



2. DUNGHILL. COMPLIMENTARY FEEDING

Risk factor disturbances through human activity in nesting grounds and decrease in food resources.

MAIN THREATS



ELECTROCUTION



LEAD AND POISON INTOXICATION



DIMINISHED FOOD AVAILABILITY

DISTURBING HUMAN ACTIVITIES



HIKER NOISE



CLIMBING



SPORTING ACTIVITIES

Although the guirre population has been recovered in the past decade, it is still catalogued as an endangered species and additional conservation efforts like the ones proposed by the LIFE: Egyptian Vulture project are required.



FLIGHT SILHOUETTE

THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN FINANCED WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S LIFE PROGRAM.



e-distribuzione



e-distribución



FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA PARCHI E RISERVE NATURALI



REGIONE BASILICATA



REGIONE PUGLIA

WITH THE SUPPORT OF

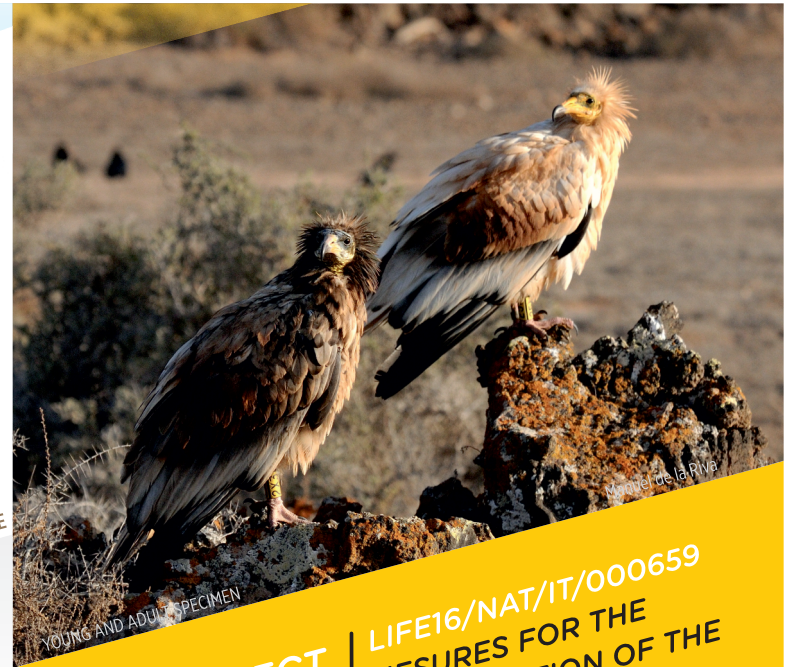


Cabildo de Lanzarote



Cabildo de Fuerteventura

www.lifegyptianvulture.it/es



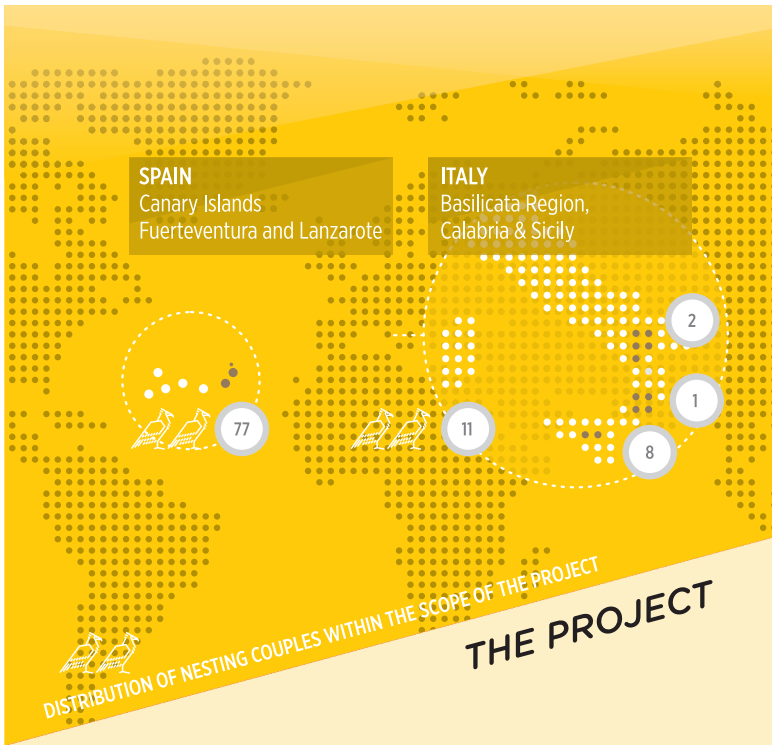
YOUNG AND ADULT SPECIMEN

LIFE PROJECT EGYPTIAN VULTURE ACTIONS

LIFE16/NAT/IT/000659
MESURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE EGYPTIAN VULTURE IN ITALIA AND THE CANARY ISLANDS



