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## SUMMARY

To understand the potential impacts of bycatch on populations, it is important to identify animals to species level. This includes individuals within the wandering albatross species group, Diomedea exulans, D. dabbenena, D. antipodensis gibsoni and D. antipodensis antipodensis, which overlap in their at-sea distributions. In our study, species was determined initially for bycaught birds in this group from bill length measured in the lab. These identifications were then compared with those from molecular methods (DNA analysis). Results were in complete agreement, and it was suggested that the bill length method has the potential for application in the Japanese and, by inference, other observer programs. Indeed, we report this method has now been introduced as standard in the Japan Observer Program.

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