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First penguins die in Antarctic of deadly H5N1 bird flu strain

With confirmed or suspected cases in two Antarctic penguin species, researchers fear highly contagious virus could rip through colonies



A king penguin on South Georgia. The rapid spread of bird flu is a threat to populations already endangered by the climate crisis and overfishing. Photograph: David Tipling Photo Library/Alamy

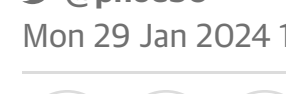
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About this content

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@phoeb0 Mon 29 Jan 2024 15:05 GMT



At least one king penguin is suspected to have died from bird flu in the Antarctic. If confirmed, it will be the first of the species killed by the highly contagious H5N1 virus in the wild.

Researchers have previously raised alarm about "one of the largest ecological disasters of modern times" if bird flu reached remote Antarctic penguin populations. The birds are currently clustering together for breeding season, meaning the disease could rip through entire colonies if it continues to spread through the region.

King penguins are the world's second-largest penguin, at about 3ft tall, and can live for more than 20 years in the wild. The suspected case was recorded on South Georgia island in the Antarctic region, according to the latest update from the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (Scar). A gentoo penguin was also suspected to have died from H5N1 at the same location.

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Separately, at least one gentoo penguin has been confirmed to have died from H5N1 on the Falkland Islands - 900 miles (1,500km) west of South Georgia - with more than 20 chicks either dead or also showing symptoms. Since H5N1 arrived in the Antarctic, there have been mass deaths of elephant seals as well as increased deaths of fur seals, kelp gulls and brown skua in the region.



A scientist testing seals for bird flu on the island of South Georgia. The virus has been found in elephant and fur seals in the Antarctic region. Photograph: Dr Marco Falchieri/Apha/PA

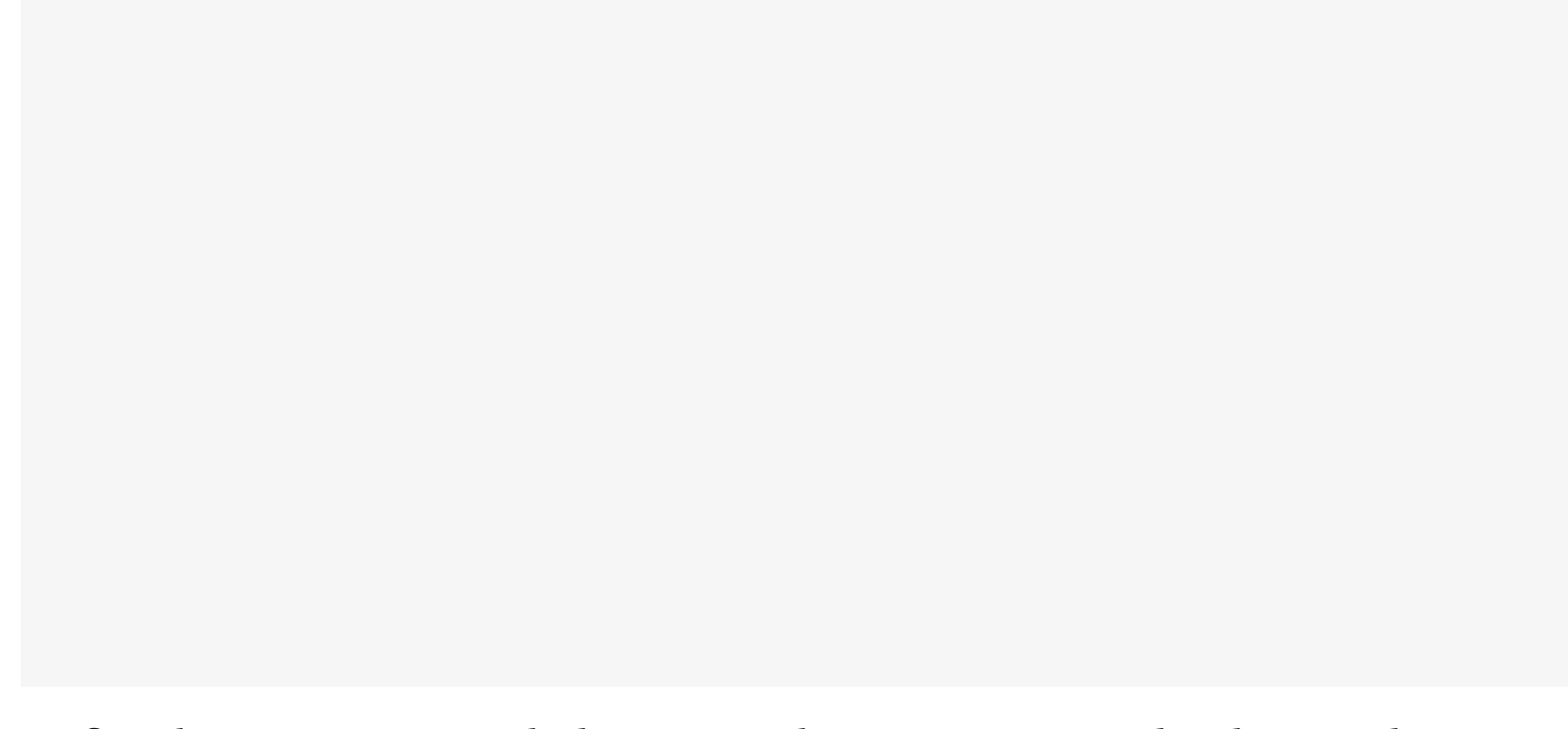
Previous outbreaks in South Africa, Chile and Argentina show penguins are susceptible to the disease. Since it arrived in South America, more than 500,000 seabirds have died of it, with penguins, pelicans and boobies among those most heavily affected.

