

ARTICLES

Status and threats to vultures in China

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Introduction

Populations of three old world vulture species, *Gyps bengalensis*, *Gyps tenuirostris* and *Gyps indicus* collapsed across the Indian Subcontinent (Prakash *et al.* 2012). These population declines were attributed to the use of a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, diclofenac, that causes visceral gout subsequently leading to renal failure in vultures that consume carcasses contaminated with the drug (Green *et al.* 2004, Oaks *et al.* 2004, Naidoo *et al.* 2009). This situation raised

concerns about their lesser-known relatives and the survival of vultures has cultural as well as ecological implications. Despite extensive studies on these three species, little is known about population trends in highland areas, particularly in China, where there have been few studies of the large carrion-eating raptors. Currently, there is little information available regarding the use of veterinary diclofenac for livestock in western China, and little is known about populations and dynamics of vultures in China overall (Pain *et al.* 2003, Lu *et al.* 2009, Ma *et al.*

2013). Therefore, in this paper we want to introduce background information regarding vultures and their protection status in China.

Vultures include 16 living species that occur on the Old World. However, in China there are more vultures species than most other countries (eight species), accounting for 50% of vulture species in the Old World. They are Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Himalayan Griffon (*Gyps himalayensis*), Eurasian Griffon (*Gyps fulvus*), Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*), Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) and Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) respectively (Zhang & Yang 1980, Gu *et al.* 1994, Zheng 2011, Guo and Ma 2012). The species have an extensive geographical distribution, centred on the northwest, the Tibetan plateau, Pamir plateau and the southwest minority areas in China. Meanwhile, the Tibetan plateau has been regarded as the kingdom of vultures

(Di 2003), because there are more than seven Old World Vulture species distributed there (Ma *et al.* 2014). At the same time, nearly 28 million people live on the Tibetan Plateau. Some vultures depend predominantly on livestock carcasses as food resources and this highlights their ecological importance in the highland ecosystem. Meanwhile, human corpses also provide a small fraction of the total food resource to vultures, so the vultures play a unique role in the centuries-old sky burial tradition followed by Tibetan people. In short, vultures have not only ecological but also cultural value. Therefore, extra attention should be directed at the conservation of these scavenging species.

Distribution and Population of Vultures in China

The vultures of China have received great attention from the government. The dramatic population crashes of three species of *Gyps* vulture in the south Asia was a good example and

urged China to take some measures to protect these species. In 1988, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife established two categories of nationally protected wild animals, and most species in these two categories are rare and threatened. In 2001, the State Forestry Administration announced an additional list of nationally protected species that are either beneficial or with important economic or scientific value. This list covered an additional 707 species of birds, including many that are common and widespread in China. In addition to the nationally protected species, many provinces have published lists of locally protected wildlife.

Under these laws, there is some effective protection for the listed wildlife. For example, in August 2002, the defendants Li Yuesheng, Li Congrong and Li Ziqi caught 26 Himalayan Griffons in a nature reserve of Yunnan Province, and all the vultures died in the end, so they were sentenced to 10 years, 12 years and 13 years respectively and fined

by the court according to the wild animal conservation law. On May 20, 2013, Lei was arrested for mailing a Cinereous Vulture skeleton illegally, and was sentenced by the court.

Despite protection efforts such as these, most vulture populations are still in a downward trend over recent years. Table 1 presents data on eight vulture species in China and the world, summarised from government websites, the State Forestry Administration, BirdLife International and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Based on recent investigations (Ma 2011), only three vultures are common in China: *Gyps himalayensis*, *Gypaetus barbatus*, and *Aegypius monachus*. The numbers of other vulture species, such as Egyptian Vulture and Slender-billed Vulture, are small and mostly only recorded one to three times in the past 50 years. According to data released by the State Forestry Administration in 2009, the population size of the Bearded Vulture was estimated at 92,000

