

Avian Models for 3D Applications

Model and Morphs by BL Render and Ken Gilliland
Procedural Texture Maps by Ken Gilliland

Songbird ReMix **Vultures**



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Songbird ReMix

Vultures

Manual & Field Guide

Introduction

*They patiently wait, although they hunger... "Vultures" is a **Stand-alone package** from the popular Songbird ReMix Series and contains eight old and new world vultures. These Vultures have been carefully crafted and detailed down to the last hair on their mostly bare heads and necks through a complex series on transparency planes (which are all adjustable through morphs).*

Overview and Use

Select **Figures** in Runtime Folder and go to the **Songbird ReMix** folder. Here you'll find an assortment of files that are easily broken into 2 groups: **Conforming Parts** and **Bird Base models**. Let's look at what they are and how you use them:

- **Bird Base Models**
 - **<V> SBRM Vulture Base Model** - This model is specifically for use with Vultures. See the "V" icon in the lower right corner? This corresponds with characters in the Pose folders. All MAT/MOR files with the "V" icon use this model. Load this model first and then the appropriate *Conforming Parts* if needed.
- **Conforming Parts** - No conforming parts are needed for this Vultures volume. It is possible that with future add-on volumes and/or future free download Vultures that they *may* be needed. (All Conforming Crests have alphanumeric icons in the lower right corners such as "C09", "C22" or "T03". This corresponds with characters in the Pose folders. All MAT/MOR files with the same icon use that particular Conforming Part. **Be sure to read this:** Most conforming parts are Crests, which cover the head part. When posing the Base Model, the Conforming Part will follow any Bend, Twist or Rotate Commands. It will not obey any **SCALE** or **MORPH** commands you give the Base Model. You must manually scale the Conforming Part and, with morphs such as "OpenBeak" or "Stretch", you must also set its counterpart in the head part of the Conforming Crest.

Conforming Crest Quick Reference

Load Model(s)	To Create... (apply MAT/MOR files)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Vultures included in this package

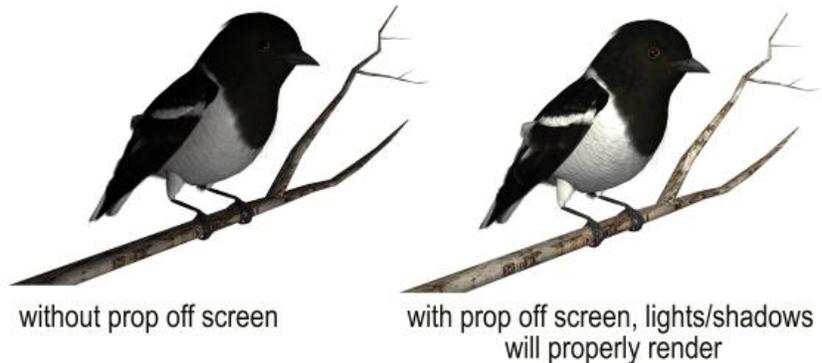


Creating a Songbird ReMix Bird

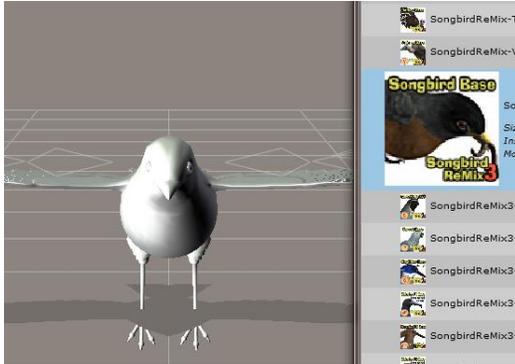
1. Choose what you want to load. For this example, we'll create a Vulture species.
2. Load Poser or DAZ Studio and select **FIGURES** and the Songbird ReMix folder. DAZ Studio users will select the "Poser Formats" → "My Library" → "FIGURES" → "Songbird ReMix".
3. Because all of the Vultures use the "Vulture" base model we'll load that.
4. Go to the **POSES** folder and **Songbird ReMix** Master folder, then select the appropriate Songbird Remix library. This again, for DAZ Studio users will be found in the "Poser Formats" file section.
5. Select one of the Vulture Species and load/apply it by clicking the mouse on to our loaded Songbird ReMix base model. This species pose contains morph and texture settings to turn the generic model into the selected Vulture. It will automatically apply the correct DAZ Studio material settings if you are using DAZ Studio.

