



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
HOPPER MOUNTAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX
CALIFORNIA CONDOR RECOVERY PROGRAM
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California Condor Recovery Program

2022 Annual Population Status

As of December 31, 2022

Total World Population **561** (2021=537; 2020=504; 2019 = 518)

Wild Free Flying Population **347** (2021=334; 2020=329; 2019=337)

AZ/UT Wild **116** (2021=111; 2020 = 103)

CA Wild **183** (2021=183; 2020=186)

- SOCA 89 (2020=93)
- CECA 94 (VWS 65 PNP 29; 2020 VWS 60; PNP 33)

Northern CA **8**

Baja Wild **40** (2021=40; 2020=40)

Wild Chicks Fledged in 2022 **9** (2021=15;
2020=10; 2019=14)

AZ/UT **4** (2021=5)

CA **4** (CECA=3; SOCA=1) (2021=9; 2020=6)

Baja **1** (1 observed to date; 2 additional suspected, not confirmed) (2021=1)

Captive Released to the Wild in 2022 **31**

(2019 = 32) (2020=28; 2021=24)

AZ/UT **9** (holding 3 until spring 2023) (2021=12; 2020=10)

CA **14** (FWS 6; VWS 4; PNP 4) (2021=12; 2020=18; 2019=20)

Baja **0** (holding 6 until spring 2023 – 2 U.S. produced; 4 Mex produced from 2019-2021) (2021=0)

Nor CA **8** (4 in spring 2022; 4 in fall 2022)



Total Captive Population: 214 (2021=203; 2020=175)

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

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.)
2022 Eggs	61	(59 in the U.S.; 2 in Mexico)
Chicks produced	44	(2021 40 - 38 in the U.S.; 2 in Mexico.)
Chicks held for future breeding	5	(2021=5, 2020 =5; 2019=2; 2018=1)
Chicks available for release	39	(2020=25; 2019=32)

2022 Deaths in the Free-flying Population 20

(2021=28 2020=42; 2019 =17)

AZ/UT 5 (2021=9; 2020=7)

CA 14 (2021=16; 2020=34; 2019=12)

SOCA 7 (2021=3; 2020=9)

CECA 7 (2021=13; 2020= 25)

Baja 1 (2021=3; 2020=1)

2022 Causes of Death in the free flying population

Lead Poisoning: 6 (2021=13; 2020=12; 2019=11)

AZ/UT 1 (2021=1; 2020 = 1; 2019=3)

SOCA 3 (2021=1; 2020 =4; 2019=1)

CECA 2 (2021=11; 2020= 7; 2019=5)

Shot with gun: 1 (CA population)

Power line: 2 (2021=1; 2020=2)

Disease/Infection: 1 (2021=1)

Trauma: 2

Predation: 0 (2021= 1 bobcat attack Baja)

Pending final necropsy: 2 (2021=5; 2020=5)

Undetermined: 4 (recovered but unable to determine a cause of death) (2021=2)

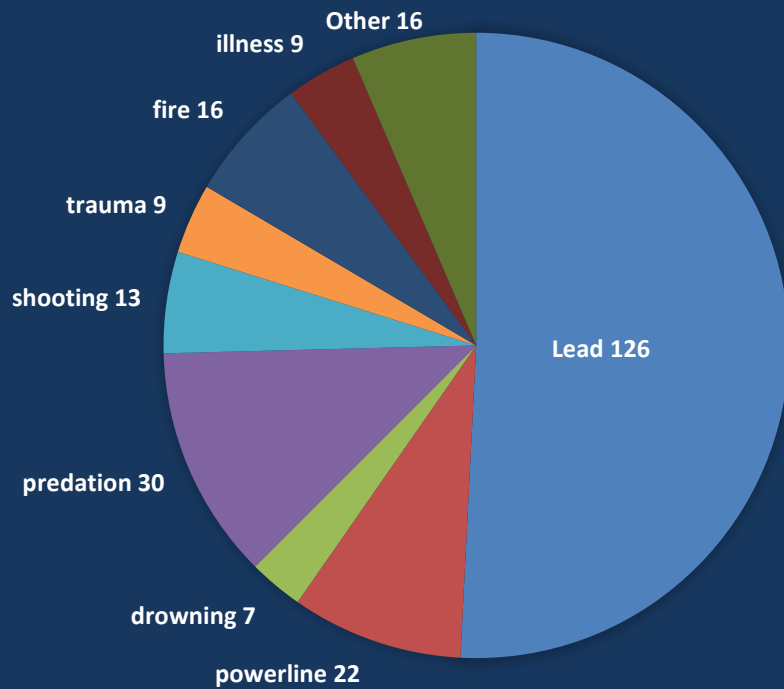
Unknown missing in the wild: 2 (2021=8; 2020=10)