individuals in China (e.g. 22,018 in Xinjiang, 32,500 in Qinghai, 29,126 in Gansu, 7,500 in Xizang [Tibet], 800 in Sichuan, 54 in other parts of China) (National Forestry Bureau 2009). However, this species breeds at low densities in other parts of its range and in some other countries there are only 200-300 pairs in total. Furthermore, the global population of the Bearded Vulture is estimated to be less than 10,000 individuals. Therefore, there is some doubt over the accuracy of data provided by the Chinese Forestry Bureau about the population size of the Bearded Vulture; as a result, we re-calculated the population estimate again. Based

on population data and the distribution area described by BirdLife (2014) and the IUCN Red List, we estimated the number of the eight vulture species in China according to their distribution and population size in the world (Table 1). The eight vulture species distributed in China are mainly in the western regions of the country (Xu 1995, Ma 2011, Zheng 2011). Figure 1 shows the distribution of these species and highlights that most species are centered on the Tibetan Plateau. Ranges also extend into the southwest, northwest, Inner Mongolia (Kenny *et al.* 2008) and the Himalaya.

Table 1: Summary of status, numbers, distribution of Old World Vultures and key threats to vultures in China

Species	Distribution (summary)	Global population (individuals)	Global distribution (km ²)	Current trend	Red List Status*
Bearded Vulture (<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>)	Bhutan, China, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Central Asia, Middle East, Europe, North East and East Africa	2,000-10,000	8,840,000	Decreasing	LC
White-rumped Vulture (<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, South-East Asia	3,500-15,000	4,920,000	Decreasing	CR
Himalayan Griffon (<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>)	Bhutan, China, India, Pakistan, South-East Asia, Central Asia	100,000-499,999	3,100,000	Stable	LC
Eurasian Griffon (<i>Gyps fulvus</i>)	Central Asia, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, China	40,000-50,000	10,200,000	Increasing	LC
Cinereous Vulture (<i>Aegypius monachus</i>)	Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Mongolia, East Asia, Central Asia, Middle East, Europe	21,000-30,000	13,700,000	Decreasing	NT
Red-headed Vulture (<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam	3,500-15,000	3,690,000	Decreasing	CR
Slender-billed Vulture (<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>)	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, South-East Asia	1,500-3,750	847,000	Decreasing	NT
Egyptian Vulture (<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>)	India, Pakistan, China, Central Asia, Africa, Europe (more southerly countries), Middle East	20,000-61,000	18,700,000	Decreasing	EN

* Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Near Threatened (NT), and Least Concern (LC). Global population estimates from BirdLife (2014) and IUCN Red List (2013). Population size in China estimates were based on the world population and distribution area.

Table 1: continued.

Species	List in China	Distribution in China	Est. China population	Chief threats	Research needs
Bearded Vulture	I	Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Ningxia, NW Yunnan, Western Sichuan, Hubei, Hebei, Shaanxi	6,900-9,900	Poisoning, persecution, habitat loss, disturbance, power lines, windfarms, lack of safe food	Monitoring population, food habits, breeding ecology
White-rumped Vulture	I	The western and SW of Yunnan	100-200	NSAID poisoning, lack of safe food	NSAIDs, monitoring population, breeding
Himalayan Griffon	II	Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Tibet, Ningxia, Sichuan, Western Yunnan	90,000-230,000	NSAID poisoning, lack of safe food	NSAIDs, monitoring population, food habits, breeding
Eurasian Griffon	II	Western Xinjiang, SE Tibet	100-300	Persecution, poisoning, lack of safe food, power lines	Monitoring population, food habits, breeding
Cinereous Vulture	II	Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Mongolia, Shanxi, Sichuan, Tibet, SE China, Taiwan	9,000-15,000	Disturbance, lack of safe food, poisoning, secondary poisoning (NSAIDs)	NSAIDs, monitoring population, food habits, breeding
Red-headed Vulture	II	SW Yunnan, SE Tibet	100-300	Persecution, secondary poisoning, lack of safe food, intensification of agriculture	NSAIDs, monitoring population, food habits, breeding
Slender-billed Vulture	II	SE Tibet	20-100	NSAID poisoning, lack of safe food	NSAIDs, monitoring population, food habits, breeding
Egyptian Vulture	II	Western Xinjiang	20-100	Disturbance, poisoning, electrocution, food availability	Monitoring population, food habits, breeding