Scaling and Square Shadows in Poser

All the birds in this package have to scaled proportionally to DAZ 3D's Victoria and Michael models. The smallest of the included birds **MAY** render with a Square shadow or improper lighting. This is a bug in Poser. Poser can't figure out how to render a shadow for something really small, so it creates a square shadow. The solution is to put a larger item that casts a normal Poser shadow in the scene (even if it is off camera) and the square shadows will be fixed or BODY scale the bird to a larger size.

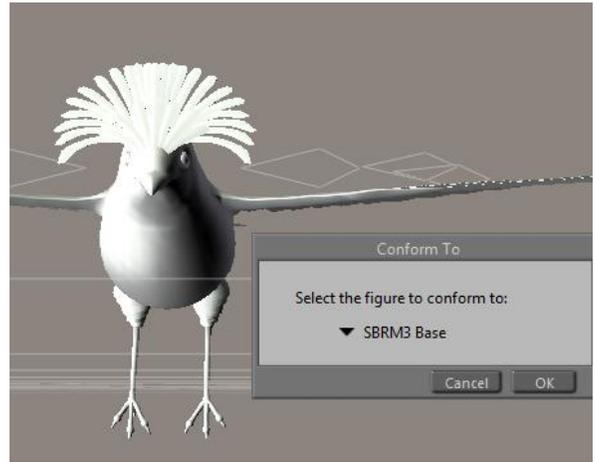


How to build a Songbird ReMix Character with a Conforming Crest in Poser

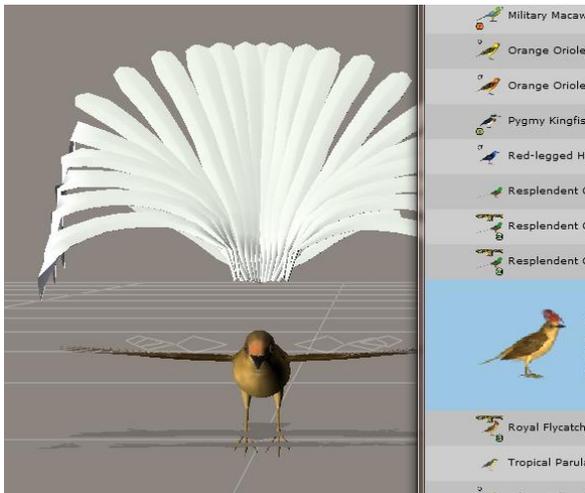


1. In the Figures section, load a Bird base Model. Then load the appropriate conforming part for the bird you're trying to create.
2. **Conform it** to the bird base model.

3. Select the Base Model and go to **POSES**. Select and apply the appropriate Character/Material pose setting for the bird you're creating.



4. The Conforming part will look wrong. That's okay—we're going to fix that now. Select the conforming part and apply appropriate Character/Material pose for the part.



5. Voila! Your bird is done. Just remember to select the bird base when posing and often there are additional morphs in the conforming part you can use.





Updates and Freebies

The Songbird ReMix series is constantly growing and improving. New morphs and additions to upcoming and future products often end up benefiting existing sets with new geometry, morphs and textures.

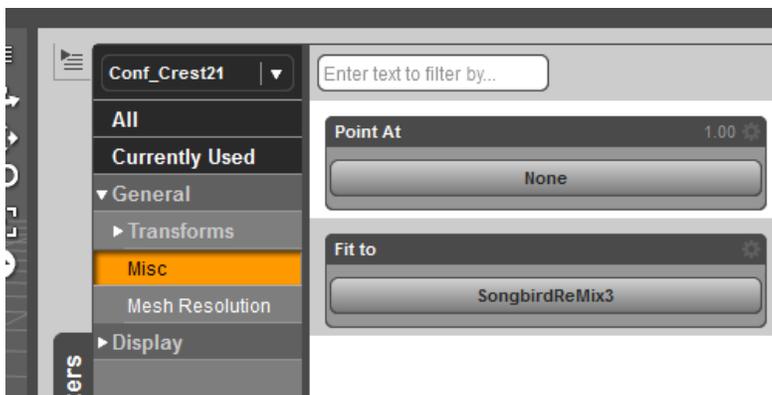
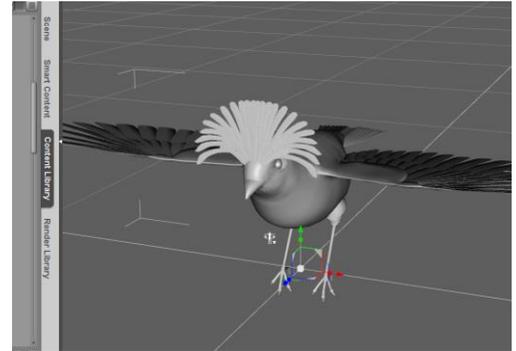
Songbirdremix.com always has the latest updates and additions to existing Songbird ReMix products (often months before they are updated at DAZ), plus the latest digital and real bird news, tutorials, videos, all the Field Guides, free bird characters, props and much more...

