WILDLIFE INCIDENT UNIT



WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT NUMBER

40/12

PART OF STUDY

FSGD-170

REGIONAL NUMBER W/12/08

OTHER REFERENCES 29-B0188-03-12

SENDER

VLA Aberystwyth

LOCATION

Llanbister

Powys

GRID REFERENCE

SO1571

INCIDENT DATE

27 March 2012

SUSPECTED CAUSE

OF INCIDENT

trauma

DATE OF REPORT

31 May 2012

REPORTING OFFICER

SIGNED:

NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED red kite

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Samples received	Date received	Sample identifier

95360	red kite		3/4/12	VLA ref 29-B0188-03-12
95360	red kite	tissues	3/4/12	VLA ref 29-B0188-03-12

Summary of field data

reported he had found a red kite dead with food still in its mouth.

The kite was found on a still born lamb
The kite was collected but not the

There was no previous knowledge of abuse of pesticide in this area.

The kite

appeared to be in good condition. It appears that it flew in for a feed and then died suddenly. There was no obvious physical evidence that the kite had been attacked.

Summary of post mortem report

A male, adult red kite in good body condition was submitted for post-mortem. There was a wing tag H2 blue and leg ring GR19670. The carcass showed no decomposition, with abundant feathering and moderate amounts of subcutaneous fat. Food lodged in the mouth appeared to be animal viscera. Stomach contained matted animal hair, skin, cartilage and a lamb elastrator ring. There was epidural haemorrhaging between the dura mater and cranium. All other systems were unremarkable.

Analysis: carbamate (LC) analysis suite

95360	gizzard contents	no carbamate (LC) detected	detection limit	0.06	mg/kg			
Analysis : chloralose-alpha								
95360	kidney	no chloralose-alpha detected	detection limit	1.0	mg/kg			
Analysis : organophosphate analysis suite								
95360	gizzard contents	no organophosphate detected	detection limit	0.1	mg/kg			
Analysis : rodenticide analysis suite								
95360 95360	liver liver	difenacoum brodifacoum	confirmed confirmed	0.03 0.1	mg/kg mg/kg			

Conclusion

It was suspected that this red kite had been poisoned. Laboratory analysis for a range of likely pesticides has been undertaken on the submitted samples. These tests have detected and confirmed a residue of brodifacoum and some difenacoum in the liver of this bird. There was a possible head injury noted in this bird, with at least two areas of sub-meningeal haemorrhage. This injury may have been exacerbated by the exposure to anticoagulant rodenticides, particularly the brodifacoum.