

# S.Africa clinic hopes to save penguins' future

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A penguin swims at the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) centre in Qgeberha.

A small fish is dangled under the beak of an emaciated penguin at a South African clinic, to whet the bird's appetite.

The sickly animal is among dozens undergoing treatment in the coastal

town of Gqeberha, where a dedicated rehabilitation center is on a mission to bring African penguins back from the brink of extinction.

"We are trying to reverse some of the human damage caused to these birds over the years," says Caitlin van der Merwe, a seabird ranger at the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB).

Threatened by [climate change](#) and [human activity](#), the [endangered species](#), which waddles awkwardly on land but turns into a fast-swimming torpedo in the water, has suffered a [drastic decline](#) in numbers.

Around 50,000 mating pairs—penguins are monogamous—inhabited the shorelines of South Africa and Namibia three decades ago. Today the number has dropped to 10,000 pairs.

That's a jaw-dropping 80 percent population decrease, which zoologists say is even more worrying given that a healthy penguin population is considered indicative of a healthy marine ecosystem.

"The species declining, that means there's a big issue in the marine environment," says Carl Havemann, who heads the penguin clinic.

## Climate threat

The center is currently teeming with feathered patients.

Over the past two weeks, about 40 baby penguins have been transferred here from Bird Island, an islet home to one of Africa's largest penguin colonies about 60 kilometers off Gqeberha, formerly known as Port Elizabeth.



Seabird ranger Caitlin van der Merwe feeds a penguin.

Heavy rains have battered the island, washing away nests and chicks.

The little black and white birds traditionally dug their nests into a thick layer of guano—a mixture of droppings and remains that accumulate over time.

But the organic substance has been plundered for use as natural fertilizer, and the penguins now have to make do with branches or in cracks in the rocks, which make for a less sturdy home.

And for the first three months of their lives the birds are covered only by gray plumage that offers little protection from water and cold.

The rains caused many to drown or die of hypothermia.

"With climate change, weather events are becoming more and more extreme and these obviously impact the natural colonies," Havemann says.

## **Footbath**

Some survivors are being treated in the seabird rehabilitation center's intensive care unit, where staff are busy disinfecting, stitching and bandaging wounds.

Footbaths, sardines and medicines are also part of the treatment.

In total, around 100 birds, both young and adult, are cared for in the clinic.



A penguin colony on St. Croix island in Algoa Bay near Gqeberha -- formerly known as Port Elizabeth.

The goal is to return them to the wild in the shortest time possible, limiting interaction with humans to what is strictly necessary.

The penguins huddle together, their shoulders raised as if they are perennially cold.

Some are kept hydrated through a small tube inserted in their gullets. Desperate ones are euthanised.

For those who are fit enough, rehab continues in the pool.

"If they don't swim, they don't drink," says van der Merwe, as she whispers soothing words to a small penguin furiously waving its wings while she holds it between her thighs.

It is suffering from borreliosis, an infectious disease caused by bacteria, and needs antibiotics.

Besides extreme [weather events](#), African penguins are also threatened by diseases, overfishing and pollution.

Gqeberha is home to a major port and huge cargo ships refuel offshore.

Spills in the recent past have seen frantic attempts to rescue and clean up oil-tarred penguins.

At current rates of decline, African penguins could become extinct within a decade, according to the Environment Ministry.

"The ocean has such a complexity. If we take bits here and there, the whole system will collapse," van der Merwe says.

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