



## **PRESS RELEASE**

### **Conservationists warn ivory poachers' use of poison is further decimating Africa's endangered vultures**

Nairobi: 7 December 2015—Conservationists in Africa have raised the alarm about the increasing use of poisons in elephant poaching and the devastating effects on Africa's endangered vultures.

A study released today in the conservation journal *Oryx* reveals that since 2012 ivory poachers have increasingly used poisons to kill elephants or to contaminate their carcasses specifically to eliminate vultures, whose overhead circling might otherwise reveal the poachers' presence.

In October this year four species of African vultures were up-listed to Critically Endangered, and two species were up-listed to Endangered on the IUCN Red List, such is their dire plight on the continent. This newest threat has increased so rapidly that it now accounts for one-third of all vulture poisonings recorded since 1970.

Darcy Ogada the Assistant Director of Africa Programs for The Peregrine Fund and lead author of the study said, "In April 2012 we held our first Africa-wide vulture meeting to address rapidly declining populations and this threat was not even mentioned. It has exploded in magnitude with the ongoing slaughter of elephants and currently represents the biggest cause of vulture mortality."

The authors warn that the dramatic upsurge in the use of poisons for poaching elephants represents exploitation of weak regulations and enforcement regarding the accessibility and misuse of toxic pesticides and other poisons.

Andre Botha of the Endangered Wildlife Trust noted, "A significant part of the challenge is the fact that a range of chemicals are readily available and accessible to individuals with the intention to poison wildlife. Off-label use of substances such as carbofuran and aldicarb is

common practise, potentially has a devastating impact on wildlife, and it seems that very little is done by authorities to monitor and enforce regulations and legislation in this regard.”

Wildlife authorities in many African nations admit to being overwhelmed by the increasing use of poisons for poaching. The authors concur that the current intensity with which poisons are being used to kill elephants, rhinoceros, vultures and other species represents a paradigm shift that requires international support from a range of stakeholders.

**ENDS**

### **NOTES TO EDITORS**

Between 2012 and 2014, 155 elephants and 2,044 vultures were killed in 11 poaching-related incidents in seven African countries.

The number of vulture fatalities associated with each ivory poaching incident (median=191; n=11) is more than 30 times that recorded in other poisoning incidents since 2012 (median=6; n=33).

The first known report of rhinoceros poisoning in South Africa was in 2005, and the intensive and widely reported use of poisons to kill elephants elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa began in 2012. A total of six rhinoceros and 181 elephants are known to have been poisoned in 17 incidents in Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Note these figures include poisoning incidents where vulture mortality was not recorded and they do not include incidents that occurred after December 2014, as mentioned below.

Since 2014 ivory poaching incidents leading to multiple vulture fatalities have continued to occur, most recently in northern Kruger National Park, in September 2015, and in a series of incidents in Hwange and Matusadona National Parks, Zimbabwe in October 2015.

The full article is free to view for three weeks at:

<http://journals.cambridge.org/orx/ivory>

Images are available here

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fgl3g16xup0fhgn/AAAazp4FagnGfepcqdn32ba?dl=0>

The report authors and their contact information is as follows:

**Dr Darcy Ogada:** The Peregrine Fund, 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, Idaho, 83709, USA and National Museums of Kenya, P.O. Box 40658-00100, Nairobi, Kenya, [ogada.darcy@peregrinefund.org](mailto:ogada.darcy@peregrinefund.org) Tel: +254 722 339366

**Mr Andre Botha:** Endangered Wildlife Trust, Private Bag X11, Modderfontein, 1645, South Africa, [andreb@ewt.org.za](mailto:andreb@ewt.org.za) Tel: +27 11 372 3600, ext 44

**Dr Phil Shaw:** School of Biology, University of St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9TH, UK and Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 44, Kabale, Uganda, [ps61@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:ps61@st-andrews.ac.uk) Tel: +44 (0)7500 903539

Also contact:

**Hawk Conservancy Trust**

Dr Campbell Murn, Andover, Hampshire, SP11 8DY, England [campbell@hawkconservancy.org](mailto:campbell@hawkconservancy.org)  
Tel: +44 (0) 1264 773 850

**Vulture Conservation Foundation**

Dr José Tavares, Director, Wuhrstrasse 12. CH-8003 Zurich, Switzerland [j.tavares@4vultures.org](mailto:j.tavares@4vultures.org)

**IUCN SSC Vulture Specialist Group**

Co-chairs: Andre Botha [andreb@ewt.org.za](mailto:andreb@ewt.org.za) and Chris Bowden [chris.bowden@rspb.org.uk](mailto:chris.bowden@rspb.org.uk)