

PART 1 - CITES QUESTIONS

Note: Part 1 is composed exclusively of the questions included in the CITES Biennial Report format, approved at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, October 2004.

* Document as discussed and agreed at COM 45 held on 14 November 2008.

A. General information

Party	PORTUGAL
Period covered in this report:	1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010
Details of agency preparing this report	Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade (Institute of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity) CITES Management Authority Rua de Santa Marta, 55 1169-230 Lisboa Tel. +351.213507900 Fax. +351.213507986 E-mail: loureiroj@icnb.pt ; zuquetea@icnb.pt
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	Customs and other Enforcement authorities

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4. (* New legislation, only in Portuguese (see Annex I)	Yes (fully) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (partly) (*) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information/unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any CITES-relevant legislation, please provide the following details: Title and date: _____ Status: _____ Brief description of contents: _____	
3	Is enacted legislation available in one of the working languages of the Convention?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If yes, please attach a copy of the full legislative text or key legislative provisions that were gazetted.	legislation attached <input type="checkbox"/> provided previously <input type="checkbox"/> not available, will send later <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)? Tick all applicable	
	The conditions for:	The complete prohibition of:
	Yes No No information	Yes No No information
	Trade	Trade
	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Taking	Taking
	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Possession	Possession
	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	Transport
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	Other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Additional comments	See Annex I, new legislation

6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items? Tick all applicable				
	Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information
	Powers of CITES authorities	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Clarity of legal obligations	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Control over CITES trade	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coverage of law for all types of offences	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Implementing regulations	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coherence within legislation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Please provide details if available: New legislation referred in Annex I followed the quoted assessment					
7	If no review or assessment has taken place, is one planned for the next reporting period?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No <input type="checkbox"/>	
			No information <input type="checkbox"/>		
Please provide details if available:					
8	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention? Tick all applicable				
	Subject	Yes	No	No information	
	Access to or ownership of natural resources	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Transporting of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Handling and housing of live specimens	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Please provide details if available:					
9	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: See Annex I, new legislation				

C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?			
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers:	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Border controls	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g., fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. See Annex II			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5	<p>If information available:</p> <p>X Significant seizures/confiscations</p> <p>X Total seizures/confiscations</p> <p>If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details on annex. See Annex II</p>	Number		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. See Annex II			
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Please attach details as Annex.			
10	How were the confiscated specimens generally disposed of?	Tick if applicable		
	– Return to country of export	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	– Public zoos or botanical gardens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	
	– Designated rescue centres	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	
	– Approved, private facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	– Euthanasia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	– Other (specify) (+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments: (+) Stored by MA (non live specimens)			
11	Has your country provided to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Yes	X	
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:			
12	Has your country been involved in cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	Yes	X	
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	If Yes, please give a brief description: Cooperation with other Enforcement Authorities, in particular, with Spain (Iberian Seminar about CITES enforcement issues, 26-27/10/2010, with the CITES Management Authority of Portugal and Spain, and Environment Polices of Spain, SEPRONA, and Portugal, SEPNA), and cooperation with IBAMA, related with the illegal trade of Psittacidae eggs.			
14	Has your country offered any incentives to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No	X	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	If Yes, please describe:			
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	Yes	X	
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:			
17	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: See Annex I, new legislation (article 8.º, Decree-law n.º 211/2009, 3rd September)			

D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified as the lead MA in the CITES Directory. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade (ICNB), as identified in the CITES Directory		
5	How many staff work in each MA? 2 persons in Madeira and 1 in Azores, 8 persons, not in full time, in ICNB (3 persons for administrative issues, 4 technicians for licence schemes and enforcement issues and the Head of Unit which deals with all those issues)		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters? If yes, please give estimation: Madeira and Azores: 10% Mainland: - Head of Unit – 45%, - Administrative persons – 90%, - Technicians - 70%	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if applicable	
	– Administration		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Biology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Economics/trade		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Law/policy		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify) (*)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	(*)Forest Engineer, Communication Science		
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved. Master thesis in CITES e-permitting for Portugal which is already in the CITES website		
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken		

D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.						
3	Has your country designated a Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
4	What is the structure of the SA(s) in your country?	Tick if applicable					
	– Government institution		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	– Academic or research institution		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Permanent committee		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Pool of individuals with certain expertise		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>				
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? In Government institution, 2 persons.						
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters? If yes, please give estimation: 2 government expertises: 20% (Fauna issues) and 5% (Flora issues)	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?	Tick if applicable					
	– Botany		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	– Ecology		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Fisheries		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Forestry		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	– Welfare		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Zoology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– No information		<input type="checkbox"/>				
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.						
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)
	Anguilla anguilla			X	X	X	
	2						
	3						
	etc.						
							No information <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Have any project proposals for scientific research been submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:						

D3 Enforcement Authorities

1	To date, has your country advised the Secretariat of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).			
3	Has your country established a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No (**) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/>
			No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement: (**) Though there isn't a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, Portuguese management authority has two technicians with full expertise in CITES enforcement issues and SEPNA/GNR is a branch of police specialized in environmental matters including CITES			
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1	To what extent is CITES information in your country computerized? Tick if applicable						
	–	Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	–	Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade				<input type="checkbox"/>	
	–	Permit issuance				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	–	Not at all				<input type="checkbox"/>	
	–	Other (specify)				<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet? Tick if applicable						
	Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate
	Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on CITES species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	No <input type="checkbox"/>						
	No information <input type="checkbox"/>						

4	If Yes, does it provide information on:	Tick if applicable		
	– Legislation (national, regional or international)?			X
	– Conservation status (national, regional, international)?			X
	– Other (please specify)?			<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Is it available through the Internet:	Yes		X
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please provide URL: www.icnb.pt ;			
6	Do the following authorities have access to the following publications?	Tick if applicable		
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book)	X	X	X
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices</i> (CD-ROM)	X	X	X
	<i>Identification Manual</i>	X	X	X
	<i>CITES Handbook</i>	X	X	X
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access to the mentioned information?			
8	Have enforcement authorities reported to the Management Authority on:	Tick if applicable		
	– Mortality in transport? (***)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Seizures and confiscations?			X
	– Discrepancy in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded? (***)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: (***) Not in a regular way			
9	Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements?	Yes		X
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	If Yes, please give the URL: www.icnb.pt			
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public?	Tick if applicable		
	– Press releases/conferences			X
	– Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances			X
	– Brochures, leaflets			X
	– Presentations			X
	– Displays			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Information at border crossing points			X
	– Telephone hotline			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify): Training courses			X
	Please attach copies of any items as Annex. Annex III			
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

1	Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
If no, please provide details of any:						
Changes in permit format:						
Changes in designation or signatures of relevant officials:						
2	To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following?	Tick if applicable				
		Yes	No	No information		
	Permit issuance/acceptance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued or denied in the two year period? (Note that actual trade is normally reported in the Annual Report by Parties. This question refers to issued documents).					
	Year 1(2009)	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other (1)(2)	Comments
	How many documents were issued?	1108 + 20 (3)	103	393	(1) 1201 (2) 60 (4) 3107	(1)Import non CITES declarations (2)Export non CITES declarations (3)Import notifications (4) EU certificates for detention of specimens
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or mis-information?	0	0	0	0	
	Year 2 (2010)					
How many documents were issued?	1087 + 25 (3)	125	766	(1)837 (2) 67 (4)3143		
How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or mis-information?	0	0	0	0		
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of severe omissions or mis-information?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.					
6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.	Tick if applicable				
	Reason	Yes	No	No information		
	Technical violations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Suspected fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Comments						

8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions?	70
9	Has the Management Authority charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities? – Issuance of CITES documents: – Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species: – Harvesting of CITES-listed species : – Use of CITES-listed species: – Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species: – Importing of CITES-listed species: – Other (specify):	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees. See Annex IV	
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? – Entirely: – Partly: – Not at all: – Not relevant: Comments:	Tick if applicable <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	

D6 Capacity building

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?		Tick if applicable				
	Increased budget for activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computerisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	– Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>recipient</i> of any of the following capacity building activities provided by external sources?		Tick if applicable				
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources?
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Training course given by EU experts, related with a EU project
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity building activities?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	See Annex V
	Staff of Scientific Authority	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	See Annex V
	NGOs	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(x) Lecturers in BAESA Master Course	
Other (specify) (x)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	Please provide details of any additional measures taken						

D7 Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?						Yes	X
							No	<input type="checkbox"/>
							No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet? Portuguese CITES Enforcement Group, including MAs, Customs, Police, Prosecutor Department, Veterinary Department, which meet twice a year. But Portuguese MA also work as pointed in next point 3							
3	If No, please indicated the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by the MA to ensure co-ordination among CITES authorities (e.g. other MAs, SA(s), Customs, police, others):							
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)
	Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 – 3 times a year on a bilateral way
	Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On a bilateral way
4	At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:					Tick if applicable		Details if available
	Agencies for development and trade					X		
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Local authorities or communities					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Indigenous peoples					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade or other private sector associations					X		
	NGOs					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other (specify)					<input type="checkbox"/>		

5	To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the MA and the following agencies?		Tick if applicable
	SA		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Customs		X
	Police		X
	Other border authorities (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other government agencies Veterinary Department		X
	Private sector bodies		<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify); Prosecutor department		X
6	Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES?		Tick if applicable
	Workshops (See point 13, part C)		X
	Meetings		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Has your country encouraged any non-Party to accede to the Convention?	Yes No No information	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way? CITES Workshop for Portuguese Speaking Countries (East Timor and Angola) 13-17 September 2010, with the presence of the CITES Secretariat		
9	Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES?	Yes No No information	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided? CITES Workshop for Portuguese Speaking Countries (Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique and Cape Verde) 13-17 September 2010, with the presence of the CITES Secretariat		
11	Has your country provided any data for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/>
12	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
13	Has your country taken measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related Conventions)?	Yes No No information	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14	If Yes, please give a brief description. CITES, CMS, Bern Convention and CBD issues as Bird and Habitat Directives are competences of the same Unit in the Environment Ministry		
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

D8 Areas for future work

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Increased budget for activities	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Improvement of national networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Computerisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	X
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?			
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	X
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.			
6	Has your country identified any measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	X
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.			
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

E. General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments, referred to in the report. For convenience these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	X
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	X
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	X
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	X
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	X
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D4 (10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes, Comments	Enclosed	X
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>

MINISTRIES OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FISHERIES

Ordinance No. 1226/2009

12 of October

According to No. 2 of Article 8 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996, on the implementation of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Member States may adopt and maintain stricter measures regarding the holding of specimens of species listed in the Annexes of the referred Regulation, namely to prohibit or establish conditionings to such holding.

The approval of these measures of prohibition or conditioning the holding of live specimens of certain species concerns, essentially, with motifs related to the conservation of these species, with the well-being and health of such specimen and ensuring the safety, welfare and convenience of citizens according to the actual or potential dangerousness, inherent to the specimens of some species used as pets.

In No. 2 of Article 2 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, which establishes the measures required for compliance within the national territory, both of the referred Convention and of the Community regulations on the matter, it is foreseen that the prohibition of holding live specimens of species is included in a list to be approved by Ordinance by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of the environment, agriculture, forests and fisheries.

As article 33 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, states that the regulation must be published within 60 days from the date of entry into force of the referred legal diploma, the mentioned obligation shall be complied.

Therefore:

In accordance to No. 2 of Article 2. of Decree - Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September:

The Government establishes, through the Ministers of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development and of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, the following:

1. It is hereby prohibited the holding of live specimens of species listed in Annex I of this Ordinance, which forms an integral part whereof, as well as of their resulting hybrids.
2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to specimens held by:
 - a) Scientific institutions, so authorized by the Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade (ICNB), I. P.;
 - b) Zoos, as defined in Decree-Law No. 59/2003, of 1 April, following the opinion of ICNB, I. P.;

- c) Entities duly authorized by ICNB, I. P., and pursuant to the applicable regime of livestock farming, for captive breeding for animal production;
 - d) Entities duly authorized by ICNB, I. P., for captive breeding integrated in projects of nature conservation;
 - e) Rehabilitation and rescue centers and centers for reception of seized specimens, duly authorized by ICNB, I. P.
3. The holding of specimens of any species of the order *Cetacea* by the entities identified in subparagraph b) above shall only be allowed when it concerns:
- a) Specimens born and bred in captivity, including the first generation (F1 specimens);
 - b) Seized specimens;
 - c) Specimens in rehabilitation.
4. Holders which, on the date of the entry into force of this Ordinance, legally possess live specimens of the species included in the list in Annex I as well as of their resulting hybrids, shall proceed to their registration with ICNB, I.P., within 90 days, and are not allowed to buy new specimens nor to reproduce those they possess at the time of registration.
5. Holders of specimens of species listed in Annex II of this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof, must be of legal age and register the specimens held with ICNB, I. P.
6. This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its publication.
7. By the Minister of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, Humberto Delgado Ubach Chaves Rosa, Secretary of State for the Environment, on 16 September 2009. -- The Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, Jaime de Jesus Lopes Silva, on 25 September 2009.

Annex I

List of species referred to in Article 1.

- 1 — *Mammalia* (mammals' class):
 - 1.1 — *Cetacea* (cetaceans' order) — all species;
 - 1.2 — *Primates* (primates' order) — all species;
 - 1.3 — *Carnivora* (carnivores' order):
 - 1.3.1 — *Canidae* (canids' family) — all species, except *Canis familiaris*;
 - 1.3.2 — *Ursidae* (ursids' family) — all species;
 - 1.3.3 — *Felidae* (felids' family) — all species, except *Felis catus*;
 - 1.3.4 — *Otariidae* (marine lions' family) — all species;
 - 1.3.5 — *Odobenidae* (walruses' family) — all species;
 - 1.3.6 — *Phocidae* (seals' family) — all species;
 - 1.4 — *Proboscidae* (proboscideans order — elephants) — all species;
 - 1.5 — *Sirenia* (sirenians' order — manatees and dugongs) — all species;
 - 1.6 — *Peryssodactyla* (odd-toed ungulates' order):
 - 1.6.1 — *Rhinocerotidae* (rhinoceroses' order) — all species;
 - 1.7 — *Artiodactyla* (even-toed ungulates' order):

- 1.7.1 — *Hippopotamidae* (hippopotamuses' family) — all species.
- 2 — Aves (birds' class):
- 2.1 — *Struthioniformes* (ostrichs' order) — all species;
- 2.2 — *Rheiformes* (rheas' order) — all species;
- 2.3 — *Casuariiformes* (emus' and casuars' order) — all species;
- 2.4 — *Sphenisciformes* (penguins' order) — all species.
- 3 — *Reptilia* (reptiles' class):
- 3.1 — *Testudinata* (turtles' order):
- 3.1.1 — *Cheloniidae* (marine turtles' family) — all species;
- 3.1.2 — *Dermochelyidae* (leather turtles' family) — all species;
- 3.2 — *Crocodylia* (crocodilians' order):
- 3.2.1 — *Alligatoridae* (alligators' family) — all species;
- 3.2.2 — *Crocodylidae* (crocodiles' family) — all species;
- 3.2.3 — *Gavialidae* (gavials' family) — all species;
- 3.3 — *Sauria* (lizards' sub-order):
- 3.3.1 — *Varanidae* (monitor lizards' family):
- Varanus albigularis*;
- Varanus bengalensis*;
- Varanus giganteus*;
- Varanus komodoensis*;
- Varanus niloticus*;
- Varanus salvadorii*;
- Varanus salvator*;
- Varanus varius*;
- 3.3.2 — *Helodermatidae* (Gila monsters' family) — all species;
- 3.4 — *Serpentes* (snakes' order):
- 3.4.1 — *Boidae* (boas' family) — all species of the genus *Eunectes* and also the following species:
- Boa constrictor*;
- Epicrates angulifer*;
- Acrantophis madagascariensis*;
- 3.4.2 — *Pythonidae* (pythons' family):
- Apodora papuanus*;
- Liasis olivaceus*;
- Morelia amethystina*;
- Morelia boeleni*;
- Morelia clastolepsis*;
- Morelia kinghorni*;
- Morelia oenpelliensis*;
- Morelia tracyae*;
- Python molurus*;
- Python natalensis*;
- Python reticulatus*;
- Python sebae*;
- 3.4.3 — *Colubridae* (colubrids' family) — all species of *Actrataspis*, *Boiga*, *Dispholidus*, *Elapomorphus*, *Malpolon*, *Philodryas*, *Psammophis*, *Rhabdophis*, *Tachymenis*, *Thelotornis* and *Xenodon* genera;
- 3.4.4. — *Crotalidae* (rattle-snakes' family) — all species;
- 3.4.5. — *Elapidae* (elapids' family) — all species;

- 3.4.6. — *Viperidae* (vipers' family) — all species.
- 4 — *Arachnida* (arachnids' class):
 - 4.1 — *Scorpiones* (scorpions' order)
 - 4.1.1 — all species of *Buthidae*;
 - 4.1.2 — all species of *Hemiscorpiidae*;
 - 4.2 — *Chilopoda* (centipedes' class) — all species of *Scolopendromorpha* order.

Annex II

List of species referred to in Article 5.

- 1 — *Sauria* (lizards' suborder):
 - 1.1 — *Varanidae* (monitor lizards' family) — all species not listed in annex I.
- 2 — Snakes (snake's order):
 - 2.1 — *Boidae* (boas' family) — all species not listed in annex I;
 - 2.2 — *Pythonidae* (pythons' family) — all species not listed in annex I;
 - 2.3 — *Colubridae* (colubrids' family) — all species not listed in annex I.
- 3 — *Amphibia* (amphibians' class):
 - 3.1 — *Anura* (frogs and toads' order):
 - 3.1.1 — *Dendrobatidae* (poison-dart frogs' family) — all species;
 - 3.1.2 — *Mantellidae* (mantelid frogs' family) — all species.
- 4 — *Arachnida* (arachnids' class):
 - 4.1 — *Araneae* (spiders' order) — all species;
 - 4.2 — *Scorpiones* (scorpions' order) — all species not listed in annex I.
- 5 — *Chilopoda* (centipedes' class) — all species not listed in annex I.

Portos de Entrada CITES – Clarificação da Portaria n.º 1225/2009

Legislação em vigor:

- Decreto-Lei n.º 211/2009, de 3 de Setembro
- Portaria n.º 1225/2009, de 12 de Outubro
- Regulamento (CE) n.º 338/97 do Conselho, de 9 de Dezembro de 1996

O artigo 1.º desta Portaria determina que nas estâncias aduaneiras identificadas são executadas as verificações e formalidades, salvaguardadas as condições sanitárias e fitossanitárias previstas na lei.

Com vista à operacionalização da execução dessas verificações e formalidades, torna-se necessário clarificar a lista anexa à identificada Portaria, procedendo a um resumo do tipo de espécies do citado regulamento que pode ser submetido a verificações em cada estância aduaneira.

Assim, o ICNB, I.P., aprovou os quadros I e II, que se seguem, respectivamente, para os espécimes vivos e troféus de caça, e para os espécimes não vivos.

Quadro I – Espécimes Vivos e Troféus de caça

Estância aduaneira	Animais Vivos	Plantas Vivas	Troféus de Caça
Lisboa (aeroporto)	+ (O) (*)	+	+ (NHC)-NT (2)
Porto (aeroporto)	+ (O) (*)	+	+ (NHC)-NT (2)
Ponta Delgada (aeroporto)	+ (*)	+	+ (NHC)-NT
Funchal (aeroporto)	+ (*)	+	-
O: outros animais, excepto Ungulados e Equídeos. Incluem-se animais de companhia sem carácter comercial (*) apenas animais de companhia sem carácter comercial NHC: Outros produtos NT: sem requisitos de temperatura (2): Apenas produtos embalados			



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Quadro II – Espécimes não vivos

Estância aduaneira	Partes e derivados de espécies animais		Partes e derivados de espécies de plantas	
	Sujeitos a controlo veterinário	Não Sujeitos a controlo veterinário	Sujeitos a controlo fitossanitário	Não Sujeitos a controlo fitossanitário
Lisboa (aeroporto)	+ HC(2) NHC-NT(2)	+	+	+
Lisboa (marítimo-Alcântara)	+ HC(2) NHC	+	+	+
Lisboa (marítimo-Xabregas)	HC, NHC-T(FR) NHC-NT	+	+	+
Porto	+ HC-T(2), NHC-NT(2)	+	+	+
Leixões	+ HC(2), NHC-NT	+	+	+
Faro	+ HC-NT(2), HC-T(CH)(2)	+	+	+
Setúbal	-	+	+	+
Aveiro	+ HC-T(3)	+	+	+
Viana de Castelo	+ HC-T(FR)(3)	+	+	+
Ponta Delgada (marítimo)	+ HC-T(FR)(3), NHC-T(FR)(3),	+	+	+
Ponta Delgada (aeroporto)	NHC-NT			
Funchal	+ HC(2)	+	+	+

HC: Todos os produtos para consumo humano
 NHC: Outros produtos
 NT: sem requisitos de temperatura
 T(FR): Produtos congelados
 T(CH): produtos refrigerados
 (2): Apenas produtos embalados
 (3): Apenas produtos de pesca

Decree-Law No. 211/2009

3rd of September

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), also known as the Washington Convention was signed on 3 March 1973 and entered into force on 1 July 1975, being approved for ratification in Portugal by Decree No. 50/80 of 23 July.

This Convention, whose annexes include about 5200 species of fauna and 28500 species of flora, is an essential tool to protect and conserve species, which contributes to mitigate the global crisis of biodiversity loss.

The application of CITES norms and criteria requires that licensing of trade in specimens of species listed in its annexes can only be processed by the entity designated as "management authority" when the entity designated as "scientific authority" has given its opinion to the effect that such trade is not detrimental to the survival of wild populations of the species concerned.

While the Convention and its annexes directly bind its Parties, it is necessary to adopt national legislation to ensure and regulate their application. In Portugal, this was ensured by Decree-Law No. 114/90 of 5 April.

Since Portugal is a Member State of the European Union, it is equally bound to comply with the stipulations in the various Community regulations in force related to CITES.

Given this framework, there is a need to revise the existing national legal framework of CITES. In fact, current national legislation regulating the implementation of CITES, in particular, the Decree-Law No. 114/90, of 5 April, is quite outdated and does not reflect a large number of changes and updates that have been introduced in the text of the Convention, nor the adoption of a series of Community regulations on this subject as, for example, Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996, Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006, of 4 May, Commission Regulation (EC) No 100/2008, of 4 February, Commission Regulation (EC) No 359/2009, of 30 April, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 407/2009, of 14 May.

Furthermore, Decree-Law No. 114/90, of 5 April, predicted subsequent regulations, through nine ordinances, six of which were never issued.

The present Decree-Law proceeds to update the legal framework for the implementation of CITES in light of Community regulations on this matter, redefining also national entities that hold the competence of management authorities, scientific authority and enforcement authorities of CITES. The enforcement of the implementation of this Convention and of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996, and of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006, of 4 May, involves several public authorities with very different competences, including oversight of economic activities and customs control, health and animal welfare. To coordinate interventions in the scope of CITES enforcement control, a group is created to enforce the Convention which includes representatives of these entities and police authorities.

The bodies of the government of the Autonomous Regions were heard.

On a voluntary basis, the League for the Protection of Nature, Quercus - National Association for Nature Conservation, the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds and the Fund for the Protection of Wild Animals were heard.

Therefore:

Pursuant to paragraph a) of No. 1 of Article 198 of the Constitution, the Government decrees the following:

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Article 1

Purpose

The present Decree-law establishes the measures required to comply with and implement, in the national territory:

- a) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), also known as the Washington Convention or CITES, approved for ratification by Decree No. 50/80, of 23 July, hereinafter "CITES";
- b) The Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No . 338/97";
- c) The Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, of 4 May 2006, laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 338/97, hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 ".

Article 2

Holding of specimens

1 - It is prohibited to hold any specimen of a species listed in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 acquired or imported in contravention to the provisions of this Decree-law or of Community regulations on this matter.

2 - It is prohibited to hold live specimens of species listed in the list to be approved by Ordinance of the members of the Government responsible for the areas of environment, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in violation of the terms and conditions contained in that Ordinance.

3 - The holding of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 is titrated by the permits or certificates foreseen in Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and No. 865/2006.

4 - In cases of transfer of specimens of species included in Annexes B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, to a new holder that does not involve the exit of the specimen from the Community territory, the detention is titrated by the permits or certificates foreseen in Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 and:

- a) By any document of transfer, namely an invoice which explicitly mentions the number of the permit or certificate covering the relinquished specimen;

- b) By any document of transfer, namely an invoice, which explicitly mentions the origin of captivity in a Member State of the European Union that has regulated the breeder statute or equivalent;
- c) By certificate of the National CITES Register, which includes the registration of the new holder and the endorsements relative to the specimen held.

Article 3

Declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97]

It is mandatory to submit a declaration of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, issued by the main or the regional management authorities referred to in Articles 5 and 6 hereof, for importing, exporting and re-exporting specimens of species of wild fauna and flora covered by:

- a) Annexes I and III of Decree-Law No. 565/99, of 21 December, which regulates the introduction in nature of non-native species of flora and fauna;
- b) Annexes A-I, A-II, A-III, B-II, B-IV and B V of Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24 April, transposing into national law the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC, of 2 April) and Habitats Directive (Directive Directive 92/43/EEC, of 21 May);
- c) Annexes I, II and III of the Bern Convention on the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats in Europe, approved for ratification by Decree No. 95/81, of 23 July.

Article 4

National CITES Register

1 - The National CITES Register operates within the Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, Public Institute (ICNB, IP), which shall organize it, maintain it and update it according to Ordinance approved by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of finance and the environment.

2 – The following are subject to prior registration in the National CITES Register, for the purposes set out in Regulations (EC) No. 865/2006 and 338/97:

- a) Importers of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- b) Exporters and re-exporters of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- c) The repackagers of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- d) Scientific institutions holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- e) Breeders of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

f) Nurseries holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

g) Taxidermists holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

3 - For the purposes of the previous paragraph, breeders and nursery persons are natural or legal persons who engage in the reproduction of specimens of species of fauna or flora included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, and the promotion of the circulation of these specimens, either by donation, transfer, exchange or trade.

4 – The facts related to the issuance, amendment and revocation of permits and certificates covered by Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 are subject to endorsement in the registration files of the respective holders.

CHAPTER II

National Authorities

Article 5

Main Management Authority

1 - The main management authority, responsible for compliance and enforcement of the CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 in the national territory, is the ICNB, I.P.

2 - In the scope of prior scrutiny of compliance with CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 in the national territory, the ICNB, I.P is responsible for:

a) Assessing applications for issuance of:

i) Import permits for the purposes of No. 2 of Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006;

ii) Export permits for the purposes of No. 2 of Article 26. Regulation (EC) No 865/2006;

iii) Re-export certificates for the purposes of No. 2 of Article 26 Regulation (EC) No 865/2006;

iv) Traveling exhibition certificates, for the purposes of No. 1 of Article 32 Regulation (EC) No 865/2006;

v) Personal ownership certificates for the purposes of No. 1 and 2 of Article 39 of Regulation No 865/2006;

vi) Sample collection certificates for the purposes of No. 1 of Article 44c of Regulation No. 865/2006, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 100/2008;

vii) Commercial purposes certificates for the purposes of No. 3 of Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

viii) Shipment of live specimens certificates for the purposes of No. 1 of Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

- b) Issuing declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, as provided in Article 3 hereof;
- c) Monitoring the issuance and maintenance of labels and marks for the identification of any specimen;
- d) Organizing, maintaining and updating the National CITES Register of importers, exporters, scientific institutions, breeders, nurserypersons and taxidermists.

3 - In the scope of relations with the bodies of the CITES Convention and the European Union, as well as with the other Contracting Parties to CITES, the ICNB, I.P. is responsible and competent for:

- a) Communicating with:
 - i) The Secretariat of the CITES Convention;
 - ii) The management and scientific authorities of other Contracting Parties;
 - iii) The authorities of States that are not Parties to CITES Convention, recognized by the Secretariat of CITES Convention;
- b) Preparing proposals to be submitted to meetings of the Conference of the Parties or remitted to the Secretariat of the CITES Convention;
- c) Proposing and leading the national delegation in the meetings of the Committee on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, established under Article 18 Regulation (EC) No 338/97, and in the meetings of the Standing Committee and of the Conference of the Parties to CITES Convention, except when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or any other designated entity for the effect is represented;
- d) Providing to the European Commission, the Secretariat of the CITES Convention or to the management authorities of other States Parties to the CITES Convention, the names and samples of the signatures of persons authorized to sign certificates and permits and to provide models of the stamps, seals and other means used to authenticate permits and certificates;
- e) Communicating to the European Commission and to the Secretariat of the CITES Convention, the measures taken by national authorities in relation to significant infringements to the CITES Convention and to Regulations (EC) No 338/97 and 865/2006;
- f) Communicating to the European Commission the cases of refusals of applications referred to in indents i) to iii) and vii) of subparagraph a) of the previous number, specifying the reasons for such refusal;
- g) Communicating to the European Commission the cases of approval of applications referred to in indents i) to iii) and vii) of subparagraph a) of the previous number in the cases where they are subsequent to a previous refusal of the same applications practiced by the management authority of a Member State of the European Union, specifying the reasons for such approval;
- h) Designating the national representative in the Enforcement Group referred to in No. 3 of Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- i) Submitting to the European Commission and to the Secretariat of the Convention the necessary information for the elaboration of the report referred

to in No. 4 of Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and in No. 7 of Article VIII of the Convention;

j) Submitting to the European Commission the information necessary to evaluate the need for amending the Annexes referred to in No. 5 of Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

l) Designating the national representative in the Scientific Review Group referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

m) Informing the Commission regarding investigations on the status of endangered species and on the methods of expert inspection on trade of parts or products obtained from animals or plants belonging to species listed in the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

4 – In the scope of relations with other national agencies and entities with competences in the implementation of the CITES Conventions and Regulations (EC) No. 865/2006 and 338/97, the ICNB, I.P. is responsible for:

a) Weighting the assessments on the need to limit the granting of import, export and re-export permits for the trade in specimens of species covered by the CITES Convention, referred to it by the Scientific Committee and to providing the European Commission with that assessment and the outcome of its weighting;

b) Coordinating the CITES Convention Enforcement Group referred in Article 8.

5 - In the scope of monitoring the implementation of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and No 865/2006, without prejudice to the competences of other supervisory entities referred to in Article 17 hereof, the ICNB, I.P. is responsible for:

a) Supervising fiscalization of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, including those that are in common Community transit or that are subject to temporary storage;

b) Conducting inspections to the activities of traders and holders of specimens of wild fauna and flora and for periodic inspections to the premises where these specimens are held, including pet shops, breeding centers, nurseries and the facilities of importers and exporters;

c) Promoting the realization of expert inspections on its own initiative or at the request of third parties, namely customs offices, police authorities and the remaining entities represented at the CITES Convention Enforcement Group referred in Article 8.;

d) Determining the destination of seized specimens, and for communicating it to the entity that made the seizure;

e) Proceeding with the temporary or permanent establishment of a trustee of specimens seized;

f) Processing infractions and applying fines and sanctions;

g) Ensuring the existence and availability of transport and facilities for the provision of temporary care to seized or confiscated live specimens and the existence of mechanisms for their resettlement in the long term, if so is the case;

h) Supporting other Member States of the European Union or other States Parties to CITES Convention in providing temporary care and long-term resettlement of seized or confiscated live specimens.

6 - In the scope of awareness raising of the CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) No. 865/2006 and 338/97, the ICNB, I.P. is responsible for:

a) Disclosing to the public the objectives and provisions enshrined in the CITES Convention and in Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006;

b) Making available to other Member States of the European Union or other States Parties to CITES Convention awareness raising tools and materials which are available to the public and other stakeholders.

7 - The ICNB, I.P. is responsible for exercising other competences which are committed to national management authorities either by the CITES Convention or by Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 and which are not specifically provided for in this Article.

Article 6

Regional Management Authorities

1 - Regional Management Authorities, with jurisdiction in their respective Autonomous Regions, are the departments and bodies of the respective autonomous regional administrations with powers and competences in the scope of the implementation of CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 .

2 - Regional Management Authorities are responsible for conducting the acts referred to in subparagraphs a) to c) of No. 2, subparagraphs a) to g) of No. 5 and paragraph a) of No. 6, all of the previous article hereof.

3 - Regional Management Authorities are responsible for receiving and submitting to ICNB, I.P., requests of:

a) Registration of importers, exporters, scientific institutions, breeders, nurserypersons and taxidermists domiciled in their jurisdictions;

b) Endorsement in the registry of facts relative to the issuance, amendment and revocation of permits and certificates covered by Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 issued by them.

4 - For the purpose of subsequent communication to the European Commission, the Secretariat of the CITES Convention or the management authority of another State Party to the CITES Convention, the names and samples of the signatures of the representatives of executive bodies of the Regional Management Authorities authorized to sign permits and certificates. shall be submitted to the ICNB, I.P.,

5 - For the purpose of subsequent communication to the European Commission, the following shall be submitted to the ICNB, I.P:

a) Cases of refusal of applications for issuance of export permits, import permits, re-export certificates and certificates for commercial purposes, specifying the reasons for such refusal;

b) Cases of approval of applications for issuance of export permits, import permits, re-export certificates and certificates for commercial purposes, where they are subsequent to a previous refusal of the same applications practiced by a management authority of a Member State of the European Union, specifying the reasons for such approval.

Article 7

Scientific Authority

1 - The scientific authority for the purposes of the implementation of the CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 in the national territory, is the Scientific Committee for the implementation of CITES Convention, hereinafter referred to as the Scientific Committee.

2 - The Scientific Committee is composed by:

a) Two representatives of ICNB, I.P., one of whom is responsible for coordination;

b) Three elements of the national scientific community with recognized technical and scientific value in the area of flora and fauna.

3 - Without prejudice to other competencies that are committed to the scientific authority by the CITES Convention or by Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, the Scientific Committee is responsible for:

a) Ensuring that trade in specimens of species listed in the Annexes of the CITES Convention and of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 does not jeopardize the survival of their populations;

b) Monitoring, on an ongoing basis, the granting of import and export permits for specimens of species covered by the CITES Convention, as well as the actual imports and exports of such specimens;

c) Assessing the impact that transfer of specimens referred to in the preceding paragraph hereof may have on the survival of their populations;

d) Assessing the need to limit the granting of import or export permits of specimens of the species concerned;

e) Informing the ICNB, I.P. of the results of monitoring and evaluation referred to in subparagraphs b) and c) and in the previous subparagraph hereof, and proposing the measures considered appropriate;

f) Issuing opinions under procedures of appreciation of applications for the issuance of:

i) Import permits;

ii) Export permits;

iii) Re-export certificates;

iv) Certificates for the transfer of live specimens;

g) Issuing opinions in the scope of consultations promoted by the competent authorities of other Member States of the European Union following the seizure

in the territory of those States of live specimens coming from the national territory;

- h) Assessing the suitability of accommodation destined for live specimens;
- i) Participating in the identification of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- j) Attending meetings of the Conference of the Parties and of the Committees of Wild Fauna and Flora of the CITES Convention, and of the Scientific Review Group in the European Union;
- l) Advising on amendments to Annex III and elaborating proposals for amendments to Annexes I and II, for the purposes of Article XI of CITES.

4 - The Scientific Committee is established by order of the member of Government responsible for the environment.

5 - The Scientific Committee may call upon external experts and consultants to support in the exercise of its competences, so that they can participate in its meetings, without the right to vote.

6 - In the case of procedures relating to the Autonomous Regions, the Scientific Committee should consult an expert designated by the respective autonomous region, for the purposes specified in paragraphs c), h) and i) of No. 3 hereof.

Article 8

CITES Convention Enforcement Group

1 – The coordination of monitoring of compliance and regular implementation of the Convention and of Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 is a responsibility of the CITES Convention Enforcement Group.

2 - The CITES Convention Enforcement Group is composed by the following representatives:

- a) Two representatives of the ICNB, I. P., one of whom chairs;
- b) A representative of the General Directorate of Customs and Special Taxes on Consumption;
- c) A representative of the Food and Economic Safety Authority;
- d) A representative of the General Directorate of Veterinary;
- e) A representative of the Attorney General's Office;
- f) A representative of the Service for the Protection of Nature and Environment of the National Republican Guard;
- g) One representative from each regional management authority.

3 - Without prejudice to the powers/ and competences of each of the entities represented, the CITES Convention Enforcement Group is responsible for:

- a) Adopting measures for the coordination of interventions in the scope of the enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006;

- b) Adopting and periodically reviewing a national plan for coordinating the enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006;
- c) Promoting the establishment of protocols, memoranda of understanding or other interinstitutional cooperative agreements directed to the coordinated implementation of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006;
- d) Promoting coordination with entities responsible for the enforcement and supervision of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 in other member states of the European Union or other States Parties to the CITES Convention;
- e) Exchanging information with other member states of the European Union or other States Parties to the CITES Convention on sanctions for illegal trade in wild fauna and flora in order to ensure consistency of enforcement or review of the existing legal framework;
- f) Establishing a close liaison with the Management Authorities of the CITES Convention and with the bodies of law enforcement control in the countries of origin, transit and consumption outside the European Community, as well as with the CITES Convention Secretariat, the International Organization for Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, to contribute to the detection, deterrence and prevention of illegal trade in wild fauna and flora through the exchange of information;
- g) Promoting the organization of training and awareness raising activities for the services and staff with competences related to the enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations No. 338/97 and 865/2006.

4 - The CITES Convention Enforcement Group may call upon external experts and consultants to support in the exercise of its competences, so that they can participate in its meetings, without the right to vote.

CHAPTER III

Permits and Certificates

Article 9

Procedure of issuance of permits and certificates

- 1 - Applications for issuance of permits and certificates are presented in the offices of the management authority with territorial jurisdiction, in accordance with Article 5 and 6 hereof.
- 2 - Within five days after the submission of the application, the management authority conducts a conformity check and proceeds with a preliminary assessment of the application and, and consequently:
 - a) Accepts the application and promotes the consultation of the entities that should issue opinion on the application and on the notification of the private individual;

b) Determines the need to improve the application and promotes the notification of the private individual for the correction or completion of the application, within 10 days, which otherwise will be preliminarily rejected;

c) Rejects the application, when from the assessment of the inquiry elements, immediately results that the application is clearly contrary to the applicable dispositions, and promotes the notification of the private individual.

3 - The entities consulted pursuant to sub-paragraph a) above shall issue its opinion within 15 days of the date of reception of the notification to this effect.

4 - If the management authority understands that the opinion of any of the entities consulted pursuant to sub-paragraph a) of No. 2 hereof is not satisfactory, it shall request the additional information deemed necessary.

5 - The decision on the applications for issuance of permits and certificates shall be issued within 30 days from the date of submission of the application or, if the need to improve the application was determined, from the date of presentation of the additional elements.

6 - The application for the issuance of a permit or a certificate can not be decided upon without the opinion of all entities consulted, and the applicant shall be notified whenever the fulfillment of this requirement results in the pretermission of the period referred to in the previous paragraph hereof.

Article 10

Procedure of issuance of declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97

1 - Applications for issuance of declarations [of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, pursuant to Article 3 hereof, are accompanied by the respective documentation of import or export, which shall contain:

- a) The scientific name of species of the specimens;
- b) The description and quantity of specimens of each species;
- c) The country of origin;
- d) The identification of the exporter or importer.

2 - Within 15 days from the submission of the application, the management authority verifies if the specimens of the species for which the declaration is requested are included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and if otherwise, grants the application and issues the respective declaration.

3 - If the assessment of the application for issuance of a declaration depends on the realization of an expert inspection, the period of the preceding paragraph hereof shall be suspended by notifying the applicant that an expert inspection is necessary and is resumed with the issuance of the expert inspections report.

4 - The suspension mentioned in the preceding paragraph hereof shall not exceed 30 days.

Article 11

Effectiveness of the import permit

The import permit only produces the effects for which it was issued, including those arising from its presentation at customs offices, if accompanied by an export permit or an effective re-export certificate.

Article 12

Invalidity of permits and certificates

1 - Permits and certificates are invalid:

- a) If issued on the basis of the false premise that, at the date of its issuance, the necessary conditions for its issuance were met or verified;
- b) if issued on the basis of an invalid, annulled, revoked or expired permit or certificate;
- c) When it results from the application of the Administrative Procedure Code and other applicable legislation.

2 - The ICNB, I.P., is responsible for declaring invalidity under the Administrative Procedure Code, with effects confined to the national territory, of any permits or certificates presented to national authorities, after consultation with the management entity that issued the permit or certificate concerned.

Article 13

Forfeiture of permits and certificates

1 - Import permits expire within 12 months from the date of issuance.

2 - Export and re-export certificates expire within six months from the date of issuance.

3 - Traveling exhibition and personal ownership certificates expire within three years from the date of issuance.

4 - Sample collection certificates expire within the date contained in the accompanying valid ATA carnet, alluded to in Chapter VIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 100/2008, and never beyond six months from the date of issuance.

5 - Declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, as provided in Article 3 hereof, expire within 12 months from the date of issuance.

6 - Permits and certificates not mentioned in the preceding paragraphs hereof expire under the conditions laid down in Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006.

7 - Forfeiture of the documents referred to in this Article is automatic and does not depend on any declaration or act for that purpose from the issuing management authority.

Article 14

Devolution and notification of documents that titrate permits and certificates

1 - Documents that titrate permits and certificates which have expired, been annulled, declared invalid or revoked, shall be submitted by the respective holders to the issuing management authority within 30 days of the date of expiry or of the date when the individual was notified of their forfeiture or revocation.

2 - The loss, theft or destruction of documents that titrate permits or certificates shall be reported to the issuing management authority within 15 days from the date on which the document gone astray.

CHAPTER IV

Special Regimes

Article 15

Marking of specimens

1 - Marking of specimens is compulsory, namely with microchips, inviolable rings, earrings and tattoos, under the supervision of the main management authority:

- a) Of species listed in Annex A of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- b) Of species listed in Annexes B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 from evidence-based captive breeding origin;
- c) When intended to be covered by a certificate for commercial purposes, in the case of living vertebrates, and before issuing the certificate.

2 - The marking obeys the provisions of articles 64 to 68. of Regulation No 865/2006, without prejudice to the adoption of specific methods of marking that best fit the case, if so ordered by the ICNB, I.P..

Article 16

Conditional utilizations

1 - Taxidermy is prohibited in specimens of species listed in Annex A of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, with the exception of the following situations, as long as titrated by a certificate for commercial purposes:

- a) In the case of hunting trophies, imported under the CITES Convention;
- b) In the case of dead specimens mentioned in subparagraphs a) or c) to h) of No. 3 of Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

2 - Taxidermy of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, is subject to registration in the National CITES Register.

3 - The use of live specimens of hominid primate species listed in Annex A of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans, in circuses, exhibitions, animal acts and similar events is prohibited.

CHAPTER V

Supervision

Article 17

Competence

1 - Without prejudice to the competences entrusted to the CITES Convention Enforcement Group, provided in Article 8 hereof, the supervision of compliance with the provisions of this Decree-Law, of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, is a responsibility of the competent management authorities identified under Articles 5 and 6 hereof, of the Directorate General of Customs and Special Taxes on Consumption, of the Food and Economic Safety Authority, of the Service for the Protection of Nature and Environment of the National Republican Guard and as regards the Autonomous Region of Madeira, of the respective Forestry Police Body.

2 - The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not affect the exercise of policing and supervisory power competences in relation to the subject matter, which are of the responsibility of other public authorities, namely maritime, port and health controls and animal welfare.

Article 18

Customs Offices

1 - Without prejudice to the supervisory competences entrusted to other entities and to the responsibilities of management authorities, the customs office is responsible, in particular, to verify the conformity of the documents presented by the importer or exporter and its concordance with the concerned specimens.

2 - In the case of trade of live specimens, the customs office shall register the number of animals found dead, in accordance with Article 23 and No. 3 of Article 69 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006.

3 - The customs offices, in accordance with the dispositions of Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, have the duty to return the copies of import, export and re-export permits after the completion of the verification diligences.

4 – Customs offices, in accordance with Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, shall transmit to the competent management authority, without delay, all documents that were surrendered to them in accordance with Regulation (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006.

5 - Customs offices under the national jurisdiction where checks and formalities regarding the introduction in the Community and exports of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 are carried out, shall be identified in an Ordinance approved by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of finance and the environment.

Article 19

Verification of imports of live specimens

1 - In the case of live specimens, the importer must inform the management authority which issued the permit or certificate that titrates the import and the customs office, of the expected day and time of the specimen arrival with at least twenty-four hours advance or, in the case of introduction from the sea, with at least forty-eight hours in advance.

2 - The customs office shall immediately report any difficulties or doubts regarding the conformity of specimens shipped or the accompanying documents to the management authority which issued the permit or certificate that titrates the import, which shall promote an expert inspection.

3 - If, due to particular circumstances, it is impossible to effectuate all due checks in due time at the customs office, the transport of specimens for the place of destination, may be authorized by affixing stamps on the packages or containers that contain the specimens and by constituting the importer as trustee.

4 - In the case of the preceding paragraph, the customs office shall immediately inform the management authority which issued the permit or certificate that titrates the import, which shall promote due checks at the place of destination.

5 - In the cases alluded to in the preceding paragraphs hereof, the transport of specimens to their place of destination and its maintenance with stamps until the arrival of the expert are a responsibility of the importer.

6 - After eighteen hours since they leave the customs office and if there is danger to the health and well-being of the specimens, the importer must open the package or container and report this in writing to the management authority which issued the permit or certificate that titrates the import, justifying the procedure adopted.

Article 20

Verification of export or re-export of live specimens

1 - In the case of live specimens, the exporter must inform the management authority which issued the permit or certificate that titrates the export or re-export and the customs offices of the expected day and time of the specimen shipment, with at least twenty-four hours in advance.

2 - The customs office shall immediately report any difficulties or doubts regarding the conformity of the shipment or the accompanying documents to the management authority which issued the permit or certificate that titrates the export, which shall promote an expert inspection.

3 - The conformity of the export or re-export with the CITES Convention and with Regulations (EC) No 865/2006 and 338/97 is confirmed by affixing approved stamps or seals.

Article 21

Transportation

1 - When any live specimens are transported into or out of the national territory, or within its territory, or are held there during any period of transit or transshipment, those specimens shall be prepared for transportation, displacement and treated in a way that minimizes their risk of injury, illness or cruel treatment and, in the case of animals, in accordance with Community legislation on the protection and welfare of animals during transport.

2 – In the case of air transportation of live animals, carriers must comply with the Regulation on Live Animals, adopted by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Article 22

Inspections and surveys

1 - Authorities with supervisory competences can promote the inspections they deem necessary to ensure the implementation and enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, namely to the activities of traders and holders of specimens of wild fauna and flora.

2 - Authorities with supervisory competences can promote the inspections they deem necessary to ensure implementation and enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, namely to facilities where specimens are held, including pet stores, breeding centers and nurseries.

3 - Authorities with supervisory competences have the right of access provided for in Article 18 of the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Article 23

Precautionary measures

Without prejudice to the possibility of taking other precautionary measures as may be appropriate, the supervisory entity may, as a precaution, seize specimens that are held by individuals when there is a suspicion of violation of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No 338/97 and 865/2006, pursuant to Article 42 of the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Article 24

Seizure of specimens

1 – Whenever it is deemed necessary for the protection of specimens covered by the CITES Convention and by Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006, the authorities with supervisory competences shall seize specimens which are held in violation of the applicable dispositions, and inform the ICNB, I. P. of the seizures, namely for the purposes specified in subparagraphs d) and e) of No. 5 of Article 5, where applicable.

2 – If the offence underlying the seizure of the specimens can be remedied, the president of ICNB, I. P., determines a temporary seizure of the specimens concerned and promotes the notification of the specimens holder, or of the responsible for the offense, to promote the legalization of the situation, including the settlement of the customs situation, within a period not exceeding eight days.

3 – If the offence underlying the seizure of the specimens can not be remedied, or if its legalization has not been promoted by the holder of the specimens or by the person responsible for the offence in question within the time allowed for this purpose, the ICNB, I. P., determines the definitive seizure of the specimens involved.

4 - In the event of definitive seizure of a specimen, the ICNB, I.P., after consulting the export State, decides to return the specimen to that State or to send it to a rescue center or other appropriate location and consistent with the objectives of the CITES Convention.

5 – If it is a definitive seizure of specimens of species included in Annexes B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, the ICNB, I.P. may promote the sale of the specimens in question, considering them, for all purposes, as legally purchased, provided that:

a) The purchase and sale contract is not concluded with natural or legal persons who have participated in any capacity in the offense;

b) The purchaser meets all the conditions governing the issuance of an import license, except for the presentation of the export license.

6 – Proceeds from the sale of specimens under the preceding paragraph, shall constitute revenue of the ICNB, I.P., in accordance with the provisions of paragraph f) of No. 2 of Article 12 of Decree-Law No. 136/2007 of 27 April.

CHAPTER VI

Sanctions

Article 25

Administrative Offences

1 – The following acts constitute very serious environmental administrative offences, in accordance with the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August:

a) Holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 or in the Ordinance referred to in No. 2 of Article 2 hereof in violation of this Decree-Law or of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

b) Introduction into the national territory, or export or re-export from the national territory of specimens of species included in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, without the appropriate permit or certificate or with a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered permit or certificate;

c) Transfer to third parties of specimens of species included in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, without the appropriate certificate or with a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered certificate;

- d) Transfer of live specimens of species included in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 into the national territory without the appropriate certificate or with a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered certificate;
- e) Failure to comply with the conditions established in a permit or certificate issued in accordance with this Decree-Law concerning specimens of species included in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- f) False statements or knowingly providing false information to obtain a permit or certificate concerning specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- g) Use of a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered permit or certificate concerning a specimen of species listed in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to obtain a permit or certificate or for any other official purpose;
- h) Transport of specimens of species included in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in the national territory, into or outside the European Community or transiting through their territory without the appropriate permit or certificate issued in accordance with Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 and, in the case of export or reexport from a State Party to the CITES Convention, in accordance with that Convention, or without proof of the existence of such permit or certificate;
- i) Use of specimens of species included in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in breach of the use allowed upon issuance of the import permit or subsequently;
- j) Taxidermy of specimens of species listed in Annex A of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in breach of the provisions of No. 1 of Article 16 of this Decree-Law;
- l) Use of live specimens of hominid primate species included in Appendix A of Regulation No. 338/97, in circuses, exhibitions, animal acts and similar events in breach of the provisions of No. 3 of Article 16 of this Decree-Law.

2 - The the following acts constitute serious environmental administrative offences, in accordance with the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August:

- a) Introduction into the national territory, or export or re-export from the national territory of specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, without the appropriate permit, certificate or import notification or with a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered permit or certificate;
- b) Failure to comply with the conditions established in a permit, certificate or import notification issued in accordance with this Decree-Law concerning specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- c) Transfer to third parties of specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, without the appropriate certificate or with a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered certificate;
- d) Transfer of live specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 into the national territory without the appropriate certificate or import notification or with a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered certificate;

- e) False statements or knowingly providing false information to obtain a permit or certificate concerning specimens of species listed in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- f) Use of a fake, false, invalid, expired or illegally altered permit, certificate or import notification concerning a specimen of species listed in Annexes A and B of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to obtain a permit or certificate or for any other official purpose;
- g) Trade of artificially propagated plants in breach of the provisions adopted pursuant to subparagraph b) of No. 1 of Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- h) Transport of specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in the national territory, into or outside the European Community or transiting through their territory without the appropriate permit, certificate or import notification issued in accordance with Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 and, in the case of export or reexport from a third State which is a Party to the CITES Convention, in accordance with that Convention, or without proof of the existence of such permit or certificate;
- i) Use of specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in breach of the use allowed upon issuance of the import permit or notification, or subsequently;
- j) Use of a permit, certificate or import notification for any specimen other than that for which such license or certificate was issued;
- l) Falsification or alteration of any permit, import notification or certificate issued in accordance with this Decree-Law;
- m) Destruction or removal of labels and marks for the identification of any specimen;
- n) Transport of improperly packed live specimens which result in the death of one or more specimens.

3 - The the following acts constitute light environmental administrative offences, in accordance with the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August:

- a) Lack of notification or the use of false import notification
- b) Transport of improperly packed live specimens which does not result in the death of any specimens.
- c) Submission of an application for an import, export or re-export permit or certificate, without having communicated the refusal of a previous request;
- d) Imports, exports and re-exports of specimens of species not included in Annexes A, B, C or D to Regulation (EC) No 338/97 without presenting the declaration of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, as required under Article 3 hereof, where applicable;
- e) Failure by the respective holders to present to the issuing management authority, in due time, the documents that titrate permits and certificates which have expired, been annulled, revoked or declared invalid;
- f) Failure to participate to the issuing management authority, in due time, the loss, theft or destruction of documents that titrate permits or certificates;

g) Failure by the holder to participate annually to the management authority the existence of live specimens of species included in Appendices A, B, C or D to Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

Article 26

Fines measure weighting

In the case of very serious and serious administrative offences, the estimated commercial value of the specimen or specimens concerned and the number of specimens illegally held are necessarily weighted when determining the actual measure of the fine for the purposes of Article 20 of the Law on Environment Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Article 27

Additional sanctions

Through the practice of very serious and serious administrative offences, and without prejudice to Article 30 of the Law on Environment Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August, the following sanctions may be applied to the offender:

- a) Prohibition of issuing permits and certificates in favor of the offender;
- b) Cassation of permits and certificates valid and in force issued in favor of the offender;
- c) Definitive seizure of the specimens originating the offence and its forfeiture in favor of the State;
- d) Definitive seizure of specimens referred in permits and certificates which are object of cassation under the provisions of subparagraph b), and its forfeiture in favor of the State;
- e) Compulsive cessation of activity;
- f) Cancellation of the offender registry from the National CITES Register.

Article 28

Condemnation advertising

Condemnation due to very serious and serious administrative offences shall be publicized in accordance with Article 38 of the Law on Environment Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Article 29

Competence

The responsibility for pre-trial investigation of the case and for applying fines belongs to the executive body of the management authority with territorial jurisdiction.

Article 30

Seizure

For purposes of settlement and allocation of payment responsibility, the expenses incurred by public authorities involved in the process of seizure as a result of a precautionary or definitive seizure of specimens, including their return to the exporting State, are considered costs of the administrative offences process.

CHAPTER VII

Final and transitional provisions

Article 31

Fees

1 - Amounts paid as a fee for services rendered shall constitute revenue of the management authorities concerned.

2 - For purposes of this Decree-Law the payment of a fee is due:

a) For the issuance of permits, certificates and declaration of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97;

b) For carrying out expert inspections;

c) For carrying out acts of registration or endorsements on the National CITES Register.

3 - The value of fees referred to in this Article is contained in an Ordinance approved by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of finance and the environment.

Article 32

Terms

Time limits provided for in this Decree-Law include Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Article 33

Ordination

Within 60 days of publication of this Decree-Law, the ordinances provided for in No. 2 of Article 2, in No. 1 of Article 4, in No. 5 of Article 18 and in No. 3 of Article 31. ° shall be published.

Article 34

Transitional regime of the Scientific Committee

Until the appointment of the Scientific Committee, the powers referred to in No. 3 of Article 7 shall be ensured by ICNB, I. P.

Article 35

Autonomous Regions

This Decree-Law applies, with due adaptations, to the Azores and Madeira Autonomous Regions, in accordance with their political and administrative autonomy, leaving its administrative implementation to departments and bodies of the autonomous regional administrations with powers and competences on the protection of the environment and endangered specimens, without prejudice to the powers of the national entities.

Article 36

Repeal provision

1 - Repeals:

- a) Decree-Law No. 114/90 of 5 April;
- b) Ordinance No. 236/91 of 22 March.

2 - Ordinance No. 359/92 (2nd Serie), from 19 November, is repealed with the entry into force of the Ordinance referred to in No. 2 of Article 2.

3 - Ordinance No. 728/2003, of 7 August, is repealed with the entry into force of the Ordinance referred to in No. 3 of Article 31.

Article 37

Entry into force

The present Decree-Law enters into force 15 days after the date of its publication.

Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers on 25 June, 2009. - José Sócrates Carvalho Pinto de Sousa —Luís Filipe Marques Amado — Fernando Teixeira dos Santos — Rui Carlos Pereira — Alberto Bernardes Costa — Francisco Carlos da Graça Nunes Correia — Manuel António Gomes de Almeida de Pinho — Jaime de Jesus Lopes Silva..

Promulgated on 20 August, 2009.

To be published.

The President of the Republic, Aníbal Cavaco Silva.

Ratified on 20 August 2009.

The Prime Minister, José Sócrates Carvalho Pinto de Sousa.

MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, OF AGRICULTURE,
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FISHERIES AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND
SPATIAL PLANNING

Ordinance No. 7/2010

5 of January

Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, which regulates the enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), requires the registration of breeders, nurserypersons, importers, exporters, re-exporters, repackagers, and taxidermists of specimens of species listed in Annexes to the Convention and to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996, and of scientific institutions that hold those.

Such registration aims to promote the organization of activities of holding the above mentioned specimens for breeding and trade, which have documents of legal origin, providing management authorities and other entities with supervision competences under CITES with an instrument for trade and movement of specimens control in order to prevent species trafficking and the occurrence of any damage to wild populations of species listed in the Annexes of the Convention and of the Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

Through the above mentioned registration it is also intended to expedite the issuance of the documentation of origin of specimens held, as well as to avoid the need for issuing licenses and certificates for those specimens which are not subject to a transfer of ownership.

In parallel, engagement in activities involving the holding of specimens of native species needs to be regulated in order to ensure the objectives of the Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24 April, with the wording given by Decree-Law No. 49/2005, of 24 February, which transposes the Birds and Habitats Directives, and of Decree-Law No. 316/89, of 22 September, which regulates the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Europe.

Considering the referred legal frame, it is therefore necessary to proceed with the approval of missing regulations.

Therefore:

In accordance with No. 1 of Article 4 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, with No. 1 of Article 15-A of Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24 April, as amended by Decree-Law No. 49/2005, of 24 February, and with No. 2 of Article 5 of Decree-Law No. 316/89, of 22 September, as amended by Decree-Law No. 196/90 of 18 June:

The Government orders, through the Ministers of State and Finance, of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries and of the Environment and Spatial Planning, the following:

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Article 1

Purpose

This ordinance aims to regulate:

- a) The conditions for organizing, maintaining and updating the National CITES Register provided for in No. 1 of Article 4. Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, on the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, of 4 May 2006;
- b) Conditions for engagement in activities which involve holding:
 - i) Specimens of species of native birds or of other species included in the scope of Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24 April, as amended by Decree-Law 49/2005, of 24 February;
 - ii) Specimens of species covered by the scope of the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in Europe, approved for ratification by Decree No. 95/81, of 23 July, and regulated by Decree-Law No. 316/89, of 22 September, as amended by Decree-Law No. 196/90, of 18 June.

Article 2

Scope

Registration and conditions of engagement established by this Ordinance shall apply to all breeders, nurserypersons, importers, exporters, reexporters, repackagers, and taxidermists as well as to scientific institutions holding the following specimens:

- a) Specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C or D of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, of 9 December 1996;
- b) Specimens of species of birds or of other species included in the scope of Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24 April, as amended by Decree-Law 49/2005, of 24 February, as well as specimens of all species of migratory birds that naturally occur in the wild in the European territory of the Member States of the European Union;
- c) specimens of species included within the scope of the Berne Convention.

Article 3

Use of Terms

For the purposes of this Ordinance:

- a) "Breeders" or "nurseries", the natural or legal persons who engage in the reproduction of specimens of species listed in Article 2 of the present Ordinance and who promote their circulation, whether by donation, transfer, exchange or trade;

b) "Importers", "exporters", "re-exporters" or "repackagers" the natural or legal persons, that, on a commercial basis, perform community and international movements of specimens of species covered by Article 2 of the present Ordinance;

c) "Scientific institutions", the research centers, laboratories, museums, educational institutions or other entities that hold specimens of species listed in the previous article for scientific or educational purposes.

Article 4

Objectives

Registration and the conditions of engagement set out in this ordinance are intended to guarantee the management, scientific and supervisory authorities the means of control to comply with international conventions and with national and community legislation regarding the protection of wild fauna and flora and to prevent trafficking of these species.

CHAPTER II

Registry

Article 5

Organization, maintenance and update

The Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, I. P. (ICNB, IP), is responsible for the organization, maintenance and updating of the register provided for in subparagraph a) of Article 1. of the present ordinance.

Article 6

Registry acts

1 - The registration referred to in subparagraph a) of Article 1 of the present ordinance is organized by:

a) Registries, where the elements of identification and the conditions of engagement in activities of natural or legal persons subject to registration are contained;

b) Endorsements, where the information concerning the specimens held is contained.

2 - Endorsements can not be performed if the holder of the specimen is not registered in the register.

3 - In applications for endorsements, the registration number of the respective holder must be indicated.

Article 7

Formalizaion of registry acts

1 - Mandatory elements of registries and endorsements on the National CITES Register are listed in Annex I to this ordinance, which forms an integral hereof.

2 - Facts connected with issuance, amendment and revocation of permits and certificates prescribed in Council Regulation No 338/97, of 9 December 1996, in Commission Regulation 865/2006, of 4 May and in Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, are subject to registration in the registration records of the respective holders in the National CITES Register.

3 - It is mandatory to amend the registration and endorsements on the National CITES Register whenever changes occur with respect to any of the facts to which refer mandatory elements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

4 - Registration and endorsements may include additional data to the mandatory elements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs if useful for achieving the objectives defined in Article 4 hereof.

5 - Breeders, nurserypersons, importers, exporters, reexporters, repackagers, and taxidermists as well as scientific institutions referred to in Article 2 hereof, which are holders of live specimens, including specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated shall confirm annually to the CITES management authority with territorial jurisdiction the existence of the specimens in question in accordance with Article 15 of the present ordinance.

Article 8

Legitimacy

1 - The registration referred to in subparagraph a) of Article 1 of the present ordinance can only be requested by the applicant or by a legally appointed procurator for that purpose.

2 - The endorsement in the files of the respective holders registry of can only be requested by the permit or certificate holder to which the facts to be endorsed refer to, or by legally appointed procurator for that purpose.

3 - The registration of the issuance of permits or certificates may also be asked by those who have requested its issuance. The approval of the endorsement request and its confirmation in the respective registry is dependent on the issuance of those documents.

Article 9

Submission of applications

1 - Applications for registration or endorsement must contain the information and be accompanied by the documents identified in Annex II of this ordinance, which forms an integral part hereof.

2 - The ICNB, I. P., provides forms in its website, designed to assist with the submission and consideration of applications for registration or endorsement.

Article 10

Conformity check and preliminary assessment

Within eight days from the date of filing the registration or endorsement request, the ICNB, I. P., carries out the preliminary assessment of the application and, consequently:

- a) preliminarily rejects the application, when from the assessment of the inquiry elements, results that it is clearly contrary to the applicable dispositions, and notifies the applicant of the decision;
- b) Calls for the improvement of the application and promotes the notification of the applicant to correct or complete the application within 10 days, under penalty of preliminary rejection of the application;
- c) Accepts the application and promotes, where applicable, the consultation of the Scientific Committee referred to in Article 7 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009 of 3 September, referred to as "CITES Scientific Committee".

Article 11

Instruction process

1 - The ICNB, I. P., can promote the consultation of the CITES Scientific Committee or other bodies, scientific institutions and experts, whenever it deems necessary, and those consulted shall issue their opinion within 30 days after the date of receipt of the notification to this effect.

2 - The remaining instructory steps which have been determined by ICNB, I.P., shall be completed within 15 days after the date the acceptance of the request.

Article 12

Decision

1 - The decision on the application for endorsement or registration shall be issued within 30 days from the date of submission of the application or, if the need to improve the application was determined, from the date of presentation of the additional elements by the applicant

2 - The period referred to in the preceding paragraph hereof may be extended up to 60 days if there is need for additional diligences that imply the involvement of the CITES Scientific Committee or other external entities.

3 - The decision on the application for endorsement can not be made without a prior or concomitant granting of the application for registration of the applicant.

4 - The effectiveness of the decision on the application for endorsement may be subject to actual issuance of the permit or certificate which is the subject of the endorsement.

Article 13

Demonstration of the legality of the specimens hold

1 - Approval/Deferral of a request for endorsement depends on the presentation by the holder, of a document proving the legality of the acquisition or holding of the specimen concerned.

2 - When there is reasonable doubt about the origin of the specimens, the ICNB, I.P., may request the holder to present genetic paternity tests to demonstrate the origin of the specimen.

Article 14

Fulfilment of registrations

Registrations and endorsements are fulfilled within 10 days after a favorable decision on the application.

Article 15

Registries Update

Individuals or legal persons subject to registration shall, by the end of February of the calendar year following that to which the update reports, inform the ICNB, I. P., of the following data:

- a) Number of handled specimens, deaths and births, by species, in the case of importers, exporters, repackagers and re-exporters;
- b) Number of specimens held, number of parents used for breeding, births and deaths, by species, in the case of breeders and nurseries;
- c) Number of specimens held, births and deaths, by species, in the case of scientific institutions.

CHAPTER III

Activities involving holding of specimens of native species

Article 16

Conditions for activities involving holding of specimens of native species

1 - Natural or legal persons, that promote the sale, holding, transportation and donation of specimens of species referred to in No. 1 of Article 5 of Decree-Law No. 316/89, of 22 September, as amended by Decree-Law No. 196/90 of 18 June and breeders, nurserymen, importers, exporters, re-exporters, repackagers, taxidermists and scientific institutions holders of specimens referred to in subparagraphs b) and c) of Article 2 hereof are subject to prior registration.

2 - The registration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be organized and updated by ICNB, I.P., in similar terms to the registration referred to in subparagraph a) of Article 1 hereof, with due adaptations.

3 - Persons referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, which hold live specimens, shall mark them individually, in an inviolable and easily identifiable way, by marks acquired to entities duly accredited for this purpose by ICNB, I.P..

4 – Transport or transfer of specimens of species listed in subparagraphs b) and c) of Article 2 implies that they are accompanied by proof of the legality of their detention.

Article 17

Transitional regime

1 - Scientific institutions and subjects covered by the scope of this ordinance that are breeders, nurserymen, importers, exporters, reexporters, repackagers, or taxidermists at the date of entry into force of this ordinance shall apply for registration in the records provided in this ordinance, as follows:

- a) Importers, exporters, repackagers and re-exporters within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this ordinance;
- b) breeders and nurserymen, within 90 days from the date of entry into force of this ordinance;
- c) Taxidermists and scientific institutions, within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this ordinance.

2 – Endorsement in the National CITES Register of ownership of permits and certificates covered by Regulations Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 and by Decree-Law No. 211/2009 of 3 September, shall be promoted within of 15 days from the date of the registration of the respective holder in the National CITES Register.

3 – Without prejudice to the preceding paragraphs hereof, until the expiration of deadlines established therein, it is allowed to hold, import, export, donate and transfer specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 provided that in accordance with the provisions of Regulations Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 and of Decree-Law No. 211/2009 of 3 September, even if the holder is not registered in the National CITES Register nor if the document that legitimates the detention is not endorsed in the file of the respective holder.

Article 18

Entry into force

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

The Minister of State and Finance, Fernando Teixeira dos Santos, on 29 December, 2009. - The Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, Antonio Manuel Soares Serrano, on 26 November, 2009. - The Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Dulce dos Prazeres Fidalgo Alvaro Pássaro on 26 November, 2009.

ANNEX I

Mandatory elements in the registration and endorsements files

I — Registration files

1 — General mandatory elements in registration files:

a) Name and full address of the holder, and in the case of a legal person, shall also contain the name of the office managers and persons responsible for providing care to and maintenance of specimens;

b) Identification of activity: Importer, exporter, reexporter, repackager, scientific institution, breeder, nurseryperson or taxidermist;

c) Description, accompanied by photographic records, of the facilities for the storage and treatment of specimens held or that are expected to come to become so;

d) Description of the security measures taken to prevent evasion of the specimens and their establishment in the wild, in the case of non-native species, as well as the measures provided for resettlement of animals in the event of closure of the establishment.

2 — Additional mandatory elements in registration files of importers, exporters, reexporters and repackagers:

a) Imported, exported, re-exported or repacked species by the Registrant;

b) Number of specimens transferred, by species, per calendar year;

c) Deaths and births per species, per calendar year.

3 — Additional mandatory elements in registration files of breeders and nurserypersons:

a) Species to be reproduced;

b) Number of parents used for breeding, by species, per calendar year;

c) Deaths and births per species, per calendar year;

d) Methods used for the marking of specimens produced.

4 — Additional mandatory elements in registration files of scientific institutions:

a) Name of the scientists involved in the management of the collection;

b) Description of activities performed;

c) Number of specimens held, by species, per calendar year;

d) Deaths and births per species, per calendar year.

5 — Additional mandatory elements in registration files of importers, exporters, reexporters and repackagers of caviar of sturgeon species (acipenseriformes):

a) species of sturgeon from which caviar is imported, exported, reexported or repackaged by the Registrant;

b) Quantity of transferred caviar, by species, by calendar year, separately identifying the total number of entries and exits;

c) Identification of accumulated stocks;

d) Number of containers used for repackaging, by species, per calendar year;

e) The amount of pure caviar used in mixed products.

II — Endorsements in registration files

1 — General mandatory elements for endorsements in registration files:

a) Species of the specimen;

- b) Origin of the specimen;
- c) Purpose of the Finalidade do espécime;
- d) Identifying elements of the permit or certificate that refer to the specimen;
- e) Location of the specimen;
- f) Individual marking of the specimen.

2 — Additional mandatory elements for endorsements of live specimens in registration files:

- a) Specimens gender;
- b) Specimens age;
- c) Marking method of the specimen and respective identifying elements.

ANNEX II

Documents that must accompany applications for registration and endorsement in registrations

1 — Documents that must accompany applications for registration:

- a) Copy of the identification document of the holder, if the applicant is an individual;
- b) Copy of the identification documents of the office managers, if the applicant is legal person;
- c) Copy of the identification documents of the persons responsible for the care for and maintenance of specimens, when different from the applicant, if an individual, or its legal representatives, if a legal person;
- d) A document stating the name and address of the holder's business premises, if any;
- e) Descriptive memory, with photographic records, of the facilities for the storage and treatment of specimens held or expected to come to become so;
- f) Proof of payment of lawfully due fees;
- g) In the case of importers, exporters, re-exporters and repackagers, a descriptive memory containing reference to the species imported and exported by the applicant, the number of specimens imported and exported, by species, per calendar year;
- h) In the case of breeders and nursery persons, descriptive memory containing the species to be reproduced, the number of parents used for breeding, by species, per calendar year, the number of specimens produced, by species, per calendar year, and the methods used for marking the specimens produced;
- i) In the case of scientific institutions, descriptive memory describing the activities performed and contains mention to the number of specimens held, by species, by calendar year.

2 — Documents that must accompany applications for endorsements:

- a) A document containing the permit or certificate number that titrates the facts to be endorsed, if it is filed in the ICNB, I. P.;
- b) Copy of the permit or certificate that titrates the facts to be endorsed, if it is not filed in the ICNB, I. P.;
- c) Document that titrates the facts to be endorsed, if it is not likely to be titrated by license or certificate;
- d) Document that describes, under oath, the circumstances in which a fact subject to registration occurred if it is not likely to be titrated by any other document;
- e) A document proving the legal origin of specimens of species which can be invoices or documents of transfer on behalf of the holder or any document issued by ICNB, I.P.;
- f) Proof of payment of due fees.

MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ordinance No. 1225/2009

12th of October

Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996, on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein aims to standardize the application of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the territory of member states of the European Union. The Member States shall designate customs offices with qualified staff responsible for carrying out the necessary formalities and corresponding checks regarding the introduction of specimens into the Community and the export or re-export therefrom, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the referred Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in order to give them a customs-approved treatment or use within the meaning of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, of the of 12 October, establishing the Community Customs Code, and regarding the export or re-export therefrom. The referred article also stipulates that Member States shall, in compliance with the requirement for designation of places of introduction, export and transit, clearly indicate the accommodation specifically provided for live specimens.

At the same time, and to promote efficiency and effectiveness in implementing the Convention, Article 12 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, 9 December 1996, establishes that these customs offices shall have facilities which ensure that live specimens are adequately housed and cared for, and have sufficient and adequately trained staff to do so. It is also the duty of Member States to ensure that at border-crossing points, the public is informed of the implementing provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, of May 4, laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

The measures necessary for compliance within the national territory, either of the referrer Washington Convention, and of the Community Regulations on the subject, are contained in Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September.

The referrer Decree-Law No. 211/2009 provides in No. 5 of Article 18 thereof, that the customs offices under national jurisdiction designated to carry out the checks and formalities for the introduction into the Community and the export or re-export therefrom of specimens of species listed Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, are the ones identified by Ordinance approved by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of environment and of finance, and Article 33, states that this ordinance is published within 60 days from the date of entry into force of the diploma.

Therefore:

The Government orders, through the Ministers of State and Finance and of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, pursuant to No. 5 of Article 18 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of September 3, the following:

1. The customs offices under national jurisdiction designated to carry out the checks and formalities for the introduction into the Community and the export or re-export therefrom of specimens of species listed Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, without prejudice to the sanitary and phytosanitary measures prescribed by law, are those identified in the list annexed to this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof.

2. ° Exceptionally, and without prejudice to the sanitary and phytosanitary requirements of the law, customs clearance of specimens referred to in No.1 above can be executed by another customs office, through the consent of the national CITES Management Authority referred to in Article 5 of Decree-law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, which shall be requested with at least 8 days in advance.

3. Importers and exporters of live specimens must meet the requirements duties referred to in No. 1 of Article 19 and in No. 1 of Article 20 of Decree-Law No. 211 / 2009, of 3 September, at the addresses listed in the Annex to this Ordinance.

4. This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

The Minister of State and Finance, Fernando Teixeira dos Santos, on 25 September 2009. – By the Minister of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, Humberto Delgado Ubach Chaves Rosa, Secretary of State for the Environment, on 24 September 2009.

Annex

List referred to in paragraph No.1

Table No. 1 - Customs offices designated to carry out the checks and formalities for the introduction and export of live specimens and hunting trophies of species listed Annexes A, B, C and D of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996

Customs Office	Address
Customs Office of Lisbon Airport.....	Aeroporto de Lisboa, Terminal de Carga, Edifício 134, 1750-364 Lisboa.
Customs Office of Porto Airport.....	Aeroporto Francisco Sá Carneiro, Avenida do Aeroporto, SL n.º 124-E, Terminal de Carga, 4478-558 Maia.
Customs Office of Ponta Delgada.....	Praça de Vasco da Gama, 9500-350 Ponta Delgada. Delegação Aduaneira do Aeroporto João Paulo II, Nordela, 9500-000 Ponta Delgada.
Customs Office of Funchal.....	Avenida das Comunidades Madeirenses, 9000-000 Funchal. Delegação Aduaneira do Aeroporto da Madeira, Aeroporto da Madeira, 9100-105 Santa Cruz.

Table No. 2 - Customs offices designated to carry out the checks and formalities for the introduction and export of non-living specimens of species listed Annexes A, B, C and D of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996, except for hunting trophies

Customs Office	Address
Customs Office of Lisbon Airport.....	Aeroporto de Lisboa, Terminal de Carga, Edifício 134, 1750-364 Lisboa.
Maritime Customs Office of Lisbon.....	Rua do General Gomes Araújo, 1399-050 Lisboa.
Customs Office of Porto Airport.....	Aeroporto Francisco Sá Carneiro, Avenida do Aeroporto, SL n.º 124-E, Terminal de Carga, 4478-558 Maia.
Customs Office of Leixões.....	Avenida da Liberdade, 4450-110 Leça da Palmeira.

Customs Office of Faro.....	Delegação Aduaneira do Aeroporto de Faro, Aeroporto de Faro, 8001-701 Faro.
Customs Office of Setúbal.....	Posto de trabalho no Centro de Despacho Rápido de Navios (CDRN) do Porto de Setúbal, Cais das Fontainhas, Terminal Multiusos (TERSADO), 2900-081 Setúbal.
Customs Office of Aveiro.....	Lugar dos Moinhos, Estrada n.º 109/7, Terminal TIR, Edifício Administrativo, 3810-520 Aveiro.
Customs Office of Viana do Castelo.....	Largo de João Tomás da Costa, 4900-509 Viana do Castelo.
Customs Office of Ponta Delgada.....	Praça de Vasco da Gama, 9500-350 Ponta Delgada. Delegação Aduaneira do Aeroporto João Paulo II, Nordela, 9500-000 Ponta Delgada.
Customs Office of Funchal.....	Avenida das Comunidades Madeirenses, 9000-000 Funchal. Delegação Aduaneira do Aeroporto da Madeira, Aeroporto da Madeira, 9100-105 Santa Cruz.

MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ordinance No. 1178/2009

7th of October

In No. 2 of Article 31 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, setting out the measures required for compliance within the national territory, either of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and of the Community regulations on the matter, it is foreseen that the payment of a fee is due for the issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, by conducting expert inspections and carrying out acts of registration or endorsement on the National CITES Register.

In turn, it is stated in No. 3 of Article 31 of the abovementioned legal diploma that the amount of fees to be charged is contained in an ordinance to be approved by the members of the Government responsible for finance and the environment.

Article 33 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, states that this ordinance is published within 60 days from the date of entry into force of the diploma.

This Ordinance establishes the amount of fees due for services provided by the Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, as the primary administrative authority and does not apply to the territories of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira, where the amounts to be charged for the listed services that are provided by the regional administrative authorities will be defined by proper diploma.

Therefore:

The Government orders, through the Ministers of State and Finance and of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, pursuant to No. 3 of Article 31 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of September 3, the following:

1. The amount of fees due by the issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 by conducting expert inspections and carrying out acts of registration or endorsement on the National CITES Register, is discriminated in the list annexed to this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof.
2. The values listed in the Annex to this Ordinance will be updated automatically from March 1 of each year, by the value of consumer prices index average on the mainland, for the previous year, excluding housing, and published by the National Institute of Statistics, and the value to be charged for displacements is increased according to the Ordinance making the annual review of the tables of travel grants for workers in public functions, rounding the result to the immediately above monetary unit (euro).
3. This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

The Minister of State and Finance, Fernando Teixeira dos Santos, on 25 September 2009. – By the Minister of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, Humberto Delgado Ubach Chaves Rosa, Secretary of State for the Environment, on 24 September 2009.

Annex

List referred to in paragraph No.1

	Euros
Issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 for commercial purposes or regarding hunting trophies	
1. Issuance of import permits.....	35
2. Issuance of export permits.....	35
3. Issuance of re-export certificates.....	35
4. Issuance of itinerant exhibition certificates.....	35
5. Issuance of import notifications.....	30
6. Issuance of declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.....	25
Issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 for non-commercial purposes	
1. Issuance of import permits.....	25
2. Issuance of export permits	25
3. Issuance of re-export certificates.....	25
4. Issuance of traveling exhibition certificates.....	25
5. Issuance of personal ownership certificates.....	25
6. Issuance of sample collection certificates.....	25
7. Issuance of commercial purposes certificates.....	25
8. Issuance of certificates for the shipment of live specimens.....	25
9. Issuance of import notifications.....	20
10. Issuance of declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.....	5
Expert inspections and displacements	
1. Expert inspections (per hour of employee work).....	20
2. Displacement of expert, transport of specimens and other travel required to perform the expert inspection (per kilometer) ⁽¹⁾	0,38
Acts of registration or endorsement on the National CITES Register	
1. Initial inscription.....	125
2. Annual fee for acts of endorsement and registration update ⁽²⁾	50
Urgent requests	
1. Additional fee for urgent issuance of documents or National CITES Register update, up to 72 hours.....	20
2. Additional fee for urgent expert inspections, up to 72 hours.....	50

⁽¹⁾ This amount is calculated per displacement and per entity. Importers, exporters and other entities pay the amount corresponding to a displacement, regardless of the number of orders inspected in this expert inspection session

⁽²⁾ Fee charged each calendar year covering the registration upkeep and all the updates and endorsements made on the National CITES Register during that period.

DRAFT READING

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

**Decree n. 565/99
Of the 21st December**

The introduction of non-native species into Nature may cause predatory or competitive situations with native species, along with transmission of pathogenic agents or parasites which can seriously affect biological diversity, economic activities or public health, with a large and irreversible damage that is very difficult to quantify. Moreover, when necessary, the control or eradication of an introduced species which has become an invader are particularly difficult and costly.

Nonetheless, the introduction of some non-native species and their exploitation had become important factors for the development of the national economy, particularly the increase, variety and availability of nutritional resources, such as the historical examples of potatoes and corn.

Being aware of these facts, it was intended to control the introduction into Nature of non-native species, except those for agricultural purposes.

However, because there exists the generalised misconception that a larger number of species in Nature corresponds, both immediately and in the long run, to a greater biological diversity, it was also intended to emphasize the educational dimension required in the application of principles on genetic integrity, conservation of the biological native patrimony, as well as prevention of deliberate or accidental introduction of organisms belonging to non-native species into the environment with the potential to cause negative impact on ecosystems.

Therefore, the deliberate introduction of non-native species into Nature is generally prohibited, thus aiming to promote also the recourse to native species which are fit for the same purposes. As for accidental introductions, measures relative to the exploration of non-native species in a confined space are defined, requiring the establishments or entities that detain them to possess a permit and to fulfil minimum security norms as a way of prevention.