Songbird ReMix.com

How to build a Songbird ReMix Character with a Conforming Crest in DAZ Studio

In the **Runtime** folder, select **Figures** and load the Songbird ReMix Model and the appropriate Conforming Crest in Studio. Select the Conforming Crest by selecting on the screen or in the **Scene** Tab.

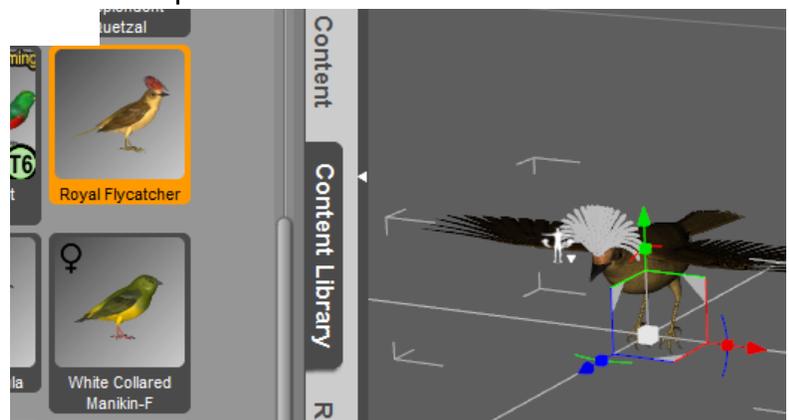
Now, using the "FIT TO" command in the Parameters Tab, Select the Songbird ReMix Model. Go back to the **Scene** Tab and select the Songbird ReMix Model.



Select the Studio **Content** Folder and go to the **Animals : SBRM : !CreateYour Own : Characters** folder and select the appropriate Songbird Remix library. Apply the Character setting to the bird base. It will probably reduce the size significantly and change the shape of the bird.

Now that the bird is sized, select the conforming part and apply the conforming part character settings.

Voila! Your bird is done. Just remember to select the bird base when posing and often there are additional morphs in the conforming part you can use.



Tips and Tricks

How do I open the Mouth?... Unlike the Songbird Remix model, the Opening and Closing of the Vulture beak is controlled by the **BEAK** body part.

Being Hip in Poser... you may want to turn off IK for the feet. While IK can affect preset poses and does affect leg movement, IK can be very helpful in **HIP** XYZ rotations and translation.

Displacement... “Vultures” does use displacement maps. You must turn on displacement in the Poser render settings; DAZ| Studio does this automatically.

Being Fluffy... the collar and fluff morphs in **NECK1-3** can be helpful in awkward looking neck/hip bends. Try using neck morphs “Cllr-BottomBendExpand”, “Cllr-TaperBottom”, and various “Fluffs”. You’ll find “FluffUp” morphs very helpful, too.

Varying individuals... Since most vultures feed together you’ll probably want to include more than one Vulture in a scene. You can vary appearance slightly with the arsenal of head and neck morphs included. In **HEAD**, try slight adjustments to beak and facial hair.



Jaw Gaps and Tongue Poke-throughs... Because of the generic nature of the Vulture some species may exhibit jaw gaps and lower beak poke through. Several morphs in the **HEAD's** Beak section will correct this. “BkB-Fix 1” and “2” control the lower beak width. “Bk-CornerBack” or “Bk-CornerDown”, as well as the Beak joint controller will help on Jaw gaps. Tongue poke-through can be corrected by using the “Throat” sections’ “Jaw-CloseLumpFix” Morph

Throat Issues... Sometimes, the Throat hair bunches together to form a straight line in extreme bend-down angles with the head. The **HEAD** morph (in Hair Morphs Section) called “ChinFuzzGone” will take care of it. Chin hairs showing up in the throat can be corrected by “ChinFuzz-Fix”

Songbird ReMix **Vultures** Field Guide

New World Vultures

American Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*
Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*

Old World Vultures

Eurasian Black or Monk Vulture, *Aegypius monachus*
Griffon Vulture, *Gyps fulvus*
Egyptian Vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*
Red-headed Vulture, *Sarcogyps calvus*
Lappet-faced Vulture, *Torgos tracheliotus*
White-headed Vulture, *Trigonoceps occipitalis*



General Information on Vultures

(edited from Wikipedia.com by Ken Gilliland)

Vultures are scavenging birds, feeding mostly on the carcasses of dead animals. They are found on every continent except Antarctic, and Oceania.

