



Annual bearded vulture meeting 2018 - Conclusions

10/11/2018

José Tavares, Director, Vulture Conservation Foundation



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por la conservación de especies amenazadas



Thank you to our hosts



Excmo. Ayuntamiento
de Cazorra



Truly international gathering

150+ people from 14 countries

Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Andorra,
France, UK, Belgium, Germany,
Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Bulgaria,
Macedonia and Romania



Cazorla
NATURAL MANIA



Spain - 90% of Europe's vultures



FUNDACION GORRATILUS
La historia de un sueño
Trabajando por el Quebrantahuesos



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Sex bias - not just in the EEP

More females than males in the bearded vulture-captive-breeding network but...

25 men

6 women

Presented at the meeting this year

Social attraction **GT092 Wildborn Zebrù (female)**
"PACO Zebrù" (2013) or "Dario Zebrù" 2014 or "Giuli-Zebrù" 2015



- **A ZEBRÙ NEST** (2013 or 2014 or 2015)
- **B 13/4/2016 TANTERMOZZA roosting place (CH)**
- **C 9/9/2016 BRAULIO roosting place (I)**
- **D 12/9/2016 LIVIGNO NEST (I)**



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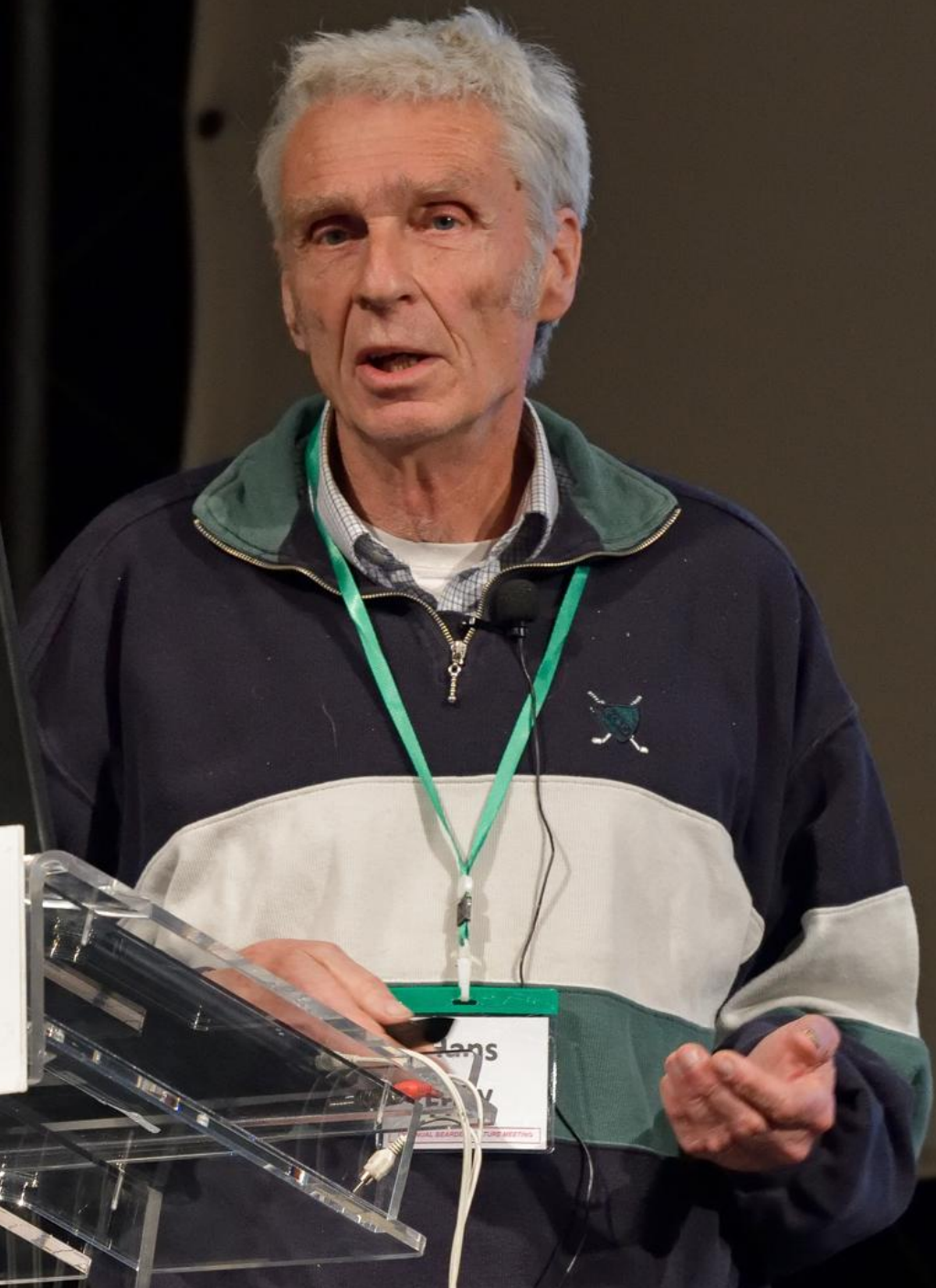