This regulation meets the international commitments assumed by Portugal, with the approval, for ratification, of the Bern Convention, through the decree n. 95/81, of the 23rd July, of the Bonn Convention, through the decree n. 103/80, of the 11th October, and of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through the decree n.21/93, of the 21st June, , which encourages the adoption of measures regulating deliberate introductions and avoiding accidental introductions, as well as the control or eradication of species already introduced. Also the “Lei de Bases do Ambiente”, n. 11/87, of the 7th April, in its article 15, n.6, encourages the elaboration of legislation suitable for the introduction of exotic flora specimens and, in its article 16, n.3, the adoption of effective control measures, severely restrictive, concerning the introduction of any wild animal species, aquatic or terrestrial. Once taken into account the Government of the Regiões Autónomas of Açores and Madeira: according to the n.6 of article 15 and the n.3 of article 16 of the law n.11/87, of 7th April, and the sub-heading *c*) of the n.1 article 198 of the Constitution; the Government determines, to be valued as a general law of the Republic, the following:

CHAPTER I

Introductory clauses

Article 1

Object

- 1-The present decree regulates the introduction into Nature of non-native species of fauna and flora.
- 2-This diploma does not apply to the introduction, use and detention of genetically modified organisms, or products that contain them.
- 3-The non-native species reported in annex I, which is full part of the present diploma, except for those species indicated as invaders, are considered as far as this decree is concerned, in each of the territories where they are referred to, as native species.
- 4-The non-native species reported in annex II, which is full part of the present diploma, are considered as far as this diploma is concerned, as native species.

Article 2

Definitions

As far as the present diploma is concerned, it is understood as:

- a) Species - group of individuals which interbreed with the same hereditary morphology and have a common life cycle including any subspecies or geographically isolated populations;
- b) Specimen - any living individual of a flora or fauna species, including propagules, seeds and eggs;
- c) Non-native - any species, either flora or fauna, which is not native from a particular territory, never registered there as naturally occurring and with self-sustained populations during historical times;
- d) Territory - geographic unit equivalent to the continent or to each one of the islands of the Regiões Autónomas of Açores and Madeira or, in the case of aquatic freshwater species, equivalent to each one of the hydrological basins;
- e) Habitat - group of physical and biological elements that a particular species uses to complete its life cycle;
- f) Introduction into Nature - settling of wild populations in a non-confined space, through an act of dissemination or release, deliberate or accidental, of one or more specimens from a non-native species;
- g) Confined space - space limited to and surrounded by physical, chemical or biological barriers, destined for the cultivation or breeding of one or more species, where they are kept only as a result of human action, including farming fields and aquaculture;
- h) Fugitives - specimen from a non-native species imported and legally detained, or one of his descendants, disseminated or set free, accidentally or intentionally, but with no deliberate will of making an introduction;
- i) Clandestine - specimen of a non-native species imported accidentally, associated with a specimen from a non-native species imported and legally detained or its products and packages;
- j) Restocking - dissemination or release, in a particular territory, of one or more specimens from an native or non-native species which was previously introduced there;
- k) Ecological danger- potential negative impact, capable of causing a significant change in the ecosystems of a given territory;
- l) Pet - any animal detained or destined to be detained by Man, namely in his house, for his entertainment while keeping him company;
- m) Ornamental plant - any plant detained or destined to be detained by Man, namely in his house and respective annexes, for aesthetic purposes;

- n) Invasive species - species capable of, on its own, occupying a territory in an excessive way, in area or in number of individuals, causing a significant change in the ecosystems;
- o) Annex I -annex to this diploma that includes the non-native flora and fauna species, with the identification, in the case of aquatic species, of the territories where they have set forth and their classification, when appropriate, as invasive species;
- p) Annex II - annex to this decree that includes the non-native species with forestall interest;
- q) Annex III - annex to this diploma that includes the non-native flora and fauna species with a known ecological risk;
- r) Annex IV - annex to this diploma that contains the summary model of the present diploma, intended to be posted by the traders of ornamental plants and pets.

CHAPTER II

Deliberate introduction into Nature

Article 3

Interdiction

Regardless the facts established in the next article, the dissemination or release of non-native specimens for the purpose of establishing populations of these species in the wild, is prohibited.

Article 4

Exemptions

1-Based on a dispatch of the Government members having the tutelage of the environment, health and the economic or scientific activity, under a proposal of the Instituto da Conservação da Natureza (ICN), and taken into account an opinion of the Direcção Geral de Florestas (DGF), it may exceptionally be allowed an introduction into Nature, based on the following provisions, met cumulatively:

- a) That there are unequivocal benefits for man and/or for ecosystems;
- b) That there are no native species considered suitable for the purpose for which the introduction is being made;
- c) That it will be preceded by a comprehensive and carefully planned impact assessment, which has reached a favourable conclusions on the proposal.

2- Except for the areas mentioned in the n.4 of this article, whenever the introduction of species for forestry, hunting or aquatic purposes is concerned, the proposal mentioned in the above article is made by DGF, being the opinion of ICN taken into account.

3- The impact assessment mentioned in sub-heading *c)* of the n.1 is the responsibility of the request party and should include the following:

- a) The taxonomy, ethology and ecology, namely habitat, feeding habits and inter-specific relations of the species concerned;
- b) The reproductive biology, pathologies, dispersal capacity and risk of hybridisation with native species;
- c) The host habitat, including an assessment of the effects of the introduction on the surrounding habitat and an appropriate assessment of measures to reduce or minimise negative effects;
- d) The risks of such an introduction, as well as that of the means which may be taken to eradicate or control the introduced population should unforeseen or harmful consequences of the introduction come to light;
- e) The introduction of the species concerned in other areas, when they exist, and its consequences;
- f) The identification of the responsible party for the process of introduction concerned and the description of the methods to be used.

4- The exception mentioned in the n.1, when referring to introductions in protected areas, zones under special protection, places on the “Lista Nacional de Sítios”, islands without human population, small lakes and natural lagoons, is only applicable if that introduction is the only efficient action for the preservation of Nature or for the safeguard of public health or public safety.

Article 5

Controlled trial

The governmental dispatch foreseen in the n.1 of the previous article may require that controlled trial are carried out, with specimens of the species concerned, in a confined place

with similar ecological characteristics to those of the territory where the introduction is to take place.

1. In accordance with the previous number, the governmental dispatch identifies the administrative authorities responsible for supervising the trial, being the authorisation dependent upon a positive assessment of the results.

Article 6

Quarantine

In order to prevent the accidental introductions through clandestine, the flora and fauna specimens to be introduced into nature are subject to a period of quarantine specific for these situations, under conditions to be defined in the mentioned proposals of the ICN or of the DGF, respectively, in n.1 and 2 of article 4.

CHAPTER III

Accidental introduction into Nature

Article 7

Interdiction

- 1-The dissemination or release of specimens from non-native species into Nature is forbidden, even without deliberate will of causing an introduction into Nature, as a way to prevent the accidental establishment of wild species.
- 2- Articles 4 to 6 of the present diploma are applicable to economic exploration of non-native species in a non-confined space, namely aquaculture and apiculture.

Article 8

Invasive species and species considered as a potential serious ecological danger

- 1-The invasive species and those species considered as a potential serious ecological danger are classified, respectively, in annex I and III, which are an integral part of this diploma.
- 2-It is prohibited the cultivation, breeding or detention in a confined space as well as the use as ornamental plants or pets of specimens from species reported in annex I identified as

invaders; the gift, purchase, sale, the offer to sell and the transport of specimens from species reported in annex I identified as invaders is restricted to specimens or parts of non-living specimens with no viable propagules, as a way to prevent the possibility of introduction or restocking through fugitives.

3-It is forbidden the gift, purchase, sale, offer to sell, the transportation, cultivation, breeding or detention in a confined space, the economic exploration and the use as ornamental plant or pet of specimens from species reported in annex III considered as bearing potential serious ecological danger, as a way to prevent the possibility of introduction into nature or restocking from fugitives.

4-The facts presented in the previous number are not applicable to the gift, purchase, sale, transport, cultivation, breeding and detention in a confined space when performed with scientific and educational purposes by properly licensed entities, according to the facts established in the following articles, once the required specific safety conditions are fulfilled, considering the specific danger of each particular species concerned.

Article 9

Establishments for the detention of non-native species

- 1- The botanical gardens, green-houses, nursery-gardens, nurseries for plants, plant shops, gardens and zoological parks, safaris, circus and other activities which exhibit wild animals, aquariums or pet shops detaining specimens from non-native species, besides the permits legally required according to the n.3 of article 14, need a permit to detain non-native species, specifying which are the species detained.
- 2- The permit for the detention of non-native species is granted by the ICN.
- 3- The facts established in the previous number are not applicable to species subject to agriculture, providing they are included in the common catalogues for agricultural and horticultural variety species, nor to species subject to animal husbandry.

Article 10

Conditions to grant a permit

1-The permit referred to in the previous article can only be granted to those establishments having facilities with adequate security conditions for the non-native species which they detain or intend to detain, according to the specific legislation in force.

2-The permits are withdrawn if the owners of the establishments do not abide by the following obligations. For traders of ornamental plants and pets, also those mentioned in article 15:

- a) Maintain the facilities under sanitary and security conditions as well as adequate conditions for the non-native species which they detain, according to specific legislation in force, that may be subject to inspections at any time, by the authorities of the ministry of environment and other competent authorities;
- b) Organise and maintain an updated register of specimens from non-native species detained and present to the ICN, whenever asked for, a detailed register on the number of specimens of each non-native species commercialised;
- c) Marking the specimens from non-native fauna species detained, according to the applicable legislation or in the way it is required to grant a permit, so their origin can be identified in the event of their escape;
- d) Notify ICN, as soon as detected, the escape or accidental dissemination of any specimen from a non-native species, so the introduction danger can be evaluated and control mechanisms put into action, if necessary.

Article 11

Security requirements

1-The facilities destined to detain specimens from non-native species should obey minimum security requirements to prevent their escape or dissemination.

2-The minimum security requirements referred to in the previous number are defined by an joined decree of Government members of the environment, science and the economic activity concerned.

3-As an additional circumstance to the minimum safety requirements referred to in the previous numbers, the detention, cultivation, breeding and transport, according to the

exception foreseen in n.2 of article 8, of species identified as invaders or species considered as a potential serious ecological danger are subject to particular security conditions defined in the permit foreseen in article 9, according to the specific danger of the species concerned.

Article 12

Establishments already existing

1-The establishments already existing that detain non-native species should, within a six month term counting from the date when this decree comes into force, apply its licensing, sending a list of the specimens from non-native species detained at that time, of those species which they usually detain or intend to detain and confirming evidence that the sanitary and security conditions of the facilities where they are kept are in accordance with the facts foreseen in the legislation referred to in sub-heading a) in n.2 of article 10.

2- Permits are granted according to the terms and conditions referred to in articles 9 and 10.

3-The facilities may be subject to inspections, at any time, by the authorities of the ministry of environment and other competent authorities.

4-The authorities carrying out the inspection make an report, that should be presented to the other competent authorities for a binding opinion and, if necessary, put forward changes to be made on the facilities and the deadline for its implementation, under the penalty of withdrawal of the permit, according to the terms established in n.2 of article 10.

5-If the permit has been granted based on false declarations of the petitioner, the permit is considered as being invalid for all legal effects.

Article 13

Deadline to grant a permit

1-The permit to detain non-native species is granted within a 30-day term after the application date at the ICN services.

2-If the ICN does not respond to the licensing request within the deadline referred to in the previous number, a tacit granting will take place.

3-The permit will be valid for a two-year period, and after it has expired a renewal should be applied for.

Article 14
Protected species

The need for permits and authorisations for the detention of specimens from non-native species, referred to in articles 9 and 12, is not applicable to the specimens from species included in the Regulation annexes (CE) n.338/97, of the Council, of the 9th December 1996, subject to a specific law.

Article 15
Ornamental plants and pets

1-The traders of ornamental plants or pets should post in a clear place of their establishment an extract-summary, according to the model reported in annex IV, which is an integral part of the present decree.

2-The traders of ornamental plants or pets should indicate in the application to grant the permit for the detention of non-native species, referred to in articles 10 and 12, the destination of the detained specimens of those species in case of the establishment closing down.

Article 16
Ballast waters

The filling and dumping of ships' ballast waters are subject to the rules defined in the orientation guidelines of the International Marine Organisation and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

CHAPER IV

Restocking, Control and eradication

Article 17
Restocking

It is prohibited to restock species included in annex I classified as invaders.

Article 18
Control of fugitive species

1-The non-native fugitive species already introduced into Nature are subject to a national plan with the purpose of its control or eradication, promoted by the Ministério do Ambiente jointly with the Ministério da Agricultura, do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas, to be approved by resolution of the Council of Ministers.

2-The national plan referred to in the previous number also includes the species mentioned in annex III, unlawfully introduced into Nature.

CHAPTER V
Administrative and scientific functions

Article 19
Competencies

ICN is the competent authority to ensure the administrative and technical-scientific functions required for the implementation of the present diploma, namely:

- a) Evaluate the applications for introductions and the impact assessments referred to in article 14;
- b) Propose the revision of annexes I, II and III, jointly with the DGF;
- c) Evaluate the programs defined in the national plan for the control of invasive species mentioned in article 18.

Article 20
Consultative council

1-So as to advise the ICN within the technical-scientific functions regarding to the implementation of the present decree, it is constituted a consultative council integrating experts appointed by a dispatch of the minister of environment as well as an ICN representative, who presides.

2-The consultative council has a maximum number of seven members, including the ICN representative referred to in the previous number, and always meets whenever summoned by the ICN.

3-The experts are paid by presence vouchers according to the terms determined by an joined governmental order of the Ministers of Finance and Environment.

CHAPTER VI

Administrative sanctions

Article 21

Administrative sanctions and fines

1- The infraction to what is set forth in the present decree constitute administrative sanctions, according to the terms established in the law n.433/82, of the 27th October, with a fine of:

- a) From 350 000\$ to 750 000\$, in case of deliberate dissemination or release into Nature of specimens from non-native species, with the deliberate will to cause a unlawful introduction, violating what is set forth in article 3, or for exploitation in a non-confined space, violating what is set forth in n.2 of article 7;
- b) From 300 000\$ to 700 000\$, in case of restocking of invasive species, violating what is set forth in article 17;
- c) From 250 000\$ to 650 000\$, in case of deliberate dissemination or release into nature of specimens from non-native species, with no deliberate will to cause an introduction, violating what is set forth in n.1 of article 7;
- d) From 200 000\$ to 600 000\$, in the case of actions or prohibited activities regarding invasive species or species considered as a potential serious ecological danger, violating what is set forth in n.2 of article 8;
- e) From 150 000\$ to 550 000\$, in case of lack of permit to detain non-native species or lack of specific permit for the non-native species detained, violating what is set forth in the n.1 of article 9 and the n.5 of article 12;
- f) From 150 000\$ to 500 000\$, in case of false declarations to obtain the permit to detain non-native species;
- g) From 100 000\$ to 450 000\$, in case of non compliance with the obligations of establishments that detain specimens from non-native species, violating what is set forth in n.3 of article 8, in the sub-headings a), b), c) or d) of n.2 of article 10, in n.2 of article 12 or in n.1 of article 15;

- h) From 100 000\$ to 400 000\$, in case of non compliance to statutory quarantine, or to the conditions to be observed for the quarantine, of the specimens from non-native species whose introduction has been authorised, violating what is set forth in article 6;
- i) From 30 000\$ to 100 000\$, in case of not applying in due time the permit for the existing establishments detaining specimens from non-native species, violating what is set forth in the n.1 of article 12.

2- If the transgressor is not an individual, but a partnership, the minimum and maximum amounts foreseen in the previous number may be multiplied until 12 times.

3- Negligence and the attempt of being negligent are always punishable.

Article 22

Accessory sanctions

Cumulatively with the fines foreseen in the previous number, and within the terms established by law, the following accessory sanctions may be applied:

- a) Confiscation of the specimens which are causing the infraction, as well as the equipment being used, that reverts in favour of the State;
- b) Ban on the exercise of the profession or activity;
- c) Loss of the right to a subsidy or benefit granted by public bodies or services;
- d) Loss of the right to participate or auction in competitions promoted by public entities or services, or in public works, to supply goods and services, or granting of services, permits or warrants;
- e) Closure of the establishment;
- f) Withdrawal of authorisation and permits.

Article 23

Fate of the fines

The income from the fines foreseen in article 21 reverts:

- a) 60% for the State;
- b) 40% for the ICN.

Article 24

Control, instruction and decision

1 - The control functions, as established in this decree, are the special competency of the ICN employees and agents, the Inspeção Geral do Ambiente, the direcções regionais do ambiente, the direcções regionais da agricultura, the DGF, the Direcção Geral de Veterinária, Direcção Geral de Veterinária, Direcção Geral de Pescas e Aquicultura, Instituto de Investigação das Pescas e do Mar and of Guarda Nacional Republicana, as well as other enforcement authorities.

2 - ICN is the authority competent to process the administrative sanctions and the application of fines and accessory sanctions set forth in the articles 21 and 22 of this decree.

Article 25

Restitution of the former situation

1- Regardless the payment of fines and accessory sanctions, the ICN, after taken into account the competent authorities responsible for sanitary and animal well-being, may notify the offender to re-establish the existing situation before the infraction, establishing the necessary actions, namely for the eradication of the introduced species and the respective deadline for execution.

2- After the notification to proceed with the eradication of the introduced species, if that obligation is not carried out within the given deadline, ICN will proceed or orders to proceed the necessary actions to achieve the eradication, and the offender will bear the cost.

CHAPTER VII
Final disposition
Article 26
Autonomous Regions

The facts foreseen in the present decree are applicable to the Regiões Autónomas of Açores and Madeira, despite further adaptations arising from the structure of the autonomous regional administration, to be introduced through an appropriate regional decree.

Seen and approved in the Cabinet of Ministers on the 23rd September 1999.

Annex I

Non-native flora and fauna species, with the identification, in the case of aquatic species, of the territories where they have set forth and their classification, when appropriate, as invasive species - (I) Invasive Species

Fauna

Invertebrate:

Phoracantha semipunctata;

Iridomyrmex;

Leptinotarsa decenlineata;

Lysiphlebus testaceipes (Cresson).

Reptiles:

Chamaeleo chamaeleon;

Lacerta dugesii.

Birds (species with nesting confirmation):

Francolinus francolinus;

Phasianus colchinus;

Psitacula krameri;

Myiopsitta monachus;

Columbina passerina;

Ploceus cucullatus;

Ploceus melanocephalus;

Quelea quelea;

Euplectes afer;

Euplectes hordeaceus;

Euplectes franciscanus;

Euplectes orix;
Estrilda melpoda;
Estrilda troglodytes;
Estrilda astrild;
Amandava amandava;
Amandava subflava;
Poephila guttata;
Lonchura cantans;
Lonchura mallaca;
Lonchura maja;
Amadina fasciata.

Mamíferos:

Rattus rattus;
Rattus norvegicus.

Freshwater fauna:

Minho river:

Fishes:

Micropterus salmoides;
Oncorhynchus mykiss.

Lima river:

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;
Cyprinus carpio

Cávado river

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;
Cyprinus carpio;
Oncorhynchus mykiss;
Lepomis gibbosus - (I);
Micropterus salmoides;
Esox lucius.

Ave river

Fishes:

Cyprinus carpio;
Oncorhynchus myriss;
Micropterus salmoides;
Sander lucioperca.

Douro river

Invertebrate:

Corbicula fluminea;

Procambarus clarkii ;

Pacifastacus leniusculus.

Fishes:

Carassius auratus ;

Cyprinus carpio;

Gobio gobio;

Esox lucius;

Oncorhynchus mykiss;

Gambusia holbrooki - (I);

Lepomis gibbosus - (I);

Micropterus salmoides.

Leça river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii .

Fishes:

Gobio gobio.

Vouga river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii .

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;

Cyprinus carpio;

Gobio gobio ;

Oncorhynchus mykiss;

Gambusia holbrooki - (I);

Micropterus salmoides .

Mondego river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii .

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;

Cyprinus carpio;

Gobio gobio;

Oncorhynchus mykiss;

Gambusia holbrooki - (I);

Lepomis gibbosus (I);
Micropterus salmoides .

Lis river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii.

Small west rivers

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii .

Tejo river

Invertebrate:

Corbicula fluminea;
Eriocheir sinensis - (I);
Procambarus clarkii ;
Potamopyrgus jenkinsi.

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;
Cyprinus carpio;
Gobio gobio;
Esox lucius;
Oncorhynchus mykiss;
Gambusia holbrooki - (I);
Lepomis gibbosus - (I);
Micropterus salmoides .

Sado river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii.

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;
Cyprinus carpio;
Gambusia holbrooki - (I);
Lepomis gibbosus - (I);
Micropterus salmoides;
Cichlasoma facetum;
Ictalurus meles.

Mira river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii.

Fishes:

Cyprinus carpio;

Micropterus salmoides;

Cichlasoma facetum .

Algarve small rivers:

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii.

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;

Cyprinus carpio;

Lepomis gibbosus - (I);

Micropterus salmoides.

Guadiana river

Invertebrate:

Procambarus clarkii.

Fishes:

Carassius auratus;

Cyprinus carpio;

Esox lucius;

Fundulus heteroclitus;

Gambusia holbrooki - (I);

Lepomis gibbosus - (I);

Micropterus salmoides ;

Cichlasoma facetum.

Flora

Pteridophyta

Selaginellaceae:

Selaginella kraussiana (G. Kunze) A. Braun.

Azollaceae:

Azolla filiculoides Lam. (I);

Azolla caroliniana Willd. (I).

Gymnospermae

Cupressaceae:

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (A. Murray.) Parl.;

Cupressus lusitanica Miller;

Cupressus macrocarpa Hartw.;

Cupressus sempervirens L. .

Pinaceae:

Abies alba Miller;

Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) Carrière;
Cedrus deodara Loud.;
Pinus halepensis Miller;
Pinus nigra Arn.;
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel) Franco.

Angiospermae

Salicaceae:

Salix babylonica L.;
Salix canescens (Ait.) Marshall;
Salix x rubens Schrank;
Salix viminalis L.;
Populus deltoides Marshall;
Populus alba L.;
Populus nigra L. subsp. *caudina* (Ten.) Bug.;
Populus x canadensis Moench (*P. deltoides* x *nigra*).

Urticaceae:

Soleirolia soleirolii (Req.) Dandy.

Proteaceae:

Hakea sericea Schrader (I);
Hakea salicifolia (Vent.) B. L. Burtt (I);
Grevillia robusta L. .

Polygonaceae:

Fallopia baldschuanica (Regel) J. Holub (*F. aubertii*, *Polygonum aubertii*);
Polygonum capitatum D. Don;
Polygonum minus Huds;
Polygonum orientale L.;
Reynoutria japonica Houtt. ;
Rumex frutescens Thouars.

Chenopodiaceae:

Beta vulgaris L. subsp. *vulgaris*;
Chenopodium multifidum L.;
Chenopodium ambrosioides L..

Amaranthaceae:

Amaranthus muricatus (Mocq.) Hicken ;
Amaranthus caudatus L.;
Amaranthus cruentus L.;
Amaranthus paniculatus L.;
Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson;
Amaranthus albus L.;
Amaranthus deflexus L..

Phytolaccaceae:

Phytolacca americana L..

Aizoaceae:

Sesuvium portulacastrum (L.) L.;
Drosanthemum candens (Haw.) Schwantes;
Aptenia cordifolia (L. fil) N. E. Br.;
Disphyma crassifolium (L.) L. Bolus;
Lampranthus multiradiatus (Jacq.) N. E. Br.;
Carpobrotus edulis (L.) N. E. Br. (I);
Carpobrotus acinaformis (L.) L. Bolus;
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum L.;
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum L..

Molluginaceae:

Mollugo verticillata L.

Tetragoniaceae:

Tetragonia tetragonoides (Palas) O. Kuntze.

Portulacaceae:

Portulaca oleraceae L. subsp. *stellata* Danin & H. G. Baker;
Portulaca oleraceae L. subsp. *papillastellulata* Danin & H. G. Baker;
Portulaca oleraceae L. subsp. *nitida* Danin & H. G. Baker;
Montia perfoliata (Donn ex. Wild) Howell.

Basellaceae:

Boussingaultia cordifolia Ten. .

Caryophyllaceae:

Silene cretica L.;
Dianthus tripunctatus Silth.

Papaveraceae:

Papaver somniferum L. subsp. *setigerum* (DC.) Corb.;
Argemone mexicana L.;
Eschscholzia californica Cham..

Fagaceae:

Quercus rubra L..

Cruciferae:

Lunaria annua L.;
Sisymbrium polyceratium L.;
Sisymbrium erysimoides Desf.;
Isatis tinetoria L.;
Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br.;
Lepidium grandifolium L. subsp. *grandifolium*;
Lepidium ruderale L.;
Lepidium sativum L.;
Lepidium virginicum L. ;
Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm.;
Rapistrum rugosum (L.) All. subsp. *orientale* (L.) Arcangeli.

Crassulaceae:

Bryophyllum pinnatum (Lam.) Oken;
Crassula aquatica (L.) Schonl.;
Crassula bonariensis (DC) Crambe;
Aichryson dichotomum (DC) Webb & Berth;
Aeonium arboreum (L.) Webb & Berth.

Hydrangeae:

Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) .

Pittosporaceae:

Pittosporum crassifolium Banks & Sol. ex. Cunningham;
Pittosporum undulatum Vent. - (I);
Pittosporum tobira (Thunb.) Dryander.

Platanaceae:

Platanus hispanica Miller.

Rosaceae:

Rubus idaeus L.;
Rubus x loganobaccus L. H. Bailey;
Rosa moschata J. Hermam;
Rosa odorata var. *gigantea* (Crepin) Rehder & Wilson;
Rosa multiflora Thunb.;
Rosa wichuraiana Crépin;
Rosa gallica L.;
Cydonia oblonga Miller.

Leguminosae:

Acacia karroo Hayne (I);
Acacia dealbata Link - (I);
Acacia mearnsii De Wild. (I);
Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd. (I);
Acacia cyclops G. Don fil.;
Acacia melanoxylon R. Br. - (I);
Acaciapycnantha Bentham (I);
Acacia cyanophylla Lindley (I);
Acacia retinodes Schlecht. (I);
Acacia decurrens (J. C. Wendl.) Willd.;
Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.;
Acacia molissima Willd.;
Vicia articulata Hornem.;
Vicia sativa L. subsp. (Moris) Arcangelli;
Vicia sativa L. subsp. *sativa*;
Lathyrus sativus L.;
Melilotus italica (L.) Lam.;
Melilotus indica (L.) Lam.;

Melilotus infesta Guss. ;
Trigonella foenum-graecum L. ;
Medicago blanchiana Boiss. ;
Medicago rugosa Desr. ;
Robinia pseudoacacia L. - (I) ;
Hedysarum coronarium L. ;
Cercis siliquastrum L. ;
Gleditsia triacanthos L..

Oxalidaceae:

Oxalis articulata Savigny ;
Oxalis corymbosa DC. ;
Oxalis latifolia Kunth ;
Oxalis pes-capraea L. - (I) ;
Oxalis purpurea L.

Geraniaceae:

Pelargonium radula (Cav.) L'Hér.

Tropaeolaceae:

Tropaeolum majus L. .

Euphorbiaceae:

Ricinus communis L. ;
Euphorbia nutans Lag. ;
Euphorbia serpens Kunth ;
Euphorbia maculata L. ;
Euphorbia prostrata Aiton ;
Euphorbia lathyris L.

Simaroubaceae:

Ailanthus altissima (Miller) Swingle - (I).

Anacardiaceae:

Schinus molle L. ;
Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi ;
Rhus coriaria L..

Cactaceae:

Opuntia ficus-indica (L.) Miller.

Myrtaceae:

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. ;
Eucalyptus camaldensis Labill..

Haloragraceae:

Myriophyllum brasiliensis Camb. - (I).

Teligonaceae:

Hippuris vulgaris L.

Umbelliferae:

Hydrocotyle bonariensis Lam. ;

Eryngium pandanifolium Cham. & Schlecht. (1);

Lilaeopsis tenuata (Hooker & Arnott) Fernald;

Apium leptophyllum (Pers.) Benth.

Aceraceae:

Acer platanoides L.;

Acer negundo L.

Oleaceae:

Ligustrum ovalifolium Hassk.;

Ligustrum lucidum Aiton.

Asclepidaceae:

Araujia sericifera Brot.;

Gomphocarpus fruticosus (L.) Aiton fil..

Rubiaceae:

Rubia tinctorum L.

Convolvulaceae:

Dichondra micrantha Urban;

Cuscuta campestris Yuncker;

Cuscuta suaveolens Ser.;

Calystegia sylvatica (Kit) Griseb.;

Convolvulus farinosus L.;

Ipomoea acuminata (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes (1).

Hydrophyllaceae:

Phacelia tanacetifolia Bentham;

Wigandia caracasana Kunth.

Boraginaceae:

Heliotropium curassavicum L.;

Anchusa arvensis (L.) Bieb. subsp. *orientalis* (L.) Nordh.;

Myosotis latifolia Poir.

Verbenaceae:

Verbena bonariensis L.;

Verbena canadensis L.;

Lantana camara L.;

Lippia canescens Kurith.

Callitrichaceae:

Callitriche cribrata Schotsman.

Labiatae:

Melissa officinalis L. subsp. *officinalis*;

Mentha requienii Bentham;

Mentha spicata L.;

Salvia triloba L. fil.;

Salvia sclarea L.

Solanaceae:

Nicandra physalodes (L.) Gaertner;
Lycium barbarum L.;
Lycium chinense Miller;
Atropa bella-dona L.;
Physalis ixocarpa Brot.;
Physalis peruviana L.;
Salpichroa organifolia (Lam.) Baillon;
Capsicum frutescens L.;
Solanum pseudocapsicum L. ;
Solanum capsicastrum Schauer ;
Solanum marginatum L. fil.;
Solanum melongena L.;
Solanum sublobatum Roemer & Schultes;
Solanum sodomaeus L.;
Solanum citrullifolium A. Braun;
Datura stramonium L. - (I);
Datura innoxia Miller;
Nicotiana rustica L.;
Nicotiana glauca R. C. Graha.

Scrophulariaceae:

Lindernia procumbens (Krocker) Philcox;
Lindernia dubia (L.) Pennell;
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell;
Verbascum levanticum I. K. Ferguson;
Cymbalaria muralis P. Gaertner, B. Meyer & Schreb.;
Veronicapersica Poiret;
Hebe x andersonii;
Sibthorpia peregrina L.;
Mimulus moschatus Douglas ex Lindley.

Martyniaceae:

Proboscidea louisianica (Miller) Thell.
Myoporaceae:
Myoporum tenuifolium G. Foster ;
Myoporuni acuminatum R. Br.;
Myoporum tetrandrum (Labill.) Domin.

Caprifoliaceae:

Lonicera japonica Thurb. ;
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S. F. Blake.

Valerianaceae:

Fedia scorpioides Dufresne.

Dipsacaceae:

Dipsacus sativus (L.) Honckeny.

Campanulaceae:

Legousia speculum-veneris (L.) Chaix.

Compositae:

Eupatorium adenophorum Sprengel ;

Aster lanceolatus Willd.;

Aster squamatus (Sprengel) Hieron.;

Erigeron karvinskianus DC. - (I);

Conyza ivifolia (L.) Less.;

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.;

Conyza albida Sprengel;

Conyza x rouyana Sennen (*Conyza albida* x *canadensis*);

Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronq. - (I);

Conyza x mixta Fouc. & Neyr. (*Conyza bonariensis* x *canadensis*);

Gamochaeta subfalcata (Cabrera) Cabrera;

Gamochaeta calviceps (Fernald) Cabrera;

Gamochaeta pensylvanica (Willd.) Cabrera;

Gamochaeta spicata (Lam.) Cabrera;

Helichrysum petiolare Hillard & B. L. Burtt;

Helichrysum foetidum (L.) Cass.;

Plecostachys serpyllifolia (Berg.) Hilliard;

Bidens aurea (Aiton) Sherff;

Bidens frondosa L.;

Bidens pilosa L.;

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.;

Helianthus annuus L. ;

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.;

Ageratum houstonianum Miller;

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. - (I);

Galinsoga ciliata (Rafin) S. F. Blake;

Santolina chamaecyparissus L.;

Chamomilla suaveolens (Pursh) Rydb.;

Chrysanthemum segetum L.;

Tanacetum vulgare L.;

Tanacetum parthenicum (L.) Schultz Bip.;

Leucanthemum paludosum (Poirot) Bonnet & Banatte;

Cotula coronopifolia L.;

Cotula australis (Sprengel) Hooker fil.;

Soliva pterosperma (Juss.) Less.;

Gymnostyles stolonifera (Brot.) Tutin;

Artemisia verlotiorum Lamotte;

Petasites fragrans (Vill.) C. Presl;

Senecio elegans L.;

Senecio mikanioides Walpers;
Senecio angulatus L. fil.;
Senecio bicolor (Willd.) Tod. subsp. *cinerea* (DC.) Chater (I);
Senecio leucanthemifolius Poir.;
Arctotheca calendula (L.) Levyns - (I);
Gazania rigens (L.) Gaertner;
Ptilostemon casabonae (L.) W. Greuter;
Leontodon muelleri (Schultz Bip) Fiori.

Hydrocharitaceae:

Elodea canadensis Mich - (I);
Blyxa japonica (Miq.) Maxim.

Juncaginaceae:

Triglochin striata Ruiz & Pavón.

Lilaeaceae:

Lilaea scilloides (Poir.) Hauman.

Liliaceae:

Aloe vera (L.) Bum. fil.;
Aloe arborescens Miller;
Tulipa clusiana DC.;
Tulipa praecox Ten.;
Ornithogalum arabicum L.;
Allium triquetrum L.;
Nothoscordum gracile (Aiton) Stearn;
Asparagus asparagoides (L.) Druce;
Lilium candidum L..

Agavaceae:

Agave atrovirens Salm-Dyck;
Agave americana L..

Amaryllidaceae:

Amaryllis bella-dona L..

Pontederiaceae:

Heteranthera reniformis Ruiz & Pavón;
Heteranthera rotundifolia (Kunth) Griseb.;
Eichornia crassipes (C. F. P. Mart.) Solms. - Laub. - (I).

Iridaceae:

Iris germanica L.;
Iris albicans Lange;
Ferraria crispa Burm.;
Ixya paniculata Delaroche;
Watsonia bulbilifera Mathews & L. Bolus;
Freesia refracta (Jacq.) Klatt - frésia;
Tritonia x crocosmifolia (Lemoine) Nicholson;

Sparaxis bulbifera (L.) Ker-Gawler;
Sparaxis tricolor (Curtis) Ker-Gawler;
Gladiolus undulatus L.

Commelinaceae:

Tradescantia fluminensis Velloso - (I).

Graminae:

Bromus secalinus L. ;
Bromus catharticus Vahl;
Hordeum bulbosum L. ;
Gastridium phleoides (Nees & Meyen) C. E. Hubbard;
Phalaris canariensis L. ;
Arundo donax L. ;
Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Br. ;
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertner;
Spartina densiflora Brongn. (I);
Ehrharta calycina Sm. ;
Ehrharta erecta Lam. ;
Panicum miliaceum L. ;
Panicum capillare L. ;
Panicum dicholomiflorum Michx;
Echinochloa colonum (L.) Link;
Echinochloa oryzicola (Vasinger) Vasinger;
Paspalum dilatatum Poiret in Lam. ;
Paspalum urvillei Steudel;
Paspalum paspalodes (Michx) Scribne;
Paspalum vaginatum Swartz. ;
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) O. Kuntze;
Setaria parviflora (Poiret) Kerguelen;
Setaria adhaerens (Forsk.) Chiov. ;
Setaria faberi (L.) Beauv. ;
Setaria italica (L.) Beauv. ;
Pennisetum villosum Fresen;
Cortaderia selloana (J. A. & J. H. Schultes) Aschers & Graebner.

Cyperaceae:

Eleocharis flaccescens (Poir.) Urban;
Cyperus alterniflorus L..

Annex II

Non-native species with forestall interest

Gymnospermae

Podocarpaceae:

Podocarpus totara D. Don ex Lambert.

Araucariaceae:

Araucaria heterophylla (Salisbury) Franco.

Pinaceae:

Abies nordmanniana (Steven) Spach;

Abies pinsapo Boissier;

Larix decidua Miller;

Larix x eurolepis A. Henry;

Picea abies (L.) Link;

Picea sitchensis (Bongard) Carrière;

Pinus brutia Tenot;

Pinus canariensis C. Smith;

Pinus eldarica Medwedew;

Pinus muricata D. Don;

Pinus radiata D. Don;

Pinus uncinata Miller ex Mirbel;

Pinus wallichiana Jackson;

Taxodiaceae:

Cryptomeria japonica (L. f.) D. Don;

Sequoia sempervirens (D. Don) Endl.;

Taxodium distichum (L.) Richards.

Cupressaceae:

Calocedrus decurrens (Torrey) Florin;

Chamaecyparis obtusa (Siebold & Zuccarini) Endl.;

Cupressus arizonica Greene;

Juniperus virginiana L.;

Thuja plicata D. Don.

Angiospermae

Aceraceae:

Acer campestre L..

Betulaceae:

Alnus cordata Desfontaines;

Betula pendula Rothwell.

Bignoniaceae:

Catalpa bignonioides Walter.

Casuarinaceae:

Casuarina cunninghamiana Miquel;

Casuarina equisetifolia L..

Fagaceae:

Castanea crenata Siebold & Zuccarini,

Nothofagus obliqua (Mirbel) Blume;

Quercus cerris L.;

Quercus coccinea Muenchhausen;

Quercus palustris Muenchhausen.

Hammamelidaceae:

Liquidambar styraciflua L..

Hippocastanaceae:

Aesculus hippocastanum L.;

Aesculus x carnea Hayne.

Junglandaceae:

Carya illinoensis (Wangenheim) K. Koch;

Junglans nigra L.;

Junglans regia L..

Lauraceae:

Cinnamomum camphora (L.) Siebold.

Leguminosae:

Albizia julibrissin Durazz.;

Albizia lophanta (Will.) Benth;

Sophora japonica L..

Magnoliaceae:

Liriodendron tulipiferum L..

Moraceae:

Morus alba L.;

Morus nigra L..

Myrtaceae:

Eucaliptus x algeriensis Trabut.;

Eucaliptus botryoides Smith;

Eucaliptus cladocalyx Muller;

Eucaliptus cornuta Labill.;

Eucaliptus dalrympleana Maiden;

Eucaliptus diversicolor Muller;

Eucaliptus gomphocephala De Candolle;

Eucaliptus grandis (Hill.) Maiden;

Eucaliptus gunnii Hoker f.;

Eucaliptus rirtoniana Muller;

Eucaliptus maideni Muller;

Eucaliptus nitens Maiden;

Eucaliptus obliqua L'Hérit;

Eucaliptus polyanthemus Schauer;

Eucaliptus resinifera Smith;

Eucaliptus robusta Smith;

Eucaliptus rudis Endl.;

Eucaliptus sideroxylon (A. Cunn.);

Eucaliptus smithii R. T. Baker;

Eucaliptus tereticornis Smith;

Eucalyptus x trautii Vilmorin ex Traut;
Melaleuca armilaris Smith - melaleuca;
Metrosiderus excelsa Soland ex Gaertn.;
Metrosiderus robustus A. Cunn..

Oleaceae:

Fraxinus americana L.;
Fraxinus excelsior L.;
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh;
Ligustrum lucidum Aiton fil..

Scrophulariaceae:

Paulownia tomentosa (Thunberg) Steudel.

Tiliaceae:

Tilia cordata Miller;
Tilia platyphyllos Scopoli;
Tilia tomentosa Moench.

Annex III

Non-native flora and fauna species with a known ecological risk

Fauna

Invertebrate

Crustaceae:

Procambarus clarkii.

Molusca:

Dreissena polymorpha;
Dreissena bugensis.

Vertebrate

Freshwater fishes:

Perca fluviatilis;
Lepomis cyanellus;
Lepomis gibbosus;
Lates niloticus;
Oreochromis niloticus;
Oreochromis leucocistis;
Tilapia zilli;
Tilapia melanopleura;
Stizostedion vitreum;
Stizostedion lucioperca;
Gymnocephalus cernuus;
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix;
Osmerus mordax;

Misgurnus anguillicaudatus;

Gambusia holbrooki;

Siluros glanis.

Amphibians:

Rana catesbeiana.

Reptiles:

Chrysemys picta;

Trachemys scrypla;

Chelydra serpentina;

Macrolemys temminckii.

Birds:

Oxyura jamaicensis.

Mammals:

Rodentia:

Sciurus carolinensis;

Myocastor coypus;

Ondatra zibethicus;

Castor fiber;

Castor canadensis;

Carnivora:

Mustela vison;

Procyon lotor;

Nyctereutes procyonoides.

Flora

Pteridophyta

Filicopsida:

Azollaceae:

Azolla spp.

Dicotyledoneae

Amaranthaceae:

Alternanthera philoxeroides (C. Martius) Griseb;

Alternanthera caracasana;

Alternanthera nodiflora;

Alternanthera herapungens Kunth.

Polygonaceae:

Reynoutria japonica Houtt. (*Fallopia japonica*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*).

Leguminosae:

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.;

Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida.

Onagraceae:

Ludwigia peploides;

Ludwigia uruguayensis.

Balsaminaceae:

Impatiens glandulifera Royle.

Compositae:

Senecio inaequidens DC.

Monocotiledoneae

Alismataceae:

Sagittaria latifolia Willd.

Hydrocharitaceae:

Hydrilla certicillata (L. f.) C. Presl.

Araceae:

Pistia stratioides L.

Annex IV

Model of the extract-summary to be posted by traders of ornamental plants and pet shops as indicated by the n.1 of article 15.

Non-native species

A non-native species (or exotic species) is a flora or fauna species that is not indigenous to Portugal and was never registered as having occurred naturally in our country. Regarding aquatic species, it is considered that a species is non-native if it is not occurring from a hydrogeographic basin.

Many non-native species were introduced in Portugal with particular benefits (for example, the potato). However, many others may be quite prejudicial, such as the case of the water-hyacinth and the yellow perch.

The decree n.565/99, of the 21st December, aims to regulate the deliberate or accidental introduction of non-native species in continental Portugal as well as in its hydrogeographic basins.

Therefore, it considers that an introduction is the settlement of wild populations of a non-native species in a non-confined space. An introduction may cause predatory or competition situations with native species and the transmission of pathogenic agents or parasites and seriously affect biological diversity, economic activities or public health. An introduction may cause irreversible damage very difficult to quantify, particularly because the control or eradication of an introduced species is particularly difficult and costly. For that reason it is prohibited the dissemination or release into nature of specimens from non-native species, with or without the purpose of settling wild populations.

The only exception, subject to authorisation, is the dissemination or release into Nature of specimens from non-native species, with the purpose of settling wild populations, when there exists unequivocal advantages for man or for the natural communities, providing that there are no native species fit for the intended purpose and a detailed assessment is made concerning the impact of the introduction. It is included by this exception the usage of non-native species for aquaculture or apiculture.

So as to prevent accidental introductions it is forbidden the gift, purchase, sale, offer to sell, transportation, cultivation, breeding or detention in a confined space, the economic exploitation and the use as an ornamental plant or pet of species identified as invaders and of species considered as a potential serious ecological danger except when authorised, for scientific and educational purposes.

Furthermore, as a way to prevent accidental introductions the shops that detain specimens from non-native species, except if they are species for agriculture and animal husbandry, are subject to a specific licensing, depending upon their sanitary and security conditions and of the commercialised species registration.

Infractions against these prohibitions and conditions constitute administrative sanctions punishable with fines which may go from 30 000\$ to 750 000\$, multipliable up to 12 times if partnership was responsible, with accessory sanctions such as the apprehension of the specimens, an injunction on the exercise the activity, the closure of the shop or the suspension of authorisations and permits.

This extract-summary must be posted by the traders of ornamental plants and pets in a visible place in their shop.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

The introduction of non-native species is one of the major causes for biological diversity loss, considering the genetic and specific level as well as the ecosystem level.

In Portugal, some flora species introduced for forestry and landscape use or with the purpose of stabilizing the soil, have revealed themselves as invaders-such examples are the acacia, the ailanthus and the weeping-willow-causing the impoverishment of native plant communities. Fauna species, such as some dulciaquícola fish released with the purpose of increasing the available fishing resources, have also been reaching significantly abundant levels, dispersing through the hydrographic basin territories where they occur, colonizing several aquatic habitats and competing with populations of the native species. With aesthetic motivations, owing to the misleading conviction that a bigger number of species corresponds to “more nature”, or simply because of negligence with no intention of causing an introduction, many have contributed to the release and dissemination of organisms which should have been kept in a confined space, both in the case of ornamental plants or pets. In view of the intensity and magnitude of the potential impact that the invader species may cause, this is considered nowadays a priority subject as far as preservation is concerned.

Within the international context, several organizations and conventions have acknowledged the need for a more active policy on the subject of non-native species, based upon the principle of precaution. Legislative and inspection measures have been recommended to the countries involved in the activities deste flora. So as to augment an insufficient legislative space, the law-decree n.565/99 of the 21st December was approved, referring to the introduction and detention of non-native species, which is applicable to the fauna and flora organisms (excepting those destined for agricultural exploration and excepting the 41 listed species of an annex, reported as being advantageous for arborization purposes) in all national territory (Mainland and Regiões Autónomas). To the ICN and the DGF, national authorities for forestry, aquatic and hunting matters, concerns the judgement of introduction requests and corresponding impact studies as well as to pronounce about its detention. The inspection functions are shared with several other institutions. A Consultative Council integrating scientific experts, is yet to be established.

The efficiency of this legislation, which is making the first steps towards application, requires strong diffusion and sensitization within the public and the economic agents taking an interest in commercializing and exploring for the set of problems associated with the introduction of non-native species.

Aware of the need to obtain accurate information regarding the distribution and status of the introduced species in Portugal as well as to explain and adapt to the national reality some key concepts, such as “invasive species” and “ecological risk”, and promote knowledge about the means and methods used for the control and eradication, the ICN will soon present a program of activities for the next three years to serve as a reference for the preparation of the National Plan for the Control of Invasive Species, foreseen in the approved legislation.

**SPECIES THAT ARE NOT POSSIBLE TO KEEP OR TRADE BECAUSE THEY ARE
CONSIDERED AS A POTENTIAL SERIOUS ECOLOGICAL DANGER**

Decree n. 565/99, of the 21st December

(...)

CHAPTER III

Article 8

Invasive species and species considered as a potential serious ecological danger

1-The invasive species and those species considered as a potential serious ecological danger are classified, respectively, in annex I and III, which are an integral part of this diploma.

2-It is prohibited the cultivation, breeding or detention in a confined space as well as the use as ornamental plants or pets of specimens from species reported in annex I identified as invaders; the gift, purchase, sale, the offer to sell and the transport of specimens from species reported in annex I identified as invaders is restricted to specimens or parts of non-living specimens with no viable propagules, as a way to prevent the possibility of introduction or restocking through fugitives.

3-It is forbidden the gift, purchase, sale, offer to sell, the transportation, cultivation, breeding or detention in a confined space, the economic exploration and the use as ornamental plant or pet of specimens from species reported in annex III considered as bearing potential serious ecological danger, as a way to prevent the possibility of introduction into nature or restocking from fugitives.

4-The facts presented in the previous number are not applicable to the gift, purchase, sale, transport, cultivation, breeding and detention in a confined space when performed with scientific and educational purposes by properly licensed entities, according to the facts established in the following articles, once the required specific safety conditions are fulfilled, considering the specific danger of each particular species concerned.

Article 9

Establishments for the detention of non-native species

1- The botanical gardens, green-houses, nursery-gardens, nurseries for plants, plant shops, gardens and zoological parks, safaris, circus and other activities which exhibit wild animals, aquariums or pet shops detaining specimens from non-native species, besides the permits legally required according to the n.3 of article 14, need a permit to detain non-native species, specifying which are the species detained.

Article 10

Conditions to grant a permit

1-The permit referred to in the previous article can only be granted to those establishments having facilities with adequate security conditions for the non-native species which they detain or intend to detain, according to the specific legislation in force.

2-The permits are withdrawn if the owners of the establishments do not abide by the following obligations. For traders of ornamental plants and pets, also those mentioned in article 15:

- a) Maintain the facilities under sanitary and security conditions as well as adequate conditions for the non-native species which they detain, according to specific legislation in force, that may be subject to inspections at any time, by the authorities of the ministry of environment and other competent authorities;
- b) Organise and maintain an updated register of specimens from non-native species detained and present to the ICN, whenever asked for, a detailed register on the number of specimens of each non-native species commercialised;
- c) Marking the specimens from non-native fauna species detained, according to the applicable legislation or in the way it is required to grant a permit, so their origin can be identified in the event of their escape;
- d) Notify ICN, as soon as detected, the escape or accidental dissemination of any specimen from a non-native species, so the introduction danger can be evaluated and control mechanisms put into action, if necessary.

SPECIES THAT ARE NOT POSSIBLE TO KEEP OR TRADE

Annex I

Non-native flora and fauna species, with the identification, in the case of aquatic species, of the territories where they have set forth and their classification, when appropriate, as invasive species - (I) Invasive Species

Fauna

Freshwater fauna:

Lepomis gibbosus - (I);

Gambusia holbrooki - (I);

Eriocheir sinensis - (I);

Flora

Azollaceae:

Azolla filiculoides Lam. (I);

Azolla caroliniana Willd. (I).

Angiospermae.

Proteaceae:

Hakea sericea Schrader (I);

Hakea salicifolia (Vent.) B. L. Burtt (I);

Pittosporaceae:

Pittosporum undulatum Vent. - (I);

Leguminosae:

Acacia karroo Hayne (I);

Acacia dealbata Link - (I);

Acacia mearnsii De Wild. (I);

Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd. (I);

Acacia melanoxylon R. Br. - (I);

Acaciapycnantha Bentham (I);

Acacia cyanophylla Lindley (I);

Acacia retinodes Schlecht. (I);

Robinia pseudoacacia L. - (I);

Oxalidaceae:

Oxalis pes-capraea L. - (I);

Simaroubaceae:

Ailanthus altissima (Miller) Swingle - (I).

Haloragraceae:

Myriophyllum brasiliensis Camb. - (I)..

Umbelliferae:

Eryngium pandanifolium Cham. & Schlecht. (I);

Convolvulaceae:

Ipomoea acuminata (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes (I)..

Solanaceae:

Datura stramonium L. - (I);.

Compositae:

Erigeron karvinskianus DC. - (I);

Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronq. - (I);

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. - (I);

Senecio bicolor (Willd.) Tod. subsp. *cinerea* (DC.) Chater (I);

Arctotheca calendula (L.) Levyns - (I);

Hydrocharitaceae:

Elodea canadensis Mich - (I);

Pontederiaceae:

Eichornia crassipes (C. F. P. Mart.) Solms. - Laub. - (I).

Commelinaceae:

Tradescantia fluminensis Velloso - (I).

Graminae:

Spartina densiflora Brongn. (I);

Annex III

Non-native flora and fauna species with a known ecological risk

Fauna

Invertebrate

Crustaceae:

Procambarus clarkii.

Molusca:

Dreissena polymorpha;

Dreissena bugensis.

Vertebrate

Freshwater fishes:

Perca fluviatilis;

Lepomis cyanellus;

Lepomis gibbosus;

Lates niloticus;

Oreochromis niloticus;

Oreochromis leucocistus;

Tilapia zilli;
Tilapia melanopleura;
Stizostedion vitreum;
Stizostedion lucioperca;
Gymnocephalus cernuus;
Hypophthalmickthys molitrix;
Osmerus mordax;
Misgurnus anguillicaudatus;
Gambusia holbrooki;
Siluros glanis.

Amphibians:

Rana catesbeiana.

Reptiles:

Chrysemys picta;
Trachemys scrypla;
Chelydra serpentina;
Macrolemys temminckii.

Birds:

Oxyura jamaicensis.

Mammals:

Rodentia:

Sciurus carolinensis;
Myocastor coypus;
Ondatra zibethicus;
Castor fiber;
Castor canadensis;

Carnivora:

Mustela vison;
Procyon lotor;
Nyctereutes procyonoides.

Flora

Pteridophyta

Filicopsida:

Azollaceae:

Azolla spp.

Dicotyledoneae

Amaranthaceae:

Alternanthera philoxeroides (C. Martius) Griseb;
Alternanthera caracasana;
Alternanthera nodiflora;
Alternanthera herapungens Kunth.

Polygonaceae:

Reynoutria japonica Houtt. (*Fallopia japonica*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*).

Leguminosae:

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.;

Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida.

Onagraceae:

Ludwigia peploides;

Ludwigia uruguayensis.

Balsaminaceae:

Impatiens glandulifera Royle.

Compositae:

Senecio inaequidens DC.

Monocotiledoneae

Alismataceae:

Sagittaria latifolia Willd.

Hydrocharitaceae:

Hydrilla verticillata (L. f.) C. Presl.

Araceae:

Pistia stratioides L.

RULES TO HOLD OR TRANSFER CITES OR INDIGENOUS SPECIES

Ordinance No. 7/2010, 5 of Januray

Article 2

Scope

Registration and conditions of engagement established by this Ordinance shall apply to all breeders, nurserypersons, importers, exporters, reexporters, repackagers, and taxidermists as well as to scientific institutions holding the following specimens:

- a) Specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C or D of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, of 9 December 1996;
- b) Specimens of species of birds or of other species included in the scope of Decree-Law No. 140/99, of 24 April, as amended by Decree-Law 49/2005, of 24 February, as well as specimens of all species of migratory birds that naturally occur in the wild in the European territory of the Member States of the European Union;
- c) Specimens of species included within the scope of Berne Convention.

Article 4

Objectives

Registration and the conditions of engagement set out in this ordinance are intended to guarantee the management, scientific and supervisory authorities the means of control to comply with international conventions and with national and community legislation regarding the protection of wild fauna and flora and to prevent trafficking of these species.

Article 6

Registry acts

1 - The registration referred to in subparagraph a) of Article 1 of the present ordinance is organized by:

- a) Registries, where the elements of identification and the conditions of engagement in activities of natural or legal persons subject to registration are contained;
- b) Endorsements, where the information concerning the specimens held is contained.

2 - Endorsements can not be performed if the holder of the specimen is not registered in the register.

3 - In applications for endorsements, the registration number of the respective holder must be indicated.

Article 7

Formalizaion of registry acts

1 - Mandatory elements of registries and endorsements on the National CITES Register are listed in Annex I to this ordinance, which forms an integral hereof.

Article 9

Submission of applications

1 - Applications for registration or endorsement must contain the information and be accompanied by the documents identified in Annex II of this ordinance, which forms an integral part hereof.

2 - The ICNB, I. P., provides forms in its website, designed to assist with the submission and consideration of applications for registration or endorsement.

Article 15

Registries Update

Individuals or legal persons subject to registration shall, by the end of February of the calendar year following that to which the update reports, inform the ICNB, I. P., of the following data:

- a) Number of handled specimens, deaths and births, by species, in the case of importers, exporters, repackagers and re-exporters;
- b) Number of specimens held, number of parents used for breeding, births and deaths, by species, in the case of breeders and nurseries;
- c) Number of specimens held, births and deaths, by species, in the case of scientific institutions.

Article 16

Conditions for activities involving holding of specimens of native species

1 - Natural or legal persons, that promote the sale, holding, transportation and donation of specimens of species referred to in No. 1 of Article 5 of Decree-Law No. 316/89, of 22 September, as amended by Decree-Law No. 196/90 of 18 June and breeders, nurserymen, importers, exporters, re-exporters, repackagers, taxidermists and scientific institutions holders of specimens referred to in subparagraphs b) and c) of Article 2 hereof are subject to prior registration.

2 - The registration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be organized and updated by ICNB, I.P., in similar terms to the registration referred to in subparagraph a) of Article 1 hereof , with due adaptations.

3 - Persons referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, which hold live specimens, shall mark them individually, in an inviolable and easily identifiable way, by marks acquired to entities duly accredited for this purpose by ICNB, I.P..

4 - Transport or transfer of specimens of species listed in subparagraphs b) and c) of Article 2 implies that they are accompanied by proof of the legality of their detention.

SPECIES THAT ARE NOT POSSIBLE TO KEEP OR THAT NEEDED A REGISTRATION SCHEME

Ordinance No. 1226/2009, 12 of October

1. It is hereby prohibited the holding of live specimens of species listed in Annex I of this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof, as well as of their resulting hybrids.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph **shall not apply** to specimens held by:

a) Scientific institutions, so authorized by the Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade (ICNB), I. P.;

b) Zoos, as defined in Decree-Law No. 59/2003, of 1 April, following the opinion of ICNB, I. P.;

c) Entities duly authorized by ICNB, I. P., and pursuant to the applicable regime of livestock farming, for captive breeding for animal production;

d) Entities duly authorized by ICNB, I. P., for captive breeding integrated in projects of nature conservation;

e) Rehabilitation and rescue centers and centers for reception of seized specimens, duly authorized by ICNB, I. P.

4. Holders which, on **the date of the entry into force of this Ordinance, legally possess live specimens** of the species included in the list in Annex I as well as of their resulting hybrids, **shall proceed to their registration** with ICNB, I.P., within 90 days, and **are not allowed to buy new specimens nor to reproduce those** they possess at the time of registration.

5. Holders of specimens of **species listed in Annex II** of this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof, **must be of legal age and register the specimens** held with ICNB, I. P.

.

Annex I

List of species referred to in Article 1.

1 — *Mammalia* (mammals' class):

1.1 — *Cetacea* (cetaceans' order) — all species;

1.2 — *Primates* (primates' order) — all species;

1.3 — *Carnivora* (carnivores' order):

1.3.1 — *Canidae* (canids' family) — all species, except *Canis familiaris*;

1.3.2 — *Ursidae* (ursids' family) — all species;

1.3.3 — *Felidae* (felids' family) — all species, except *Felis catus*;

1.3.4 — *Otariidae* (marine lions' family) — all species;

1.3.5 — *Odobenidae* (walruses' family) — all species;

1.3.6 — *Phocidae* (seals' family) — all species;

1.4 — *Proboscidae* (proboscideans order — elephants) — all species;

- 1.5 — *Sirenia* (sirenians' order — manatees and dugongs) — all species;
- 1.6 — *Peryssodactyla* (odd-toed ungulates' order):
 - 1.6.1 — *Rhinocerotidae* (rhinoceroses' order) — all species;
- 1.7 — *Artiodactyla* (even-toed ungulates' order):
 - 1.7.1 — *Hippopotamidae* (hippopotamuses' family) — all species.
- 2 — Aves (birds' class):
 - 2.1 — *Struthioniformes* (ostrichs' order) — all species;
 - 2.2 — *Rheiformes* (rheas' order) — all species;
 - 2.3 — *Casuariiformes* (emus' and casuars' order) — all species;
 - 2.4 — *Sphenisciformes* (penguins' order) — all species.
- 3 — *Reptilia* (reptiles' class):
 - 3.1 — *Testudinata* (turtles' order):
 - 3.1.1 — *Cheloniidae* (marine turtles' family) — all species;
 - 3.1.2 — *Dermochelyidae* (leather turtles' family) — all species;
 - 3.2 — *Crocodylia* (crocodilians' order):
 - 3.2.1 — *Alligatoridae* (alligators' family) — all species;
 - 3.2.2 — *Crocodylidae* (crocodiles' family) — all species;
 - 3.2.3 — *Gavialidae* (gavials' family) — all species;
 - 3.3 — *Sauria* (lizards' sub-order):
 - 3.3.1 — *Varanidae* (monitor lizards' family):
 - Varanus albigularis*;
 - Varanus bengalensis*;
 - Varanus giganteus*;
 - Varanus komodoensis*;
 - Varanus niloticus*;
 - Varanus salvadorii*;
 - Varanus salvator*;
 - Varanus varius*;
 - 3.3.2 — *Helodermatidae* (Gila monsters' family) — all species;
 - 3.4 — *Serpentes* (snakes' order):
 - 3.4.1 — *Boidae* (boas' family) — all species of the genus *Eunectes* and also the following species:
 - Boa constrictor*;
 - Epicrates angulifer*;
 - Acrantophis madagascariensis*;
 - 3.4.2 — *Pythonidae* (pythons' family):
 - Apodora papuanus*;
 - Liasis olivaceus*;
 - Morelia amethystina*;
 - Morelia boeleni*;
 - Morelia clastolepsis*;
 - Morelia kinghorni*;
 - Morelia oenpelliensis*;
 - Morelia tracyae*;
 - Python molurus*;
 - Python natalensis*;
 - Python reticulatus*;
 - Python sebae*;

- 3.4.3 — *Colubridae* (colubrids' family) — all species of *Actrataspis*, *Boiga*, *Dispholidus*, *Elapomorphus*, *Malpolon*, *Philodryas*, *Psammophis*, *Rhabdophis*, *Tachymenis*, *Thelotornis* and *Xenodon* genera;
- 3.4.4. — *Crotalidae* (rattle-snakes' family) — all species;
- 3.4.5. — *Elapidae* (elapids' family) — all species;
- 3.4.6. — *Viperidae* (vipers' family) — all species.
- 4 — *Arachnida* (arachnids' class):
 - 4.1 — *Scorpiones* (scorpions' order)
 - 4.1.1 — all species of *Buthidae*;
 - 4.1.2 — all species of *Hemiscorpiidae*;
 - 4.2 — *Chilopoda* (centipedes' class) — all species of *Scolopendromorpha* order.

Annex II

List of species referred to in Article 5.

- 1 — *Sauria* (lizards' suborder):
 - 1.1 — *Varanidae* (monitor lizards' family) — all species not listed in annex I.
- 2 — Snakes (snake's order):
 - 2.1 — *Boidae* (boas' family) — all species not listed in annex I;
 - 2.2 — *Pythonidae* (pythons' family) — all species not listed in annex I;
 - 2.3 — *Colubridae* (colubrids' family) — all species not listed in annex I.
- 3 — *Amphibia* (amphibians' class):
 - 3.1 — *Anura* (frogs and toads' order):
 - 3.1.1 — *Dendrobatidae* (poison-dart frogs' family) — all species;
 - 3.1.2 — *Mantellidae* (mantelid frogs' family) — all species.
- 4 — *Arachnida* (arachnids' class):
 - 4.1 — *Araneae* (spiders' order) — all species;
 - 4.2 — *Scorpiones* (scorpions' order) — all species not listed in annex I.
- 5 — *Chilopoda* (centipedes' class) — all species not listed in annex I.

CITES RELATED VIOLATIONS

During the period 2009-2019, Portuguese enforcement entities raised more than 600 processes related, in its great majority, with administrative infractions.

According with the rules of the new Law n.º 89/2009, of 31 August, fines were applied between 2000 and 30000 €.

P.S. Some of the cases were then to the courts and haven't yet a final decision.

PT Seizures Report 2009

Mammals

Taxa	App. CITES	App. EU	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	II	B	Live	5	PT
<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Panthera leo</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	I	A	Live	2	PT
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT

Birds

Taxa	App. CITES	App. EU	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	II	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	II	B	Live	5	PT
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	II	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	II	A	Live	2	PT
<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	II	B	live	7	PT
<i>Pavus muticus</i>	II	B	Live	16	PT
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT

<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II	B	Live	3	PT
<i>Psittacidae</i>	I/II	A/B	Eggs	41	BR
<i>Psithacus erithacus</i>	II	B	Live	3	PT
<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Rhea pennata</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Strix aluco</i>	II	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Tyto alba</i>	II	A	Live	1	PT

Reptiles

Taxa	App. CITES	App. EU	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	-	B	Live	23	PT

Actinopterygii

Taxa	App. CITES	App. EU	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Hippocampus sp.</i>	II	B	Live	20	SG

Mollusca

Taxa	App. CITES	App. EU	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	II	B	Live	30	SG

SEIZURES 2010

Mammals

Taxa	App.	EU Reg, Annexes	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Cebus apella</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Cercopithecus cephus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Cercopithecus mona</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Chlorocebus sabaesus</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	A	Ivory pieces	2	AO
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	A	Ivory pieces	1	MZ
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	A	Ivory pieces	5	MZ
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	A	Ivory pieces	48	MZ
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	A	Ivory pieces	1	BR
<i>Panthera leo</i>	II	B	Live	5	PT
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	I	A	Live	3	PT
<i>Primates spp.</i>	I	A	Feet	2	SN

Birds

Taxa	App. CITES	EU Reg, Annexes	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	II	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	II	B	Live	50	PT
<i>Agapornis personata</i>	II	B	Live	12	PT
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	II	B	Live	10	PT
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	II	B	Live	3	PT
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	II	B	Live	3	PT
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	I	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	I	A	Live	3	PT
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	II	B	Live	5	PT
<i>Ara militaris</i>	I	A	Live	2	PT
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	I	A	Live	2	PT
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	II	B	Live	4	PT
<i>Athene noctua</i>	II	A	Live	3	PT
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	II	A	Live	2	PT
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	II	A	Live	11	PT
<i>Cacatua alba</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	II	B	Live	3	PT
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandae</i>	I	A	Live	17	PT
<i>Ecletus roratus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT

Taxa	App. CITES	EU Reg, Annexes	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	II	A	Live	1	PT
<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	II	B	Live	16	PT
<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	II	A	Live	6	PT
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	II	B	Live	13	PT
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II	B	Live	4	PT
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	II	B	Live	2	PT
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II	B	Live	8	PT
<i>Psithacus erithacus</i>	II	B	Live	10	PT
<i>Psittacidae spp.</i>	I/II	A/B	Eggs	37	BR
<i>Rhea americana</i>	II	B	Live	28	PT
<i>Strix aluco</i>	II	A	Live	2	PT
<i>Tyto alba</i>	II	A	Live	2	PT

Reptiles

Taxa	App.	EU Reg, Annexes	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Boa constrictor</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Cheloniidae spp.</i>	I	A	Carapace	3	GW
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	I	A	Carapace	1	CV
<i>Iguana iguana</i>	II	B	Live	7	PT
<i>Python molurus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Python regius</i>	II	B	Live	3	PT
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	II	B	Live	1	PT
<i>Python sebae</i>	II	B	Leather products	1	SN
<i>Python sebae</i>	II	B	Skin	1	MA
<i>Python sebae</i>	II	B	Leather products	7	GQ

Fishes

Taxa	App.	EU Reg, Annexes	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Anguilla anguilla (Glass eel)</i>	II	B	Live	28,92 Kg	PT

Corals

Taxa	App.	EU Reg, Annexes	Description	Quantity	Country of origin
<i>Scleractinia spp.</i>	II	B	Coral	6 (25 Kg)	DO

CITES RELATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

In 2009, it was concluded an investigation process about a network of illegal traders of psittacidae species, which involved Portuguese persons.

Final outcome of the process involves penal fines for three men, one of which got 4,5 years in prison, and the other two got 1,5 years.

All the specimens that appeared during the investigation process were seized (about 400 live birds, most of them listed in Annex I A).

CITES

A Convenção sobre o Comércio Internacional de Espécies da Fauna e da Flora Selvagem Ameaçadas de Extinção (CITES ou Convenção de Washington) tem como objectivo assegurar que o comércio de animais e plantas não ponha em risco a sua sobrevivência no estado selvagem.

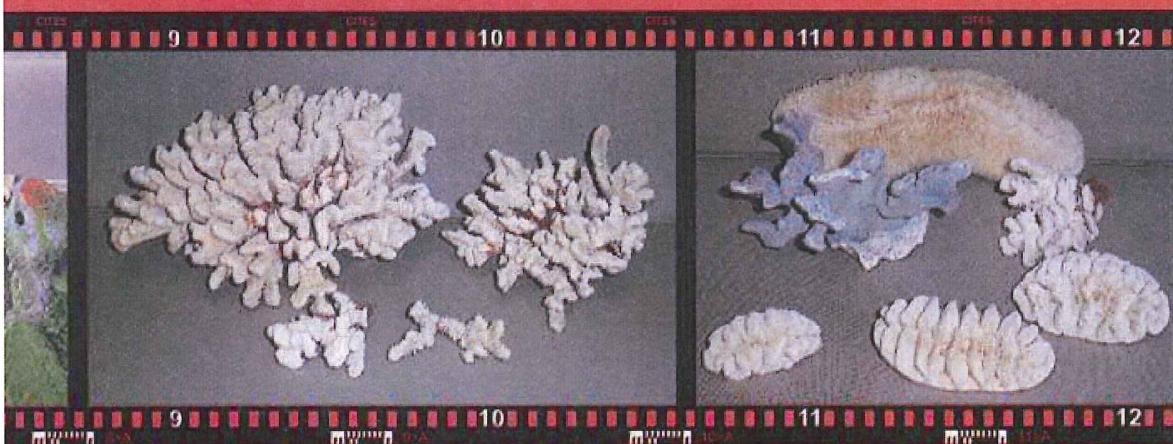


Nas suas férias pense duas vezes antes de comprar artigos de carapaça de tartaruga, marfim, corais, plantas, animais selvagens, papagaios ou outras aves, macacos, serpentes... pode estar a cometer um crime/ infracção sem saber...

Antes de regressar à União Europeia informe-se se necessita de uma licença especial... se não o fizer poderá custar-lhe mais que as suas férias e os produtos podem ser confiscados.

A **CITES** atribui diferentes graus de protecção a mais de **30.000 espécies de animais e de plantas**, inscritas em três anexos (I, II e III) consoante o grau de protecção.

A União Europeia possui regras mais restritivas que as indicadas pela convenção, regendo-se por um regulamento que distribui as espécies em quatro anexos:



A importação de espécimes, partes ou produtos de animais ou plantas, inscritas no anexo I da Convenção, ou do anexo A do Regulamento Comunitário, são proibidos, podendo constituir infracção ou crime, ainda que por vezes se encontrem à venda em alguns países nomeadamente, Africanos e Asiáticos.



Anexo A

Espécies em perigo de extinção. O Comércio destas espécies apenas é permitido em condições excepcionais. Corresponde, de um modo geral, ao anexo I da Convenção

Anexo B

Espécies cujo comércio deve ser controlado, apesar de não se encontrarem em perigo de extinção, de modo a evitar uma comercialização não compatível com a sua sobrevivência. Corresponde, de um modo geral, ao anexo II da Convenção

Anexo C

Espécies protegidas pelo menos por uma Parte contratante, que solicitou às restantes partes o seu apoio para controlar o comércio internacional. Corresponde, de um modo geral, ao anexo III da Convenção

Anexo D

Espécies que apesar de não possuírem qualquer estatuto de protecção, apresentam um volume tal de importações comunitárias que se justifica uma vigilância



A Importação, Exportação ou Reexportação de espécimes de espécies inscritas nos anexos da convenção segue um modelo de licenciamento acordado a nível comunitário.

A circulação dentro da União Europeia, de espécimes de espécies inscritas nos anexos da Convenção, segue um modelo de licenciamento acordado a nível Comunitário.

Hoje o comércio internacional de espécies selvagens atinge bilhões de euros, abrangendo centenas de milhões de espécimes de animais e plantas.

Animais e plantas vivos e um vasto leque de produtos deles derivados, incluindo produtos alimentares, artefactos em cabedais exóticos e madeiras, recordações turísticas e medicamentos, são alguns exemplos.

LEGISLAÇÃO NACIONAL

Decreto-Lei n.º 114/90, de 5 de Abril - Regulamenta a aplicação da Convenção em Portugal.

Portaria n.º 359/92 (2ª série), de 19 de Novembro - Proíbe a importação por razões de ordem higio-sanitária, de bem-estar animal e de saúde pública, de todos os Primatas, Canídeos, Ursídeos, Felídeos, Crocodylia e serpentes Boidae (jibóias), Elapidae (najas) e Viperidae (víboras), anexados na CITES.

Portaria n.º 236/91, de 22 de Março - Regulamenta a detenção de marfim de Rhinocerotidae e Elephantidae.



LEGISLAÇÃO COMUNITÁRIA

Regulamento (CE) 338/97, do Conselho, de 9 de Dezembro - Regulamenta a aplicação da CITES a nível comunitário europeu.

Regulamento (CE) 865/06, da Comissão, de 4 de Maio - Estabelece as normas de execução do Regulamento (CE) 338/97.

Regulamento (CE) 1332/05, da Comissão, de 9 de Agosto - Estabelece os Anexos A, B, C e D definidos pelo Regulamento (CE) 338/97.

MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ordinance No. 1178/2009

7th of October

In No. 2 of Article 31 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, setting out the measures required for compliance within the national territory, either of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and of the Community regulations on the matter, it is foreseen that the payment of a fee is due for the issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, by conducting expert inspections and carrying out acts of registration or endorsement on the National CITES Register.

In turn, it is stated in No. 3 of Article 31 of the abovementioned legal diploma that the amount of fees to be charged is contained in an ordinance to be approved by the members of the Government responsible for finance and the environment.

Article 33 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of 3 September, states that this ordinance is published within 60 days from the date of entry into force of the diploma.

This Ordinance establishes the amount of fees due for services provided by the Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, as the primary administrative authority and does not apply to the territories of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira, where the amounts to be charged for the listed services that are provided by the regional administrative authorities will be defined by proper diploma.

Therefore:

The Government orders, through the Ministers of State and Finance and of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, pursuant to No. 3 of Article 31 of Decree-Law No. 211/2009, of September 3, the following:

1. The amount of fees due by the issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 by conducting expert inspections and carrying out acts of registration or endorsement on the National CITES Register, is discriminated in the list annexed to this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof.
2. The values listed in the Annex to this Ordinance will be updated automatically from March 1 of each year, by the value of consumer prices index average on the mainland, for the previous year, excluding housing, and published by the National Institute of Statistics, and the value to be charged for displacements is increased according to the Ordinance making the annual review of the tables of travel grants for workers in public functions, rounding the result to the immediately above monetary unit (euro).
3. This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

The Minister of State and Finance, Fernando Teixeira dos Santos, on 25 September 2009. – By the Minister of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, Humberto Delgado Ubach Chaves Rosa, Secretary of State for the Environment, on 24 September 2009.

Annex

List referred to in paragraph No.1

	Euros
Issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 for commercial purposes or regarding hunting trophies	
1. Issuance of import permits.....	35
2. Issuance of export permits.....	35
3. Issuance of re-export certificates.....	35
4. Issuance of itinerant exhibition certificates.....	35
5. Issuance of import notifications.....	30
6. Issuance of declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.....	25
Issuance of permits, certificates and declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 for non-commercial purposes	
1. Issuance of import permits.....	25
2. Issuance of export permits	25
3. Issuance of re-export certificates.....	25
4. Issuance of traveling exhibition certificates.....	25
5. Issuance of personal ownership certificates.....	25
6. Issuance of sample collection certificates.....	25
7. Issuance of commercial purposes certificates.....	25
8. Issuance of certificates for the shipment of live specimens.....	25
9. Issuance of import notifications.....	20
10. Issuance of declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.....	5
Expert inspections and displacements	
1. Expert inspections (per hour of employee work).....	20
2. Displacement of expert, transport of specimens and other travel required to perform the expert inspection (per kilometer) ⁽¹⁾	0,38
Acts of registration or endorsement on the National CITES Register	
1. Initial inscription.....	125
2. Annual fee for acts of endorsement and registration update ⁽²⁾	50
Urgent requests	
1. Additional fee for urgent issuance of documents or National CITES Register update, up to 72 hours.....	20
2. Additional fee for urgent expert inspections, up to 72 hours.....	50

⁽¹⁾ This amount is calculated per displacement and per entity. Importers, exporters and other entities pay the amount corresponding to a displacement, regardless of the number of orders inspected in this expert inspection session

⁽²⁾ Fee charged each calendar year covering the registration upkeep and all the updates and endorsements made on the National CITES Register during that period.

Assessment of the material and logistic needed for the disposal of confiscated specimens:

João Loureiro

Dealing with Dangerous and Poisonous Animals

A –Mammals

- ▶ Many mammals are dangerous because of their size
- ▶ Many mammals have sharp teeth and / or claws and horns
- ▶ Some mammals such as primates can carry for human's deadly disease (Ebola, AIDS, Marburg, Hepatitis, ...)
- ▶ Other mammals such as bats, rodents and canines can carry rabies
- ▶ Recently research has shown that more than 75 % of all the racoons carry a roundworm and when the eggs are exposed to the air, people can breathe them in and get infected. In humans the worm can move freely and end up in the brain tissue and cause severe damage and possibly death.

B – Birds

Always be aware of the weapons of the involved animal:

For birds of prey the claws are their weapon (not their beaks);

Also the cassowaries and ostriches use their long and strong feet with a razor-sharp nail to defend themselves;

Storks, Cranes and Herons always go for the eyes with their sharp pointed beaks;

For parrots it is their beak (breaks a finger or bites off large sections of skin);

With vultures it is not their claws but also their beak they use as weapon;

Bird species (mainly parrots) can carry a disease called Psittacosis (this is a bacterial disease that might be fatal for humans). Ornithosis or psittacosis, caused by the infectious agent *Clamydophila psittaci*, is a disease commonly associated with pigeons, yet most cases identified have been restricted to bird fanciers, and more often with parrots and budgerigars than with pigeons. Candidiasis which is a yeast or fungus infection spread by pigeons. The disease affects the skin, the mouth, the respiratory system, the intestines and the urogenital tract. Cryptococcosis is caused by yeast found in the intestinal tract of pigeons and starlings. The illness often begins as a pulmonary disease and may later affect the central nervous system.

C – Reptiles

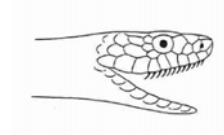
Turtles with a long neck are able to bite and may reach behind;

Lizards can bite, scratch, strike their tail or be poisonous;

Snake can be poisonous, depending of their dental types:

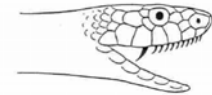
i) - Aglyf teeth (no poison-injecting teeth);

(All Boidae and Pythonidae have this dental type)



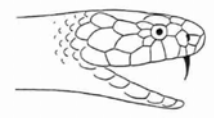
ii) - Opisthoglyf teeth (Poison injecting teeth in the back of the upper jaw)

- Poisonous, chew in the poison, Colubridae (e.g. *Boiga dendrophila*),
Haemorrhage poison, Bites may be fatal



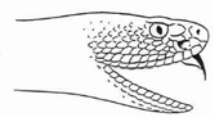
iii) - Proteroglyf teeth (non movable poison-injecting teeth in the front of the upper jaw)

- Poisonous, Inject venom (more or less), Elapidae and Hydrophida (e.g. cobra, mamba, all seasnakes), Neurotoxic poison, Paralysing (breathing- or heart failure)



iv) - Solenoglyf teeth (movable poison-injecting teeth in the front of the upper jaw)

- Poisonous, Inject venom, Crotalidae and Viperidae, (e.g. Rattlesnake, pitvipers)
Haemotoxic poison, Spontaneous bleeding , Necrosis of muscle tissue.



But usually it is not visible on the outside of a snake that is a poisonous one.

So assume every snake is dangerous if you can't see enough details to identify it.

D –Amphibians

Poison arrow frogs secrete their poison from a gland in the neck.

E – Invertebrates

Many invertebrates as insects and spiders have a poison gland and some can be very dangerous

Spiders: Bite/shoot hair, they can inject venom with their jaws on their head and hairy spiders can also “shoot” stinging hairs from their back in the direction of the opponent

Scorpions: Poison sting on the tip of its tail

Ants: Bite

Wasps and Bees: Sting

F – Fishes e Molluscs

Several of fish-species possess a venom quill. Scorpaenidae, the scorpionfish, are a family of mostly marine fish that includes many of the world's most venomous species. They have a type of "sting" in the form of sharp spines coated with venomous mucus.

Living Shells with two parts (Bivalvia) can close with such force that they can injure a finger if put in between.

G – Dead specimens

After their death, animals can still cause harm because their skins might be treated with deadly chemical substances e.g. arsenic.

H - Safety tools

For all animals:

Wear gloves to avoid biting and scratching.

Wear a facemask to avoid breathing polluted air.

Wear disposable or washable clothes to avoid the spread of disease

Inspectors that make a closer inspection of a shipment need to be trained in handling animals

When inspecting a (reptile) shipment it is good to have some empty bags with you to put animals in (in the shipment some bags may be damaged)

It is also good to have an empty container with a strong lid with you to put animals in.

