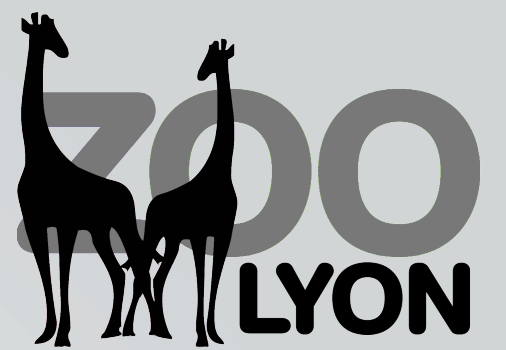




GET IT  
STRAIGHT

# Sacred ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*) in Europe: Where are we now? Where are we going?

A. Rimboud, G. Douay DVM, X. Vaillant  
(Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble & Zoo de Lyon)



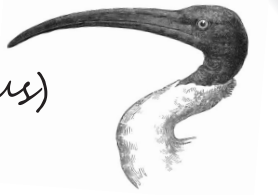
**Ecological impacts:**  
Competition (nesting sites and resources) and predation (eggs, chicks, amphibians...) on native species.  
degradation of habitats

**Health impacts:**  
Vector of pathogens (wild and domestic species, public health)

**Social and public safety impacts:**  
Noise nuisance, negative perception of the the general public and aviation accident

**Economic impacts:**  
Human activities, vaccination of poultry species

Sacred ibis  
(*Threskiornis aethiopicus*)

