

the return of the Neophron



Reasons for the decline in the Egyptian Vulture:
What do we know about its threats?

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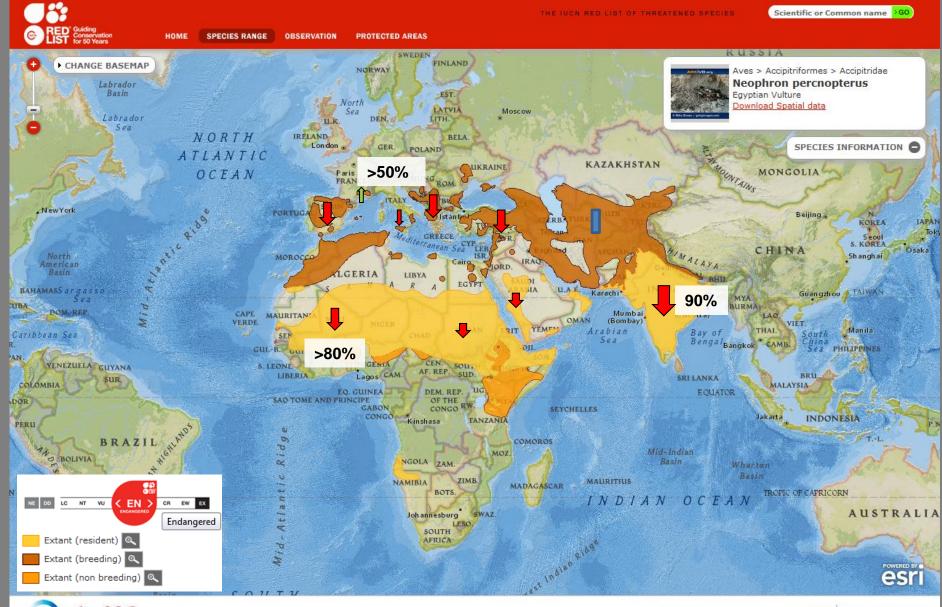
Με τη χρηματοδότηση του μέσου LIFE+ της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής και τη συγχρηματοδότηση του Ιδρύματος Α.Γ. Λεβέντη.



Population decline

















What is causing the decline?



Reduced survival, in particular of adult birds, is key for survival in a long-lived species such as EGVU



- ls there one cause e.g. Diclofenac? Apparently not
- ▶ According to literature "the causes of population decline are poorly understood", but
- Agreement that "the causes are likely to be a combination of several known threats" & that "Egyptian vultures are threatened by multiple human factors"





Review of main threats





According to literature & questionnaires

Classification according to impact on the species:

A) Direct mortality

- Human induced
- Natural causes

B) Decreased productivity

C) Reduced health status





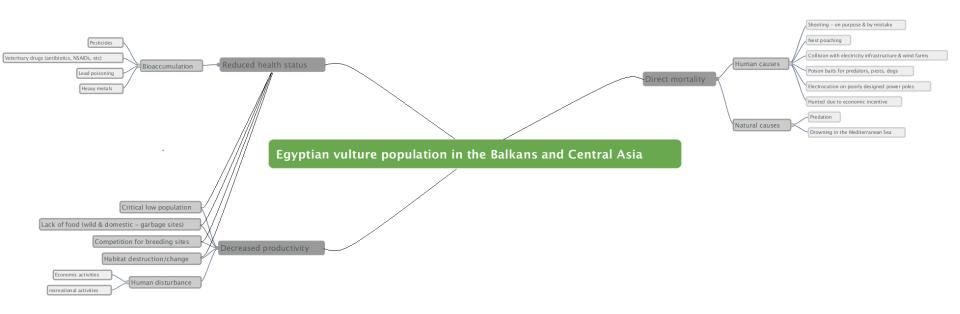




Problem tree









A) Direct mortality: Human induced







Poisoning — EV rarely the target!

- Use of poison baits usually for predator control (legally/ illegally), but not only
- Pesticides used in agriculture
- Rodenticides
- Diclofenac & other NSAIDs
- Lead poisoning



Poison threat by region









A) Direct mortality: Human induced





Direct persecution → Intentional

- Hunting for use in African traditional medicine
- Hunting for taxidermy & collectors + Nest robbing
- Livestock protection & others (e.g. Uzbekistan & Sudan)