A particular characteristic of many vultures is a bald head, devoid of feathers. Research has shown that the bare skin may play an important role in thermoregulation.

A group of vultures is occasionally called a venue, and when circling in the air a group of vultures is called a kettle. The word Geier (taken from the German language) does not have a precise meaning in ornithology, and it is occasionally used to refer to a vulture in English, as in some poetry.

Classifications

Vultures are classified into two groups: Old World vultures and New World vultures. The similarities between the two different groups are due to convergent evolution. The Old World vultures found in Africa, Asia, and Europe belong to the family Accipitridae, which also includes eagles, kites, buzzards, and hawks. Old World vultures find carcasses exclusively by sight.

New World vultures and condors found in warm and temperate areas of the Americas are not closely related to the superficially similar Accipitridae (Old World Vultures), but belong in the family Cathartidae, which is quite close to the storks. Several species have a good sense of smell, unusual for raptors, and are able to smell the dead they focus upon from great heights.

Feeding

Vultures seldom attack healthy animals, but may kill the wounded or sick. Vast numbers have been seen upon battlefields. They gorge themselves when prey is abundant, until their crop bulges, and sit, sleepy or half torpid, to digest their food. They do not carry food to their young in their claws, but disgorge it from the crop. These birds are of great value as scavengers, especially in hot regions. Botulinum toxin, the toxin that causes botulism, does not affect them, and they can eat rotten flesh containing anthrax and cholera bacteria. When a vulture's dinner has too thick of hide for his beak to open, he waits for another scavenger to eat first.

Diclofenac poisoning has caused the vulture population in India and Pakistan to decline by up to 95% in the past decade, and two or three of the species of vulture in South Asia are nearing extinction. This has been caused by the practice of medicating working farm animals with diclofenac, which is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with anti-inflammatory and pain killing actions. Diclofenac administration keeps animals that are ill or in pain working on the land for longer, but, if the ill animals die, their carcasses contain diclofenac. Farmers leave the dead animals out in the open, relying on vultures to tidy up. Diclofenac present in carcass flesh is eaten by vultures, which are sensitive to diclofenac, and they suffer kidney failure, visceral gout, and death as a result of diclofenac poisoning.

The decline in vultures has led to hygiene problems in India as carcasses of dead animals now tend to rot, or be eaten by rats or wild dogs, rather than be tidied up by vultures. Rabies among these other scavengers is a major health threat. India has one of the world's highest incidences of rabies.

The decline in vultures causes particular problems for certain communities, such as the Parsi, who practice sky burials, where the human dead are put on the top of Towers of Silence and are eaten by vultures, leaving only dry bones.

Meloxicam (another NSAID) has been found to be harmless to vultures and should prove an acceptable alternative to diclofenac. The Government of India banned diclofenac, but over a year later, in 2007, it continued to be sold and is still a problem in other parts of the world.

In Culture

In Southern Africa, the name for a Nubian vulture is synonymous with the term applied to lovers, because these vultures are always seen in pairs, mother and child remaining closely bonded together. Pairing, bonding, protecting, and loving are essential attributes associated along with the vulture's size and its ability to soar high in the sky.

The Egyptians considered the vulture to be an excellent mother, and the wide wingspan was seen as all-encompassing and providing a protective cover to her infants. The white Egyptian vulture was the animal picked to represent Nekhbet, the mother goddess and protective patron of southern, Upper Egypt. The vulture hieroglyph was the uniliteral sign used for the glottal sound including words such as mother, prosperous, grandmother, and ruler

Although the vulture plays an important natural role, in the Western world, the image of the vulture is quite negative, with 'vulture' used as a metaphor for those who prey on the weak or dying, with associated negative connotations of cowardice and selfishness.

Common Name: American Black Vulture
Scientific Name: *Coragyps atratus*

Size: 24-27 inches (60-68 cm); Wingspan 54-59 inches (137-150 cm)

Habitat: North and South America; a resident from southern New York and southern Ohio southward through Texas to Central and South America.



Status: Least Concern. **Global Population:** 20,000,000 mature individuals.

Diet: Wide variety of carrion, from small mammals to dead cows. Also, some insects, other invertebrates and some fruit.

