



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
HOPPER MOUNTAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX
CALIFORNIA CONDOR RECOVERY PROGRAM
2493 Portola Rd, Ste A
Ventura, CA 93003
Tel: (805) 644-5185 Fax: (805) 644-1732

California Condor Recovery Program

2021 Annual Population Status

As of December 31, 2021

Total World Population **537**

(2020=504; 2019 = 518)

Wild Free Flying Population **334**

(2020=329; 2019=337)

AZ /UT Wild **111** (2020 = 103)

CA Wild **183** (2020=186)

- SOCA 92 (2020=93)
- CECA 91 (VWS 64 PNP 27; 2020 VWS 60; PNP 33)

Baja Wild **40** (2020=40)

Wild Chicks Fledged and in the wild **15**

(2020=10)

(2019=14)

AZ/UT **5**

CA **9** (SOCA 3*, CECA 6 (2020=6)

(*includes one untagged assumed to be previously unknown wild fledge from 2021)

Baja **1**

Captive-bred Released to the Wild **24** (2020=28)

(2019 = 32)

AZ/UT **12** (9 hatched in 2020; 3 hatched in 2019 and held until spring 2021) 2020=10

CA **12** (VWS 6; PNP 2; FWS 4) 2020=18, 2019=20

Baja **0** (3 released and then returned to captivity for behavioral issues)



Total Captive Population: 203 (2020=175)

(Includes pre-release captive chicks in breeding facilities and field sites)

2021 Captive Breeding

Captive breeding occurs at the Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey, Los Angeles Zoo, San Diego Zoo and Safari Park and Oregon Zoo in the U.S, and Chapultepec Zoo in Mexico City, Mexico.

Captive breeding pairs	43	(41 in the U.S.; 2 in Mexico.)
Eggs	59	(57 in the U.S.; 2 in Mexico)
Chicks produced	40	(38 in the U.S.; 2 in Mexico.)
Chicks held for future breeding	5	(2020 =5; 2019=2; 2018=1)
Chicks available for release in 2022	35	(2020=25; 2019=32)

(31 at U.S. field sites; 4 Baja (2 Chapultepec Zoo, 2 U.S. produced))

2021 Deaths in the Free-flying Population 28

(2019 =17; 2020=42)

AZ/UT 9 (2020 =7)

CA 16 (2020=34; 2019=12)

(SOCA 3 (2020=9)

(CECA 13) (2020= 25)

Baja 3 (2020=1)

2021 Causes of Death in the free flying populationLead Poisoning (2020=12; 2019=11) **13**

AZ/UT 1 (2020 = 1; 2019=3)

SOCA 1 (2020 4; 2019=1)

CECA 11 (2020= 7; 2019=5)

Disease: 1

Fire: (One bird was euthanized due to injuries from both fire and lead poisoning and is included in total lead deaths for CECA).

Power line: 1 (2020=2)

Pending final necropsy / COD: 5 (2020=5)

Predation: 1 (Baja - bobcat attack)

Unknown; missing in the wild: 8 (2020=10) Recovered but unable to determine a cause of death: 2

