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Study by UCT academics prompts a call for a national ban on lead bullets

Lead bullet fragments in carcasses left by hunters are poisoning endangered African vultures, a new study has found.

A third of all vultures caught and tested in a Botswana study involving a University of Cape Town (UCT) academic showed elevated levels of lead in their blood, most likely due to ingesting lead bullet-contaminated flesh. Hunters' bullets shatter inside their prey and can then be absorbed into the blood stream of the vultures when they feed on these animals or their remains. This ingested lead is highly toxic to birds.

Dr Arjun Amar, Associate Professor at UCT's FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, commented: "We were all shocked by how widespread lead poisoning was for this population and just how clearly these elevated levels were associated with recreational hunting activity."

The study, published this week in the international journal, *Science of the Total Environment*, is based on tests of nearly 600 critically endangered African white-backed vultures. Higher lead levels were found in the blood of vultures in the hunting season and in hunting areas, suggesting that the source of the lead in their blood stream was lead bullets used for hunting.

The study's lead author, Beckie Garbett, added: "The only logical explanation for the patterns of lead poisoning we observed is if lead bullets were the source of this contamination."

The four-year study was conducted jointly with Raptors Botswana, a conservation Non-Governmental Organisation. It has prompted a call for a national ban on lead bullets in the hope of minimising negative impacts on vulture populations, which are declining throughout Africa. Previous vulture studies linked declines in several species across the continent to mass poisoning, usually by farmers trying to kill other predators, or poachers deliberately trying to kill vultures for fear they might give away their location.

Researchers believe alternative non-lead ammunition, already adopted in some countries, could provide a helping hand to vultures. "Whilst lead poisoning may not be the main driver for the declines in vultures across Africa, it is something that can be tackled more easily through simple legislation, as compared to stopping the illegal actions of livestock owners or poachers," said Amar.

Lead poisoning was one of the main reasons for the near extinction of the Californian Condor and is known to increase mortality and reduce breeding performance in birds. Thus, shattered fragments of bullets left in the carcasses of big game animals on the African savannahs could also be accelerating the decline of vultures. The latest research also suggests that the 2014 ban on hunting on government-owned land in Botswana has had no effect on the lead levels in vultures. Lead levels in vultures actually increased after the ban, and the researchers believe vultures may have shifted their foraging to private game farms where hunting is still allowed.

Garbett explained: "Hunting may have become more concentrated after the ban and this might explain the increase in lead levels in vultures following the ban, since the vultures may have tapped more into this food supply. We also need to consider that because vultures range so widely, they are exposed to lead use throughout the region, therefore mitigation of this issue needs to be addressed at a regional level."

The authors of the study have called for greater awareness among policy makers of the threat that lead ammunition may pose to vultures. The Convention for Migratory Species (CMS) has also urged all signature countries to phase out the use of lead ammunition. Whilst Botswana is one of the few countries yet to sign the convention, the authors urge policymakers there to implement this call.

Notes to editors

To access the full study click, [here](#).

For more information on UCT's FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology click, [here](#).



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