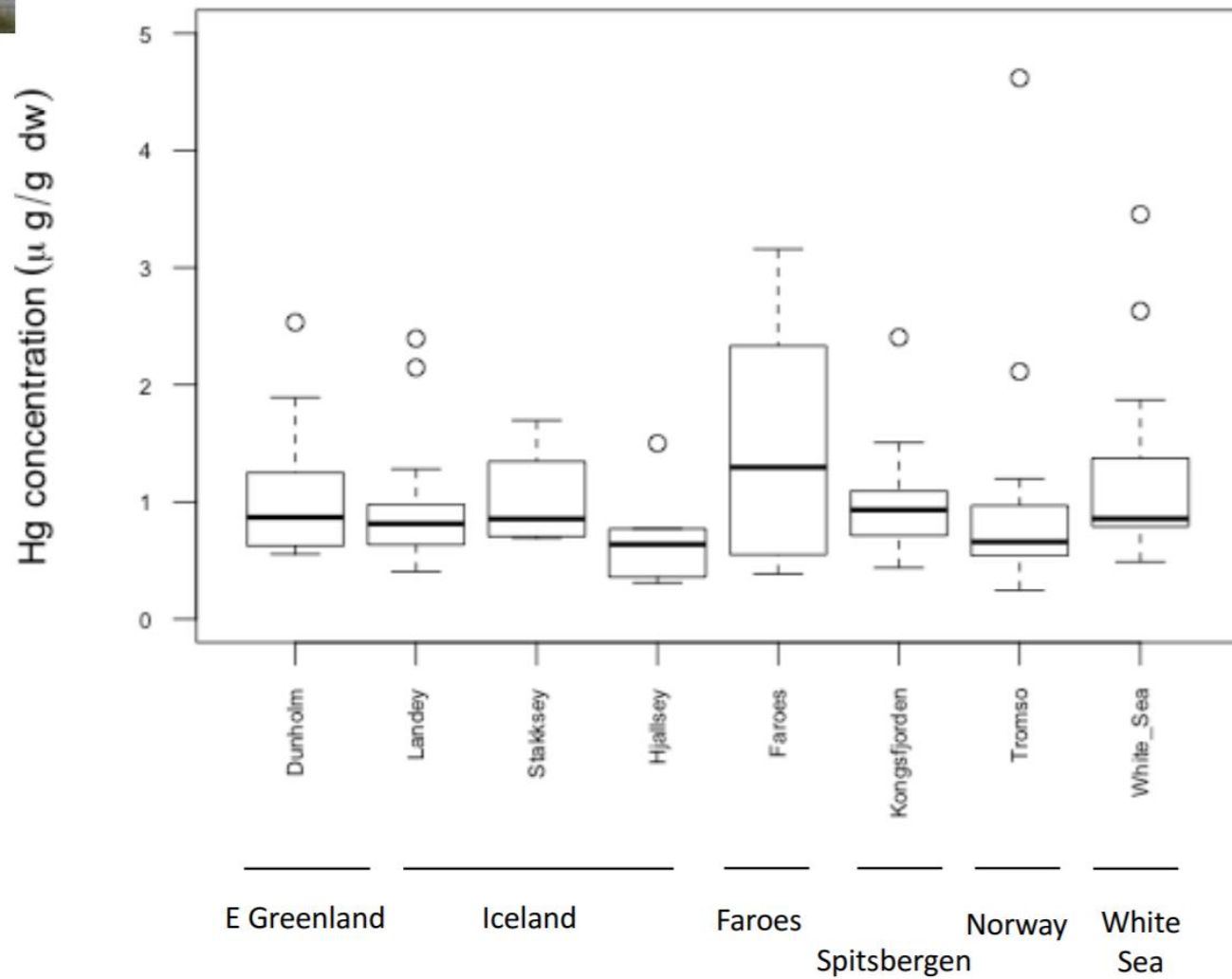


## Northern fulmar