CONGRESO ANUAL DEL QUEBRANTAHUESOS
THE ANNUAL BEARDED VULTURE MEETING

9, 10 y 11 de Noviembre de 2016



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INTEGRAL BEARDED CULTURE MEETING

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Expertos internacionales debaten en Cazorla sobre los programas de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos



• Cerca de 150 expertos internacionales se dan cita hasta el próximo domingo en Cazorla (Jaén) para intercambiar experiencias sobre los proyectos de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos que se están desarrollando en Europa.

REDACCIÓN
09/11/2018 12:52

CAZORLA (JAÉN), 9 (EUROPA PRESS)

Temas relacionados ▾

Cerca de 150 expertos internacionales se dan cita hasta el próximo domingo en Cazorla (Jaén) para intercambiar experiencias sobre los proyectos de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos que se están desarrollando en Europa.

Este congreso, el primero que se celebra fuera de los Alpes, está organizado por la Vulture Conservation Foundation en colaboración

Establishing secure connection...

20 minutos

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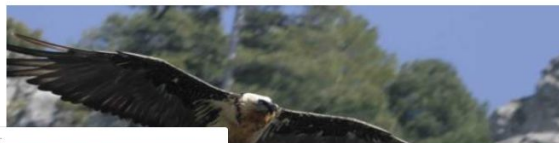
ANDALUCÍA > ALMERÍA CÁDIZ CÓRDOBA GRANADA MÁS ▾

Casi 150 expertos abordan en Cazorla los proyectos de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos desarrollados en Europa

EUROPA PRESS 01.11.2018



• Cerca de 150 expertos internacionales se darán cita del 9 al 11 de noviembre en el municipio de Cazorla (Jaén) para intercambiar experiencias sobre los proyectos de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos que se están desarrollando en Europa.



BLOGS DE 20MINUTOS



CIENCIAS MIXTAS
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VICKY Y TOM EN ESPAÑA
Violencia de género en Grecia y

Waiting for log.outbrainimg.com...

The Bearded Vulture Annual Meeting - Making headlines



Lunes, 26 de Noviembre de 2018

Capital Provincia Sociedad Economía Cultura y ocio Deportes Opinión

Casi 150 expertos abordan en Cazorla los proyectos de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos desarrollados en Europa

01 de Noviembre de 2018 12:41h

Me gusta 0 Tweet G+ Compartir



Cerca de 150 expertos internacionales se darán cita del 9 al 11 de noviembre en el municipio de Cazorla (Jaén) para intercambiar experiencias sobre los proyectos de reintroducción del quebrantahuesos que se están desarrollando en Europa.





General conclusions - we continue to grow

- The bearded vulture conservation programme in Europe is one of the most successful wildlife comeback stories of our times!
- Great project that has gathered momentum, motivated partners and captured the imagination of people. It is not only a conservation project - it is a human and social adventure that is producing social, political, economic and conservation outputs
- Growing in complexity and scope, and has evolved from discrete, single-focus projects to a truly international, pan-European programme. Research & monitoring has always underpinned the projects - expand the scope of the research to all populations - so engagement with the IBM, collaborative approaches need to be strengthened for European-wide analysis (mortality, movements, etc)



Bearded vulture Tono spotted nest building

Andalusia - collaborative effort between multiple agencies works

- Project was a risky and ambitious political decision, but 20 years later it paid off - served to dynamize local economy, enhance local pride, and progress wider environmental and conservation objectives
- Four established pairs & two successful breeding pairs - formally re-established, 30 years after extinction, and is expected to grow
- Based on a comprehensive strategy with multiple legal, regulatory and land planning strategy. Andalusian anti-poisoning strategy!
- Age of territorial establishment and first successful breeding significantly lower than in the Pyrenees
- Andalusia - important role in the international captive breeding network; world leader in vulture conservation processes and methods, and a bridge between the populations in Europe and North Africa

Anti-poison canine detection unit

**UNIDAD
CANINA**



Bearded vulture conservation

- Captive breeding vs egg extraction - captive breeding may be a slow & expensive but sustainable and it works - has been successful in all cases so far; Egg extraction - uncertainties regarding impact on source population
- Translocation of non-breeding adults on an experimental phase. Collaborative and open approach needed for joint data analysis.
- Continuing to work on threats essential. Poisoning remains a serious threat, one bearded vulture dead in GYPCONNECT Andalusian strategy against poison is a model for work elsewhere. GYPCONNECT and other projects investing a lot on conservation actions on the ground fighting poisoning (1 bearded vulture poisoned in Grands Causses), electrocution, collision, lead poisoning
- Windfarms: emerging threat. Potential conflict in Switzerland, GYPCONNECT, Maestrazgo

