

RESIDENT VULTURES OF OMAN

EGYPTIAN VULTURE

Estimated global population: 18,600-54,000, declining

Number of subspecies: 3

IUCN* status: Endangered

Oman status: Breeding resident, few winter visitors



(Rakhma) رخمة
Neophron percnopterus

BREEDING BIOLOGY

- Monogamous.
- Breeds between May and February.
- Nests on cliffs, in shaded crevasses, ledges or small caves.
- Pairs maintained across years.
- Two-young clutches, many pairs fledge two young.
- Incubation averages 42 days.
- Young fledge at 70-85 days.

FEEDING BEHAVIOUR

- Feeds on carrion, waste from dumps and slaughterhouses, bird eggs, animal faeces and small living prey.
- Parents feed nestlings via regurgitation.
- Young follow parents to learn social skills and locate food.

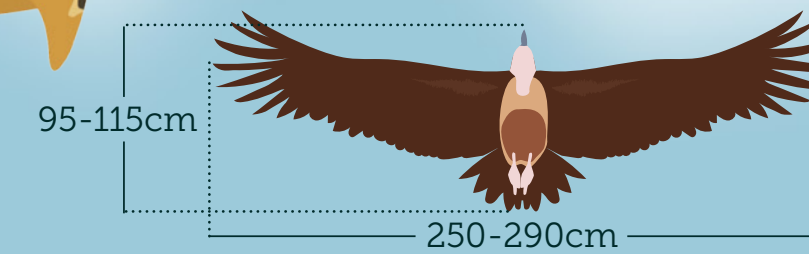
MOVEMENT

- Wide ranging.
- Partial migrants.
- Breeds in Eurasia and Africa, migrants winter in Africa and southern Asia.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- Gregarious (sociable).
- Territorial breeding.
- Communal roosting.
- Group foraging (food finding).
- Human commensal (benefits from humans).

(Nesr Al Athen) النسراالأذن
Torgos tracheliotos



LAPPET-FACED VULTURE

Estimated global population: 9,200, declining

Number of subspecies: 2

IUCN* status: Endangered

Oman status: Breeding resident

BREEDING BIOLOGY

- Monogamous.
- Breeds between November and May.
- Nests on top of flat-topped trees.
- Parents share incubation, chick-rearing and shading.
- Single-egg clutch is the norm.
- Incubation averages 55-56 days.
- Young fledge at 105-120 days with parental care exceeding 3 additional months.

FEEDING BEHAVIOUR

- Feeds almost exclusively on carrion, can also take termites and locusts.
- Dominates other species at carcasses.
- Consumes skin, tendons and ligaments.
- Can also prey on eggs and nestlings.
- Routinely visits, bathes and drinks at watering holes.

MOVEMENT

- Wide ranging.
- Seasonal movement for some individuals but adults mostly sedentary.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- Relatively solitary.
- Territorial breeding.
- Communal roosting.
- Group foraging (food finding).
- Pairs often fly together searching for food, and perch together.

LEARN MORE



Find out more about raptors and their status in Oman here!

* International Union for Conservation of Nature

MAIN THREATS IN OMAN



Unintentional/intentional poisoning



Electrocution and collision



Wild capture and trade



Decline in food availability



Habitat loss and degradation



Persecution and hunting

Did you know that Old World and New World Vultures have different taxonomies?

Family: Cathartidae
7 species of New World Vultures

Order: Accipitriformes

Class: Aves

Phylum: Chordata

Kingdom
Animalia

Species:
percnopterus

Genus:
Neophron

Family: Accipitridae
16 species of Old World Vultures

Species:
tracheliotos

Genus:
Torgos

CONSERVATION TIPS



Do not disturb, approach or touch wildlife



Do not fly drones close to nests or birds



Follow national laws and regulations



Talk about vulture conservation



Support scientific research and monitoring



Funded by:

