

WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT NUMBER 23/17
PART OF STUDY FSGD-209
REGIONAL NUMBER W/17/04
OTHER REFERENCES 28-B0179-04-17
SENDER VLA Carmarthen
LOCATION Glyn Neath
Glamorgan
GRID REFERENCE [REDACTED]
INCIDENT DATE 20 April 2017
SUSPECTED CAUSE OF INCIDENT trauma
DATE OF REPORT 10 August 2017

REPORTING OFFICER [REDACTED]

SIGNED : [REDACTED]

NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED

1 buzzard

COPIED TO



Samples received		Date received	Sample identifier
98722	buzzard	18/5/17	28-B0179-04-17
98722	buzzard	18/5/17	28-B0179-04-17
	tissues		

Summary of field data

A dead buzzard was found by some technicians who were doing some work on a wind turbine. They were of the opinion that the bird had not hit the turbine. Other technicians had recently witnessed a bird of prey 'acting drunk'- tumbling down the bank, barely able to fly and land in a nearby tree. There are pigeon fanciers in the area which may or may not be related. The bird was collected by the Welsh Government and was delivered to the APHA for post mortem.

Summary of post mortem report

A female adult buzzard weight 0.865kg with good body condition was submitted for post mortem. External examination showed a visible brood patch. There was an area of haemorrhage within the right pectoral muscle approximately 5cm by 0.5mm (in length and width) extending the full depth of the muscle to the sternum and there was a circular hole approximately 0.5mm in diameter within the right sternum. The stomach contained large numbers of small lizards, the tail of a small rodent, bones of a small rodent and some greeny/brown material. There was haemorrhage within and adjacent to the lungs and two developing yolk sacs adjacent to the ovaries approximately 1cm in diameter. The skin and subcutis, cardiovascular system, lymphorecticular system, urinary system and nervous system were unremarkable and the endocrine system was not examined

Analysis : rodenticide analysis suite

98722	liver	bromadiolone	confirmed	0.025	mg/kg
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Conclusion

Initially, it was suspected that this buzzard had been poisoned, although a post-mortem revealed signs that were consistent with trauma. Therefore, laboratory analysis for a range of anticoagulant rodenticides only has been undertaken on the submitted samples. These tests have detected and confirmed a residue of bromadiolone in the liver of this buzzard. However, given the amounts found this is considered to be consistent with background exposure only and the cause of death of the buzzard is likely to be from the traumatic injuries.