Nesting: Sexes look alike; Immature is similar to adult, but head darker and without wrinkled skin. It lays its eggs in caves or hollow trees or on the bare ground, and generally raises two chicks each year. Chicks are naked at hatching and later grow down. The parents feed the young by regurgitation. The young are helpless and fledge in 2 to 3 months.

Cool Facts: Its featherless head reduces bacterial growth from eating carrion. The American Black Vulture, as well as the King Vulture, have the weakest sense of smell of the New World Vultures and rely more on vision like their “Old World” counterparts. Black Vultures flap their wings frequently while soaring.

No New World Vulture possesses a syrinx (vocal organ), so they instead make a series of soft hisses and barks.



Black Vultures rarely travel alone; flocks of Black Vultures can quickly take over a carcass and drive the more solitary, but larger Turkey Vultures away.

The American Black Vulture and the King Vulture appear in a variety of Maya hieroglyphics in Mayan codices. In Mayan codices, the American Black Vulture is normally connected with death or shown as a bird of prey, and its glyph is often depicted attacking humans.

Common Name: Turkey Vulture
Scientific Name: Cathartes aura

Size: 25-32 inches (64-81 cm); Wingspan: 67-70 inches (170-178 cm)

Habitat: North and South America. **Summer Range:** Breeds from southern Canada throughout the United States and southward through southern South America and the Caribbean. Local or absent in Great Plains. **Winter Range:** Winters from northern California, Mexican border, eastern Texas, southern Missouri, and southern New York southward throughout the southeastern United States and south. It prefers rangeland and areas of mixed farmland and forest. It will roost in large trees or on large urban buildings.

Status: Least Concern. **Global Population:** 5,000,000 mature individuals. Overall North American populations have increased over the last few decades and the breeding range has expanded northward.



Diet: Wide variety of carrion, from small mammals to dead cows. Also, some insects, other invertebrates and some fruit.

Nesting: Sexes appear similar, but female slightly larger. New World vultures and condors do not build nests. Instead, they lay eggs on bare surfaces. Two eggs are laid; Creamy-white with dark blotches around large end. Chicks are naked at hatching and later grow down. The parents feed the young by regurgitation. The young are helpless and fledge in 2 to 3 months.

Cool Facts: The Turkey Vulture uses its sense of smell to locate carrion. The part of its brain responsible for processing smells is particularly large, compared to other birds. Its heightened ability to detect odors allows it to find dead animals below a forest canopy.



The Turkey Vulture maintains stability and lift at low altitudes by holding its wings up in a slight dihedral (V-shape) and teetering from side to side while flying. It flies low to the ground to pick up the scent of dead animals. The Turkey Vulture rarely flaps its wings.

Like its stork relatives, the Turkey Vulture often defecates on its own legs, using the evaporation of the water in the feces to cool itself down.

The Turkey Vulture usually forages alone, unlike its smaller, more social relative, the Black Vulture. No New World Vulture possesses a syrinx (vocal organ), so they instead make a series of soft hisses and barks. The Turkey Vulture routinely hisses at carrion, roosts and nests.

Common Name: Eurasian Black or Monk Vulture
Scientific Name: *Aegypius monachus*

Size: 39-44 inches (98–110 cm); Wingspan: 99-119 inches (250–300 cm)

Habitat: Europe, Africa and Asia; breeds in Spain, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Afghanistan, north India, northern Pakistan, Mongolia and mainland China, with a small reintroduced population in France. It may occasionally breed in Portugal, F.Y.R.O. Macedonia and Albania. There are wintering areas in Sudan, Pakistan, north-west India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic, North Korea and South Korea.



Status: Near threatened. **Global Population:** 14,000 - 20,000 mature individuals. The Black Vulture has declined over most of its range in the last 200 years due to poisoning by eating poisoned bait put out to kill wolves and other predators, and to higher hygiene standards reducing the amount of available carrion. It is currently listed as near threatened. The decline has been the greatest in the western half of the range, with extinction in many European countries (Portugal, France, Italy, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania) and northwest Africa (Morocco, Algeria). More recently, protection and deliberate

feeding schemes have allowed some local recoveries in numbers, particularly in Spain, where numbers increased to about 1,000 pairs by 1992 after an earlier decline to 200 pairs in 1970. Elsewhere in Europe, very small, but now increasing numbers breed in Bulgaria and Greece, and a re-introduction scheme is under way in France. Trends in the small populations in Ukraine (Crimea) and European Russia, and in Asian populations, are not well recorded. In the former USSR, it is still threatened by illegal capture for zoos, and in Tibet by rodenticides. Its 2007 global population is estimated to number 7,200-10,000 pairs.