**TOTAL LEAD DEATHS since
reintroduction began**

From 1992 through 2022 there have been 126 deaths from lead poisoning in the free flying population.

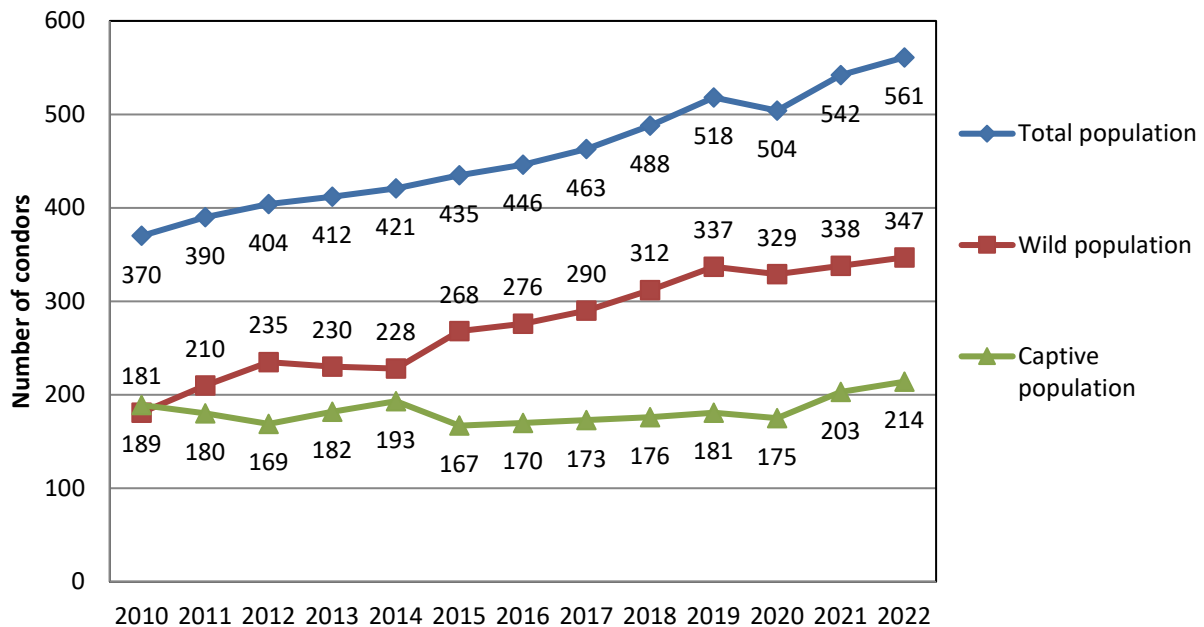
Lead poisoning is responsible for **49.8%** percent of 253 deaths with a known cause.