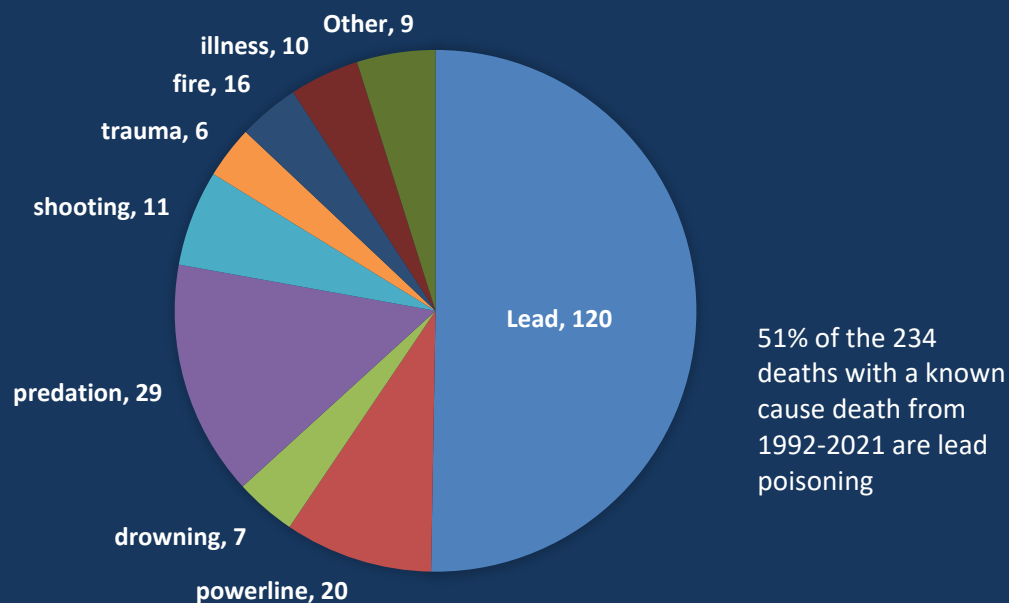
TOTAL LEAD DEATHS

From 1992 through 2021 there have been 120 deaths from lead poisoning in the free flying population.

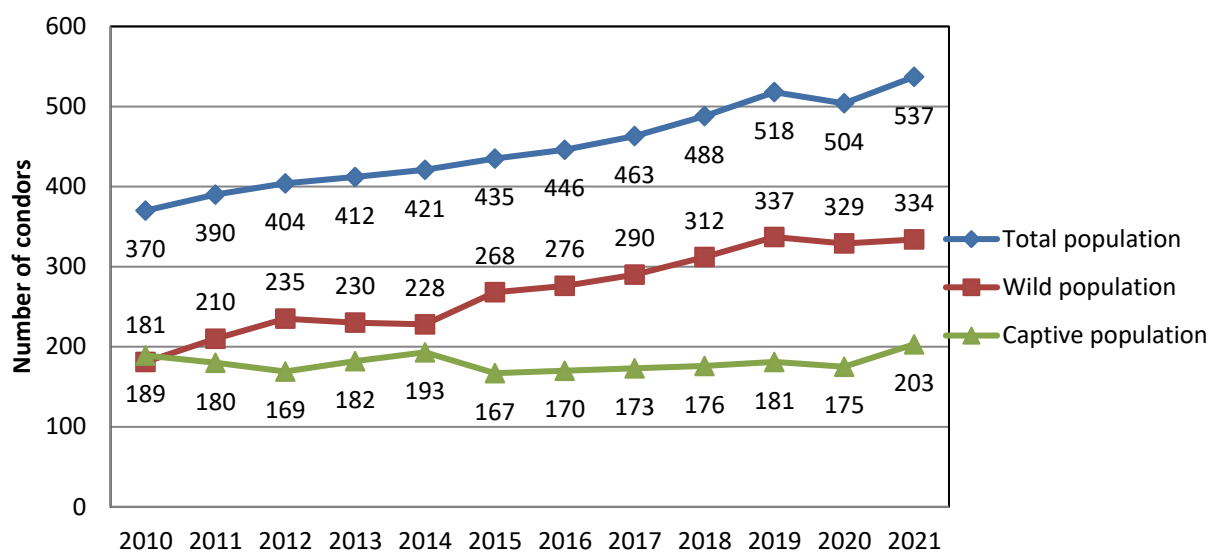
Lead poisoning is responsible for 51 percent of 234 deaths with a known cause.