- Lead poisoning - evidence that problem is originated in hunting ammunition and not environmental lead; estimated incidence of 30%/year on bearded vultures in GYPHELP area; Higher incidence in Eastern Alps; interesting pilot experiments with use of non-lead ammunition in France, general good satisfaction, issues with price and ricocheting
- Mortality of bearded vultures: many cases multi-factorial; still many unknown causes, even of tagged bearded vultures - need to improve data management to detect and identify mortality causes! Should we repeat Europe-wide analysis?
- Spanish strategy: national strategy needs to be updated, five regional plans, several technical documents. Prioritising! New priorities - maximising dispersal and connectivity, addressing low productivity in the Spanish Pyrenees

Maestrazgo release of bearded vultures



Bearded vulture reintroduction projects

- **2018 releases** - 13 birds released in 5 sites (2 Austria, 2 Switzerland, 3 Baronnies, 2 Maestrazgo, 4 Andalusia). Successful releases, no mortality
- **Maestrazgo** - new project started this year; enhances and supports metapopulation approach, bridge between populations; project has reenergised the collaboration of regional and national stakeholders across Spain and resulted in an integrated monitoring and sharing of data from the Pyrenees. Excellent buy in from regional government. Experimental release of non-breeder floaters will start
- **Gypconnect** - mortality of vultures in the Causses, but LPO dealing effectively with it through a series of targeted actions, lots of actions to minimise threats. Causses - 15 released, 3 present, 2 settle; Baronnies - 7 released, movement in the Alps Huge public interest and engagement
- Release strategy for 2019 presented. Continued investment in Gypconnect and Andalusia, Alps will only get 2 birds from rare genetic lineages

Adult bearded vulture in the Alps



Bearded vultures in the Alps & Pyrenees

Alps:

- the number of breeding pairs continues to increase (57 territories, 52 breeding pairs), but for the first time in recent years the number of fledged young decreased slightly compared with previous year - 29 fledglings vs. 31 in 2017
- Establishment of a new pair in the western alps (Écrins), with successful breeding too!
- Cumulative sum of wild-hatched birds in the Alps surpassed this year the cumulative sum of the reintroduced birds in the Alps - milestone
- breeding productivity and number of offspring from released birds much higher in central and north western alps; genetic diversity in the Alps is still low, some signs of inbreeding problems; releases of rare genetic lineages in Switzerland has contributed to increase the genetic diversity of alpine population, which would decrease otherwise

French Pyrenees

- increase of population, regular spreading towards eastern Pyrenees, increase density, but productivity has remained relatively stable (unlike Spanish Pyrenees); distribution increased with regular winter supplementary feeding. Protected areas important (abundance of food); Disturbance impacts important - direct and differed. Has increased in recent years

Young bearded vulture in the Atlas
Mountains



Bearded vultures in the Morocco and Ethiopia

Morocco:

- Georeferenced observations database, 732 data points. Recent data - mainly Toubkal, restricted to High atlas.
- 5 confirmed pairs, 4 possible. Now restricted to high altitude. More observers required to confirm presence/absence. Many threats, including poisoning (main threat), disturbance, shooting and development (power lines, ski resort!)
- Future: GPS tracking; anti-poisoning; remove threats.

Ethiopia:

- Previous estimates: ~1430 pairs.
- Current estimate: 300-1500 pairs.
- Plenty of food
- Very limited knowledge or conservation action, but threats might be low



Research

- Need to mark wild-hatched birds
- Demographic model being updated for the Alps
- Photo identification method is working well in Italy
- Research on silky-feathers in reintroduced bearded vultures & cases of calcium deficiency
- Factors affecting territory occupation and breeding performance in the Pyrenees
- IBM - observations do count, important for monitoring, keep engaged!
- Mortality causes, especially the role and extent of lead poisoning



Captive breeding

- New strategy to face challenges like west nile virus, aspergillosis, in a context of climate change and increasing difficulties with the transport of chicks
- Guadalentín is an essential part of the network - one of the most productive captive breeding centres; Specialized captive-breeding centers produce most bearded vultures & essential for in-situ projects - development of capacity in SBC is a priority; Zoos on the other hand offer invaluable communication & public engagement opportunities;
- Exciting developments in veterinary care (prothesis, treating cataracts, cryogenic bone banks) - some state of the art methods applied
- Good breeding season (24 fledglings), but significant mortality of young hatchings and high number of not hatched fertile eggs. Some birds kept for EEP needs, still having sex imbalance in favour to females. Potential for greater outputs in the future.



See you next year...
Andorra - 14-17 Nov 2019