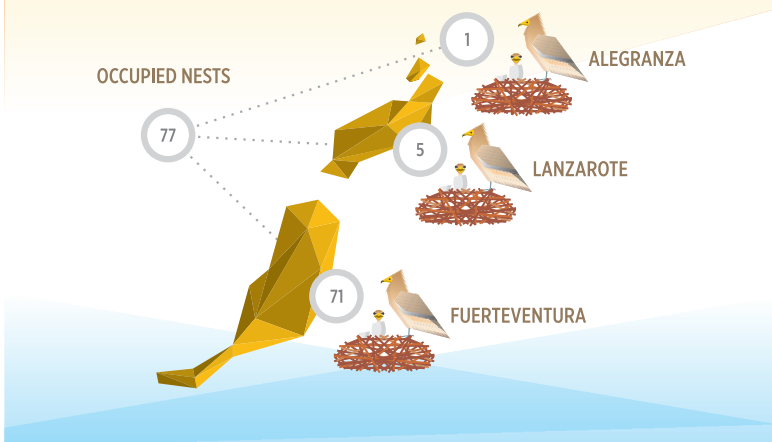
LIFE
Egyptian
vulture



The Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) is a small scavenger bird that can be found throughout Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia. In the Canary Islands we can find a subspecies that is exclusive to the archipelago: The guirre (*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*).

Up until halfway through the 20th century, it was a common bird both in the Canary Islands and Italy. After the 50s, the population was reduced significantly which led to its disappearance in all the islands except for Fuerteventura and Lanzarote. In 1998 the population was of a mere 150 individuals and 21 nesting grounds.

Currently there are at least 361 individuals (of which 163 are nesting) in the Canary Islands and the number of nesting grounds keeps rising. In Italy, in 2018, only 11 nesting couples were found.



PROJECT ACTIONS

1. Protection of nesting grounds

Yearly surveillance of nesting grounds between March and August in order to identify disturbance creating activities and establish actions that will reduce interference with mating and reproduction.

2. Complimentary feeding

Two feeders are to be installed, one in Fuerteventura and another in Lanzarote. In Italy there will be four permanent feeders and a temporary one in the Calabria region. The goal is to supply a safe food source for nesting couples during mating season, encourage the settlement of new nesting couples, and recolonization of areas that were traditionally populated by the guirre.

3. Actions against the illegal use of poison

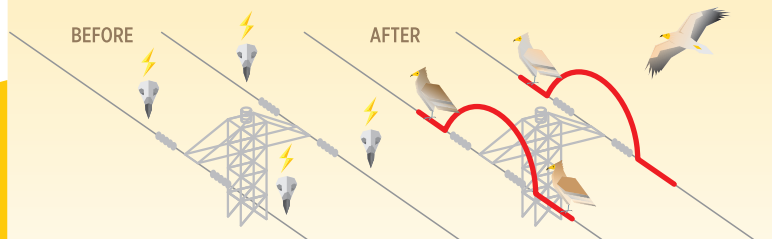
A **Canine Antivenom Unit (CAU)** has been set up in the Canary islands, formed by **Duc**, a Dutch herder, and **Menta**, a young springer spaniel. They will support the actions of environmental agencies in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura in the fight against poisoned bait.

There will also be educational interventions directed towards the police force, as there are in Italy, where preventive inspection activities will continue to take place through the CAUs that are managed by forest rangers.



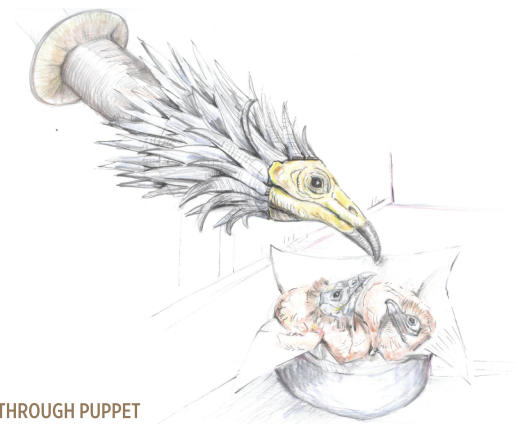
4. Correction of electric Wiring

Out of the 335 resting spots that are considered to be of a high electrocution risk for the guirre, 222 will be corrected, 179 in Fuerteventura and 43 in Lanzarote. In total, more than 700 resting spots will be secured across Italy and the Canary Islands.



5. Breeding and releasing the egyptian vulture

The plan is to reinforce wild populations, especially in Italy, where breeding in captivity will take place in the Centre for Endangered Birds of Prey CERM, located in Tuscany at Rocchette di Fazio Grosseto. Meanwhile, these actions will take place experimentally in the Canary Islands at the Oliva Biological Station, in Fuerteventura.



FEEDING THROUGH PUPPET

6. Awareness building and educational action

Many activities will take place in order to inform, educate, and involve both the local population and visitors in the conservation of the Egyptian vulture (website, informative panels, flyers, workshops in schools etc.)

On a European scale, the actions that are taking place and the results obtained will be divulged, promoting the exchange of information and experiences with other teams that are involved in the conservation of the Egyptian vulture.

This Project has been financed with the contribution of the European Commission's Life program.