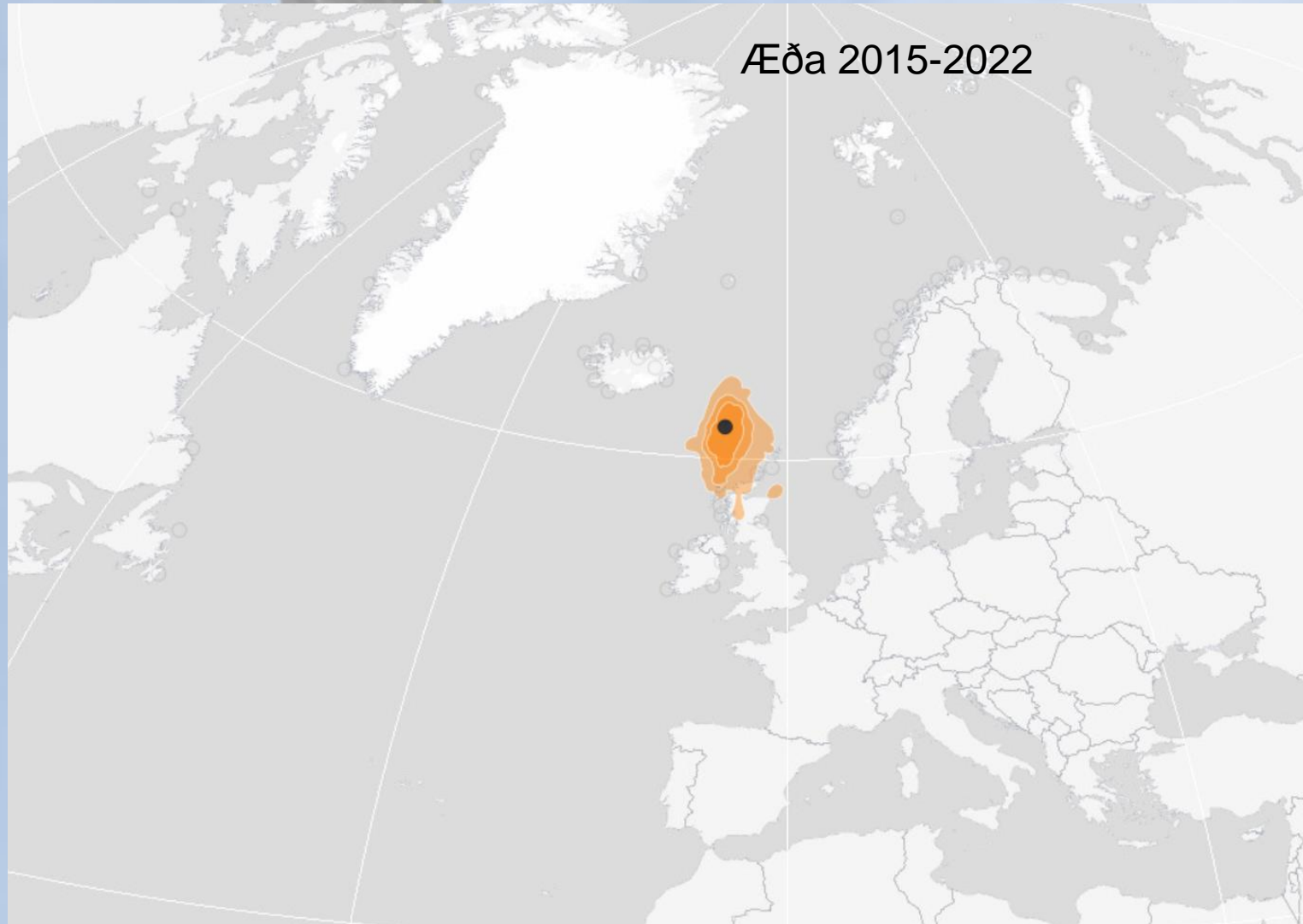




## Common eider



# SEATRACK



Takk fyri

