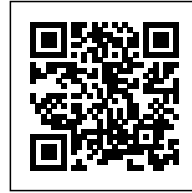




ORNITHOLOGICAL MAP / DIVING SEABIRDS

Posted on March 13, 2019 by martabuges

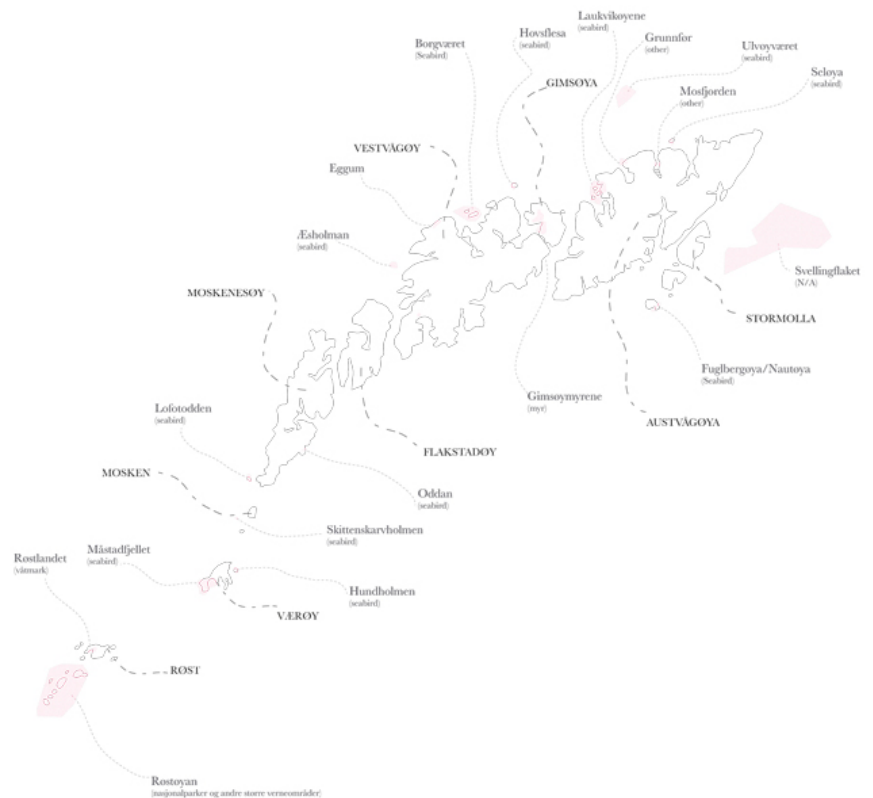


Categories: [Data](#), [Energy and sustainability](#), [expanding design practices](#), [Layered Landscapes Lofoten](#), [Middle Density](#), [Territory and mobility](#), [Victoria Helene Haukøya Storemyr](#)

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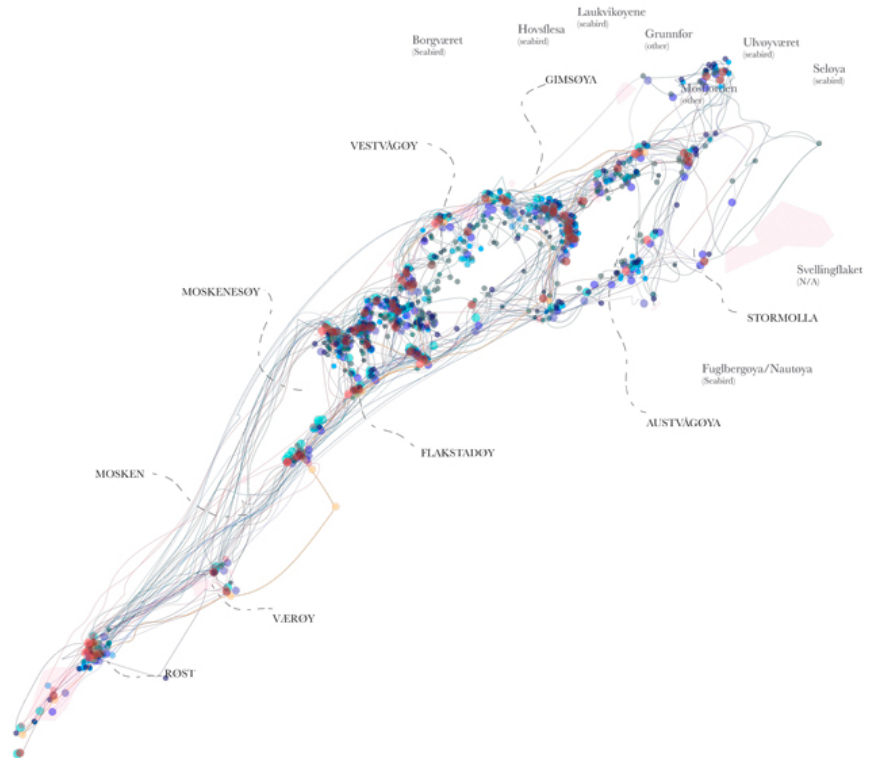
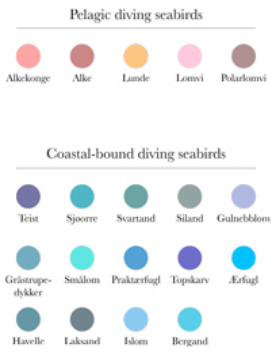
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Investigations of the conditions of seabirds such as murre, puffin and cormorant, create maps based on their migratory routes, and the resting and feeding areas for the birds, where each spot and connection might be crucial for the species' viability. These beautiful patterns of survival are of course invisible in most other maps, as they are nonexistent as physical imprint, but once traced they give important meaning and awareness to the understanding of the landscape.