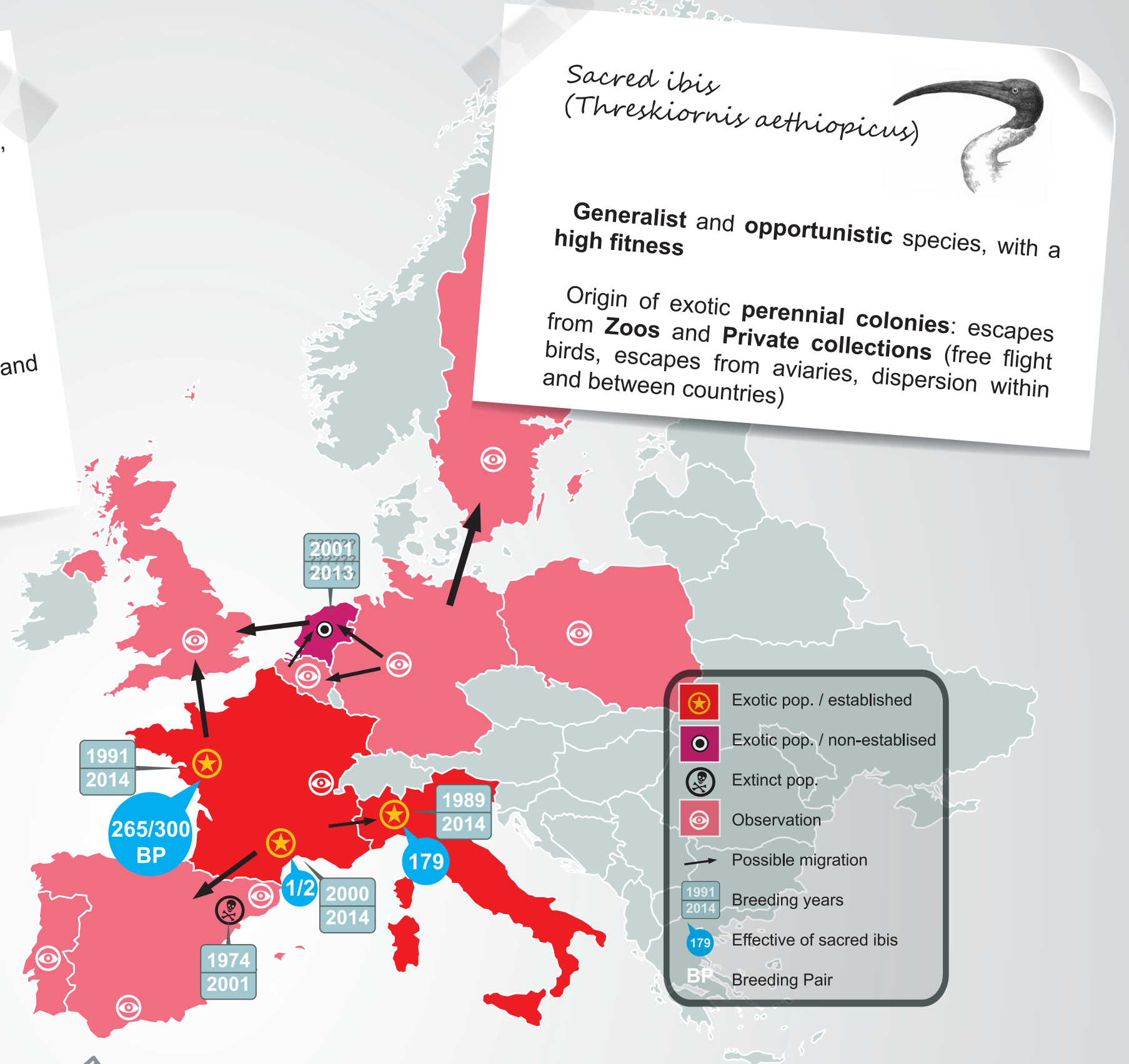


**Generalist** and **opportunistic** species, with a **high fitness**

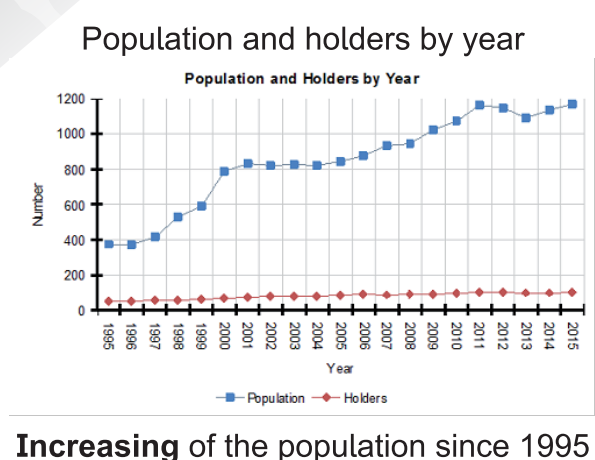
Origin of exotic **perennial colonies**: escapes from **Zoos** and **Private collections** (free flight birds, escapes from aviaries, dispersion within and between countries)