Figure 1: Distribution maps of the eight vulture species in China



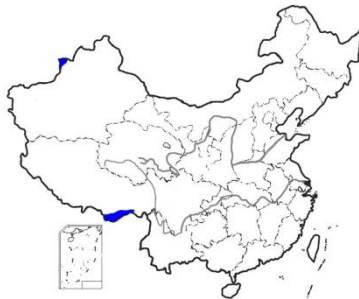
Bearded Vulture
(*Gypaetus barbatus*)



White-rumped Vulture
(*Gyps bengalensis*)



Himalayan Griffon
(*Gyps himalayensis*)



Eurasian Griffon
(*Gyps fulvus*)



Cinereous Vulture
(*Aegypius monachus*)



Red-headed Vulture
(*Sarcogyps calvus*)

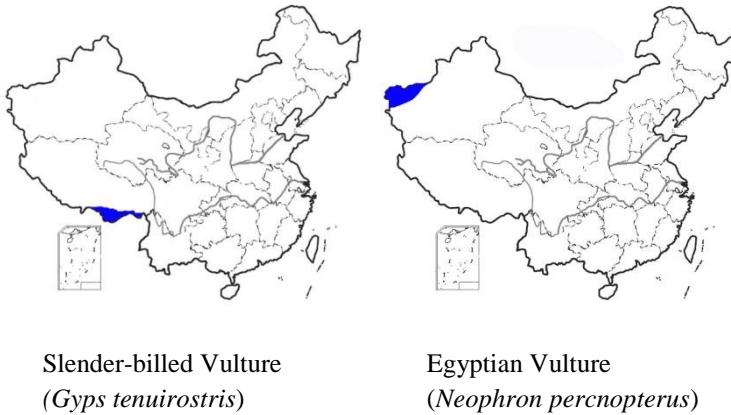


Figure 1: Distribution maps of the eight vulture species in China

Domestic Research Status

In China there have been few studies on large carrion-eating raptors (Ye 1991), especially in relation to reproductive biology and population ecology. Published reports are few and deficient in detail and the research literature is limited. In conclusion, little is known about the breeding biology, habitat preferences or behaviour and ecology of China’s vultures, for a number of reasons. Firstly, harsh environmental conditions and in particular high altitude, cold climate settings is a significant obstacle to research work. Secondly, the relevant areas are

usually geographically remote, which adds to time, labour and logistical costs; many areas are inaccessible. Finally, there is limited funding for vulture research in addition to current government priorities being directed in other areas.

Vultures in China are sustained mainly by feeding on livestock carcasses in the region. As obligate scavengers they occupy an important ecological niche by contributing to carcass removal and nutrient recycling. A particular role performed by vultures relates to the centuries-old sky burial tradition, which is followed by nearly five million Tibetan people (Figure 2).

Sky burial is how Tibetan culture treats its dead. At sky burial sites, human bodies are typically cut up, with bones broken into fragments by burial priests, and these are consumed entirely by griffons and other scavengers. A total of 1,200

sky burial sites are distributed over the Tibetan plateau. Local Buddhist people believe that the vultures take the soul of the dead person to heaven. Because of this, local people value and protect vultures.



Figure 2: Sky burial and Himalayan Griffon in Tibet

Potential Threats to Vultures in China

Today, vultures face many survival problems in China. Poisoning, wind power stations, poaching, capture, specimen trade, highway construction and the use of vulture parts for cultural purposes are all

threats. In particular, due to development in the western regions of the country, vultures in China face a series of threats. Here we describe some of these threats in greater detail.

1. Poisoning.

Traditional agricultural practices that use limited pesticides are practiced throughout the plateau areas of China. However, in the northeast in western Sichuan, Northern Qinghai, and Southern Gansu, pesticides are commonly used for controlling pika (*Ochotona* spp.), which could cause secondary poisoning of vultures (Hernández and Margalida 2008). Some farmers, aiming to control other scavengers and predators such as wolves and wild dogs, lay out

deliberately poisoned carcasses, and vultures become the unintended victims (Figure 3). In such cases, one poisoned carcass can kill a large number of vultures. At one sky burial site, we were told by local people that about 100 vultures were found dead after feeding on a human carcass (Jin and Yu 2004). This matter caused quite a shock among the local community, and as a result, sky burials were not permitted for people who died of toxicosis or infectious diseases, in an attempt to prevent poisoning of vultures.