Ed Hutchinson, a molecular virologist at the MRC-University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research, said: "The arrival of this H5N1 virus in the Antarctic towards the end of last year rang alarm bells because of the risk it posed to wildlife in this fragile ecosystem. And while it is very sad to hear reports of penguins dying ... it is unfortunately not at all surprising"



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Diana Bell, emeritus professor of conservation biology at the University of East Anglia, said she had feared something like this would happen. "I'm just devastated, really - as will everybody who cares about penguins and the Antarctic ... Given their colonial social organisation, you'd just wonder how quickly it would go through the colonies."



So far, there are no recorded cases on the Antarctic mainland, according to Scar mapping data, but this could be because there are so few people present to record possible fatalities. Avian flu adds to the pressures already faced in these pristine polar ecosystems - a study in 2018 warned that the climate crisis and overfishing meant Antarctica's king penguins "could disappear" by the end of the century.

The disease is also ripping through wildlife populations in the Arctic. In December, it was confirmed that for the first time a polar bear had died of H5N1. As with penguins, it is possible that more bears have died unnoticed as they tend to live in remote places with few people.

Find more age of extinction coverage here, and follow biodiversity reporters Phoebe Weston and Patrick Greenfield on X (formerly known as Twitter) for all the latest news and features

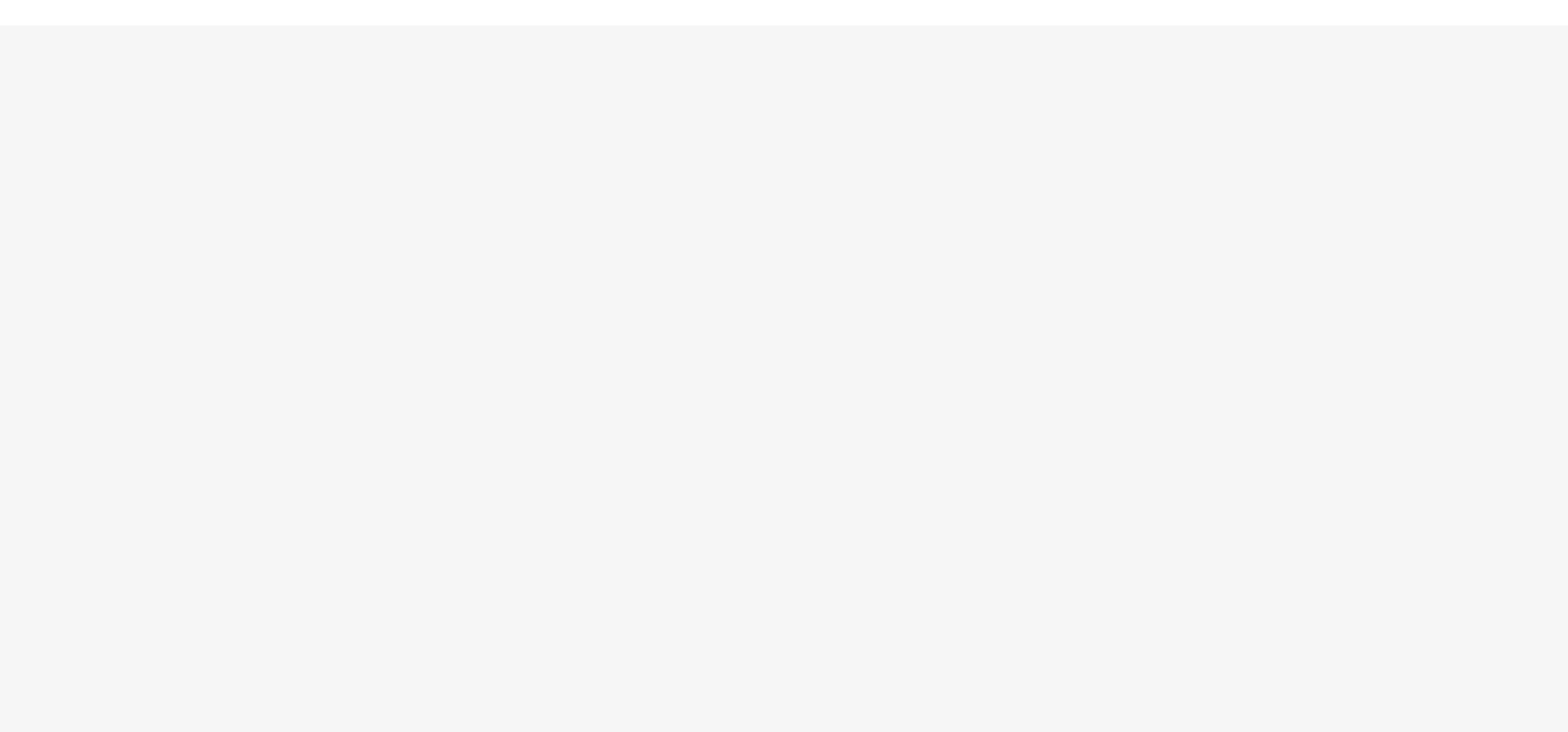
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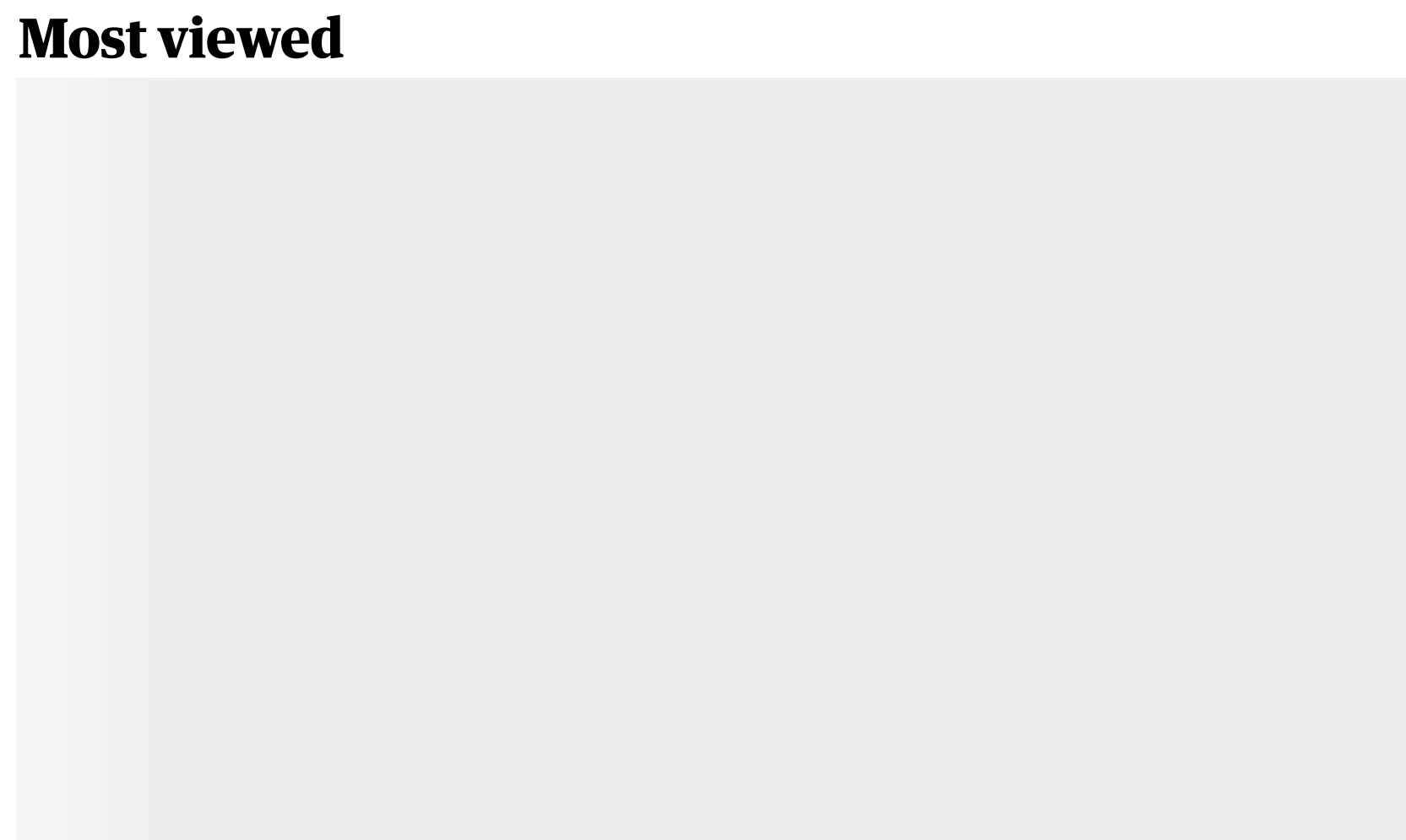
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