Further: pieces of rope, hooks, large tweezers and scissors

If you are trained, you can use hooks

I – Be aware of

- ▶ Obtain as much information as possible before examination (invoices, documents, etc.)
- ▶ Be aware of the risks and be prepared for *"surprises"*
- ▶ Consider all reptile shipments as venomous until you are sure it is not
- ▶ Inspect venomous animals always with two experts in a shut off room (risk of escaping)
- ▶ Stowaway's (spiders in shipments of plants, etc.)
- ▶ Become familiar with species in trade
- ▶ Work in a quiet place (no audience)

- ▶ If you have to handle an animal and you do not know how to do that or If situation is too risky and you don't feel safe: stop the inspection
- ▶ If you are in a hurry: stop the inspection. Take your time, don't be rushed
- ▶ Make a list of specialists to be consulted or asked to help
- ▶ Work safely and use safety tools. Avoid contact with the animals
- ▶ Train what to do if someone gets in trouble (e.g. gets bitten or animal escapes)
- ▶ During the inspection you have also a responsibility for everyone present

J - Protocol care to handle seized animals:

1 – Hygiene protocol

- 1.1 – Objectives
- 1.2 - Hygiene measures in the handling of animals
- 1.3 - Treatment equipment
- 1.4 – Kit of materials

2 – Capture and handling basics protocol:

- 2.1 - Objectives
- 2.2 – Capture and handling of individuals
- 2.3 - Protocol for snakebite or other specific specimen
- 2.4 – Injuries incurred during capture
- 2.5 - Conditions of carriage
- 2.6 – Kit of materials

3-Diagnosis/physical examination

- 3.1 - Assessment of the state of health – physical examination/observation of injury
- 3.2 - What to do with sick animals or dead
- 3.3 – Kit of materials
- 3.4 – Technical data field

4-National provisional or definitive accommodation locations of specimens collected/seized

5-Contacts

K - Assessment of the material needed for the disposal of confiscated specimens – kit materials:

K1 - Live BIRDS

Kit materials:

- Hygiene and basic handling protocols
- Goggles and dust mask
- Leather gloves
- Soap and antibacterial cream
- Alcohol
- Cotton
- Ligatures
- Clean towels or cloth bags
- Nets
- Shipping boxes

- Cages
- Absorbent paper (or other absorbent material not toxic)
- Seeds and sponges
- Disinfectant solution (bleach)
- Brushes
- Bucket
- Containers to put waste

K2 - Live MAMMALS

Kit of materials:

- Hygiene and basic handling protocols
- Goggles and dust mask
- Leather gloves or wire mesh
- Soap and antibacterial cream
- Alcohol
- Ligatures
- Cotton
- Clean towels or cloth bags
- Quilts or blankets
- Muzzle
- Nets
- Landing nets
- Plastic or pvc tubes
- Atraumatic ties
- Canes with lace
- Disinfectant solution (bleach)
- Brushes
- Bucket
- Containers to put waste

K3 - Live REPTILES

Kit of materials:

- Hygiene and basic handling protocols
- Protocol for snakebite
- Disposable gloves
- Soap and antibacterial cream
- Alcohol
- Cotton
- Ligatures
- Clean towels
- Leather gloves (for handling large lizards and turtles)
- Hooks
- Leather ties, rope or steel
- Shovels
- Cloth bags
- Plastic bags of various sizes
- Shipping boxes of various sizes
- Insulating polystyrene container
- Brushes
- Bucket

- Disinfectant solution
- Containers to put waste

K4 - Live Amphibians, fishes and invertebrates

Kit materials:

- Hygiene and basic handling protocols
- Disposable gloves
- Soap and antibacterial cream
- Alcohol
- Cotton
- Ligatures
- Clean towels or cloth bags
- Shovels and nets
- Plastic bags of various sizes
- Boxes of various sizes
- Aquariums and terrariums
- Insulating polystyrene container
- Brushes
- Bucket
- Containers to put waste

K5 - Plants

Kit materials:

- Hygiene and basic handling protocols
- Disposable gloves
- Soap and antibacterial cream
- Alcohol
- Cotton
- Ligatures
- Clean towels or cloth bags
- Shovels
- Plastic bags of various sizes
- Boxes of various sizes
- Containers to put waste

K6 - Dead specimens (hunting trophies, stuffed specimens, etc)

Kit materials:

- Hygiene and basic handling protocols
- Disposable gloves
- Soap and antibacterial cream
- Alcohol
- Cotton
- Ligatures
- Clean towels or cloth bags
- Plastic bags of various sizes
- Boxes of various sizes
- Brushes
- Containers to put waste



Portuguese Rescue Centers of Exotic Fauna (Rescue Centers Network)

June 2010

CITES Provisions

Confiscation of specimens traded in violation of the Convention is one of the most basic measures required (art. VIII)

The Parties shall prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof.

The issue is now comprehensively covered by CITES Resolution Conf. 9.9 on the confiscation of specimens exported or re-exported in violation of the Convention, Conf. 9.10 (Rev. CoP14) on the Disposal of confiscated and accumulated specimens and Resolution Conf. 10.7. on the Disposal of confiscated live specimens of species included in the Appendices.

The Resolution Conf. 10.7 on Disposal of confiscated live specimens is the main document providing orientation on the disposal of live animals. It contains the very detailed CITES Guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live specimens:

Annex 1: Guidelines for the disposal of live animals

Annex 2: Guidelines for the disposal of live plants

Annex 3: Guidelines to develop an action plan on seized/confiscated live specimens

The IUCN Guidelines for the Placement of Confiscated Animals follow the Res. Conf. 10.7 and suggests the set up of a policy framework with specific confiscating procedures for authorities, which would facilitate the analysis of the three available options.

It also addresses logistical, legal and ethical questions. **Guidelines of the WAZA on the acceptance of seized or confiscated animals**

Placement of live specimens

When confiscating animals or plants, the MS will have to take the basic decision whether the specimens should:

- be returned to the wild
- be maintained in human care (animals) or - cultivated (plants);
- be euthanised (animals) or be destructed (plants)

Upon deciding on the options for the disposal the authority may be confronted with:

- Problems regarding animal welfare
- Lack of identified facilities
- Cooperation between authorities
- Frequently unknown source of the specimens (C, W)
- High cost of returning animals to the wild
- Legislative barriers (e.g. quarantine facilities, strict veterinary measures, costs recovery)

Permanent keeping

Specimens can be donated, loaned or sold, to public or private facilities, commercial or noncommercial, and to private individuals.

Placement may be either in:

- the country of origin
- the country of confiscation or
- in a country with adequate and/or specialized facilities for the species in question

Advantages:

educational aspects, potential captive breeding for reintroduction, possible costs recovery from sale

Disadvantages:

undesired trade, cost of placement, health aspects (disease), escape of specimens kept in captivity

Housing facilities for disposal of live animals:

Zoological gardens, aquaria and safari parks (most commonly considered)

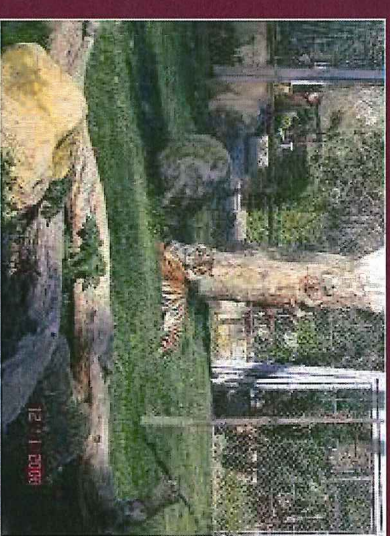
Rescue centres

Lifetime-care facilities

Specialist societies

Humane societies

Universities and research laboratories



Sale (only Annex II and III)

Live plants can be maintained in cultivation in

Botanic gardens

Other publicly managed facilities

Specialist societies

Universities and research laboratories

Sale



Euthanasia

This option may be considered as last option if:

- there is no chance of permanent placement
- specimens are diseased or have health problems
- a high standard of care for the rest of the animals live cannot be assured



Destruction

Destruction may be a justifiable action:

- Of plant material of common taxa
- Those of horticultural origin,
- Of diseased material that will require expensive techniques to rid it of the diseases or pests involved.



Disposal of parts and derivatives

Confiscated and accumulated dead specimens of Appendix I species should only be transferred for *bona fide* scientific, educational, enforcement or identification purposes.

Parties should save in storage or destroy those excess specimens whose transfer for these purposes is not practicable.



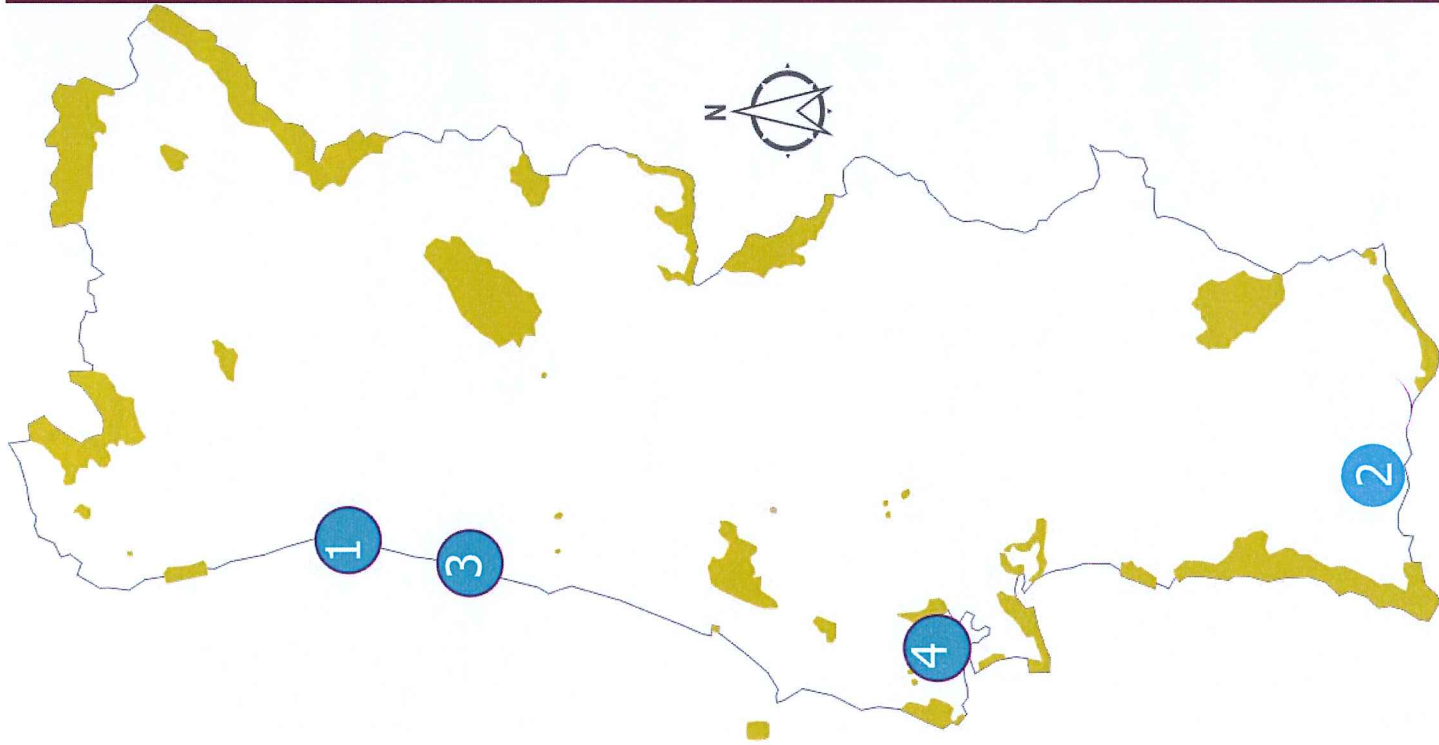
Rescue Centers for Marine Mammals and Turtles

1 (9) – Parque Biológico de Gaia

2 (11) – Zoomarine

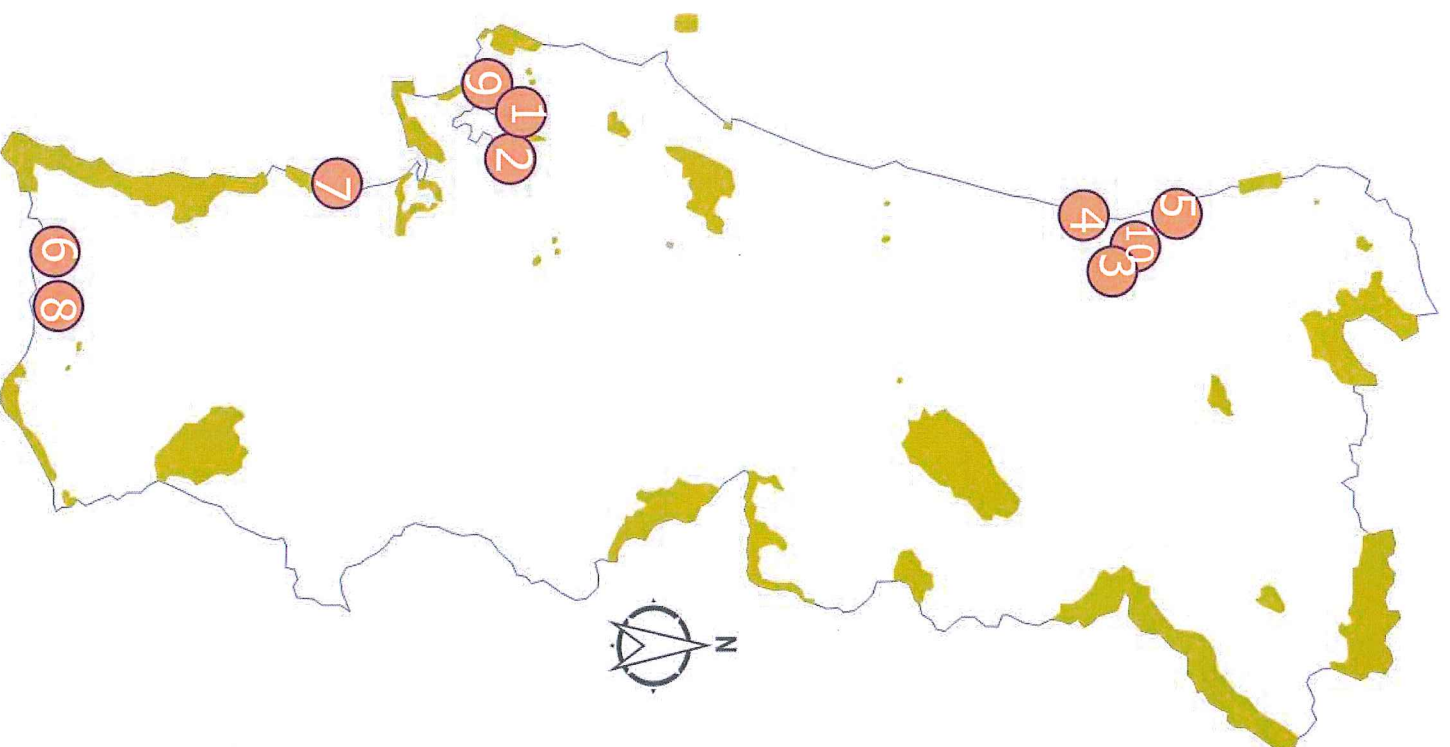
3 (8) – Quiaios

4 (12) – Zoo de Lisboa



Agreements between portuguese CITES MA and zoological parks for the keeping of seized live specimens

- 1 - Zoo de Lisboa
- 2 - Oceanário (Lisboa)
- 3 - Quinta de St. Inácio (Gaia)
- 4 - Parque Ornitológico de Lourosa
- 5 - Zoo da Maia
- 6 - Zoo de Lagos
- 7 - Badoca Park
- 8 - Zoomarine
- 9 - Parque Ecológico de Monsanto
- 10 - Parque Biológico de Gaia



CITES Competences in Portugal

João José Loureiro

**Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and
Landscape**

Institute of Natural Conservation and Biodiversity (ICNB)

Implementation of International Conventions Unity (UACI)

CITES Competences of ICNB

- 1 – Management Authority
- 2 – Coordination of Scientific Authority
- 3 – Coordination of Enforcement Group



Decree-Law 211/2009



CITES Portuguese Legislation

National Legislation:

- Decree n.º 50/80, 23 July
- Decree-Law n.º 211/2009, 3 September
- Ordinance n.º 1225/2009, 12 October
- Ordinance n.º 1226/2009, 12 October
- Ordinance n.º 7/2010, 5 January

EU Regulations:

- Reg. (CE) n.º 338/97, 9 December 1996
- Reg. (CE) n.º 865/2006, 4 May
- Reg.(CE) n.º 100/2008, 4 February
- Reg. (CE) n.º 709/2010, 22 July
- Reg. (CE) n.º 997/2010, 5 November

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 1

Purpose

The present Decree-law establishes the measures required to comply with and implement, in the national territory:

- a) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), also known as the Washington Convention or CITES, approved for ratification by Decree No. 50/80, of 23 July, hereinafter "CITES".
- b) The Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No. 338/97";
- c) The Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, of 4 May 2006, laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 338/97, hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EC) No 865/2006".

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 2

Detention of specimens

- 1 - It is prohibited to hold any specimen of a species listed in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 acquired or imported in contravention to the provisions of this Decree-law or of Community regulations on this matter.
- 2 - It is prohibited to hold live specimens of species listed in the list to be approved by Ordinance of the members of the Government responsible for the areas of environment, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in violation of the terms and conditions contained in that Ordinance. (**Ordinance n.º 1226/2009**)
- 3 - The holding of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 is regulated by the permits or certificates foreseen in Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and No. 865/2006.
- 4 - In cases of transfer of specimens of species included in Annexes B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, to a new holder that does not involve the exit of the specimen from the Community territory, the detention is titrated by the permits or certificates foreseen in Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 and:
 - a) By any document of transfer, namely an invoice which explicitly mentions the number of the permit or certificate covering the relinquished specimen;
 - b) By any document of transfer, namely an invoice, which explicitly mentions the origin of captivity in a Member State of the European Union that has regulated the breeder statute or equivalent;
 - c) By certificate of the National CITES Register, which includes the registration of the new holder and the endorsements relative to the specimen held.

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 3

Declarations of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97]

It is mandatory to submit a non-CITES declaration of non-inclusion in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97], issued by the main or the regional management authorities referred to in Articles 5 and 6 hereof, for importing, exporting and re-exporting specimens of species of wild fauna and flora covered by:

Article 4

National CITES Register

1 - The National CITES Register operates within the Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, Public Institute (ICNB, IP), which shall organize it, maintain it and update it according to Ordinance approved by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of finance and the environment.
[Ordinance n.º 07/2010](#)

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 4

National CITES Register

1 - ...

2 - The following are subject to prior registration in the National CITES Register, for the purposes set out in Regulations (EC) No. 865/2006 and 338/97:

- a) Importers of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- b) Exporters and re-exporters of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- c) The repackagers of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- d) Scientific institutions holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- e) Breeders of specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- f) Hortoflowercultures holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- g) Taxidermists holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

3 - For the purposes of the previous paragraph, breeders and hortoflowercultures/nurserypersons are natural or legal persons who engage in the reproduction of specimens of species of fauna or flora included in Annexes A, B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, and the promotion of the circulation of these specimens, either by donation, shipment/transfer, exchange or trade.

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 **3rd of September**

Article 5

Main Management Authority

1 - The main management authority, responsible for compliance and enforcement of the CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 in the national territory, is the ICNB, I.P.

Article 6

Regional Management Authorities

1 - Regional Management Authorities, with jurisdiction in their respective Autonomous Regions, are the departments and bodies of the respective autonomous regional administrations with powers/attributes and responsibilities/competences in the scope of the implementation of CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006 .

Article 7

Scientific Authority

1 - The scientific authority for the purposes of the implementation of the CITES Convention and Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 in the national territory, is the Scientific Committee for the implementation of CITES Convention, hereinafter referred to as the Scientific Committee.

2 - The Scientific Committee is composed by:

- a) Two representatives of ICNB, I.P., one of whom is responsible for coordination;
- b) Three elements of the national scientific community with recognized technical and scientific value in the area of flora and fauna.

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 **3rd of September**

Article 8

CITES Convention Enforcement Group

1 – The coordination of monitoring of compliance and regular implementation of the Convention and of Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006 is a responsibility of the CITES Convention Enforcement Group.

2 - The CITES Convention Enforcement Group is composed by the following representatives:

- a) Two representatives of the ICNB, I. P., one of whom chairs;
- b) A representative of the General Directorate of Customs and Special Taxes on Consumption;
- c) A representative of the Food and Economic Safety Authority;
- d) A representative of the General Directorate of Veterinary;
- e) A representative of the Attorney General's Office;
- f) A representative of the Service for the Protection of Nature and Environment of the National Republican Guard;
- g) One representative from each regional management authority.

Decree-Law No. 2111/2009

3rd of September

Article 15

Marking of specimens

- 1 - Marking of specimens is compulsory, namely with microchips, inviolable rings, earrings and tattoos, under the supervision of the main management authority:
 - a) Of species listed in Annex A of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
 - b) Of species listed in Annexes B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 from evidence-based captive breeding origin;
 - c) When intended to be covered by a certificate for commercial purposes, in the case of living vertebrates, and before issuing the certificate.
- 2 - The marking obeys the provisions of articles 64 to 68. of Regulation No 865/2006, without prejudice to the adoption of specific methods of marking that best fit the case, if so ordered by the ICNB, I.P..

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 17

Competence

1 - Without prejudice to the competences entrusted to the CITES Convention Enforcement Group, provided in Article 8 hereof, the supervision of compliance with the provisions of this Decree-Law, of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, is a responsibility of the competent management authorities identified under Articles 5 and 6 hereof, of the Directorate General of Customs and Special Taxes on Consumption, of the Food and Economic Safety Authority, of the Service for the Protection of Nature and Environment of the National Republican Guard and as regards the Autonomous Region of Madeira, of the respective Forestry Police Body.

Decree-Law No. 2111/2009
3rd of September

Article 18

Customs Offices

1 - Without prejudice to the supervisory competences entrusted to other entities and to the responsibilities of management authorities, the customs office is responsible, in particular, to verify the conformity of the documents presented by the importer or exporter and its concordance with the concerned specimens.

2., 3., 4. (...)

5 - Customs offices under the national jurisdiction where checks and formalities regarding the introduction in the Community and exports of specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 are carried out, shall be identified in an Ordinance approved by the members of the Government responsible for the areas of finance and the environment.

[Ordinance n.º 1225/2009](#)

Decree-Law No. 2111/2009 3rd of September

ICNIB

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, I.P.

Article 22

Inspections and surveys

- 1 - Authorities with supervisory competences can promote the inspections they deem necessary to ensure the implementation and enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, namely to the activities of traders and holders of specimens of wild fauna and flora.
- 2 - Authorities with supervisory competences can promote the inspections they deem necessary to ensure implementation and enforcement of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No. 338/97 and 865/2006, namely to facilities where specimens are held, including pet stores, breeding centers and nurseries.
- 3 - Authorities with supervisory competences have the right of access provided for in Article 18 of the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Article 23

Precautionary measures

Without prejudice to the possibility of taking other precautionary measures as may be appropriate, the supervisory entity may, as a precaution, seize specimens that are held by individuals when there is a suspicion of violation of the CITES Convention and of Regulations (EC) No 338/97 and 865/2006, pursuant to Article 42 of the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Decree-Law No. 2111/2009

3rd of September

Article 24

Seizure of specimens

1 – Whenever it is deemed necessary for the protection of specimens covered by the CITES Convention and by Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/2006, the authorities with supervisory competences shall seize specimens which are held in violation of the applicable dispositions, and inform the ICNB, I. P. of the seizures, namely for the purposes specified in subparagraphs d) and e) of No. 5 of Article 5, where applicable.

2 – If the offence underlying the seizure of the specimens can be remedied, the president of ICNB, I. P., determines a temporary seizure of the specimens concerned and promotes the notification of the specimens holder, or of the responsible for the offence, to promote the legalization of the situation, including the settlement of the customs situation, within a period not exceeding eight days.

3 – If the offence underlying the seizure of the specimens can not be remedied, or if its legalization has not been promoted by the holder of the specimens or by the person responsible for the offence in question within the time allowed for this purpose, the ICNB, I. P., determines the definitive seizure/apprehension of the specimens involved.

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 24

Seizure of specimens

1. 2. 3. (...)

4 - In the event of definitive seizure of a specimen, the ICNB, I.P., after consulting the export State, decides to return the specimen to that State or to send it to a rescue center or other appropriate location and consistent with the objectives of the CITES Convention.

5 – If it is a definitive seizure of specimens of species included in Annexes B, C or D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, the ICNB, I.P. may promote the sale of the specimens in question, considering them, for all purposes, as legally purchased, provided that:

- a) The purchase and sale contract is not concluded with natural or legal persons who have participated in any capacity in the offense;
 - b) The purchaser meets all the conditions governing the issuance of an import license, except for the presentation of the export license.
- 6 – Proceeds from the sale of specimens under the preceding paragraph, shall constitute revenue of the ICNB, I.P., in accordance with the provisions of paragraph f) of No. 2 of Article 12 of Decree-Law No. 136/2007 of 27 April.

Decree-Law No. 2111/2009
3rd of September

Article 25

Administrative Offences

1 - The following acts constitute very serious/grave environmental administrative offences, in accordance with the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August:

a) Holding specimens of species included in Annexes A, B, C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 or in the Ordinance referred to in No. 2 of Article 2 hereof in violation of this Decree-Law or of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

2 - The following acts constitute serious/grave environmental administrative offences, in accordance with the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August:

b) Failure to comply with the conditions established in a permit, certificate or import notification issued in accordance with this Decree-Law concerning specimens of species included in Annexes C and D of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

3 - The following acts constitute light environmental administrative offences, in accordance with the Law of Environmental Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August:

g) Failure by the holder to participate annually to the management authority the existence of live specimens of species included in Appendices A, B, C or D to Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

Decree-Law No. 211/2009 3rd of September

Article 26

Fines measure weighting

In the case of very serious and serious administrative offences, the estimated commercial value of the specimen or specimens concerned and the number of specimens illegally detained/held are necessarily weighted when determining the actual measure of the fine for the purposes of Article 20 of the Law on Environment Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August.

Article 27

Additional sanctions

Through the practice of very serious and serious administrative offences, and without prejudice to Article 30 of the Law on Environment Administrative Offences, approved by Law No. 50/2006 of 29 August, the following sanctions may be applied to the offender:

- a) Prohibition of issuing permits and certificates in favor of the offender;
- b) Cassation of permits and certificates valid and in force issued in favor of the offender;
- e) Compulsive cessation of activity;
- f) Cancellation of the offender registry from the National CITES Register.

Decree-Law No. 2111/2009
3rd of September

Article 30

Seizure/Apprehension

For purposes of settlement and allocation of payment responsibility, the expenses incurred by public authorities involved in the process of seizure as a result of a precautionary or definitive seizure of specimens, including their return to the exporting State, are considered costs of the administrative offences process.



Portuguese Rescue Centers of Indigenous Wild Fauna

June 2010



Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade

**Rede Nacional de Centros de
Recuperação de Fauna (RNCRF)
Portuguese Rescue Centers Network**

**João José Loureiro
RNRRAS Co-ordinator
Instituto da Conservação da Natureza
e da Biodiversidade**

CRAS-PNPG, Gerês

CRATAS, Vila Real

PBG, Vila Nova de Gaia

CRAS-RNDSJ, S. Jacinto

CERVAS, Gouveia

CRAS, Quiaios

CERAS, Castelo Branco

CRAS, Montejunto

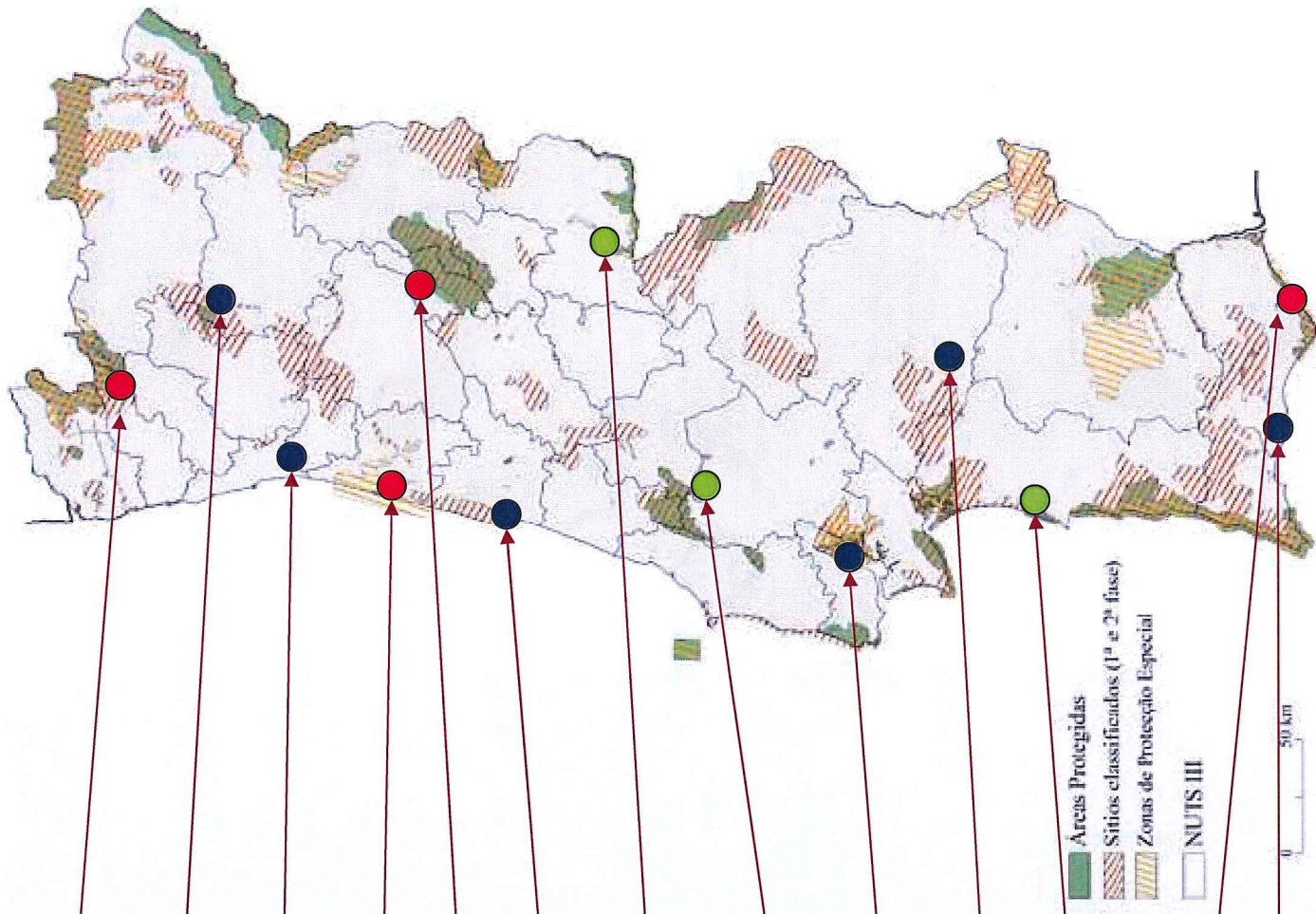
CRASPFM, Lisboa

CARAS, Évora

CAAS, Santo

APAS-PNRF, Olhão

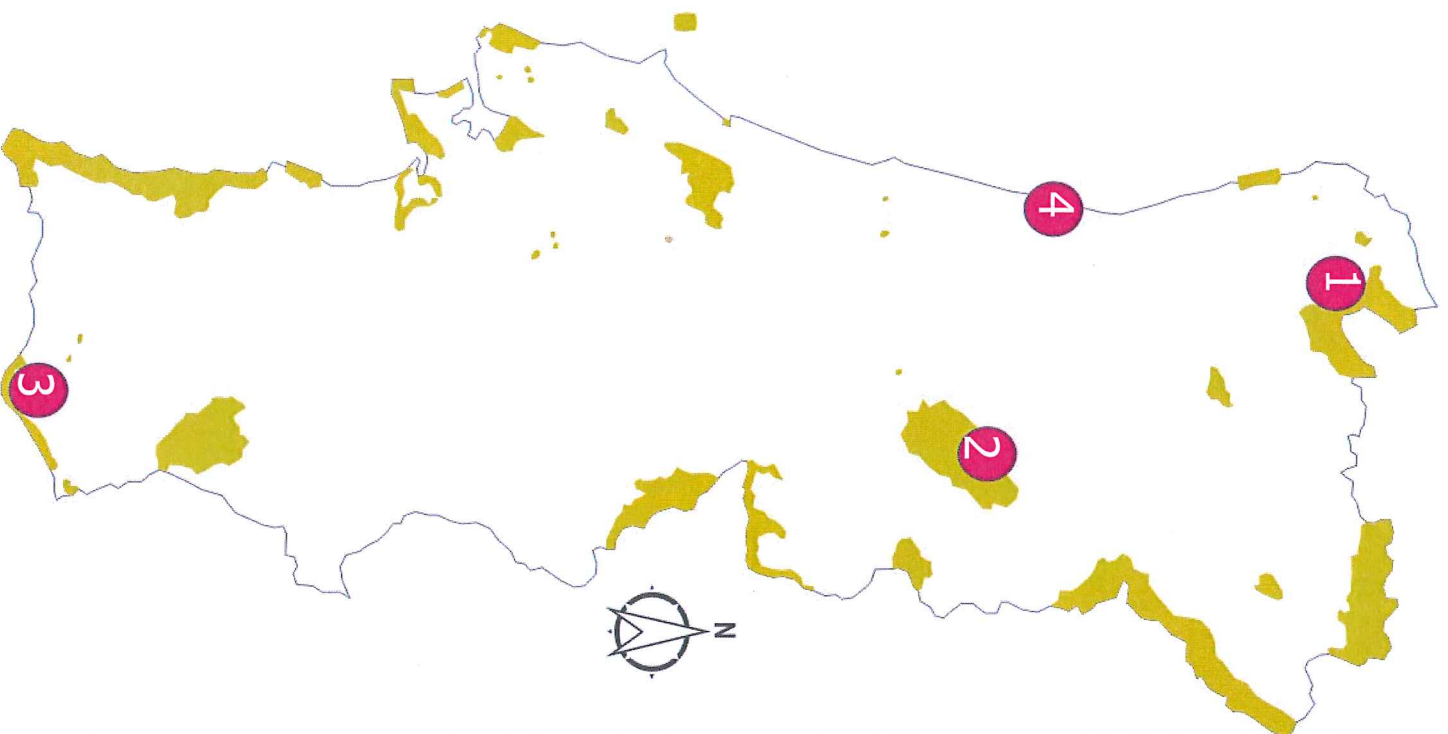
Zoomarine, Albufeira



RESCUE CENTERS

Environmental Ministry Management
(Instituto da Conservação da
Natureza e da Biodiversidade)

- 1 – P.Nac. Peneda-Gerês (PNPG)
- 2 – P.Nat. Serra da Estrela (PNSE)
- 3 – P.Nat. Ria Formosa (PNRF)
- 4 – R.Nat. Dunas S. Jacinto (RND SJ)



Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade



RESCUE CENTERS

NGO's Management

1(5) - Quercus

- a) CERAS - Castelo Branco
- b) CRASSA - Santo André
- c) Montejunto

2 (6) - LPN – CARAS - Évora

3(7) – CRATAS – University of Vila
Real

4 (8) – SPVS - Quiaios

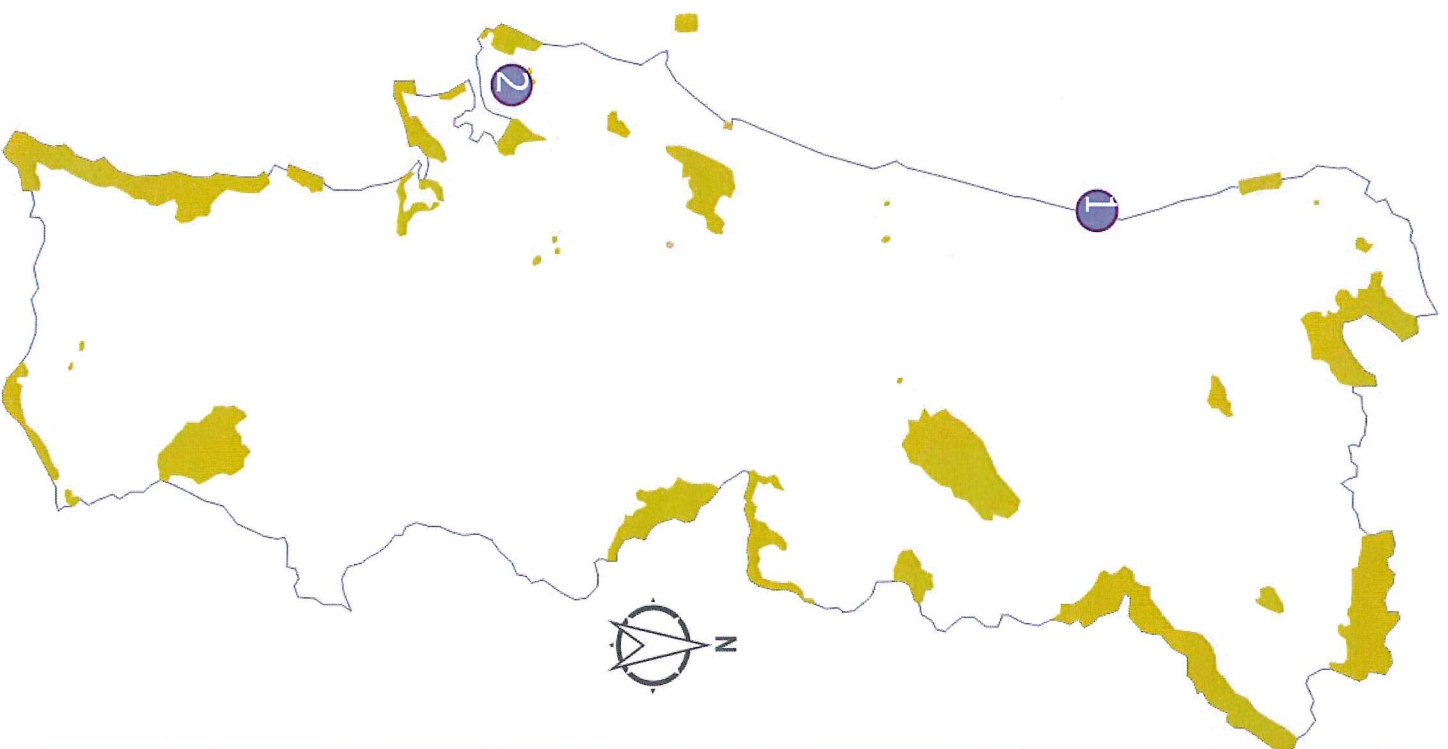


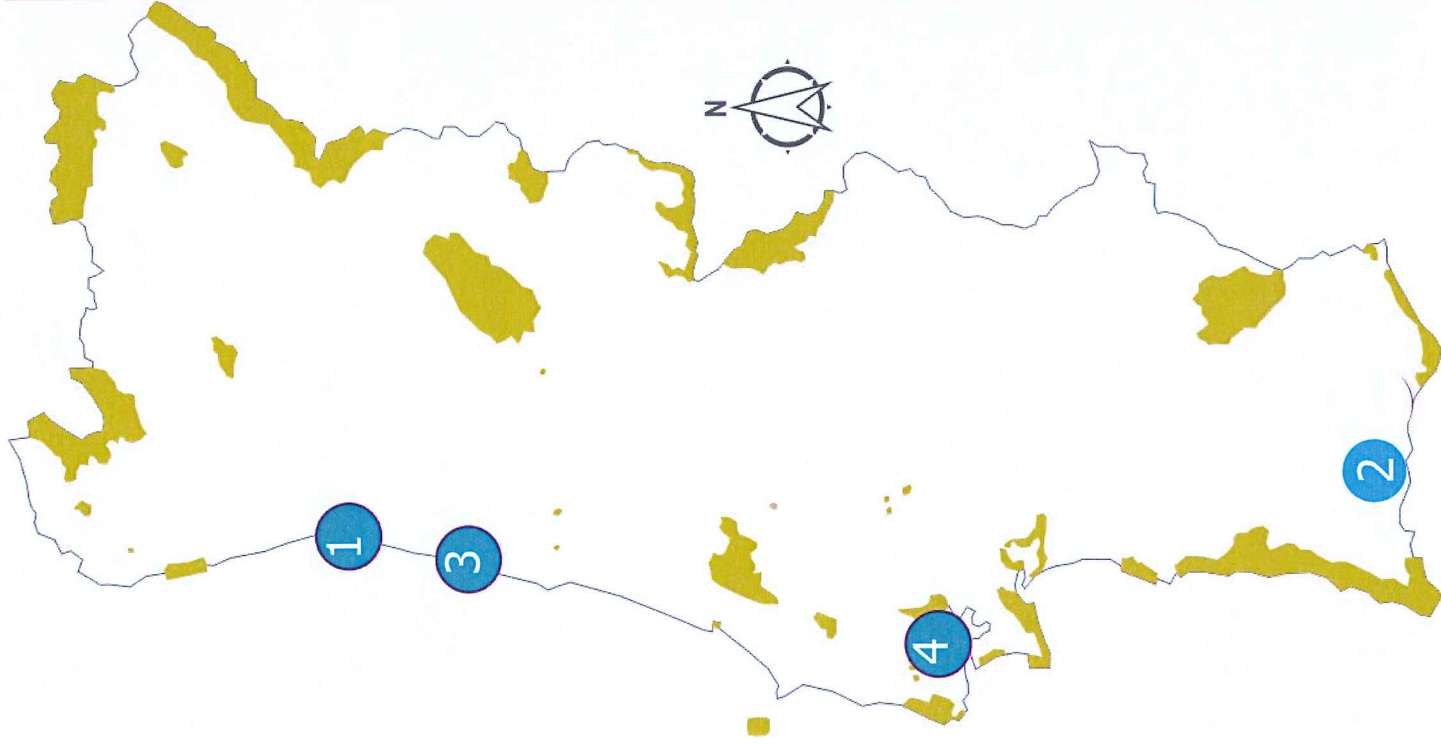
RESCUE CENTERS

Local Authorities Management

1(9) - Parque Biológico Gaia (PBG)

2 (10) - Parque Florestal de Monsanto (PFM)





Rescue Centers for Marine Mammals and Turtles

1 (9) – Parque Biológico de Gaia

2 (11) – Zoomarine

3 (8) – Quiaios

4 (12) – Zoo de Lisboa



Rede Nacional de Centros de Recuperação da Fauna (RNCRF) - National network of rescue and rehabilitation centers

Rescue Centers with capable resources for dealing with rehabilitation of oiled animals (although in a very limited form):

- 3 - Parque Natural da Ria Formosa
- 5.b) - CRASSA Santo André
- 8 - Quiaios
- 9 - Parque Biológico de Gaia
- 10 - Parque Florestal de Monsanto





Rescue Centers with Permanent Veterinaries:

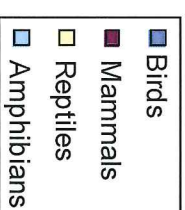
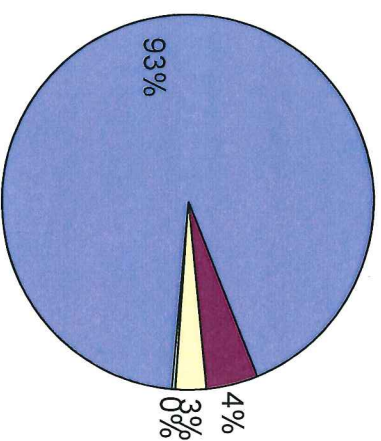
1 – PNPG, 2 – PNSE, 7 – CRATAS, 9 – PBG, 10 – PFM, 11 –
Zoomarine, 12 – Zoo de Lisboa

Rescue Centers with Permanent Biologist:

1 – PNPG, 2 – PNSE, 5-a) CERAS, 6 – CARAS, 8 – Quiaios,9 – PBG,
10 – PFM, 11 – Zoomarine, 12 – Zoo de Lisboa

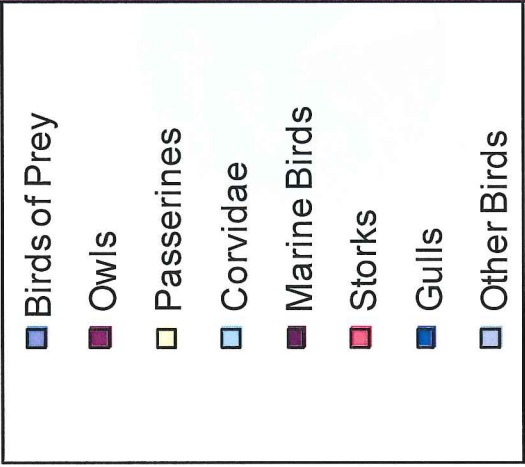
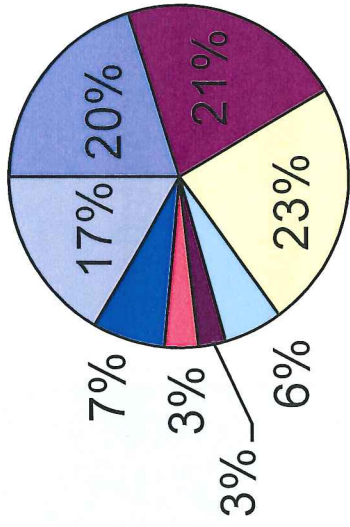
RNCRF activity - 2010

RNCRF entries 2010



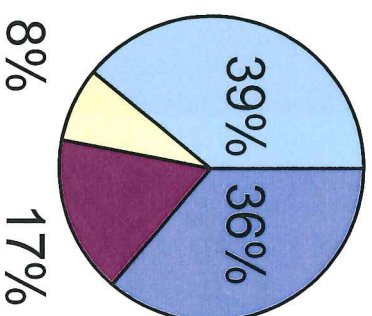
Entries	RNCRF	2010
Birds	2213	92,6
Mammals	107	4,5
Reptiles	63	206
Amphibians	7	0,3
TOTAL	2390	100

Entradas de Aves



Birds Entries	
Birds of prey	446
Owls	473
Passerines	520
Corvidae	125
Marine birds	57
Storks	71
Gulls	151
Other birds	370
Total	2213

Destino das entradas



- Releases
- Rehabilitation
- Irrecuperables
- Deads

Entries destinations		
Releases (L)	866	36,2
In Rehabilitation (R)	401	16,8
Irrecuperables (I)	189	7,9
Deads (M)	934	39,1
Total	2390	100

Identificação de Animais Selvagens

**Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade (ICNB)**

Unidade de Aplicação de Convenções Internacionais

ANFÍBIOS

Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Pipidae**
“Sapos-pipa”

- ***Pipa pipa***
- ***Xenopus sp.***
- **Sapo-pipa**
- **Rã-de-unhas**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Pipidae**
“Sapos-pipa”

- ***Hymenochirus boettgeri***
- Rã-anã-africana
- Isento



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Discoglossidae**
“Discoglossídeos”

- ***Bombina orientalis***
- Sapo-ventre-de-fogo-asiático
- Isento



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: Leptodactylidae
“Leptodactilídeos”

- ***Ceratophrys sp.***
- **Rãs-cornudas**
- **Isento**



Ceratophrys ornata



Ceratophrys cornuta

Grupo: **Anfíbios**

Família: **Bufonidae**

“Sapos”

- ***Atelopus zeteki***
- Sapo-arlequim
- CITES I A



Atelopus peruanus

- **Isento**



Atelopus varius



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Bufonidae**

“Sapos”

- ***Bufo periglenes***
- Sapo-dourado
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Bufonidae**
“Sapos”

- ***Bufo marinus***
- Sapo-gigante
- Isento



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Hylidae**
“Relas”

- ***Hyla cinerea***
- Rela-verde-americana
- ***Agalychnis callydrias***
- Rela-de-olhos-vermelhos
- ***Litoria caerulea***
- Rela-de-white
- Isento



Grupo: Anfíbios Família: Dendrobatidae

“Rãs-seta”

- ***Dendrobates* sp.**
- ***Epipedobates* sp.**
- ***Minyobates* sp.**
- ***Phyllobates* sp.**
- Rãs-seta
- CITES II B



Dendrobates azureus



Epipedobates macero



Minyobates minutus



Phyllobates terribilis

Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Mantellidae**
“Mantellas”

- ***Mantella sp.***
- **Mantellas**
- **CITES II B**



Mantella cowani



Mantella aurantiaca



Mantella baroni

Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Microhyllidae**
“Micro-hilídeos”

- ***Dyscophus antongilii***
- Rã-tomate
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Ranidae**
“Rãs”

- ***Conraua goliath***
- Rã-golias
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Ranidae**
“Rãs”

- ***Rana catesbeiana***
- Rã-touro-norte-americana
- CITES B



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Ranidae**
“Rãs”

- ***Rana perezi***
- Rã-verde
- Isenta / Autóctone



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Myobatrachidae**
“Miobatraquídeos”

- ***Rheobatrachus silus***
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Salamandridae**
“Tritões/Salamandras”

- ***Salamandra salamandra***
- Salamandra-de-pintas-amarelas
- ***Notophthalmus viridescens***
- Tritão-variável

Isento



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Salamandridae**
“Tritões/Salamandras”

- ***Cynops orientalis***
- Tritão-ventre-de-fogo
Trituros boscai
- ***Tritão-europeu***

Isento



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Salamandridae**
“Tritões/Salamandras”

- ***Chioglossa lusitanica***
- Salamandra-lusitânica
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: Anfíbios Família: Ambystomidae “Ambistomídeos”

- ***Ambystoma mexicanum***
- Axolote
- CITES II B



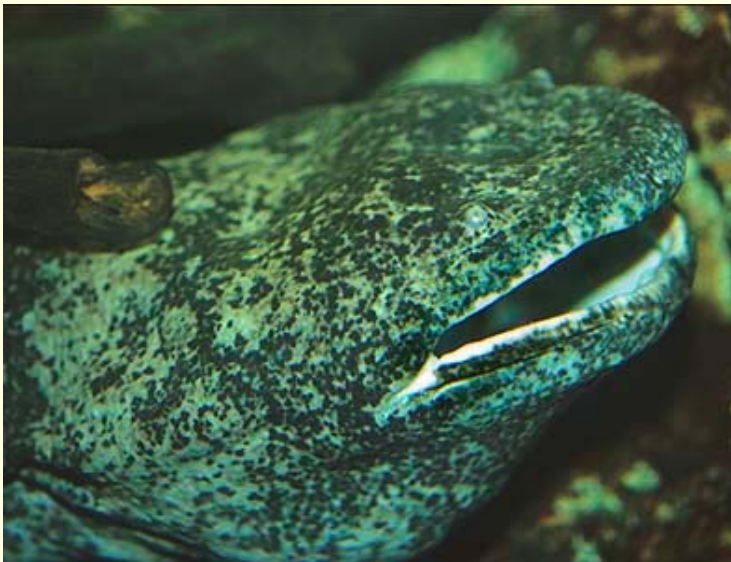
Grupo: Anfíbios Família: Ambystomidae
“Ambistomídeos”

- ***Ambystoma tigrinum***
- Salamandra-tigre
- Isento



Grupo: **Anfíbios** Família: **Cryptobranchidae**
“Salamandras-gigantes”

- ***Andrias japonicus***
- ***Andrias davidianus***
- **Salamandra-gigante-japonesa**
- **Salamandra-gigante-chinesa**
- **CITES I A**



Identificação de Animais Selvagens

**Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
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Unidade de Aplicação de Convenções Internacionais

AVES

Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Struthionidae**
“Avestruz”

- ***Struthio camelus***
- Avestruz
- CITES I A / Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Rheidae**

“Ema e Nandu”

- ***Rhea pennata***
- **Ema**
- **CITES I A / II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Rheidae**

“Ema e Nandu”

- ***Rhea americana***
- **Nandu**
- **CITES II B**



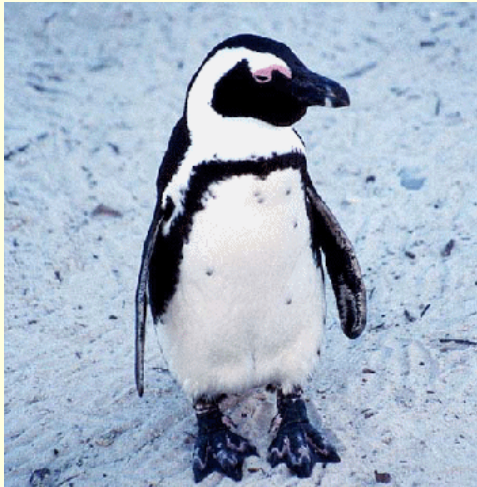
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Spheniscidae**
“Pinguim”

- ***Spheniscus humboldti***
- **Pinguim-de-Humboldt**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Spheniscidae**
“Pinguim”

- ***Spheniscus demersus***
- Pinguim-de-Angola
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Spheniscidae**
“Pinguim”

- ***Spheniscus magellanicus***
- **Pinguim-de-Magalhães**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Pelicanidae**

“Pelicano”

- ***Pelecanus crispus***
- Pelicano-frisado
- CITES I A



Dalmation Pelican

Ron Saldino

Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Pelicanidae**

“Pelicano”

- ***Pelecanus onocrotalus***
- Pelicano-branco
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ciconiidae**

“Cegonha”

- ***Ciconia nigra***
- Cegonha-negra
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ciconiidae**

“Cegonha”

- ***Ciconia ciconia***
- Cegonha-branca
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ciconiidae**

“Cegonha”

- ***Jabiru mycteria***
- Jabiru-americano
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ciconiidae**

“Cegonha”

- ***Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis***
- Jabiru-africano
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Threskiornithidae**
“Colhereiro e Íbis”

- ***Platalea leucorodia***
- Colhereiro
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Threskiornithidae**
“Colhereiro e Íbis”

- ***Platalea ajaja***
- Colhereiro-rosa
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Threskiornithidae**

“Colhereiro e Íbis”

- ***Geronticus eremita***
- Ibis-calvo
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Threskiornithidae**

“Colhereiro e Íbis”

- ***Eudocimus ruber***
- Ibis-rosa
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Threskiornithidae**
“Colhereiro e Íbis”

- ***Threskiornis aethiopicus***
- **Ibis-sagrado**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Threskiornithidae**
“Colhereiro e Íbis”

- ***Plegadis falcinellus***
- Ibis-negro
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Familia: **Phoenicopteridae**

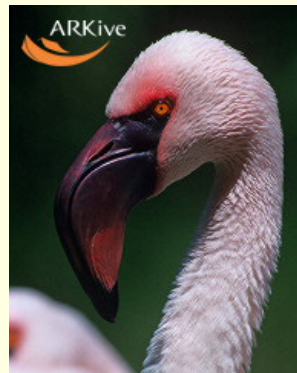
“Flamingo”

- ***Phoenicopterus ruber***
- Flamingo-rosa
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phoenicopteridae**
“Flamingo”

- ***Phoenicopterus minor***
- Flamingo-pequeno
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

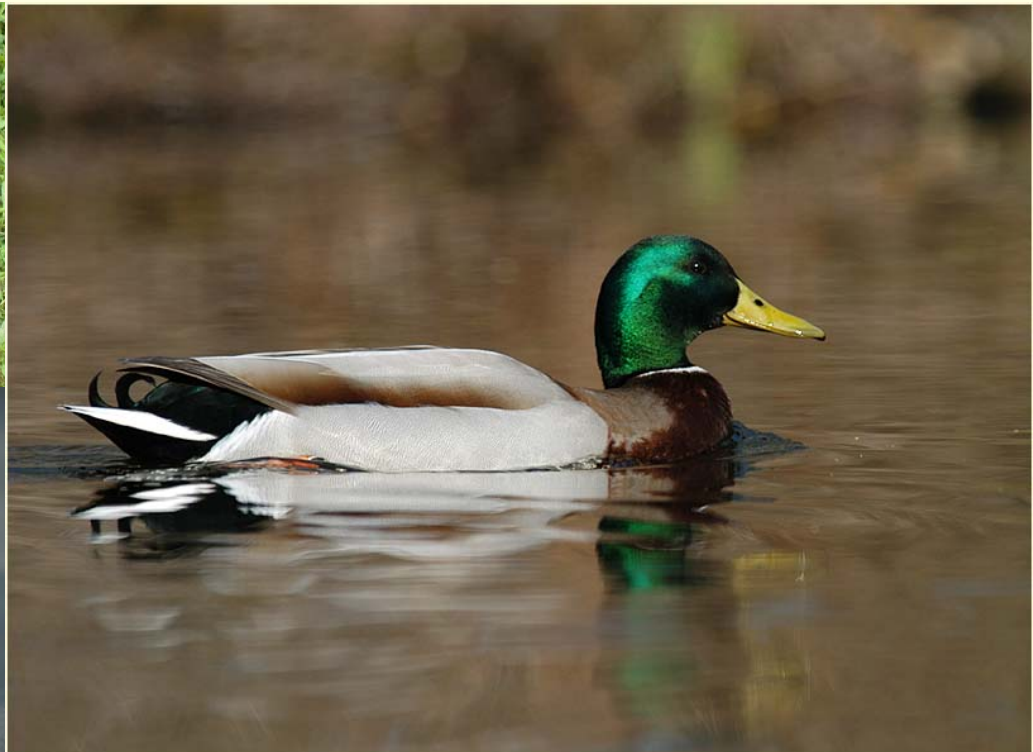
- ***Anas querquedula***
- **Marreco**
- **CITES A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Anas platyrhynchos***
- **Pato-real**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

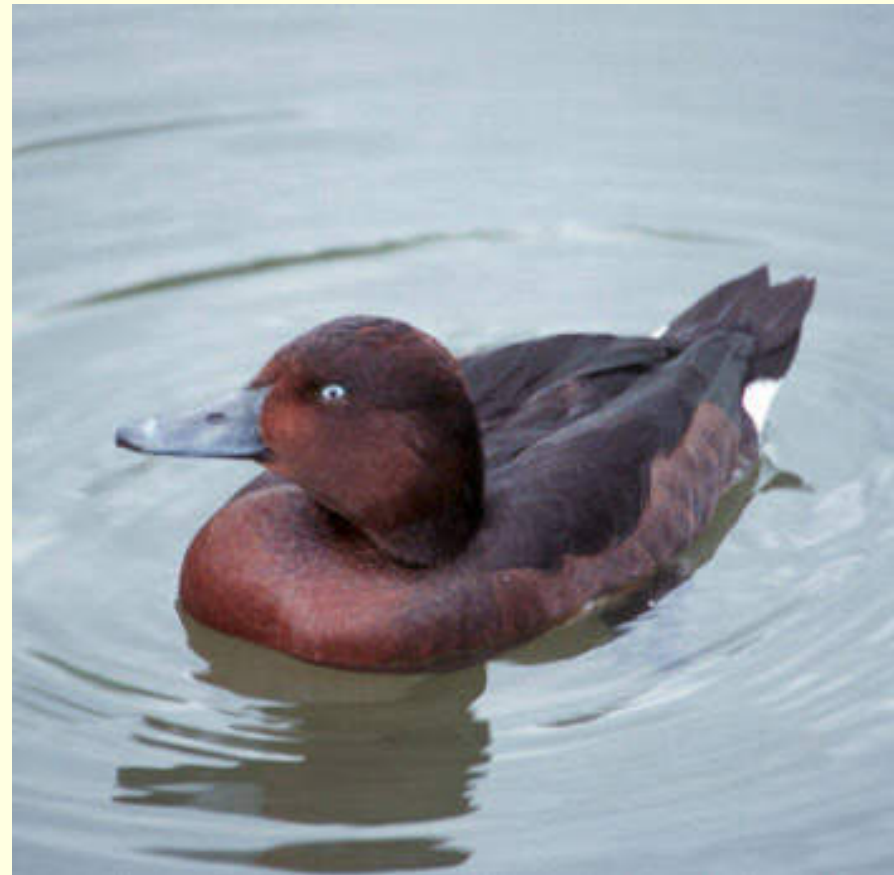
- ***Anas formosa***
- **Pato-de-Baikal**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Aythya nyroca***
- Zarro-castanho
- CITES A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Branta canadensis***
- Ganso-do-canadá
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Branta leucopsis***
- Ganso-de-faces-brancas
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

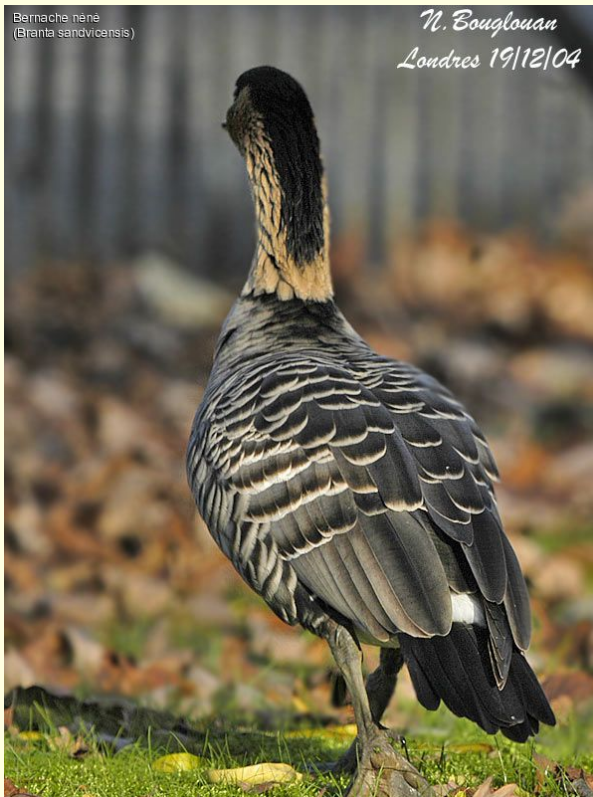
- ***Branta ruficollis***
- Ganso-de-pescoço-ruivo
- CITES II A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Branta sandvicensis***
- **Ganso-do-Havai**
- **CITES I A / Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Cygnus olor***
- **Cisne-comum**
- **Isento**



P. Dubois - 2001

Cygnus olor

Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Cygnus melanocorypha***
- Cisne-de-pescoço-negro
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Anatidae**

“Patos e Gansos”

- ***Cygnus atratus***
- **Cisne-negro**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Pandionidae**

“Águia-pesqueira”

- ***Pandion haliaetus***
- **Águia-pesqueira**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Accipiter gentilis***
- Açor
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Accipiter nisus***
- **Gavião**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Parabuteo unicinctus***
- **Falcão-de-Harris**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Aquila chrysaetus***
- **Águia-real**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Aquila adalberti***
- **Águia-imperial**
- **CITES I A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Hieraaetus fasciatus***
- **Águia-de-Bonelli**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Haliaeetus leucocephalus***
- Pigargo-de-cabeça-branca
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Haliaeetus albicilla***
- Pigargo-de-cauda-branca
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Gyps fulvus***
- Grifo
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Gyps africanus***
- Grife-africano
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Gyps rueppellii***
- **Abutre-de-Ruppell**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Accipitridae**

“Águia, Açor e Gavião”

- ***Neophron percnopterus***
- **Abutre-do-Egipto**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Falconidae**

“Falcão e Peneireiro”

- ***Falco peregrinus***
- Falcão-peregrino
- CITES I A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Falconidae**

“Falcão e Peneireiro”

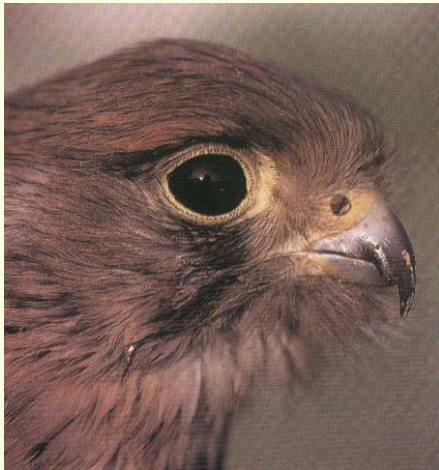
- ***Falco biarmicus***
- **Falcão-borni**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Falconidae**

“Falcão e Peneireiro”

- ***Falco tinnunculus***
- Peneireiro-vulgar
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Cracidae**

“Mutum”

- ***Crax alberti***
- Mutum-de-bico-azul
- CITES III A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Cracidae**

“Mutum”

- ***Crax rubra***
- Mutum-grande
- CITES III B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Cracidae**

“Mutum”

- ***Crax fasciolata***
- **Mutum-de-bico-amarelo**
- **CITES III B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Cracidae**
“Mutum”

- ***Mitu mitu***
- Mutum-de-Alagoas
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Cracidae**

“Mutum”

- ***Pauxi pauxi***
- **Pauxi**
- **CITES III B**



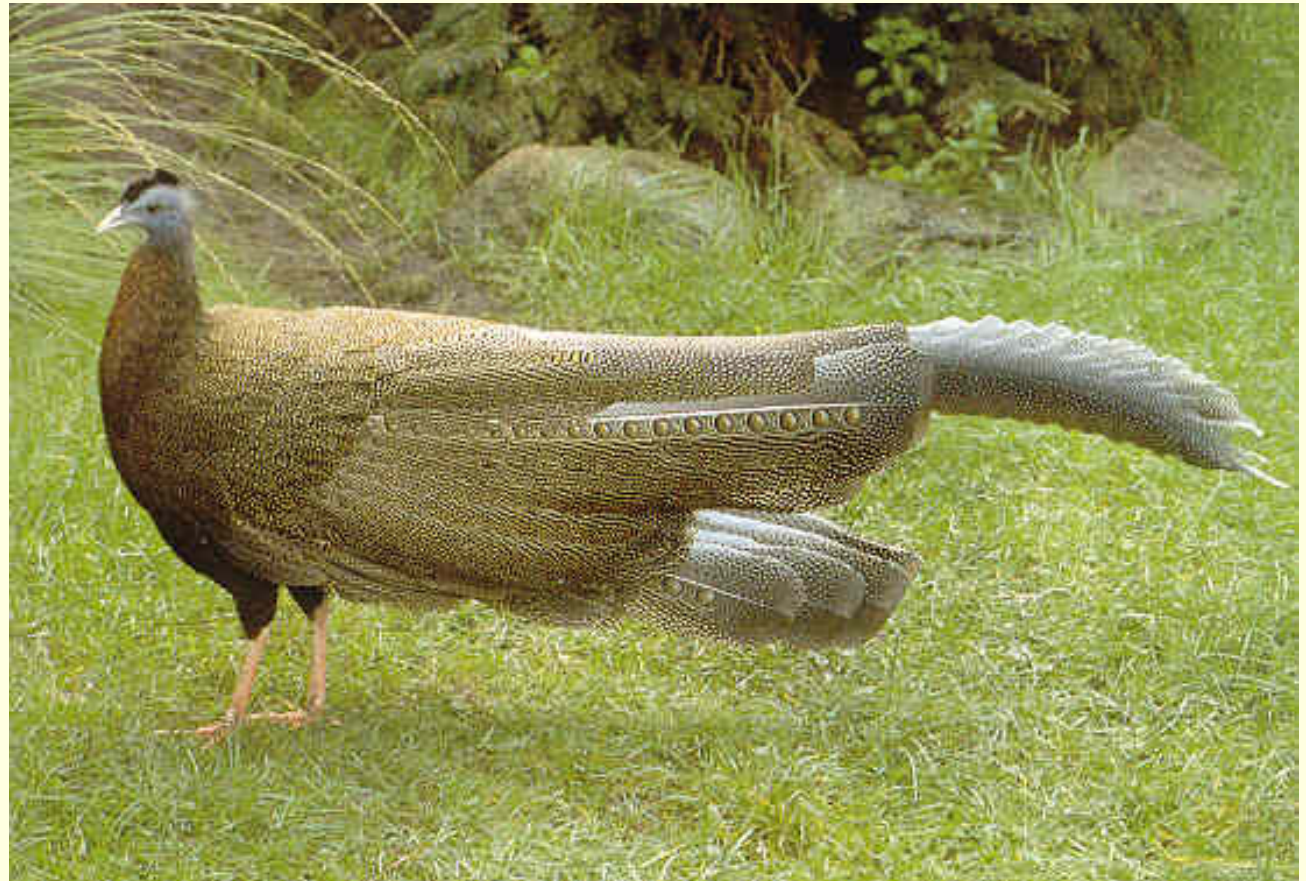
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Meleagris ocellata***
- Perú-ocelado
- CITES III C



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Argusianus argus***
- Faisão-argus
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Crossoptilon crossoptilon***
- Faisão-branco-da-Manchuria
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Gallus sonneratii***
- Galo-de-Sonnerat
- CITES II B



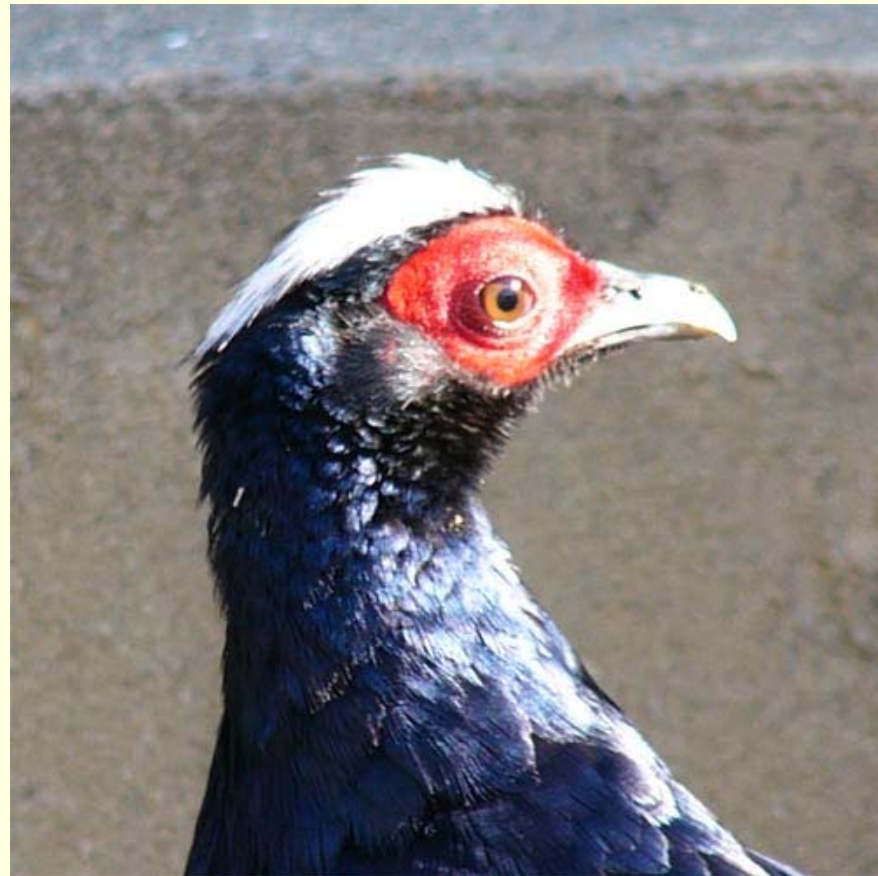
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Gallus gallus***
- **Galo-comum**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Lophura edwardsi***
- Faisão-de-Edwards
- CITES I A / Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Lophura bulweri***
- Faisão-de-Bulwer
- CITES II B



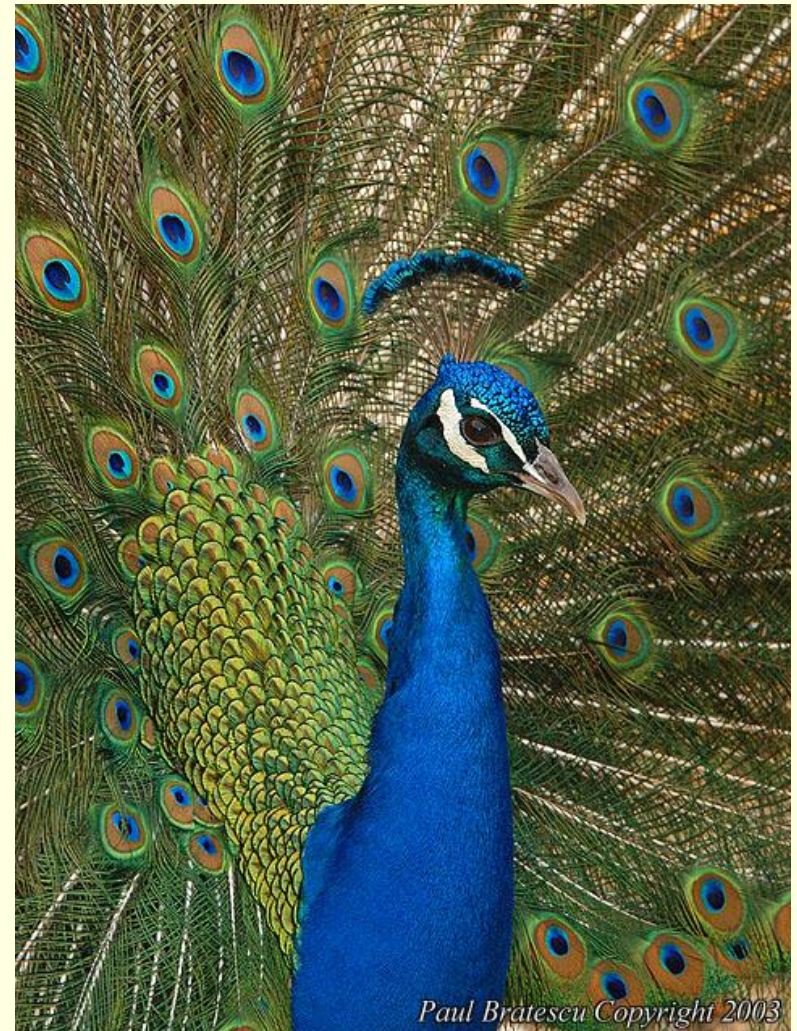
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Pavo muticus***
- Pavão-verde-de-Java
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Pavo cristatus***
- Pavão-comum
- Isento



Paul Brătescu Copyright 2003

Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Tragopan satyra***
- Faisão-tragopan-satyr
- CITES III C



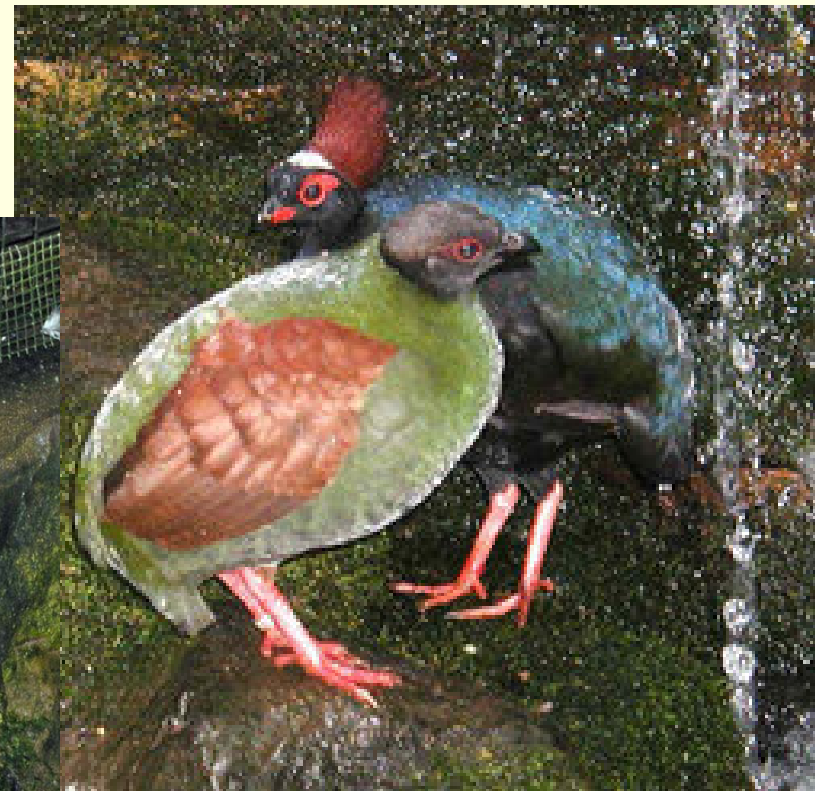
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Tragopan temmincki***
- Faisão-tragopan-comum
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Phasianidae**
“Faisão”

- ***Rollulus roulroul***
- Rul rul
- CITES III C



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Tetraonidae**

“Galo-montês”

- ***Tetrao urogallus***
- **Galo-montês**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Gruidae**

“Grou”

- ***Grus grus***
- Grou-comum
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Gruidae**

“Grou”

- ***Balearica regulorum***
- **Grou-coroado**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Gruidae**

“Grou”

- ***Grus vipio***
- **Grou-de-pescoço-branco**
- **CITES I A**



© Pete Morris Birdquest

Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Otididae**

“Abeterda e Sisão”

- ***Otis tarda***
- **Abetarda**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Otididae**

“Abeterda e Sisão”

- ***Tetrax tetrax***
- **Sisão**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Caloenas nicobarica***
- Pombo-de-Nicobar
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Columba guinea***
- Pombo-da-Guiné
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Columba livia***
- Pombo-das-rochas
- CITES A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Columba palumbus***
- **Pombo-torcaz**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



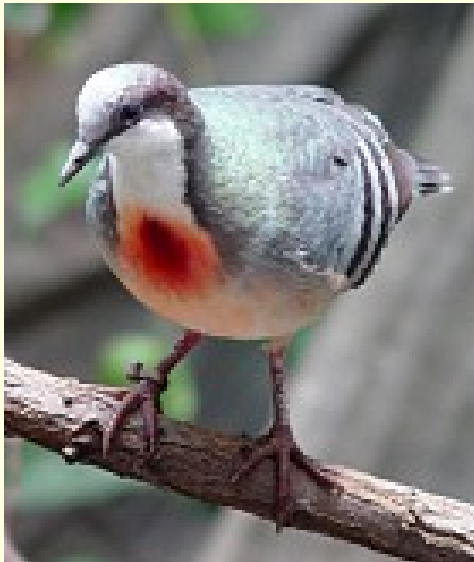
Pigeon ramier
(Columba palumbus)

© Jean Michel Peers
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Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Gallicolumba luzonica***
- Rola-apunhalada
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Goura victoria***
- Pombo-coroado
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Oena capensis***
- Pombo-máscara-de-ferro
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Streptopelia turtur***
- Rola-bravo
- CITES A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Columbidae**

“Pombo e Rola”

- ***Streptopelia senegalensis***
- Rola-do-Senegal
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Agapornis roseicollis***
- Inseparavel
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Melopsittacus undulatus***
- Piriquito-comum
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Nymphicus hollandicus***
- **Caturra**
- **Isento**



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Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona brasiliensis***
- Papagaio-do-Brasil
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona leucocephala***
- Papagaio-de-Cuba
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona ochrocephala (oratrix)***
- Papagaio-de-cabeça-amarela
- CITES I A / II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona rhodocorytha***
- Papagaio-chauá
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona viridigenalis***
- Papagaio-de-coroa-vermelha
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona amazonica***
- Papagaio-da-amazônia
- CITES II B

© P. Dubois - 22 juillet 2002
Amazona amazonica
Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni (Guyane)



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona aestiva***
- Papagaio-de-testa-azul
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Amazona festiva***
- Papagaio-de-testa-vermelha
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus***
- Arara-jacinta
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Cyanopsitta spixii***
- Arara-spixi/Ararinha
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Ara macao***
- **Arara-vermelha**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Ara militaris***
- Arara-militar
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Ara chloroptera***
- **Arara-vermelha-e-verde**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Ara ararauna***
- Arara-azul-e-amarela
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Cacatua goffini***
- **Catatua-goffini**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

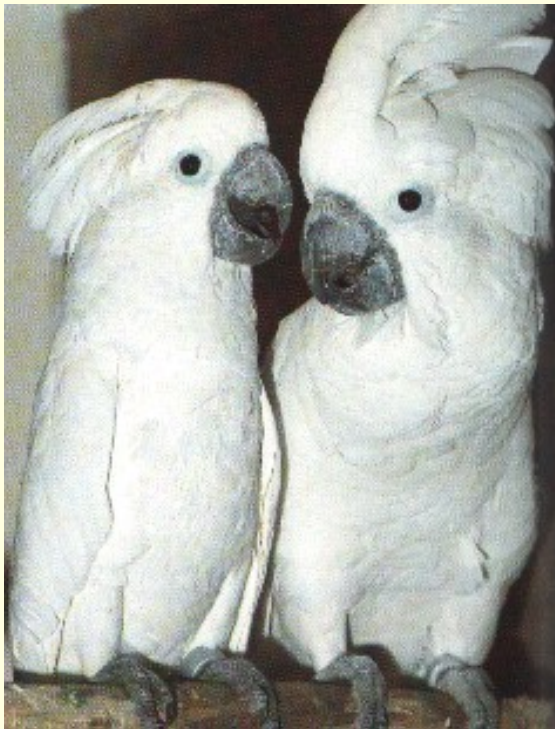
- ***Cacatua moluccensis***
- **Catatua-das-Molucas**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Cacatua alba***
- **Catatua-branca-grande**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Cacatua galerita***
- **Catatua-de-crista-amarela**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae***
- Karakiki
- CITES I A / Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Guarouba guarouba***
- Ararajuba
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Probosciger aterrimus***
- **Catatua-das-palmeiras**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Psittacus erithacus***
- Papagaio-cinzento
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Psittacidae**

“Papagaio e Arara”

- ***Psittacula krameri***
- Piriquito-de-colar
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Musophagidae**
“Turaco”

- ***Musophaga violacea***
- Turaco-violacea
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Familia: **Musophagidae**
“Turaco”

- ***Tauraco persa***
- Turaco-persa
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Tytonidae**

“Mocho e Coruja”

- ***Tyto alba***
- Coruja-das-torres
- CITES II A / Autóctone



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Strigidae**

“Mocho e Coruja”

- ***Athene noctua***
- **Mocho-galego**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



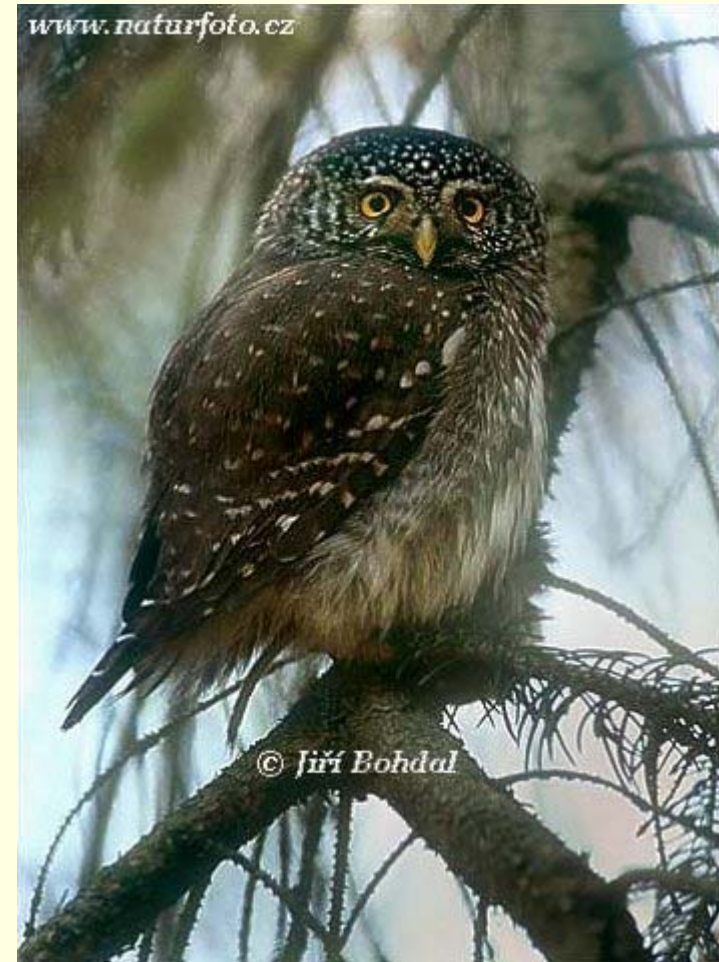
© P. Dubois - 6 mai 2002
Athene noctua
Ortilla (Espagne)



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Strigidae**

“Mocho e Coruja”

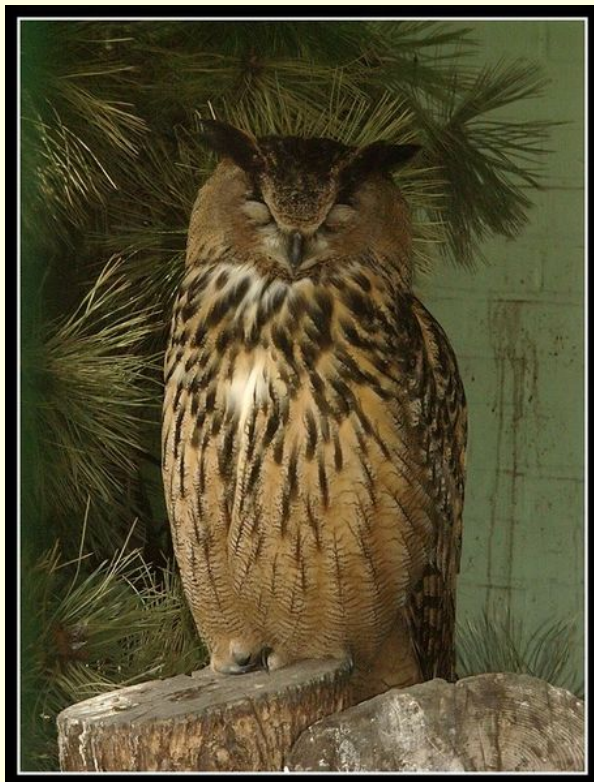
- ***Glaucidium passerinum***
- Mocho-pigmeu
- CITES II A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Strigidae**

“Mocho e Coruja”

- ***Bubo bubo***
- **Bufo-real**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Strigidae**

“Mocho e Coruja”

- ***Bubo virginianus***
- Bufo-americano
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Strigidae**

“Mocho e Coruja”

- ***Nyctea scandiaca***
- **Bufo-branco**
- **CITES II A**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Bucerotidae**
“Calau”

- ***Buceros bicornis***
- Calau-bicórnio
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Bucerotidae**
“Calau”

- ***Buceros rhinoceros***
- Calau-rinoceronte
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Bucerotidae**

“Calau”

- ***Buceros vigil***
- Calau-de-capacete
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Bucerotidae**
“Calau”

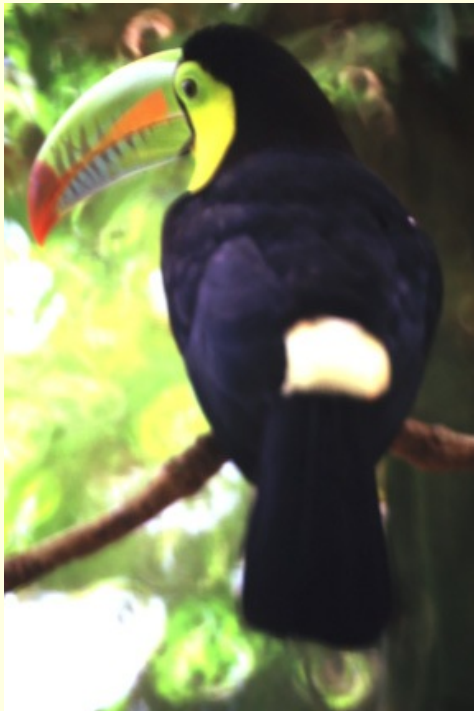
- ***Bucorvus leadbeateri***
- Calau-terrícola
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ramphastidae**

“Tucano”

- ***Ramphastos sulfuratus***
- Tucano-de-bico-chato
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ramphastidae**

“Tucano”

- ***Ramphastos toco***
- Tucano-de-papo-branco
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ramphastidae**
“Tucano”

- ***Ramphastos vitellinus***
- Tucano-de-bico-preto
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Cotingidae**

“Galo das rochas”

- ***Rupicola rupicola***
- Galo-das-rochas
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Paradisidae**

“Aves do Paraíso”

- **....**
- **Ave-do-paraíso**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Muscicapidae**
“Rouxinol”

- ***Leiothrix lutea***
- Rouxinol-do-Japão
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Emberezidae**
“Cardeal”

- ***Paroaria coronata***
- Cardeal-do-sul
- CITES II B



(c) Bob Hawkins - Supplied to Worldbirder.com

Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Fringillidae**

- ***Carduelis cucullata***
- Pintassilgo-da-Venezuela
- CITES I A / Isento



Aux Fringill'idées



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Fringillidae**

- ***Carduelis yarrellii***
- Pintassilgo-do-nordeste
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Aves** Familia: **Fringillidae**

- ***Carduelis carduelis***
- **Pintassilgo**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



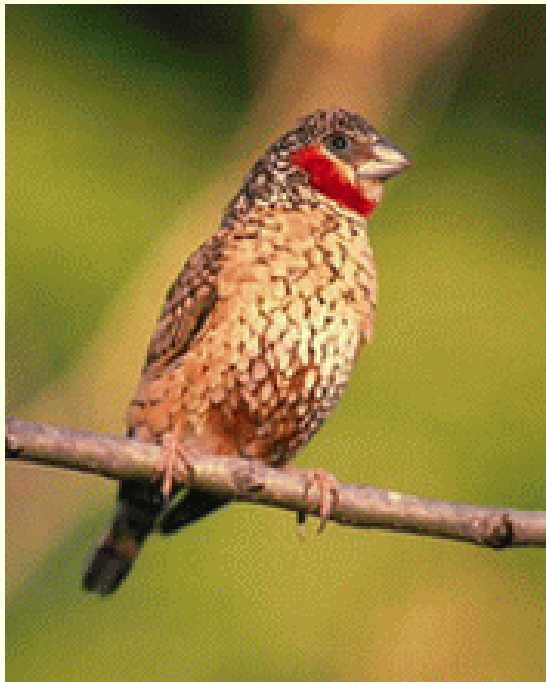
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Fringillidae**

- ***Serinus mozambicus***
- **Canário-de-Moçambique**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Estrildidae**

- ***Amadina fasciata***
- Degolado
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Estrildidae**

- ***Estrilda astrild***
- **Bico-de-lacre**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Estrildidae**

- ***Lonchura cucullata***
- Bico-de-chumbo
- Isento



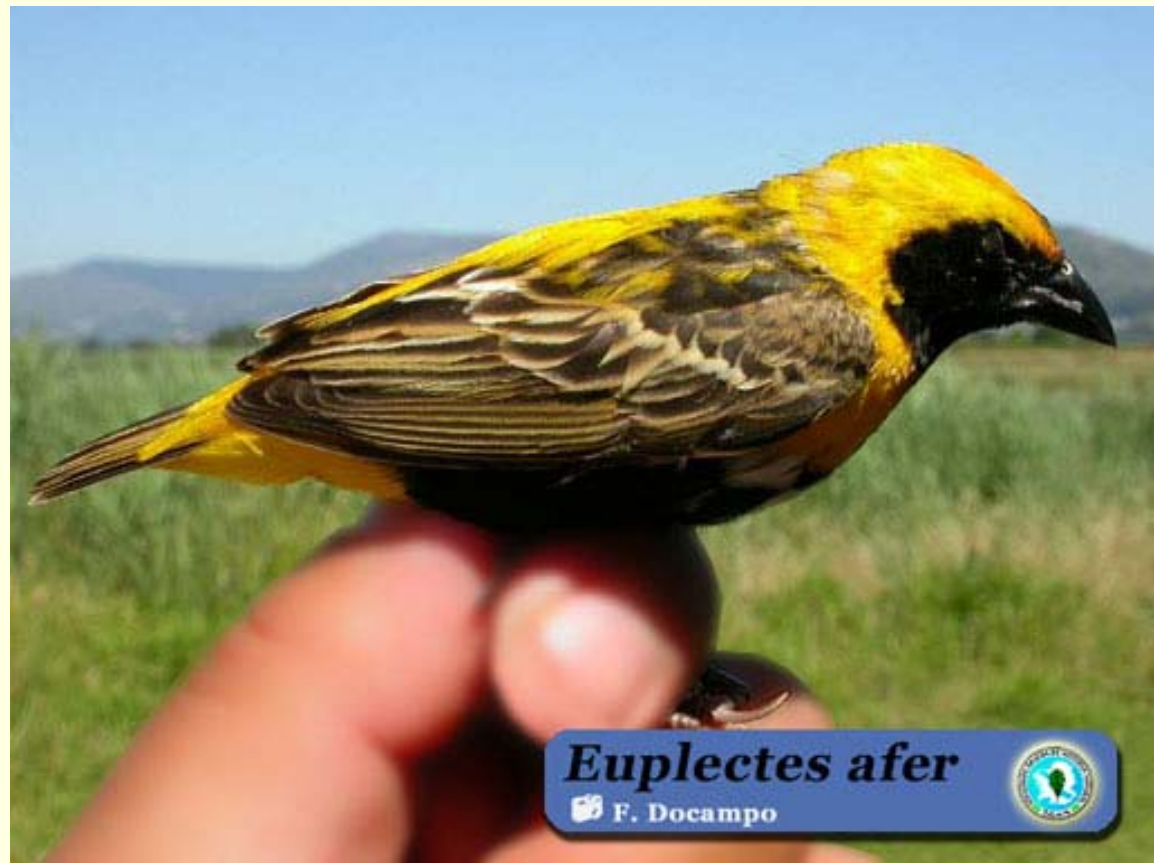
Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Estrildidae**

- ***Padda oryzivora***
- **Pardal-de-Java**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ploceidae**

- ***Euplectes afer***
- Bispo-amarelo
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ploceidae**

- ***Euplectes franciscanus***
- **Bispo-vermelho**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ploceidae**

- ***Ploceus cucullatus***
- Tecelão-de-dorso-malhado
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ploceidae**

- ***Ploceus melanocephalus***
- Tecelão-de-cabeça-preta
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Ploceidae**

- ***Vidua macroura***
- Viúva-dominicana
- Isento



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Sturnidae**

“Mainá”

- ***Gracula religiosa***
- **Mainá-de-Java**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Aves** Família: **Sturnidae**

“Mainá”

- ***Leucopsar rothschildi***
- Mainata-de-Rothschild
- CITES I A



Identificação de espécies de Flora

**Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade (ICNB)**

Unidade de Aplicação de Convenções Internacionais

FLORA

ICNB
Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, I.P.