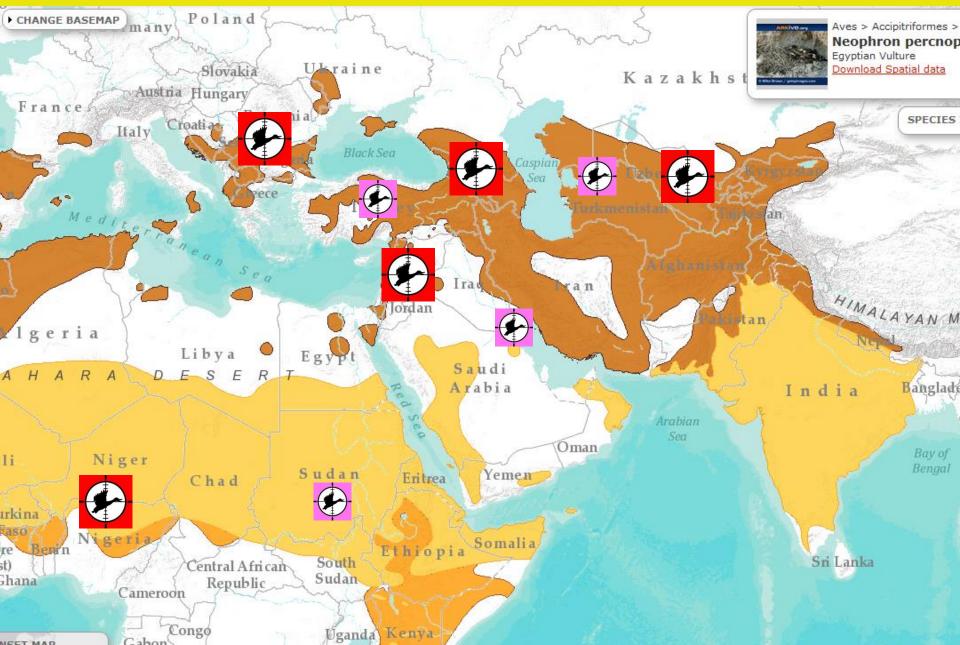




Direct persecution threat by region









Direct mortality: Human induced

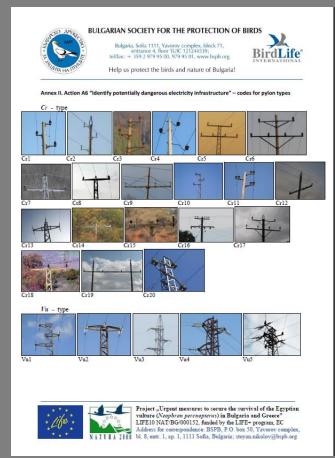




Electrocution & collision with windfarms

- Poorly designed electricity poles (e.g. Port Sudan)
- Wrongly located windfarms (e.g. South of Spain)







Electrocution threat by region









Windfarms threat by region









Direct mortality: Natural causes

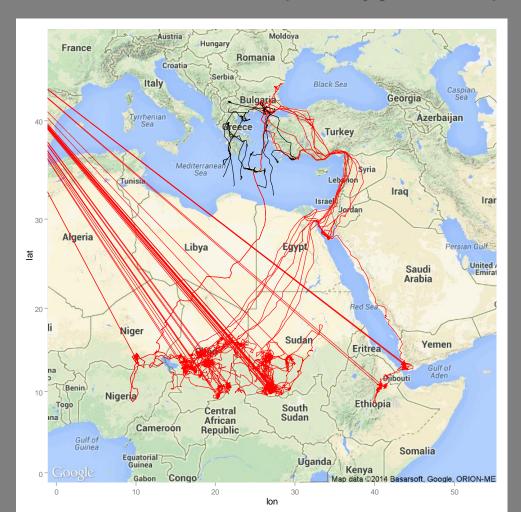




Top 2 threats identified:

- 1) Predation in nest
- 2) Death during crossing of Mediterranean sea (mainly juveniles)



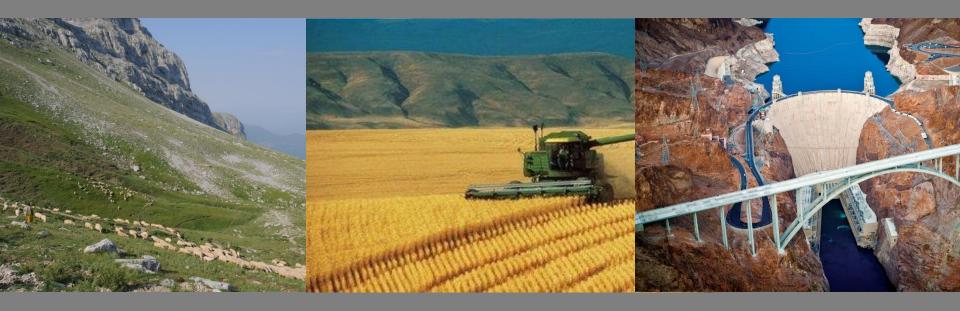




Decreased productivity







Habitat loss/degradation

- Abandonment of traditional livestock practices
- Agricultural intensification
- Development of infrastructure close to breeding sites (large scale or energy related)
- Desertification (localized problem such as in Iran or Georgia)



Habitat loss threat by region









Decreased productivity





Lack of food

- Reduction of livestock & wild animals (tortoises, ungulates)
- Better veterinary practices & stricter sanitary controls
- Closure of open-air rubbish dumps





Lack of food threat by region









Decreased productivity





Human disturbance

- Development of infrastructure close to breeding sites
- Recreational activities close to breeding sites
- Quarrying & logging
- War & military practices
- Aircraft activity







Human disturbance threat by region









Reduced health status





Top 2 threats identified:

- 1) Bioaccumulation (chemicals, heavy metals, vet drugs)
- 2) Natural causes (diseases or problems related to low population numbers)





Reduced health status threat by region









Other threats equally important... If not more!



Missing or ineffective policies, laws and enforcement

- Insufficient level of protection of species/breeding sites
- Lack of Action Plan or other needed laws
- Lack of enforcement & surveillance

Lack of public awareness and human resources for conservation

- Lack of public awareness
- Lack of funding

These issues need to be tackled first if we are to solve any of the previous threats!

Thank you for your attention!