Diet: Wide variety of carrion, from small mammals to dead cows. Also insects,



other invertebrates and some over-ripe fruit.

Nesting: It breeds in high mountains and large forests, nesting in trees or occasionally on cliff ledges, and generally raises two chicks each year. Chicks are naked at hatching and later grow down. The parents feed the young by regurgitation. The young are helpless and fledge in 2 to 3 months.

Cool Facts: It is the second largest bird of prey (Falconiformes) in the world, only the Andean Condor is larger (slightly). At a weight of 7–14 kg (15.5-31 lbs), it is thus one of the world's heaviest flying birds.

Among the vultures in its range, the Eurasian Black Vulture is best equipped to tear open tough carcass skins, using its powerful bill. It is dominant over other vultures at carcasses.

It can fly at a very high altitude. It has a specialized hemoglobin alphaD subunit of high oxygen affinity which makes it possible to take up oxygen efficiently despite the low partial pressure in the upper troposphere.

Common Name: Griffon Vulture
Scientific Name: *Gyps fulvus*

Size: 37-43 inches (95-110 cm); Wingspan: 91-105 inches (230-265 cm)

Habitat: Europe, Africa and Asia; Found in South Europe, Northern Africa, Mesopotamia and Northern India. The largest numbers of Eurasian Griffon Vultures are found in Spain, but there are significant populations in Turkey, Gibraltar, and Bosphorus. They favor the more southern parts of their range, and can tolerate inclement weather such as rain, mist, and snow fairly well. Though they avoid wetlands and marine areas, they are very fond of fresh and running water, for bathing and drinking.

Status: Least Concern. **Global Population:** 100,000 mature individuals. Populations have declined significantly and expanded throughout Europe over the last century. The griffon is extinct in much of its former range due to habitat loss and use of mammal poisons.

Diet: Wide variety of carrion, from small mammals to dead cows. Also, some insects, other invertebrates and some fruit.

Nesting: Griffons pair for life. They build nests of grass and twigs on cliff ledges. Mating takes place on the same steep cliff faces where the birds construct their nests, and the female lays one or two eggs 2 months after mating. Both parents tend the eggs. Model parents, the griffons incubate their eggs by



night, and shade them by day, as the temperature rises. Incubation lasts from 48 to 52 days.

Cool Facts: Griffon Vultures live about 40 years. Griffons are very social, living and nesting in colonies of 15 to 20 pairs. Sometimes more than 100 pairs compose a colony. After feeding on a carcass, Griffons often gather at a watering hole to bathe.

Since Griffon Vultures cannot smell their meals, they soar high above, scanning for signs of a kill. Once a kill is spotted, they patiently wait and close in once the mammalian scavengers have gone. They have to do this because their beaks are not designed for ripping open fresh hides, thus they depend on predators or larger vultures to begin the work for them. Descending on a carcass, the bird can dive at over 100 miles per hour. They are one of the fastest species of vulture. The crop of a Griffon Vulture can hold up to 13 pounds of meat.



The feather of the Eurasian Griffon Vulture, according to Greek myth, could protect against snake bites, cure blindness, and relieve the pain of childbirth.



At least five different species of vulture (neret) lived in ancient Egypt. The particular species shown in the hieroglyph is the Griffon vulture. The vulture was typically associated with the goddess Nekhebet who was the patroness of the city of El-Kab in Upper Egypt. When El-Kab became important early in ancient Egyptian history, the vulture soon became a heraldic creature for all of Upper Egypt. As such, the vulture was often shown with the cobra (the herald of Lower Egypt) wearing the white crown of Upper Egypt. She also appeared in the nebtu or "Two Ladies" name of the pharaoh.

Common Name: Egyptian Vulture

Scientific Name: *Neophron percnopterus*

Size: 33.5 inches (85 cm); **Wingspan:** 67 inches (170 cm)

Habitat: Europe, Africa and Asia; Found in South Europe, Northern Africa, Mesopotamia and Northern India.

Status: Endangered. **Global Population:** 21,000 - 67,200 mature individuals. The Egyptian Vulture is declining in large parts of its range, often severely. In Europe and most of the Middle East, it is half as plentiful as it was about twenty years ago, and the populations in India and southwestern Africa have collapsed entirely. In the case of India, this apparently is attributable to the widespread use of the NSAID Diclofenac. Many farmers poison vultures believing they promote disease—in fact, vultures do the opposite by cleaning up potential sites for diseases to spread.