A - Grupo: Madeiras

A.1 - Leguminosae

- ***Dalbergia nigra***
- **CITES I A**



- ***Pericopsis elata***
- **Afromosia**
- **CITES II B**



A.2 - Thymeleacea

- ***Aquilaria spp***
- **Árvore do Agar**
- **CITES II B**



Photo: TRAFFIC/Michael Song



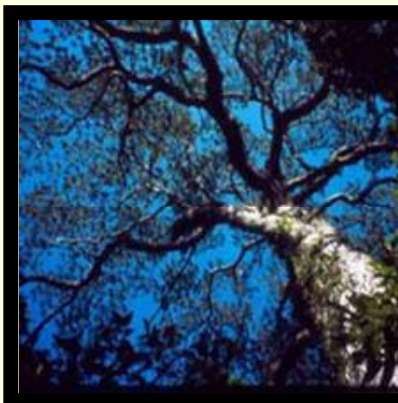
Agarwood chips are the most common form of agarwood in raw trade

- ***Gonystylus spp.***
- **Ramin**
- **CITES II B**



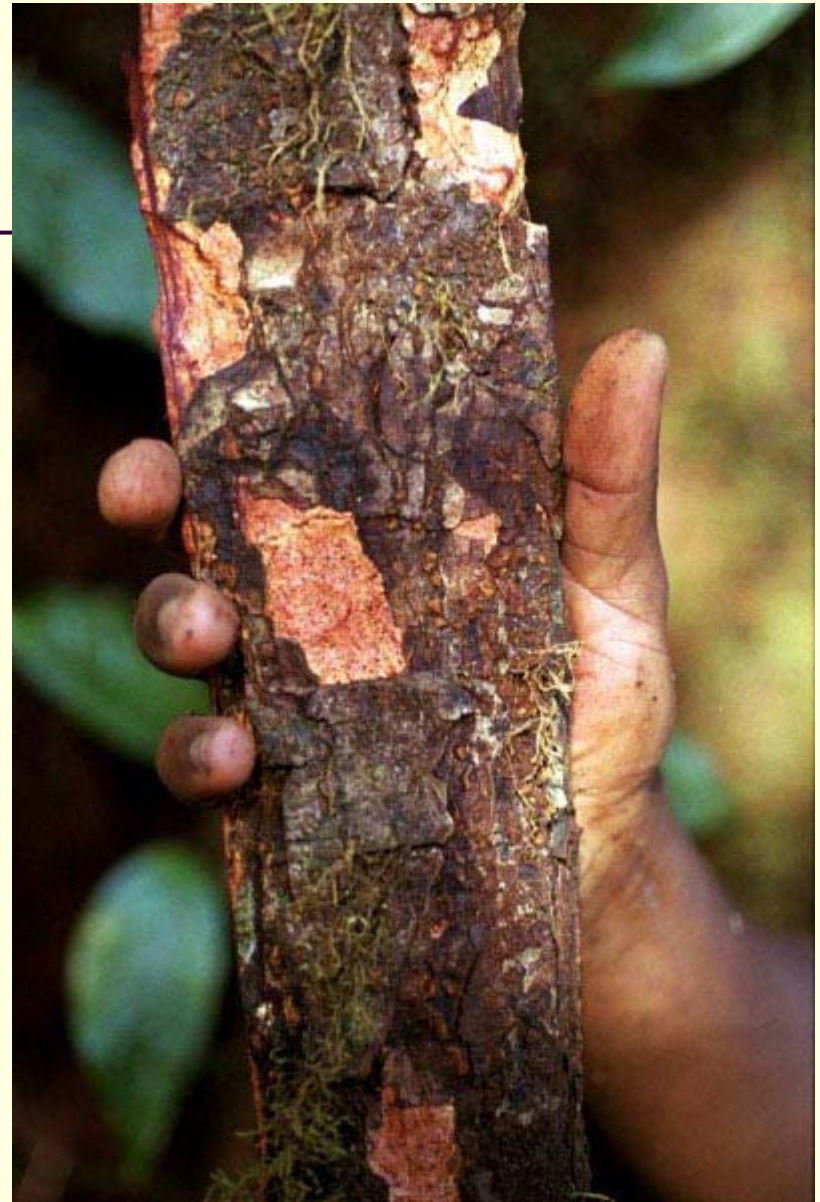
A.3 - Meliaceae

- ***Swietenia macrophylla***
- **Mogno**
- **CITES II B**



A.4 - Rosaceae

- ***Prunus africana***
- Prunos
- CITES II B



B - Palmeiras e similares

B.1 - Araucariaceae

- ***Araucaria araucaria***
- Araucaria
- CITES I A



B.2 -Apocynaceae

- ***Pachypodium spp***
- Cágado da Flórida
- CITES I A / II B



B.3 - Zamiaceae

- ***Zamiaceae spp***
- **Cicas**
- **CITES I A / II B**



B.4 - Cycadaceae

- ***Cycas spp***
- **Cicas**
- **CITES I A / II B**



B.5 - Dicksoniaceae

- ***Dicksonia spp.***
- Xaxins
- CITES II B



B.6 - Palmae

- ***Ravenea spp.***
- **Palmeira**
- **CITES I A / II B**



B.7 - Taxaceae

- ***Taxus spp.***
- **Teixo**
- **CITES II B**



C. Cactos e Suculentas

C.1 - Bromeliaceae

- ***Tillandsia spp.***
- Bromeliaceas
- CITES II B



Isenta



C.2 - Cactaceae

- **Cactaceae spp.**
- **Cactus**
- **CITES I A / II B**



C.3 - Crassulaceae

- ***Dudleya spp.***
- **Crassulaceas**
- **CITES II B**



C.4 - Euphorbiaceae

- ***Euphorbia spp.***
- **Euforbias**
- **CITES II B**



C.5 - Liliaceae

- ***Aloe spp.***
- Aloes
- CITES I A / II B



C.6 - Welwitschiaceae

- ***Welwitschia mirabilis***
- **Welwitschia**
- **CITES II B**



D – Plantas Carnívoras

- ***Sarracenia + Drosera + Nepenthes spp.***
- **Plantas carnívoras**
- **CITES I A / II B**



E – Orquídeas e outras plantas com flor

E.1 - Orquidaceae

- ***Dactylorhiza + Orchis + Spiranthes spp.***
- Orquídeas
- CITES I/II A/B



E.1 - Orquidaceae

- ***Dimeranda + Dendrobium + Pleione + Paphiopedilum + Renanthera spp.***
- **Orquideas**
- **CITES I/ II A/B**



Pleione limprichtii

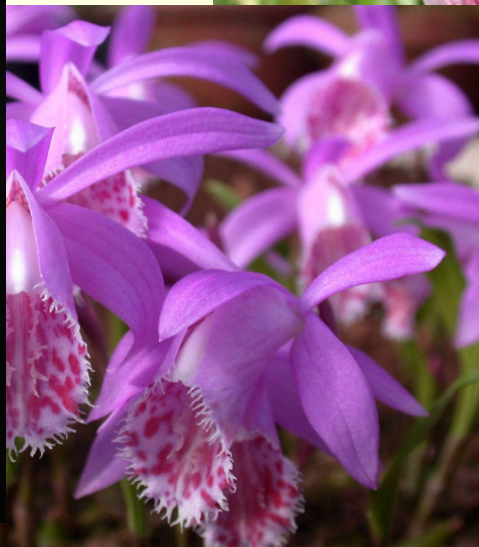


Bild: F. Oberwinkler 19.3.2006, Botanischer Garten Tübingen



Passionfruit



E.2 - Amaryllidaceae

- ***Galanthus spp.***
- Galantos
- CITES II B



E.3 - Primulaceae

- ***Cyclamen spp.***
- **Ciclame**
- **CITES II B**



Identificação de Animais Selvagens

**Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade (ICNB)**

Unidade de Aplicação de Convenções Internacionais

MAMÍFEROS



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Macropodidae
“Cangurus”

- ***Onychogalea fraenata***
- Wallaby-de-cauda-pontiaguda
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Macropodidae
“Cangurus”

- ***Macropus rufogriseus***
- Canguru-comum
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Macropodidae
“Cangurus”

- ***Dendrolagus ursinus***
- Canguru-arboricola-negro
- CITES II B



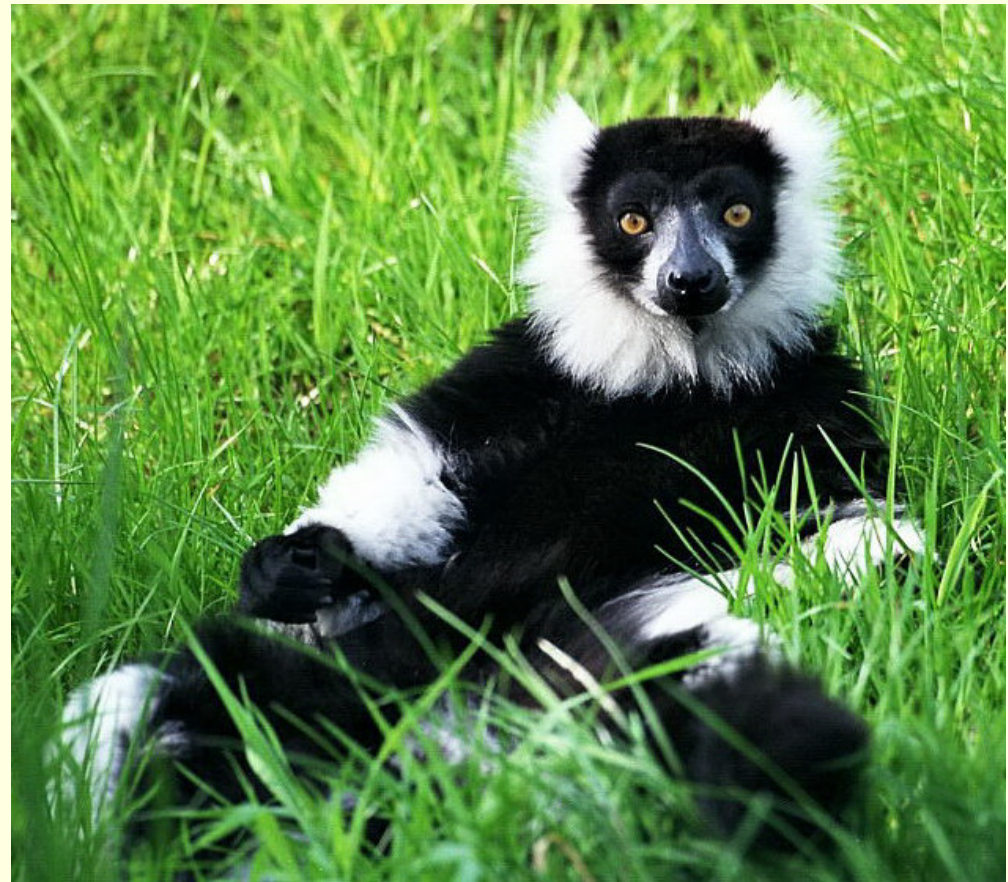
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Lemuridae
“Lémur”

- ***Lemur catta***
- Lémur-de-cauda-anelada
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Lemuridae
“Lémur”

- ***Varecia variegata***
- Lémur-de-colar
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Lemuridae
“Lémur”

- ***Eulemur fulvus***
- **Lémur-de-cara-vermelha**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Tarsiidae
“Tarsio”

- ***Tarsius spectrum***
- Tarsio-comum
- CITES II A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Callithrix aurita***
- Mico-de-orelhas-brancas
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Callithrix argentata***
- Mico-prateado
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Callithrix jacchus***
- **Mico-comum**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Leontopithecus chrysomela***
- Mico-leão
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Saguinus bicolor***
- Saguí-bicolor
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Saguinus geoffroyi***
- Saguí-de-Geoffroy
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Callithricidae
“Mico e Saguí”

- ***Saguinus imperator***
- Saguí-imperador
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cebidae
“Macaco-aranha”

- ***Alouatta pigra***
- Bugio-preto
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Cebidae**
“Macaco-aranha”

- ***Ateles geoffroyi***
- **Macaco-aranha-de-Geoffroy**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cebidae
“Macaco-aranha”

- ***Ateles paniscus***
- Macaco-aranha-comum
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Cebidae**
“Macaco-aranha”

- ***Brachyteles arachnoides***
- **Macaco-aranha-lanudo**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Cercopithecus diana***
- Cercopiteco-diana
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Cercopithecus aethiops***
- Cercopiteco-de-faces-negras
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Cercopithecus mona***
- Cercopiteco-mona
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Macaca silenus***
- **Macaco-de-cauda-de-leão**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Macaca sylvanus***
- **Macaco-de-Gibraltar**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Macaca nigra***
- **Macaco-negro**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Papio hamadryas***
- Babuino-hamadria
- CITES II B



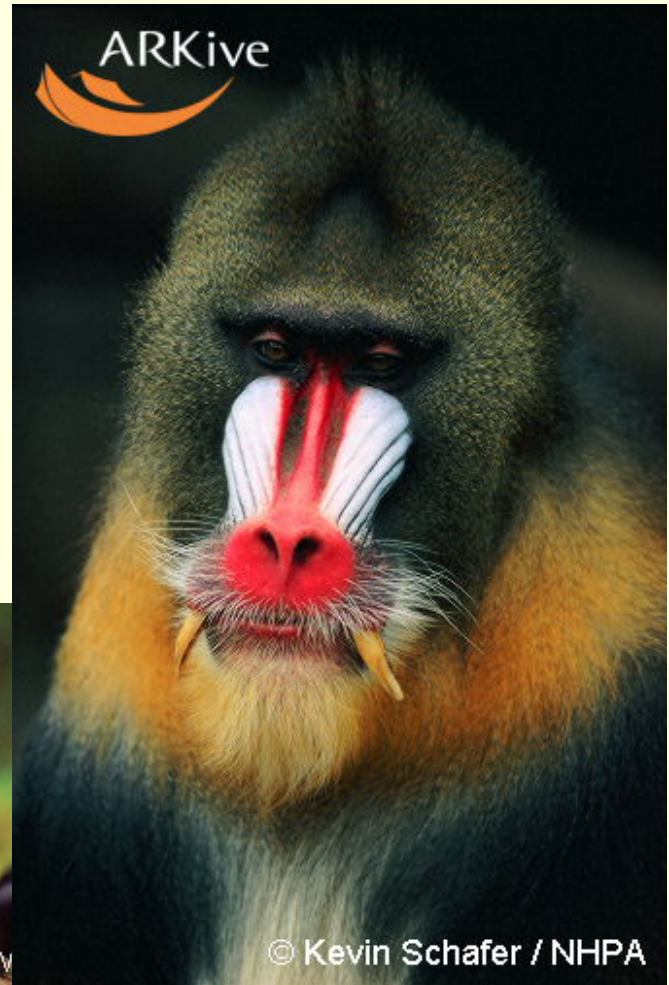
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Papio ursinus***
- **Babuino-comum**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Mandrillus sphinx***
- **Mandril**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Cebus apella***
- Capuchinho-castanho
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cercopithecidae
“Cercopiteco”

- ***Nasalis larvatus***
- Macaco-narigudo
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hylobatidae
“Gibão”

- ***Hylobates lar***
- **Gibão-comum**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hylobatidae
“Gibão”

- ***Hylobates moloch***
- **Gibão-cinzento**
- **CITES I A**



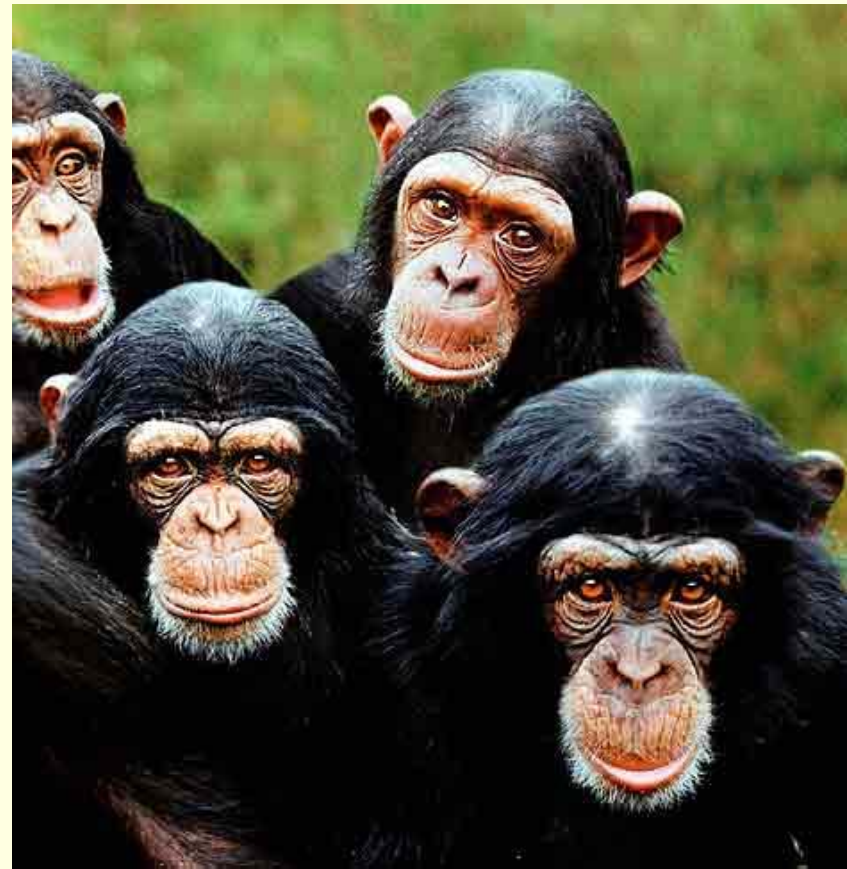
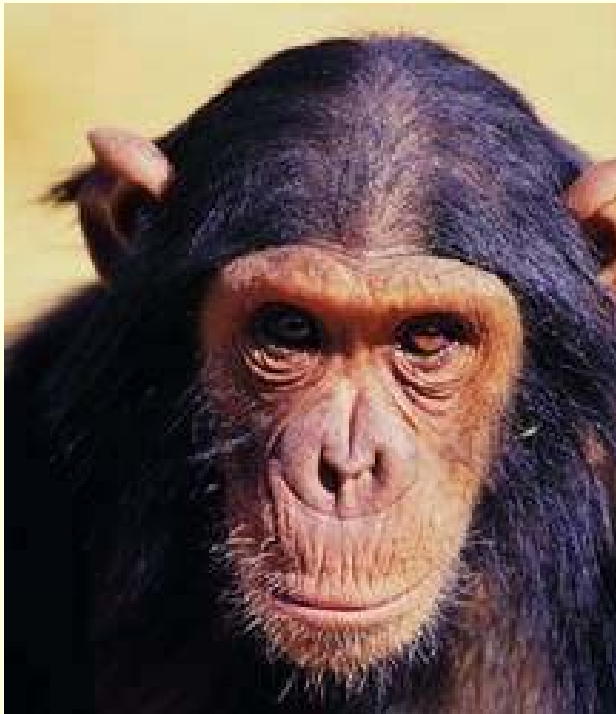
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hominidae
“Gorila, Chimpanzé e Orangotango”

- ***Gorilla gorilla***
- Gorila
- CITES I A



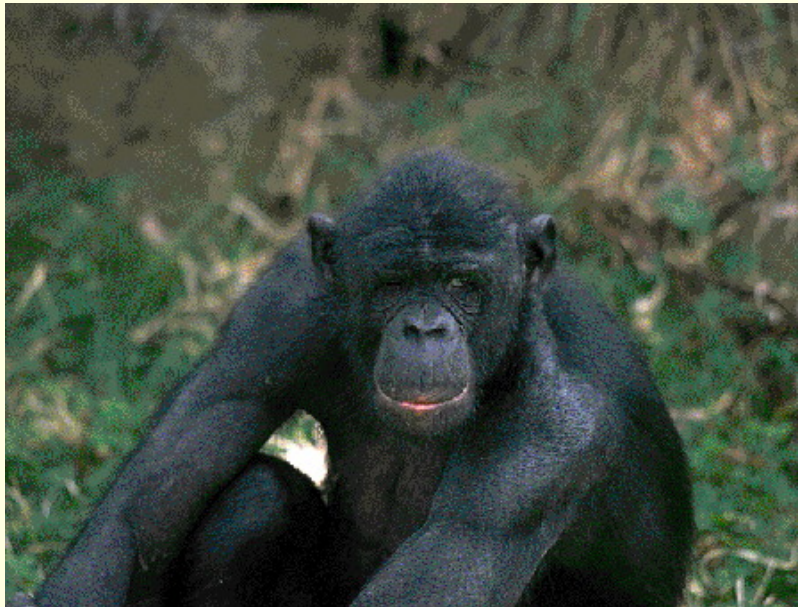
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hominidae
“Gorila, Chimpanzé e Orangotango”

- ***Pan troglodytes***
- Chimpanzé
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hominidae
“Gorila, Chimpanzé e Orangotango”

- ***Pan paniscus***
- Bonobo
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hominidae
“Gorila, Chimpanzé e Orangotango”

- ***Pongo pygmaeus***
- Orangotango
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Leporidae
“Lebre e Coelho”

- ***Lepus europaeus***
- Lebre-europeia
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Leporidae
“Lebre e Coelho”

- ***Oryctolagus cuniculus***
- Coelho-bravo
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Sciuridae
“Marmota e Esquilo”

- ***Cynomys mexicanus***
- **Cão-da-pradaria-mexicano**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Sciuridae
“Marmota e Esquilo”

- ***Cynomys ludovicianus***
- **Cão-da-pradaria-comum**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Sciuridae
“Marmota e Esquilo”

- ***Marmota caudata***
- Marmota-de-cauda
- CITES III C



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Sciuridae
“Marmota e Esquilo”

- ***Marmota marmota***
- Marmota-comum
- Isento



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Marmota marmota 10116

Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Sciuridae
“Marmota e Esquilo”

- ***Sciurus vulgaris***
- **Esquilo-vermelho**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Sciuridae**
“Marmota e Esquilo”

- ***Sciurus carolinensis***
- **Esquilo-cinzento**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Hystricidae**
“Porco espinho”

- ***Hystrix cristata***
- Porco-espinho-africano
- CITES A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Agoutidae
“Paca”

- ***Agouti paca***
- Paca
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Dasyproctidae**
“Paca”

- ***Dasyprocta punctata***
- **Agouti**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: **Chinchillidae**
“Chinchila”

- ***Chinchilla chinchilla***
- Chinchila
- CITES I A / Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Canidae
“Cão, Lobo e Raposa”

- ***Canis aureus***
- Chacal-dourado
- CITES III C



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Canidae**
“Cão, Lobo e Raposa”

- ***Canis lupus***
- **Lobo**
- **CITES I/II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Canidae
“Cão, Lobo e Raposa”

- ***Pseudalopex griseus***
- Raposa-cinzenta
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Canidae**
“Cão, Lobo e Raposa”

- ***Vulpes zerda***
- **Feneco**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Canidae
“Cão, Lobo e Raposa”

- ***Vulpes vulpes***
- Raposa-vermelha
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Canidae
“Cão, Lobo e Raposa”

- ***Lycaon pictus***
- Mabeco
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Ursidae**
“Panda e Urso”

- ***Ailuropoda melanoleuca***
- Panda-gigante
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Ursidae**
“Panda e Urso”

- ***Ailurus fulgens***
- Panda-vermelho
- CITES I A



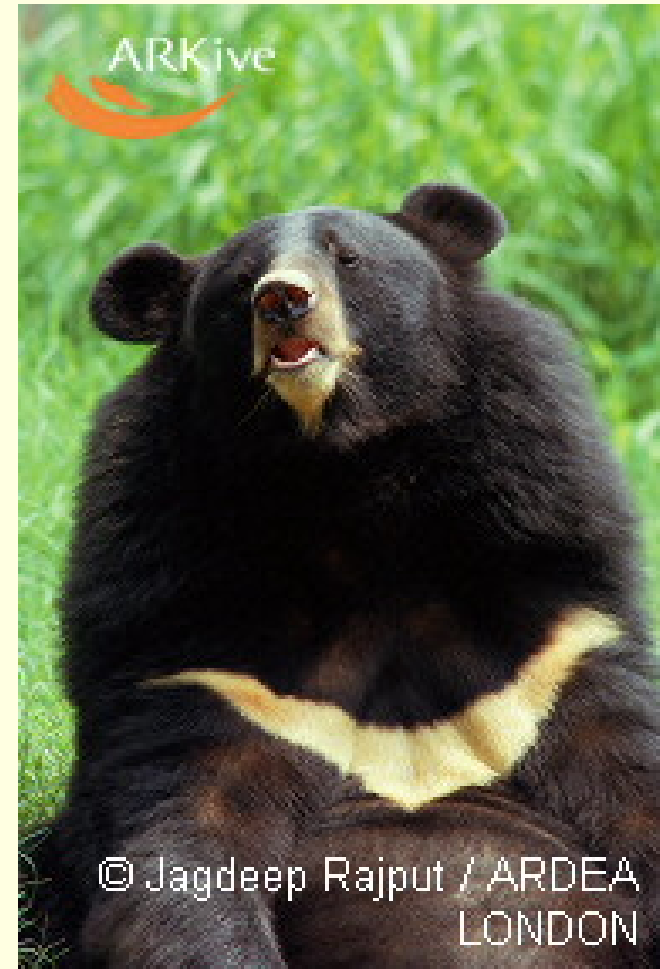
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Ursidae**
“Panda e Urso”

- ***Ursus arctos***
- Urso-pardo
- CITES I/II A



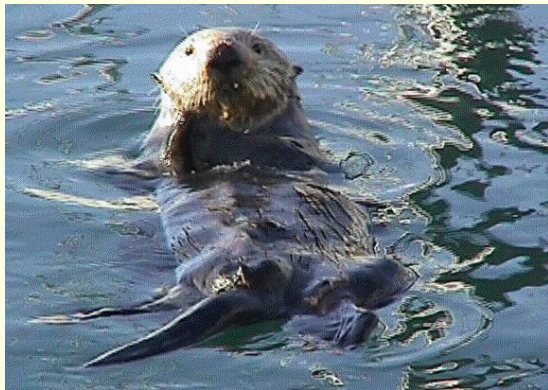
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Ursidae**
“Panda e Urso”

- ***Ursus thibetanus***
- Urso-de-coleira
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Mustelidae**
“Lontra”

- ***Enhydra lutris***
- Lontra-marinha
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Mustelidae
“Lontra”

- ***Lutra lutra***
- Lontra-europeia
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Mustelidae
“Lontra”

- ***Mellivora capensis***
- Ratel-africano
- CITES III C



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Mustelidae
“Marta e Furão”

- ***Meles meles***
- **Texugo**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Mustelinae
“Marta e Furão”

- ***Martes martes***
- **Marta**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Mustelinae
“Marta e Furão”

- ***Martes foina***
- **Fuíinha**
- **CITES III C / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Mustelinae
“Marta e Furão”

- ***Mustela nigripes***
- **Toirão-de-patas-negras**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Mustelinae
“Marta e Furão”

- ***Mustela putorius***
- **Toirão / Furão**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Eupleridae**
“Fossa e Gineta”

- ***Cryptoprocta ferox***
- Grande-fossa
- CITES II B



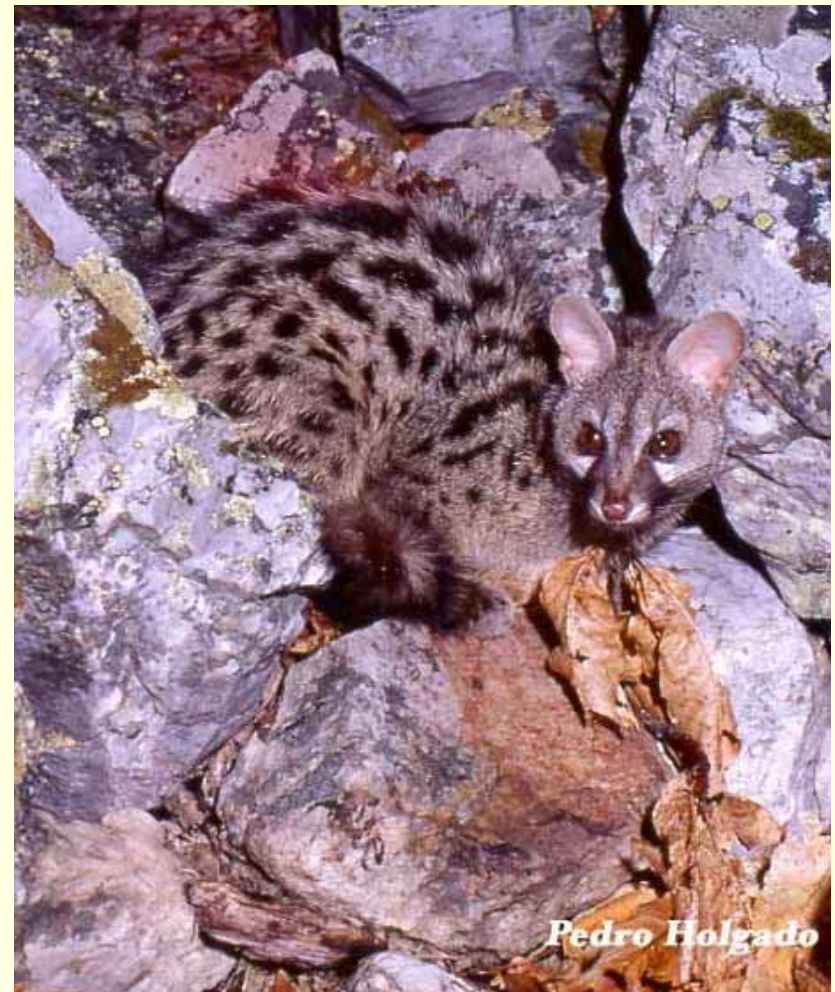
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Eupleridae**
“Fossa e Gineta”

- ***Fossa fossana***
- Fossa-comum
- CITES II B



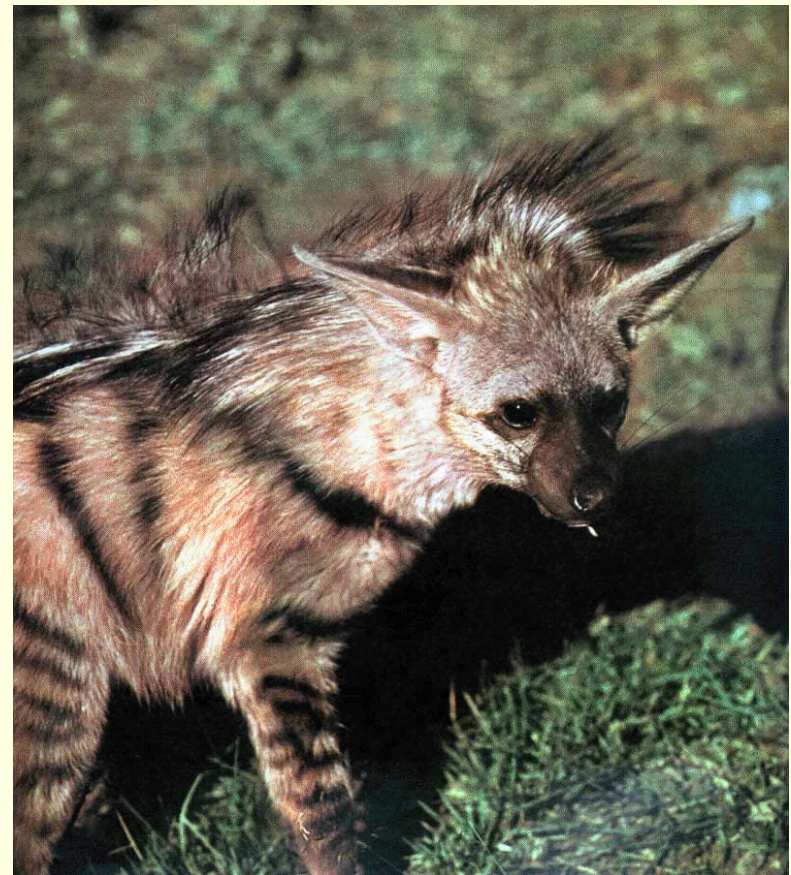
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Viverridae
“Fossa e Gineta”

- ***Genetta genetta***
- Gineta-comum
- Isento / Autóctone



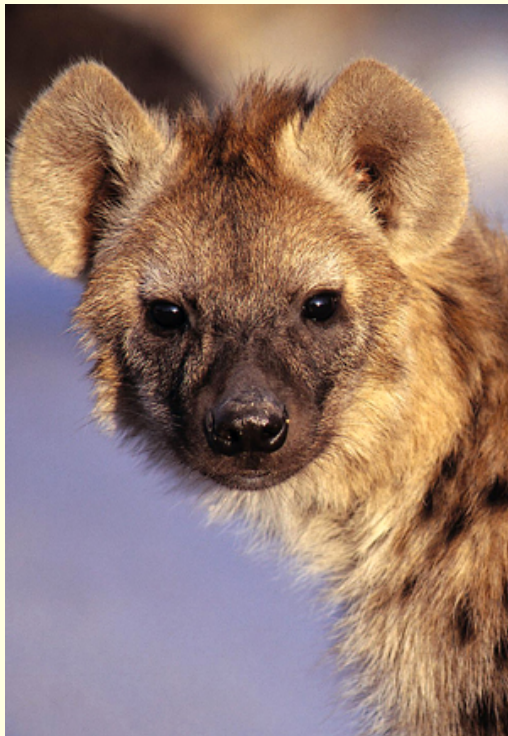
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Hyaenidae
“Hiena”

- ***Proteles cristata***
- Protelo
- CITES III C



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hyaenidae
“Hiena”

- ***Crocuta crocuta***
- **Hiena-malhada**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Felidae**
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Acinonyx jubatus***
- Chita
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Felidae**
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Caracal caracal***
- Caracal
- CITES I A / II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Felidae**
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Felis silvestris***
- **Gato-bravo**
- **CITES II A / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Leopardus pardalis***
- Ocelote
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Lynx lynx***
- Lince-boreal
- CITES II A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Lynx pardinus***
- Lince-ibérico
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Neofelis nebulosa***
- Pantera-nebulosa
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Oncifelis geoffroyi***
- Gato-do-mato
- CITES I A



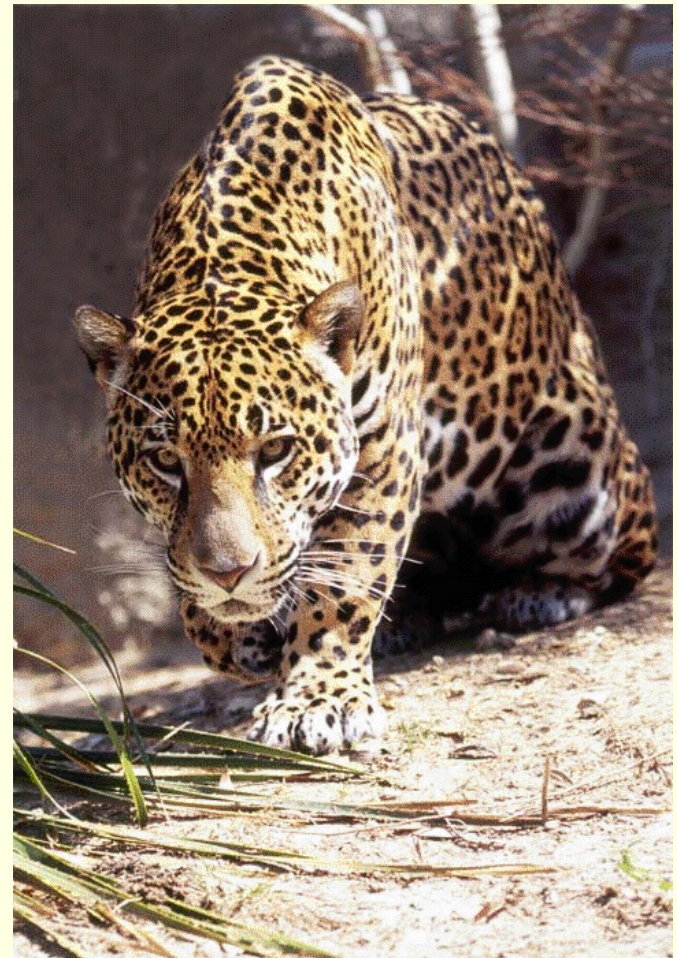
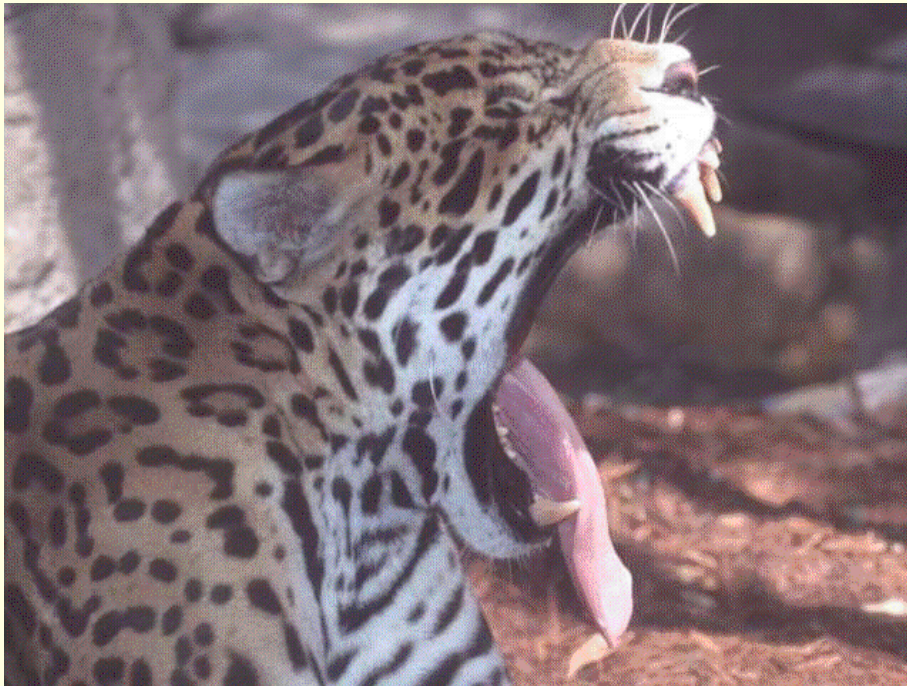
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Panthera leo***
- **Leão**
- **CITES I A / II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Felidae**
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Panthera onca***
- **Jaguar**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Panthera pardus***
- Leopardo
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Panthera tigris***
- Tigre
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Felidae
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Uncia uncia***
- **Pantera-das-neves**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Felidae**
“Gato, Tigre e Leão”

- ***Puma concolor***
- Puma
- CITES II B



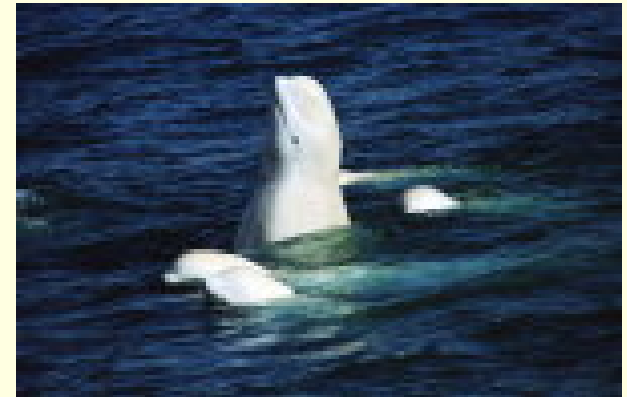
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Ordem: **CETACEA**
“Golfinho e Baleia”

- ***Tursiops truncatus***
- Roaz
- CITES II A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Ordem: **CETACEA**
“Golfinho e Baleia”

- ***Delphinapterus leucas***
- Beluga
- CITES II A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Ordem: **CETACEA**
“Golfinho e Baleia”

- ***Orcinus orca***
- Orca
- CITES II A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Otariidae
“Otária”

- ***Arctocephalus pusillus***
- Otária-do-Cabo
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Odobenidae**
“Morsa”

- ***Odobenus rosmarus***
- **Morsa**
- **CITES III B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Phocidae
“Foca”

- ***Monachus monachus***
- Foca-monge
- CITES I A / Autóctone



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Phocidae
“Foca”

- ***Phoca vitulina***
- Foca-comum
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Elephantidae
“Elefante”

- ***Elephas maximus***
- Elefante-asiático
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Elephantidae
“Elefante”

- ***Loxodonta africana***
- Elefante-africano
- CITES I A / II B



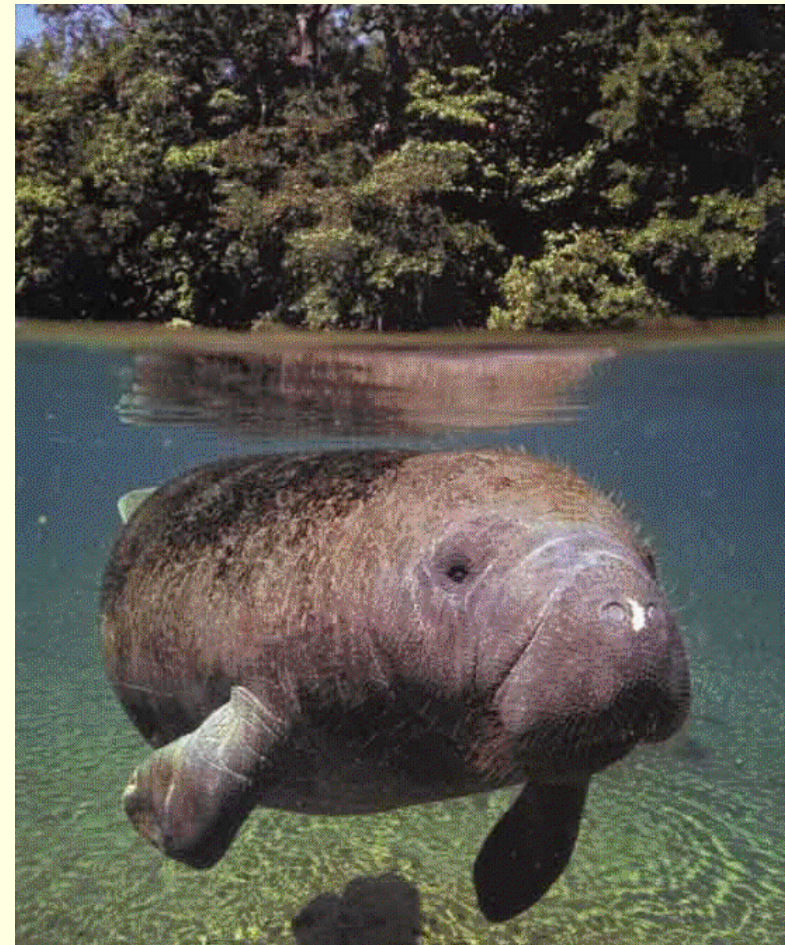
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Dugongidae
“Dugongo”

- ***Dugong dugon***
- Dugongo
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Trichechidae
“Manatim”

- ***Trichechus manatus***
- **Manatim**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Equidae**
“Burros, Zebras e Cavalos”

- ***Equus africanus***
- **Burro-africano**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Equidae
“Burros, Zebras e Cavalos”

- ***Equus asinus***
- Burro-doméstico
- Isento



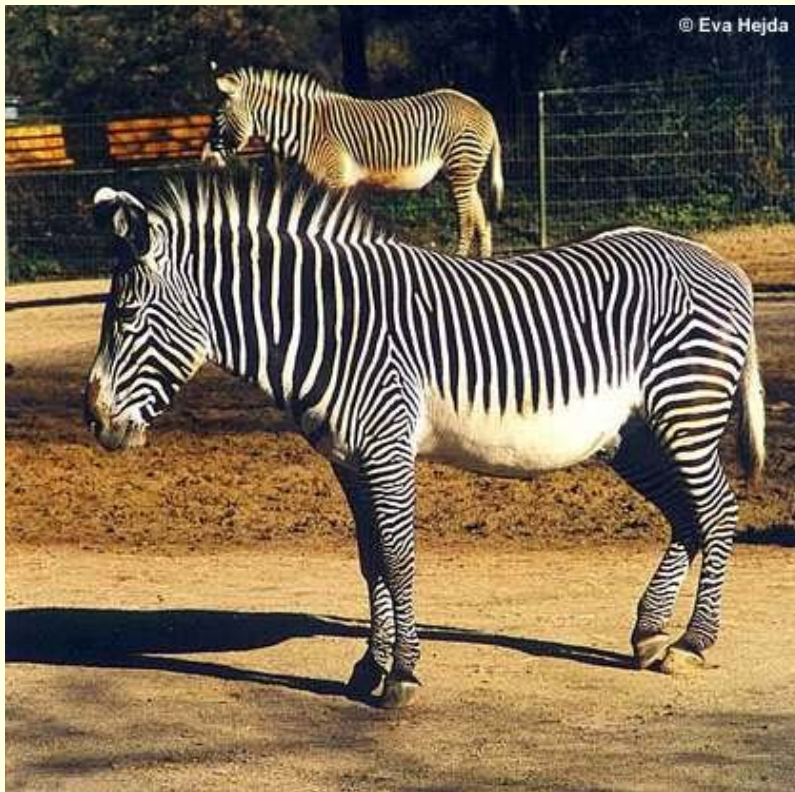
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Equidae**
“Burros, Zebras e Cavalos”

- ***Equus przewalskii***
- Cavalo-selvagem-da-Mongólia
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Equidae
“Burros, Zebras e Cavalos”

- ***Equus grevyi***
- Zebra-de-Grevy
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Equidae
“Burros, Zebras e Cavalos”

- ***Equus burchelli***
- Zebra-comum
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Equidae**
“Burros, Zebras e Cavalos”

- ***Equus zebra hartmannae***
- Zebra-de-Hartmann
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Tapiridae
“Tapir”

- ***Tapirus terrestris***
- Tapir-da-Amazônia
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Rhinocerotidae
“Rinoceronte”

- ***Diceros bicornis***
- Rinoceronte-negro
- CITES I A



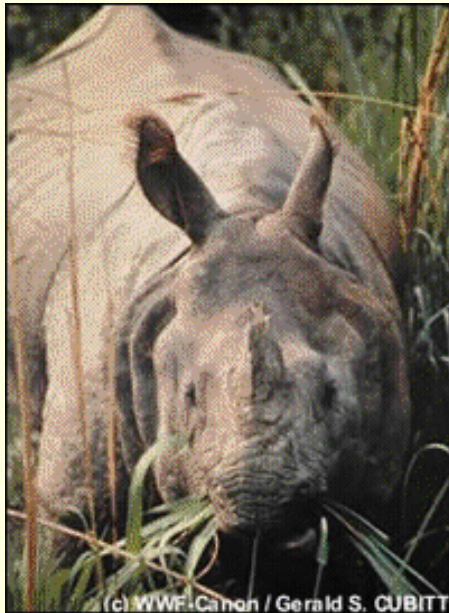
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Rhinocerotidae
“Rinoceronte”

- ***Ceratotherium simum***
- Rinoceronte-branco
- CITES I/A II/B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Familia: Rhinocerotidae
“Rinoceronte”

- ***Rhinoceros unicornis***
- Rinoceronte-indiano
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Suidae**
“Porco e Javali”

- ***Sus salvanius***
- Javali-pigmeu
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Suidae**
“Porco e Javali”

- ***Sus scrofa***
- Javali-europeu
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Tayassuidae
“Porco e Javali”

- *Tayassu pecari*
- Pecari
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Tayassuidae
“Porco e Javali”

- ***Tayassu tajacu***
- Pecari-de-colar
- CITES II B / Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hippopotamidae
“Hipopótamo”

- ***Hexaprotodon liberiensis***
- Hipopótamo-anão
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Hippopotamidae
“Hipopótamo”

- ***Hippopotamus amphibius***
- Hipopótamo
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Camelidae
“Lama e Camelo”

- ***Lama guanicoe***
- **Guanaco**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Camelidae
“Lama e Camelo”

- ***Lama glama***
- **Lama**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Camelidae
“Lama e Camelo”

- ***Vicugna vicugna***
- **Vicunha**
- **CITES I A / II B**



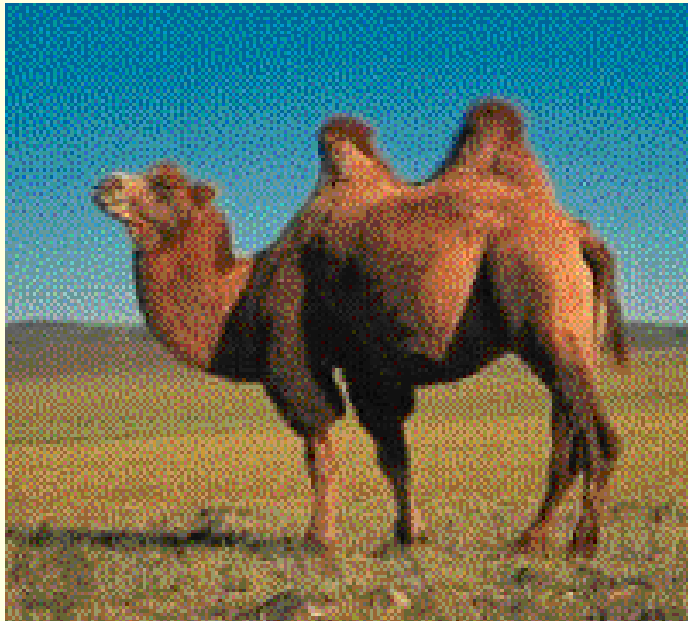
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Camelidae
“Lama e Camelo”

- ***Camelus dromedarius***
- **Dromedário**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Camelidae
“Lama e Camelo”

- ***Camelus bactrianus***
- Camelo
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Cervus axis***
- Chital
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Cervus elaphus elaphus***
- **Veado-europeu**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Cervus elaphus hanglu***
- Veadó-angul
- Anexo I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Dama dama***
- **Gamo**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Capreolus capreolus***
- Corço
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Muntiacus reevesi***
- Muntjac-de-Reeves
- Isento



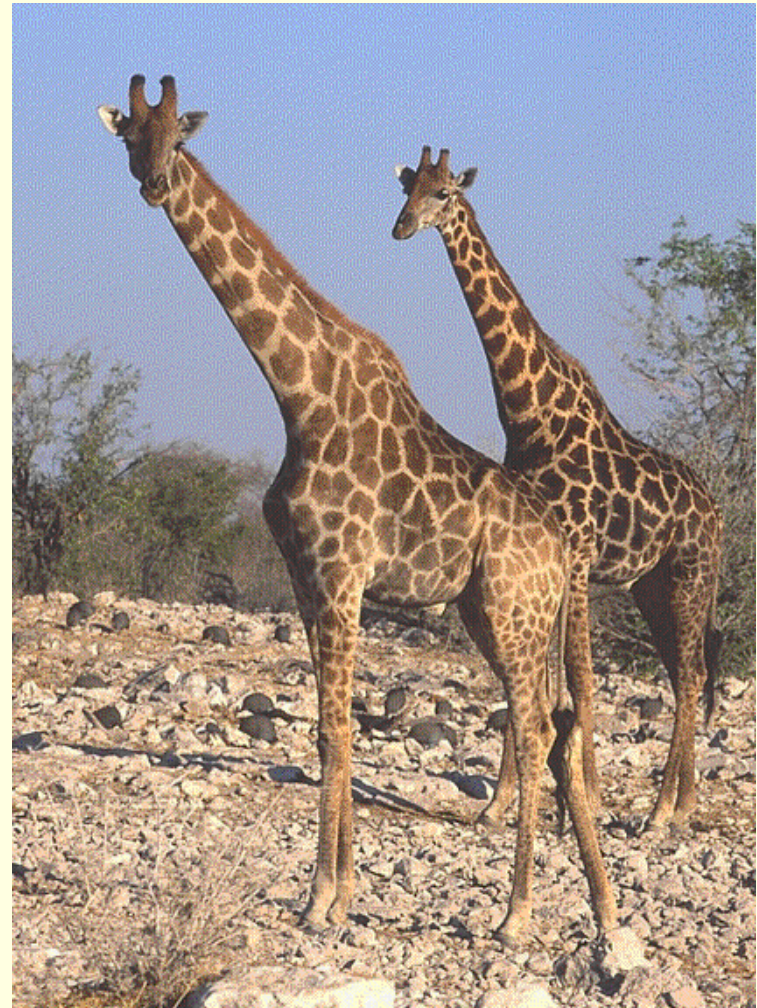
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Cervidae
“Veados e Gamos”

- ***Muntiacus crinifrons***
- Muntjac-de-Crina
- CITES I A



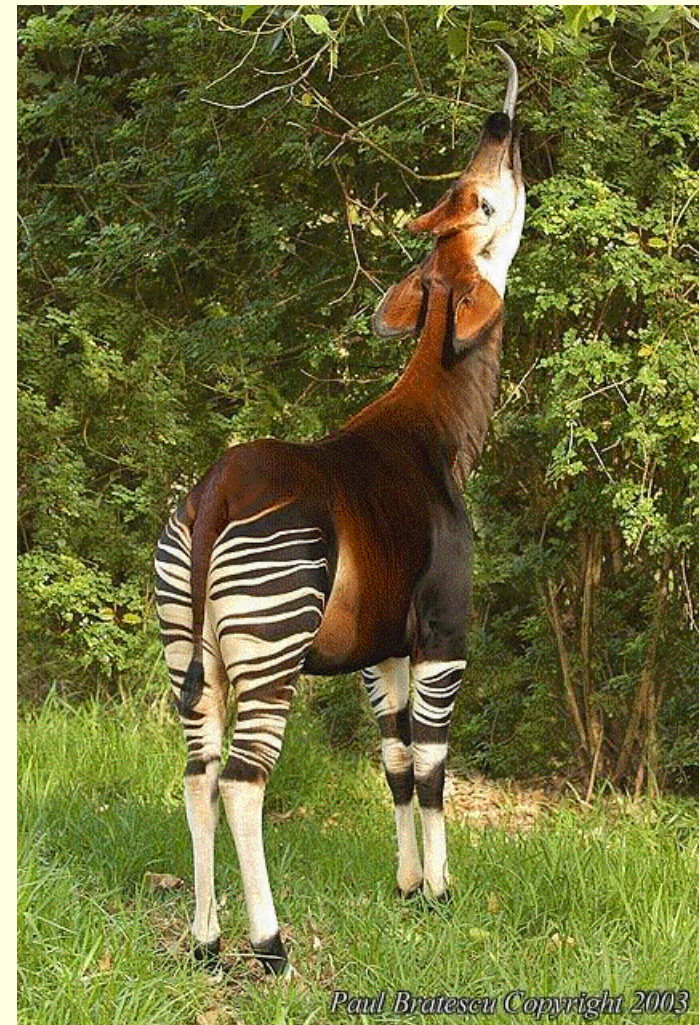
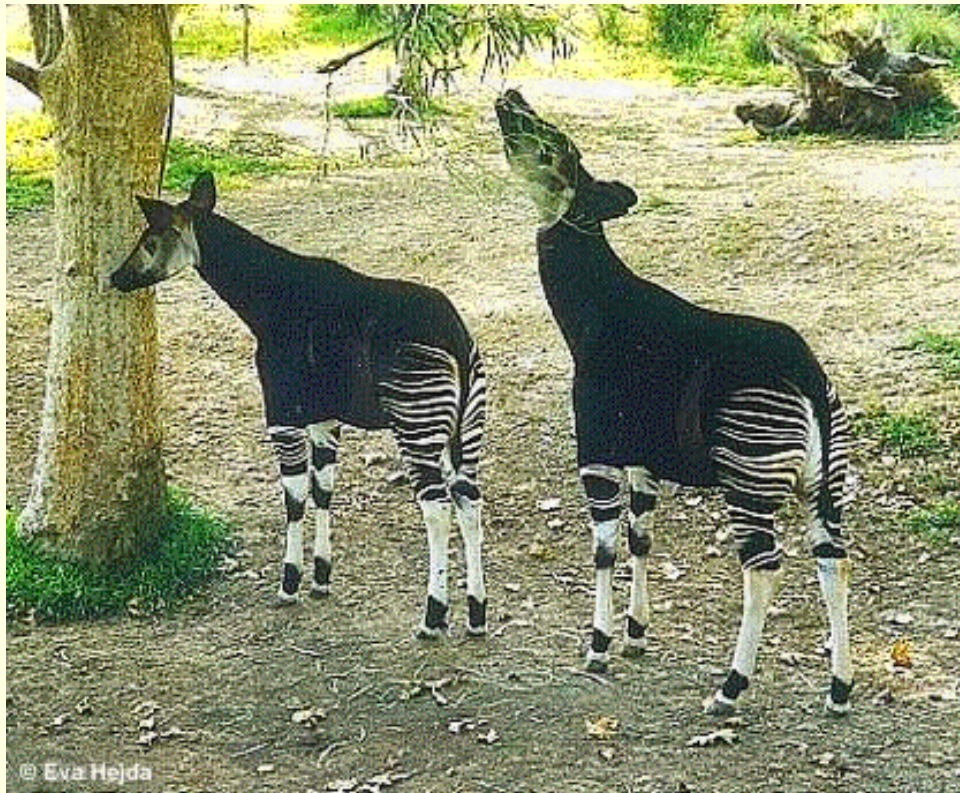
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Giraffidae
“Girafa e Okapi”

- ***Giraffa camelopardalis***
- Girafa
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Giraffidae**
“Girafa e Okapi”

- ***Okapia johnstoni***
- **Okapi**
- **Isento**



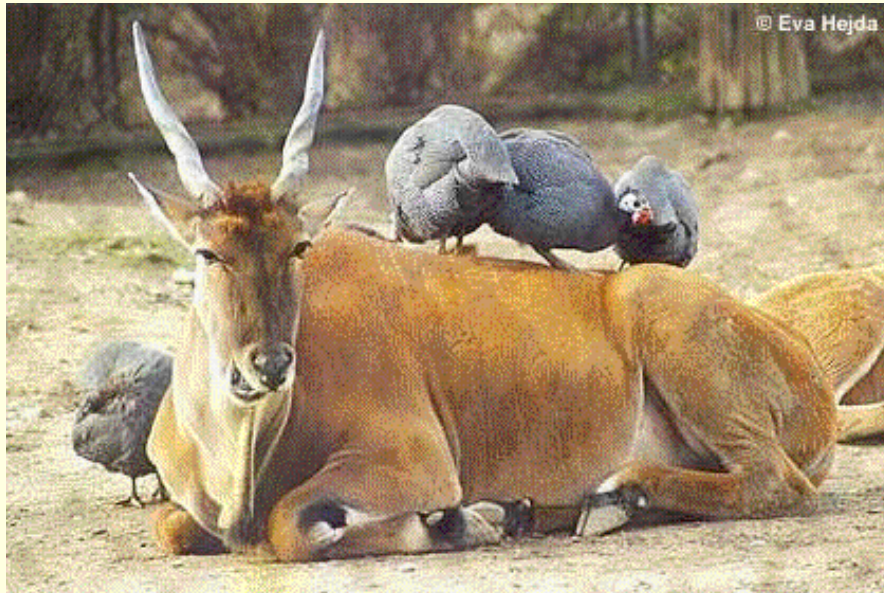
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Tragelaphus eurycerus***
- Bongo
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Tragelaphus oryx***
- Elande
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Addax nasomaculatus***
- **Ádax**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Bison bison***
- Bisonte-americano
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Bison bonasus***
- Bisonte-europeu
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Antilope cervicapra***
- Cervicapra
- CITES III C



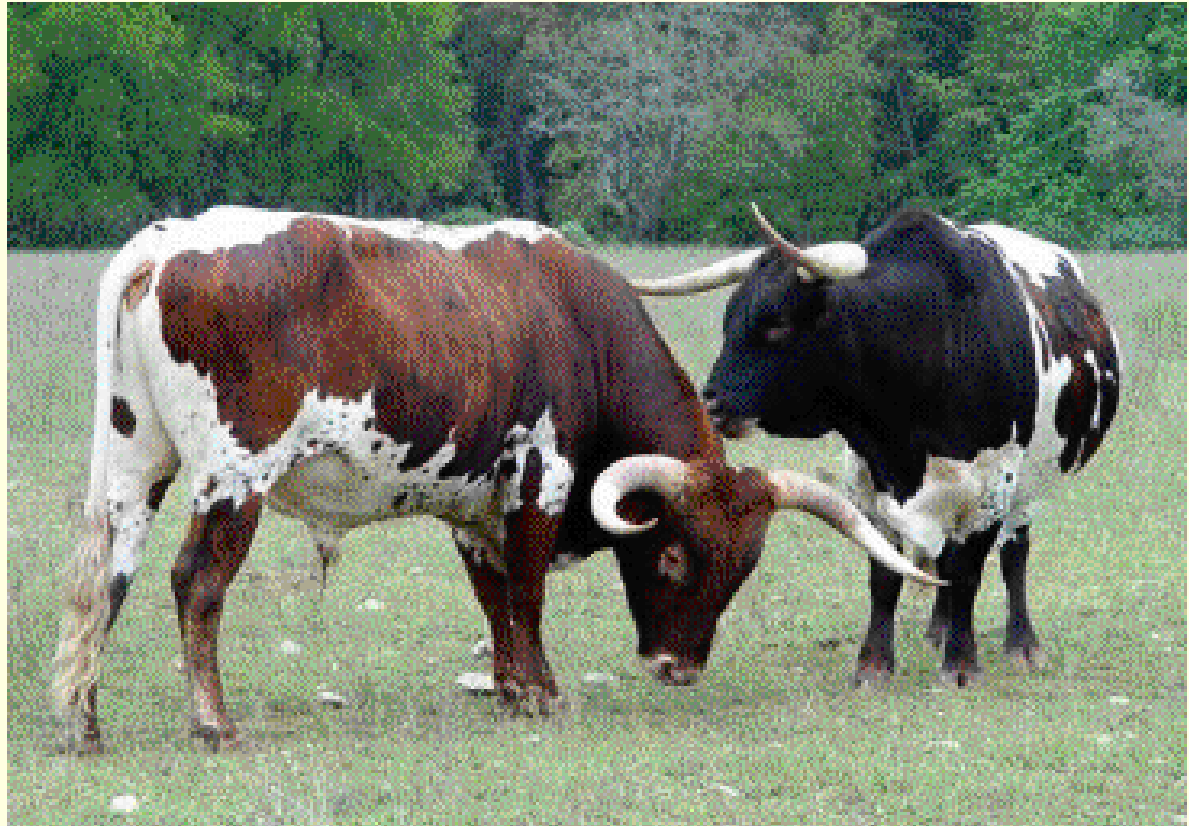
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Bos mutus***
- laque-selvagem
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Bos taurus***
- Boi-doméstico
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Bubalus bubalus***
- **Búfalo-Indiano**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Syncerus caffer***
- **Búfalo-Africano**
- **Isento**



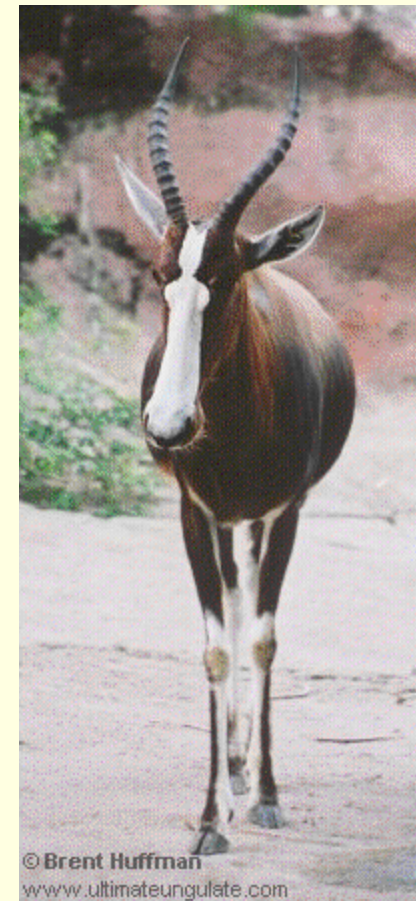
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Cephalophus monticola***
- Cabrito-azul
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Damaliscus pygargus***
- Damalisco
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Hippotragus niger***
- Palanca-negra
- CITES I A / Isento



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www.hlasek.com
Hippotragus niger ab4702

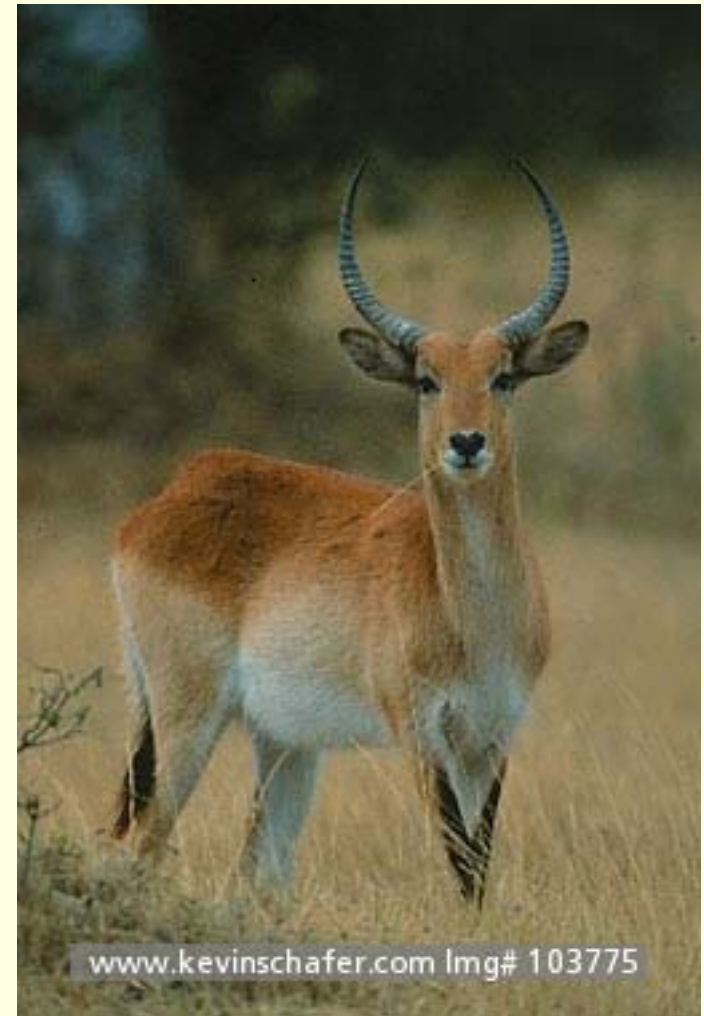
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Connochaetes taurinus***
- Gnu-azul
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Kobus leche***
- Cob
- CITES II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Oryx dammah***
- Órix-de-Cimitarra
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Oryx leucoryx***
- Órix-branco
- CITES I A



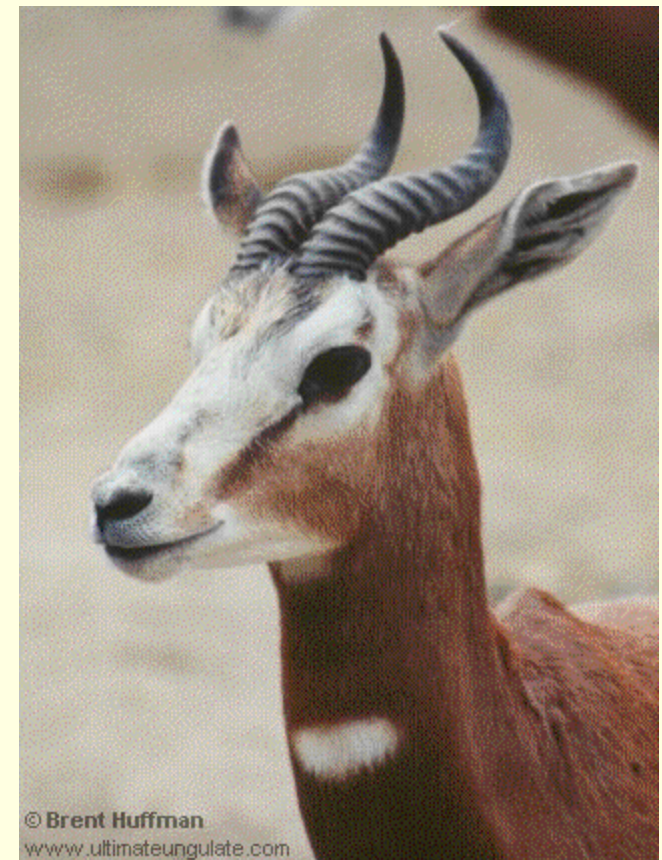
Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Oryx gazella***
- Órix-comum
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Gazella dama***
- Gazela-dama
- CITES I A



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Gazella dorcas***
- **Gazela-comum**
- **CITES III C**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Gazella thomsoni***
- Gazela-de-Thomson
- Isento



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Gazella granti***
- **Gazela-de-Grant**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: **Bovidae**
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Ovis ammon***
- Muflão
- CITES I A / II B



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- ***Ammotragus lervia***
- **Cabra-do-Atlas**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **MAMÍFEROS** Família: Bovidae
“Búfalo, Bisonte e Palanca”

- **Capra ibex**
- Cabra-montês
- Isento



Identificação de Animais Selvagens

**Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade**

Unidade de Aplicação de Convenções Internacionais

PEIXES E INVERTEBRADOS

ICN  B

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, I.P.

