



The bearded vulture EEP and adopted strategies for Alps, Central Massif, Andalusia and Corsica







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SYNOPSIS of EEP and RELATED PROJECTS

Begin of Bearded Vulture 1978 Reintroduction Project in the Alps 1st release Alpine Project 1986 Vulture Conservation Foundation 1992 created for coordinate the Alpine 1996 1st fledgling in the wild after 100 1997 years of its disappearance in the Alps 2005 1st release Andalusia Project 2006 1st release Grands Causses Project 1st fledgling in the wild after 32 years of its disappearance in Andalusia 1st release Corsica Project 2016/17 285 released chicks in 4 projects

Alps: 50 breeding pairs

204 wild Fledglings

Richard Faust Center
headquarters of the breeding program
EEPs creation

EAZA creation

Centro de Cría Guadalentín headquarters of the Andalusia Reintroduction Project

Centre de Fauna Vallcalent responsible for the Pyrenean genetic reserve

EEP captive stock: 161 birds 37 Zoos & 5 breeding centres

BACKGROUNG

International captive breeding programme

> 1978 guidelines established during an International meeting galebrated in Morges (CH)

Origin of birds for reintroduction projects.

Bearded vultures that were already in captivity (in the 70ies around 40 birds)

vild birds injured and not suitable for release

Goal: stop the importation of wild birds





Object

Create a captive stock as genetic reserve

Save the European autochthonous endangered populations (Pyrenean,

Çors

Pur attention to natural behaviour development. All chicks natural reared.

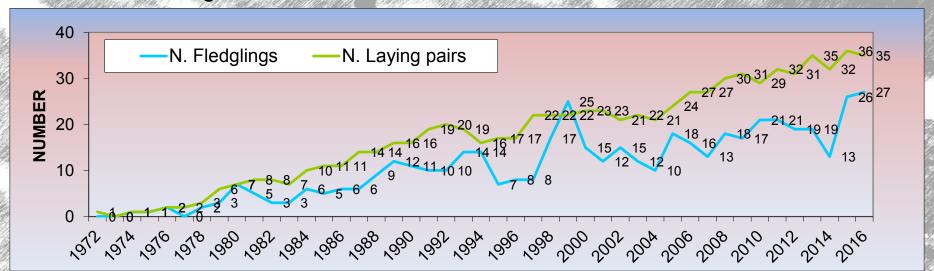
 Produce appropriate juveniles for the reintroduction projects able to survive and reproduce



EEP BACKGROUND

Pair formation by Bearded Vultures is complicated and dangerous:

- 1. Breeding centres, BC (34 mainly european zoos and 3 private partners)
 - → house already established pairs
 - → breed the maximum number of offspring
 - → Divulgation of our bearded vulture conservation work to the society
- 2. Specialized breeding centres, SBC (3 large and 2 small centres)
 - → establish new pairs
 - → house new founders (injured birds from the wild) and problematic birds
 - → adopt chicks
 - → pair bonding with human imprinted birds to use them as foster bird
 - → create a genetic reserve





Final OBJECTIVES EAZA







Establish a wild population independent of human intervention, re-establish the historical gene flow between North Africa and Asia

HACKING

The Thechnique of Reintroduction



Nestlings are released at the age of 90 days in a man-prepared cave in their natural environment

- At that age nestlings are able to eat and prepare food alone
- They are strong enough to defend themselves against other birds of prey or foxes
- They show more or less the "natural" way of fledging and the same behavior as their conspecific wild fledglings
- Philopatric behavior is inborn. They return as soon as they reach their sexual maturity and build a local subpopulation

Structure of the breeding network

BREEDING CENTRES: (5)

3 large ones (keeping 15 to 30 birds on average)

- Richard Faust Bartgeier Zuchtzentrum (former Vienna Breeding Unit), Austria
- Centro cria de Guadalentin, Spain
- Centre de Fauna Vallcalent, Spain

2 small breeding centres, (between 2 and 4 pairs)

- Asters, France
- Tierpark Goldau, Switzerland



- about 34 mainly european zoos
- 3 private partners

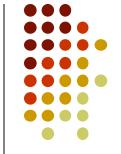








Results Bearded Vulture EEP



as from 1978 in all 512 successfully raised juveniles:

223 in Zoos/private collections

289 Breeding Centers:

- 159 Richard Faust Zentrum
 - 68 Centro cria de Guadalentin
 - 28 Centre de Fauna Vallcalent
 - 15 Asters
 - 19 Tierpark Goldau

288 juveniles used for in situ projects:

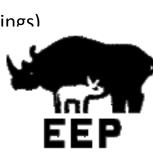
- Alps 216
- Andalucia 50
- Grands Causses 15
- Corsica4
- Sardinia (not in force)



Release strategy for 2017 & 2018

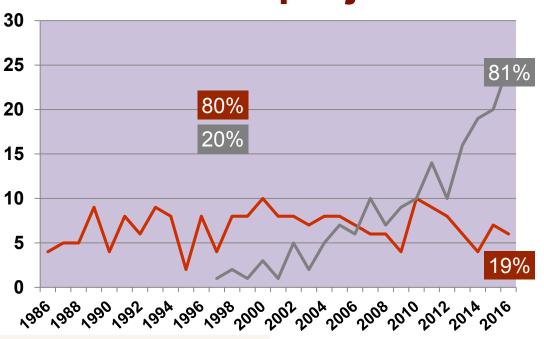
		2017				2018			
		В	N	G	Ε	В	N	G	Ε
TOTAL minimum production		<20	>20	>25	>30	<20	>20	>25	>30
EEP incorporation		?	<u>≥</u> 5	<u>≥</u> 5	<u>≥</u> 6	?	≥1	<u>≥</u> 3	<u>≥</u> 4
TOTAL release birds		9	15	20	24	9	19	22	26
Alps	Central Switzerland	0	2	2	3	0	2	2	3
	Hohe Tauern	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2
	Mercantour/Alpi Marittime	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
GypConnect	Grands Causses/Cevennes	2	3	4	4	2	3	4	4
	Baronnies/Vercors	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4
Andalusia		3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6
Corsica		2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
Picos de Europa* (fail out!)		0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2