Diet: Egyptian vultures are specialists in egg-eating. They are among the only known birds in the world to use stones as tools. They will repeatedly strike at an abandoned ostrich egg with stones, and then use their beak to enlarge the hole and penetrate membrane. This behavior is not instinctive, but learned from other

vultures, as the species is very intelligent. They also eat carrion and overripe fruit.

Nesting: Males and females are alike in plumage, but females are usually slightly larger than their mate. Beautiful breeding displays are performed by both sexes. They fly high into the air and dive back down, grasping claws on the way. They prefer to nest on rocky ledges and in cliffs, preferring well-sheltered areas with many cavities, as the birds are colonial nesters. They lay 1 to 3 eggs, which they incubate for 42 days. They have the ability to lay a new egg if one is destroyed or taken before hatching.



Cool Facts: The Egyptian Vulture is the first ever recorded bird ever to be protected by law. The Egyptian Pharaoh felt a kinship to this vulture and feeling that their job as natural cleaners was very important to the health of his kingdom, he forbade anyone to kill this bird. This crime was punishable by death. After this ruling, the bird came to be called "Pharaoh's Chicken."



At least five different species of vulture (neret) lived in ancient Egypt. The particular species shown in the hieroglyph is the Egyptian Vulture.

The vulture was also a symbol of the goddess Mut, as well as Isis and Hathor. The bird also served as a symbol of the feminine, often in opposition to the scarab who signified the male principle.

This vulture flies with more wing beats than most vultures, but takes off much more gracefully, as it is built lighter and smaller. Once gliding, the bird holds its wings flat, shifting them very little. The bird possesses great endurance, and is able to fly up to 70 kilometers in search of food.

Common Name: Red-headed Vulture
Scientific Name: *Sarcogyps calvus*

Size: 34 inches (85 cm); Wingspan 79 inches (200 cm)

Habitat: Asia; historically abundant with range over south-central and south-eastern Asia extending from Pakistan to Singapore. Today the range of the Red-headed Vulture is localized primarily to Nepal and northern India where it is found in open country and in cultivated and semi-desert areas.



Status: **Critically Endangered.** **Global Population:** 2,500-9,999 mature individuals. Historically, this species has been slowly declining. In 1994 it was uplisted to Near Threatened from Least Concern by the IUCN. The widespread use of the NSAID Diclofenac in Indian veterinary medicine has caused its population to collapse in recent years. This compound is now known to be extremely poisonous to vultures. The population of this species has essentially halved every other year since the late 1990s, and what once was a plentiful species numbering in the hundreds of thousands has come dangerously close to

extinction in a mere decade-and-a-half or so. Consequently it is uplisted to Critically Endangered in the 2007 IUCN Red List.

Diet: Carrion, including small dead animals neglected by other vultures.

Nesting: It performs spectacular aerial displays, the pair soaring together at a height, diving and twisting over and round one another. Mating normally takes place on a tree branch near the nest, and is accompanied, as is display, by loud roaring calls. Nests are built in trees, at any height from three to a hundred feet above the ground. They are usually situated in cultivated or inhabited areas, but sometimes in uninhabited jungle. Low bushes or Euphorbias will be used if large trees are not available. They do not nest in colonies of their own kind, but may build in the same tree as other vultures, such as White-backed Vultures. The nests are comparatively small and slight when first constructed, but are used year after year and become larger with time, up to five feet across and four feet deep. They are made of sticks, and leafy branches with the leaves on, with oddments such as pieces of skin or hair in the nest cup, which is often filthy. Both birds build the nest; the male is said to bring materials which the female incorporates in the nest. One egg is laid, a broad oval, fine in texture and smoother than other vultures' eggs, sometimes slightly glossy, plain greenish white, or pure white. Both sexes incubate; the female through the night and in the early mornings and evenings, the male through the day. Greeting ceremonies take place at change-over, accompanied by loud roaring calls. The incubation period is about 45 days.

Cool Facts: It is also known as the Asian King Vulture, Indian Black Vulture or Pondicherry Vulture.



Common Name: Lappet-faced or Nubian Vulture
Scientific Name: *Torgos tracheliotus*

Size: 41 inches (95-115 cm); Wingspan: 106 inches (250-290 cm)

Habitat: Africa; found in southern Africa, up the eastern coast, and in the dry northern regions of the continent.

Status:

Vulnerable.

Global

Population: 8,500

mature individuals and declining throughout southern Africa.