KNOWN CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN THE FREE-FLYING CONDOR POPULATION 1992-2022

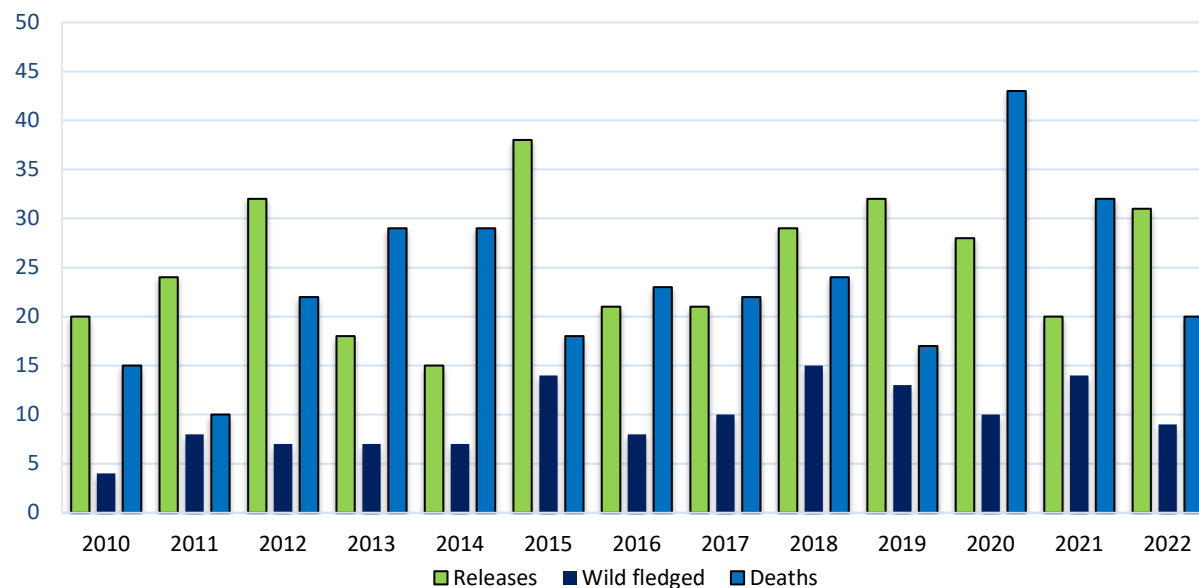


49.8% of the 253 deaths with a known cause from 1992 -2022 are

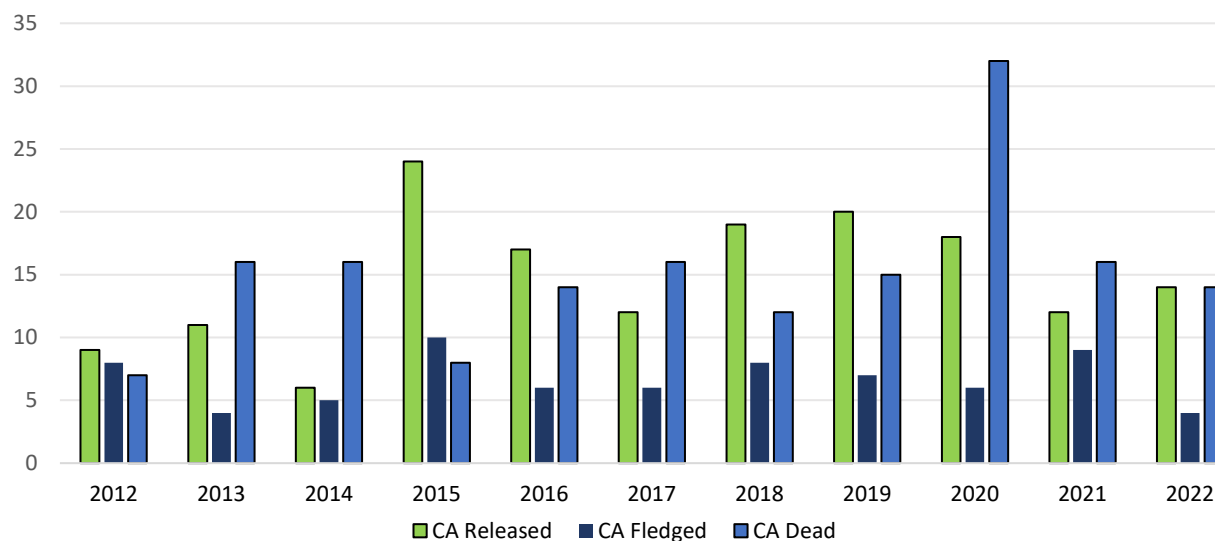
California Condor Population 2010 - 2022