Grupo: PEIXES CARTILAGÍNEOS ELASMOBRANCHII

1 - *Carcharhinus plumbeus*

Tubarão-corre-costa

2 – *Taeniura grabata*

Uge-redonda

3 – *Himantura fai*

Uge-cor-de-rosa

Isentos



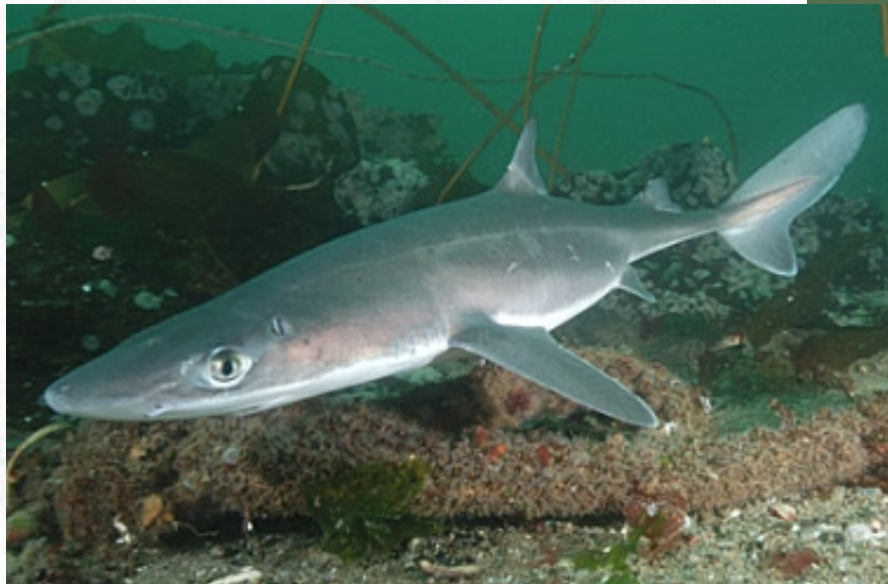
Grupo: PEIXES CARTILAGÍNEOS ELASMOBRANCHII

1 – *Lamna nasus*

Tubarão-sardo

2 - *Squalus acanthias*

Isentos



Grupo: PEIXES CARTILAGÍNEOS ELASMOBRANCHII

1 - *Manta birostris*

Manta

2 - *Pteromylaeus bovinus*

Ratão-bispo

Isentos



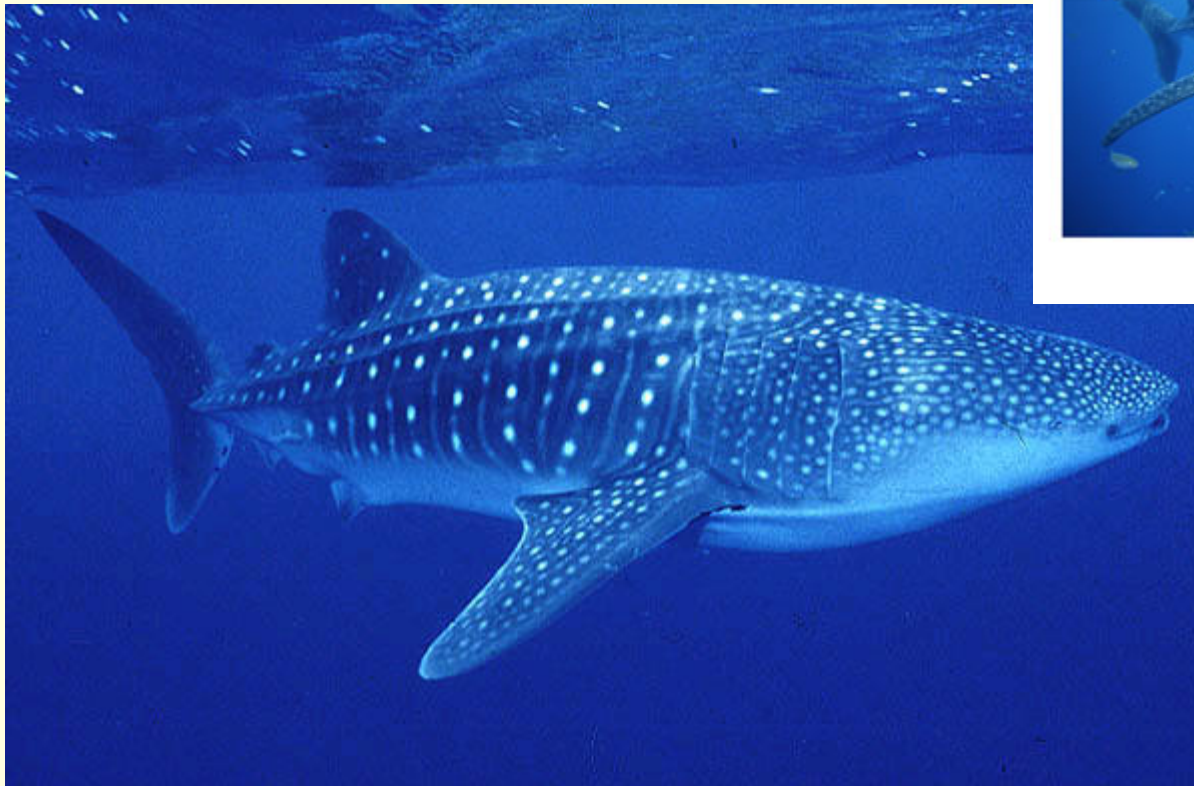
Grupo: PEIXES CARTILAGÍNEOS ELASMOBRANCHII

- ***Carcharodon carcharias***
- Tubarão-branco
- CITES II B



Grupo: PEIXES CARTILAGÍNEOS ELASMOBRANCHII

- *Rhincodon typus*
- Tubarão-baleia
- CITES II B



Grupo: PEIXES CARTILAGÍNEOS ELASMOBRANCHII

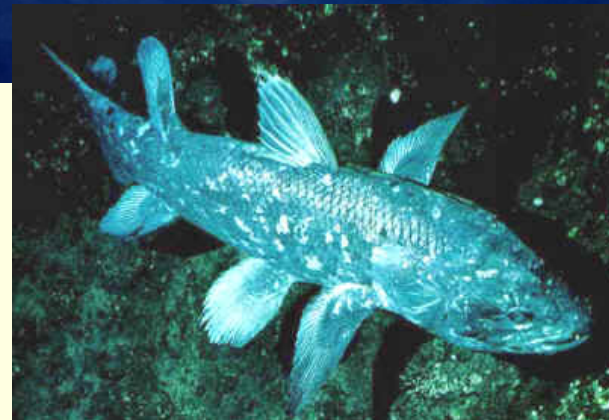
- ***Cetorhinus maximus***
- Tubarão-frade
- CITES II B



Grupo: PEIXES ÓSSEOS

ACTINOPTERYGII

- *Latimeria sp.*
- Celacanto
- CITES I A



Grupo: PEIXES ÓSSEOS

ACTINOPTERYGII

1 - *Thunnus thynnus*

Atum-rabilho

2 – *Trachurus trachurus*

Carapau

3 – *Scomber scombrus*

Cavala/sarda

Isentos



Grupo: PEIXES ÓSSEOS

ACTINOPTERYGII

- ***Huso huso***
- Esturjão-do-Norte
- CITES II B



Grupo: PEIXES ÓSSEOS

ACTINOPTERYGII

- *Acipenser sturio*
- Esturjão-comum
- CITES I A



Осетр атлантический (Acipenser sturio)

ТриУнгУлиН 2005



Shutterstock.com
© Photo by N. S. S. S.

Grupo: Peixes ósseos

1 - *Mola mola*

Peixe-lua

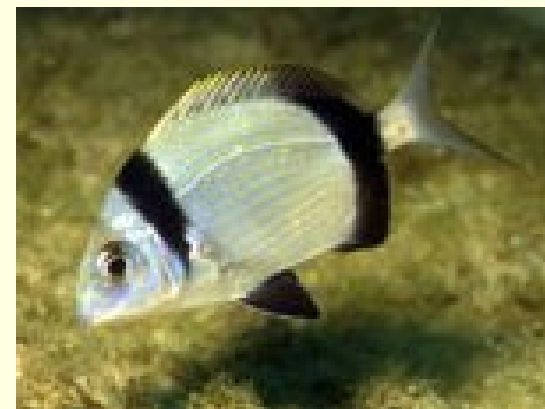
2 – *Holacanthus passer*

Peixe-anjo-rei

3 – *Diplodus vulgaris*

Sargo-safia

Isentos



Grupo: Peixes ósseos

1 – *Chelmon rostratus*

Borboleta-bicuda

2 – *Zanclus cornutus*

Ídolo-mourisco

3 – *Synchiropus splendidus*

Mandarim

Isentos



Grupo: Peixes ósseos

- ***Hippocampus sp.***
- Cavalos-marinhos
- CITES II B



Grupo: Conchas

Bivalvia

- *Lithophaga sp.*
- Mexilhão-das-rochas
- CITES II B



Grupo: Conchas

Bivalvia

- *Epioblasma sp.*
- ...
- CITES II B



Grupo: Conchas

Bivalvia

- *Tridacna sp.*
- ...
- CITES II B



Grupo: Búzios

Gastropoda

- ***Strombus giga***
- ...
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: ANTHOZOA

1 - *Plerogyra sinuosa*

Coral-bolha

CITES II B



2 – *Oulophyllia crispa*

Coral-cérebro-sulcado

CITES II B



3 – *Goniopora sp.*

Coral-ramo

CITES II B



4 – *Nephthea sp.*

Coral-árvore

Isento



Grupo: ECHINODERMATA

1 – *Diadema setosum*

Ouriço-agulha

2 – *Patiria granifera*

Estrela-do-mar

Isentos



Grupo: **MOLLUSCA - GASTROPODA**

1 - Octopus dofleini

Polvo-gigante-do-Pacífico

2 – Sepia officinalis

Choco

Isentos



Grupo: INVERTEBRATA

1 – Aurelia aurita

Medusa-da-lua

2 – Urticina piscivora

Anémoma-piscivora

3 – Discosoma sp.

Anémoma-cogumelo

Isentos



Grupo: INVERTEBRATA - ARACNIDAE



Aphonopelma albiceps
CITES II B



Brachypelma albopilosum
CITES II B



Aphonopelma bicoloratum
Isento

Grupo: INVERTEBRATA - ARACNIDAE



Pandinus imperator
CITES II B



Grupo: INVERTEBRATA - INSECTA



Diesbachia tamyris

Isento



Lonchodes brevipes

Isento



Grupo:INVERTEBRATA - INSECTA



Papilio homerus
CITES I A

Grupo: INVERTEBRATA - HIRUDINOIDAE



Hirudo medicinalis
CITES II B



Identificação de Animais Selvagens

**Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da
Biodiversidade (ICNB)**

Unidade de Aplicação de Convenções Internacionais

RÉPTEIS



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Dermatemydidae

- ***Dermatemys mawii***
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: Repteis

Família: Emydidae

- ***Mauremys leprosa***
- Cágado-mediterrânico
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Emys orbicularis***
- **Cágado-de-carapaça-estriada**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Batagur baska***
- **Cágado-fluvial-indiano**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Clemmys muhlenbergii***
- Cágado de Muhleberg
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Geoclemys hamiltonii***
- Cágado de Hamilton
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Kachuga tecta***
- **Cágado-de-tecto da Índia**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Trachemys scripta elegans***
- Cágado da Flórida
- CITES B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Trachemys scripta scripta***

- **Cágado**

- **Isento**



- ***Trachemys scripta troosti***

- **Cágado**

- **Isento**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Chrysemys picta***
- **Cágado**
- **CITES B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Pseudemys nelsonii***
- Cágado
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Graptemys khonii***
- Cágado
- **CITES III C**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

- ***Chelydra serpentina***
- Tartaruga-aligador
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Emydidae

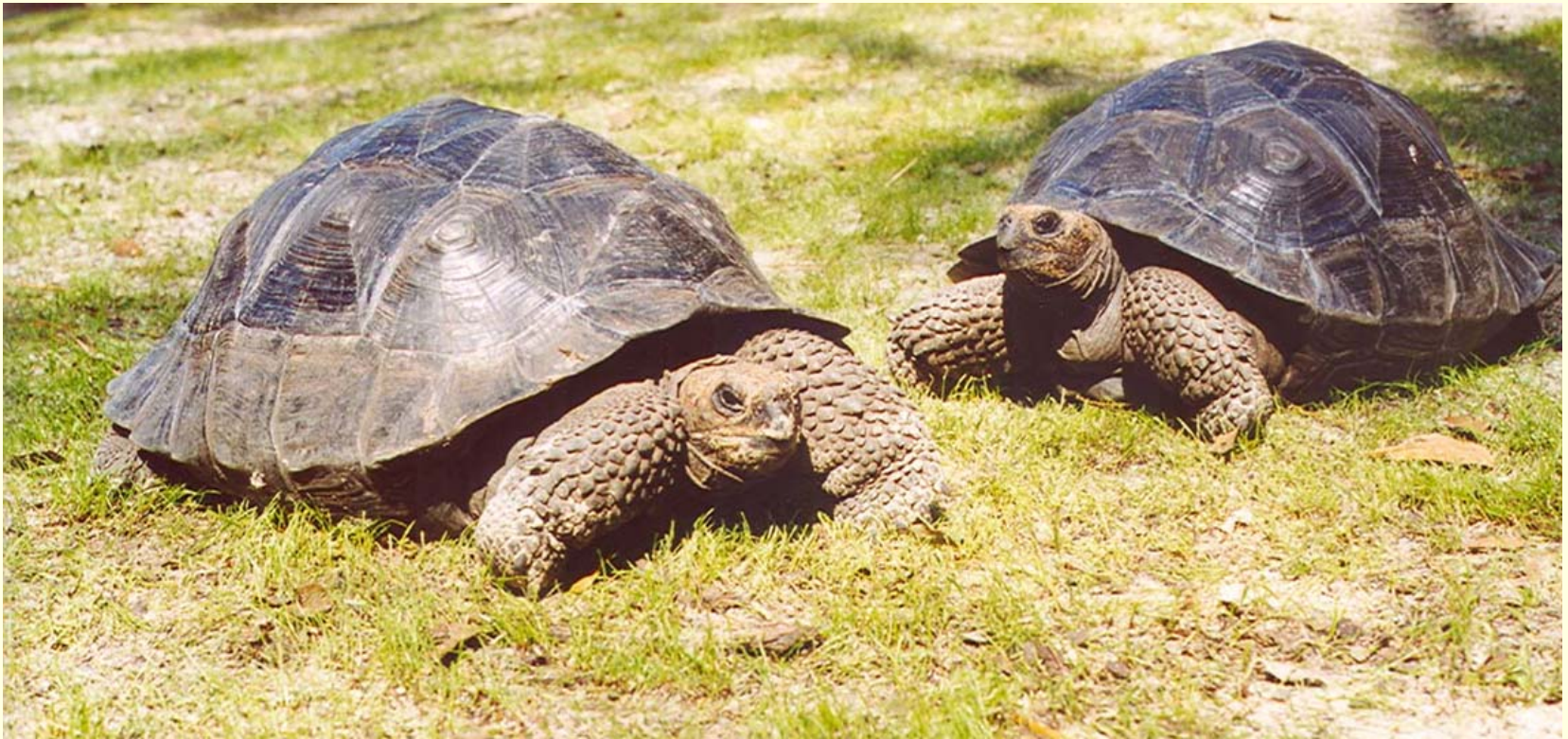
- ***Macroclemys temmincki***
- Tartaruga-mordedora
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Testudinidae

- **Geochelone nigra**
- Tartaruga-gigante dos Galápagos
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Testudinidae

- **Geochelone sulcata**
- Tartaruga-gigante africana
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Testudinidae

- ***Testudo graeca***
- Tartaruga-grega
- CITES II A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Testudinidae

- ***Geochelone carbonaria***
- **Jabuti**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Cheloniidae

- ***Caretta caretta***
- Tartaruga-boba
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Cheloniidae

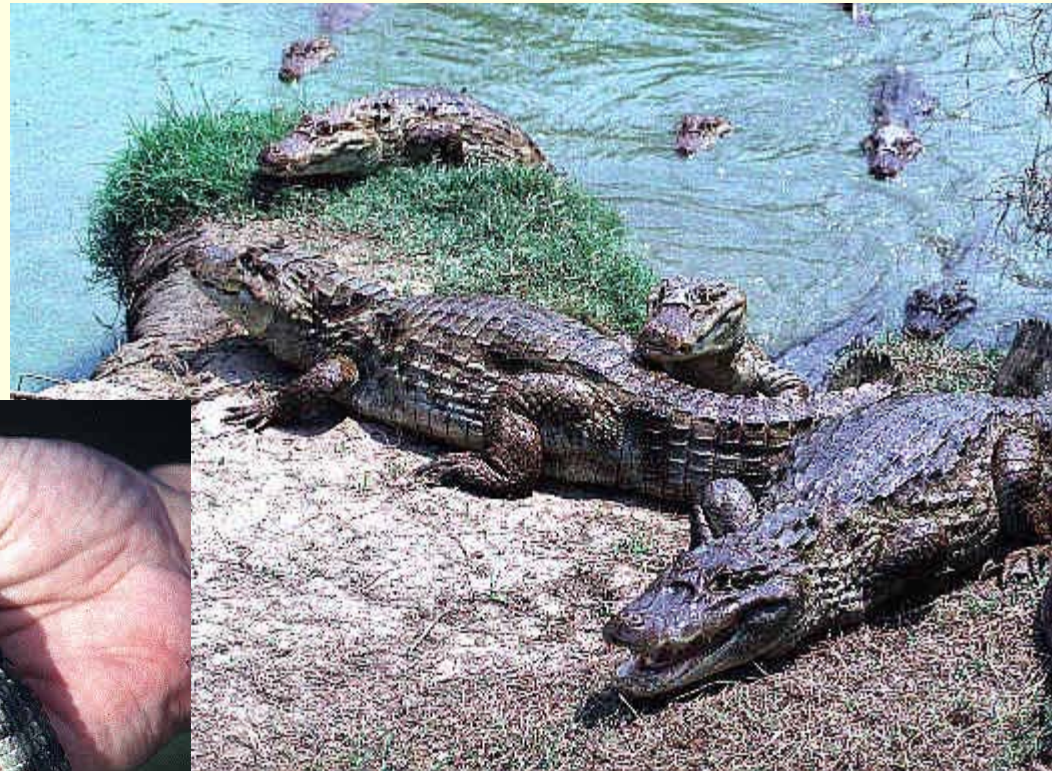
- ***Eretmochelys imbricata***
- Tartaruga-imbricata
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Alligatoridae

- ***Caiman crocodilus fuscus***
- Caimão
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Alligatoridae

- ***Alligator sinensis***
- Aligátor da China
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Crocodylidae

- ***Crocodylus niloticus***
- Crocodilo do Nilo
- CITES I/II A/B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Crocodylidae

- ***Crocodylus porosus***
- Crocodilo marinho
- CITES I A*



*Austrália, Indonésia, Papuásia-Nova-Guiné – Anexo B

Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Crocodylidae

- ***Crocodylus rhombifer***
- Crocodilo de Cuba
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Gekkonidae

- ***Eublepharis macularius***
- Gecko-leopardo
- Isento



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Iguanidae

- ***Iguana iguana***
- Iguana terrestre
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Varanidae

- ***Varanus salvator***
- Varano
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Varanidae

- ***Varanus komodoensis***
- Dragão de Komodo
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Chamaelenidae

- ***Chamaeleo chamaeleon***
- Camaleão
- CITES II B / Autóctone



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Chamaelenidae

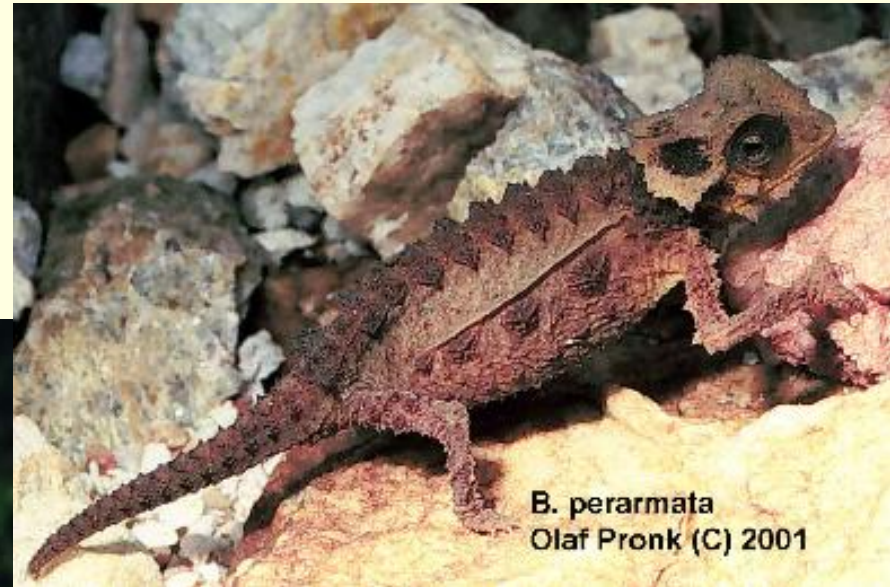
- ***Chamaeleo sp.***
- **Camaleão**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Chamaelenidae

- ***Brookesia perarmata***
- Camaleão-pigmeu
- CITES I A



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Lacertidae

- ***Lacerta schreiberi***
- Lagarto-de-água
- Isento / Autóctone



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Lacertidae

- ***Lacerta lepida***
- **Sardão**
- **Isento / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Pythonidae

- ***Python regius***
- Pitão real; Pitão bola
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Pythonidae

- ***Python m. molurus***
- **Jibóia**
- **CITES I A**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Pythonidae

- ***Python molurus bivittatus***
- Jibóia; Pitão indiano
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Pythonidae

- ***Python reticulatus***
- Jibóia; Pitão reticulada
- CITES II B



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Pythonidae

- ***Python sebae***
- **Jibóia**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Colubridae

- ***Elaphe gutatta***
- **Cobra do milho**
- **Isenta**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Colubridae

- ***Lampropeltis pyromelana***
- Falsa cobra-coral
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Colubridae

- ***Lampropeltis getulus californiae***
- **Cobra-real da Califórnia**
- **Isenta**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Colubridae

- ***Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri***
- **Cobra-rateira do Texas**
- **Isenta**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Colubridae

- ***Boiga dendrophila***
- Cobra-dos-mangais
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Elapidae

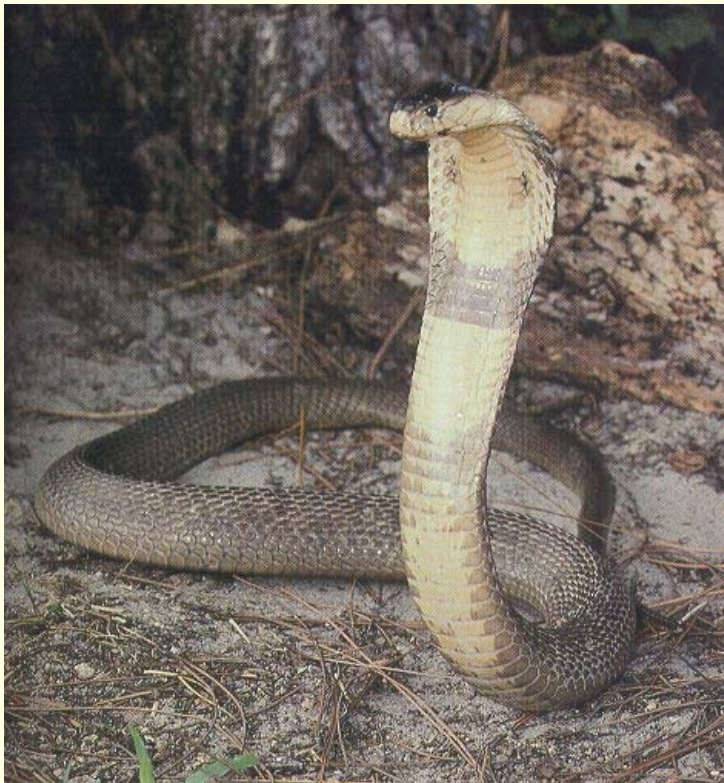
- ***Micrurus nigrocinctus***
- **Cobra-coral**
- **CITES III C**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Elapidae

- ***Naja naja naja***
- **Naja indiana**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Elapidae

- ***Naja atra***
- **Naja-indiana**
- **Isento**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Elapidae

- ***Ophiophagus hannah***
- **Cobra-real**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Vipera latastei***
- Vibora-cornuda
- Isenta / Autóctone



Fotografia: Celestino Gelpi

Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Vipera seoanei***
- **Vibora-de-Seoane**
- **Isenta / Autóctone**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Crotalus durissus unicolor***
- **Cascavel**
- **CITES II B**



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Crotalus durissus terrificus***
- Cascavel
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Bothrops neuwiedi matogrossensis***
- Cascavel; Jararaca-pintada
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Agkistrodon c.contortrix***
- Cabeça-de-cobre
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

- ***Bitis gabonica rhinocerus***
- Víbora-rinoceronte
- Isenta



Grupo: **Repteis**

Família: Viperidae

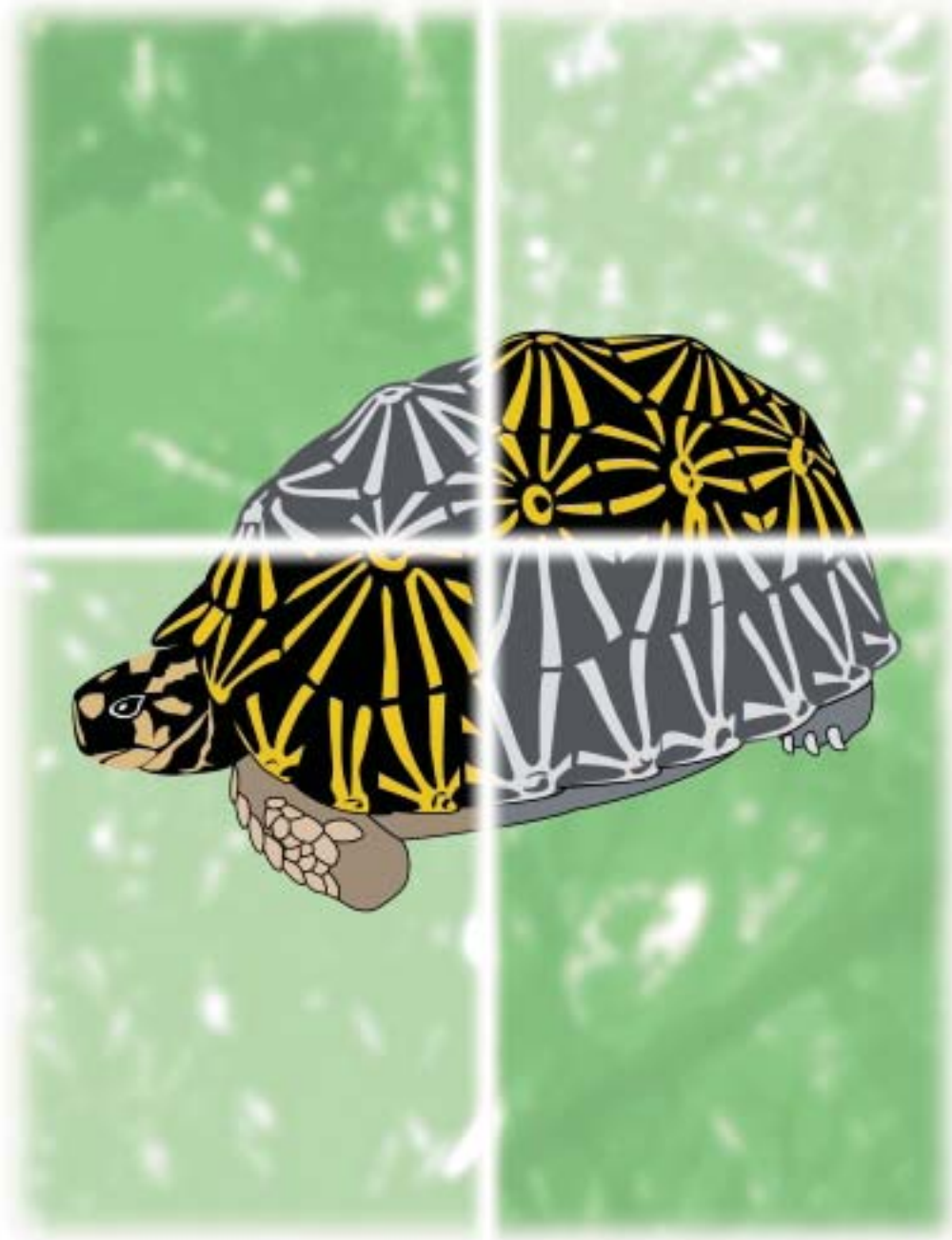
- ***Bitis gabonica***
- **Víbora do Gabão**
- **Isenta**



CITES Identification Guide – Turtles & Tortoises

Guide d'identification CITES – Tortues

Guía de identificación de CITES – Tortugas



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

TRAFFIC
—NORTH AMERICA—



CITES Identification Guide - Turtles and Tortoises

Guide to the Identification of Turtles and Tortoises Species Controlled under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



Guide d'identification CITES - Tortues

Guide d'identification des tortues protégées par la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction



Guía de identificación de CITES - Tortugas

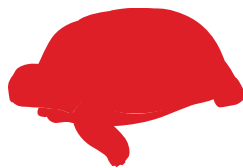
Guía de identificación de las tortugas protegidas por la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres



An initiative of Environment Canada and PROFEPA (SEMARNAP)

Une initiative d'Environnement Canada et de PROFEPA (SEMARNAP)

Una iniciativa del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Canadá y de PROFEPA (SEMARNAP)



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Original idea: **Yvan Lafleur**
Chief, Wildlife Division, Office of Enforcement, Environment Canada

Research, concept, production: **Richard Charette**, National Coordinator, Inspections,
Office of Enforcement, Environment Canada
and
Flor Amparo Leyva Gallegos,
Biologist, PROFEPA (SEMARNAP)

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For more information about this guide
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Humane Society of the United States

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), a non-profit organization founded in 1954, is devoted to making the world safe for animals through legal, educational, legislative, and investigative means. As an animal protection organization, the mission of The HSUS is to create a humane sustainable world for all animals, including people. The HSUS is dedicated to speaking for animals, who cannot speak for themselves.

The HSUS works on numerous turtle conservation and protection projects including: initiating and supporting efforts to gain protection for turtle species under domestic and international law; investigating and providing information to the public, lawmakers and regulatory bodies on the cruel treatment of turtles in the pet trade, by the fisheries industry, and in the food and medicinal trades; working with industry and government to design improvements in live turtle transport; and insuring that domestic laws protecting turtles are implemented and enforced.

Fondée en 1954, la Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) est une organisation à but non lucratif qui se consacre à la protection des animaux en employant des moyens juridiques et législatifs ainsi qu'en menant des enquêtes et des activités éducatives. La HSUS a pour mission de créer un monde durable et sans cruauté pour tous les animaux, y compris les humains. La HSUS parle au nom des animaux, qui ne peuvent plaider eux-mêmes leur cause.

La HSUS mène de nombreux projets de conservation et de protection des tortues, par exemple : introduire et soutenir des mesures visant à obtenir la protection juridique des tortues aux niveaux national et international; enquêter sur le traitement cruel des tortues dans le commerce des animaux de compagnie et des produits alimentaires et médicinaux, ainsi que dans l'industrie de la pêche, et en informer le public, les législateurs et les organes de réglementation; collaborer avec l'industrie et les gouvernements à l'amélioration du transport des tortues vivantes; veiller à ce que les lois nationales qui protègent les tortues soit mises en oeuvre et appliquées.

La Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), organización protectora de animales fundada en 1954 sin fines de lucro, está dedicada a hacer que el mundo sea más seguro para los animales, empleando medios jurídicos, educativos y legislativos y haciendo investigaciones. Su misión es crear un mundo humanitario y sostenible para todos los animales, incluyendo a las personas. La HSUS está dedicada a hablar por los animales, que no pueden hablar por sí mismos.

La HSUS trabaja en numerosos proyectos de protección y conservación de tortugas, entre ellos los siguientes: iniciar y apoyar gestiones para conseguir la protección de especies de tortugas en leyes internacionales y nacionales; investigar el tratamiento cruel de tortugas en el comercio de animales de compañía, la industria pesquera y el comercio de fármacos y alimentos, e informar al respecto al público, legisladores y órganos normativos; trabajar con la industria y el gobierno para idear mejoras en el transporte de tortugas vivas, y asegurar que las leyes nacionales que protegen a las tortugas se implementen y apliquen.

TRAFFIC North America is part of the global TRAFFIC Network, the world's largest wildlife trade monitoring program. TRAFFIC is a joint program of World Wildlife Fund and IUCN – The World Conservation Union.

TRAFFIC aims to help ensure that wildlife trade is at sustainable levels and in accordance with domestic and international laws and agreements. Established in 1976, TRAFFIC is now a network of 21 offices organized in seven regional programs.

TRAFFIC Amérique du Nord fait partie du réseau mondial TRAFFIC, le plus grand programme au monde de surveillance du commerce de la faune et de la flore sauvage. Il s'agit d'un programme conjoint du Fonds mondial pour la nature et l'UICN – l'Union mondiale pour la nature.

TRAFFIC vise à s'assurer que le commerce d'espèces sauvages se fasse dans le respect de leur capacité de renouvellement et conformément aux lois et ententes nationales et internationales. Créé en 1976, TRAFFIC est maintenant constitué d'un réseau de 21 bureaux regroupés en sept programmes régionaux.

TRAFFIC Norteamérica forma parte de la Red mundial TRAFFIC, el programa mundial más importante de vigilancia del comercio de la fauna. TRAFFIC es un programa conjunto del Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza y de UICN – Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza.

El objetivo de TRAFFIC es garantizar que el comercio de la fauna silvestre se realiza de forma sostenible y respetando las leyes y acuerdos nacionales e internacionales. Establecida en 1976, TRAFFIC es en la actualidad una red de 21 oficinas organizadas en siete programas regionales.

CEC

CCE

CCA

The Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) is an international organization whose members are Canada, Mexico and the United States. The CEC was created under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC).

The objectives of the NAAEC include building regional cooperation for conservation, protection and enhancement of the environment, as well as implementing international agreements and domestic law and policy. It also commits the Parties to effectively enforce their respective environmental laws, concerning the protection of wild flora and fauna, endangered species, their habitat, and specially protected areas.

La Commission de coopération environnementale (CCE) est une organisation internationale dont les membres sont le Canada, les États-Unis et le Mexique. La Commission a été créée en vertu de l'Accord nord-américain de coopération dans le domaine de l'environnement (ANACDE).

Les objectifs de l'ANACDE consistent à renforcer la coopération régionale à des fins de conservation, de protection et d'amélioration de l'environnement, ce qui comprend l'application des accords internationaux et des lois et politiques nationales. L'Accord oblige également les Parties à appliquer efficacement leurs lois respectives sur l'environnement, lesquelles incluent les lois protégeant la flore et la faune sauvages de même que les espèces menacées de disparition, leurs habitats et les aires protégées.

La Comisión para la Cooperación Ambiental (CCA) es una organización internacional integrada por Canadá, EU y México. Fue creada en términos del Acuerdo de Cooperación Ambiental de América del Norte (ACAAN).

Entre los objetivos del ACAAN se incluye el fortalecimiento de los esquemas de cooperación regional para el incremento del nivel de conservación y protección del medio ambiente, incluyendo el cumplimiento tanto de los acuerdos internacionales como de las leyes y políticas de cada país. En este sentido, el ACAAN compromete a las partes para hacer cumplir eficazmente sus respectivas leyes ambientales, incluyendo aquellas sobre la protección de flora y fauna silvestre, comprendiendo las especies en peligro y sus hábitats, y muy particularmente las áreas naturales protegidas.

English →

Français →

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Foreword

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The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), also known as the Washington Convention, has an impact on the lives of all Canadians and on the wildlife species with which we share our planet. Every time a new country signs CITES, the international effort to protect wildlife species is strengthened.

Becoming a signatory to CITES entails a number of obligations. Each party must designate an administrative body, scientific authorities and a fraud prevention unit, all of which are actively involved in the application of the Convention.

The many tasks involved in implementing CITES — issuing and verifying the necessary permits, inspecting goods, caring for live animals and ensuring proper storage of perishable derivatives — all require qualified, concerned personnel. Since none of the parties to CITES is in a position to allocate the human or financial resources required to ensure strict border control, each CITES administration must work with other organizations to achieve its objectives. These organizations have a variety of different mandates which support the requirements of the Convention and the legislation governing it.

These organizations often feel they are not properly qualified and that it is best to leave the application of CITES up to the experts. On the contrary, most people responsible for enforcing CITES, whether they be customs officers, police officers, conservation officers, or plant and animal product inspectors, are able to perform a number of essential tasks, such as identifying specimens and checking permits.

Environment Canada has developed a series of easy-to-use guides that do not require an advanced level of training. They are designed to help front-line staff effectively control transborder movements of controlled goods.

This guide on turtles was developed in cooperation with our colleagues in Mexico (PROFEPA). This pooling of efforts and resources has resulted in the production of a high-quality tool.

I hope that this guide will motivate you in your efforts to prevent illegal trade in wildlife species and will contribute to the protection of animals threatened by international trade.



Yvan Lafleur
Chief, Wildlife Division
Office of Enforcement
Environment Canada

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I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Yvan Lafleur, Chief of the Wildlife Division, Office of Enforcement, Environment Canada, for having allowed us to develop this new CITES Identification Guide; to Mtro. Antonio Azuela de la Cueva, Procurador Federal de Protección al Ambiente, and Lic. Víctor Ramírez Navarro, Subprocurador de Recursos Naturales de la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA), for allowing Flor Amparo Leyva Gallegos to collaborate on this project; to Flor for her valuable contribution in the scientific revision of the Guide and for having accepted the challenge of spending several months away from her native country; to Angélica Flores Godínez for the revision of the Spanish version; to Dr. John B. Iverson, who kindly agreed to revise all drawings; to M. en C. Gustavo Aguirre Leon, Titular Researcher at the Institute of Ecology, A. C., for providing us with the list of common spanish names; to Georgina Santos Barrera of the Faculty of Science of the University autonomous of Mexico, for her support with the taxonomy; a very special recognition goes out to Tamara Maliepaard, who accepted to design and layout this new guide with her usual concern for perfection; to Ziggy Jones and Urs Woy for illustration production; to CITES Secretariat, for its assistance in promoting the CITES guides and for giving us permission to use the turtle and tortoise illustrations from the CITES manuals; to the World Customs Organization of Brussels, for its help in promoting the project; to Marcus Phipps, of TRAFFIC East Asia, and Craig Hoover, of TRAFFIC North America, for their advice on species marketed in South-East Asia; to J. Ventura, from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for his advice; to Ernest Cooper and Ron Graham, Environment Canada, for their outstanding photographs; and to Rita Guertin and Carmen Bigras, for their invaluable administrative support.

Richard Charette

National Coordinator, Inspections
Office of Enforcement
Environment Canada

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How to use this guide

Message to customs officers and other inspectors responsible for enforcing CITES

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Several turtle and tortoise species are currently endangered not only as a result of the destruction of their natural habitat, but also because of intensive international trade targeting them as pets or for their parts and derivatives. **You can help change this situation** by participating actively in controlling trade in turtles and tortoises in your country.

This guide was created to enable you to identify turtles and tortoises mostly found in trade, protected or not by CITES (see ?-2). It is designed to meet a need expressed by customs officers from various countries for an identification tool that is **easy to use. No previous knowledge of turtles and tortoises is required.** By following the steps described, you will be able to identify the species of turtles and tortoises currently traded in the world.

With a few minor differences, the guide follows the same format as the *CITES Identification Guide – Crocodilians*, with which you may already be familiar.

The **key pages in the green section** of the guide present illustrations which highlight the morphological characteristics that distinguish different species. You begin the identification process by comparing the morphological features of your specimen with those illustrated in these key pages. From here, you will be directed to the **descriptive pages in the blue and yellow sections**, where you will find illustrations of the species and additional information that will help to confirm your identification.

The blue section of the guide contains illustrations of the most easily recognizable species. You will have no difficulty identifying these species. This section will help you to sharpen your powers of observation, preparing you for the yellow section.

The yellow section contains species that are sometimes very similar in appearance. It is critical to pay close attention to details in order to distinguish one species from another. With practice, you will be able to identify virtually all species found in these two sections with relatively little difficulty.

The guide can be used by any CITES-enforcement officer, from beginner to expert. The level of difficulty increases from the blue section to the yellow section.

The orange section contains a list of species that must be identified by an expert, i.e., a specialist in herpetology (the science that deals with reptiles) who has been designated by CITES authorities in your country to act as a resource-person in this field.

Before you begin working with the guide, be sure to read the introduction in the purple section, which describes the identification process. You will then be ready to take up the identification challenge. We are confident that you will succeed with flying colours.

How to use this guide

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What is CITES?

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement signed by more than 140 countries that regulates trade in a number of species of plants and animals, their parts and derivatives. The names of these species appear in a **Control List** that is updated every two years, following the meeting of the Parties to the Convention. The list provides the names of CITES species and indicates whether they are Appendix I, II or III species.

Appendix I species are rare or endangered. Trade in these species for primarily commercial purposes is prohibited. As a result, Appendix I species must be accompanied by a CITES export permit issued by the exporting country and a CITES import permit issued by the importing country.

Appendix II species are neither rare nor endangered at present, but could become so if trade is not regulated. The species in Appendix II must be accompanied by an appropriate CITES export permit issued by the exporting country before entry to the importing country will be allowed.

Appendix III species are not endangered but are subject to special management within the listing country (as indicated in parentheses beside the Appendix number). Species in Appendix III must be accompanied by an appropriate CITES export permit issued by the exporting country if the trade is with the listing country, or by a certificate of origin or a re-export certificate if the trade is with a country other than the listing country, as required by the Convention.

Note these icons used throughout the guide:



Appears with Appendix I, II or III species, indicating trade is regulated by CITES and must be verified by the necessary CITES permit(s)



Trade in this species is not regulated by CITES and does not require a CITES permit



Detain and refer to an expert for identification

What species are illustrated in the guide?

This guide deals not only with species **protected by CITES** but also with some commercial species that are **not protected by CITES**. Illustrations are provided of the following:

- all species or genera in Appendix I, II or III of the CITES Control List, in effect since June 1997;
- certain commercial species not protected by CITES but soon likely to be or mistaken for CITES species.

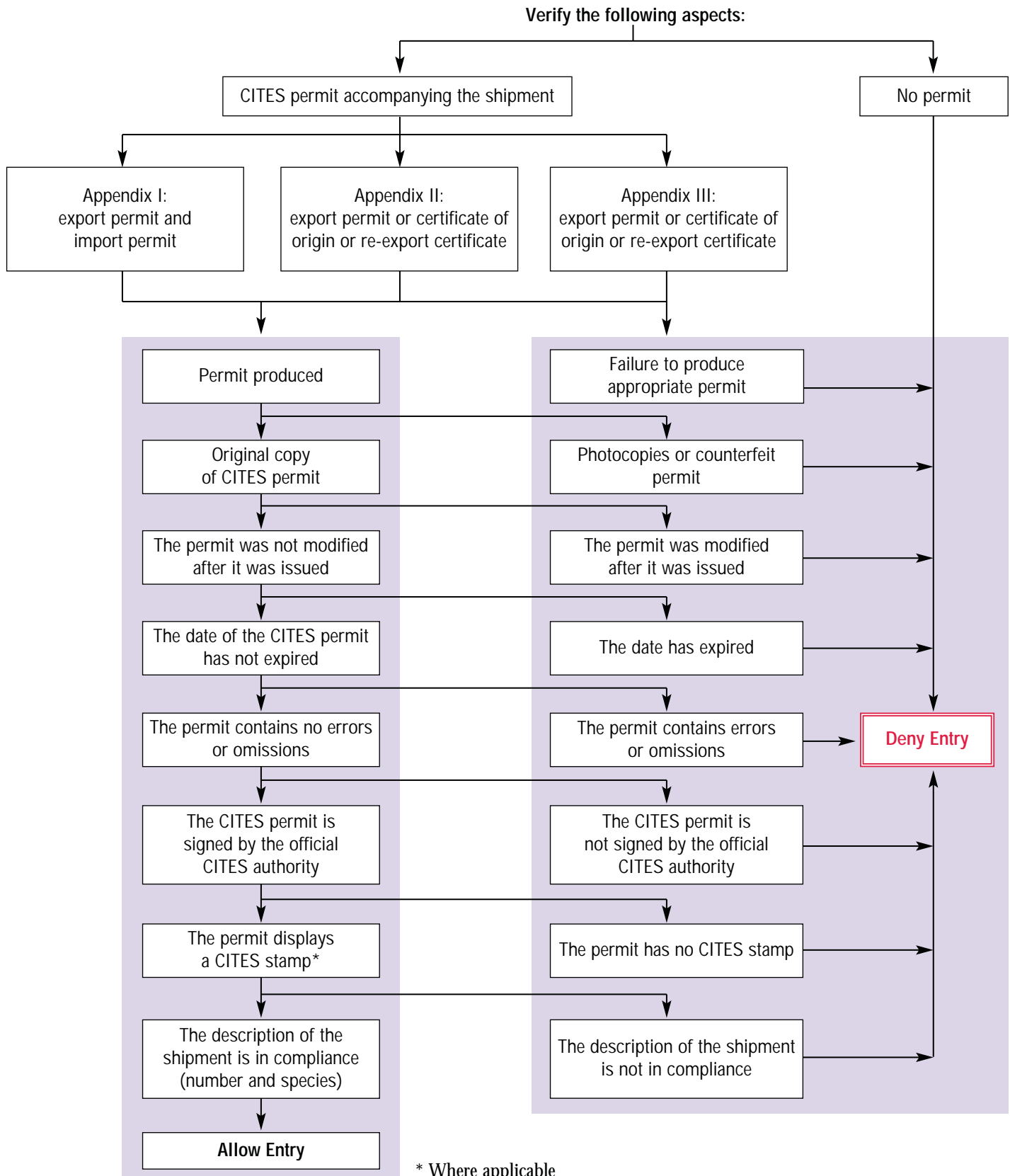
The illustration always represents the nominal species (e.g., *Caretta caretta*) when there are no subspecies, and the nominal subspecies (e.g., *Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata*) in the case of several subspecies in the same species. To identify other subspecies which are not illustrated (e.g. *Eretmochelys imbricata bissa*), you may need to consult an expert.

All CITES species are accompanied by this familiar icon , taken from the previous Guides.

How to use this guide

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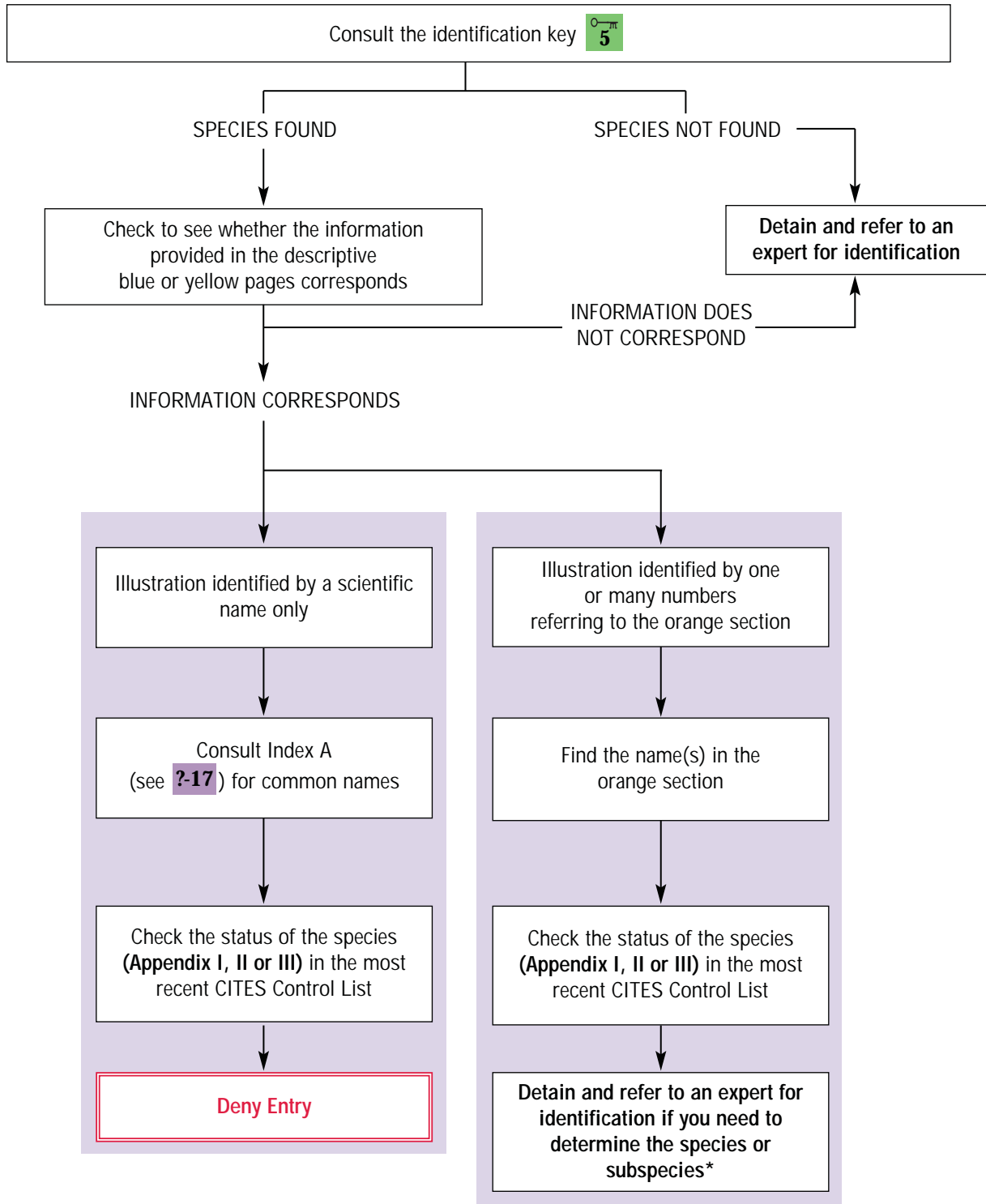
How to determine the validity of a CITES permit?



How to use this guide

I must identify a turtle or a tortoise that is not accompanied by a CITES permit: what do I do?

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* The subspecies identification is necessary only if one of the subspecies of a given species is protected under CITES.

How to use this guide

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Example of the identification process

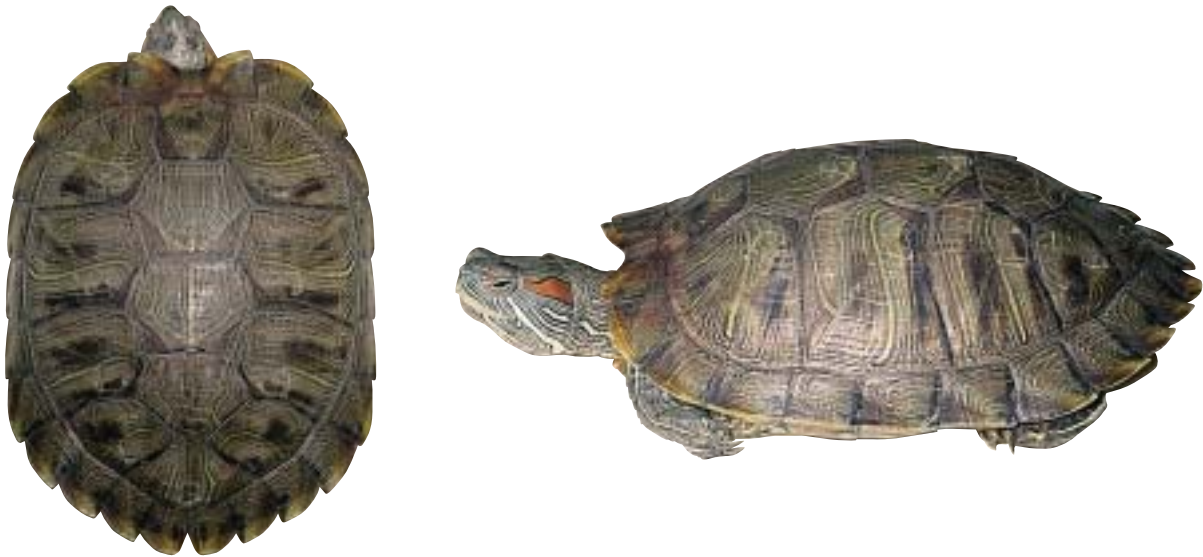
The identification process is based on an examination of a number of the specimen's morphological characteristics. By following the process in the key, you will be able to identify the most probable species. Using the illustrations and information provided in the blue or yellow descriptive pages, you will be able to confirm the identification.

When handling live specimens, avoid being bitten. Remember that even the smallest specimens can cause serious injury. Hold turtles by the sides of their carapace, out of reach of their jaws and claws. To avoid bacteriological contamination, always wash your hands with an antibiotic soap after handling specimens or wear gloves.

The characteristics of young specimens sometimes differ considerably from those of adults, particularly with respect to carapace development and colouration. In more mature specimens, the once bright colours become muted and the carapace becomes unserrated. These differences will be pointed out in the descriptive pages. Do not hesitate to consult an expert if you have any doubts.

Take, for example, the turtle illustrated on this page:

EXAMPLE



The first step is to familiarize yourself with the morphological characteristics that will be used in the identification key. Pages [1](#) to [4](#) provide a series of illustrations that highlight the characteristics and define the terminology used. Once you are familiar with these terms, you can begin the identification process, using the identification key.

Consult **all** the identification key pages [5](#) to [10](#) in their order. **To make a correct identification, it is important to consult each of these pages.**

How to use this guide

EXAMPLE (continued)

Bear in mind that **the species on the key pages are examples** selected from various species that have similar morphological characteristics. Do not try to match your specimen with one of the illustrations on the key pages, but with an illustration on the indicated descriptive page. The key pages illustrate the characteristics, while the descriptive pages illustrate the species.

Key page ^{0-π}5 begins with illustrations of families of turtles with **oar-like limbs and one, two or no claws**. Only seven sea turtles (all protected under CITES) and the Pig-nose Turtle have these characteristics. As you can see, our sample specimen does not have these characteristics, so we proceed to the next section at the bottom of page ^{0-π}5.

This section illustrates one tortoise *Malacochersus tornieri* (family Testudinidae) with **elephant-like feet, unwebbed toes and a very flattened, pancake-like carapace**. A closer look at our specimen shows that it does not have elephant-like feet or a very flattened carapace, and has webbed toes. As indicated at the bottom of the page, turn to page ^{0-π}6.

Page ^{0-π}6 illustrates other land-dwelling tortoises (Testudinidae), all protected under CITES, that have **elephant-like feet with unwebbed toes, and a domed carapace**. Our specimen has webbed toes and a more flattened carapace, adapted for moving around in aquatic environments. We now turn to page ^{0-π}7, where we will find species with webbed feet and a flattened carapace.



The first section on ^{0-π}7 presents the family Trionychidae, turtles that have a **soft carapace with no scales**. Our sample specimen has well-defined scales which make the carapace somewhat rigid, so we know that it is not a member of the softshell family.

The next section illustrates the families Chelidae (Austro-American side-necked turtles) and Pelomedusidae (Afro-American side-necked turtles). A species belonging to one of these two families folds its neck to the side beneath the carapace, unlike other turtles which retract their neck straight back into their shell. The key for these two families stresses that the total number of **plastral scales is 13** due to the presence of an intergular scale. Other species of turtles have only 12 scales. By examining the plastron of our specimen, we see that it has 12 scales and we move on to page ^{0-π}8.

How to use this guide


EXAMPLE (continued)

Page ^{0-π}**8** illustrates three families of turtles (Dermatemydidae, Chelydridae, Platysternidae), which comprise only four species, all of which are easily recognizable by the **presence of inframarginal scales** (in red). The two members of the family Chelydridae have a **cross-shaped plastron**, while the single species of the family Platysternidae has an **oversized head** which it cannot retract into its carapace. Since the plastron of our specimen does not have inframarginal scales and bears no resemblance to the four plastrons illustrated, we go to page ^{0-π}**9**.

Page ^{0-π}**9** presents the family Kinosternidae, the only family that has **23 marginal scales** on the carapace. All other families have 24 or 25. Since our specimen has 25 marginal scales, we know that it does not belong to this family.


The next section on page ^{0-π}**9** presents the family Emydidae which includes most of the freshwater turtles. The key begins by identifying turtles that have a **hinged plastron**, which allows a portion of the plastron to be drawn up against the carapace for greater protection. This hinge is sometimes rudimentary in juveniles or adults of some species. To find out if a hinge is present, exert pressure on the tip of the plastron to see if it is flexible. By examining our specimen we find the plastron is not flexible and so does not have a hinge. As a result, we turn to page ^{0-π}**10**.

Page ^{0-π}**10** completes the presentation of the family Emydidae. Here we must determine whether our specimen has **one, three or no keels**. Although keels are usually visible, it is sometimes easier to detect these elevations by touching the carapace. The fact that keels can completely disappear with age is noted for several species in the descriptive pages. Our sample specimen has only one keel, so we now determine whether the posterior margin of the carapace is **serrated or not**. Serrations can also disappear with age, so do not hesitate to consult several sections of the guide (with or without keels or serrations) if you need to identify a more mature specimen. Our specimen shows a serrated posterior margin, and so we are directed to descriptive page **51**.

Page **51** begins with a brief presentation of the family (see **?-15**) Emydidae, including a silhouette and some characteristics at the top of the page. The text in the shaded bar indicates that 12 species in this family belong to Appendix I or II and are therefore subject to CITES controls, as indicated by the icon . Any of these 12 species must be accompanied by a valid CITES permit. The other 82 species are not protected under CITES, but may be subject to controls in your country.

How to use this guide

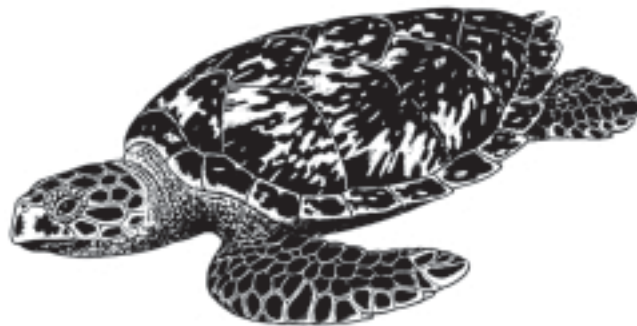
To complete the identification, quickly leaf through all the suggested descriptive pages. Follow the arrows at the bottom of the page that indicate the next suggested page. For our specimen, we consult pages **51** through **55**.

Our specimen appears to be the species *Pseudemys scripta*, illustrated on page **52**. The species name is preceded by the icon , which indicates it is not subject to CITES controls. Using the scientific name *Pseudemys scripta*, you can refer to Index A (see **?-17**) for the corresponding common names in French, English and Spanish.


When you put this identification process into practice, if your specimen has obvious distinguishing characteristics, you should have no trouble recognizing the corresponding illustration. If you are uncertain, return to suggested descriptive pages, and take a closer look at the illustrations on each page. **Remember that within a species of turtles, there may be significant variations between specimens, depending on their geographic distribution, sex and subspecies.** Characteristics such as the arrangement and shape of the scales or the patterns on the carapace and plastron vary, and **therefore your specimen may look slightly different from the illustration in the guide.**

Page **55** presents species, where both juveniles and adults have rudimentary keels or serrations. Given that these characteristics are easy to miss, you are directed to these species illustrated elsewhere in the guide. If you have not already identified your specimen, consult the pages indicated on **55** for detailed descriptions.

OTHER CASES



 *Eretmochelys imbricata*    


If the species is accompanied by the icon , you must proceed with the customs formalities required for CITES control purposes. Begin by verifying the status of the species (Appendix I, II, or III) in the most recent CITES Control List, then check the validity of the CITES permit(s) required for that particular species (see **?-4**). If the permits are in order, the entry of the species can be allowed, unless it is subject to other controls in your country.

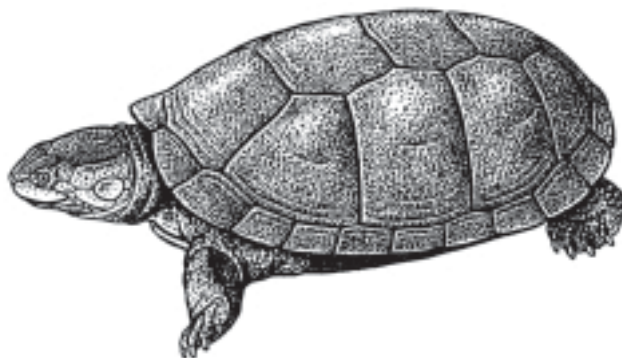
How to use this guide


E ?

Because all subspecies of *Eretmochelys imbricata* are protected under CITES, it is unnecessary to identify the subspecies or consult an expert. When only one of the subspecies is protected under CITES or under a specific statute in your country, an expert should be consulted.



In the example on the previous page, note the icons depicting parts and derivatives obtained from this species (see ?-14). These icons indicate that the meat, eggs and carapace of this species are in trade, as well as jewelry made from its carapace.

When the illustration of a species is accompanied by one or more numbers and the icon , as is the case on page 30, the identification should be referred to an expert. Consult the orange section (see ?-16) for the suggested turtle name or names and forward them to the expert to aid in identification. The orange section also lists all turtle species which are not illustrated in the guide.



 ↪ Spp. PE-1-5-8-10 1

Identification key for plastrons

To identify a plastron consult pages  13 to  27. You will find illustrations of all plastrons, arranged by morphological characteristics. When you find the illustration that corresponds to your specimen, refer to the indicated descriptive page for more detailed information.


How to use this guide


E
?
F
?
Es
?





What is the purpose of the coloured tabs?


The  section explains **how to use the guide**.


The  section contains the key pages where the **identification process begins**.

The blue section  contains the illustrations of species of **turtles and tortoises that are easily recognizable**.

The yellow section  contains illustrations of species or subspecies of **turtles and tortoises that require closer observation** or that must be referred to an expert.

The orange section  contains a **list of species of turtles and tortoises that must be referred to an expert and the list of species not illustrated in the guide**.

The grey section  contains **Index A**, which provides the **scientific names** of all illustrated species. The scientific names are in alphabetical order and are accompanied by their **common names** in English, French and Spanish.

The dark grey section  contains **Index B**, which provides an **alphabetical list of the scientific and common names of each species**. It also includes the pages where they are found in the guide.

A

B

E
?

How to use this guide

E ?

What is the purpose of the key pages?



Key pages **1** to **4** describe the morphological characteristics of the turtles used in the identification key, and provide definitions of the technical terms used in the key.

The identification key begins on **5** through to **10**. It is important to remember that **species illustrated here are just examples**. Do not try to match your specimen with one illustrated in the key pages. The key pages are designed simply to highlight certain characteristics. These characteristics lead you to the descriptive pages in the blue and yellow sections where you will make your identification.

Key pages **11** to **12** contain photographs of parts and derivatives while pages **13** to **27** contain the plastron identification key.

Characteristics common to all species illustrated on this page

Characteristics specific to certain species

Icon identifying the key pages

First descriptive page to be consulted

Current key page

Next key page to be consulted

How to use this guide

E ?

What is the purpose of the descriptive pages?

The descriptive pages illustrate the different species of turtles.

Icon representing the family Characteristics common to all species illustrated on this page Common names

CITES control information for the family

Icon indicating that an expert must be consulted

Icon indicating that the species is not subject to CITES control

Abbreviation designating the species in the orange section

Icon indicating that the species is subject to CITES control

Species scientific name: *Pelomedusa* is the genus, *subrufa* is the species

Arrow indicating an important characteristic

Icon of parts and derivatives

Current page Next descriptive page to be consulted

The diagram illustrates a descriptive page for turtles, divided into two sections. The top section is for the family Pelomedusidae, characterized by 'Hind feet with 5 claws' (Membres arrière avec 5 griffes / Patas posteriores con 5 garras) and 'Afro-American Side-necked Turtles' (Tortues pleurodires à cou caché / Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto). It lists 13 species in CITES Appendix II and 12 species in Appendix III. The bottom section details the species *Pelomedusa subrufa*, which has 'no hinge' (pas de charnière / sin bisagra) and 'juv. with pattern' (juv. avec patron / jív. con diseño). Annotations include icons for CITES control, expert consultation, and species status, as well as arrows pointing to specific anatomical features like the hinge and barbels.

How to use this guide

E
?

What do the icons of parts and derivatives signify?

These icons appear after the scientific names in the blue and yellow sections. They indicate there is significant trade for a species in the form of:



Food products, e.g., canned meat



Leather goods, e.g., boots, wallets, purses, belts



Carapaces, e.g., musical instruments, hair combs, small boxes



Eggs



Jewelry, e.g., necklaces, bracelets, earrings, eyeglass frames



Various products, e.g., traditional Asiatic medicines, lamps, stuffed specimens



Oil

Please consult pages [11](#) y [12](#) for examples of these parts and derivatives.

How to use this guide

E
?

What does the family presentation bar describe?

When certain species, including several genera (smaller groups of species), share a number of common characteristics, scientists classify them as closely related, making them a family.

For each turtle family described in the blue or yellow sections, the scientific family name is highlighted in a coloured presentation bar, followed by the number of species protected under CITES for each Appendix and the number of species not protected under CITES. The more species in a family that are subject to CITES control, the more attention will be required. All numerical data is taken from the CITES Control List which came into force in 1997. Because modifications may have been made at the CITES biennial conferences, treat all values as approximate.

Scientific family name

Text indicating that 6 species in Appendix I, II or III are subject to a CITES control and that 17 species are not protected under CITES

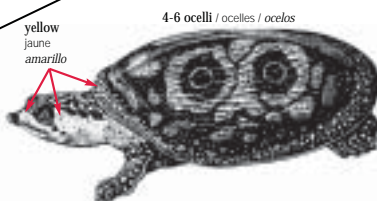
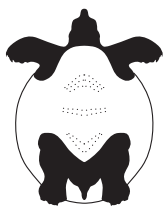
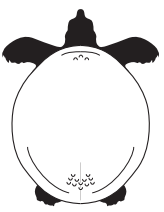
Softshell Turtles
Tortues à carapace molle
Tortugas de concha blanda

Carapace with ocelli and tubercles
Carapace avec ocelles et tubercules
Caparazón con ocelos y tubérculos

Trionychidae: 6 Spp. I, II or/ou/o III 17 Spp.

4-6 ocelli / ocelles / ocelos

yellow
jaune
amarillo



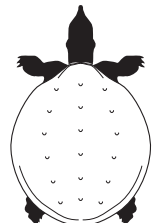




Aspideretes hurum
Nilssonina formosa*

*N. formosa does not show a yellow spot over the snout.
*N. formosa n'a pas de tache jaune sur le museau.
*N. formosa no tiene una mancha amarilla en el hocico.

juv. with tubercles
juv. avec tubercules
jóv. con tubérculos

black
noir
negro

Aspideretes gangeticus
Aspideretes leithii*

*A. leithii shows tubercles on anterior part of carapace.
*A. leithii a des tubercules sur la partie antérieure de la carapace.
*A. leithii tiene tubérculos en la parte anterior del caparazón.

juv. with rows of tubercles and 4 ocelli
juv. avec rangées de tubercules et 4 ocelles
jóv. con filas de tubérculos y 4 ocelos

21 → 22

NOTE: the abbreviation “Spp.” designates several species, “Sp.” a single species, “Ssp.” a single subspecies, “Sspp.” several subspecies and “Spp., ...” indicates other genus are included in this taxon.

How to use this guide

E ?

What is the purpose of the orange section?

The orange section lists the species illustrated in the blue and yellow sections that must be referred to an expert for identification, and all turtle species which are not illustrated in the guide.

The diagram illustrates a list of species within the family Pelomedusidae. At the top, a yellow bar contains the family name 'PELOMEDUSIDAE', the abbreviation 'PE', and a turtle icon. Below this, a list of 16 species is provided, each with a unique identifier (PE-1 to PE-16), a small icon, and the species name. The icons are either red with a white cross (indicating CITES regulation) or green with a white cross (indicating not regulated). The list is enclosed in a box with a yellow bar at the bottom containing the number '1'. Arrows point from external text labels to these elements.

Family name

Abbreviation designating the family

Icon representing the family

Icon indicating that the species is regulated by CITES

Icon indicating that the species is not regulated by CITES

The family abbreviation followed by the number assigned to that species, which appears under the illustrations in the blue or yellow sections. Here PE for Pelomedusidae.

Species ID	Regulation Status	Species Name
PE-1	Regulated (Red icon)	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>
PE-2	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios bechuanicus</i>
PE-3	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios broadleyi</i>
PE-4	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>
PE-5	Regulated (Red icon)	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>
PE-6	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios castanoides</i>
PE-7	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios chapini</i>
PE-8	Regulated (Red icon)	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>
PE-9	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>
PE-10	Regulated (Red icon)	<i>Pelusios niger</i>
PE-11	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios rhodesianus</i>
PE-12	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios seychellensis</i>
PE-13	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>
PE-14	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>
PE-15	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios upembae</i>
PE-16	Not Regulated (Green icon)	<i>Pelusios williamsi</i>

1

How to use this guide

E
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What is in Index A?

Index A provides the **Scientific and English, French and Spanish corresponding common names** of the species illustrated in the guide. They are presented in alphabetical order of the scientific names. A different typeface is used for each language.

INDEX A

Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	English Anglais Inglés	French Français Francés	Spanish Espagnol Español
<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	Chaco Side-necked Turtle	Platémyde à éperons	<i>Tortuga cuellilarga del Chaco</i>
<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	Brazilian Radiolated Swamp Turtle	Platémyde radiolée	<i>Tortuga brasileña de pantano</i>
<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	Spiny-neck Turtle	Platémyde de Spix	<i>Tortuga negra de cuello espinoso</i>
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle	Trionyx cartilagineux	<i>Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda</i>
<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	Annam Leaf Turtle	Emyde de l'Annam	
<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Florida Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Floride	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda de Florida</i>
<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Smooth Softshell Turtle	Trionyx mutique	<i>Tortuga lisa de concha blanda</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	Black Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux noir	<i>Tortuga blanca</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	Eastern Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux de l'Est	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda</i>
<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	Indian Softshell Turtle	Trionyx du Gange	<i>Galápago conchiblando del Ganges</i>
<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle	Trionyx à ocelles	<i>Galápago conchiblando ocelado</i>
<i>Aspideretes leithii</i>	Leith's Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Leith	
<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle	Trionyx noirâtre	<i>Galápago conchiblando oscuro</i>
<i>Batagur baska</i>	Batagur	Batagur malais	<i>Galápago batagur</i>
<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	Painted Terrapin	Emyde peinte de Bornéo	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	Caouanne	<i>Cayuma</i>
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nose Turtle	Carettochélyde d'Australasie	<i>Tortuga de nariz de puerco</i>
<i>Chelonia agassizii</i>	Pacific Green Turtle	Chélonée franche du Pacifique	<i>Tortuga franca oriental</i>

The names of species are taken from:

John B. Iverson, Earlham College. 1992. *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World* Privately Printed. Richmond, Indiana, USA;

World Conservation Monitoring Centre. 1996. *Checklist of CITES Species. Lista de las especies CITES. Liste des espèces CITES*. First edition. Cambridge, UK;

Patrick David. 1994. *Liste des reptiles actuels du monde I. Chelonii*. Dumerilia, Vol. 1, Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

and from

Dr. Gustavo Aguirre, Instituto de Ecología, A.C., Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

How to use this guide

E ?

What is in Index B?

Index B provides an alphabetical list of the scientific and commons names of the species illustrated in the guide, as well as their status, family and the pages to consult.


Alphabetical list including:

- the names of the species illustrated in the guide (Index A);
- the common names most frequently used in international trade for all species mentioned.

INDEX B/ INDEX B/ ÍNDICE B

Names Noms Nombres	Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	Status, family Situation, famille Status, familia	Blue Bleue Azul	Yellow Jaune Amarilla	Orange Orange Naranja
Abingdon Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra abingdonii</i>	.C, TE		2*	
Acanthochelys pallidipectoris	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	.N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys radiolata	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	.N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys spixii	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	.N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys Spp.	<i>Acanthochelys Spp.</i>	.N.C, CI		26	
Acinisside	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	.C, TE		18	
Acinixys planicauda	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	.C, TE		18	
Adanson's Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	.C, PE-1		30*	1
Aegyptische Landschildkröte	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	.C, TE		17	
Afghan Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	.C, TE		17	
African Black Terrapin	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	.C, PE-10		30*	1
African bungoma	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	.N.C, TR	7		
African Dwarf Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	.N.C, PE-9		30*	1
African Flap-shell Turtle(s)	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	.N.C, TR	7		
African Forest Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys Spp.</i>	.C, TE	5		
African Forest Turtle	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	.C, PE-8		30*	1
African Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	.C, PE		30	
African Hinged Terrapin(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	.N.C-C, PE		30	1
African Keeled Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	.N.C, PE-4		30*	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	.C, PE-5		30	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	.C, PE-14		30*	1

N.C Species not regulated by CITES 

C Species protected under CITES 
(Control List which came into effect in 1997)

PE-14 Abbreviation of the family name (Pelomedusidae) followed by a species number. This species is illustrated in the yellow section and must be referred to an expert for identification.

Consult page **30** for an illustration

* Indicates this turtle is not illustrated at the species or subspecies level

Note:

Eretmochelys imbricata bisssa

↑
genus

↑
species

↑
subspecies

How to use this guide

Symbols.



Trade regulated by CITES



Trade not regulated by CITES



Detain and refer to an expert



Important detail for identification



Important detail for identification on underside



“How to use this guide” section



Key pages



Section of turtles most easily identified



Section of turtles requiring closer observation



List of species to refer to an expert

A

Index A - scientific names and common names of illustrated species

B

Index B - scientific and common names of illustrated species and pages to consult



Food products



Leather goods



Carapace



Eggs



Jewelry



Various products



Oil



Unique feature



black line = 30 cm (1 ft.)



blue line = 5 cm (2 in.)

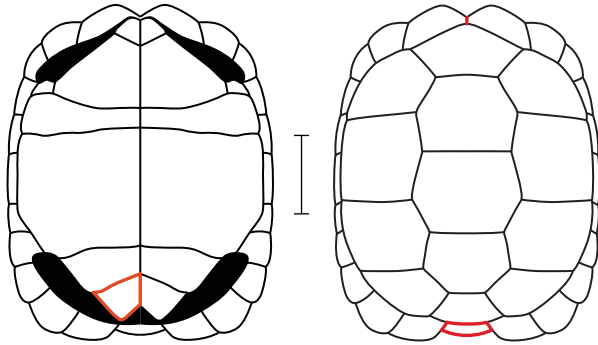
How to use this guide

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?

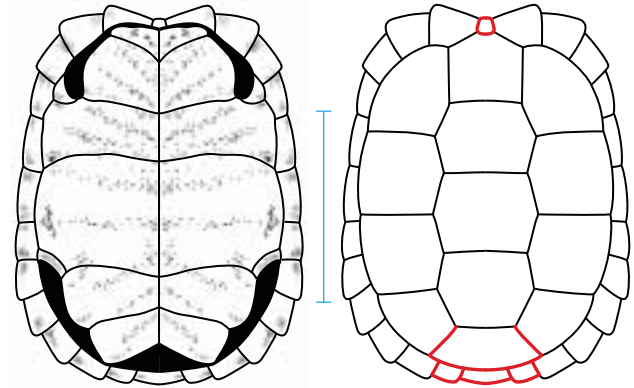
Size.

To determine the size of the specimen, use the black (30 cm, or 1 foot) and blue (5 cm, or 2 inches) scales next to the plastron and carapace views of the turtle. If the black scale appears beside the illustrations, place a 30 cm (1 foot) ruler near the specimen. If the blue scale is used, place a 5 cm (2 inch) ruler near the specimen. The proportions between the specimen and the ruler should correspond to those in the illustration.

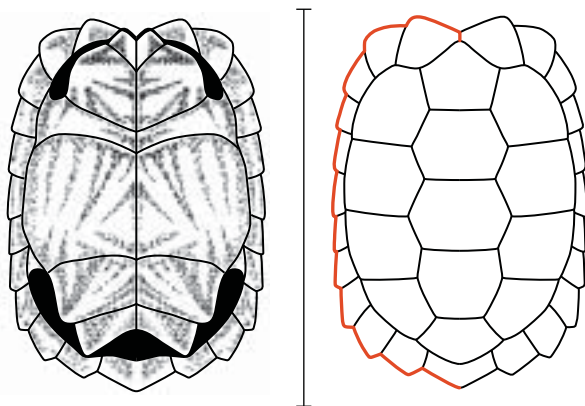
For example;



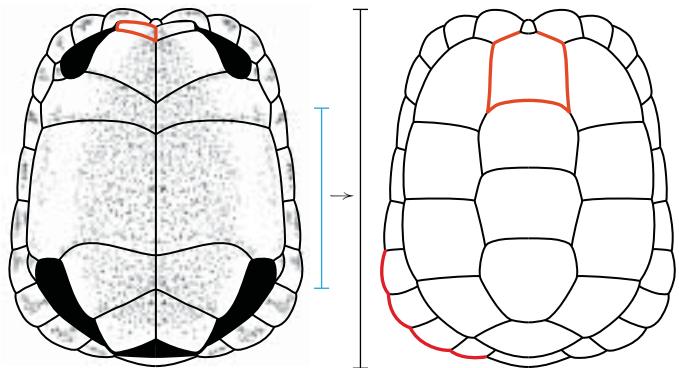
Geochelone nigra
approximately 130 cm (4.2 ft.)



Homopus signatus
approximately 10 cm (4 in.)



Geochelone elegans
approximately 28 cm (11 in.)



Homopus areolatus,
from approximately 10 cm (4 in.) to
approximately 30 cm (1 ft.)

In all cases, the scale indicates approximate size. It should not be interpreted as a precise measurement.

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Comment déterminer la validité d'un permis CITES?.....	?-4
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Préface

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Qu'on l'appelle CITES ou Convention de Washington, elle a des conséquences sur notre vie et sur les espèces animales et végétales qui partagent notre planète. Chaque fois qu'une nouvelle nation adhère à la CITES, un maillon s'ajoute à la chaîne des activités de conservation des espèces.

Devenir Partie à la CITES entraîne certaines obligations. Chaque Partie doit désigner un organe de gestion, des autorités scientifiques ainsi qu'un organisme responsable de la lutte contre la fraude. Tous participent activement à la mise en vigueur de la Convention.

La délivrance et la vérification des permis requis, l'inspection des marchandises, le soin des animaux vivants et la conservation de certains produits dérivés périssables sont des tâches qui nécessitent un personnel compétent et concerné. Aucun pays membre de la Convention n'est en mesure d'affecter les ressources humaines et financières nécessaires pour assurer un contrôle rigoureux de ses frontières. Chaque administration de la CITES doit donc collaborer avec d'autres organismes pour réaliser ses objectifs. Ces organisations ont des mandats variés qui appuient les exigences de la Convention et des lois qui la régissent.

Ces organismes ont souvent l'impression de n'avoir que peu ou pas de compétence, estimant que la CITES est un domaine réservé aux experts. C'est un mythe! La plupart des personnes chargées d'appliquer la CITES qui oeuvrent au sein d'un service des douanes, de police, de conservation ou d'inspection des produits dérivés d'animaux ou de végétaux sont en mesure d'effectuer certaines tâches essentielles, notamment l'identification de certains spécimens et la vérification de permis.

Environnement Canada a élaboré des guides intéressants, faciles à utiliser et n'exigeant pas une formation approfondie. Ces guides sont conçus pour vous, intervenants de première ligne, afin que vous puissiez vérifier la circulation de la marchandise contrôlée qui transite d'un pays à l'autre de manière diligente et en toute confiance.

Ce guide sur les tortues a été réalisé avec la participation de nos confrères mexicains (PROFEPA). Nous avons uni nos efforts et nos ressources afin de vous donner un outil de grande qualité.

J'espère que par le biais de ce guide, vous serez encouragés à persévérer dans vos efforts de prévention de la contrebande d'espèces sauvages, et que ce guide contribuera à favoriser la sauvegarde des animaux menacés par le commerce international.



Yvan Lafleur
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Bureau de l'application de la loi
Environnement Canada

Remerciements

Mes remerciements chaleureux à Yvan Lafleur, Chef, Division de la faune, Bureau de l'application de la loi, Environnement Canada, pour nous avoir permis de réaliser ce nouveau guide d'identification CITES; à Mtro. Antonio Azuela de la Cueva, Procurador Federal de Protección al Ambiente et à Lic. Víctor Ramírez Navarro, Subprocurador de Recursos Naturales de la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA), pour la participation de Flor Amparo Leyva Gallegos à la réalisation du guide; à Flor pour sa précieuse contribution à la révision scientifique du guide et pour avoir relevé le défi de plusieurs mois de séparation de son pays d'origine; à Angélica Flores Godínez pour la révision du texte espagnol; au docteur John B. Iverson, qui a agréablement accepté de réviser toutes les illustrations; à M. en C. Gustavo Aguirre Leon, chercheur titulaire à l'Institut d'écologie, A. C., pour la liste des noms communs en espagnol; à Georgina Santos Barrera de la Facultad des sciences de l'Université autonome de Mexico, pour son aide en taxinomie; un merci tout particulier à Tamara Maliepaard, qui a accepté de relever ce nouveau défi avec le même souci de la perfection; à Ziggy Jones et Urs Woy pour la réalisation des illustrations; au Secrétariat de la CITES, pour son aide à la promotion des guides CITES et pour l'autorisation d'utiliser les illustrations des tortues des manuels de la CITES; à l'Organisation mondiale des douanes de Bruxelles, pour sa collaboration à la promotion du projet; à Marcus Phipps de TRAFFIC East Asia et à Craig Hoover, de TRAFFIC North America, pour leurs conseils sur les espèces commercialisées dans le sud-est asiatique; à J. Ventura, du U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pour ses conseils; à Ernest Cooper et Ron Graham, d'Environnement Canada, pour leurs magnifiques photographies; et à Rita Guertin et Carmen Bigras, pour leur précieux appui administratif.

Richard Charette

Coordonnateur national, Inspections
Bureau de l'application de la loi
Environnement Canada

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Comment utiliser ce guide

Message au personnel des douanes et de l'inspection responsable de l'application de la CITES.

Plusieurs espèces de tortues sont aujourd'hui menacées d'extinction en raison de la destruction de leur habitat naturel, mais aussi d'un commerce international intensif les visant particulièrement comme animaux de compagnie ou pour les parties et produits dérivés qu'on en tire. **Vous pouvez contribuer à changer cette situation** en participant activement au contrôle de ce commerce dans votre pays.

Ce guide a été créé pour vous permettre d'identifier les tortues les plus communes en commerce, protégées ou non par la CITES (voir ?-2). Il répond au besoin exprimé par le personnel des douanes de divers pays quant à la nécessité d'un outil d'identification facile à utiliser. **Aucune connaissance préalable des tortues n'est requise.** En suivant les étapes du guide, vous serez en mesure d'identifier les principales espèces de tortues actuellement exploitées dans le monde.

Le guide suit, à quelque différence près, la présentation du *Guide d'identification CITES – Crocodyliens* avec lequel vous êtes peut-être déjà familiers.

Les **pages-clés de la section verte** du guide illustrent les caractéristiques morphologiques permettant de distinguer les différentes espèces. Vous débutez le processus d'identification en comparant les caractéristiques morphologiques de votre spécimen avec ceux illustrés dans ces pages-clés. Ces dernières vous guideront vers les **pages descriptives des sections bleue et jaune** où vous trouverez l'illustration de l'espèce recherchée ainsi que des informations complémentaires qui vous aideront à confirmer votre identification.