Figure 3: A poisoned Bearded Vulture

The population collapse of three species of *Gyps* vultures (Oriental White-backed Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus* and Slender-billed Vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*) due to the use of veterinary diclofenac in South Asia (Oaks *et al.* 2004, Pain *et al.* 2003) led to these species being

reclassified as Critically Endangered and diclofenac being banned in the region. However, the surviving vultures remain under threat due to residual diclofenac use (Das *et al.* 2011) as well as other veterinary drugs. Currently, it is unknown if diclofenac is affecting populations of vultures and other scavenging birds

in China, but given the ubiquitous nature of the drug prior to the ban, there is a likely risk. Vultures in China have a geographic distribution that overlaps with that of the three *Gyps* species in south Asia, and they share similar foraging behaviors. We consider that the vultures in China are highly likely to be subject to diclofenac poisoning, and this situation requires urgent investigation.

2. The threat of the power grid.

At present, the northwest power grid and Tibet power grid are spreading into the western areas of China. Additionally, based on the abundant wind resources in western China, a large number of wind farms have

been established. The largest wind farm in China is located in Xinjiang (Figure 4). This brings negative effects to the survival of raptors. For example, the design of the grid structure is often unsafe and electrical wiring is often bare, which lacks any measure of protection for birds. According to investigations, about 20% raptors are under the threat of electrocution in the west, the number of dead raptors as high as 1.36 per kilometre (Mei & Ma 2008). We were surprised to find up to five dead raptors under some electricity poles. These mortalities not only affect the survival of local raptor populations, but also the safe operation of the transmission lines (Mei & Ma 2008).



Figure 4: The wind power station in west China

3. Specimen making and trading.

People have found that vultures have a special form and a high ornamental value since the 1990s. Vulture

feathers also have a high value, so some people kill vultures to make ornaments, which are a deformed fashion decoration, or trap the vultures for their plumage. Today,

more and more people are addicted to these fetishes. Specimen trading for a wide range of uses including herbariums, museums, schools, research, individual collectors and the market for animal parts means that prices for vulture parts remain very high. For example, a good vulture specimen can be worth as much as 12,000 Yuan [~\$2,000 US] or more, and this high value

contributes to demand. In addition, the Tibetan and Tajik people make flutes with vulture bones to play music (Figure 5), which is part of their traditional culture (MaMing *et al.* 2014). Flutes made from vulture wing bones are very expensive; prices in Xinjiang can exceed 10,000 Yuan [~\$1,700 US], which undoubtedly stimulates harvesting of vultures from the wild.



Figure 5: The specimen and vulture bone flute in China

4. Food Shortage.

Farm management has gradually improved in the west of China; death rates in grazing cattle have greatly decreased due to improved disease control and prevention, reducing food for vultures. Local Islamic people do not eat animals that have died naturally, and in the past this helped vultures, but since the price

of meat has increased sharply, many animals that died naturally have been collected by local people (Tashi and Zhou 2009). Some Han people with no religious beliefs process these dead bodies into dry spicy meat (such as sausage, bacon, dumplings, jerky, dried meat, etc.) for sale illegally. Both activities reduce food for vultures.

The human population has expanded very rapidly in the last decade and with it there has been a sharp increase in outdoor tourist activities that can lead to disturbance of breeding vultures. There are other reasons for reduced food supply for vultures. For example, in some areas deceased humans are buried or cremated instead of going to sky burial, whilst declining populations of Wolves (*Canis lupus*), Dholes (*Cuon alpinus*) and Snow Leopards (*Uncia uncia*) have also affected the food supply of vultures (Ma *et al.* 2014) in the form of reduced carrion from predator kills (Figure 6).