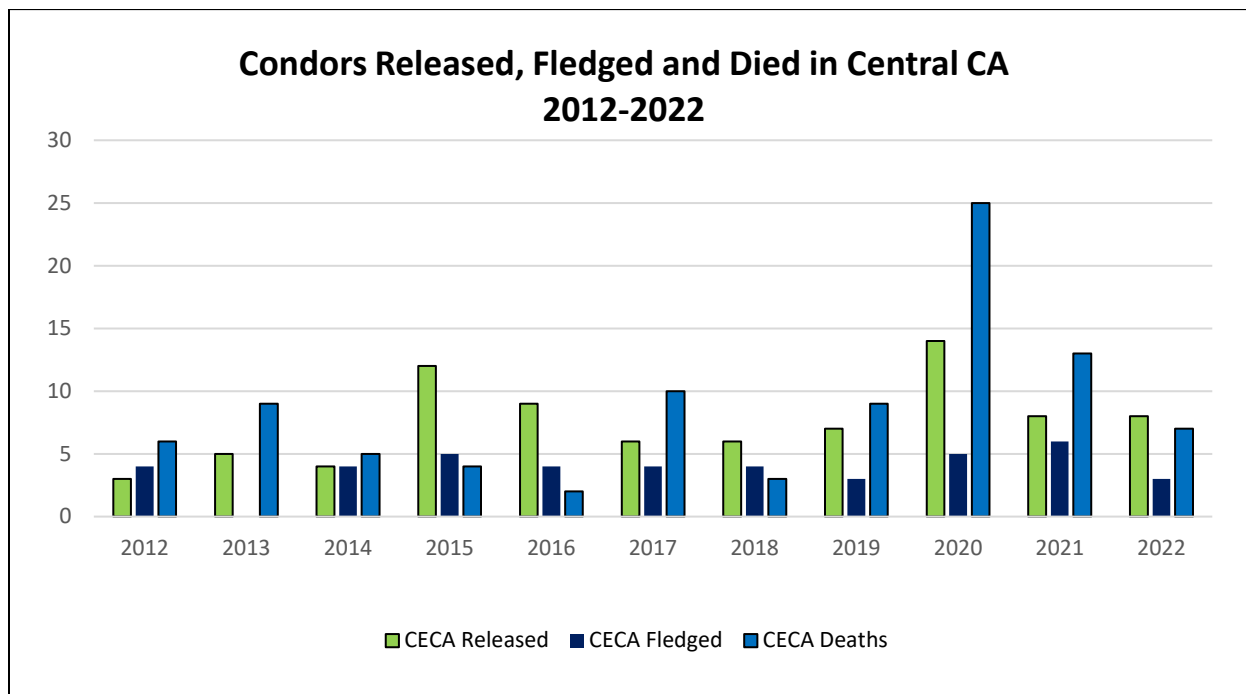
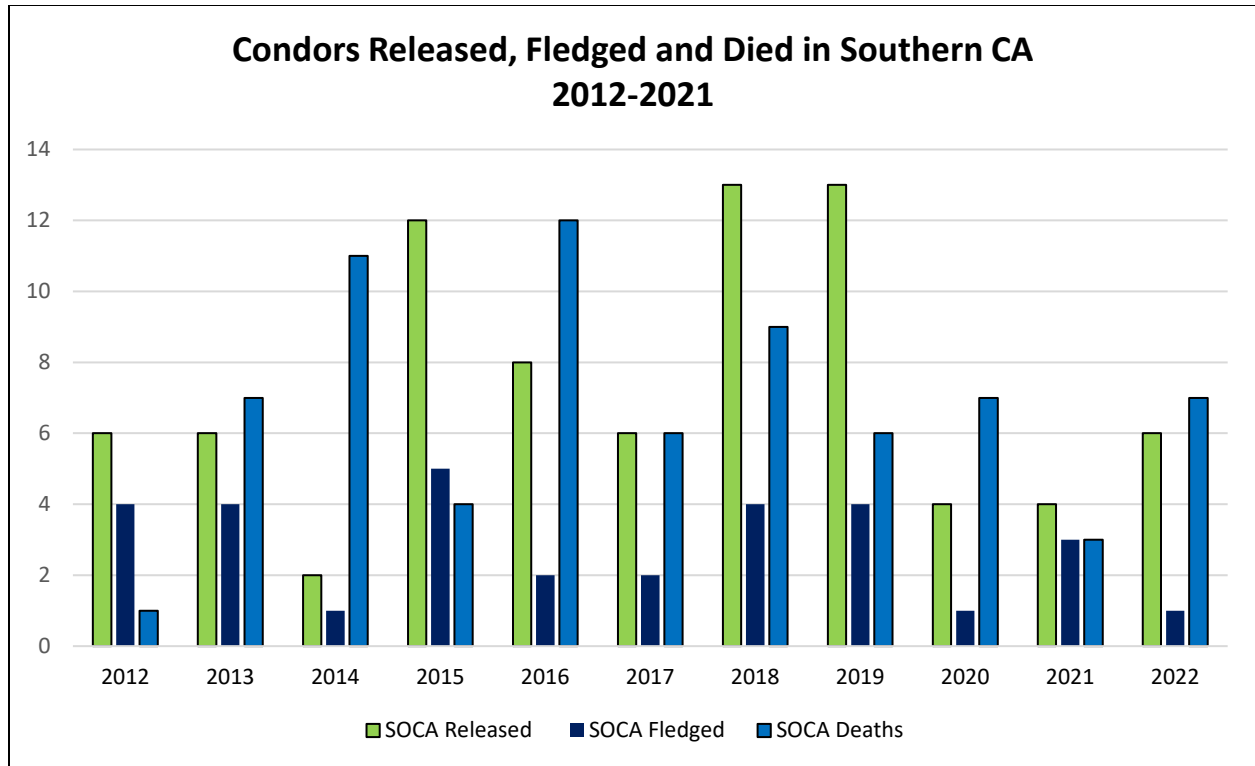