Les **espèces les plus faciles à reconnaître sont illustrées dans la section bleue.** Vous n'aurez aucune difficulté à identifier l'une des espèces représentées, et cette section vous permettra ainsi d'aiguiser votre sens de l'observation pour mieux aborder la section jaune.

La **section jaune regroupe des espèces parfois très ressemblantes.** Vous devez être attentifs aux détails permettant de distinguer ces espèces. Avec la pratique, vous pourrez identifier assez facilement presque toutes les espèces qui se trouvent dans ces deux sections.

Le **guide peut être utilisé par tous les agents responsables de l'application de la CITES, du débutant à l'expert.** On retrouve un niveau croissant de difficulté de la section bleue à la section jaune.

La **section orange contient une liste des espèces dont l'identification devra être confiée à un expert.** Il s'agit d'une personne spécialisée en herpétologie (science qui étudie les reptiles) identifiée par les autorités CITES de votre pays comme personne-ressource en ce domaine.

Lisez attentivement les pages de présentation de la section violette avant d'entreprendre tout travail avec le guide. Elles décrivent votre démarche d'identification. Il ne vous reste par la suite qu'à relever le défi de l'identification; nous sommes confiants que vous y réussirez très bien.

Comment utiliser ce guide

Qu'est-ce que la CITES?

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La Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES) est un accord international ratifié par plus de 140 pays membres et qui régit le commerce d'un certain nombre d'espèces animales et végétales, de leurs parties et produits dérivés. Les noms de ces espèces se retrouvent dans une liste de contrôle qui est mise à jour tous les deux ans, suite à la rencontre des pays signataires de la Convention. Cette liste énumère les noms des espèces inscrites à la CITES et précise leur appartenance aux annexes I, II ou III.

Les espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I sont rares ou menacées d'extinction et l'échange à des fins principalement commerciales est interdit. Ainsi, tout importateur doit détenir préalablement à la transaction tant un permis d'exportation CITES émis par l'État exportateur qu'un permis d'importation CITES émis par l'État importateur.

Les espèces inscrites à l'Annexe II ne sont actuellement ni rares ni menacées d'extinction, mais risquent de le devenir si leur commerce n'est pas réglementé. Les spécimens importés dans votre pays ou exportés de votre pays doivent être accompagnés d'un permis d'exportation CITES approprié de l'État exportateur pour que l'entrée en soit permise dans le pays importateur.

Les espèces inscrites à l'Annexe III ne sont pas menacées d'extinction mais font l'objet de la part des États qui les y ont inscrites d'une gestion spéciale dans les États concernés (indiqués entre parenthèses à côté du numéro de l'Annexe). Les spécimens importés dans votre pays ou exportés de votre pays doivent être accompagnés d'un permis d'exportation CITES approprié de l'État exportateur si l'importation ou l'exportation est d'un État concerné, ou d'un certificat d'origine ou d'un certificat de réexportation si l'importation ou l'exportation est d'un État autre que l'État concerné, tel que requis par la Convention.

Retenez ces pictogrammes que vous retrouverez dans le guide :



Espèce inscrite à l'Annexe I, II ou III
Le commerce de cette espèce est régi par la CITES et vous devez vérifier le ou les permis CITES requis.



Le commerce de cette espèce n'est pas régi par la CITES et n'exige pas de contrôle en vertu de la CITES.




Détenir et référer à un spécialiste pour l'identification.

Quelles espèces sont illustrées dans le guide?

Ce guide traite non seulement des espèces protégées par la CITES mais également de certaines espèces commerciales non protégées par la CITES. Plus précisément, on y retrouve les illustrations :

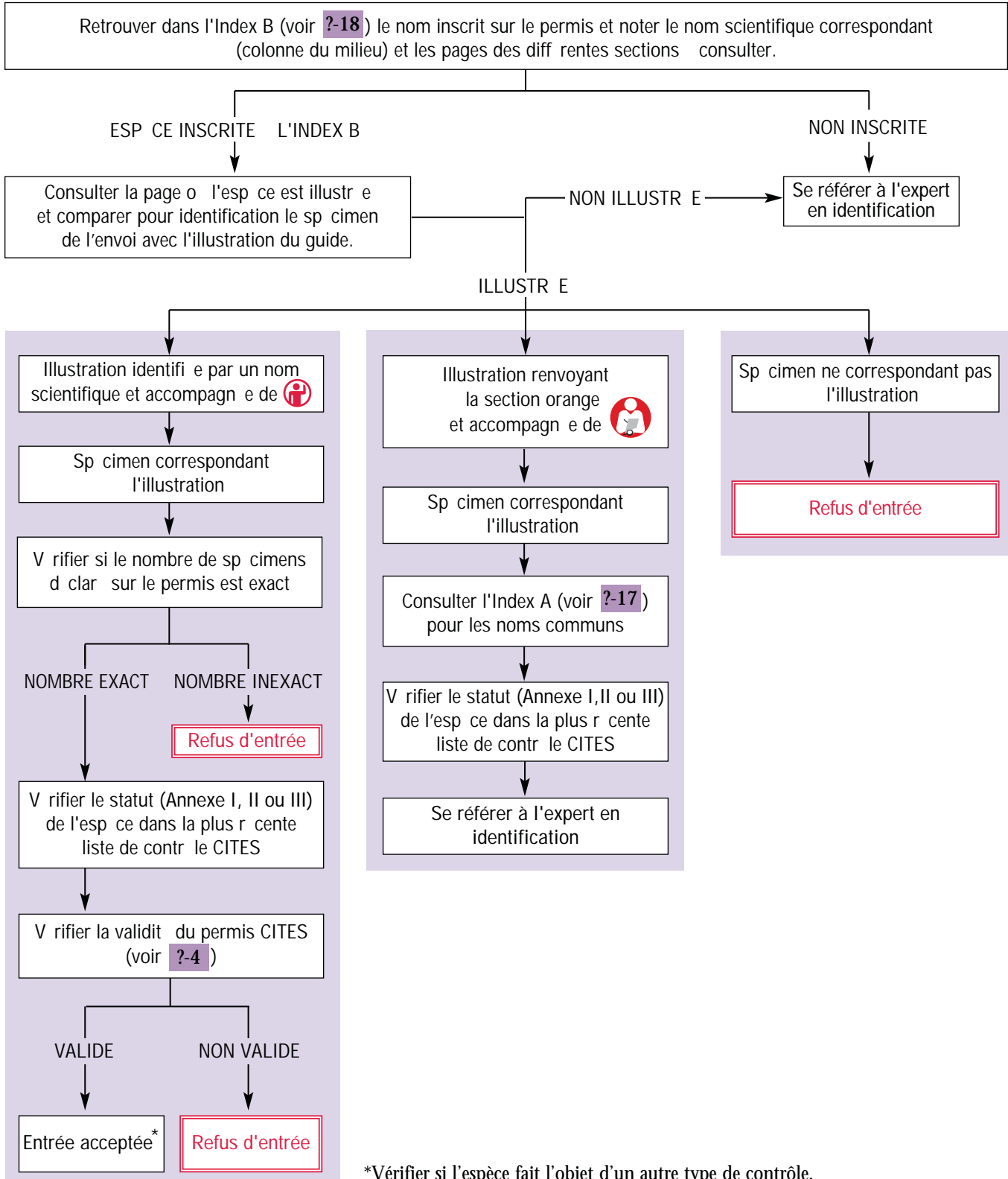
- de toutes les espèces ou genres de l'Annexe I, II ou III de la Liste de contrôle CITES, en vigueur depuis juin 1997;
- de certaines espèces commerciales non protégées par la CITES mais pouvant le devenir sous peu ou pouvant être confondues avec les espèces de la CITES.

L'illustration représente toujours l'espèce nominale (par ex. *Caretta caretta*) quand il n'y a pas de sous-espèces et la sous-espèce nominale (par ex. *Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata*) quand il y a plusieurs sous-espèces. Quant à la détermination des autres sous-espèces qui ne sont pas illustrées (par ex. *Eretmochelys imbricata bissa*), vous devrez référer à un expert.

Toutes les espèces de la CITES sont accompagnées de ce pictogramme familial , repris des guides précédents.

Comment utiliser ce guide

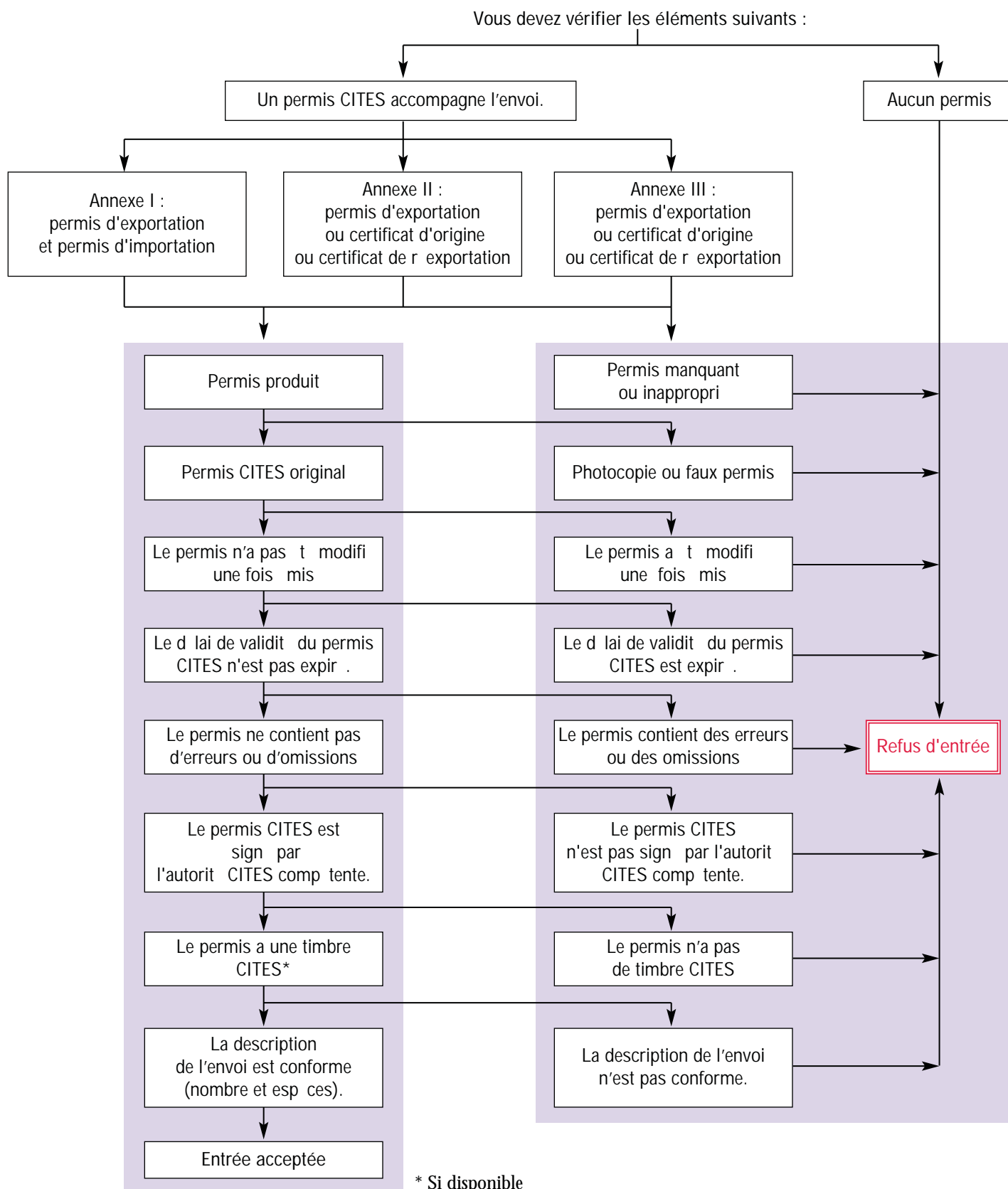
Je dois vérifier l'identification d'une tortue déclarée sur un permis CITES : comment dois-je procéder?



Comment utiliser ce guide

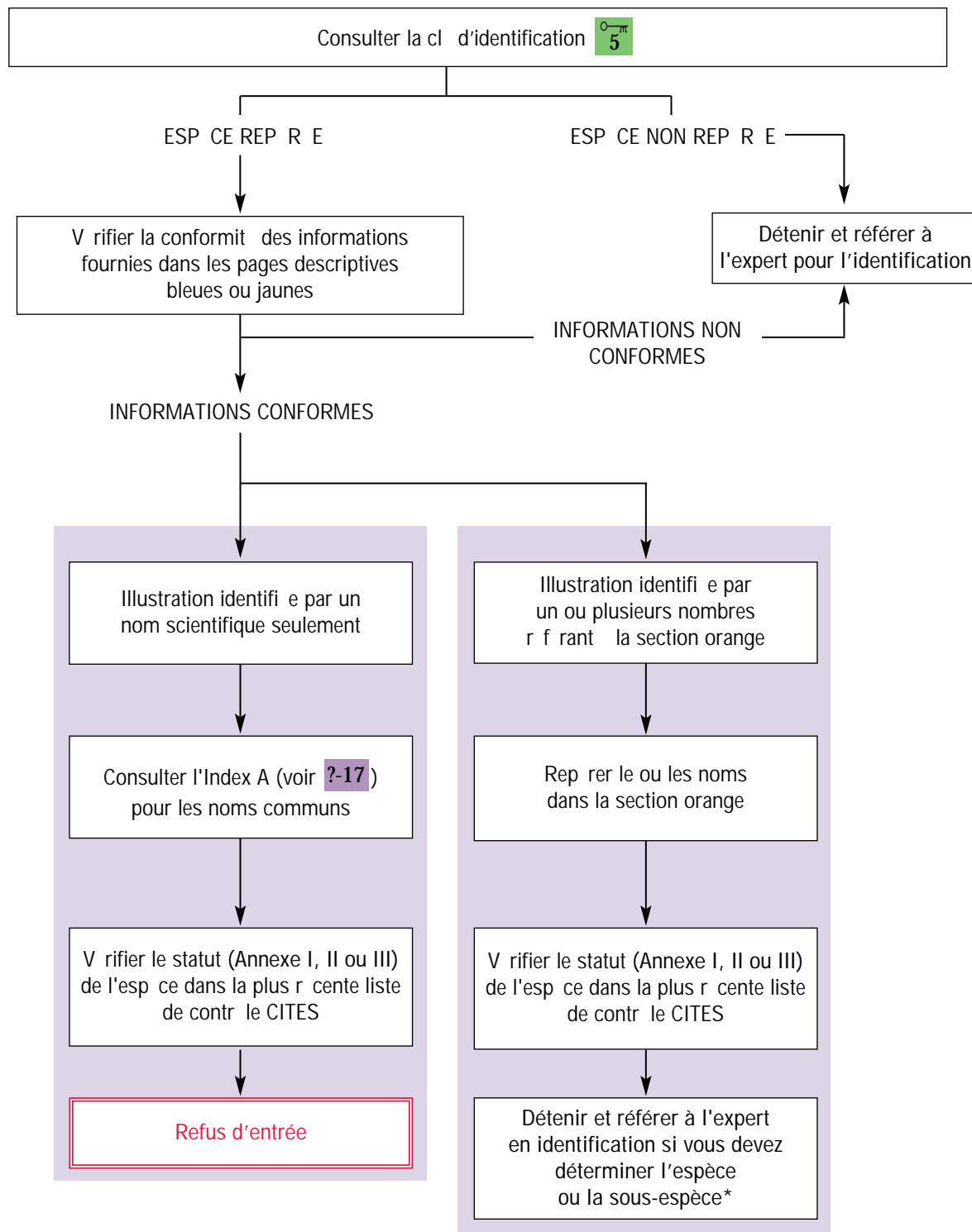
Comment déterminer la validité d'un permis CITES?

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Comment utiliser ce guide

Je dois identifier une tortue qui n'est pas accompagnée d'un permis CITES : comment dois-je procéder?



* L'identification de la sous-espèce est nécessaire seulement si l'une des sous-espèces d'une espèce donnée est protégée par la CITES.

Comment utiliser ce guide

Exemple d'une démarche d'identification

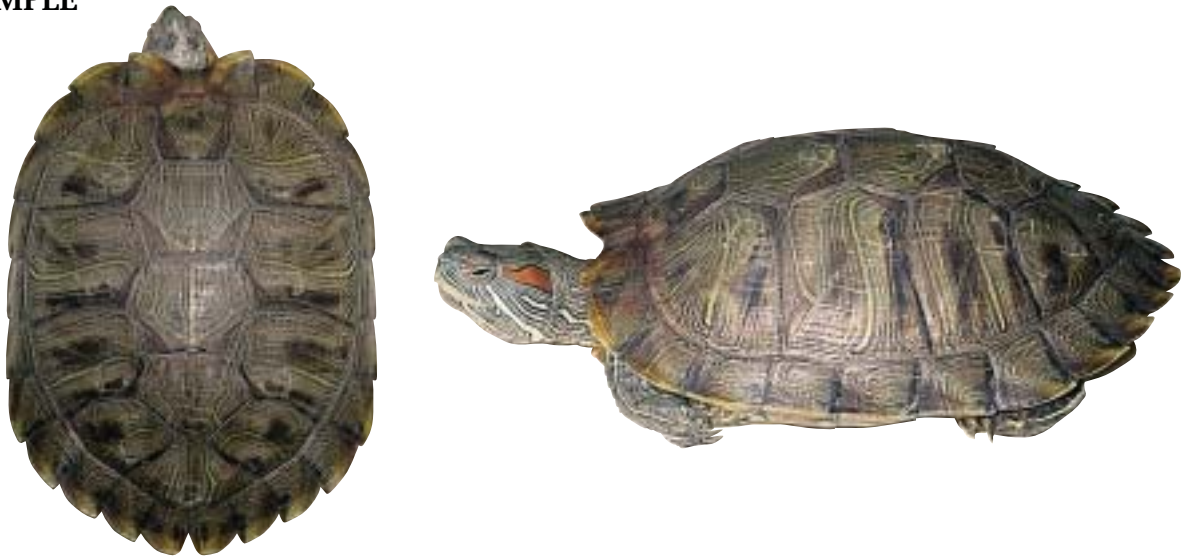
Le processus d'identification est basé sur l'observation de certaines caractéristiques morphologiques du spécimen à identifier. Le cheminement dans la clé vous permet d'identifier une espèce probable et de vous reporter à la page descriptive bleue ou jaune où elle est illustrée. Les informations complémentaires que vous y trouvez vous aident à en confirmer l'identification.

Lorsque vous manipulez des spécimens vivants, évitez de vous exposer aux morsures de l'animal. Rappelez-vous que même les plus petits spécimens peuvent causer de graves blessures. Manipulez l'animal par les côtés de la carapace, tout en tenant vos mains hors de portée de sa mâchoire et de ses griffes. Afin d'éviter toute contamination bactériologique, n'oubliez surtout pas de vous laver les mains avec un savon antibiotique ou de porter des gants durant la manipulation.

Les caractéristiques des jeunes spécimens sont parfois très différentes de celles des spécimens adultes, en particulier en ce qui a trait à la coloration et au développement de la carapace. On observe ainsi une atténuation des couleurs vives et des dentelures de la carapace chez les spécimens plus âgés. Ces différences vous seront mentionnées dans les pages descriptives. En cas de doute, n'hésitez pas à vous adresser à un expert.

Prenons comme exemple la tortue représentée sur cette page :

EXEMPLE



La première étape consiste à vous familiariser avec les caractéristiques morphologiques qui seront utilisées dans la clé d'identification. Vous trouverez donc, de la page **1** à la page **4** une série d'illustrations décrivant ces caractéristiques et la terminologie utilisée. Une fois ces termes connus, vous pourrez amorcer le travail avec la clé d'identification. Pour ce faire, vous devez consulter les pages-clés **5** à **10** inclusivement et dans cet ordre. **Vous devez consulter toutes ces pages, sans aucune exception, pour réussir votre identification.**

Rappelez-vous que les espèces illustrées dans les pages-clés ne sont que des exemples choisis parmi les différentes espèces qui partagent des caractéristiques morphologiques semblables. Il ne faut donc pas chercher à faire

Comment utiliser ce guide

EXEMPLE (suite)

coïncider votre spécimen avec l'une des illustrations des pages-clés, mais plutôt avec une illustration que vous retrouverez dans les pages descriptives indiquées. Les pages-clés illustrent les caractéristiques, alors que les pages descriptives illustrent les espèces.

La page-clé ^{O-M}5 illustre des familles de tortues ayant des **membres avant en forme de rames, sans ou avec une ou deux griffes**. Les sept tortues de mer (toutes protégées par la CITES) et la Carettochélyde d'Australasie sont les seules à présenter ces caractéristiques. Vous pouvez constater que le spécimen n'a pas ces caractéristiques. Vous devez donc consulter la prochaine section au bas de la page ^{O-M}5.

Cette section illustre une tortue terrestre, *Malacochersus tornieri* (famille Testudinidae), **aux pieds non palmés ressemblant à ceux de l'éléphant, et à la carapace aplatie comme une crêpe**. En observant de près le spécimen, on peut reconnaître que ses pieds ne ressemblent pas à ceux de l'éléphant, que sa carapace n'est pas très aplatie, et que ses doigts sont reliés entre eux par une palmure. Tel qu'indiqué au bas de la page, vous devez passer à la page ^{O-M}6.

La page ^{O-M}6 illustre d'autres tortues terrestres (Testudinidae), toutes protégées par la CITES, ayant des **pieds non palmés ressemblant à ceux de l'éléphant, et une carapace en forme de dôme**. Notre spécimen a plutôt des pieds palmés et une carapace plus aplatie, adaptations lui permettant de mieux se déplacer en milieu aquatique. On continue donc à la page ^{O-M}7, où l'on retrouve des espèces aux pieds palmés et à la carapace aplatie.

La première section de la page ^{O-M}7 présente la famille des Trionychidae, tortues ayant une **carapace molle et sans écailles**. Comme le spécimen possède des écailles bien définies qui confèrent à la carapace une certaine rigidité, il ne s'agit pas d'une Trionychidae ou tortue à carapace molle.



La prochaine section illustre les Chelidae (tortues pleurodires à cou de serpent) et les Pelomedusidae (tortues pleurodires à cou caché). Une espèce appartenant à l'une de ces deux familles replie le cou latéralement sous la carapace, alors que les autres tortues le font en ligne droite. La clé insiste cependant ici sur le nombre total de **13 écailles retrouvées sur le plastron**, en raison de la présence d'une écaille intergulaire. Chez les autres tortues, le compte est de 12. À l'examen du plastron du spécimen, nous pouvons constater qu'il est composé de 12 écailles. Nous continuons donc à la page ^{O-M}8.

Comment utiliser ce guide


EXEMPLE (suite)

La page **8** vous présente trois familles de tortues (Dermatemydidae, Chelydridae, Platysternidae) ne comptant que quatre espèces. Toutes ces espèces se reconnaissent facilement par la **présence d'écailles inframarginales** (en rouge). Les deux Chelydridae ont en plus un **plastron en forme de croix** alors que la seule espèce de la famille des Platysternidae possède une **tête surdimensionnée** qu'elle ne peut rétracter sous sa carapace. Comme le plastron du spécimen n'a pas d'inframarginales et ne ressemble en rien aux quatre plastrons illustrés, nous poursuivons à la page **9**.

Sur la page **9**, on présente la famille des Kinosternidae. Il s'agit de la seule famille de tortues à posséder **23 marginales** sur le pourtour de la carapace. Toutes les autres familles en comptent généralement 24 ou 25. Comme on dénombre 25 marginales sur le spécimen, il ne s'agit pas d'une espèce de cette famille.


La prochaine section de la page **9** présente la famille des Emydidae, qui comprend la majorité des espèces de tortues d'eau douce. La clé identifie d'abord les tortues possédant une **charnière sur le plastron**. Il s'agit d'une articulation permettant le repli d'une partie du plastron vers la carapace afin d'assurer une meilleure protection. Il peut arriver que cette charnière soit peu développée chez les juvéniles ou les adultes de certaines espèces. Pour vérifier la présence d'une charnière, exercez une pression à l'extrémité du plastron pour voir s'il est flexible. À l'examen du spécimen, on constate que le plastron n'est pas flexible et qu'il n'y a donc pas de charnière. On poursuit alors à la page **10**.

La page **10** complète la présentation de la famille des Emydidae. Il s'agit d'abord de déterminer si le spécimen possède **une, trois ou aucune carène**. Il faut parfois toucher la carapace pour mieux détecter ces élévations, bien qu'elles soient généralement visibles. Les carènes s'effacent également avec l'âge, et il en sera fait mention pour plusieurs espèces dans les pages descriptives. Le spécimen n'ayant qu'une seule carène, il nous reste à vérifier si la marge postérieure de la carapace **possède ou non des dentelures**. Encore une fois, les dentelures disparaissent avec l'âge, n'hésitez pas à consulter plusieurs sections du guide (espèces pourvues ou non de carènes ou de dentelures) si vous devez identifier un spécimen plus âgé. Comme le spécimen a une marge postérieure avec dentelures, nous devons nous reporter à la page descriptive **51**.

La page **51** débute avec une présentation sommaire de la famille (voir **?-15**) des Emydidae, incluant en haut de page une silhouette-type et certaines caractéristiques. On mentionne dans la fenêtre que 12 espèces de cette famille figurent soit à l'Annexe I ou II et doivent donc faire l'objet d'un contrôle CITES, tel que souligné par le pictogramme . Chacune de ces 12 espèces doit être accompagnée d'un permis CITES valide. Les 82 autres espèces ne sont pas protégées par la CITES mais peuvent quand même faire l'objet d'un contrôle dans votre pays.

Comment utiliser ce guide

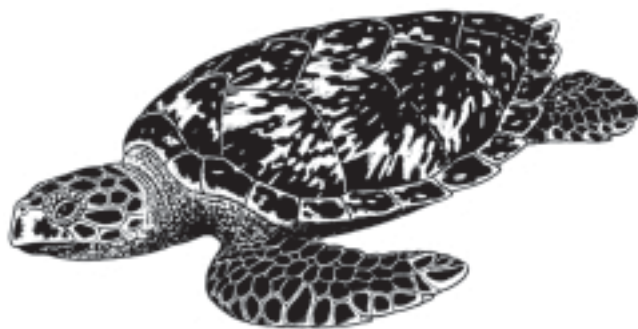
Pour compléter l'identification, nous vous suggérons de parcourir rapidement toutes les pages descriptives suggérées. Pour notre spécimen, en suivant les indications retrouvées en bas de page, on devra consulter les pages **51** à **55**.

Le spécimen semble être l'espèce *Pseudemys scripta*, illustrée à la page **52**. Le nom de l'espèce est précédé du pictogramme  qui indique que cette espèce ne fait pas l'objet d'un contrôle par la CITES. Le nom scientifique de l'espèce vous permet de référer à l'Index A (voir **?-17**) pour obtenir les noms correspondants en français, anglais et espagnol.

Si le spécimen à identifier possède des caractéristiques très remarquables, vous devriez reconnaître rapidement l'illustration correspondante. Si tel n'est pas le cas, revenez alors aux pages descriptives suggérées pour un examen plus détaillé des illustrations de chaque page. **Rappelez-vous qu'il peut exister des variations très importantes entre les spécimens d'une même espèce, notamment en fonction de l'aire de distribution géographique, du sexe et de la sous-espèce.** Des caractéristiques, comme la disposition et la forme des écailles, les dessins sur la carapace ou le plastron, sont variables et **le spécimen peut différer légèrement de l'illustration du guide.**


La page **55** présente un groupe d'espèces, juvéniles ou adultes, dont la carène ou les dentelures sont peu développées. Comme ces caractéristiques pourraient échapper à l'observateur, ces espèces ont été illustrées ailleurs dans le guide. Si vous n'avez pas déjà identifié votre spécimen, consultez les pages indiquées à la page **55** pour y retrouver la description détaillée de chacune de ces espèces.

AUTRES CAS



Eretmochelys imbricata



S'il s'agit d'une espèce accompagnée du pictogramme , vous procédez aux formalités douanières exigées pour un contrôle CITES. Pour ce faire, vous devez d'abord vérifier le statut de l'espèce (Annexe I, II, ou III) dans la plus récente liste de contrôle CITES. Par la suite, vous vérifiez la validité du ou des permis CITES exigé(s) selon


Comment utiliser ce guide

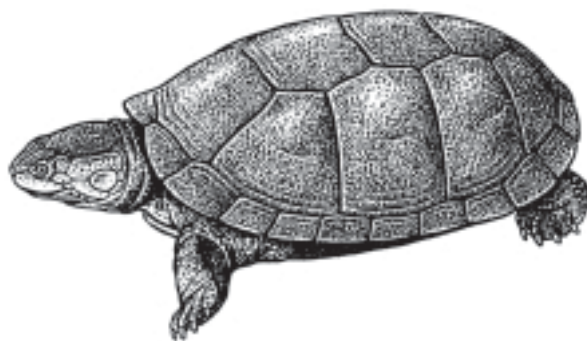
EXEMPLE (suite)


le statut de l'espèce (see ?-4). Dans le cas d'un permis valide, l'espèce peut être admise, à moins qu'elle ne fasse l'objet d'un autre type de contrôle dans votre pays.

Comme toutes les sous-espèces de *Eretmochelys imbricata* sont protégées par la CITES, l'identification à la sous-espèce n'est pas nécessaire et vous n'avez pas à référer à un expert. Si, par contre, une seule des sous-espèces est protégée par la CITES ou encore par une loi spécifique à votre pays, vous devriez vous adresser à un expert.



Dans l'exemple de la page précédente, vous noterez également la présence de pictogrammes soulignant les parties et produits dérivés obtenus à partir de certaines espèces (voir ?-14). Dans cet exemple, l'espèce peut être exploitée pour sa viande, ses oeufs, sa carapace et les bijoux faits à partir de celle-ci.

Lorsque l'illustration d'une espèce est accompagnée d'un ou de plusieurs numéros et du pictogramme  , comme c'est le cas à la page 30 , l'identification devra être référée à un expert. Vous n'avez alors qu'à consulter la section orange (voir ?-16), y relever le ou les nom(s) suggéré(s) et les communiquer à l'expert pour faciliter sa démarche d'identification. La section orange donne également la liste de toutes les espèces de tortues non illustrées dans le guide.



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Clé d'identification pour les plastrons


Si vous devez identifier un plastron, veuillez consulter les pages  13 à  27 . Vous y trouverez les illustrations de tous les plastrons, regroupés par caractéristiques morphologiques. Quand vous retrouverez l'illustration correspondant à votre spécimen, veuillez consulter la page descriptive indiquée pour plus de détails.

Comment utiliser ce guide


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À quoi servent les onglets de couleur?

La section  explique **comment utiliser ce guide**.


La section  regroupe les pages-clés qui servent à **amorcer la démarche d'identification**.

La section bleue  regroupe les illustrations des espèces de **tortues facilement reconnaissables**.


La section jaune  regroupe les illustrations des espèces ou sous-espèces de **tortues dont l'identification nécessite une observation plus attentive** de votre part ou dont l'identification doit être confiée à un expert.

La section orange  présente la **liste des espèces de tortues dont l'identification doit être confiée à un expert ainsi que la liste des espèces non illustrées dans le guide**.

A

La section grise  présente l'**Index A** des **noms scientifiques** des espèces illustrées dans le guide. Les noms scientifiques sont présentés par ordre alphabétique et sont accompagnés de leurs **noms communs** correspondants en anglais, français et espagnol.

B

La section grise  présente l'**Index B** alphabétique des **noms scientifiques et noms communs** des espèces et les pages à consulter.

F
?

Comment utiliser ce guide

À quoi servent les pages-clés?



Les pages-clés **1** à **4** décrivent les caractéristiques morphologiques des tortues qui sont utilisées dans la clé d'identification et donnent les définitions des termes techniques de la clé.

La clé d'identification proprement dite se trouve dans les pages-clés **5** à **10**. Il est important de vous rappeler que les espèces qu'illustrent les pages-clés ne sont que des exemples. Il ne faut donc pas chercher à faire coïncider le spécimen à identifier avec l'une des illustrations des pages-clés. Elles ne font qu'illustrer les caractéristiques vous guidant vers les pages descriptives des sections bleue et jaune qui, elles, servent à l'identification.

Vous trouverez également aux pages **11** à **12** des photographies de parties et produits dérivés et de la page **13** à **27**, la clé d'identification pour les plastrons.

Caractéristiques partagées par toutes les espèces illustrées sur cette page

Caractéristiques particulières à certaines espèces

Pictogramme identifiant les pages-clés

Première page descriptive à consulter

Page-clé consultée

Prochaine page-clé à consulter

Comment utiliser ce guide

À quoi servent les pages descriptives?

Les pages descriptives illustrent les différentes espèces de tortues.

The diagram illustrates the layout of a descriptive page for turtles, divided into two sections: the top section for the family Pelomedusidae and the bottom section for the species *Pelomedusa subrufa*.

Annotations and their locations:

- Pictogramme représentant la famille:** A small turtle icon in the top left corner.
- Caractéristiques partagées par toutes les espèces illustrées sur cette page:** Text at the top center: "Hind feet with 5 claws / Membres arrière avec 5 griffes / Patas posteriores con 5 garras".
- Noms communs:** Text at the top right: "Afro-American Side-necked Turtles / Tortues pleurodiras à cou caché / Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto".
- Information relative au contrôle CITES pour cette famille:** A yellow bar containing "Pelomedusidae: 13 Spp. II or/ou/o III 12 Spp." with CITES icons.
- Pictogramme indiquant que l'espèce nécessite l'avis d'un expert:** A red arrow pointing to the *Pelusios* illustration.
- Pictogramme indiquant que l'espèce n'est pas visée par un contrôle CITES:** A green icon with a white 'U' pointing to the *Pelomedusa subrufa* illustration.
- Abréviation désignant les espèces de la section orange:** A yellow vertical bar on the left side of the page.
- Pictogramme indiquant que l'espèce est visée par un contrôle CITES:** A red icon with a white 'U' pointing to the *Pelomedusa subrufa* illustration.
- Nom scientifique de l'espèce:** The text "*Pelomedusa subrufa*" at the bottom of the species section.
- Flèche soulignant une caractéristique à observer:** A red arrow pointing to the "hinge" on the *Pelusios* plastron diagram.
- Pictogramme des parties et produits dérivés:** A blue icon with a white 'U' pointing to the CITES status bar.
- Page descriptive consultée:** A yellow box with the number "30" at the bottom center.
- Prochaine page descriptive à consulter:** A yellow box with the number "31" at the bottom center.

Comment utiliser ce guide

Quelle est la signification des pictogrammes des parties et produits dérivés ?

On les trouve à la suite des noms scientifiques dans les sections bleue et jaune. Ils soulignent qu'une espèce fait l'objet d'un commerce important, sous forme de :



Produits alimentaires, par ex. viande en conserve



Objets en cuir, par ex. bottes, porte-monnaie, sacs à main, ceintures



Carapaces, par ex. instruments de musique, peignes, petites boîtes



Oeufs





Bijoux, par ex. colliers, bracelets, boucles d'oreilles, montures de lunettes



Produits divers, par ex. médecines traditionnelles asiatiques, lampes, spécimens naturalisés



Huile

Veillez consulter les pages  **11** et  **12** pour des exemples de ces parties et produits dérivés.

Comment utiliser ce guide

Que décrit la fenêtre de présentation de la famille?

Quand certaines espèces, y compris plusieurs genres (plus petits groupes d'espèces), partagent un certain nombre de caractéristiques communes, les scientifiques les classent comme proches parentes, à l'intérieur d'une même famille.


Ces présentations précèdent les illustrations des espèces d'une famille figurant dans les sections bleue ou jaune.

Pour chaque famille de tortues décrite dans les sections bleue et jaune, le nom scientifique de la famille se retrouve dans la fenêtre de couleur, suivi du nombre d'espèces protégées par la CITES en vertu de chaque Annexe et le nombre d'espèces non protégées par la CITES. En sachant combien d'espèces de la famille font l'objet d'un contrôle CITES, vous saurez exercer la vigilance voulue. Toutes les données numériques sont tirées de la liste de contrôle CITES, qui est entrée en vigueur en 1997. Ces données peuvent donc avoir été modifiées lors des conférences biennales des pays signataires de la CITES et devront être traitées comme des valeurs approximatives pour les années subséquentes.

Nom scientifique de la famille


Texte indiquant que 6 espèces de l'Annexe I, II ou III doivent faire l'objet d'un contrôle CITES et que 17 espèces ne sont pas contrôlées par la CITES

Softshell Turtles
Tortues à carapace molle
Tortugas de concha blanda

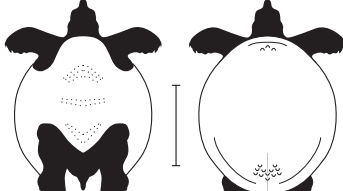
Carapace with ocelli and tubercles
Carapace avec ocelles et tubercules
Caparazón con ocelos y tubérculos 

Trionychidae: 🇺🇸 6 Spp. I, II or/ou/o III 🌿 17 Spp.

yellow
jaune
amarillo



4-6 ocelli / ocelles / ocelos




🇺🇸 **Aspideretes hurum** 🇺🇸


🌿 **Nilssonia formosa***

*N. formosa does not show a yellow spot over the snout.
*N. formosa n'a pas de tache jaune sur le museau.
*N. formosa no tiene una mancha amarilla en el hocico.

juv. with tubercles
juv. avec tubercules
jov. con tubérculos

black
noir
negro





🇺🇸 **Aspiredetes gangeticus** 🇺🇸 🇧🇮

🌿 **Aspiredetes leithii***

*A. leithii shows tubercles on anterior part of carapace.
*A. leithii a des tubercules sur la partie antérieure de la carapace.
*A. leithii tiene tubérculos en la parte anterior del caparazón.

juv. with rows of tubercles and 4 ocelli
juv. avec rangées de tubercules et 4 ocelles
jov. con filas de tubérculos y 4 ocelos

21 → 22

NOTE: l'abréviation "Spp." désigne plusieurs espèces, l'abréviation "Sp." une seule espèce, l'abréviation "Ssp." une sous-espèce, l'abréviation "Spp." plusieurs sous-espèces et l'abréviation "Spp., ..." indique que d'autres genres sont inclus dans ce taxon.

Comment utiliser ce guide

Que trouve-t-on dans la section orange du guide?


La section orange donne la liste des espèces illustrées dans les sections bleue ou jaune, et dont l'identification doit être confiée à un expert, et de toutes les espèces de tortues qui ne sont pas illustrées dans le guide.


F ?


Nom de la famille


Abréviation désignant la famille


Pictogramme représentant la famille décrite


PELOMEDUSIDAE PE 


PE-1  Pelusios adansonii


PE-2  Pelusios bechuanicus


PE-3  Pelusios broadleyi


PE-4  Pelusios carinatus


PE-5  Pelusios castaneus


PE-6  Pelusios castanoides


PE-7  Pelusios chapini


PE-8  Pelusios gabonensis


PE-9  Pelusios nanus


PE-10  Pelusios niger


PE-11  Pelusios rhodesianus

PE-12  Pelusios seychellensis

PE-13  Pelusios sinuatus

PE-14  Pelusios subniger

PE-15  Pelusios upembae

PE-16  Pelusios williamsi

Pictogramme indiquant que l'espèce est visée par un contrôle CITES

Pictogramme indiquant que l'espèce n'est pas visée par un contrôle CITES

Abréviation décrivant la famille de l'espèce suivie du numéro attribué à l'espèce, tel que retrouvé sous les illustrations des sections bleue ou jaune. Ici PE correspond à la famille des Pelomedusidae.

1

Comment utiliser ce guide

Que contient l'Index A?

L'Index A donne les **noms scientifiques, et les noms communs anglais, français et espagnols** des espèces illustrées dans le guide. Ils sont présentés par ordre alphabétique des noms scientifiques. On utilise un caractère particulier pour chaque langue.

F
?

INDEX A

Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	English Anglais Inglés	French Français Francés	Spanish Espagnol Español
<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	Chaco Side-necked Turtle	Platémyde à éperons	<i>Tortuga cuellilarga del Chaco</i>
<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	Brazilian Radiolated Swamp Turtle	Platémyde radiolée	<i>Tortuga brasileña de pantano</i>
<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	Spiny-neck Turtle	Platémyde de Spix	<i>Tortuga negra de cuello espinoso</i>
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle	Trionyx cartilagineux	<i>Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda</i>
<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	Annam Leaf Turtle	Emyde de l'Annam	
<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Florida Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Floride	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda de Florida</i>
<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Smooth Softshell Turtle	Trionyx mutique	<i>Tortuga lisa de concha blanda</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	Black Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux noir	<i>Tortuga blanca</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	Eastern Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux de l'Est	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda</i>
<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	Indian Softshell Turtle	Trionyx du Gange	<i>Galápago conchiblando del Ganges</i>
<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle	Trionyx à ocelles	<i>Galápago conchiblando ocelado</i>
<i>Aspideretes leithii</i>	Leith's Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Leith	
<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle	Trionyx noirâtre	<i>Galápago conchiblando oscuro</i>
<i>Batagur baska</i>	Batagur	Batagur malais	<i>Galápago batagur</i>
<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	Painted Terrapin	Emyde peinte de Bornéo	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	Caouanne	<i>Cayuma</i>
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nose Turtle	Carettochélyde d'Australasie	<i>Tortuga de nariz de puerco</i>
<i>Chelonia agassizii</i>	Pacific Green Turtle	Chélonée franche du Pacifique	<i>Tortuga franca oriental</i>

Les noms des espèces sont tirés de :

John B. Iverson, Earlham College. 1992. *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World*. Privately Printed. Richmond, Indiana, USA;

World Conservation Monitoring Centre. 1996. *Checklist of CITES Species. Lista de las especies CITES. Liste des espèces CITES*. First edition. Cambridge, UK;

Patrick David. 1994. *Liste des reptiles actuels du monde I. Chelonii*. Dumerilia, Vol. 1, Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

et de

Dr. Gustavo Aguirre, Instituto de Ecología, A.C., Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Comment utiliser ce guide

Que contient l'Index B?

L'Index B donne une liste alphabétique des noms scientifiques et des noms communs des espèces illustrées dans le guide, ainsi que leur statut, leur famille et les pages à consulter.


La liste alphabétique comprend :

- les noms des espèces illustrées dans le guide (Index A);
- les noms communs les plus couramment employés dans le commerce international pour toutes les espèces mentionnées.

INDEX B/ INDEX B/ ÍNDICE B

Names Noms Nombres	Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	Status, family Situation, famille Status, familia	Blue Bleue Azul	Yellow Jaune Amarilla	Orange Orange Naranja
Abingdon Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra abingdonii</i>	C, TE		2*	
Acanthochelys pallidipectoris	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys radiolata	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys spixii	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys Spp.	<i>Acanthochelys Spp.</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acinisside	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Acinixys planicauda	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Adanson's Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
Aegyptische Landschildkröte	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	C, TE		17	
Afghan Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
African Black Terrapin	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
African bungoma	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Dwarf Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	N.C, PE-9		30*	1
African Flap-shell Turtle(s)	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Forest Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys Spp.</i>	C, TE	5		
African Forest Turtle	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
African Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
African Hinged Terrapin(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
African Keeled Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	N.C, PE-4		30*	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1

N.C Espèce non protégée par la CITES 

C Espèce protégée par la CITES 
(Liste de contrôle en vigueur en 1997)

PE-14 Abréviation du nom de la famille (Pelomedusidae) suivi d'un nombre donné. Il s'agit d'une espèce illustrée dans la section jaune dont l'identification doit être confiée à un expert et qui est numérotée à cet effet.

Consultez la page **30** pour l'illustration.

* Indique que cette espèce n'est pas illustrée au niveau de l'espèce ou de la sous-espèce

Note:

Eretmochelys imbricata bisca

↑
genre

↑
espèce

↑
sous-espèce

Comment utiliser ce guide

Symboles



Commerce réglementé par la CITES



Commerce non réglementé par la CITES



Détenir et référer à l'expert



Détail important pour l'identification



Détail important pour l'identification sur la partie inférieure

?

Section « Comment utiliser ce guide ? »



Pages-clés



Section des tortues facilement reconnaissables



Section des tortues dont l'identification nécessite une observation plus attentive



Liste des espèces dont l'identification doit être confiée à un expert

A

Index A - Noms scientifiques et noms communs des espèces illustrées

B

Index B - Noms scientifiques et noms communs des espèces illustrées ainsi que les pages à consulter



Produits alimentaires



Objets en cuir



Carapace



Oeufs



Bijoux



Produits divers



Huile



Caractéristique unique



Trait noir : 30 cm (1 pi)



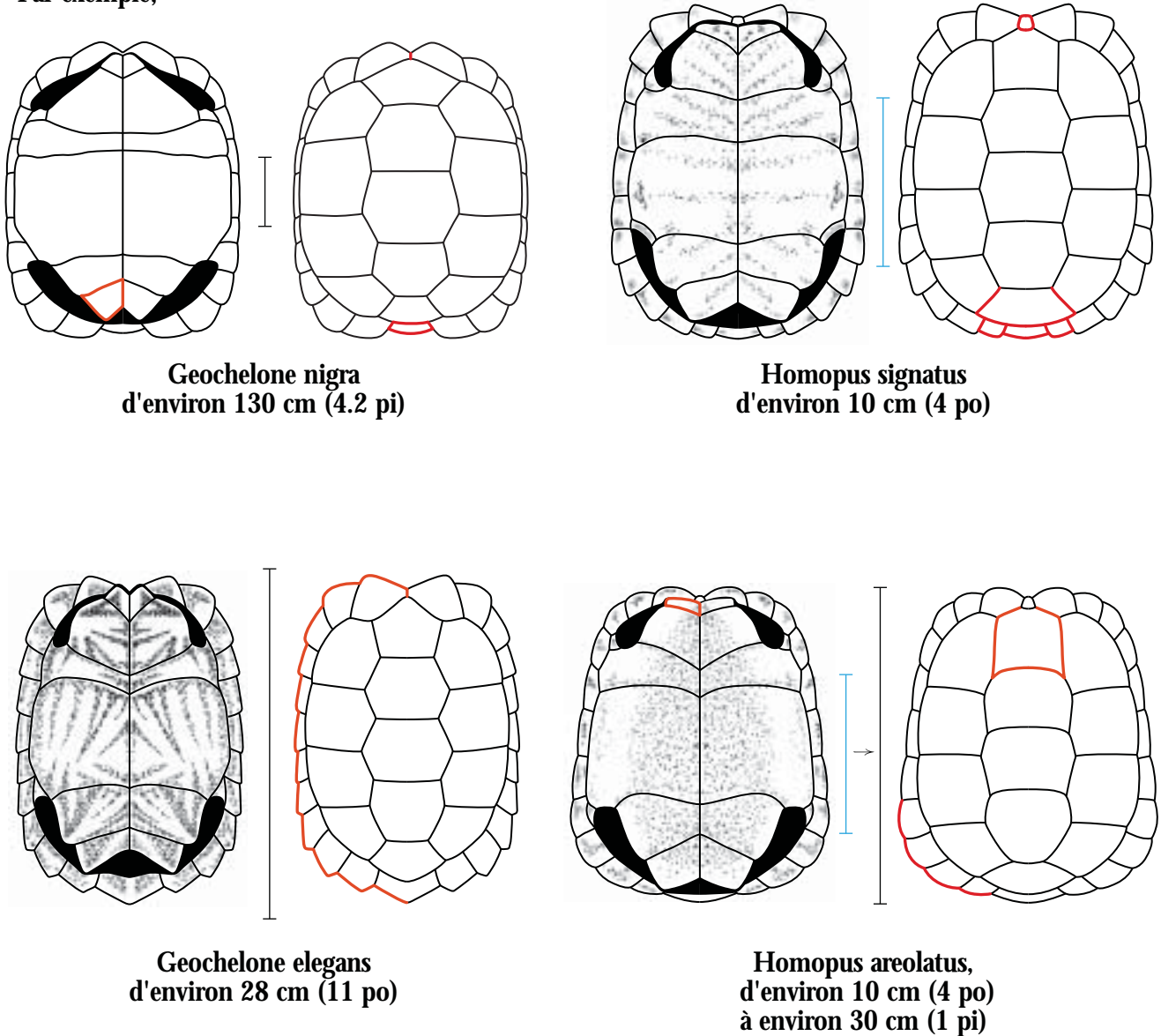
Trait bleu : 5 cm (2 po)

Comment utiliser ce guide

Taille.

En ce qui a trait à la taille du spécimen, l'échelle noire (30 cm ou 1 pi) ou bleue (5 cm ou 2 po), juxtaposée aux illustrations du plastron et de la carapace, vous permettra de vérifier les dimensions de votre spécimen. Pour ce faire, placez une règle de 30 cm (1 pi) si les illustrations sont accompagnées d'une échelle noire, ou de 5 cm (2 po) s'il s'agit d'une échelle bleue, près du spécimen à mesurer. Les proportions entre le spécimen et la règle utilisée devraient correspondre à celles de l'illustration.

Par exemple;



Dans tous les cas, rappelez-vous qu'il s'agit d'une mesure approximative, et qu'elle doit être considérée comme un indice complémentaire mais non de façon absolue.

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Prefacio

La Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES), también conocida como la Convención de Washington, tiene un impacto sobre la vida de todos los canadienses y sobre las especies de la vida silvestre con las que compartimos el planeta. Cada vez que un nuevo país se adhiere a la CITES, el esfuerzo internacional para proteger la vida silvestre se fortalece.

Ser signatario de la CITES, entraña ciertas obligaciones, cada miembro debe designar un órgano administrativo, una autoridad científica y una unidad de prevención contra el fraude; las cuales participan activamente en la aplicación de la Convención.

Los procedimientos para la implementación de la CITES -emisión y verificación de permisos, inspección de mercancías; cuidado de animales vivos y aseguramiento de las condiciones de almacenamiento de subproductos perecederos- requieren de personal calificado. Dado que ninguna de las Partes de la CITES dispone de los recursos económicos y humanos necesarios para un estricto control fronterizo, cada administración CITES debe apoyarse en otras organizaciones para alcanzar sus objetivos. Tales organizaciones son responsables de diferentes atribuciones que satisfacen los requerimientos de la Convención y su marco legal.

Estas organizaciones con frecuencia consideran que es mejor dejar la aplicación de la CITES a los expertos, por no sentirse suficientemente calificados. Por el contrario, la mayor parte del personal responsable del cumplimiento de la CITES, se trate de personal de aduanas, oficiales de policía, responsables de conservación o inspectores de vida silvestre, son capaces de realizar un buen número de labores esenciales, tales como la identificación de especímenes y la revisión de permisos.

El Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Canadá ha elaborado una serie de guías que son fáciles de utilizar y que no requieren de un nivel avanzado de entrenamiento. Estas guías están diseñadas para ayudar a verificar y controlar las mercancías que transitan de un país a otro. La presente guía sobre tortugas fue desarrollada con la cooperación de nuestros colegas de la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA) México. Esta conjugación de esfuerzos y recursos ha dado como resultado un instrumento de gran calidad. Espero que esta guía los motive en sus esfuerzos para prevenir el tráfico ilegal de especies de la vida silvestre y que contribuya a favorecer la protección de los animales amenazados por el comercio internacional.



Yvan Lafleur
Jefe de la División de Fauna
Oficina de Aplicación de la Ley
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Canadá

Agradecimientos

Quisiera expresar mi más caluroso agradecimiento a Yvan Lafleur, Jefe de la División de Fauna de la Oficina de Aplicación de la Ley del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Canadá, por habernos permitido realizar esta nueva guía de identificación CITES; al Mtro. Antonio Azuela de la Cueva, Procurador Federal de Protección al Ambiente, y al Lic. Víctor Ramírez Navarro, Subprocurador de Recursos Naturales de la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA), por permitir la participación de la Biól. Flor Amparo Leyva Gallegos en la realización de la guía; a Flor, por su valiosa contribución a la revisión científica de la guía y por haber aceptado la difícil tarea de pasar varios meses lejos de su país; a Angélica Flores Godínez por la revisión del texto en español; al doctor John B. Iverson, quien accedió amablemente en revisar todas las ilustraciones; al M. en C. Gustavo Aguirre León, investigador titular del Instituto de Ecología, A. C., por habernos proporcionado una lista de los nombres comunes en español; a Georgina Santos Barrera, de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, por su asesoría en la taxonomía. Un agradecimiento muy especial a Tamara Maliepaard, quien ha aceptado este nuevo desafío con el mismo impulso de la perfección; a Ziggy Jones y a Urs Woy por la realización de las ilustraciones; al Secretaría CITES, por la ayuda prestada en la promoción de las guías CITES y por permitirnos utilizar las ilustraciones de las tortugas de los Manuales de la CITES; a la Organización Aduanera Mundial de Bruselas, por su colaboración en la promoción del proyecto; a Marcus Phipps, de TRAFFIC East Asia, y Craig Hoover, de TRAFFIC North America, por sus consejos acerca de las especies que se comercializan en el sureste asiático; a J. Ventura, del Fish and Wildlife Service de los Estados Unidos por sus consejos; a Ernest Cooper y Ron Graham, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Canadá, por sus notables fotografías; a Rita Guertin y Carmen Bigras por su valioso apoyo administrativo.

Richard Charette
Coordinador nacional, Inspecciones
Oficina de aplicación de la ley
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Canadá

Es
?

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Mensaje a los oficiales de aduanas y otros inspectores responsables de la aplicación de la CITES.

Varias especies de tortugas se encuentran actualmente en peligro de extinción debido a la destrucción de su hábitat natural, pero también por el comercio internacional intensivo de que son objeto como mascotas o por sus partes y productos derivados. Usted puede ayudar a cambiar esta situación participando activamente en el control del comercio en su país.

Esta guía fue creada específicamente para ayudarle a identificar las tortugas más comunes en el comercio, estén o no protegidas por la CITES (véase ?-2). La guía está diseñada para satisfacer la necesidad expresada por vistas de aduana de diversos países de contar con una herramienta de identificación que fuera fácil de usar. No se requieren conocimientos previos sobre tortugas. Si sigue los pasos descritos en la guía, podrá identificar las especies de tortugas que actualmente son objeto de comercio en el mundo.

Salvo diferencias menores, la guía sigue el mismo formato que la *Guía de Identificación CITES - Cocodrilos* que tal vez usted ya conozca.

Las páginas de referencia en la sección verde de la guía presentan ilustraciones que resaltan las características morfológicas que distinguen a las diferentes especies. Usted comienza el proceso de la identificación comparando las características morfológicas del espécimen con aquellas ilustradas en las páginas de referencia. Las páginas de referencia le guiarán a las páginas descriptivas en las secciones azul y amarilla, donde encontrará ilustraciones de las especies e información adicional que le ayudará a confirmar su identificación.

Las especies identificables con mayor facilidad aparecen ilustradas en la sección azul. No encontrará ninguna dificultad en identificar estas especies. Esta sección le ayudará a agudizar su sentido de la observación rápidamente, preparándolo para la sección amarilla.

La sección amarilla incluye especies que a veces son de aspecto muy similar. Es de gran importancia prestar atención de cerca a los detalles que le permitirán distinguir una especie de otra. Con la práctica será capaz de identificar virtualmente a todas las especies que se hallan en estas dos secciones sin mucha dificultad.

La guía puede ser usada por cualquier funcionario encargado de la aplicación de CITES, sea principiante o experto. El nivel de dificultad aumenta de la sección azul a la sección amarilla.

La sección naranja incluye una lista de especies que deben ser identificadas por un experto, por ejemplo, un herpetólogo (científico encargado del estudio de los reptiles), que haya sido designado por la autoridad CITES en su país para actuar como asesor o perito en esta materia.

Antes de comenzar a trabajar con esta guía, lea cuidadosamente la introducción ubicada en la sección violeta, donde se describe el proceso de identificación. Una vez hecho esto, estará listo para emprender la desafiante tarea de la identificación. Tenemos plena confianza en que tendrá un éxito rotundo.

Es
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Cómo utilizar esta guía

¿Qué es la CITES?

La Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestre (CITES) es un acuerdo internacional firmado por más de 140 países miembros que rige el comercio de cierto número de especies de plantas y animales, sus partes, productos y subproductos. Los nombres de esas especies aparecen en una Lista de Control que se actualiza cada dos años, mediante acuerdo de las Partes. En esa lista aparecen los nombres de las especies de la CITES y se indica si están comprendidas en los Apéndices I, II o III.

Las especies inscritas en el Apéndice I son raras o amenazadas, el tráfico internacional de estas especies para fines exclusivamente comerciales está prohibido. Por lo tanto, las especies incluidas en el Apéndice I deben estar cubiertas por permisos CITES de exportación y de importación expedidos tanto por el país exportador como por el importador.

Las especies inscritas en el Apéndice II no son raras ni están actualmente amenazadas; sin embargo, podrían caer en estas categorías si su comercio no se regula. Las especies del Apéndice II deben estar cubiertas por un adecuado permiso de exportación, expedido por la Autoridad de su país de origen, para poder admitir su exportación.

Las especies inscritas en el Apéndice III no están amenazadas pero si sujetas a manejo dentro del país que las ha inscrito (tal como se indica entre paréntesis al lado del número del Apéndice). Las especies del Apéndice III deben ser cubiertas por un permiso de exportación CITES adecuado, emitido por el país inscriptor, o bien por un certificado de origen o de reexportación cuando el comercio se realiza con cualquier otro país, tal como lo requiere la Convención.

Tome nota de estos pictogramas empleados en la guía.



Especies incluidas en los Apéndices I, II o III. El comercio de esta especie está regido por la CITES y Ud. debe verificar los permisos CITES necesarios



El comercio de estas especies no está regulado por la CITES y no requiere de un permiso CITES.



Solicite la identificación por un experto

¿Que especies están ilustradas en la guía?

Esta guía no solamente trata sobre las especies protegidas por la CITES, sino también sobre algunas que no están protegidas por la CITES. Se incluyen ilustraciones sobre las siguientes especies comerciales:

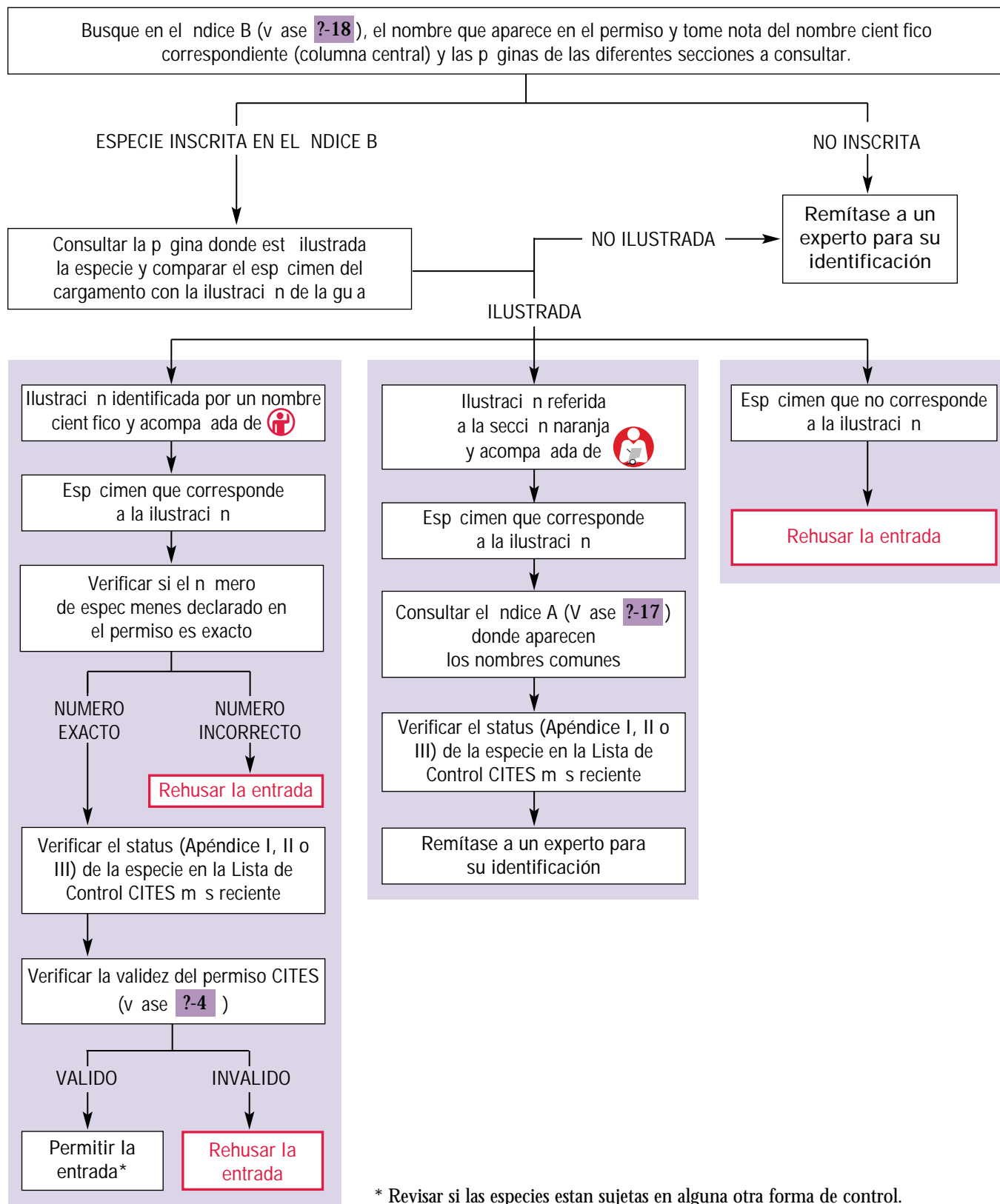
- toda especie o género de los Apéndices I, II o III de la Lista de Control CITES, que entró en vigor desde junio de 1997;
- algunas especies comerciales no protegidas por la CITES pero que posiblemente pronto lo estén o puedan ser confundidas con especies CITES.

La ilustración siempre representa a la especie nominal (ejem. *Caretta caretta*) cuando no existen subespecies y las subespecies nominales (ejem. *Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata*) en el caso de varias subespecies de la misma especie. Para identificar las otras subespecies (ejem. *Eretmochelys imbricata bissa*) no ilustradas debe consultar a un experto.

Todas las especies de la CITES van acompañadas de este conocido pictograma , tomado de las guías anteriores.

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Cómo identificar una tortuga amparada por un permiso CITES.

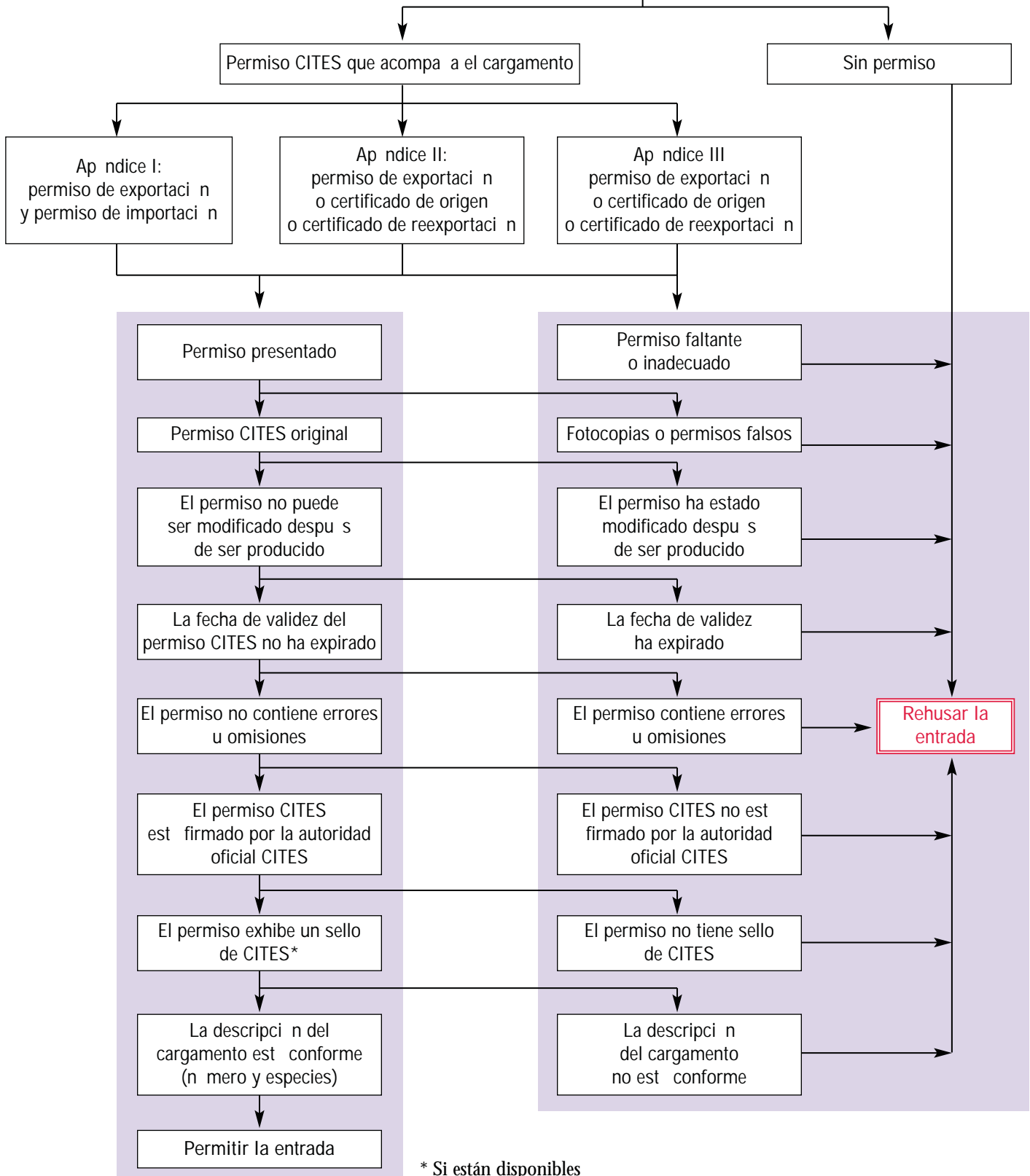


Es ?

Cómo utilizar esta guía

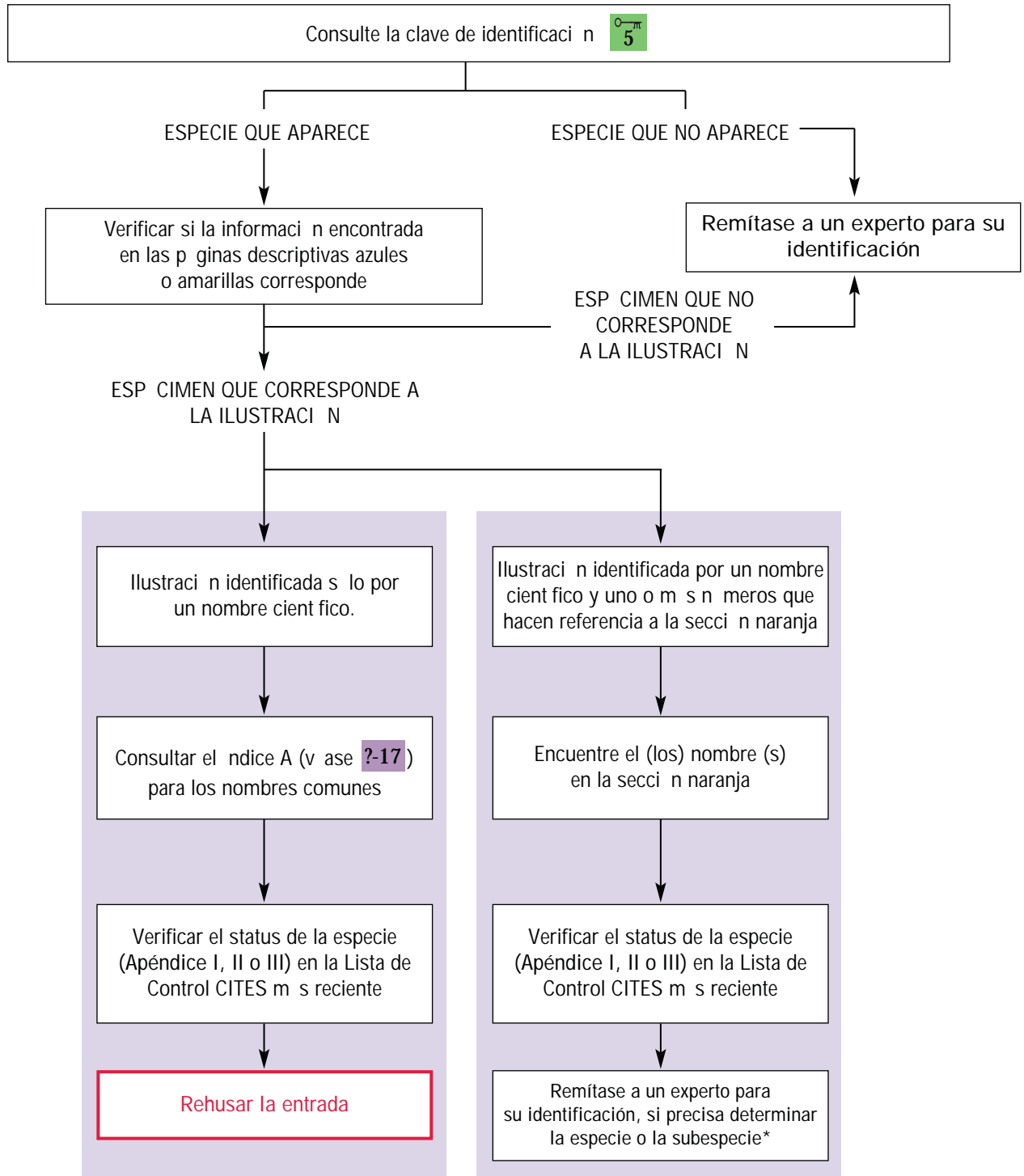
Cómo determinar la validez de un permiso CITES.

Deben verificarse los aspectos siguientes:



Cómo utilizar esta guía

Cómo identificar una tortuga que no está amparada por un permiso CITES.



* La identificación de la subespecie es necesaria solamente cuando una de las subespecies de una especie dada es protegida por la CITES.

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Ejemplo del procedimiento de identificación

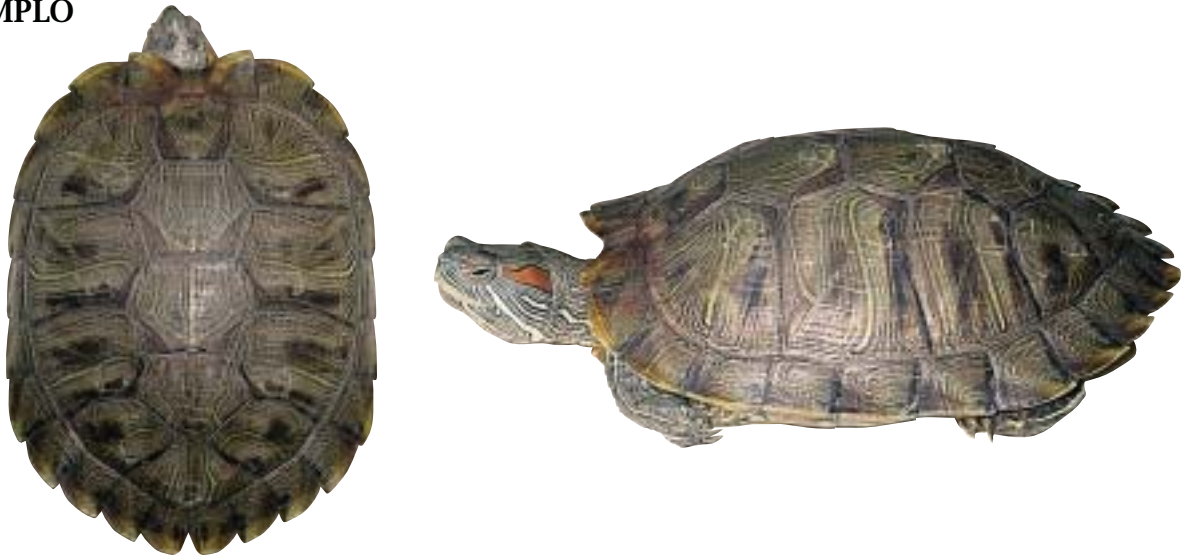
El procedimiento de identificación se basa en la observación de algunas características morfológicas del ejemplar. La clave permite identificar una especie probable y remite a la página descriptiva azul o amarilla en donde figura la ilustración correspondiente. La información complementaria que se encuentra en dichas páginas le ayudará a confirmar la identificación.

Cuando manipule ejemplares vivos, evite exponerse a mordeduras del animal. Recuerde que aún los ejemplares más pequeños pueden causar lesiones graves. Sujete al animal por los costados del caparazón, manteniendo las manos fuera del alcance de la mandíbula y de las garras. A fin de evitar toda contaminación bacteriana, no olvide lavarse las manos con un jabón antibiótico después de manipular el ejemplar o usar guantes durante la manipulación.

Las características de los ejemplares jóvenes son a veces muy diferentes de las de los adultos, especialmente en lo que respecta a la coloración y al desarrollo del caparazón. En los ejemplares de más edad, se observa una atenuación de los colores vivos y de las indentaciones del caparazón. Esas diferencias se mencionarán en las páginas descriptivas. En caso de duda, no vacile en solicitar la ayuda de un experto.

Tomemos como ejemplo la tortuga representada en esta página:

EJEMPLO



La primera etapa consiste en familiarizarse con las características morfológicas que se utilizarán en la clave de identificación. En las páginas [1](#) y [4](#) encontrará una serie de ilustraciones que describen las características y definen la terminología empleada. Una vez familiarizado con esos términos, podrá comenzar el proceso de identificación con la clave. Para hacer una correcta identificación, es importante consultar, en este orden, las páginas de referencia de la [5](#) a la [10](#).

Recuerde que las especies que se ilustran en las páginas de referencia son solamente ejemplos elegidos de varias especies que tienen características morfológicas semejantes. Por lo tanto, no debe tratar de hacer coincidir

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Ejemplo (continuación)

el ejemplar en cuestión con una de las ilustraciones de las páginas de referencia, sino más bien con una ilustración que se encuentre en las páginas descriptivas indicadas. En las páginas de referencia se ilustran las características y en las páginas descriptivas, las especies.

En la página de referencia ^{0-π}5 se ilustran las familias de tortugas que tienen **los miembros anteriores en forma de aletas, sin garras o con una o dos**. Sólo siete tortugas marinas (todas protegidas por la CITES) y la Tortuga de nariz de puerco son las únicas que presentan esas características. Se puede constatar que el espécimen de este ejemplo no tiene esas características. Por lo tanto, prociga a la siguiente sección al pie de la página ^{0-π}5.

Esta sección ilustra a una sola tortuga *Malacochersus tornieri* (familia Testudinidae) **con patas no palmeadas, semejantes a las del elefante y caparazón muy aplanado, como una crepa**. Observando de cerca las patas del ejemplar podemos notar que las patas no son semejantes a las del elefante y el caparazón no está aplanado y tiene patas palmeadas. Como se indica al final de la página, consulte la página ^{0-π}6.

En la página ^{0-π}6, se ilustran otras tortugas de tierra (Testudinidae), todas ellas protegidas por la CITES, que tienen **patas no palmeadas semejantes a las del elefante y caparazón en forma de domo**. Nuestro ejemplar tiene patas palmeadas y un caparazón más plano, que favorece los desplazamientos en el medio acuático. Como el ejemplar no es una tortuga de tierra, pase a la página ^{0-π}7, donde encontraremos a las especies con patas palmeadas y caparazón aplanado.



En la primera sección de la página ^{0-π}7 se presenta la familia Trionychidae, tortugas con **caparazón blando y sin escamas**. Como el ejemplar posee escamas bien definidas que le confieren una cierta rigidez, sabemos que no se trata de una Trionychidae o tortuga de concha blanda.

En la sección siguiente, se ilustran también las Chelidae (tortugas pleurodiras austroamericanas) y las Pelomedusidae (tortugas pleurodiras afroamericanas). Las especies que pertenecen a esas dos familias pliegan el cuello lateralmente bajo el caparazón, mientras que las otras tortugas lo hacen en línea recta. Sin embargo, la clave insiste aquí en el **número de escamas que se encuentran en el plastrón**. La presencia de una escama intergular en esas dos familias eleva el número total a **13**, mientras que en las otras tortugas el número es 12. Al examinar la fotografía del plastrón de nuestro ejemplar, podemos constatar que se compone de 12 escamas. Pase entonces a la página ^{0-π}8

Cómo utilizar esta guía


Ejemplo (continuación)

En la página **8**, se presentan tres familias de tortugas (Dermatemydidae, Chelydridae, Platysternidae) que están representadas por cuatro especies. Todas éstas se reconocen fácilmente por la presencia de **escamas inframarginales** (en rojo). Los dos miembros de la familia Chelydridae tienen además un **plastrón en forma de cruz**, mientras que la única especie de la familia de las Platysternidae posee una **cabeza de grandes dimensiones** que no puede retraer bajo el caparazón. Como el plastrón de nuestro ejemplar no tiene escamas inframarginales ni se parece en nada a los cuatro plastrones ilustrados, pase a la página **9**.

La página **9** presenta a la familia de las Kinosternidae, la única familia que posee **23 escamas marginales** en el caparazón. Las demás familias tienen generalmente 24 o 25. Como nuestro ejemplar tiene 25 escamas marginales, sabemos que no pertenece a esta familia.


La siguiente sección de la página **9** presenta la familia de las Emydidae, que comprende la mayoría de las especies de tortugas de agua dulce. La clave identifica primero las tortugas que poseen una **bisagra en el plastrón**. Se trata de una articulación que permite el doblamiento de una parte del plastrón hacia el caparazón a fin de asegurar una mejor protección en caso de peligro. Puede suceder que esa bisagra esté poco desarrollada en los jóvenes o bien en los adultos de ciertas especies. En esos casos, para asegurarse de la presencia de una bisagra, se puede ejercer presión en el extremo del plastrón y observar si esa parte es flexible o no. Al examinar el plastrón de nuestro ejemplar, podemos constatar que no es flexible por lo que no tiene una bisagra. Continúe entonces hasta la página **10**.

En la página **10** finaliza la presentación de las Emydidae. Debemos determinar si nuestro ejemplar posee **una, tres o ninguna quilla**. A veces es más fácil detectar estas elevaciones tocando el caparazón, aunque generalmente éstas son visibles. Las quillas pueden desaparecer completamente con la edad y de eso se hará mención en las páginas descriptivas con respecto a algunas especies. Como nuestro ejemplar, tiene una sola quilla, queda por verificar si el borde posterior del caparazón es **aserrado o no**. Una vez más, como las indentaciones pueden desaparecer con la edad, no dude en consultar varias secciones de la guía (especies con o sin quillas o indentaciones) si tiene que identificar un ejemplar de más edad. Como nuestro ejemplar tiene borde aserrado, debemos referirnos a la página descriptiva **51**.

En la página **51**, encontrará en primer lugar una breve presentación de la familia (véase **?-15**) de las Emydidae, incluyendo la silueta y algunas características en la parte superior de la página. En el texto sombreado se menciona que 12 especies pertenecientes a esa familia figuran en el Apéndice I o II y están sujetas a control de CITES, tal como lo indica el símbolo . Si se tratara de una de esas 12 especies, Ud. debería asegurarse de que el cargamento esté acompañado del correspondiente permiso CITES y que éste sea válido. Las 82 especies restantes no están protegidas por la Convención pero pueden de todos modos estar sujetas a control en su país.

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Para terminar la identificación, recorra rápidamente todas las páginas descriptivas que se sugiere consultar. Siga las flechas que aparecen al final de la página y que indican la siguiente página sugerida. En este ejemplo debemos consultar las páginas **51** a **55**.

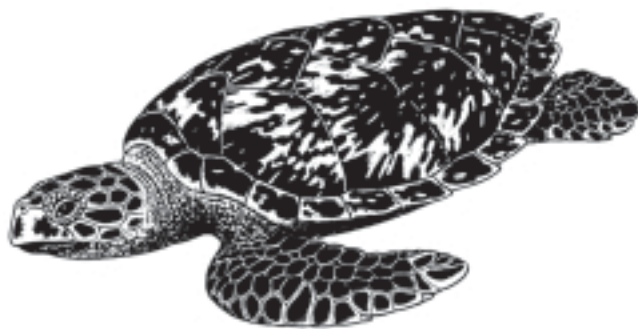
En cuanto al ejemplar que queremos identificar, todo parece indicar que se trata de la especie *Pseudemys scripta*, ilustrada en la página **52**. El nombre de la especie está precedido del símbolo , que indica que esa especie no está sujeta a control de la CITES. Usando el nombre científico de *Pseudemys scripta*, usted puede referirse al Índice A (véase **?-17**) para obtener los nombres comunes en francés, inglés y español.

Cuando usted pone en práctica el procedimiento de identificación, si su espécimen presenta características distintivas obvias, no tendrá problemas para reconocer la ilustración correspondiente. Si ése no fuera el caso, vuelva a las páginas descriptivas sugeridas para examinar con más detalle las ilustraciones de cada una de ellas.

Recuerde que a veces las tortugas presentan variaciones individuales muy importantes, dependiendo de la zona de distribución geográfica de la especie, el sexo y la subespecie. Características tales como la disposición y la forma de las escamas, los dibujos del caparazón o del plastrón pueden variar, por lo tanto **su espécimen puede diferir ligeramente de la ilustración de la guía.**


La página **55** presenta un grupo de especies en que los juveniles o adultos tienen la quilla o las indentaciones poco desarrolladas. Como esas características podrían escapársele al observador, esas especies se ilustran en otra parte de la guía. Si no ha identificado su ejemplar en las páginas precedentes, puede consultar las páginas indicadas en la página **55** para conseguir la descripción detallada de cada una de esas especies.

