

# WILDLIFE INCIDENT UNIT

## WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORT



136/13

The Food & Environment  
Research Agency

INCIDENT NUMBER 136/13  
PART OF STUDY FSGD-190  
REGIONAL NUMBER W/13/30  
OTHER REFERENCES 28-B0232-12-13  
SENDER VLA Carmarthen  
LOCATION Aberystwyth  
Cardiganshire  
GRID REFERENCE SN5980  
INCIDENT DATE 21 December 2013  
SUSPECTED CAUSE OF INCIDENT trauma  
DATE OF REPORT 1 May 2014

REPORTING OFFICER

SIGNED :

### NUMBERS AND SPECIES INVOLVED

1 red kite

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## Samples received

## Date received

## Sample identifier

97272	red kite		15/1/14	VLA ref. - 28-B0232-12-13
97272	red kite	tissues	15/1/14	VLA ref. - 28-B0232-12-13

## Summary of field data

One red kite was found dead. It was thought to be a possible road traffic accident victim, but the carcass was found closer to the footpath than the road.

## Summary of post mortem report

One red kite in good condition and weighing 1.06 was submitted for post mortem. The sex was not recorded. The bird had a leg ring AJ60298. The intestine was protruding from the cloacal region. In the musculoskeletal system the ribs on both sides were fractured and there was associated haemorrhage into the thoracic cavity. The right ileum of the pelvis had fractured from the synsacrum (fused lower lumbar, sacral and first few coccygeal vertebrae) and there was associated haemorrhage. In the alimentary system there was some intestine in the crop (presumably from a small bird or mammal) and brown pasty material in the proventriculus and gizzard. In the respiratory system there was blood clot dorsal to the lungs. The post mortem concluded that the death of the bird appeared to be due to trauma

## Analysis : rodenticide analysis suite

97272	liver	difenacoum	confirmed	0.06	mg/kg
97272	liver	brodifacoum	confirmed	0.007	mg/kg
97272	liver	bromadiolone	confirmed	0.01	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 residues of difenacoum, brodifacoum and bromadiolone at concentrations consistent with background exposure only. Therefore, given these results and the post mortem findings trauma may have contributed to the cause of death.