Between August–October 2012 and March–October 2013, we spent more than 90 days in the field in central Tien Shan, and we found some chicks still in the nest in September and October. This is a very unusual phenomenon. We speculate that the food shortages is a reason why they are still in the nest (Ma *et al.* 2013, Liu *et al.* 2013, Clements *et al.* 2013). At the same time, in the western region, we found some vultures breeding earlier than normal, which may be a strategy response to climate change, different land-use practices and food changes (Houston 1990, Murn and Anderson 2008).



Figure 6: Himalayan Griffons eating a dead yak

5. Demand by zoos.

In order to attract tourists and make money, some local zoos and other venues capture wild vultures for public display. Visitors pay money to take pictures and pose with the birds (Figure 7). At a zoo in Ningbo, it was observed that in order to celebrate the construction of a new enclosure, nine Himalayan Griffons (Figure 8) were put on display. The

fate of these birds is unknown, but it is clear they were captured from the wild as there is no breeding of this species in zoos. Further, due to inadequate management, it is likely that these birds will be dead before too long, thus requiring that more wild birds are captured. As a result, capturing vultures from the wild is unlikely to end, which will continue to have a detrimental impact on wild populations.



Figure 7: These Cinereous Vultures were caught for sport or entertainment



Figure 8: Himalayan Griffons and Cinereous Vultures in Ningbo Zoo

6. Medicinal value.

The theory of traditional Chinese medicine considers that vultures, along with other birds of prey, have many important medical functions, especially some unique curative effects. For example, feather, bone, meat, beak, claw, faeces and internal organs such as craw, gizzard or stomach have all been used for traditional medicine since ancient times (Li 1981, Luo 2003, Leung 2006). This leads to vultures being

caught and sold for medicinal components (Fauna of Medicinal Animal in China 1979, Li 1981, Leung 2006). Some Chinese herbal medicine shops sell desiccated vulture parts — heads, talons, feathers, eyes, beaks and hearts — for traditional medicine or fetishes (Figure 9). In some areas, we were surprised to find vulture meat was traded (Koenig 2006). These uses stimulate people to kill more vultures.



Figure 9: The bones from a Cinereous Vulture for sale in a shop

7. Illegal hunting.

Illegal hunting in the western region and central mountains in China is very widespread. According to a report, at noon on May 25, 2003, a Cinereous Vulture was illegally shot by a hunter in the Yibin County. The head and foot was badly hurt, and the bird was taken to a local zoo in a critical condition. From the vulture

head and leg we removed two fragment of the shots by emergency operation (Figure 10). Illegal hunting is also used to obtain birds for sale (Figure 11) and to take live samples for medicinal purposes. The value of such commodities is high and there is a ready market for them. These factors encourage criminals to take risks to capture raptors for sale.



Figure 10: Rescued injured Cinereous Vulture



Figure 11: Cinereous Vulture for sale in Yibin

Discussion

In recent years, the western regions of China have seen development in the form of mining operations, roads and a growing human population. This has damaged local environments, including the habitat of raptors, and has been a great threat to vulture populations.

At present, there have been few studies of the large carrion-eating raptors in China (Ye 1991) and published reports are few and limited in detail. Many statistics about vultures released by the relevant departments in China are inaccurate, so there is a lack of baseline knowledge about vultures, which hinders the formulation of appropriate laws and essential conservation measures. These species are still poorly understood in China, but they are facing a dangerous situation. If vultures continue to decline, the ecological and economic implications are hard to determine at present, but ecological systems will undoubtedly be affected negatively. Additionally, the loss of vultures has serious cultural and religious implications (Satheesan 1998), and potentially for other wildlife and for human health. Further research is urgently required. Vultures, as obligate scavengers, not

only play a significant role in maintaining ecosystem function, they are highly respected in Buddhist culture and have a significant role in terms of cultural unity and social stability.

The threats to vultures across the world are numerous (Ledger and Annegarn 1981, Cunningham 1990, Camiña and Montelío 2006, McKie 2007, Naidoo *et al.* 2009, Ogada 2014, Saidu & Buij, 2013, Williams *et al.* 2014) and similar threats are likely to be occurring in China, but have not been evaluated fully. We recommend that a detailed evaluation of these threats takes place, and in particular quantifying their impact on vulture populations in China.

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