OTROS CASOS



Eretmochelys imbricata



Si se trata de una especie acompañada del símbolo , proceda con los requerimientos aduaneros exigidos para un control CITES. Para este efecto, se debe verificar el status de la especie (Apéndice I, II ó III) en la lista de control CITES más reciente. Acto seguido, verifique la validez del permiso o de los permisos CITES exigido(s) de

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Cómo utilizar esta guía

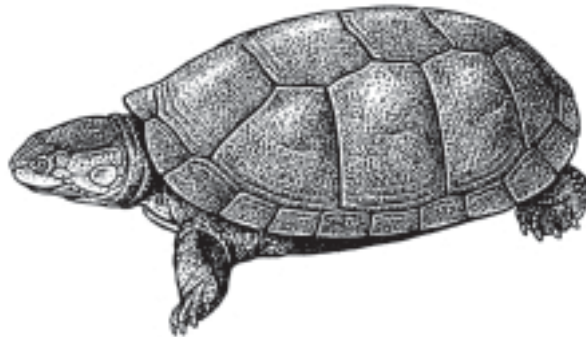
Ejemplo (continuación)


acuerdo con el status de la especie (véase ?-4). En el caso de un permiso válido, la especie puede ser admitida, a menos que esté sujeta a otro tipo de control en su país.

Como todas las subespecies de *Eretmochelys imbricata* están igualmente protegidas por la CITES, la identificación a nivel de subespecie no es necesaria y Usted no necesita referirse a un experto. Por el contrario, si sólo una de las subespecies estuviese protegida por la CITES o por una ley específica de su país, deberá dirigirse a un experto.

En el ejemplo de la página previa, notará asimismo la presencia de símbolos que señalan las partes o productos derivados de ciertas especies (véase ?-14). En este ejemplo, la especie puede ser explotada por su carne, huevos, y caparazón. También se puede fabricar joyas de su caparazón.

Cuando la ilustración de una especie esté acompañada de uno o varios números y del símbolo , como es el caso de la página 30, se trata de una especie, cuya identificación deberá ser referida a un experto. Para este fin debe consultar la sección naranja (véase ?-16), anotar el nombre o los nombres sugeridos y comunicárselos al experto para facilitarle el procedimiento de identificación. Asimismo, la sección naranja tiene una lista de las especies de tortuga que no están ilustradas en la guía.



 → Spp. PE-1-5-8-10 1

Clave de identificación para los plastrones

Si usted necesita identificar un plastrón, por favor consulte las páginas de la 13 a la 27. Usted encontrará ilustraciones de todos los plastrones seleccionados por sus características morfológicas. Cuando usted encuentre la ilustración, consulte la página descriptiva indicada para información más detallada.

Cómo utilizar esta guía


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Objetivo de los señaldores de color.


La sección  explica **como usar la guía**.


La sección  contiene las páginas de referencia, **primera etapa en el proceso de identificación**.

La sección azul  contiene ilustraciones de las especies de **tortugas que son fácilmente reconocibles**.

La sección amarilla  contiene ilustraciones de las especies y subespecies de las **tortugas cuya identificación requiere una observación más detallada** o cuya identificación debe confiarse a un experto.

La sección naranja  contiene la **lista de las especies de las tortugas que deben referirse a un experto y la lista de especies no ilustradas en la guía**.

La sección gris  contiene el **Índice A**, en el que se encuentran los **nombres científicos** (en orden alfabético) de las especies ilustradas en la guía, así como los **nombres comunes** en inglés, francés y español.

La sección gris oscuro  contiene el **Índice B**, en el que se encuentra una **lista en orden alfabético de los nombres científicos y comunes** de cada especie, así como las páginas a consultar.



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Objetivo de las páginas de referencia.

Las páginas de referencia **1** a **4** describen las características morfológicas que se utilizan en la clave de identificación. Por lo tanto, debe referirse a ellas para encontrar las definiciones de los términos técnicos empleados en la clave.

La clave de identificación se encuentra en las páginas de referencia **5** a **10**. Es importante recordar que **las especies que se ilustran en las páginas de referencia no son más que ejemplos** elegidos entre las diferentes especies que comparten la característica ilustrada en la clave. Por lo tanto, no debe tratar de hacer coincidir el ejemplar que desea identificar con una de las ilustraciones de las páginas de referencia, sino más bien con alguna ilustración que encuentre en las páginas descriptivas indicadas. En las páginas de referencia sólo se ilustran las características, mientras que en las páginas descriptivas de las secciones azul y amarilla se ilustran las especies.

Se puede encontrar también en las páginas **11** a **12** las fotografías de partes y productos derivados y de la página **13** a **27**, la clave de identificación para los plastrones.

Características comunes para todas las especies ilustradas en esta página

Características particulares de ciertas especies

The diagram illustrates a classification key for turtles, organized into sections based on morphological characteristics. It includes illustrations of turtles and their plastrons, along with descriptive text in multiple languages (English, French, and Spanish).

- Section 1:** Webbed feet; flattened carapace (Pieds palmés; carapace aplatie; Patas palmeadas; caparazón plano). This section leads to a green box containing a key symbol.
- Section 2:** carapace made of leather / carapace faite de cuir / caparazón cubierto de piel. This section leads to a green box containing a key symbol.
- Section 3:** with femoral flaps (avec replis cutanés / con pliegues cutáneos). This section leads to a blue box with the number **6** and a key symbol.
- Section 4:** without femoral flaps (sans replis cutanés / sin pliegues cutáneos). This section leads to a yellow box with the number **21** and a key symbol.
- Section 5:** plastron with 13 scales / plastron avec 13 écailles / plastrón con 13 escamas. This section leads to a yellow box with the number **26** and a key symbol.
- Section 6:** nuchal (écaille nucale / escama nuchal). This section leads to a yellow box with the number **26** and a key symbol.
- Section 7:** without nuchal (sans écaille nucale / sin escama nuchal). This section leads to a yellow box with the number **30** and a key symbol.
- Section 8:** hinge (charnière / bisagra). This section leads to a yellow box with the number **30** and a key symbol.
- Section 9:** without hinge (pas de charnière / sin bisagra). This section leads to a yellow box with the number **30** and a key symbol.

At the bottom of the diagram, a green box with the number **7** and a key symbol is connected to a green box with the number **8** and a key symbol.

Símbolo que identifica las páginas de referencia

Primera página descriptiva para consultar

Página de referencia consultada

Próxima página de referencia para consultar

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Objetivo de las páginas descriptivas.

En las páginas descriptivas se ilustran las diferentes especies de tortugas

Simbolo que representa la familia

Características compartidas por todas las especies ilustradas en esta página

Nombres comunes

Información de control de la CITES para la familia.

Simbolo para indicar que la determinación de la especie requiere la opinión de un experto

Simbolo para indicar que la especie no está sujeta a control de la CITES

Abreviatura que designa las especies en la sección naranja

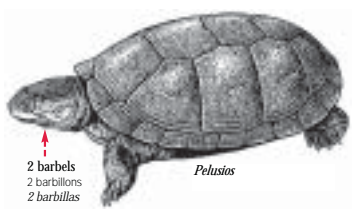
Simbolo para indicar que la especie está sujeta a control de la CITES

Nombre científico de la especie: *Pelomedusa* es el género, *subrufa* es la especie

Hind feet with 5 claws
Membres arrière avec 5 griffes
Patas posteriores con 5 garras

Afro-American Side-necked Turtles
Tortues pleurodires à cou caché
Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto

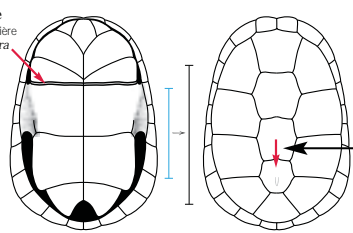
Pelomedusidae: 13 Spp. II or/ou/o III 12 Spp.





2 barbels
2 barbillons
2 barbillas

Pelusios


hinge
charnière
bisagra



Spp. PE-1, 5, 8, 10

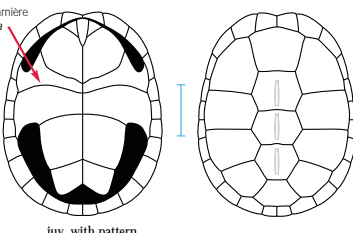
Others/autres/otras



2 barbels
2 barbillons
2 barbillas

Pelomedusa subrufa

no hinge
pas de charnière
sin bisagra



juv. with pattern
juv. avec patron
jöv. con diseño

Flecha que indica una característica importante.

Simbolo de partes y productos derivados

30

→

31

Página descriptiva consultada

Próxima página descriptiva para consultar

Es ?

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Significado de los pictogramas de las partes y productos derivados

Aparecen después de los nombres científicos, en las secciones azul y amarilla. Indican que existe un comercio importante de la especie, en la forma de:



Productos alimentarios ejem., carne enlatada



Objetos de cuero ejem., botas, billeteras, bolsas, cinturones



Caparazones ejem., instrumentos musicales, broches para el cabello, cajas pequeñas



Huevos



Joyas ejem., collares, pulseras, aretes, armazones de anteojos



Productos diversos ejem., medicinas tradicionales de Asia, lámparas, trofeos



Aceite

Por favor consulte las páginas  y  para encontrar ejemplos de estas partes y productos derivados.

Cómo utilizar esta guía

¿Qué se describe en la presentación de las familias?










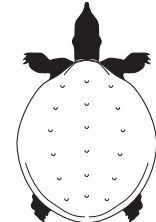




Cuando algunas especies, incluyendo varios géneros (grupos pequeños de especies) comparten características morfológicas, los taxónomos las clasifican dentro de un mismo grupo que se llama familia.

Para cada familia de tortugas descritas en las secciones azul o amarilla, el nombre científico de la familia está indicado en la banda de color, seguido por el número de especies protegidas por la CITES, en cada Apéndice y número de especies no protegidas por la CITES. Las demás especies de una familia que están sujetas al control de la CITES, requerirán mayor atención. Los datos numéricos provienen de la Lista de Control de la CITES, que entró en vigor en 1997; debido a que se pueden hacer modificaciones en las conferencias bienales de los países signatarios de la CITES, considere usted estos valores aproximados para los años posteriores.

ES ?

Nombre científico de la familia

Símbolo para indicar que seis especies de los Apéndices I, II o II están sujetas a control de la CITES y que 17 especies no están protegidas por la CITES

Softshell Turtles Tortues à carapace molle Tortugas de concha blanda	Carapace with ocelli and tubercles Carapace avec ocelles et tubercules Caparazón con ocelos y tubérculos	
Trionychidae: 6 Spp. I, II or/ou/o III 17 Spp.		
<p>4-6 ocelli / ocelles / ocelos</p> <p>yellow jaune amarillo</p> 	 	
<p> <i>Aspideretes hurum</i> </p> <p> <i>Nilssonina formosa</i>*</p>	<p>*N. formosa does not show a yellow spot over the snout. *N. formosa n'a pas de tache jaune sur le museau. *N. formosa no tiene una mancha amarilla en el hocico.</p>	<p>juv. with tubercles juv. avec tubercules jöv. con tubérculos</p>
<p>black noir negro</p> 	 	
<p> <i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>  </p> <p> <i>Aspideretes leithii</i>*</p>	<p>*A. leithii shows tubercles on anterior part of carapace. *A. leithii a des tubercules sur la partie antérieure de la carapace. *A. leithii tiene tubérculos en la parte anterior del caparazón.</p>	<p>juv. with rows of tubercles and 4 ocelli juv. avec rangées de tubercules et 4 ocelles jöv. con filas de tubérculos y 4 ocelos</p>
21 → 22		

NOTA : la abreviatura "Spp." designa varias especies, "Sp." una especie individual, "Ssp." una subespecie, "Spp." diversas subespecies y "Spp., ..." indica otros géneros que están incluidos en este grupo.

Cómo utilizar esta guía

¿Qué se encuentra en la sección naranja de la guía?

La sección naranja enlista las especies ilustradas en las secciones azul y amarilla para cuya identificación usted deberá referirse a un experto, así como todas las especies de tortugas que no están ilustradas en la guía.

Es ?

Nombre de la familia


Abreviatura que designa a la familia

















Pictograma que representa a la familia

Pictograma que indica que la especie es objeto de un control CITES

Pictograma que indica que la especie no es objeto de un control CITES

Abreviatura de la familia seguida por el número asignado de especies tal como está en las ilustraciones de la sección azul o amarilla. Por ejemplo PE por Pelomedusidae.

PELOMEDUSIDAE PE 

- PE-1  Pelusios adansonii
- PE-2  Pelusios bechuanicus
- PE-3  Pelusios broadleyi
- PE-4  Pelusios carinatus
- PE-5  Pelusios castaneus
- PE-6  Pelusios castanoides
- PE-7  Pelusios chapini
- PE-8  Pelusios gabonensis
- PE-9  Pelusios nanus
- PE-10  Pelusios niger
- PE-11  Pelusios rhodesianus
- PE-12  Pelusios seychellensis
- PE-13  Pelusios sinuatus
- PE-14  Pelusios subniger
- PE-15  Pelusios upembae
- PE-16  Pelusios williamsi

1

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Objetivo del Índice A

En el **Índice A** aparecen los nombres **científicos, y los nombres en inglés, francés y español** de las especies ilustradas en la guía. Se presentan en orden alfabético, comenzando con los nombres científicos. Se utiliza un tipo de letra diferente para cada idioma.

Es
?

ÍNDICE A

Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	English Anglais Inglés	French Français Francés	Spanish Espagnol Español
<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	Chaco Side-necked Turtle	Platémyde à éperons	<i>Tortuga cuellilarga del Chaco</i>
<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	Brazilian Radiolated Swamp Turtle	Platémyde radiolée	<i>Tortuga brasileña de pantano</i>
<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	Spiny-neck Turtle	Platémyde de Spix	<i>Tortuga negra de cuello espinoso</i>
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle	Trionyx cartilagineux	<i>Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda</i>
<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	Annam Leaf Turtle	Emyde de l'Annam	
<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Florida Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Floride	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda de Florida</i>
<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Smooth Softshell Turtle	Trionyx mutique	<i>Tortuga lisa de concha blanda</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	Black Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux noir	<i>Tortuga blanca</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	Eastern Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux de l'Est	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda</i>
<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	Indian Softshell Turtle	Trionyx du Gange	<i>Galápago conchiblando del Ganges</i>
<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle	Trionyx à ocelles	<i>Galápago conchiblando ocelado</i>
<i>Aspideretes leithii</i>	Leith's Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Leith	
<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle	Trionyx noirâtre	<i>Galápago conchiblando oscuro</i>
<i>Batagur baska</i>	Batagur	Batagur malais	<i>Galápago batagur</i>
<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	Painted Terrapin	Emyde peinte de Bornéo	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	Caouanne	<i>Cayuma</i>
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nose Turtle	Carettochélyde d'Australasie	<i>Tortuga de nariz de puerco</i>
<i>Chelonia agassizii</i>	Pacific Green Turtle	Chélonée franche du Pacifique	<i>Tortuga franca oriental</i>

Los nombres de las especies se han tomado de:

John B. Iverson, Earlham College. 1992. *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World*. Privately Printed. Richmond, Indiana, USA;

World Conservation Monitoring Centre. 1996. *Checklist of CITES Species. Lista de las especies CITES. Liste des espèces CITES*. First edition. Cambridge, UK;

Patric David. 1994. *Liste des reptiles actuels du monde I. Chelonii*. Dumerilia, Vol. 1, Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. France;

y de

Dr. Gustavo Aguirre, Instituto de Ecología, A.C. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Objetivo del Índice B

El **Índice B** presenta una lista alfabética de los nombres científicos y comunes de las especies ilustradas en la guía, así como su status, familia, y las páginas para consultar.


La lista en orden alfabético incluye:

- los nombres de las especies ilustradas en la guía (Índice A)
- los nombres comunes que se encuentran más frecuentemente en el comercio internacional para todas las especies mencionadas.

INDEX B/ INDEX B/ ÍNDICE B

Names Noms Nombres	Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	Status, family Situation, famille Status, familia	Blue Bleue Azul	Yellow Jaune Amarilla	Orange Orange Naranja
Abingdon Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra abingdonii</i>	C, TE		2*	
Acanthochelys pallidipectoris	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys radiolata	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys spixii	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys Spp.	<i>Acanthochelys Spp.</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acinisside	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Acinixys planicauda	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Adanson's Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
Aegyptische Landschildkröte	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	C, TE		17	
Afghan Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
African Black Terrapin	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
African bungoma	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Dwarf Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	N.C, PE-9		30*	1
African Flap-shell Turtle(s)	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Forest Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys Spp.</i>	C, TE	5		
African Forest Turtle	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
African Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
African Hinged Terrapin(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
African Keeled Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	N.C, PE-4		30*	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1

N.C Especie no protegida por la CITES 

C Especie protegida por la CITES 
(Lista de Control en vigor en 1997)

PE-14 Abreviatura del nombre de la familia, seguido del número de especie. Se trata de una especie ilustrada en la sección amarilla, cuya identificación debe ser confiada a un experto.

Consulte la página **30**

* Indica que esta especie no está ilustrada al nivel de la especie o de la sub-especie

Nota:

Eretmochelys imbricata bissa

↑
género

↑
especie

↑
subespecie

Cómo utilizar esta guía

Símbolos



Comercio regulado por la CITES



Comercio no regulado por la CITES



Remítase a un experto para su identificación



Detalle importante para la identificación



Detalle importante para la identificación en la parte inferior

?

Sección “Cómo utilizar esta guía”



Páginas de referencia



Sección de especies de fácil reconocimiento



Especies que requieren observación más detallada



Lista de especies que requieren de un experto

A

Índice A — nombres científicos y comunes de las especies ilustradas

B

Índice B — nombres científicos y comunes de las especies, así como las páginas a consultar



Productos alimentarios



Objetos de cuero



Caparazón



Huevos



Joyas



Productos diversos



Aceite



Característica única



Línea negra: 30 cm (1 pie)



Línea azul: 5 cm (2 pulgadas)

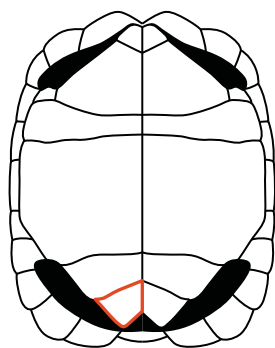
Es ?

Cómo utilizar esta guía

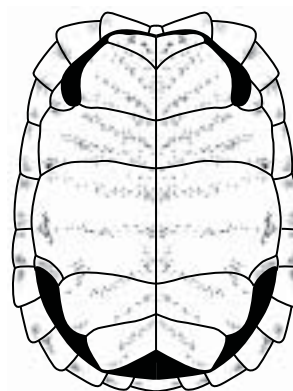
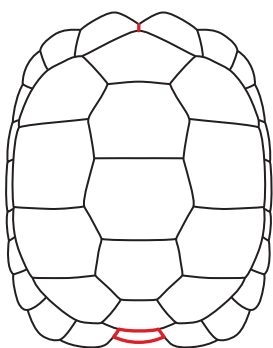
Tamaño.

Para determinar el tamaño del espécimen, deberá aplicarse la escala negra (30 cm o 1 pie) o azul (5 cm o 2 pulgadas) según a las ilustraciones del plastrón y del caparazón. Si al lado de las ilustraciones aparece la escala negra, coloque una regla de 30 cm (1 pie) de largo cerca del espécimen a medir. Si se emplea la escala azul, coloque una regla de 5 cm (2 pulgadas) cerca del espécimen a medir. Las proporciones entre el espécimen y la regla utilizada deberán corresponder a las de las ilustraciones.

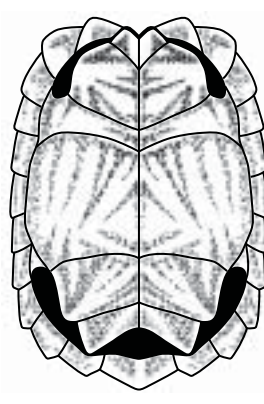
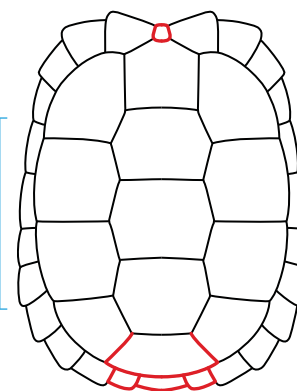
Por ejemplo :



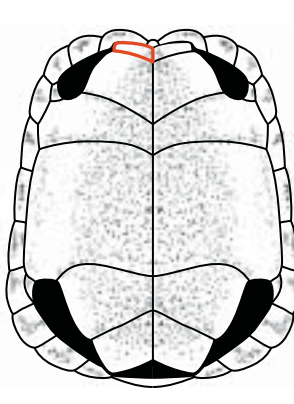
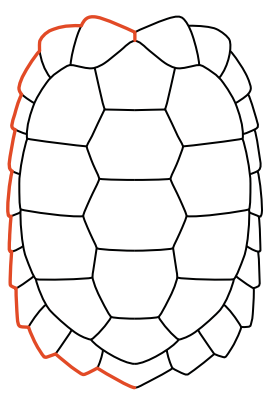
Geochelone nigra,
de unos 130 cm (4.2 pies)



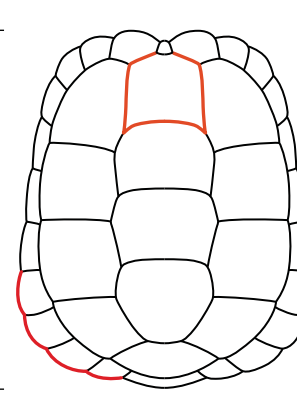
Homopus signatus,
de unos 10 cm (4 pulgadas)



Geochelone elegans,
de unos 28 cm (11 pulgadas)



Homopus areolatus,
de unos 10 cm (4 pulgadas)
a unos 30 cm (1 pie)



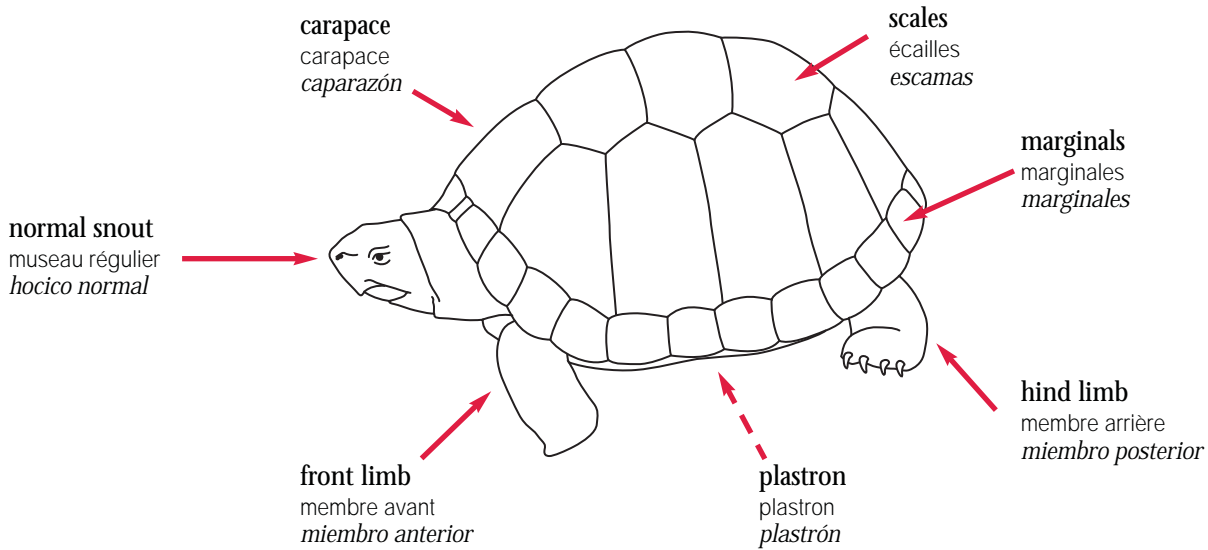
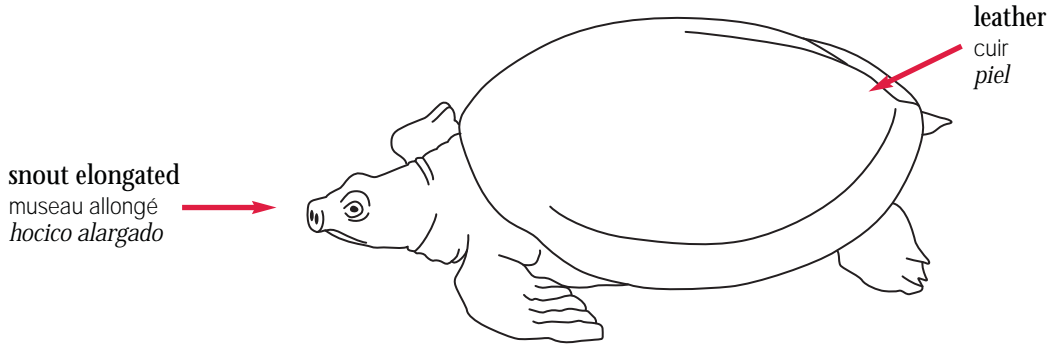
En todos los casos, se debe recordar que se trata de una medición aproximada y no un valor absoluto, y que debe considerarse como un índice complementario pero no absoluto.

Key pages
Pages-clés
Páginas de referencia

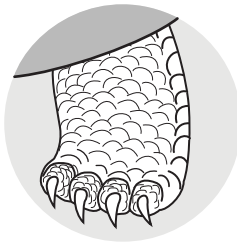




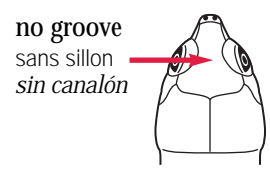
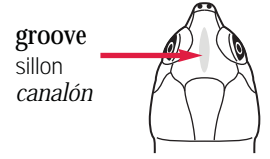
Features used in the key pages
 Caractéristiques utilisées dans les pages-clés
 Características utilizadas en las páginas de referencia



oar-like front limb
 membre avant en forme de rame
 miembro anterior en forma de aleta



hind limb, elephant-like, with claws
 membre arrière en forme de pied d'éléphant avec griffes
 miembro posterior en forma de pata de elefante, con garras

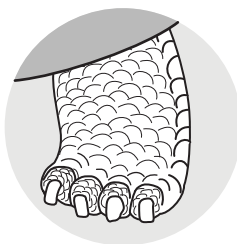


groove
 sillon
 canalón

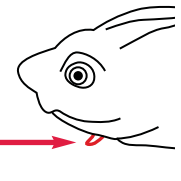
no groove
 sans sillon
 sin canalón



webbed foot with claws
 pied palmé avec griffes
 pata palmeada con garras



hind limb, elephant-like, with flattened nails
 membre arrière en forme de pied d'éléphant avec ongles aplatis
 miembro posterior en forma de pata de elefante, con uñas planas



barbel
 barbillon
 barbilla

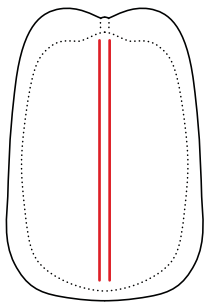
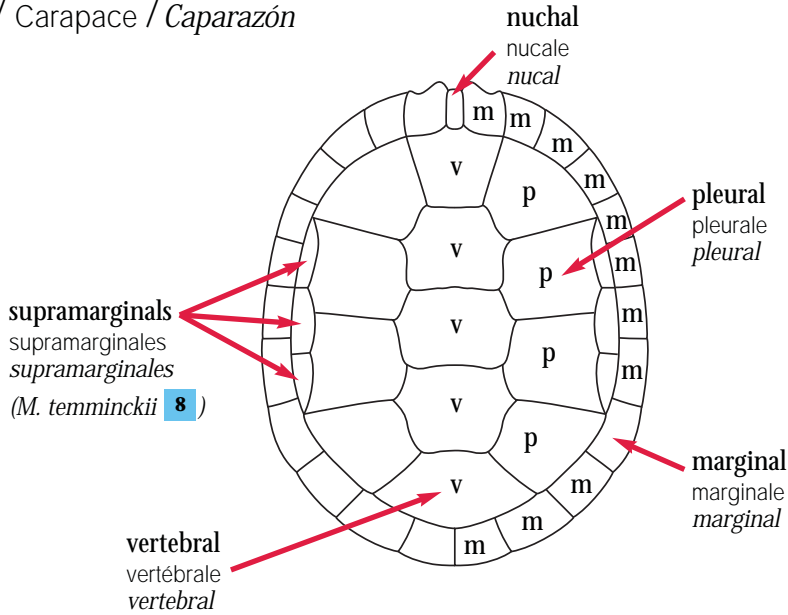


Features used in the key pages

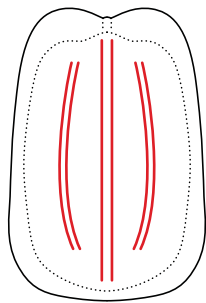
Caractéristiques utilisées dans les pages-clés

Características utilizadas en las páginas de referencia

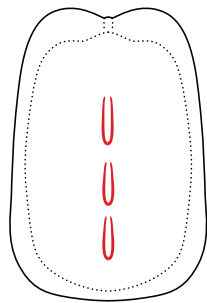
Carapace / Carapace / Caparazón



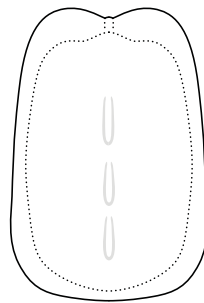
carapace with 1 or 3 keels
carapace avec 1 ou 3 carènes
caparazón con 1 o 3 quillas



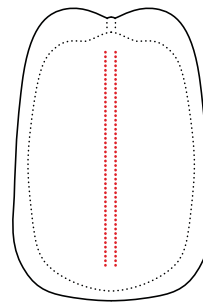
knob keel
carène avec protubérance
quilla con protuberancia



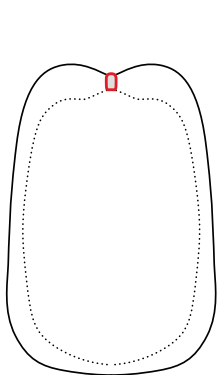
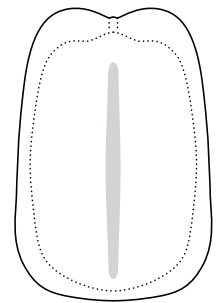
weak knob keel
faible carène avec protubérance
quilla débil con protuberancia



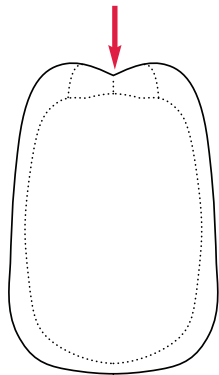
weak keel
faible carène
quilla débil



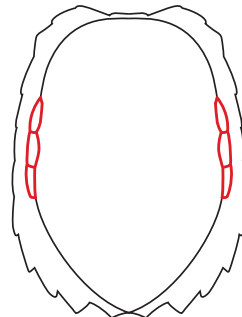
groove
dépression
surco



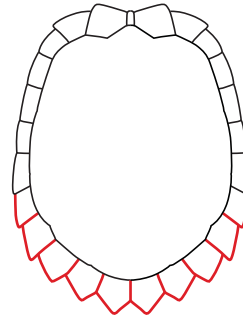
carapace with nuchal
carapace avec nucal
caparazón con nucal



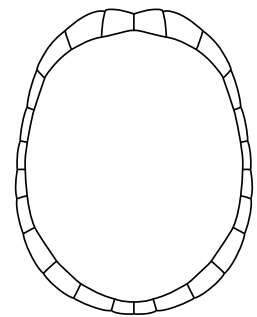
carapace without nuchal
carapace sans nucal
caparazón sin nucal



carapace with supramarginals
carapace avec supramarginales
caparazón con supramarginales



posterior margin of carapace serrated
marge postérieure de la carapace dentelée
borde posterior del caparazón aserrado



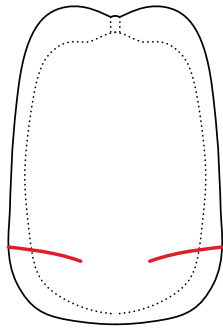
or unserrated
ou sans dentelures
o no aserrado



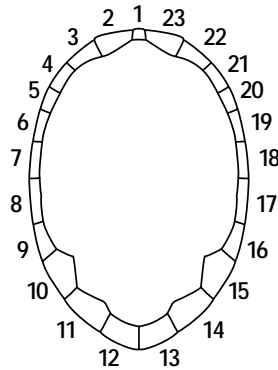
Features used in the key pages
 Caractéristiques utilisées dans les pages-clés
 Características utilizadas en las páginas de referencia



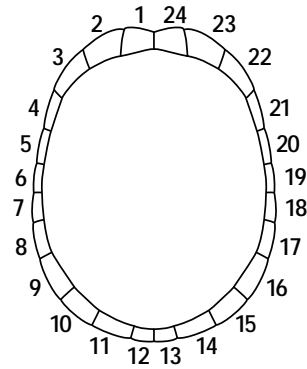
Carapace / Carapace / Caparazón



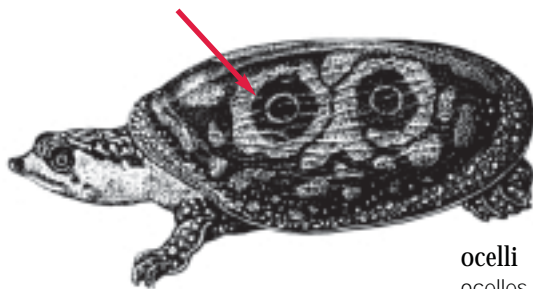
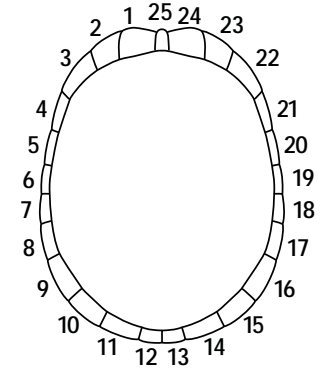
carapace with a posterior hinge
 carapace munie d'une charnière postérieure
 caparazón con una bisagra posterior



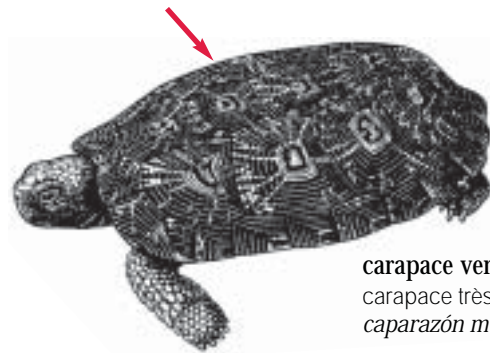
23 marginals
 23 marginales
 23 marginales
 (Kinosternidae)



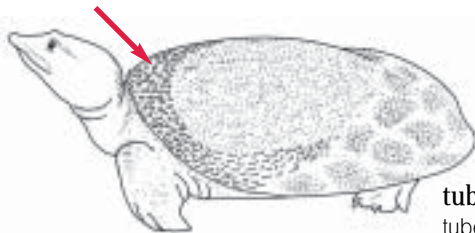
24-25 marginals (all others)
 24-25 marginales (toutes les autres)
 24-25 marginales (todas las otras)



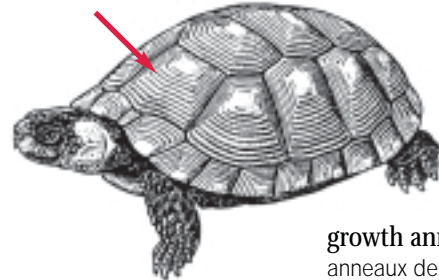
ocelli
 ocelles
 ocelos



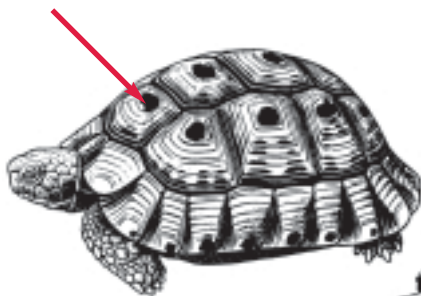
carapace very flattened
 carapace très aplatie
 caparazón muy plano



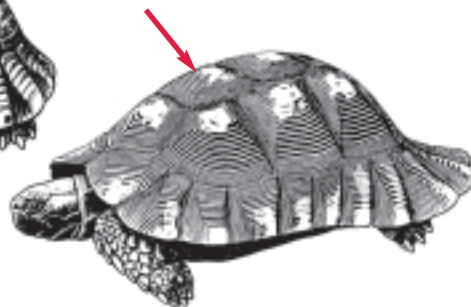
tubercles
 tubercules
 tubérculos



growth annuli
 anneaux de croissance
 anillos protuberantes



carapace with a spotted pattern
 carapace avec un patron de points
 caparazón con diseño de puntos



carapace with a star pattern
 carapace avec un patron étoilé
 caparazón con diseño estrellado





Features used in the key pages Caractéristiques utilisées dans les pages-clés Características utilizadas en las páginas de referencia

Plastron / Plastron / *Plastrón*



humeral
humérale
humeral

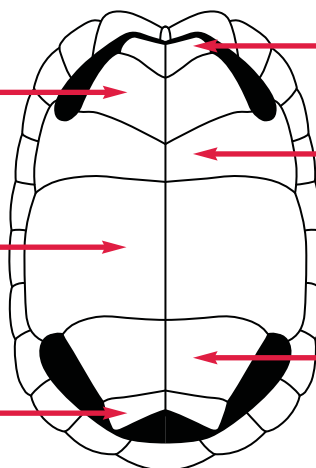
abdominal
abdominale
abdominal

anal
anale
anal

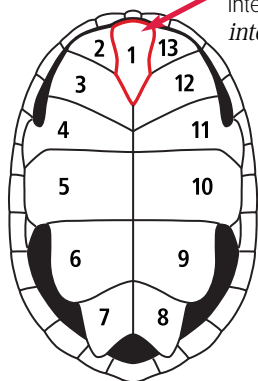
gular
gulaire
gular

pectoral
pectorale
pectoral

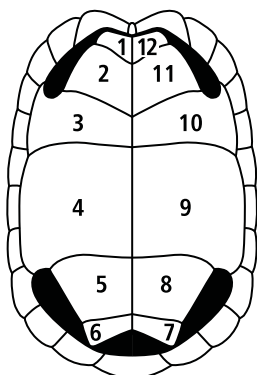
femoral
fémorale
femoral



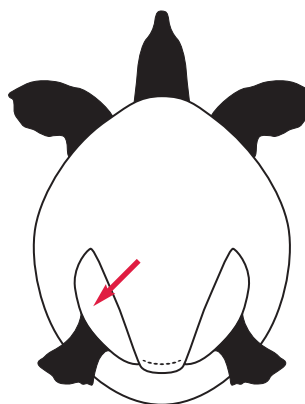
intergular
intergulaire
intergular



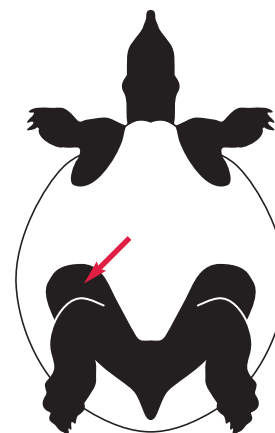
plastrón (13 scales)
plastron (13 écailles)
plastrón (13 escamas)



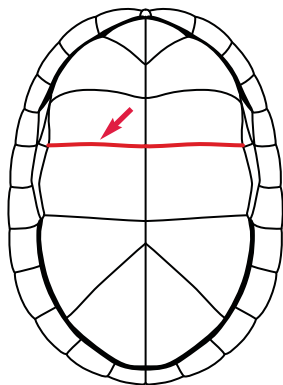
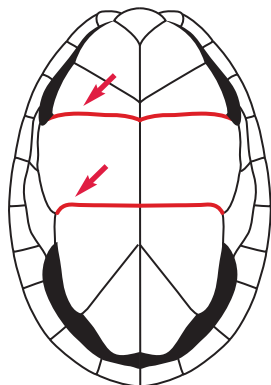
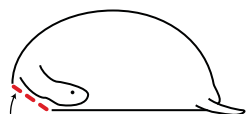
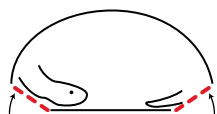
plastron (12 scales)
plastron (12 écailles)
plastrón (12 escamas)



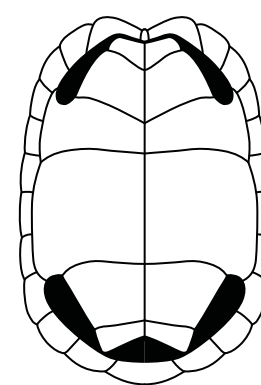
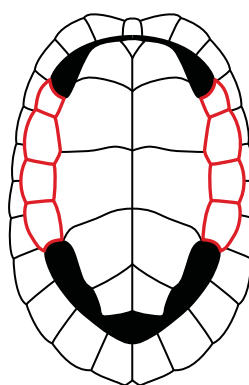
plastron with femoral flaps
plastron avec replis cutanés
plastrón con pliegues cutáneos



without femoral flaps
sans replis cutanés
sin pliegues cutáneos



plastron with 1 or 2 hinges
plastron avec 1 ou 2 charnières
plastrón con 1 o 2 bisagras



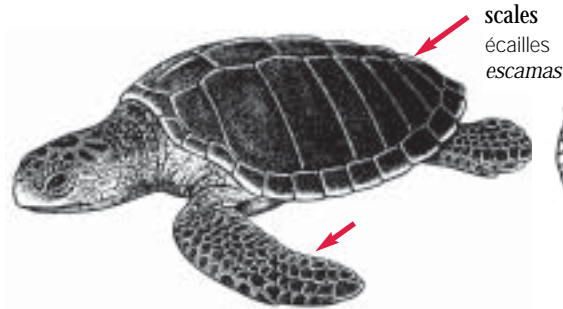
with inframarginals
avec inframarginales
con inframarginales

without inframarginals
sans inframarginales
sin inframarginales

Identification Key
Clé d'identification
Clave de identificación



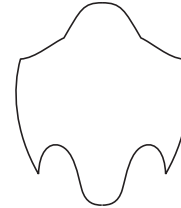
Oar-like limbs; 0, 1 or 2 claws
Membres avant en forme de rames; 0, 1 ou 2 griffes
Miembros anteriores en forma de aletas; 0, 1 o 2 garras



scales
écailles
escamas



1-2

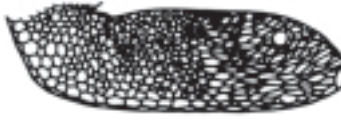


Cheloniidae

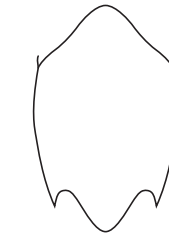
▶ 2



leather
cuir
piel

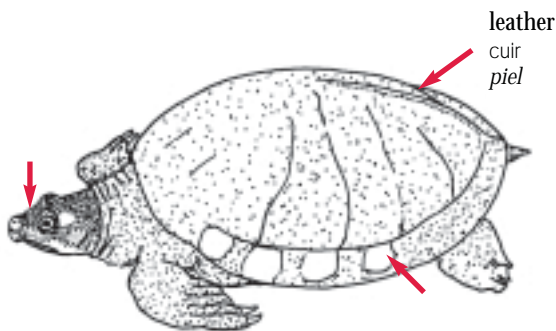


0



Dermochelyidae

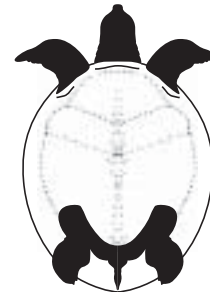
▶ 4



leather
cuir
piel



2

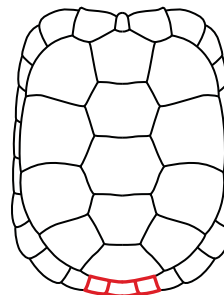
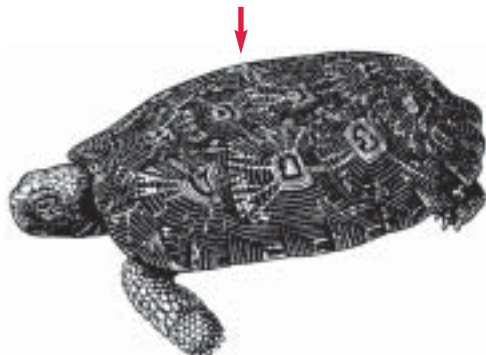


Carettochelyidae

▶ 4

Elephant-like feet; not webbed
Pieds ressemblant à ceux de l'éléphant; non palmés
Patas semejantes a las del elefante; no palmeadas

carapace very flattened / carapace très aplatie / caparazón muy plano



Malacochersus tornieri

▶ 7



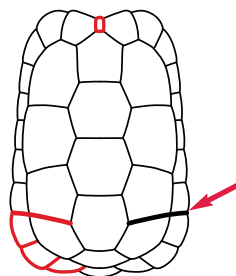
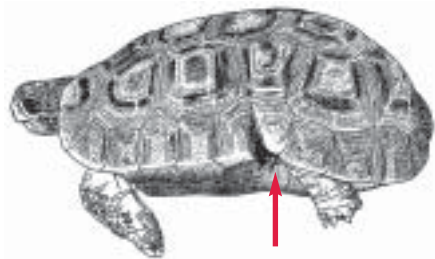


Elephant-like feet; not webbed

Pieds ressemblant à ceux de l'éléphant; non palmés

Patas semejantes a las del elefante; no palmeadas

carapace dome shaped / carapace en forme de dôme / caparazón en forma de domo



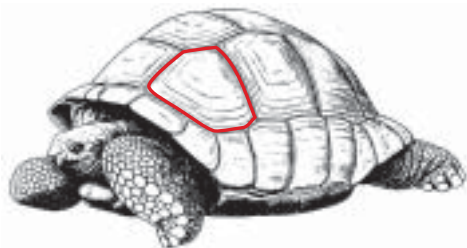
Carapace with hinge

Carapace avec une charnière

Caparazón con una bisagra

Testudinidae

▶ 5



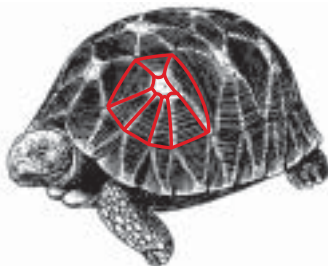
Carapace of uniform colour

Carapace de couleur uniforme

Caparazón de color uniforme

Testudinidae

▶ 2



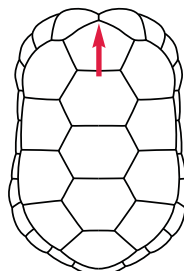
Carapace with a star pattern

Carapace avec un patron étoilé

Caparazón con diseño estrellado

Testudinidae

▶ 5



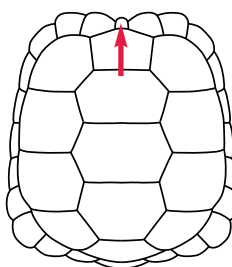
Carapace with dots and without nuchal

Carapace avec points et sans écaille nucale

Caparazón con puntos y sin escama nuchal

Testudinidae

▶ 9



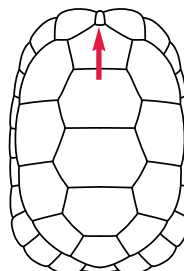
Carapace with nuchal and yellow, orange or red spots

Carapace avec écaille nucale et points jaunes, orange ou rouges

Caparazón con escama nuchal y puntos amarillos, anaranjados o rojos

Testudinidae

▶ 12



Carapace with nuchal and brown or black spots (or markings)

Carapace avec écaille nucale et points (ou marques) bruns ou noirs

Caparazón con escama nuchal y puntos (o manchas) cafés o negros

Testudinidae

▶ 16



6



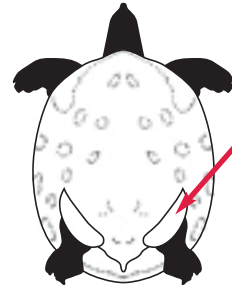
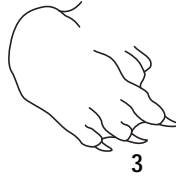
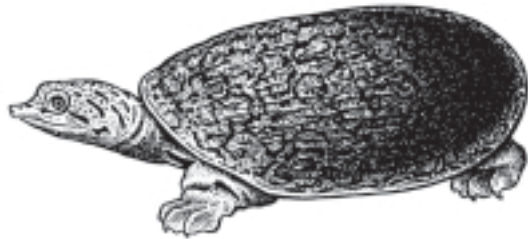
7



Webbed feet; flattened carapace
 Pieds palmés; carapace aplatie
 Patas palmeadas; caparazón plano



carapace made of leather / carapace faite de cuir / caparazón cubierto de piel



with femoral flaps
 avec replis cutanés
 con pliegues cutáneos

Trionychidae

▶ 6

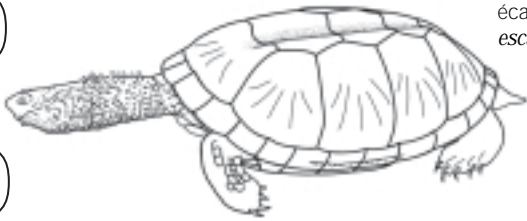
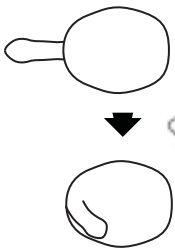


without femoral flaps
 sans replis cutanés
 sin pliegues cutáneos

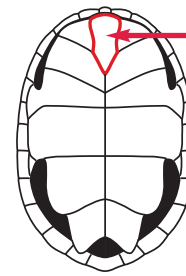
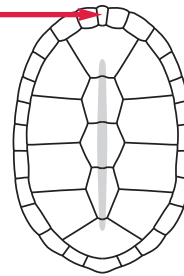
Trionychidae

▶ 21

plastron with 13 scales / plastron avec 13 écailles / plastrón con 13 escamas



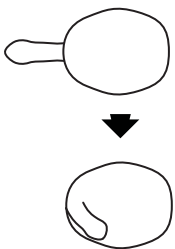
nuchal
 écaille nucale
 escama nugal



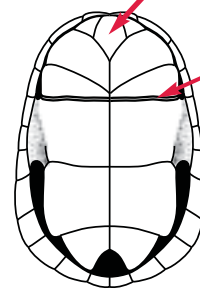
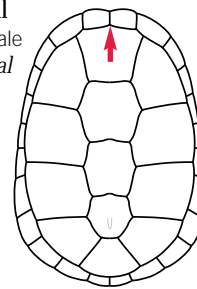
intergular
 intergulaire
 intergular

Chelidae

▶ 26



without nuchal
 sans écaille nucale
 sin escama nugal



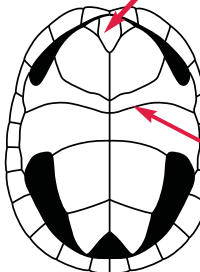
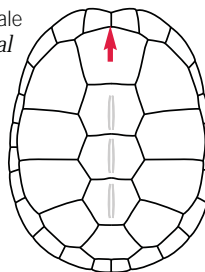
hinge
 charnière
 bisagra

Pelomedusidae

▶ 30



without nuchal
 sans écaille nucale
 sin escama nugal



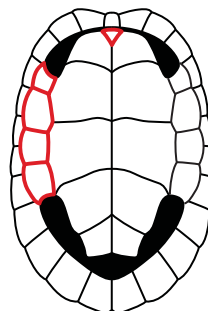
no hinge
 pas de charnière
 sin bisagra





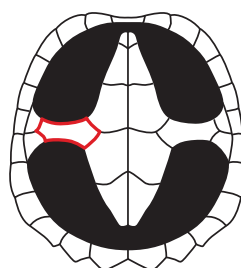
Webbed feet; flattened carapace
 Pieds palmés; carapace aplatie
 Patas palmeadas; caparazón plano

with one of these plastrons / avec un de ces plastrons / con uno de estos plastrones



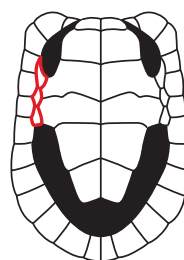
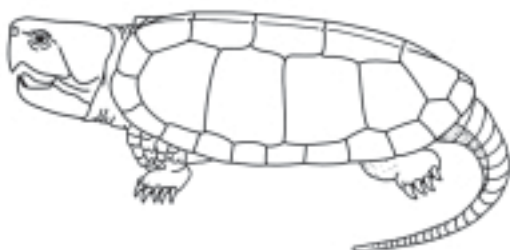
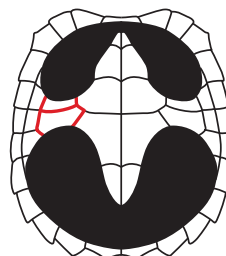
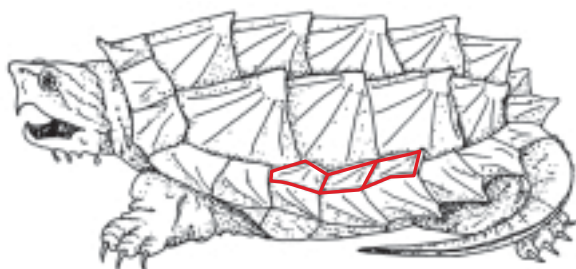
Dermatemydidae

➔ 39



Chelydridae

➔ 8



Platysternidae

➔ 9

Webbed feet; flattened carapace
 Pieds palmés; carapace aplatie
 Patas palmeadas; caparazón plano



with 23 marginals / avec 23 marginales / con 23 marginales

2 hinges
 2 charnières
 2 bisagras
 Kinosternidae
 ➔ 34

or/ou/o

1 hinge
 1 charnière
 1 bisagra
 Kinosternidae
 ➔ 35

with one hinge on plastron / avec une charnière sur le plastron / con una bisagra en el plastrón

margin serrated
 marge avec dentelures
 borde aserrado
 Emydidae
 ➔ 40

with or without keel(s)
 avec ou sans carène(s)
 con o sin quilla(s)

margin not serrated
 marge sans dentelures
 borde no aserrado
 Emydidae
 ➔ 41

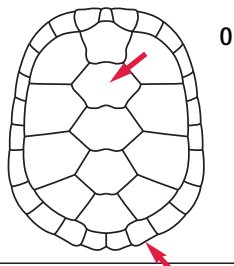
with or without keel(s)
 avec ou sans carène(s)
 con o sin quilla(s)





Webbed feet; flattened carapace
 Pieds palmés; carapace aplatie
 Patas palmeadas; caparazón plano

without keel / sans carène / *sin quilla*

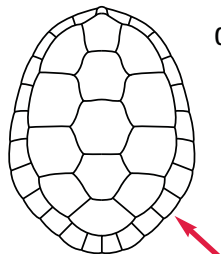


0

margin serrated
 marge avec dentelures
 borde aserrado

Emydidae

▶ 46



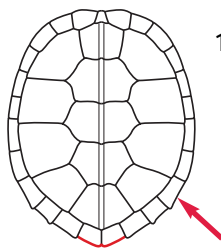
0

margin not serrated
 marge sans dentelures
 borde no aserrado

Emydidae

▶ 47

with 1 keel / avec 1 carène / *con 1 quilla*

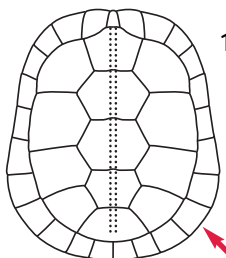


1

margin serrated
 marge avec dentelures
 borde aserrado

Emydidae

▶ 51



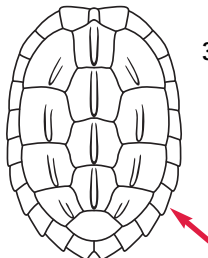
1

margin not serrated
 marge sans dentelures
 borde no aserrado

Emydidae

▶ 56

with 3 keels / avec 3 carènes / *con 3 quillas*

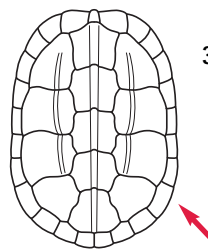
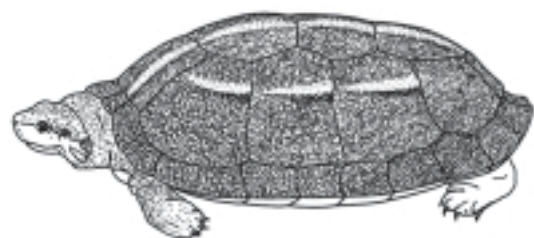


3

margin serrated
 marge avec dentelures
 borde aserrado

Emydidae

▶ 60



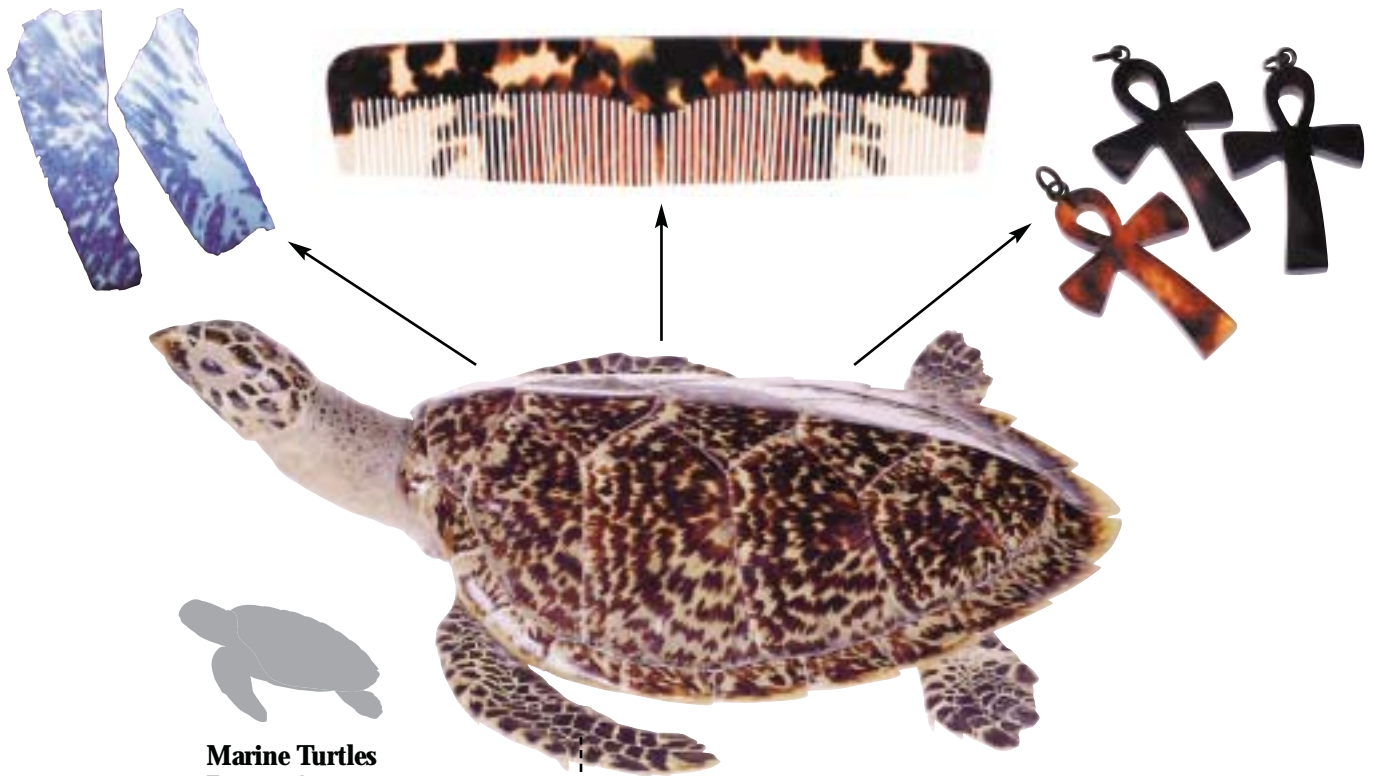
3

margin not serrated
 marge sans dentelures
 borde no aserrado

Emydidae

▶ 61

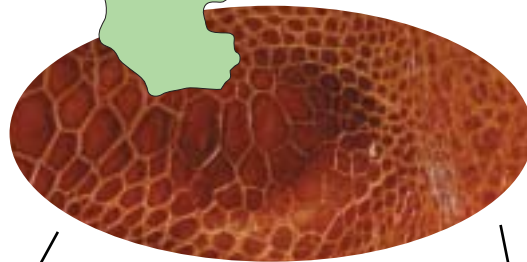
Parts and Derivatives
Parties et produits dérivés
Partes y productos derivados



Marine Turtles
Tortues de mer
Tortugas de mar



Shape of hide cut from flippers
Coupe de la peau des membres avant
Apariencia de un corte de la piel de los miembros anteriores



Scales of all sizes close together
Écailles de toutes grandeurs ensemble
Escamas de diferentes tamaños se encuentran estrechamente juntas





Parts and Derivatives
Parties et produits dérivés
Partes y productos derivados



Flexible plastron, without scales
 Plastron flexible, sans écailles
 Plastrón flexible, sin escamas



Trionychidae



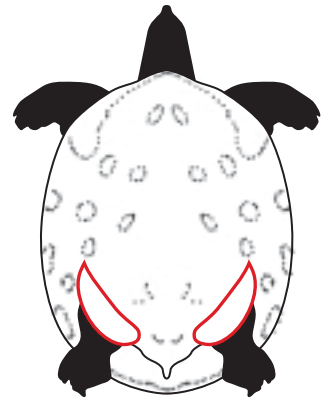
Lissemys punctata 6



Cycloderma aubryi 6

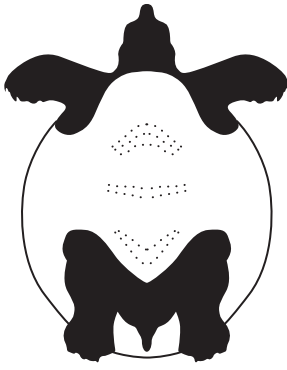


Cyclanorbis senegalensis 7



Cyclanorbis elegans 7

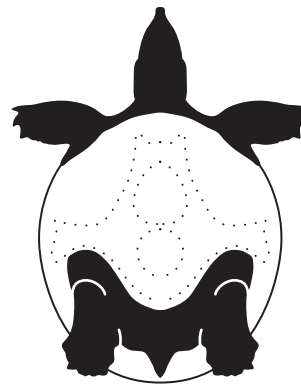
Trionychidae



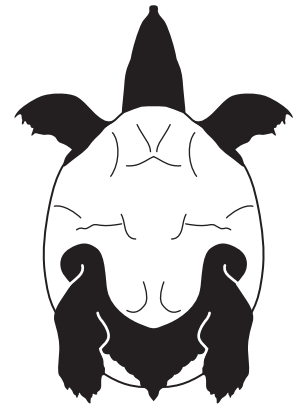
Aspideretes hurum 21
Nilssonina formosa



Aspideretes gangeticus 21
Aspideretes leithii

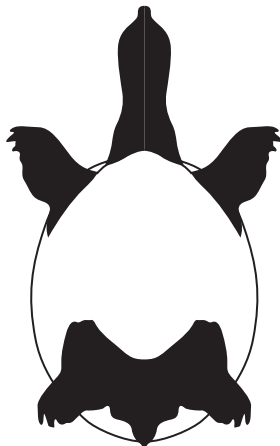


Rafetus euphraticus 22



Pelodiscus sinensis 22

Trionychidae



Aspideretes nigricans 22



Palea steindachneri 23



Trionyx triunguis 23



Amyda cartilaginea 23
Nilssonina formosa





Flexible plastron, without scales
 Plastron flexible, sans écailles
 Plastrón flexible, sin escamas

Trionychidae



Apalone spinifera spinifera
Apalone spinifera ater 24



Dogania subplana 24

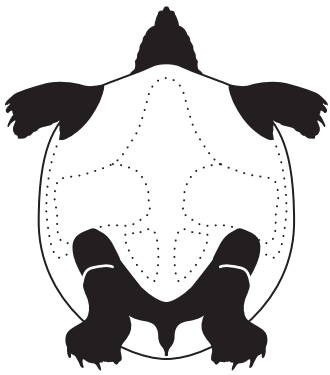


Apalone ferox 24



Apalone mutica 25

Trionychidae

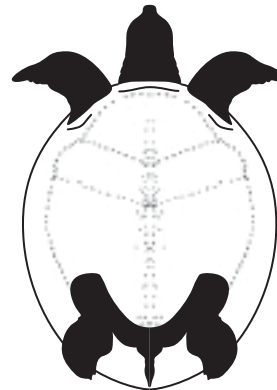


Chitra indica 25



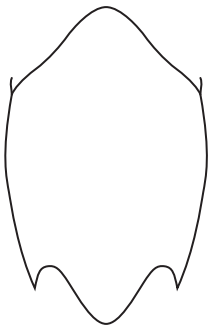
Pelochelys bibroni 25

Carettochelyidae



Carettochelys insculpta 4

Dermochelyidae

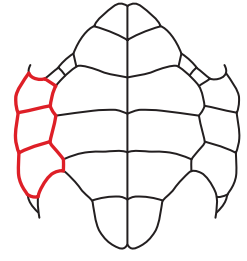
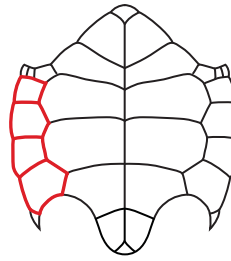
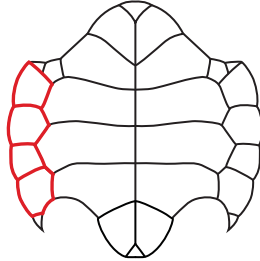
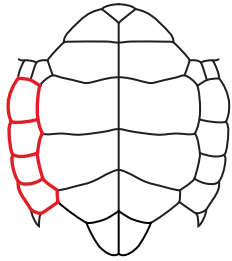


Dermochelys coriacea 4

Plastron with inframarginals
 Plastron avec inframarginales
 Plastrón con inframarginales



Cheloniidae



Eretmochelys imbricata **2**

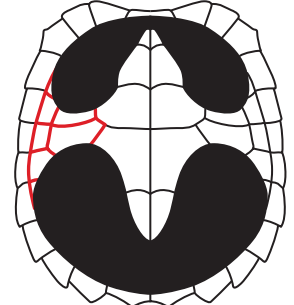
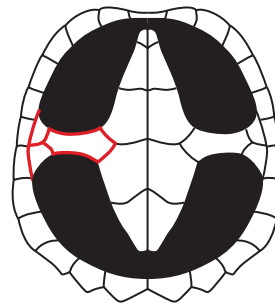
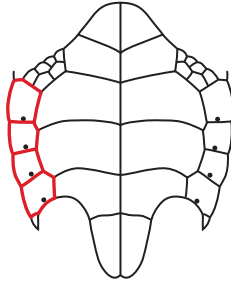
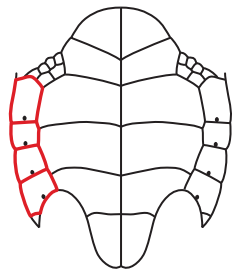
Natator depressa **2**

Chelonia mydas **2**
 Chelonia agassizii **2**

Caretta caretta **3**

Cheloniidae

Chelydridae



Lepidochelys kempii **3**

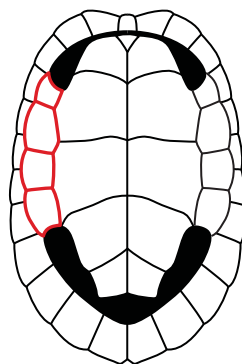
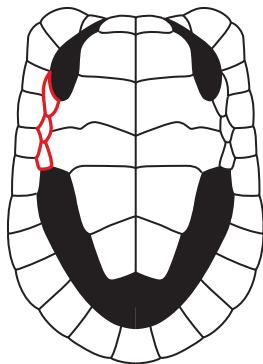
Lepidochelys olivacea **3**

Chelydra serpentina **8**

Macrolemys temminckii **8**

Platysternidae

Dermatemydidae



Platysternon megacephalum **9**

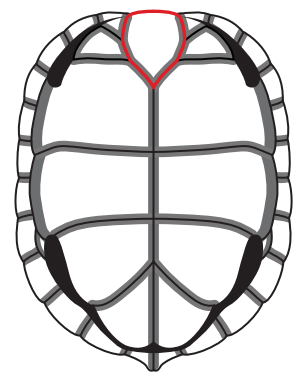
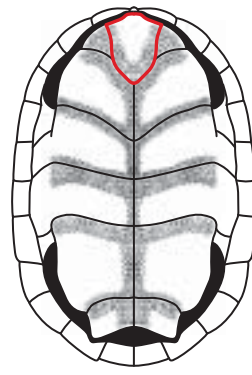
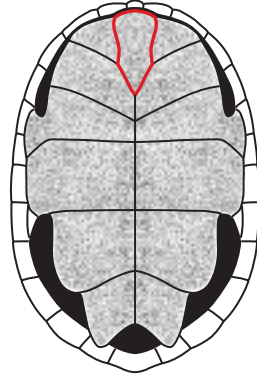
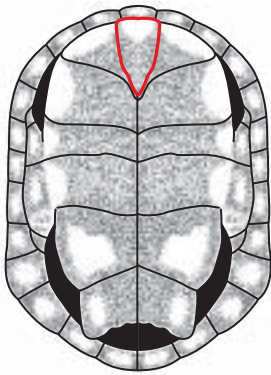
Dermatemyx mawii **39**





Plastron with intergular
 Plastron avec intergulaire
 Plastrón con intergular

Chelidae



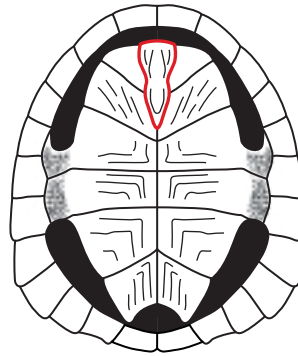
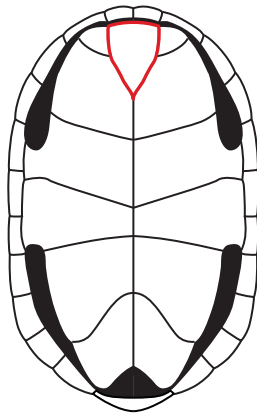
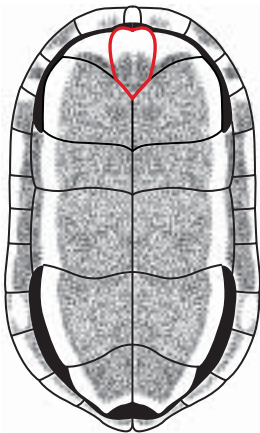
Acanthochelys pallidipectoris 26

Acanthochelys spixii 26

Acanthochelys radiolata 26

Pseudemydura umbrina 27

Chelidae

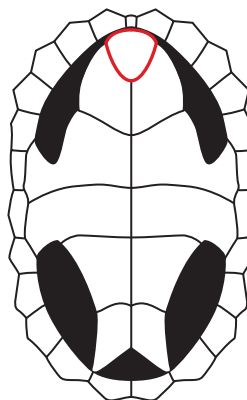
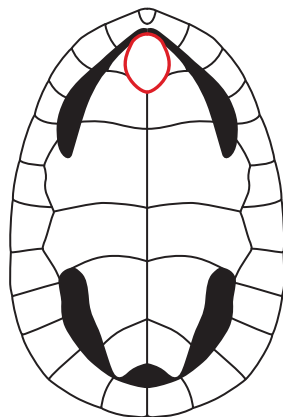
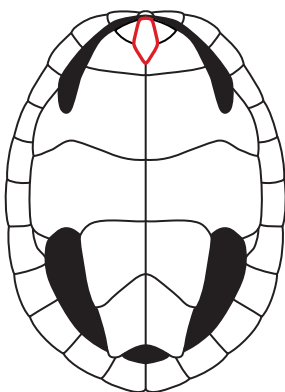


Platemys platycephala 27

Hydromedusa maximiliani 28

Hydromedusa tectifera 28

Chelidae



Euseya novaeguineae 29

Emydura subglobosa 29

Chelus fimbriata 29



Plastron with intergular Plastron avec intergulaire Plastrón con intergular

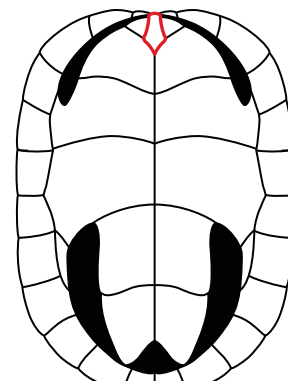
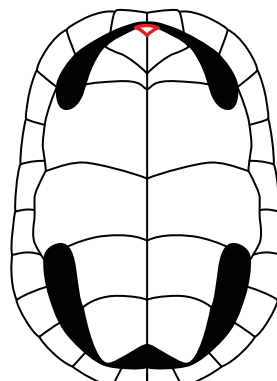
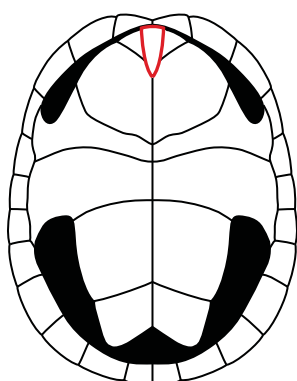
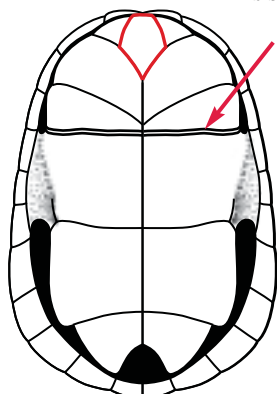


Pelomedusidae

1 hinge
1 charnière
1 bisagra

juv. with pattern
juv. avec patron
jöv. con diseño

juv. with pattern
juv. avec patron
jöv. con diseño



Spp. PE-1-5-8-10
 Others/autres/otras **30**

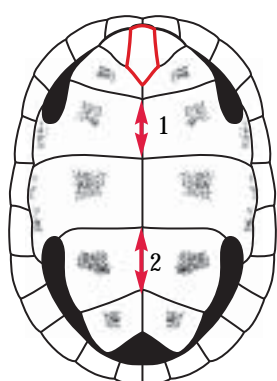
Pelomedusa subrufa **30**

Erymnochelys madagascariensis **31**

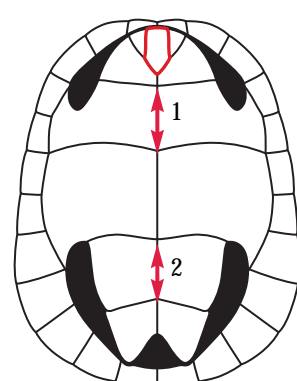
Peltocephalus dumerilianus **31**

Pelomedusidae

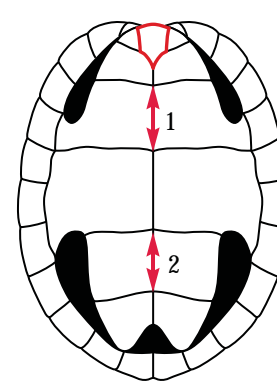
1<2



1>2



1>2



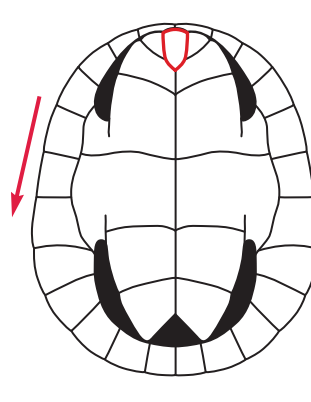
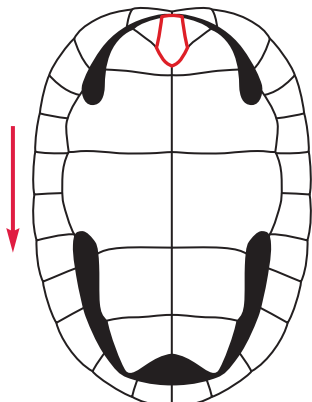
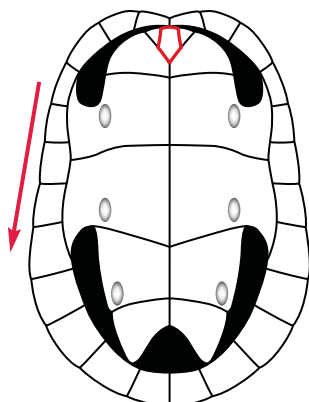
Podocnemis vogli **32**

Podocnemis expansa **32**

Podocnemis lewyana **32**

Pelomedusidae

black spots appear with age
taches noires apparaissent avec l'âge
manchas negras aparecen con la edad



Podocnemis sextuberculata **33**

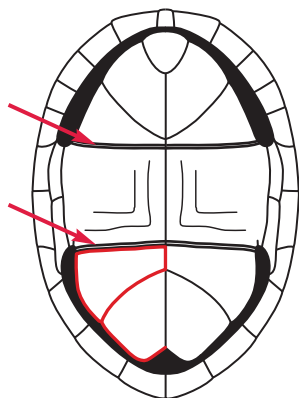
Podocnemis unifilis **33**

Podocnemis erythrocephala **33**

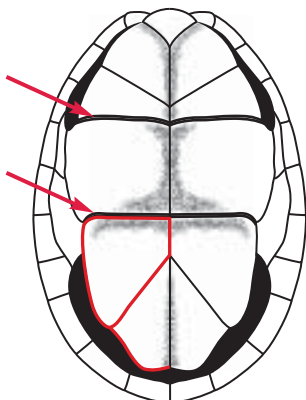


Plastron with hinge(s)
Plastron avec charnière(s)
Plastrón con bisagra(s)

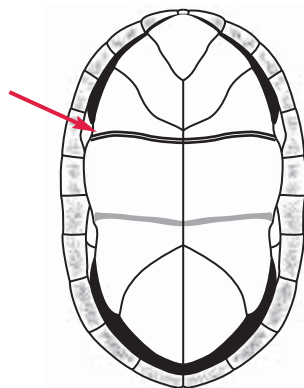
Kinosternidae



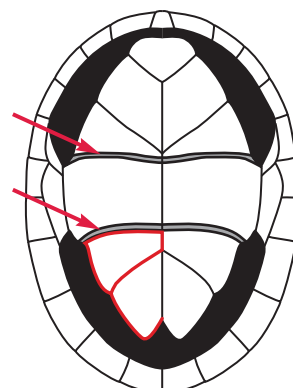
Kinosternon flavescens 34



Kinosternon baurii 34



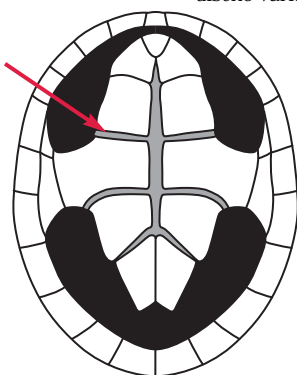
Kinosternon leucostomum 34



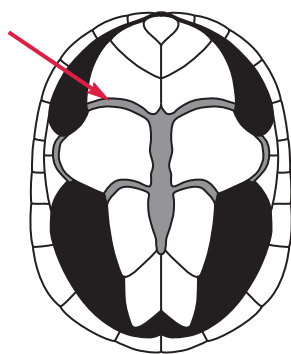
Kinosternon subrubrum 35

Kinosternidae

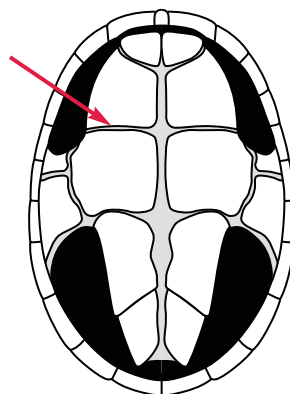
variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



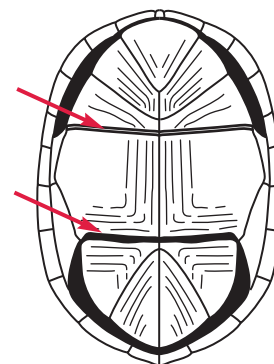
Sternotherus odoratus 35



Sternotherus minor 36

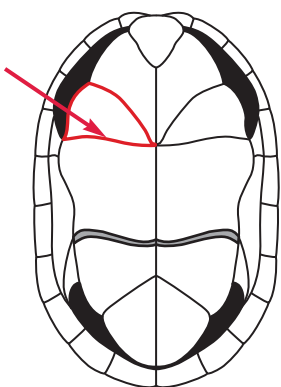


Sternotherus carinatus 36

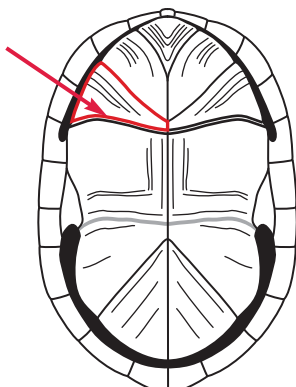


Kinosternon acutum 37

Kinosternidae



Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides 38



Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum 38

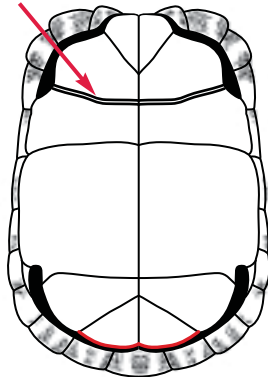


Plastron with hinge(s)
Plastron avec charnière(s)
Plastrón con bisagra(s)



Testudinidae

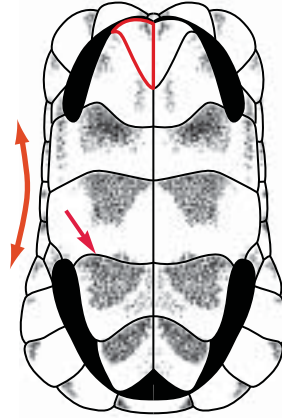
hinge, depending on subspecies
 charnière, selon les sous-espèces
 bisagra, según la subespecie



juv. with pattern/juv. avec patron/
 jov. con diseño

Pyxis arachnoides **7**

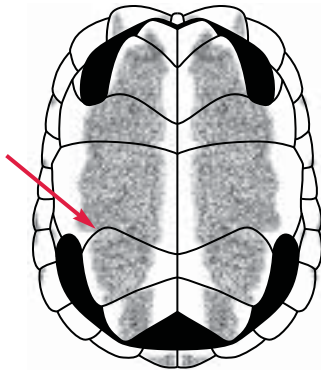
adult with hinge
 adulte avec charnière
 adulto con bisagra