NATURAL  
ENVIRONMENT

CAPTIVITY

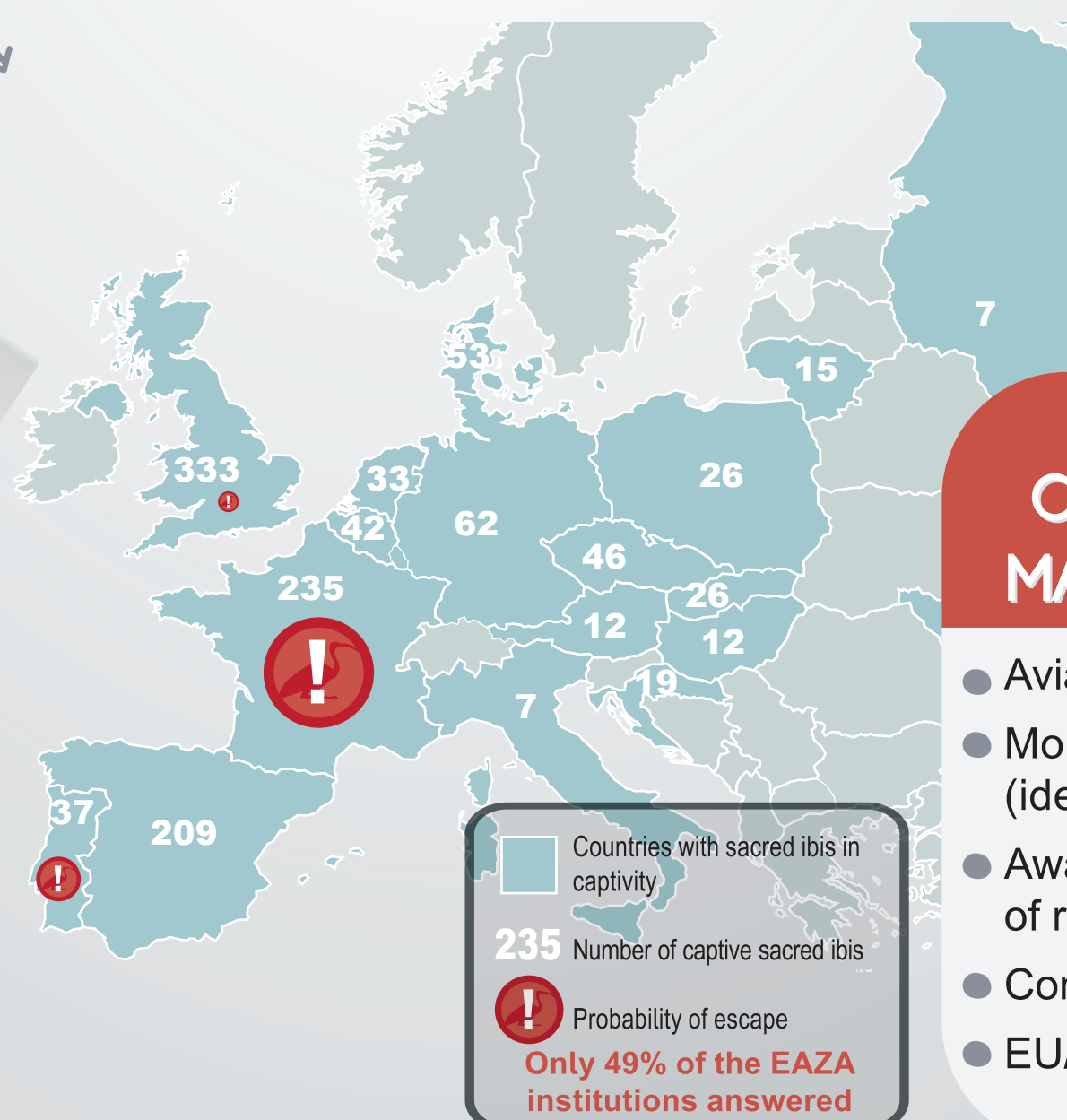


Situation of the "wild" sacred ibis (*T. aethiopicus*) in Europe (2014).



Increasing of the population since 1995

Risk assessment of escapes as sacred ibis (*T. aethiopicus*) management measures

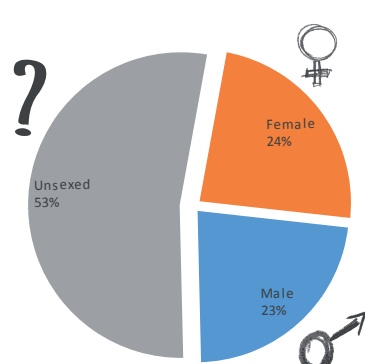


STRATEGY  
IDEAS

## CAPTIVE POPULATION MANAGEMENT METHODS

- Aviary and/or pinioning, wing clipping
- Monitoring of captive population (identification, sexing)
- Awareness and training for professional of risks and escape management
- Communication plan
- EU/Government legislation

Number of sexed sacred ibis (EAZA)



Lack of monitoring of this non-threatened species:

sexing

pedigree



EAZA ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
15...19 SEPTEMBER 2015