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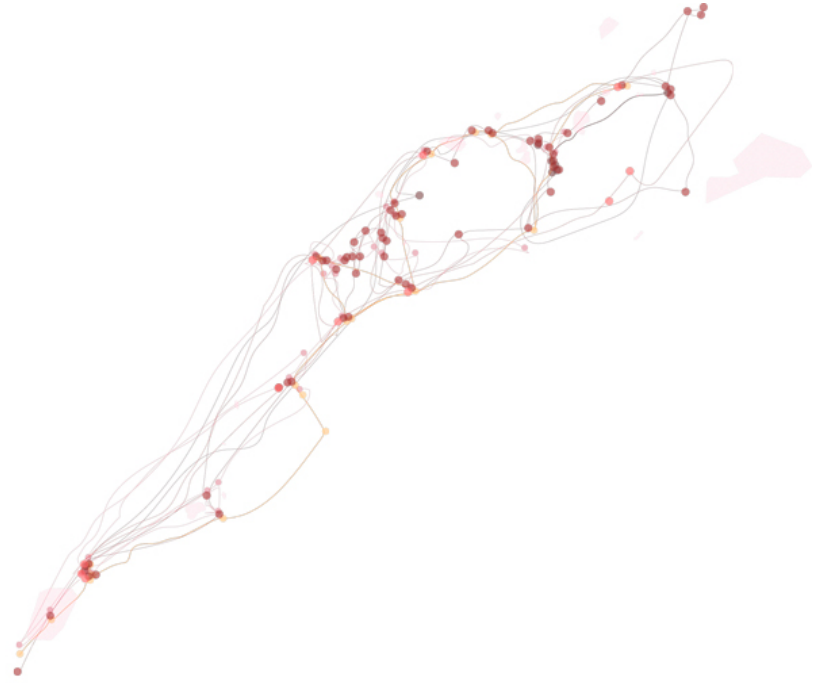
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PELAGIC DIVING SEABIRDS

Consists of birds that spend much of their lives far out to sea. The species are skilled swimmers and divers who captures the food in deep water. Some species can dive to more than 100 m (dive down to 200 m have been recorded). The wings are used as flippers when the birds dive and are designed so that they can catch fish repeatedly during a single dive. These species usually comes only to the coast to breed, often in large colonies. The species spends little time on the wings and are not particularly skillful pilots and their beaks are designed so that they can catch fish repeatedly during a single dive. These species usually comes only to the coast to breed, often in large colonies. The species spends little time on the wings and are not particularly skillful pilots.



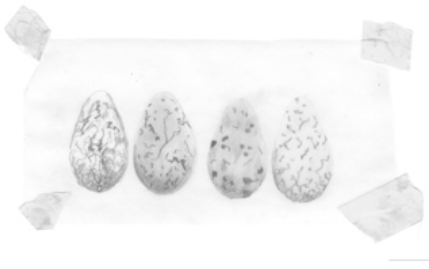
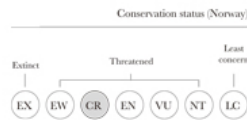
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Common murre / Lomvi

Common murres breed in colonies at high densities, located on steep cliffs or on inaccessible islands or poles in the ocean. They prefer wide ledges or plateaus. They make no nest, their single egg is incubated on a bare rock ledge on a cliff face. Eggs hatch after about 32 days incubation. About 21 days after hatching the chick leaves its nesting ledge and heads for the sea, unable to fly, accompanied by its male parent. The so-called young jumping is synchronized within each colony, and usually occurs during the night in calm weather. Chicks are capable of diving as soon as they hit the water. The chick becomes independent after approximately 10 to 12 weeks and capable of reproduction after about four years. The female stays at the nest site for some 14 days after the chick has left. Both male and female common murres moult after breeding and become flightless for 1-2 months. Northern populations spend the winter farther from their colonies. (Rost, 1960; 16000 pairs) Common murres live on fish and prefer small schooling fish which it catches underwater.

Weight; 0,9-1,3 kg
Height; 38-43 cm

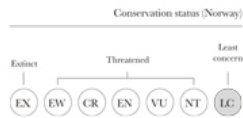


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Atlantic puffin / Lunde

In the breeding season (from April to August, and to early September) the species nest in colonies in the bird cliffs, the rest of the year is spent on the open sea. The largest colony in Norway, is Rost in Lofoten. (In 2005; 433,000 breeding pairs) The species builds grove nest in cliff times or it digs them out self, earth caves or voids and in rock crevices. The female lays one egg in May-June, which are incubated by both parents. The kid hatch after 40-45 days and remain in the nest until it is fully fledged and independent of parents, usually after 5-7 weeks. The chick can not swim to begin with, so if it should fall into the sea before it fledges will drown. After the hatching the parents hunt for food nearby. The puffin eats small fish, clams, worms and crustaceans.

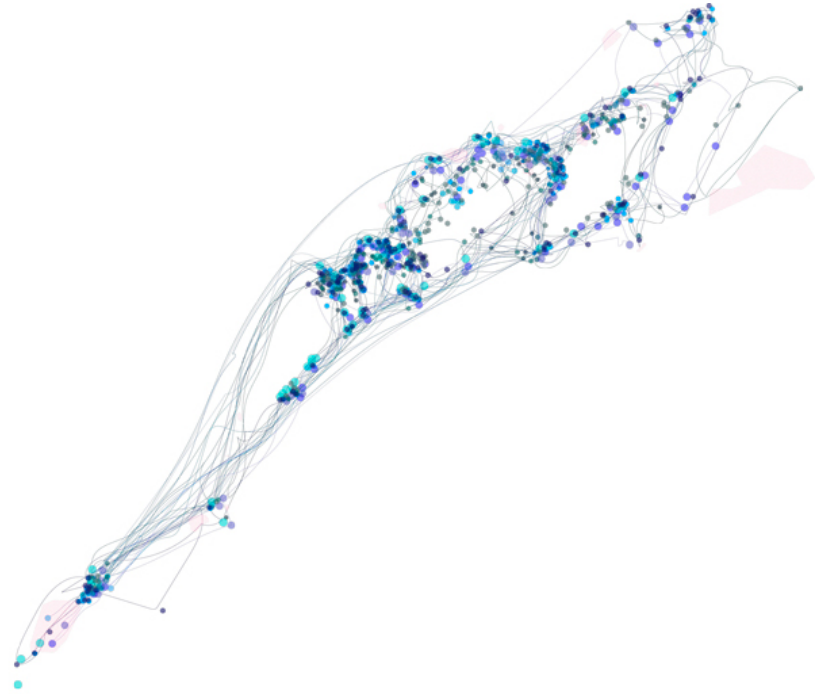
Weight: 300-600 g
Height: 26-29 cm



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COASTAL-BOUND DIVING SEABIRDS

consists of birds that spend most of their time in coastal areas of the sea, lakes and estuaries. The species are skilled swimmers and divers who captures the food in a submerged state, but the species do not dive as deep as pelagic diving seabirds. These species float deep into the water. Several species are also capable pilots. The species in this group often spend more time on land, also outside the breeding season.

