

# BB eye - Petrels by night

### April 2021



In June 2012, Pol Dewulf and I travelled to Pico, in the Azores, to photograph the endemic orchids. On Pico, we learnt about a colony of Cory's Shearwaters *Calonectris borealis* and were recommended to visit the colony at night, when the birds return to their nests. Neither of us had ever visited a shearwater colony before, and were captivated by the experience: the noise, the large shearwaters flying past close enough to touch, some crash-landing on the narrow track in front of us, one even ending up on the roof of our car. We returned the following night, and tried to make some sound recordings but also asked ourselves whether it would be possible to photograph these birds in flight at night. We didn't have a clue how to do it but the seed was planted.



**137.** A European Storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* arriving at its nest in one of the stone walls on Skokholm, Pembrokeshire, September 2019.

The Pembrokeshire island of Skokholm is much closer to my home in Belgium than the Azores and held the promise of huge numbers of burrownesting Manx Shearwaters *Puffinus puffinus*. It was an obvious choice for a first exploratory visit, in May 2013. Equipped with my digital camera and just one flash, I quickly realised that I was even more helpless than the Manxies sitting on the ground, trying to get airborne. How was I going to focus on the birds during a black, rainy night while holding my heavy camera in just one hand and a head torch in the other? Almost by accident, I managed to take a few photos of sitting birds. But in flight at night? That remained a dream.



**138.** A Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus* approaching its nesting cave (upper left) on Sa Dragonera, Mallorca, April 2019. The changeover between the two parents during incubation takes place about once a week. During my first night, I missed the incoming bird because of a technical problem. Each night, I made about 2,000 images, all of which were completely black until, four nights later, a bird arrived for the changeover. This time it worked: one week of nocturnal work, one picture!

In 2014, I teamed up with French photographer Eric Мйdard to visit

Skokholm. His book *Passeurs de Lunes* ('Moon walkers') summarises 25 years of experience with infrared night photography of bats, mammals and birds. On my return, I launched the idea of 'Petrels by Night' a project to photograph all the northwest Palearctic petrels and shearwaters in flight, at night, in their breeding territories.



**139.** Leach's Storm-petrel *Oceanodromaleucorhoa*, Ellidaey Island, Iceland, June 2020.In thick fog, the island was a little darker than

on other nights, allowing the IR system to make almost sharp images.

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140. Leach's Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* above the grassy slopes on Ellidaey Island, Iceland, June 2020. Around the summer solstice in Iceland there is little darkness, and the petrels visit their colonies (hundreds of birds breed in burrows on Ellidaey) only between 01.00 and 02.00 hrs. When the island is shrouded in fog, the night is darker and more birds appear. As the IR system is not really developed for 'daytime' photography, I used a standard camera set at 1/1600th of a second, ISO 204,800 and a 105mm lens. In 2017, Pol Dewulf and I returned to Skokholm. During that visit we realised that our flashes disturbed the flying birds. If we wanted to continue the project, we had to apply the techniques of infrared (IR) photography to capturing petrels and shearwaters at night. And we had to bring much more equipment into the field. The system we finally developed, in 2018, works with one or two IR-modified DSLRs, eight flashes in homemade, waterproof IR boxes, positioned on four tripods, and an IR triggering system for the flashes. The multiple technical failures encountered at the beginning of our infrared work have now been resolved, leaving us to concentrate on creating images which have never been taken before. Setting up the system in the field takes some time, and for each new species and site we have to adapt to a new environment and try to understand the nocturnal behaviour of the birds.



141 A cool-season Band-rumped Storm-

petrel *Oceanodroma castro*, Farilhão Grande, Portugal, September 2020. I had been invited to join an SPEA bird-monitoring team visiting Farilhâo Grande. Their visit, heavily weather dependent, was limited to just one or two nights. Timing was perfect as prospective breeders would be exploring potential nesting sites, just before laying the single egg. The weather allowed us to stay on the steep rock for two nights. The second night, when the activity in the colony finally died down around 06.00 hrs, my IR system had been triggered 31 times by an overflying bird. A fabulous night!

Our plans for the coming years are still being formed and, at the end of the project – perhaps after another five or six years of fieldwork – we intend to publish a book summarising our nocturnal adventures. In the meantime, the images are made available free of charge to parks, nature reserves, researchers and institutions, helping them to communicate about the species they protect. More pictures, project updates and a list of the project partners can be found at <u>www.bartphotovercruysse.com</u>



**142.** Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*, Skokholm, Pembrokeshire, September 2019. When there is a new moon in late August or early September, the young Manxies, some still partially covered in down and abandoned by their parents, leave their nests at night to exercise their wings. A few days later, they will leave land at night to discover their first sunrise, out at sea.

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