

Raptors in West and Central Africa threatened by trade for bushmeat and fetish

August 24 2015



Black kite with plucked head. Kites' heads are plucked so they look like high-priced vultures, enticing people to buy them for use in traditional medicine.
Credit: Gerard Nikolaus

The trade in vultures and other raptors for traditional medicine and bushmeat is likely to be contributing to the serious declines of these birds in West and Central Africa. A new study, published in the scientific journal *Oryx*, showed that 27% of 2,646 raptor carcasses on sale in markets in 12 countries were threatened or near threatened

species according to the IUCN Red List. In West Africa, 73% of raptors were traded in Nigeria and 21% in Benin, making these countries the regional hotspots for this largely illicit trade.

"Raptor parts are sold as meat or for indigenous medicine to cure physical ailments such as migraines and epilepsy, or for clairvoyance" said Ralph Buij of Wageningen University and lead-author of the study. "Given the local extirpations of highly valued raptors in some countries, such as Nigeria, poachers and traders are increasingly crossing international borders to collect carcasses."

Poisoned

The study indicates that apart from [vultures](#), other raptors that frequently scavenge such as migratory Black Kites and Marsh Harriers, are more commonly traded than their non-scavenging counterparts. The authors suggest this may be linked to the widespread use of poison to kill scavenging raptors for the trade.

Darcy Ogada of The Peregrine Fund and an author of the study noted, "Poisoning is a common means to acquire vultures and other scavengers for illicit trade because they readily feed on carcasses that can be easily and cheaply laced with highly toxic pesticides. Using poisons, many vultures and other raptors can be killed and subsequently harvested from a single baited carcass. Consumers are unaware that these 'medicines' have been harvested using poisons".

Consequences

The hardest hit species were Hooded Vultures and Black Kites, which together represented 41% of all [raptors](#) traded. However, the trade represented a particularly sizeable proportion of the remaining regional

populations of rare and declining large vultures.

This study follows a report published in June this year indicating that six out of eight African vulture species are projected to [decline](#) by at least 80% over three generations (56 years), qualifying them as Critically Endangered. Given the important role of vultures in limiting outbreaks of zoonotic disease, such as rabies, their eradication for trade in West and Central has important implications for human health.



In over 2600 raptor carcasses counted, 52 raptor species were identified, including long-distance migrants from Eurasia. Photo: Gerard Nikolaus

More information: "Trade of threatened vultures and other raptors for fetish and bushmeat in West and Central Africa." *Oryx* DOI: [dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0030605315000514](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605315000514)

Provided by Wageningen University

Citation: Raptors in West and Central Africa threatened by trade for bushmeat and fetish (2015, August 24) retrieved 23 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-08-raptors-west-central-africa-threatened.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.