B= bad year N= normal year (>20 nestlings) G= good year (>25 nestlings) E= extraordinary year (>30 nestlings) *birds available for other projections





Alpine Reintroduction project





Recent situation:

—Released Birds —Wild fledglings

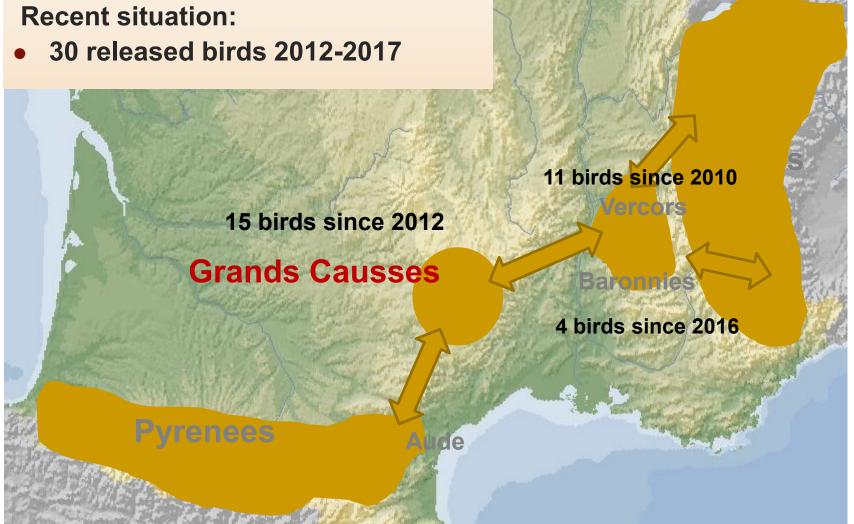
- 216 released birds 1986-2017
- 1st breeding success 1997
- about 50 territories
- 204 fledglings 1997-2017



Grands Causses Reintroduction Project

included in the LIFE project GypConnect = Corridor project (Grands Causses, Vercors, Baronnies)





Bridge between Pyrenees (autochthonous) and Alpine population (reintroduced)

Andalusia Reintroduction project



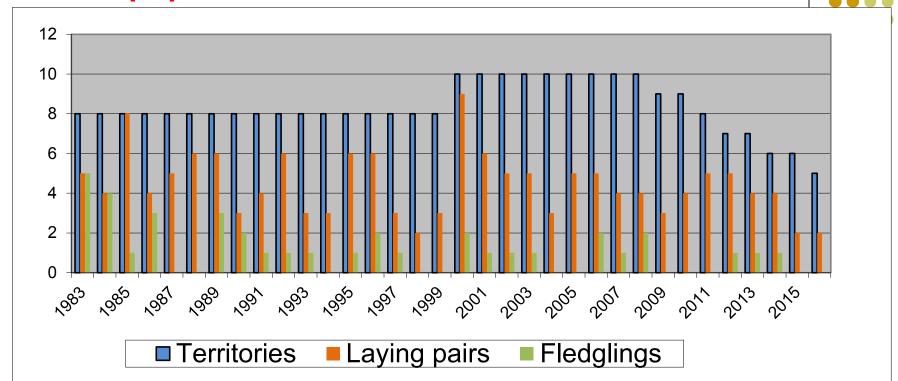
Current situation:

- 50 released birds 2006-2017
- 3 territories (2 breeding pairs)
- 1st breeding success 2015 !!!

2017 two fledglings2018 two incubating pairs



Dramatic population decline in less than a decade



Plausible reasons for population decline:

- Low genetic variability (confirmed)
- Mortality due to anthropomorphic reasons (unknown)
- Lack of food resources (confirmed)
- Stochastic demographic events due to very low number of individuals



An Emergency action plan has been drafted by the Vulture Conservation Foundation together with the Parc Naturel Régional de la Corse:

- 1. Increase the food resources available to the bearded vultures in the short and long term.
- 2. Restock the population with some individuals, in tandem with the increase in food resources, to increase genetic diversity and prevent stochastic effects.
- 3. Save the genetics of the Corsican bearded vulture population in an ex situ program (within the EEP).



Emergency action plan:

 Increase the food resources available to the bearded vultures in the short and long term.

Short term

- improve the management of the existing feeding sites along the lines of the protocol developed by the VCF
- establish larger feeding stations in accessible points by the road side for reducing interferences of other species (ravens, golden eagle and red kite)

Long term

- upgrade the mouflon breeding station, increase number of animals available for release each year
- increase amount of goats and sheep on the highlands





Emergency action plan:

- 2. Restock the population with some individuals, in tandem with the increase in the food resources, to increase genetic diversity and prevent stochastic effects.
 - release chicks coming from the EEP through hacking
 - Action started in 2016: 2 nestlings have been released in Corsica
 - > 2017 2 nestlings released





Emergency action plan:

- 3. Save the genetics of the Corsican bearded vulture population in an ex situ program (within the EEP).
 - Remove clutches from the wild and create a captive genetic reserve inside the EEP
 - Action started in 2016 by removing a single clutch from the wild



26/02/16 wild clutch from Asco pair removed

18/03/16 chick hatched in an incubator

14 days old chick transferred to Guadalentín for adoption

80 days old reared in Guadalentín, Andalusia



ALL FOR THE BEARDED VULTURE!



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