Have suffered as a result of poisoning by farmers. They have also been known to fall victim to electrocution by high-voltage towers. Also, with the elimination of hyenas in many areas, vultures are unable to gather the bone fragments that these animals once left behind.

Such calcium-rich tidbits are highly important to the strength and health of vulture chicks



Diet: Wide variety of carrion, occasionally live animals.

Nesting: Breeding may only occur once every two years for this vulture species. Lappet-faced pairs build a large platform-style nest of sticks in the top of a small thorn tree. After lining it with grass and other soft objects, the female lays a

solitary egg. If a predator makes its way through the thorny obstacles to the nest, the baby can do a very convincing job of feigning death.

Cool Facts: Lappet-faced Vultures, perhaps more than any other vulture, will on occasionally attack young and weak living animals and raid the nests of other birds. Locally, Lesser Flamingoes, among others, have been reported to be culled by Lappet-faces in this way.

Many non-native plants are found in the Negev Desert in Israel. These are thought to have originated from seeds brought over on the feet of migrating vultures.



The Hausas, an African tribe, developed a tale based on this great vulture. According to the legend, there was an enormous bird called the Jipillima, that feasted on humans, but whose droppings had the ability to cure anything. One day, the king's son became ill because an evil witch had forced magic thorns into his body. A young woman in love with the prince went out in search of a cure for him. Coming across a tree full of Jipillimas, she heard them talking of the sick man, after complaining of their hunger--they had only eaten 99 men that day! She heard them telling that the only way the man could be healed was if he were fed their droppings. So the girl hastily gathered up some droppings, took them back to the prince, and fed them to him. He vomited up the painful thorns, and was healed. The girl was rewarded by marrying the prince.

Common Name: White-headed Vulture
Scientific Name: *Trigonoceps occipitalis*

Size: 30 inches (72-82 cm); Wingspan: 85 inches (207-223 cm)

Habitat: Africa; It prefers mixed, dry woodland at low altitudes, avoiding semi-arid thornbelt areas. It also occurs up to 4,000 m in Ethiopia, and perhaps 3,000 m in Kenya, and ranges across the thorny Acacia-dominated landscape of Botswana. It generally avoids human habitation.

Status: Vulnerable. **Global Population:** 7,000 - 12,500 mature individuals and declining. Reductions in populations of medium-sized mammals and wild hoofed animals, as well as habitat conversion throughout its range best explain current decline. Additional threats are indirect poisoning at baits set to kill jackals in small-stock farming areas, although this species is less susceptible than other vultures, owing to its broad diet. Exploitation for the international trade in raptors also poses a threat.



Diet: Wide variety of carrion; it is known to equally often hunt live prey to supplement its diet. This bird, with its strong talons unusual to members of the vulture family, is capable of tackling prey as large as flamingoes, though it will

also feed on small animals such as lizards. It is even rumored that this large bird will occasionally take a small antelope.

Nesting: Females weigh more than males; they usually weigh around 4.7 kg, while males weigh somewhat under 4 kg. White-Headed Vultures build their stick-nests at the top of an acacia tree. The female lays a single egg, which she incubates for up to 43 days.



Cool Facts: The White-headed vulture often flies at lower altitudes than other vultures.

It is a mostly solitary species; this vulture does not even form large congregations at a carcass. It prefers freshly killed prey when available and will not seek out carcasses with the same fervor as its scavenging relatives. When the white-headed vulture visits a carcass, it will push all vultures out of its way, with the exception of the powerful Lappet-Faced Vulture.

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....our betatesters (**Bea, Jan, Kelvin, Nancy, Rhonda and Sandra**)

Species Accuracy and Reference Materials

The author-artist has tried to make these species as accurate to their real life counterparts as possible. With the use of one generic model to create dozens of unique bird species, some give and take is bound to occur. The texture maps were created in Painter with as much accuracy as possible. Photographic references from photographs from various Goggle searches and several field guides were used.

- **"The Sibley Guide to Birds"** by David Allen Sibley.
- **"Raptors of the World"** by James Ferguson-Lees and David A. Christie
- **"Vultures: Animal Scavengers"** by Sandra Markle
- **"Condors and Vultures"** by David Houston

Field Guide Sources:

- **Cornell Lab of Ornithology** (<http://www.birds.cornell.edu>)
- **Wikipedia** (<http://www.wikipedia.com>)
- **BirdGuides.com** (<http://www.birdguides.com>)
- **IUCN Red List of Threatened Species** (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>)
- **Vultures; Nature's Nobel Caretakers** (<http://vultures.homestead.com/>)

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