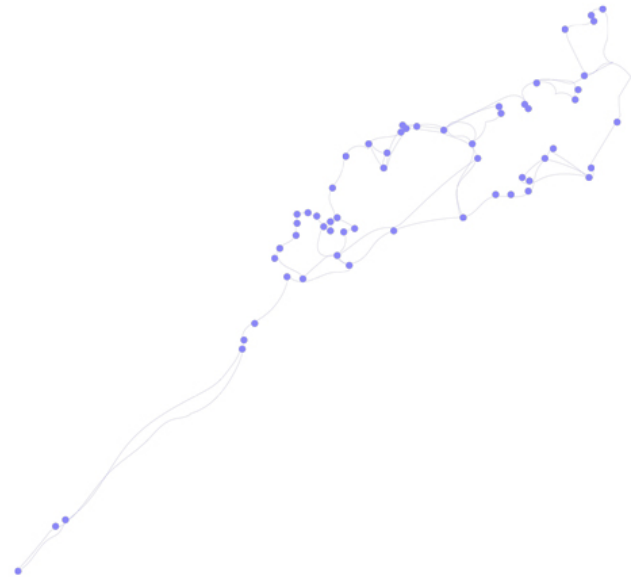
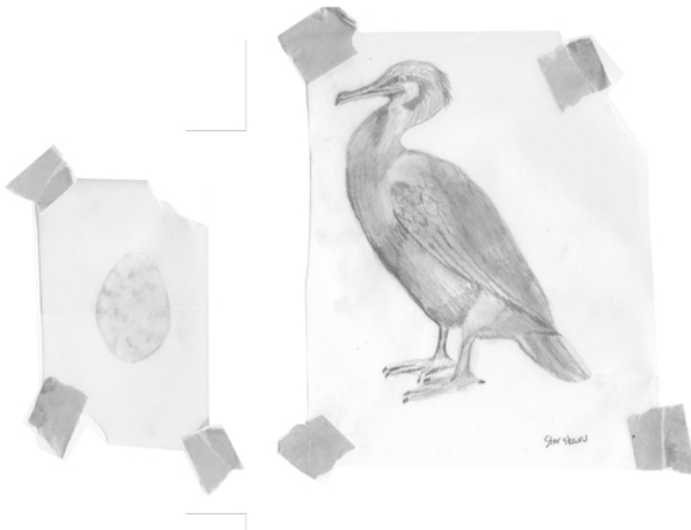
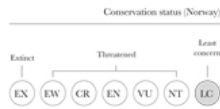


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Great cormorant / Storskarv

The Great cormorant thrive along the coast and at larger lakes and estuaries where food is readily available on the reasons. It builds nest out of twigs and sprig that it finds in the community. The nest is placed either in a tree or on a rock ledge. The female usually lays 3-4 eggs, which are light blue-green in color. Incubating for approximately 27 days, after which chicks are hatched. They remain in the nest for about 50 days. They are accomplished pilots who is able to do impressive maneuvers to gain altitude. In fifteen minutes it can rise to 1 500-2 000 meters. The great cormorant can dive to considerable depths, but often feeds in shallow water. It frequently brings prey to the surface. A wide variety of fish are taken. In Norway great cormorant draws south in the winter, but the vast majority of them winter in the country. Some however prefer a vacation in Central Europe.

Weight; 1 810-2 810g
Height; 80-100cm

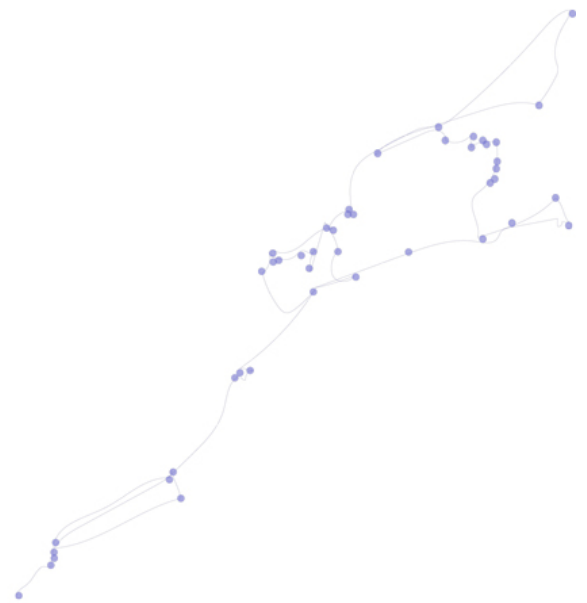
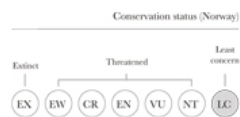


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European shag / Toppskarv

It feeds in the sea, and, unlike the great cormorant, is rare inland. The European shag is one of the deepest divers among the cormorant family. Using depth gauges,

Weight; 1 496-1 716 g
Height; 68-78 cm



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