

<u>Reinforcment program for the</u> <u>Egyptian Vulture in the Balkans</u>

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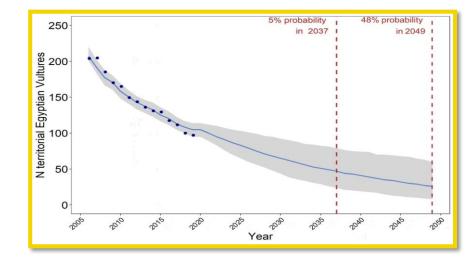


LIFE16 NAT/BG/00874

Living legend or a symbol from the past?







80% population decline on the Balkans over the past 30 years



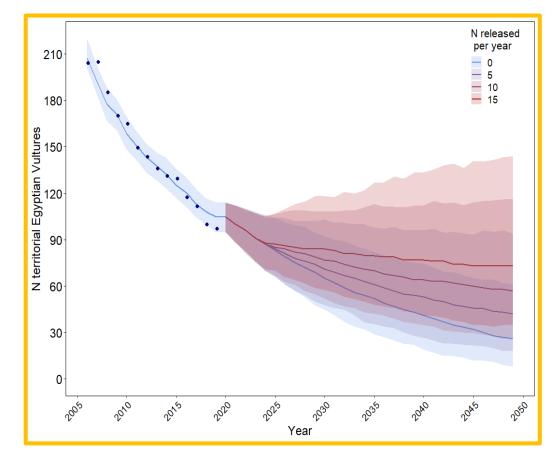
We need to outrun the time!



Two pillars in the conservation strategy:

- I. Mitigate threats along the flyway to improve survival with 6%
- II. Reinforcement program release 9 captive-bred individuals per year for 20 years





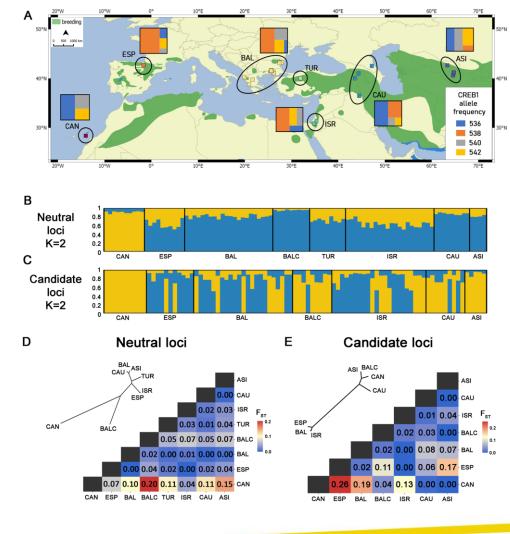
Oppel *et al.* 2021

Genetic analyses



We found:

- low differentiation values among populations and absence of genetic structure which point to past high gene flow.
- no predicted significant impact of different source populations on the genetic diversity of the recipient Balkan population.
- The Balkan EV population still retains high levels of genetic diversity and therefore genetic diversity restoration is not currently needed.



Bounas et al. 2023

Pilot reinforcement program in Bulgaria



Releases of captive-bred Egyptian Vultures in the Eastern Rhodopes, Bulgaria (2016-2023):

- I. Hacking
- II. Fostering
- **III.** Delayed release







Sources of EVs for release



- The Egyptian Vulture EEP WRBC (Bulgaria), Sofia Zoo (Bulgaria), Prague Zoo (Czech Republic), Schoenbrunn Zoo (Austria), Jerez Zoo (Spain)
- ✓ Extraction of EV chicks from wild nests and headstarting





Sources of EVs for release



 ✓ We supported the Egyptian Vulture EEP by importing confiscated or recovered EVs – 9 individuals: Syria (1 ind.), Lebanon (5 ind.), Turkey (1 ind.), Greece (1 ind.), Niger (1 ind. in process).





Hacking



- ✓ Releasing young EVs from a hack at a cliff
- ✓ 3-4 weeks adaptation until the migration
- ✓ 9 EVs released (2016-2020)
- ✓ 22% survival until the end of first migration (2 out of 9)
- Only 1 survived until the end of the first wintering period and returned to release site







Fostering



- ✓ Juveniles fostered by experienced wild parents at age of 50-60 days
- ✓ 4 juveniles released (2018 2020)
- ✓ 50% survival until the end of first migration







Delayed release

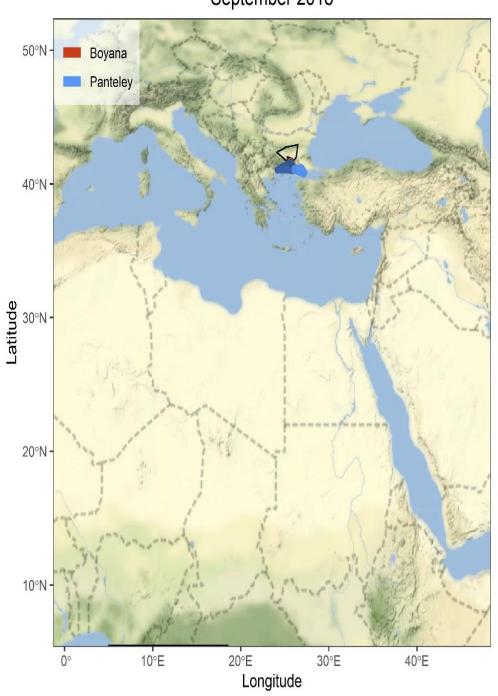


- Release of captive-bred EVs in spring at age of 1-2 years.
- Two months adaptation in the aviary and 4 months in the wild before migration
- ✓ 21 released EVs (2018-2023)
- ✓ 68.4% survival until the end of first migration
- ✓ 46 % (n=6) returned to release site at least once









