

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Proposals resulting from reviews by the Plants CommitteesA. Proposal

Transfer of *Dudleya stolonifera* and *D. traskiae* from Appendix I to Appendix II.

B. Proponent

Swiss Confederation.

C. Supporting Statement1. Taxonomy

1.1 Class: Dicotyledonae

1.2 Order: Rosales

1.3 Family: Crassulaceae

1.4 Genus: *Dudleya*

- 1.4.1 Species:
- a) *Dudleya stolonifera* Moran
 - b) *Dudleya traskiae* (Rose) Moran

1.5 Scientific synonyms:

1.6 Common names:

English:	a)	Laguna Beach Dudleya, Laguna Beach Liveforever
	b)	Santa Barbara Island Dudleya, Santa Barbara Island Liveforever
French:		
Spanish:		

1.7 Code numbers:

2. Biological Parameters

2.1 Distribution

D. stolonifera is endemic to the San Joaquin Hills (California, United States of America).

D. traskiae is endemic to Santa Barbara Island.

2.2 Habitat availability

D. stolonifera is primarily restricted to weathered sandstone and breccia outcrops on cliffs in microhabitats within coastal sage scrub, chaparral and southern oak woodland. This habitat is restricted within its range but is generally stable due to its rugged nature. A portion of the largest population was reduced for construction of a hotel and a restaurant.

D. traskiae is restricted thin, poorly developed soils on steep sea and canyon slopes and to marine terraces above the sea slopes on the east, southeast and southwest portions of the island. These habitats are hot and dry, with high solar radiation. Santa Barbara Island has suffered extensive damage from farming and grazing, and it is assumed that this includes a reduction of the habitat of this species.

2.2 Population status

D. stolonifera is known from six populations which collectively contain up to 10,000 individuals. Four of the six populations contain 95% of the population.

D. traskiae is known from 10 locations, and less than 100 individuals

2.4 Population trends

Two populations of *D. stolonifera* have been reduced by urban development. The westernmost portion and the main portion of the Aliso Gorge population have been eliminated. Half of the Canyon Acres population has been cleared by the land owner.

D. traskiae was thought to be extinct in 1970, but was rediscovered in 1975

2.5 Geographic trends

Not applicable.

2.6 Role of the species in its ecosystem

Not applicable.

2.7 Threats

All species of *Dudleya* are recorded as potentially interesting for collectors (FWS 1998a, b).

D. stolonifera is at risk as a result of urban proximity, recreational activities, grazing, potential over collecting and exotic competition and populations may continue declining for these reasons.

3. Utilization and Trade

3.1 National utilization

D. stolonifera may be threatened with vandalism and/or collecting. Field collected specimens have been found in a southern California nursery and it is likely to be harvested for private collections (FWS, 1998b).

3.2 Legal international trade

The WCMC trade database contains the following trade data for *Dudleya* spp. (no species name recorded).

1984: 1 specimens from Mexico to the United States of America

1985: 2641 specimens (artificially propagated) from France to Switzerland

1986: 1 specimens from Mexico to the United States of America

1990: 7 specimens from Mexico to the United States of America

3.3 Illegal trade

There is no evidence of illegal international trade from the United States of America in wild-collected specimens.

3.4 Actual or potential trade impacts

Potential collecting for private collections.

3.5 Captive breeding or artificial propagation for commercial purposes (outside country of origin)

Not known to occur on a commercial scale.

4. Conservation and Management

4.1 Legal status

4.1.1 National

Dudleya stolonifera is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, making collecting and possession of specimens from Federal Lands an unlawful act. However, this species does not occur on Federal lands. One of the important reasons for this threatened status is the high interest from collectors and the nursery trade.

D. traskiae only occurs on Santa Barbara Island, part of the Channel Islands National Park, managed by the National Park Service of the Ministry of the interior. It is listed as Endangered on the Endangered Species Act, and fully protected because it is occurring on an area under Federal jurisdiction.

4.1.2 International

Both species have been included in CITES Appendix I in 1983.

4.2 Species management

4.2.1 Population monitoring

Local conservation organizations conduct irregular and sporadic monitoring of *Dudleya stolonifera*.

4.2.2 Habitat conservation

Federal involvement on currently privately owned land where *D. stolonifera* occurs is unlikely because they do not involve wetland areas or any other activity associated with Federal agencies.

4.2.3 Management measures

Three of the four major populations of *Dudleya stolonifera* (70% of the individuals) occur on privately own land. The owners are not participating conservation programmes.

For *D. traskiae* a recovery plan has been developed studies have begun to determine the population dynamics of this species and its habitat preferences.

4.3 Control measures

4.3.1 International trade

See above.

4.3.2 Domestic measures

See above.

5. Information on Similar Species

None.

6. Other Comments

The Management Authority of the United States of America provided the following comments:

Dudleya stolonifera was listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act in November 1998. It has an extremely restricted range and is considered Endangered by the IUCN. The majority of *D.stolonifera* populations appear to be declining due to habitat loss and collection. The Ecological Services Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Portland "strongly supports continued inclusion in Appendix I for reasons of limited species distribution, accessibility, and interest in this species from collectors and the nursery trade."

Dudleya traskiae is considered Endangered under the Endangered Species Act. It is also considered Endangered by the IUCN. *D. traskiae* populations are at least stable and may be increasing, but are so restricted in their distribution that any collection could lead to extirpation. The Recovery Plan for *D. traskiae* recognizes collection as a major risk for this species. Though these species are not known to be in legal international trade at this time, potential international demand exists for all *Dudleya* species. We believe current CITES protections should be maintained for these species.

7. Additional Remarks

The Plants Committee believes that these two species do not qualify for Appendix I (although *D. traskiae* has a very small population size), in particular because international trade appears not to exist. The main threat is on the national level: habitat destruction and potential collecting for the national market. A transfer to Appendix II, in accordance with the provisions of Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24 would be appropriate and would provide for equally adequate protection under the provisions of the Convention.

8. References

US Fish and Wildlife Service. 1998a. Determination of Endangered or Threatened Status for Four Plants from Southwestern California and Baja California, Mexico. Federal Register 63: 54937-54956 (October 13, 1998).

US Fish and Wildlife Service. 1998b. Personal Communication to Office of the Scientific Authority USA from Chief – Division of Endangered Species, Region 1. October 1998.