#### **RAPTOR EATING RAPTOR...?**



# **Birds of prey**

#### Threats to raptors and local people/ organisation involvement in raptor conservation efforts

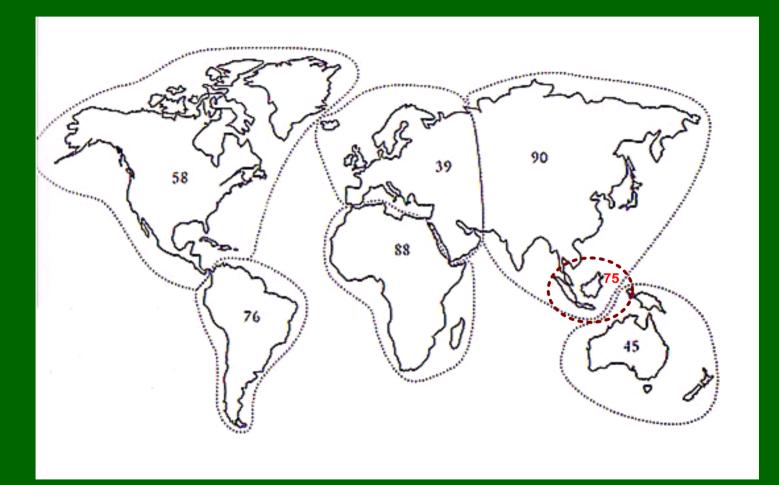
\* Member of Indonesian Raptor Research & Conservation Network (RAIN) and Asian Raptor Research & Conservation Network (ARRCN)





The term raptor refers to birds of prey, including eagles, hawks, buzzards, falcons & vultures. Less commonly, the term also includes owls. Sometimes "diurnal raptor" is used to distinguish eagles, hawks, etc. (which predominantly hunt during the daytime) and "nocturnal raptor" is used for owls (which predominantly hunt during the night).

#### Distribution map of the raptors in the world (Weidensaul, 1996)



### Human and raptors

"Human imagination has long endowed birds of prey (raptors) with special symbolism. Real raptors are prominent in folklore, totemism, and heraldry, and many fabulous creatures of religious, magical or poetic significance"

### Eksotisme...



Why are raptors being treathened?

### **Severe condition**







### And they are being threatened!!!



But fortunately as a group, raptors have fared surprisingly well during the recent human onslaught. Only one bird of prey, the Guadalupa Caracara *Caracara lutosa*, has been lost completely. And that species was a small-island, sedentary form that had misfortune of being shot and poisoned to extinction at the beginning of the twentieth century.



# Let's see further the three general categories of human threats to raptors...

- Habitat degradation and habitat loss
- Environmental contaminants, including pesticides and other agricultural chemicals;
- Direct assault, including persecution and trapping for captive use.

### **Habitat loss**

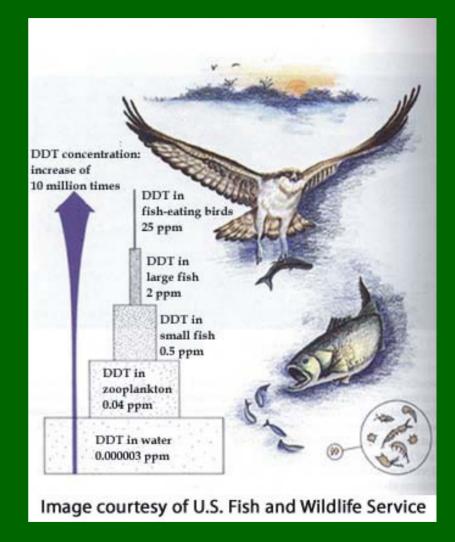
Habitat loss takes several forms:

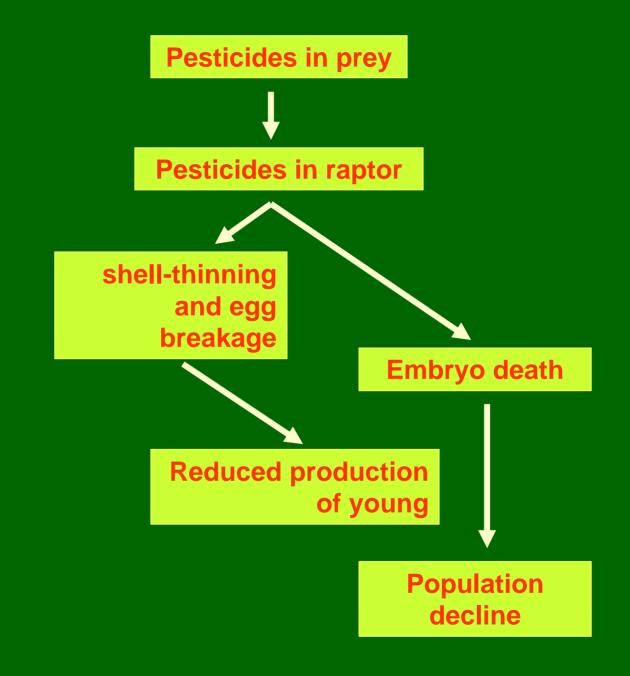
- Degradation > outright loss of areas used by wild species; for example, from vegetation removal and erosion, which deprive native species of food, shelter, and breeding areas;
- Fragmentation > when native species are squeezed onto small patches of undisturbed land surrounded by areas cleared for agriculture and other purposes.

### <u>"In Indonesia HABITAT LOSS is MAJOR</u> <u>THREAT facing raptors...."</u>

# Environmental contaminants

Much of the threat from environmental contaminants stems from the systematic misuse of agriculture pesticides, which impacts raptors *indirectly* when birds of prey feed on poisoned pests and other organism.





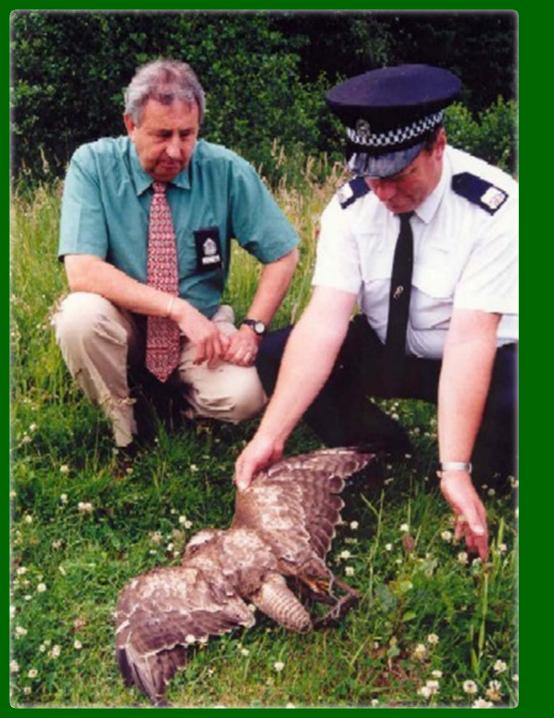


## **Direct assaults**

# Egg Collecting:



There is still a significant problem due to illegal egg collection. It seems that in the egg collecting community, the rarer a species is, the more important it is to collect the eggs. Just so we have an historical record of what the egg looked like before the bird became extinct (or maybe it is just because they're worth more money).



# Poisoning

Birds of prey are often mistakenly seen as a threat to live stock (Red Kites eat a lot of carrion, often giving the impression that they killed the farmers lambs), because of this, farmers will often place poisoned food out to kill the birds or simply shoot them.

# Shooting



At one time raptor was once considered to be responsible for stealing chicken or other livestock that they needed to be shot to dead, the only good hawk is a dead hawk. Many people enjoy shooting raptors for sport, often only justified by the belief that these birds kill livestock.

### Trapping

Trap is often used to catch or kill raptors because they think that the raptors have killed their livestock. Pole-trapping - placing a leg-hold trap on a high post, where raptors are likely to perch - is a simple way to kill raptors, and one that is still used in some regions despite its illegality

## Hunting

- By hunting means to catch raptors for being illegally traded or putting them in the cage as pet. Although all raptors are protected by law in many countries but hunting for trade still occur in many places. Illegal trade in birds involves the capture and removal of a bird from its natural habitat, as well as the robbing of eggs and chicks from nests.
- Thousand of raptors, in particularly Peregrine falcon are taken each year in Asia legally or illegally (Weidansul, 1996). And in a five-month survey in some main bird markets in Jakarta found 379 individuals of raptors from 21 species; they are illegally traded (Hoyois 2004)

#### Results of those threats in Indonesia...

#### **Species**

Bawean Serpent Eagle Flores Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus floris* Javan Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus bartelsi* New Guinea Harpy Eagle *Harpyopsis novaeguineae* Wallace's Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus nanus* Sulawesi Honey Buzzard *Pernis celebensis* Kinabalu Serpent Eagle *Spilornis kinabaluensis*  Status Critically endangered Critically endangered Endangered Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable

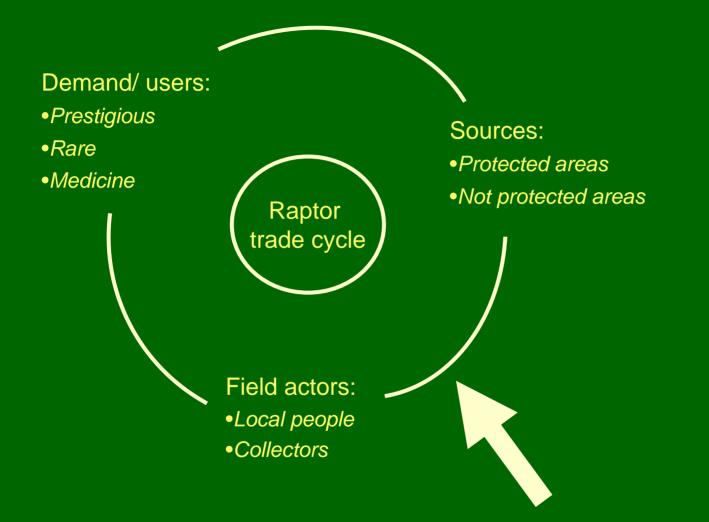
# WHAT CAN BE DONE???



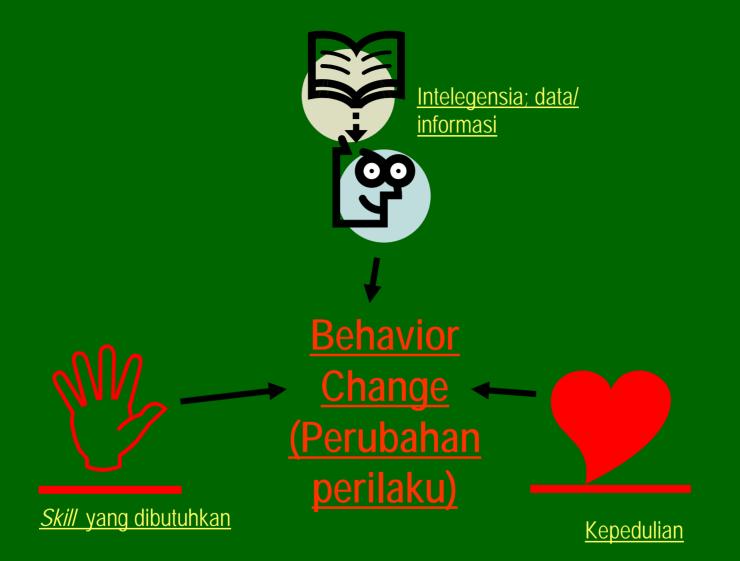
#### Role, knowledge, skills, and collaboration

- The role of local people is very important in protecting the nest sites because they live near to such sites.
- Local knowledge is also valuable information for biologist and raptor researchers.
- It is very strategic if collaboration among local people, researchers, universities, NGOS, Governmental institution, and even corporation are encouraged.
- Each party has their own professionalism and relevant skill or resources to be contributed

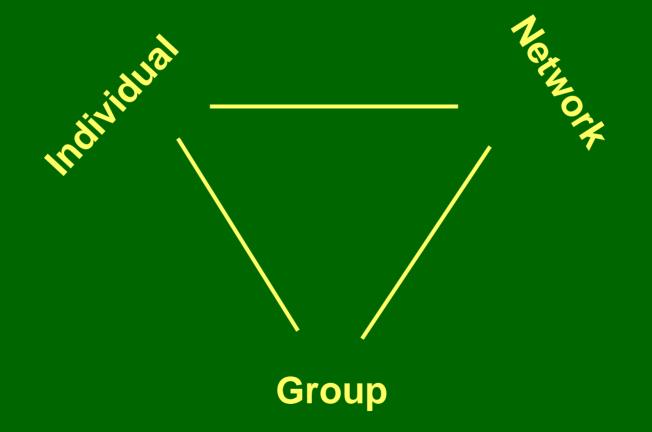
#### **Conservation challenges...**



Intervention by researchers, conservationists etc.



### Interest development





#### Raptor talks to attract individual interest



# Group development types

- Club
- Union
- Association
- Society

Specified programPersonnelPlanning

#### A network to save confiscated raptors in Indonesia









#### **PUSLITBANGHUT**