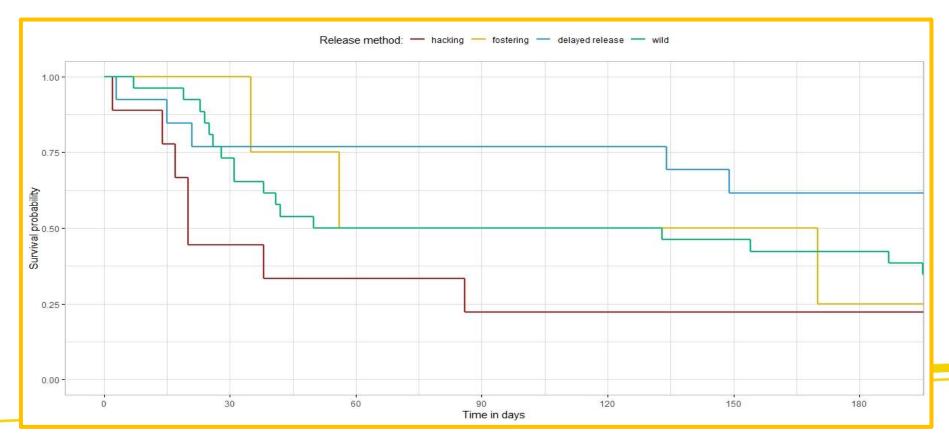
September 2018

Comparison of the results

Survival until the end of first migration

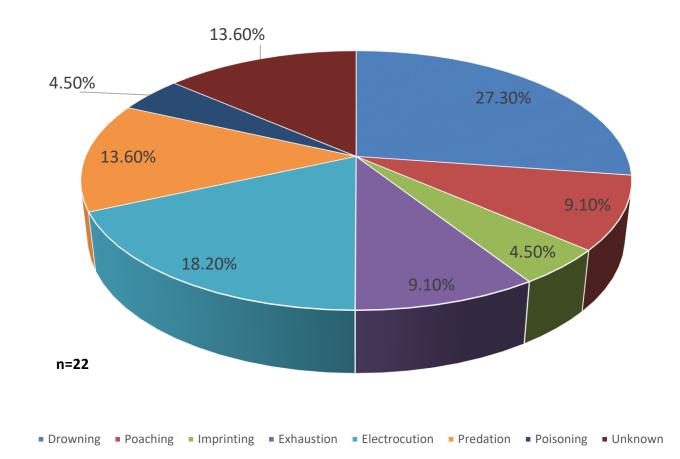


- ✓ Wild (n=17) 59%
- ✓ Delayed release (n=19) 68.4%
- ✓ Fostering (n=4) 50%
- ✓ Hacking (n=9) 22%



Mortality causes





Results for the wild population

- In 2022 two released individuals occupied \geq territories with wild partners – only 4 years after the start of the releases
- Boyana (5 y.) and Izi (3 y.)







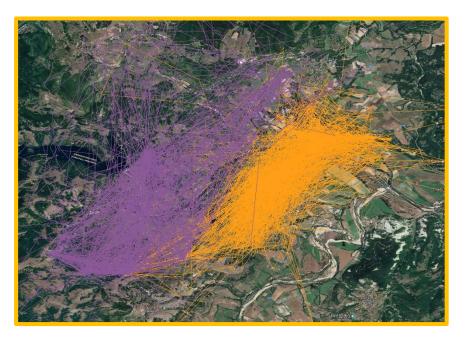


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Results for the wild population



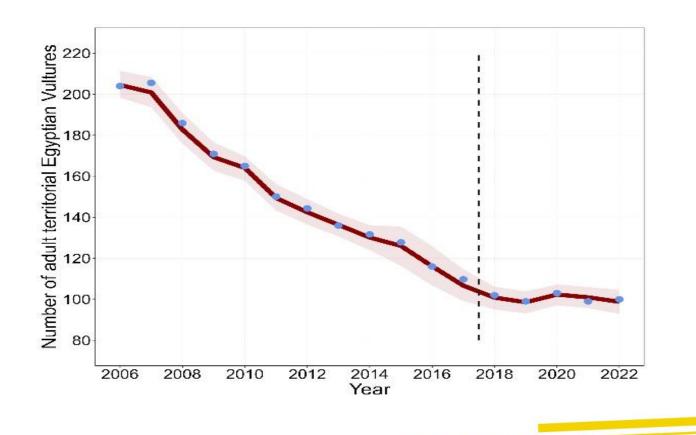
- In 2023 two more released individuals occupied territories – one with wild partner Zara (5 y.) and the other one remained single Panteley (6 y.)
- All 4 birds that occupied territories were released through the delayed release method







First signs of population stabilization in the Balkans



Next steps



- Reinforcement Strategy for the Egyptian Vulture in Bulgaria and Greece was developed with a scope of 20 years and regular updates
- ✓ Increase of the captive-breeding pool is needed and improvement of the breeding success in captivity
- Wild juveniles which have hatched late or lost parents will be collected in Bulgaria and released through delayed release – "headstarting"

REINFORCEMENT STRATEGY

for the Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) in Bulgaria and Greece





Find our Annual reports at:





REINFORCEMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN VULTURE POPULATION IN BULGARIA

Integrated report on the release of captive-bred and wild Egyptian Vultures in the Eastern Rhodopes, Bulgaria in 2022



PHOTO: Volen Arkumarev

UNDER ACTION C3 LIFE PROJECT 'EGYPTIAN VULTURE NEW LIFE' LIFE16 NAT/BG/000874



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Thank you for your attention!

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WWF