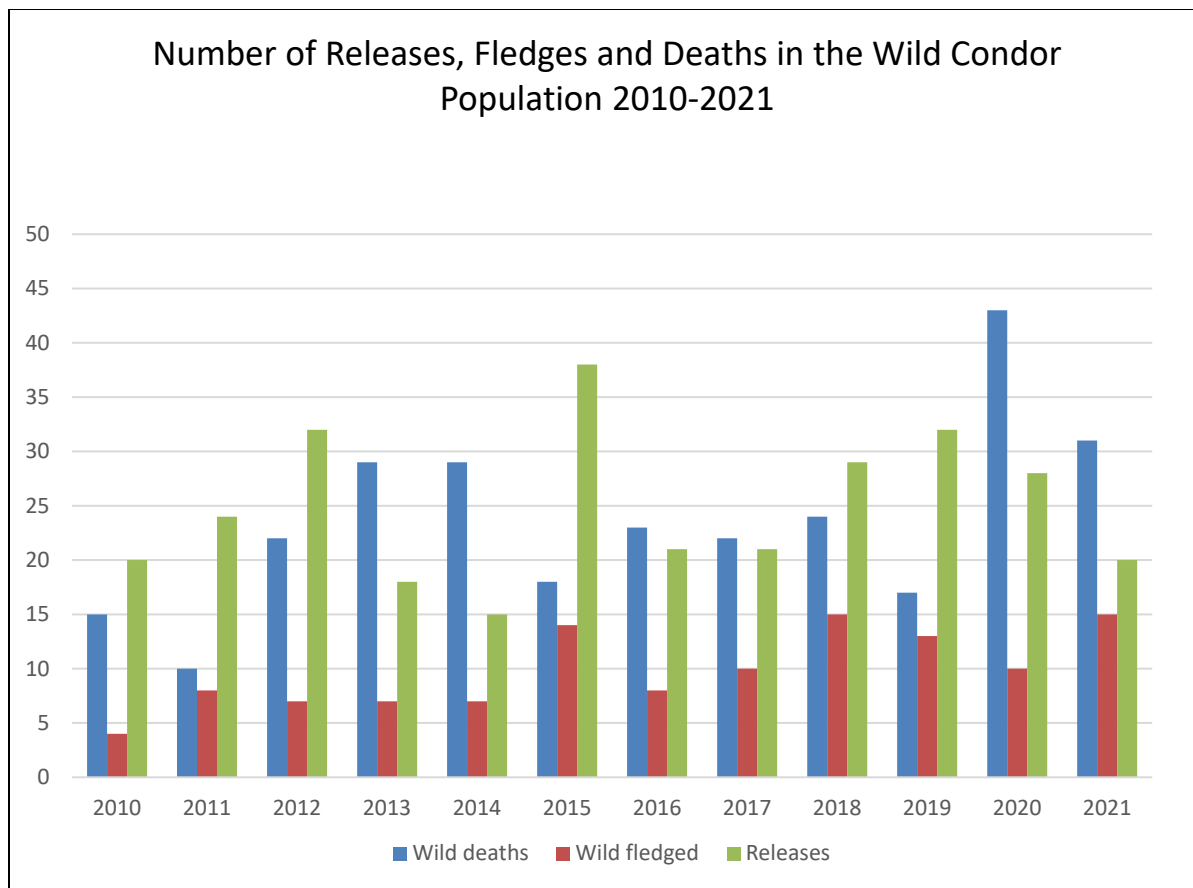
114 free-flying condors have been presumed dead after missing for more than 365 days.

KNOWN CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE WILD CALIFORNIA CONDOR POPOULATION 1992 -2021



California Condor Population 2010 - 2021





All data used in the preparation of this report was provided by the following California Condor Recovery Program partners: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge Complex, National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Lab, Ventana Wildlife Society, Pinnacles National Park, Peregrine Fund, Los Angeles Zoo, San Diego Zoo and Safari Park, San Diego Zoo Global, Oregon Zoo, La Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas [CONANP] (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas), Zoológico de Chapultepec (Chapultepec Zoo, Mexico City), and Santa Barbara Zoo.