

Cinereous Vulture



SCIENTIFIC NAME

Aegypius monachus

GLOBAL RANGE

Southern Europe, Northwest Africa, Caucasus, Middle East, Central Asia and East Asia

EUROPEAN RANGE



GLOBAL STATUS

Near Threatened

GLOBAL POPULATION

15,600-21,000

HABITAT

Forests, shrubland, grassland, forests. It usually nests in trees

SIZE

98-110 cm

WEIGHT

7,1-12,5 kg

WINGSPAN

250-295 cm

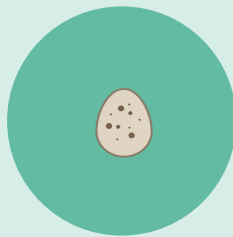
LIFE EXPECTANCY

Up to 40 years in captivity

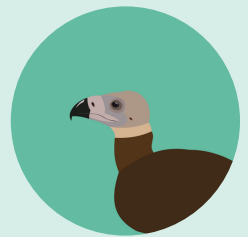
BREEDING CYCLE



The Cinereous Vulture becomes sexually mature at 5-6 years old. The species has the longest breeding period of all raptors in Europe, which starts from February.



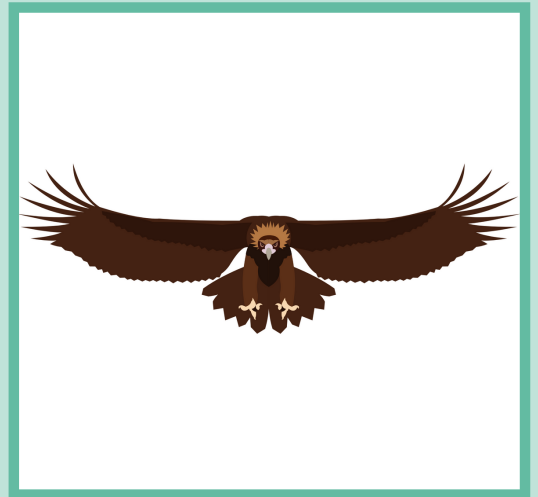
If successful, the female lays one egg from February to April each year. The parents diligently incubate the egg for around 55 to 60 days, until hatching.



The chick fledges around 100-115 days after hatching. After leaving the nest, the young vulture still returns to the nest to obtain food and to roost.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Cinereous Vulture is the largest vulture in Europe and one of the largest birds in the world. Due to its size and morphology, it feasts into a carcass first, using its sharp beak to break into the skin and feed on the tough tissues.



THREATS & CONSERVATION



The decline of food availability adversely affected vulture populations in recent years. One of the ways to tackle this problem is through the operation of vulture feeding stations.



Poisoning was the main reason for the extinction of Cinereous Vultures in several regions. Tackling such threats is crucial before restocking and reintroduction efforts.



Electrocution and collision are serious threats to the species. It is crucial for the energy sector and conservationists to work together for new developments.

WHY ARE VULTURES IMPORTANT?

As nature's cleanup crew, vultures provide important environmental services that benefit nature, wildlife and society as a whole.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE CINEREOUS VULTURE AND ITS CONSERVATION

Visit:

www.4vultures.org/vultures/cinereous-vulture