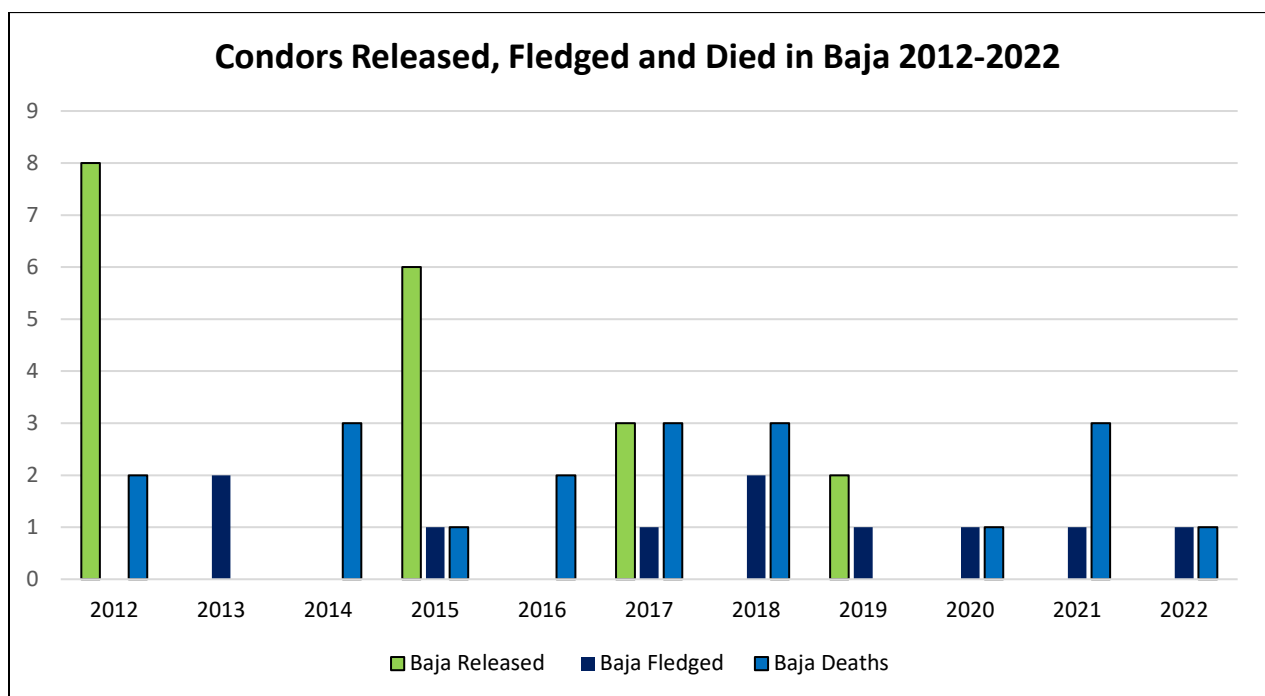
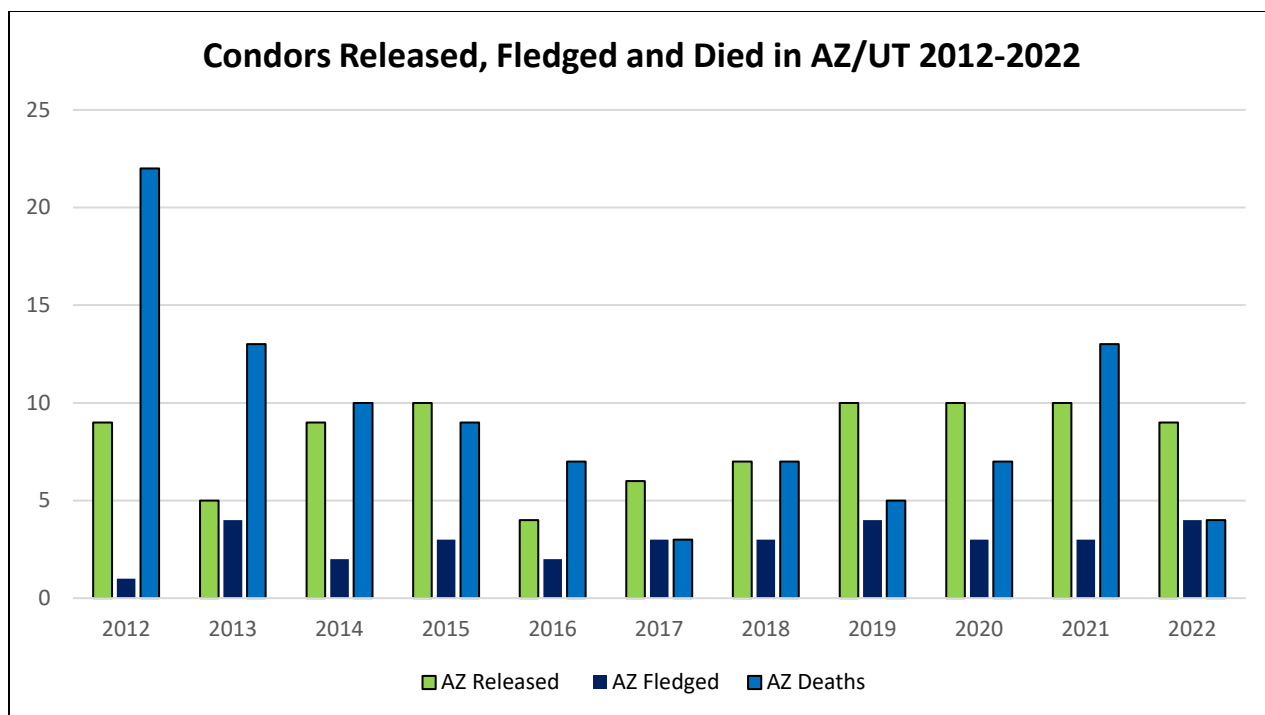
Condors Released, Fledged and Died in the Total Wild Population 2010-2022



Condors Released, Fledged and Died in California 2012-2022







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 Wildlife Alliance, Oregon Zoo, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Zoológico de Chapultepec, Parque Nacional Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Santa Barbara Zoo and the Yurok Tribe.