Testudo marginata **14**

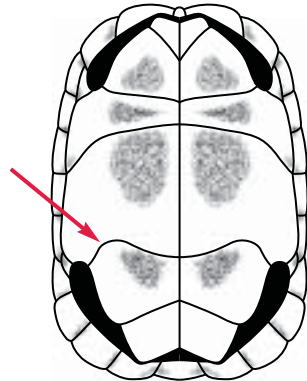
Testudinidae

adult with hinge
 adulte avec charnière
 adulto con bisagra



Testudo hermanni **16**

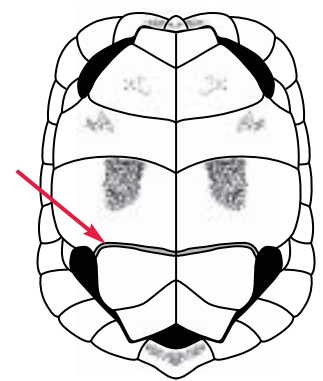
adult with hinge
 adulte avec charnière
 adulto con bisagra



Testudo graeca **16**

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable

adult with hinge
 adulte avec charnière
 adulto con bisagra



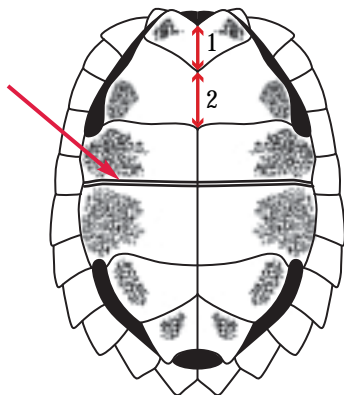
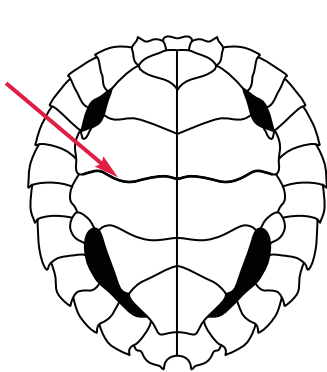
Testudo kleinmanni **17**



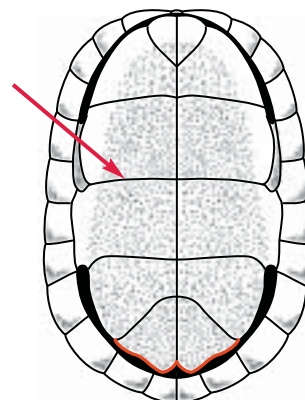
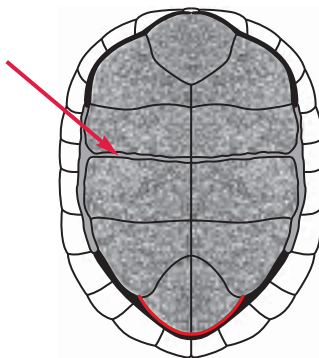


Plastron with hinge(s)
Plastron avec charnière(s)
Plastrón con bisagra(s)

Emydidae



1<2



Notochelys platynota 40

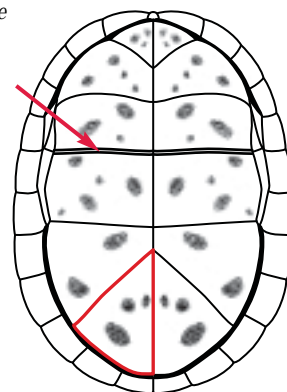
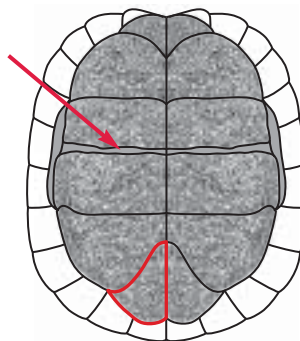
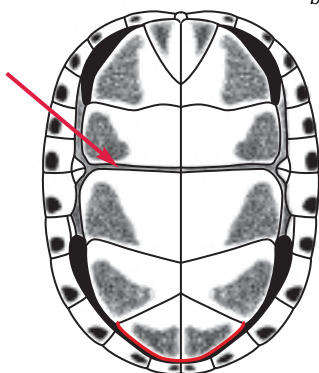
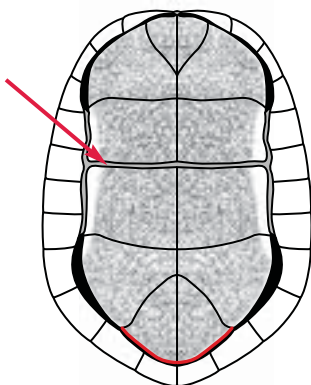
Pyxidea mouhotii 40

Cuora galbinifrons 41

Cuora trifasciata 41

Emydidae

hinge, (missing in juv.) variable pattern
 charnière, (absente chez les juv.) patron variable
 bisagra, (ausente en los jóv.) diseño variable



Cuora flavomarginata 42

Cuora amboinensis 42

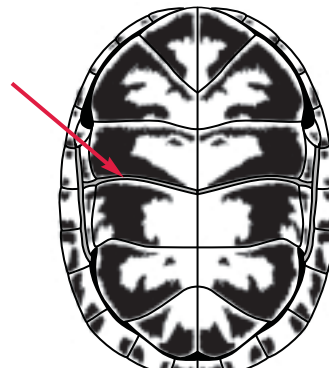
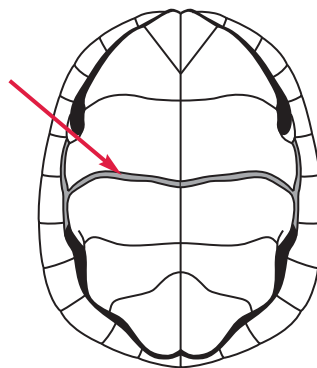
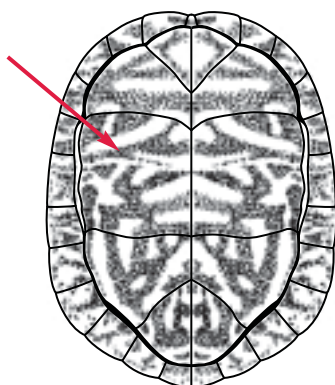
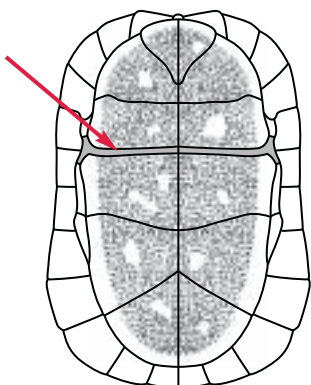
Terrapene carolina 43

Terrapene coahuila 43

Emydidae

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



Terrapene nelsoni 44

Terrapene ornata 44

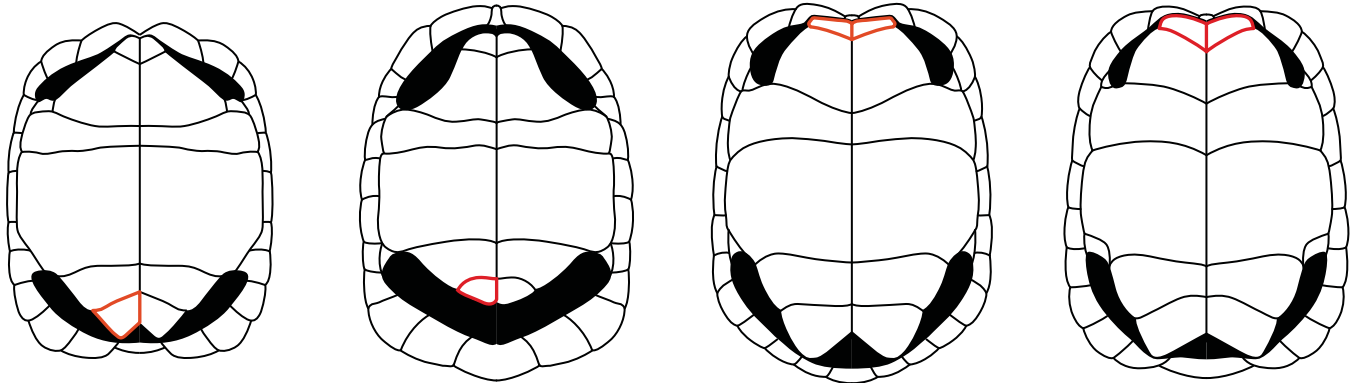
Emys orbicularis 45

Emydoidea blandingii 45

Plastron of uniform colour
 Plastron de couleur uniforme
 Plastrón de color uniforme



Testudinidae



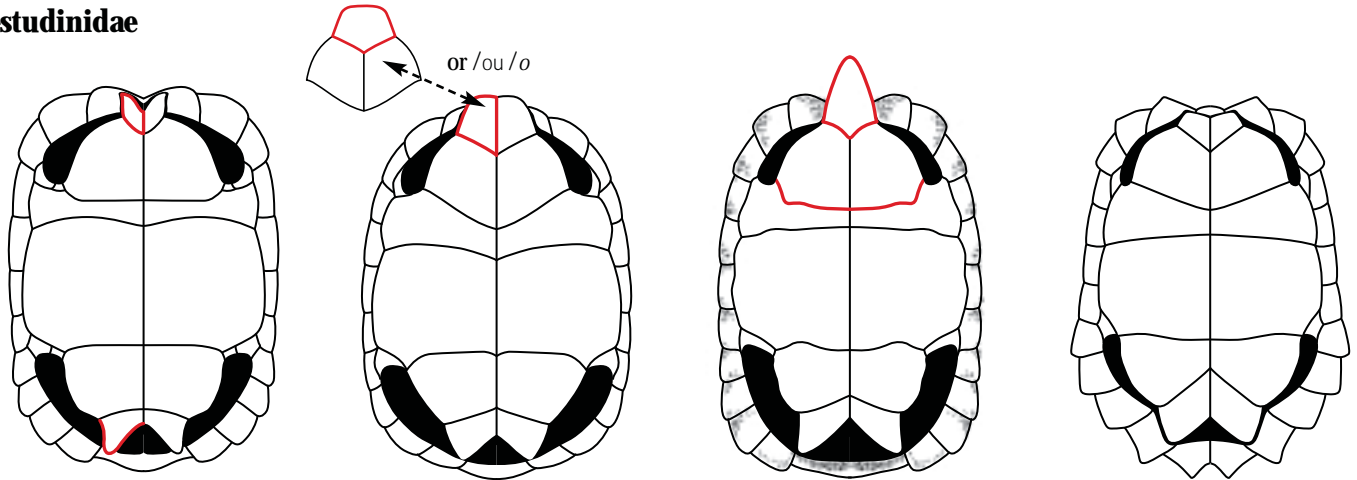
Geochelone nigra 2

Geochelone gigantea 2

Homopus boulengerii 3

Homopus femoralis 3

Testudinidae



Geochelone sulcata 10

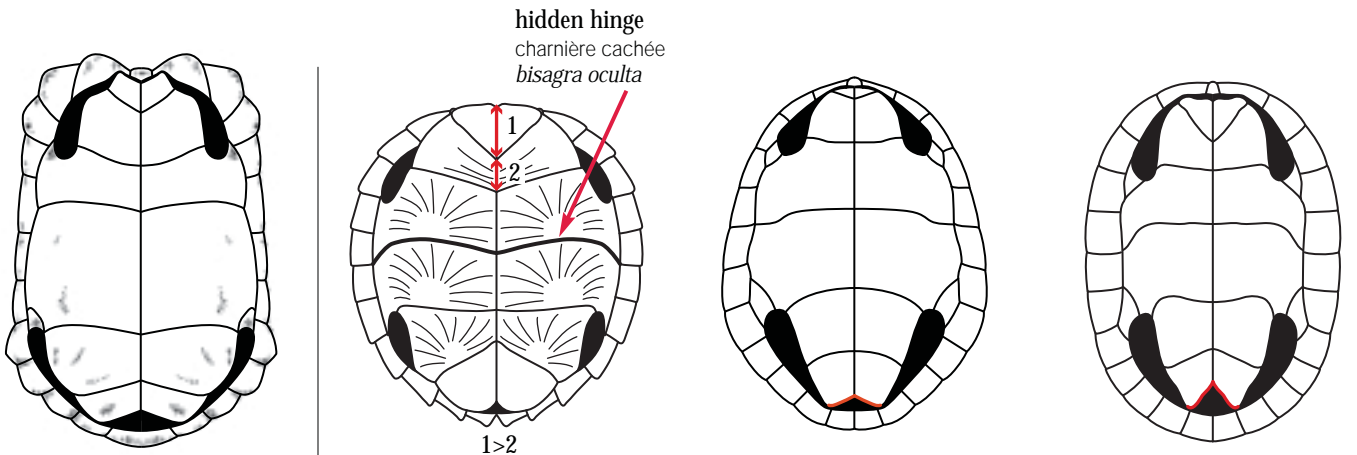
Gopherus polyphemus 12

Geochelone yniphora 13

Manouria impressa 18

Testudinidae

Emydidae



Pyxis planicauda 18

Cyclemys dentata 40

Batagur baska 47

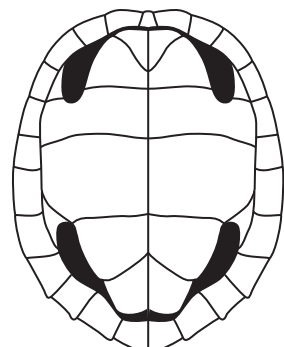
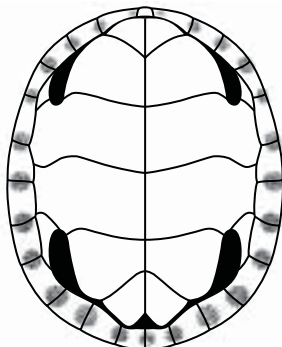
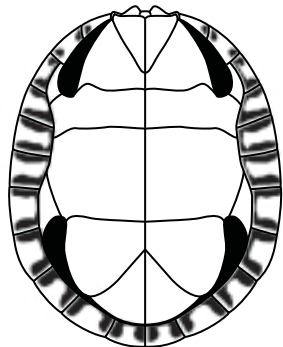
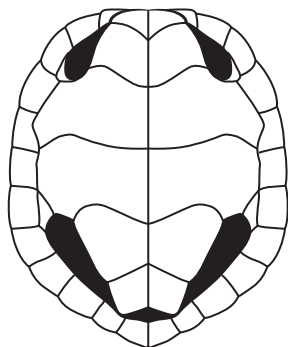
Orlitia borneensis 47





Plastron of uniform colour
Plastron de couleur uniforme
Plastrón de color uniforme

Emydidae



Callagur borneoensis 48

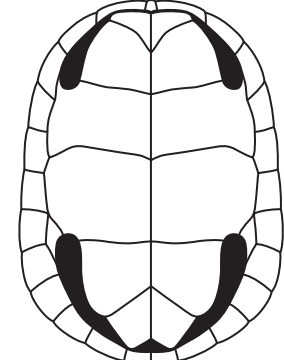
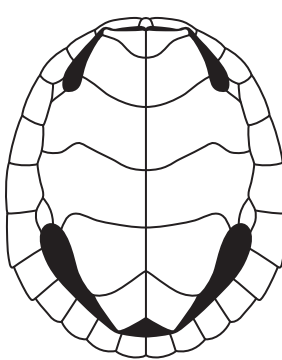
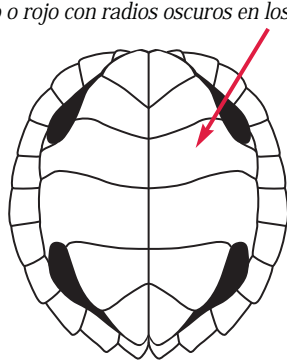
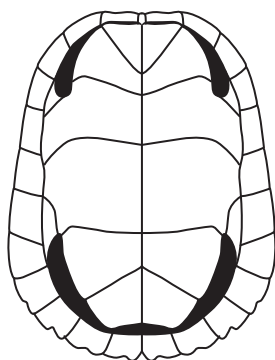
Chrysemys picta picta 50

Pseudemys floridana 50

Graptemys geographica 51

Emydidae

pink or red in juv. with dark radiations
 rose ou rouge avec lignes irradiantes foncées chez les juv.
 rosado o rojo con radios oscuros en los jóv.



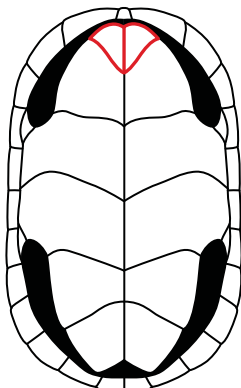
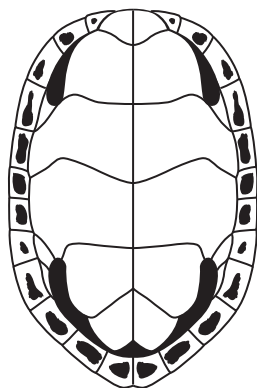
Trachemys terrapen 52

Cycllemys tcheponensis 54

Kachuga trivittata 57

Morenia ocellata 58

Emydidae



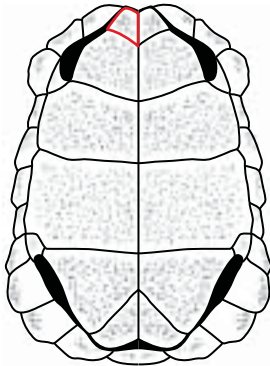
Morenia petersi 58

Melanochelys tricarinata 61

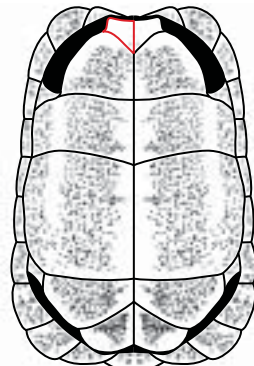
Plastron with pattern
 Plastron avec patron
 Plastrón con diseño



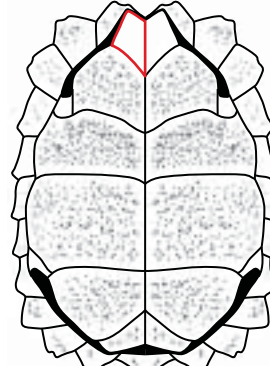
Testudinidae



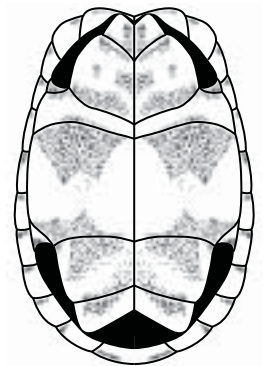
Kinixys homeana 5



Kinixys belliana 5
 Kinixys natalensis 5

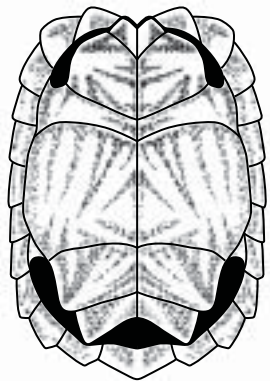


Kinixys erosa 5

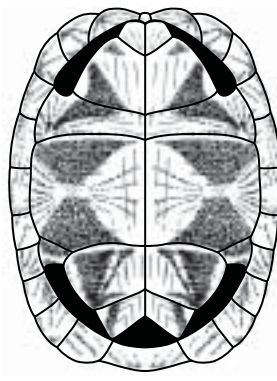


Geochelone platynota 5

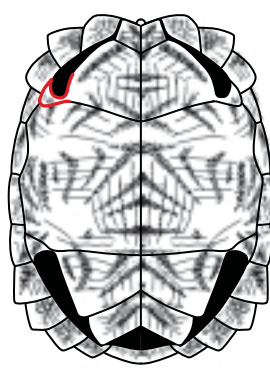
Testudinidae



Geochelone elegans 5



Geochelone radiata 5



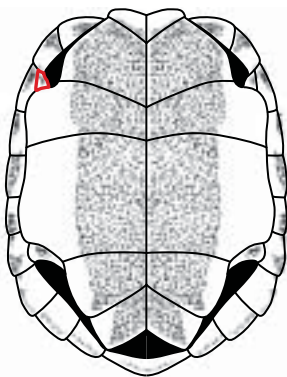
Psammobates oculiferus 6



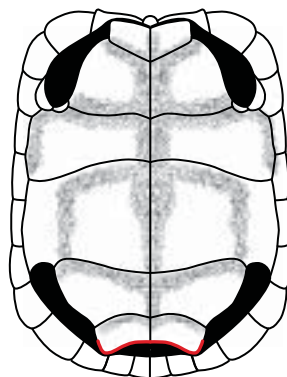
Psammobates geometricus 6

Testudinidae

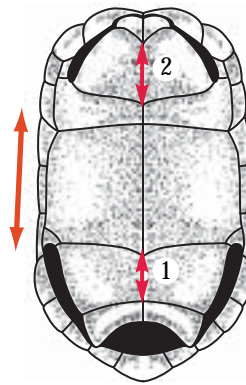
variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



Psammobates tentorius 6

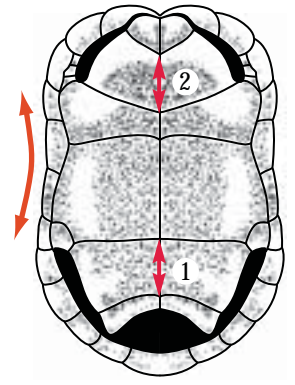


Malacochersus tornieri 7



1<2

Geochelone denticulata 9



1≥2

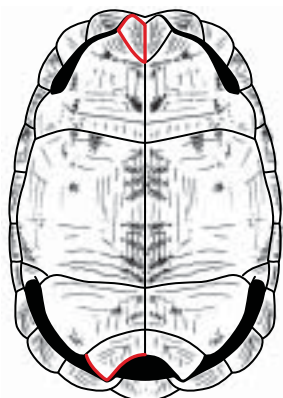
Geochelone carbonaria 9



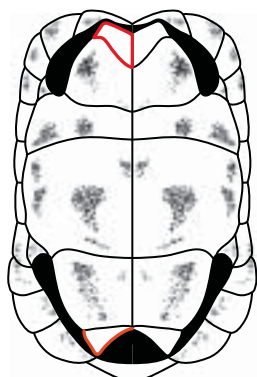


Plastron with pattern
Plastron avec patron
Plastrón con diseño

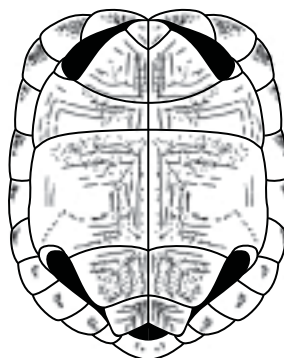
Testudinidae



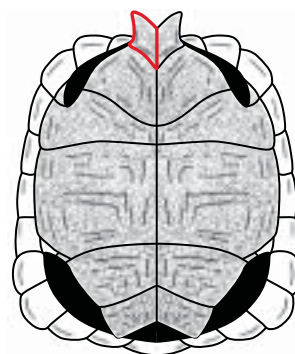
Geochelone pardalis 10



Indotestudo forstenii 10

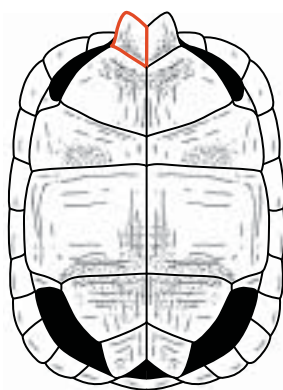


Geochelone chilensis 11

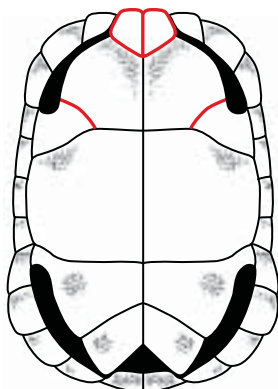


Gopherus berlandieri 12

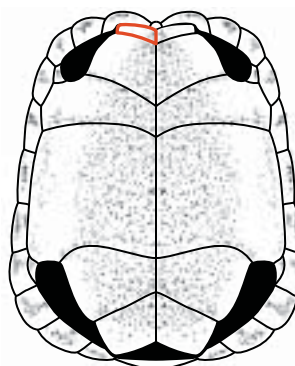
Testudinidae



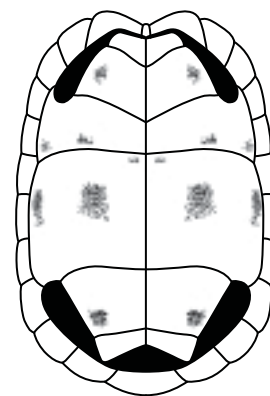
Gopherus agassizii 12



Manouria emys 13

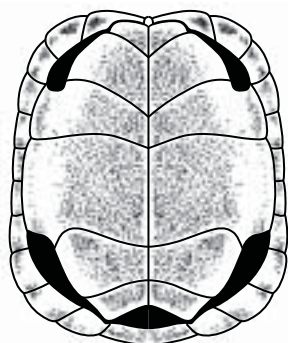


Homopus areolatus 14

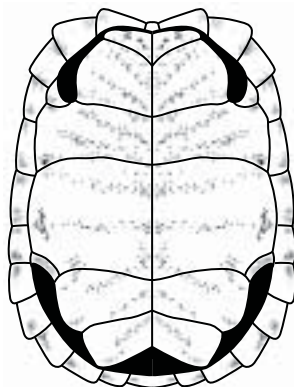


Indotestudo elongata 17

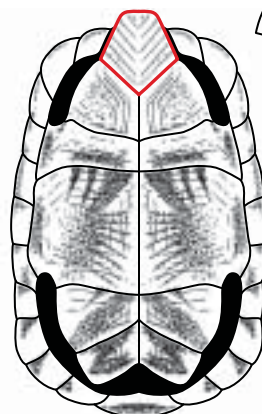
Testudinidae



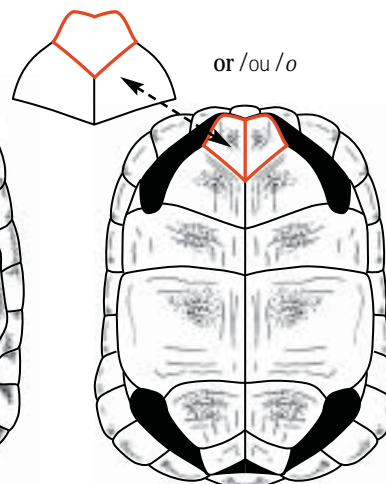
Testudo horsfieldii 17



Homopus signatus 18



Chersina angulata 19



Gopherus flavomarginatus 19

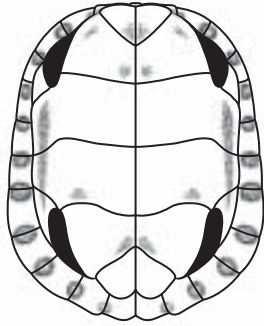


Plastron with pattern
 Plastron avec patron
 Plastrón con diseño

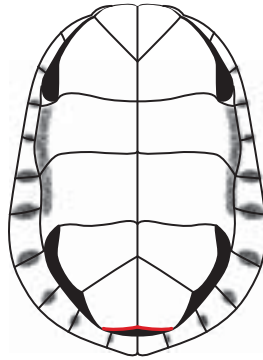


Emydidae

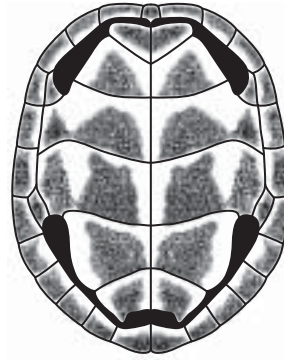
variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



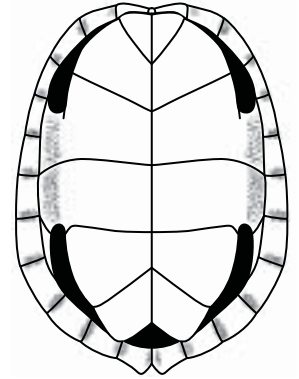
Pseudemys rubriventris 46



Deirochelys reticularia 47



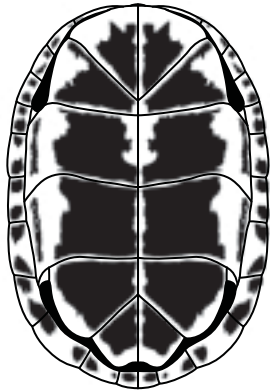
Ocadia sinensis 48



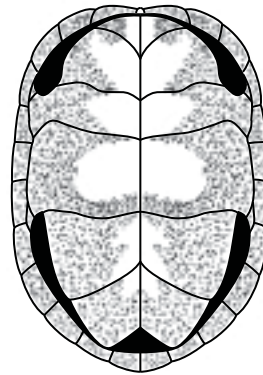
Clemmys marmorata 49

Emydidae

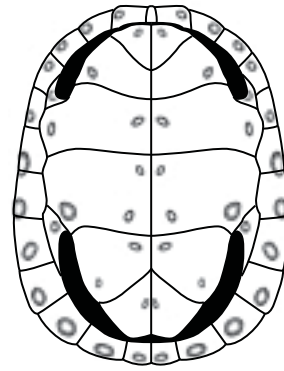
variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



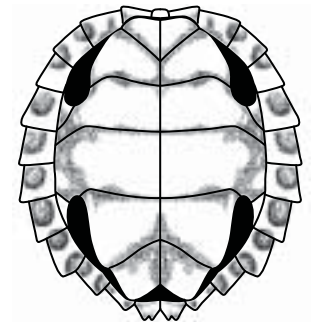
Clemmys guttata 49



Clemmys muhlenbergii 49



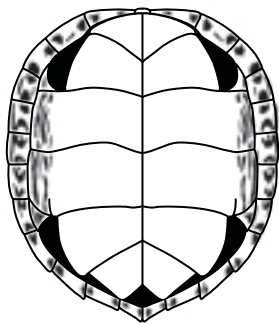
Trachemys decorata 50



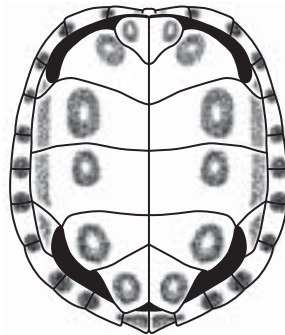
Graptemys oculifera 51

Emydidae

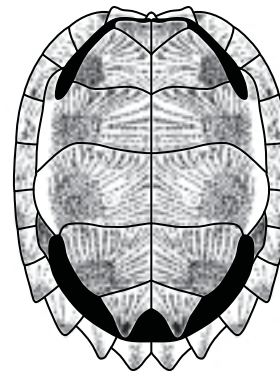
variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



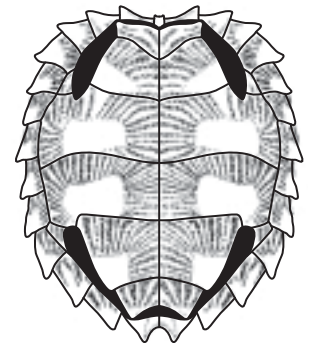
Graptemys pseudogeographica
 pseudogeographica 51



Trachemys scripta elegans 52



Heosemys grandis 53



Heosemys spinosa 53



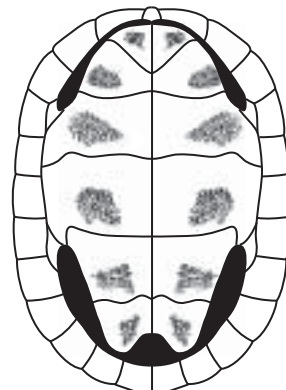
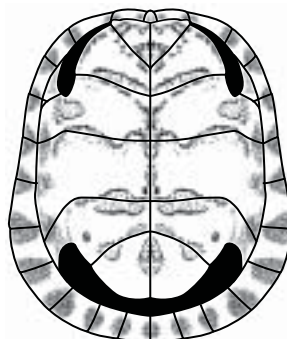
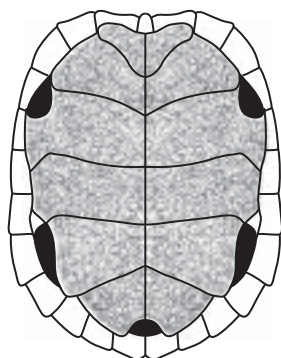
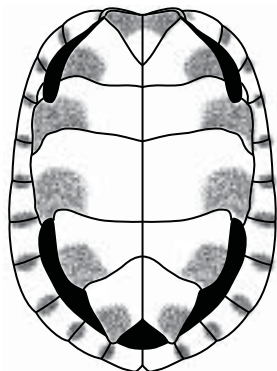


Plastron with pattern Plastron avec patron Plastrón con diseño

Emydidae

sometimes with pattern
parfois avec patron
a veces con diseño

with or without pattern
avec ou sans patron
con o sin diseño



Clemmys insculpta 54

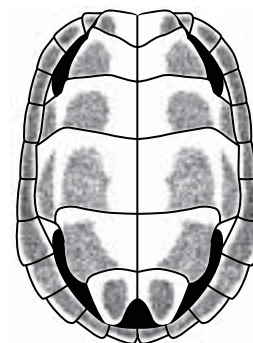
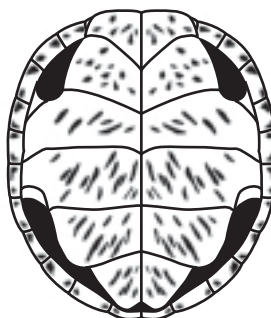
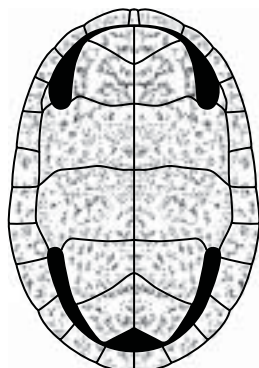
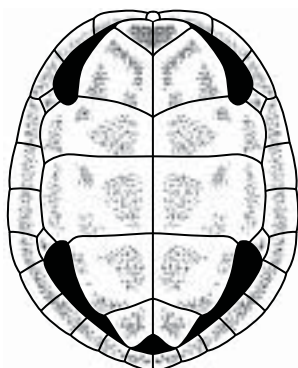
Siebenrockiella crassicollis 54

Trachemys stejnegeri 56

Hieremys annandalii 56

Emydidae

with or without pattern
avec ou sans patron
con o sin diseño



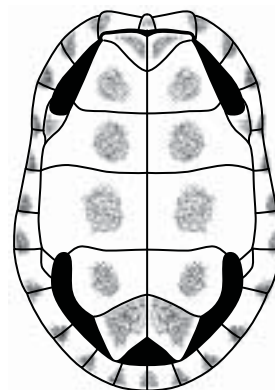
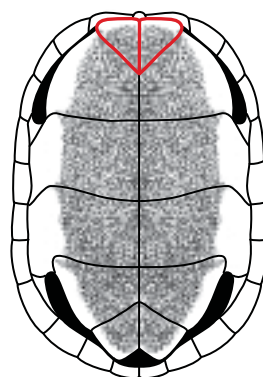
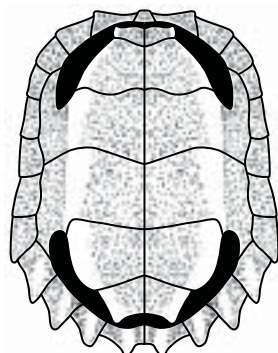
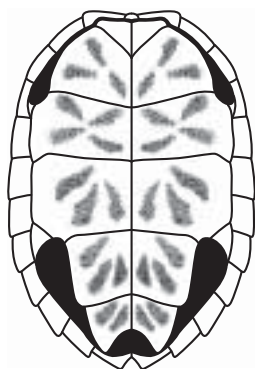
Kachuga tecta 57

Sacalia quadriocellata 57

Malaclemys terrapin 58

Chinemys nigricans 60

Emydidae



Geoclemys hamiltonii 60

Geoclemys spengleri 60

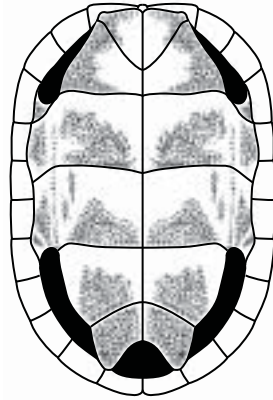
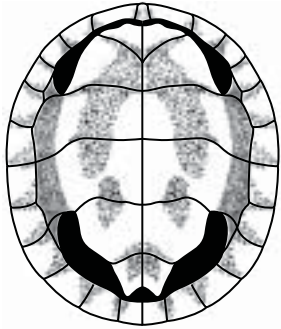
Melanochelys trijuga 61


Malayemys subtrijuga 62






Emydidae



 *Annamemys annamensis* 62

 *Chinemys reevesii* 62





Blue Section
Section bleue
Sección azul

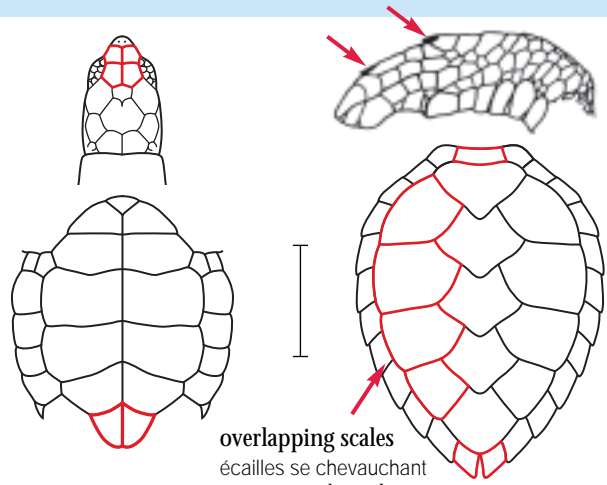
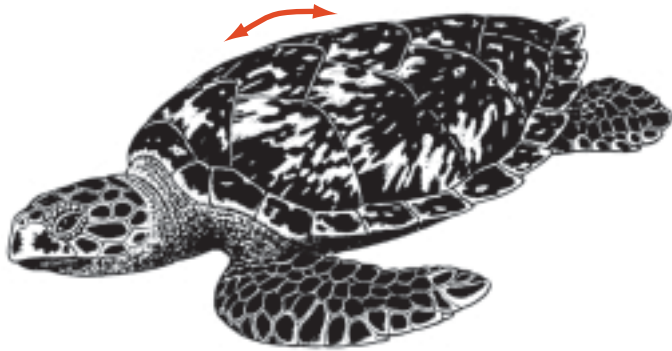




Carapace covered with scales
 Carapace recouverte d'écaïlles
 Caparazón cubierto de escamas

Sea Turtles
 Tortues de mer
 Tortugas marinas

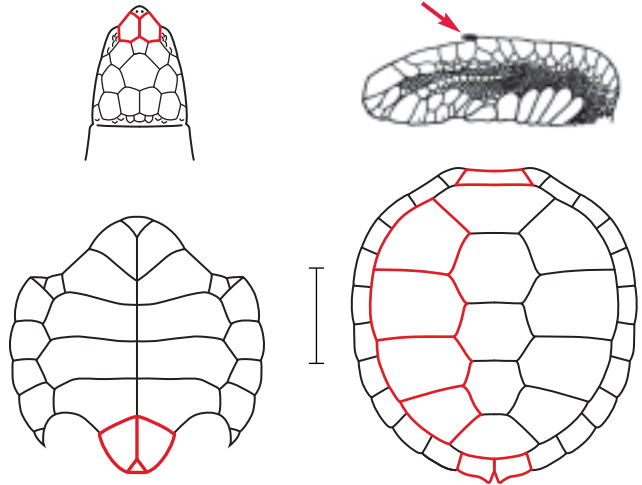
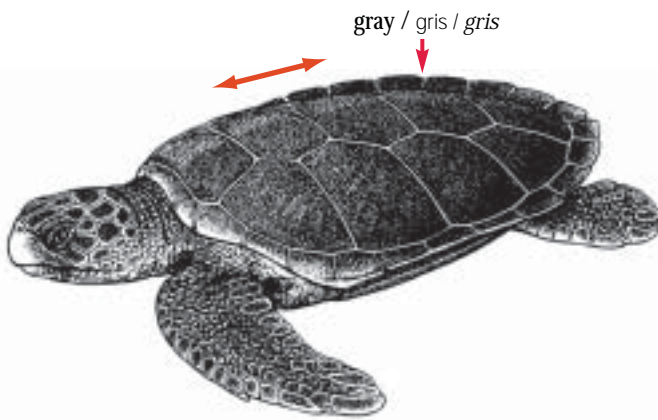
Cheloniidae: 7 Spp. I 0 Sp.



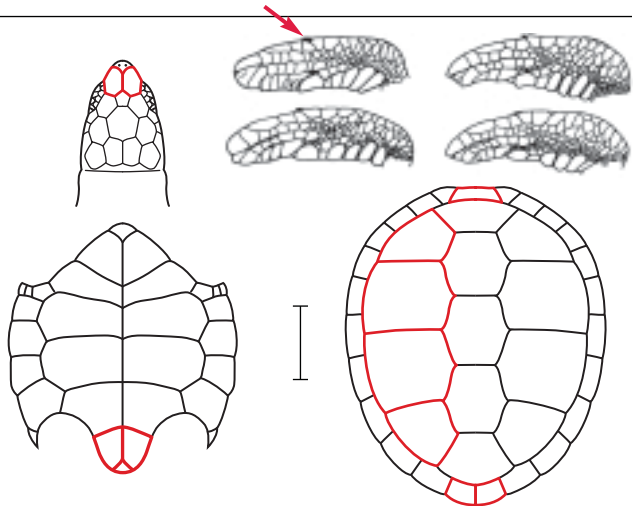
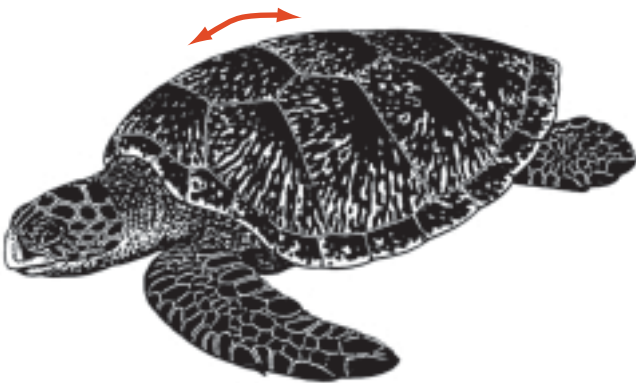
Eretmochelys imbricata



overlapping scales
 écaïlles se chevauchant
 escamas imbricadas



Natator depressa



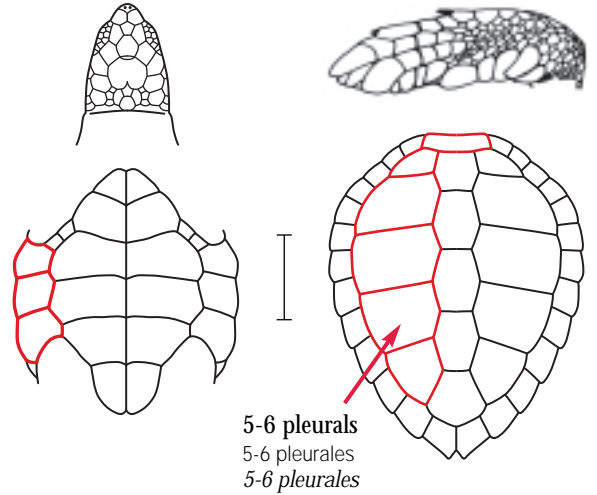
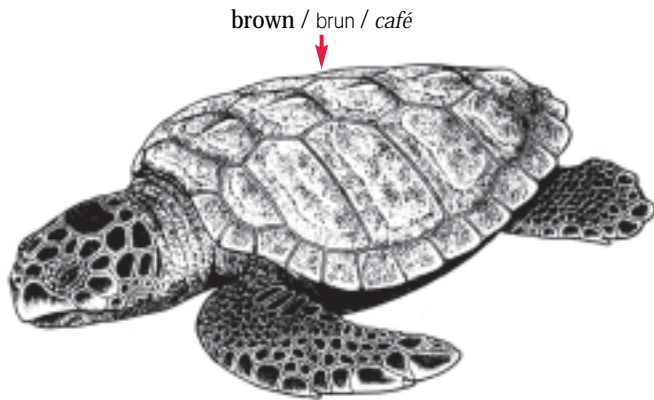
Chelonia mydas

*Chelonia agassizii has a higher carapace, darkly pigmented, with indentations above the hind limbs.

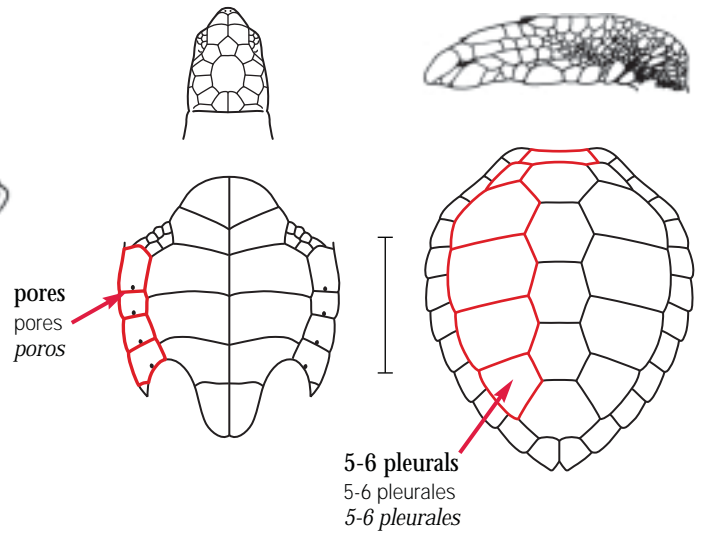
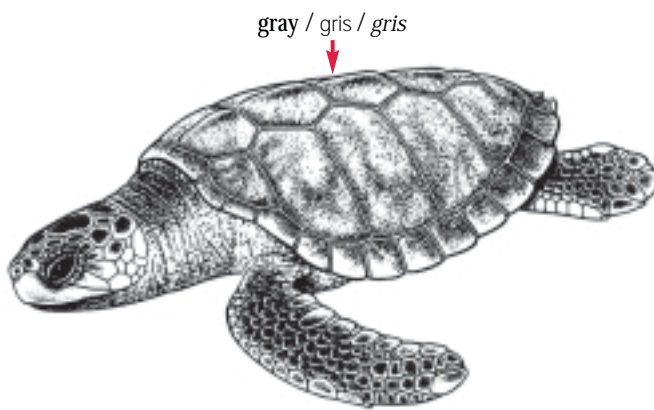
Chelonia agassizii*

*Chelonia agassizii a une carapace plus élevée et foncée, avec des dentelures au-dessus des membres postérieurs.

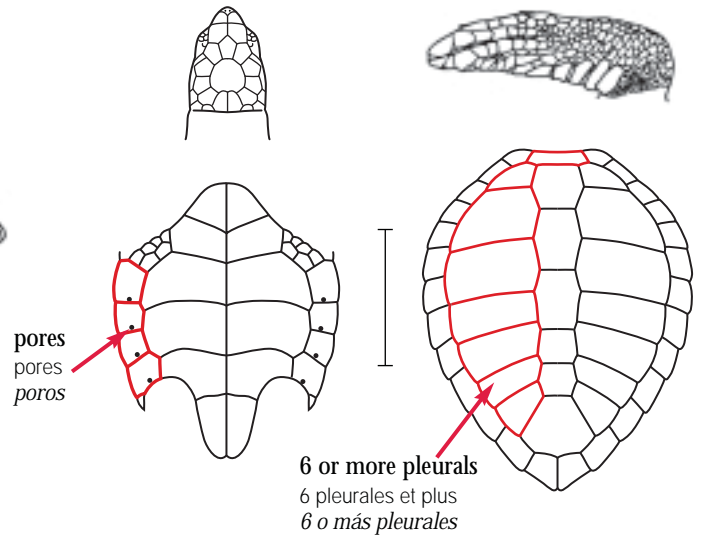
*Chelonia agassizii tiene un caparazón más alto y es de color oscuro, con indentaciones arriba de las patas posteriores.



Caretta caretta



Lepidochelys kempii



Lepidochelys olivacea

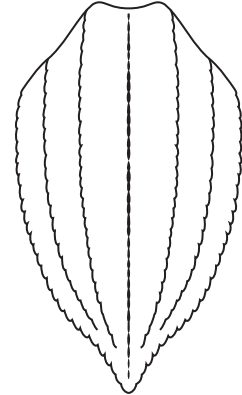
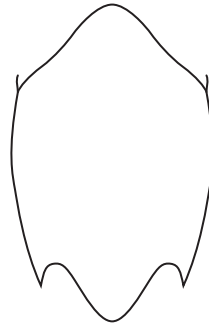




Carapace covered with leather
 Carapace recouverte de cuir
 Caparazón cubierto de piel

Sea Turtles
 Tortues de mer
 Tortugas marinas

Dermochelyidae: 🚫 1 Sp. 🌱 0 Sp.



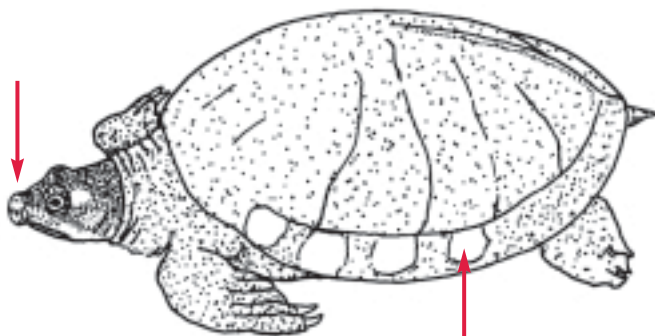
Dermochelys coriacea



Carapace covered with leather
 Carapace recouverte de cuir
 Caparazón cubierto de piel

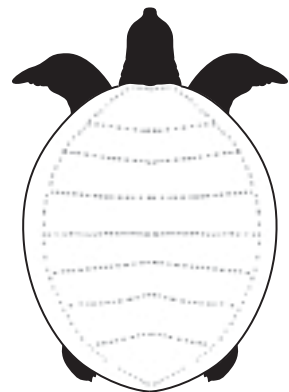
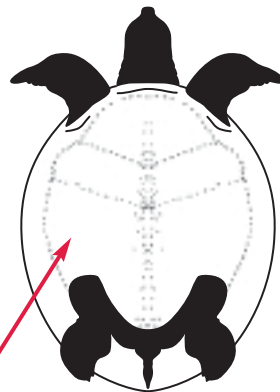
Pig-nose Turtle
 Carettochélyde d'Australasie
 Tortuga de nariz de puerco

Carettochelyidae: 🚫 0 Sp. 🌱 1 Sp.



2 claws / griffes / garras

white / blanc / blanco



juv.
juv.
jón.

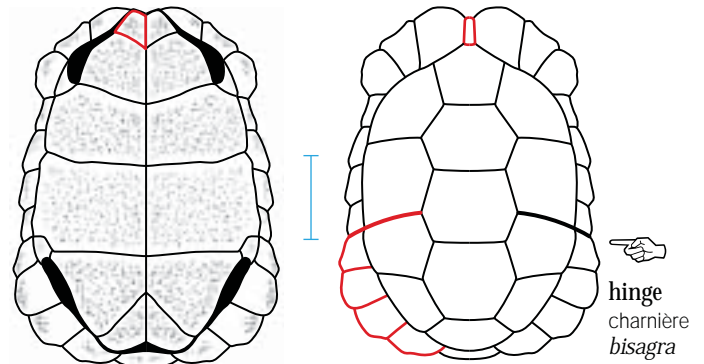
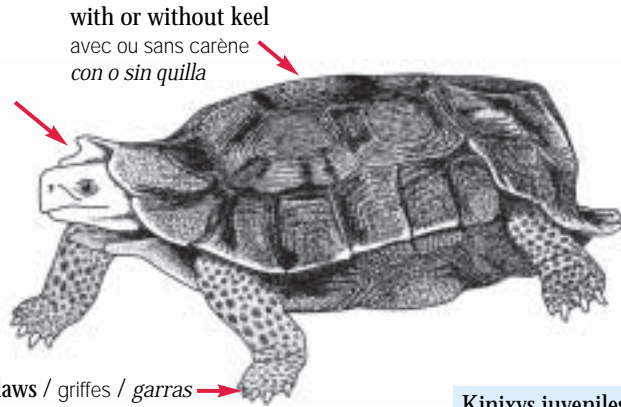


Carettochelys insculpta



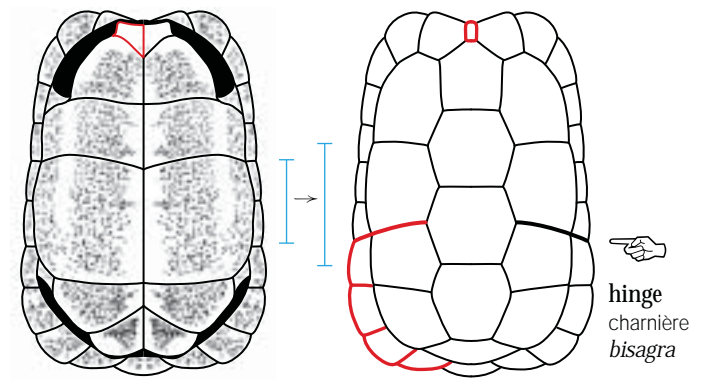
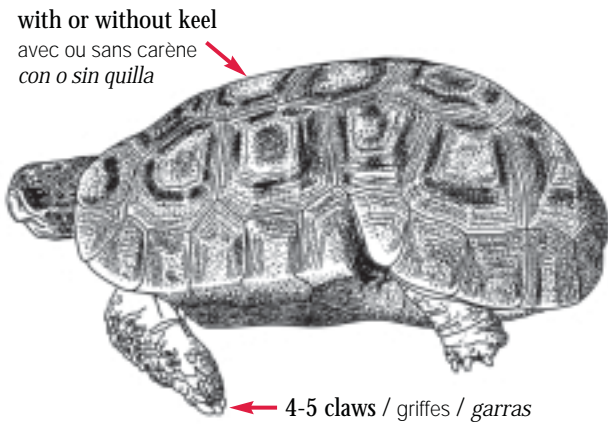


Testudinidae: 🧑 40 Sp. I or/ou/o II 🧑 0 Sp.



Kinixys juveniles have an incomplete hinge and first vertebral broader than longer.
 Les juvéniles de *Kinixys* ont une charnière incomplète et la première vertébrale plus large que longue.
 Los jóvenes de *Kinixys* tienen una bisagra incompleta y la primera vertebral más ancha que larga.

🧑 *Kinixys homeana*



🧑 *Kinixys belliana*

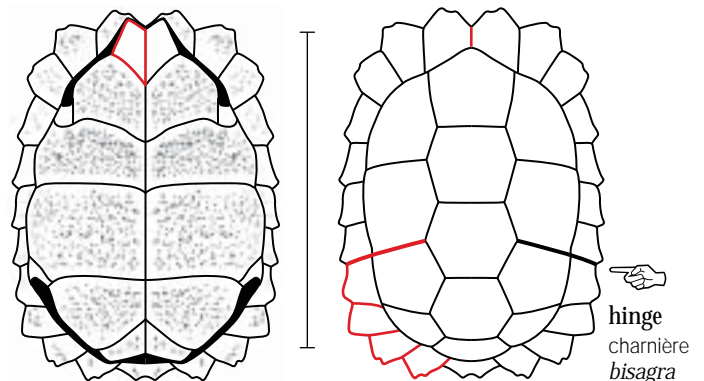
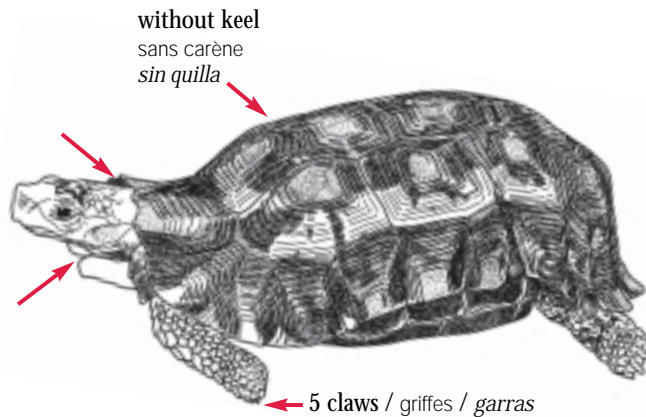


**Kinixys natalensis* has a divided supracaudal scale and 2 black rings on plastron.

🧑 *Kinixys natalensis**

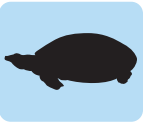
**Kinixys natalensis* a une écaille supracaudale divisée et 2 anneaux noirs sur le plastron.

**Kinixys natalensis* tiene una escama supracaudal dividida y 2 anillos negros en el plastrón.



🧑 *Kinixys erosa*



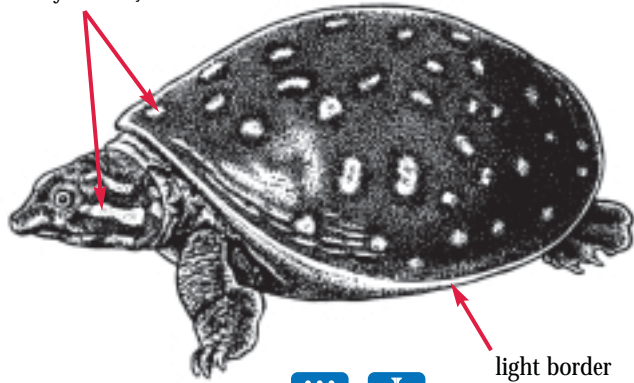


Plastron with femoral flaps
 Plastron avec replis cutanés
 Plastrón con pliegues cutáneos

Softshell Turtles
 Tortues à carapace molle
 Tortugas de concha blanda

Trionychidae: 🚫 6 Spp. I, II or/ou/o III 🌿 17 Sp.

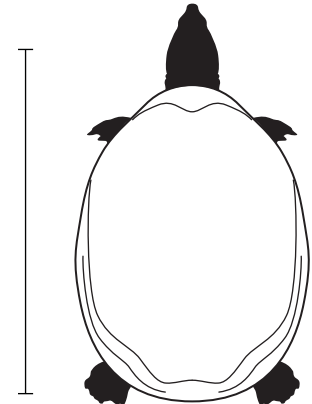
yellow / jaune / amarillo



Lissemys punctata

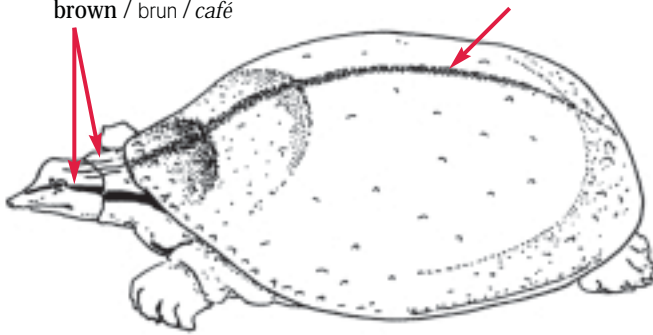


light border
 bordure pâle
 borde claro

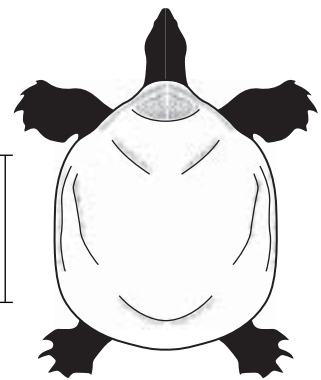
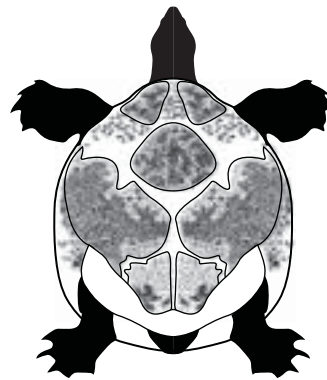


juv. with tubercles
 juv. avec tubercules
 jóv. con tubérculos

brown / brun / café



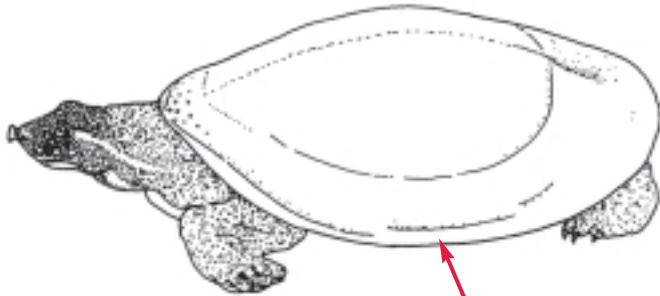
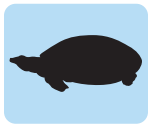
Cycloderma aubryi



juv. with tubercles and keel
 juv. avec tubercules et carène
 jóv. con tubérculos y quilla

Softshell Turtles
 Tortues à carapace molle
 Tortugas de concha blanda

Plastron with femoral flaps
 Plastron avec replis cutanés
 Plastrón con pliegues cutáneos

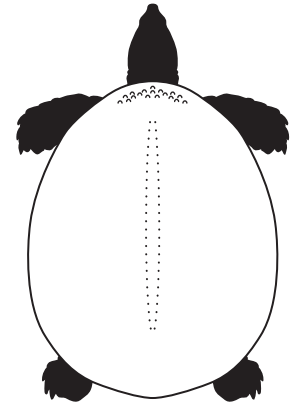


light border
 bordure pâle
 borde claro

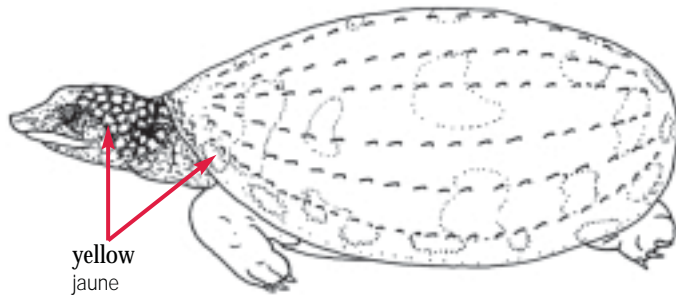
 *Cyclanorbis senegalensis*



cream with brown spots
 crème avec taches brunes
 crema con manchas cafés

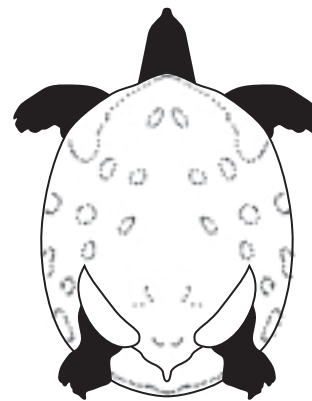


juv. with tubercles and keel
 juv. avec tubercules et carène
 jóv. con tubérculos y quilla

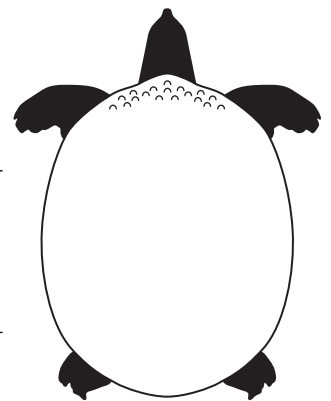


yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

 *Cyclanorbis elegans*



yellow with dark spots
 jaune avec taches foncées
 amarillo con manchas oscuras



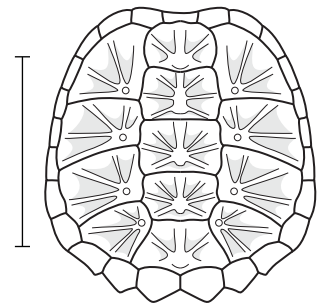
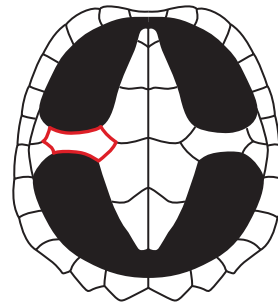
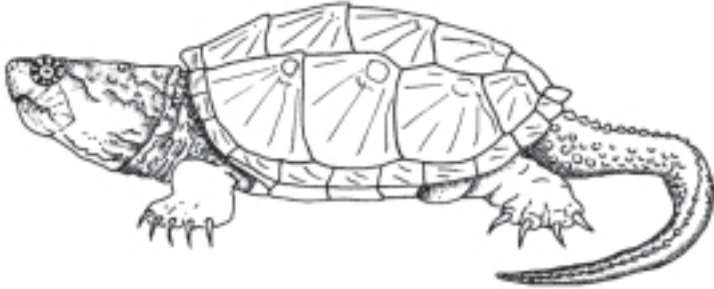
juv. with tubercles and keel
 juv. avec tubercules et carène
 jóv. con tubérculos y quilla



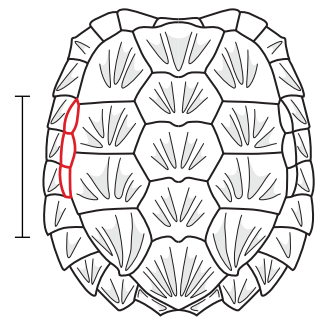
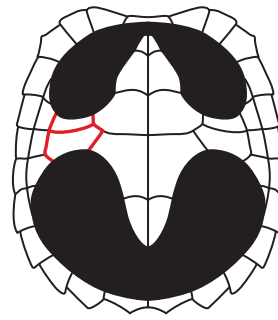
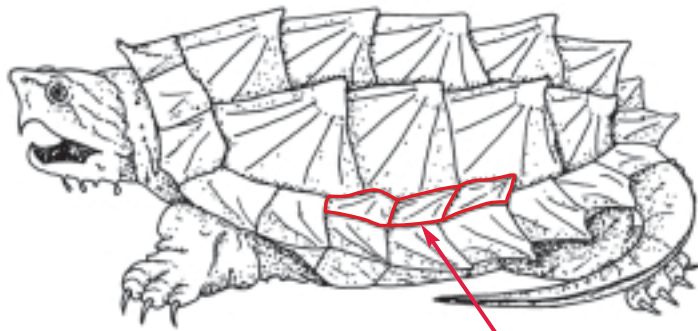
Very long tail
 Queue très longue
 Cola muy larga

Snapping Turtles
 Chélydres et Tortues-alligator
 Chiquihauau, Pochitoque

Chelydridae: 0 Sp. 2 Spp.



Chelydra serpentina



Macrolemys temminckii



3-8 inframarginals
 3-8 inframarginales
 3-8 *inframarginales*

Big-headed Turtle
Platysterne à grosse tête
Tortuga de cabeza ancha

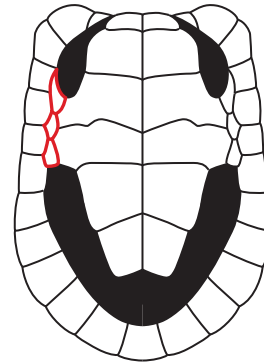
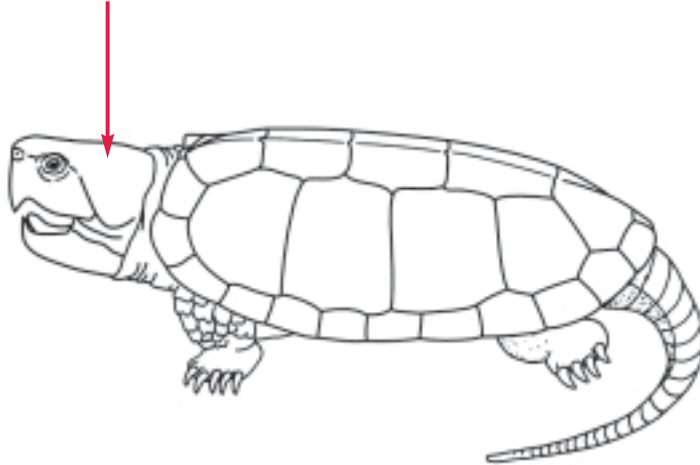
Very long tail
Queue très longue
Cola muy larga



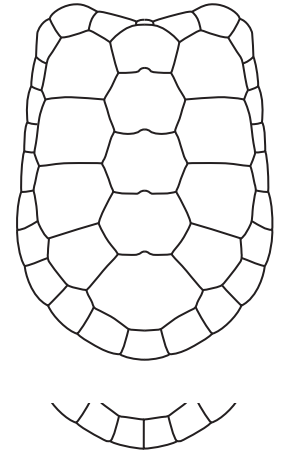
Platysternidae: 0 Sp. 1 Sp.


enlarged scale
écaille élargie
escama alargada

head cannot be withdrawn under carapace
la tête ne peut être rétractée sous la carapace
la cabeza no se retrae por debajo del caparazón



juv. with keel
juv. avec carène
jóv. con quilla



 *Platysternon megacephalum*



the supracaudal may be divided
la supracaudale peut être divisée
la supracaudal puede estar dividida

Yellow Section
Section jaune
Sección amarilla

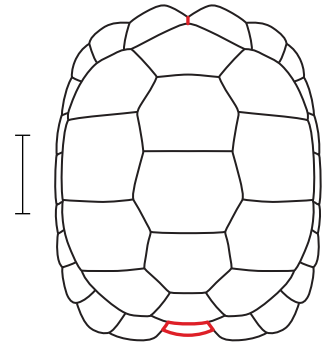
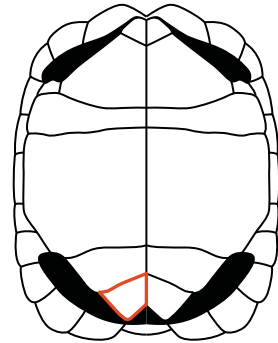
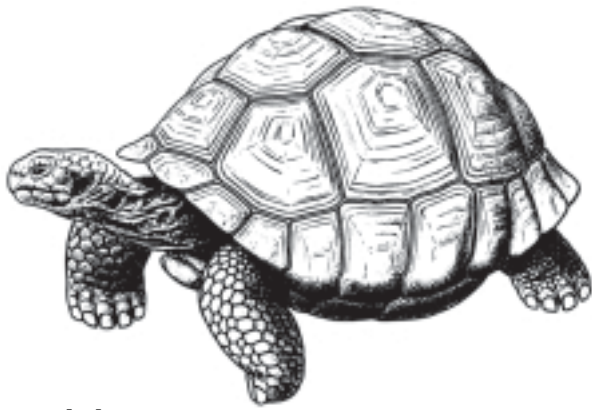




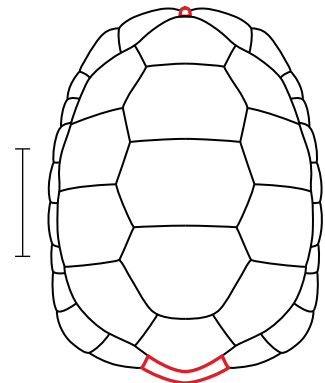
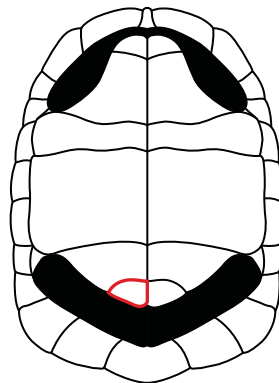
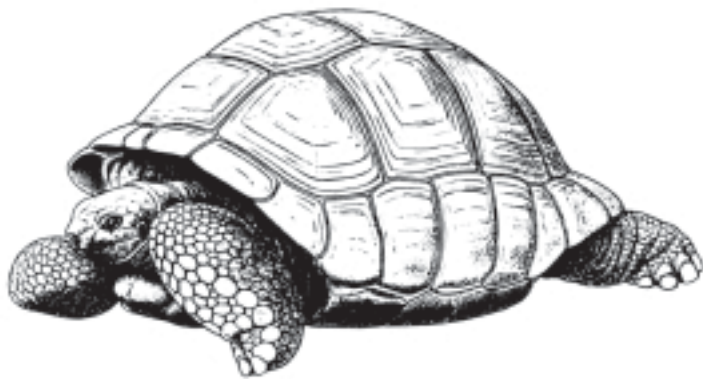
Carapace of uniform colour
 Carapace de couleur uniforme
 Caparazón de color uniforme

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

Testudinidae: ⓘ 40 Spp. I or/ou/o II ⓘ 0 Sp.



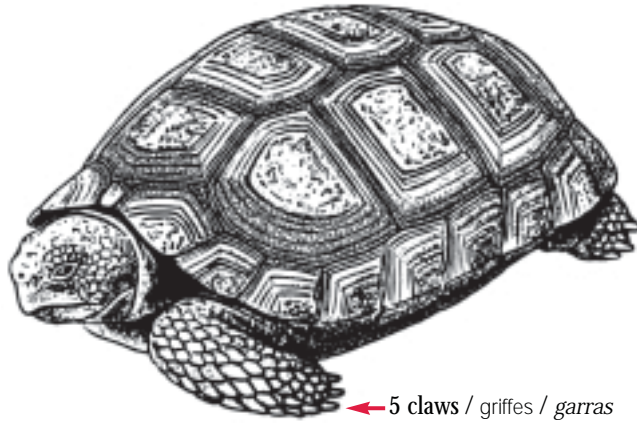
ⓘ *Geochelone nigra*



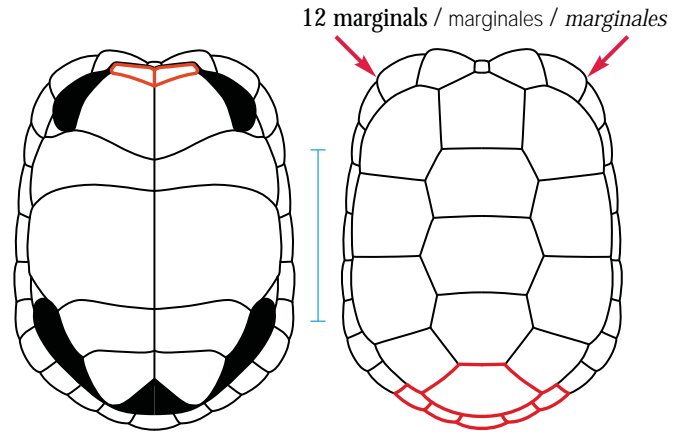
ⓘ *Geochelone gigantea*


Land-dwelling Tortoises
Tortues terrestres
Tortugas terrestres

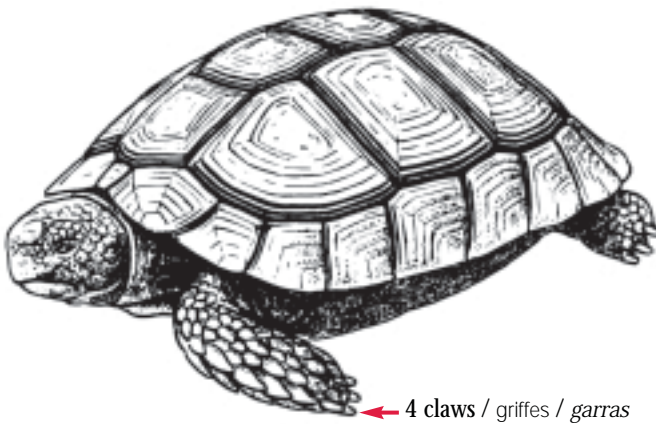
Carapace of uniform colour
Carapace de couleur uniforme
Caparazón de color uniforme



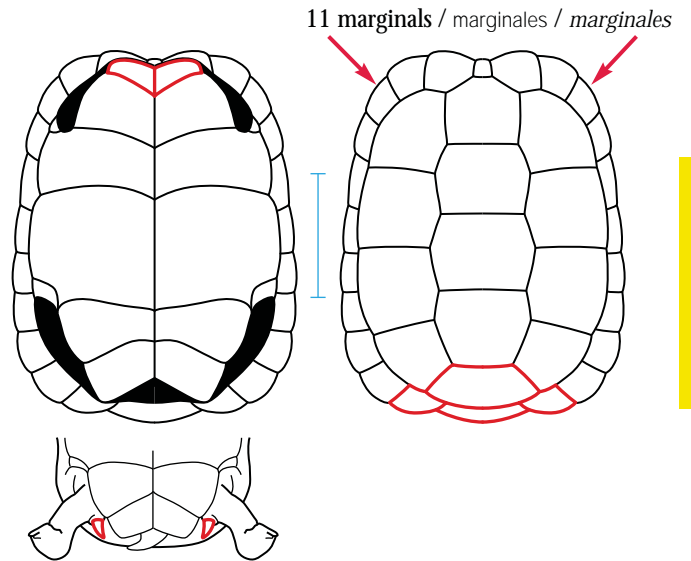
← 5 claws / griffes / garras




 Homopus boulengeri



← 4 claws / griffes / garras



 Homopus femoralis



Carapace of uniform colour
 Carapace de couleur uniforme
 Caparazón de color uniforme

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

Adults or juveniles of these species may also show a uniform colour.

Les adultes ou juvéniles de ces espèces peuvent aussi être de couleur uniforme.

Los adultos o jóvenes de estas especies también pueden tener un color uniforme.



Testudo graeca 16



Testudo horsfieldii 17



Geochelone chilensis 11



Testudo kleinmanni 17



Testudo marginata 14



Terrapene coahuila (Emydidae) 43



Terrapene nelsoni (Emydidae) 44



Homopus areolatus (juv./jóv.) 14



Geochelone elegans (juv./jóv.) 5



Kinixys homeana (juv./jóv.) 5



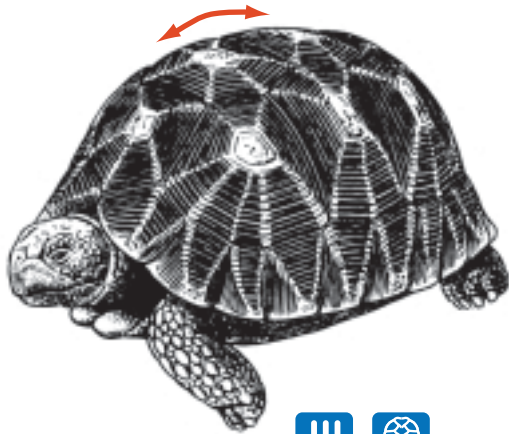
Manouria emys 13

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

Carapace with star pattern
 Carapace avec patron étoilé
 Caparazón con diseño estrellado



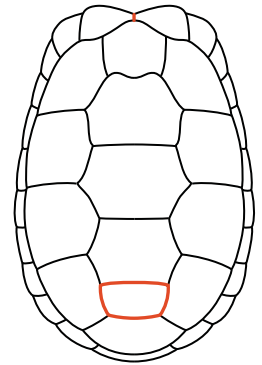
Testudinidae: 🧑 40 Sp. I or/ou/o II 🧑 0 Sp.



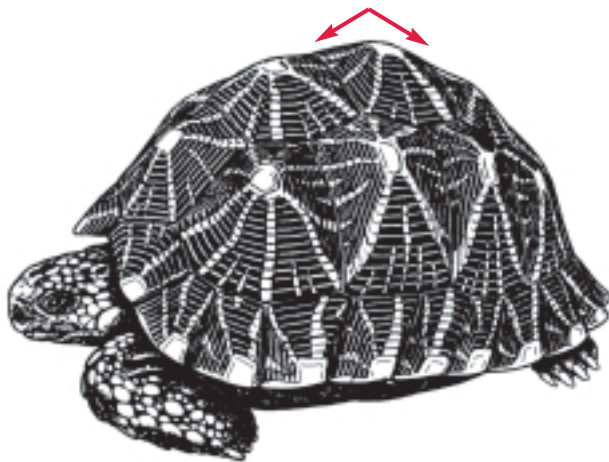
🧑 Geochelone platynota 🍴 🍷



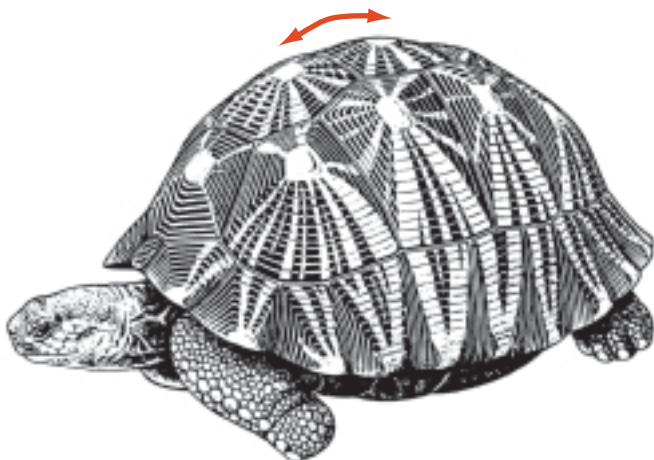
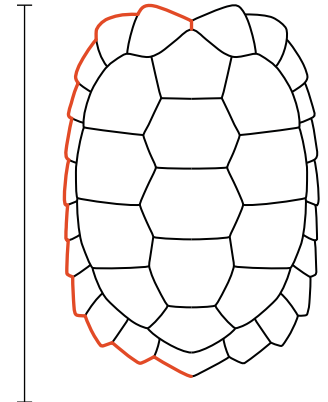
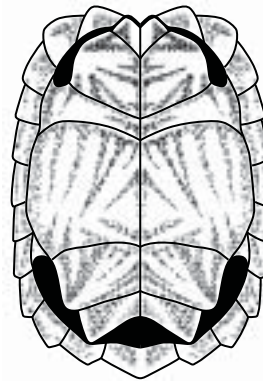
5-6 vertebrals / vertébrales / vertebrales



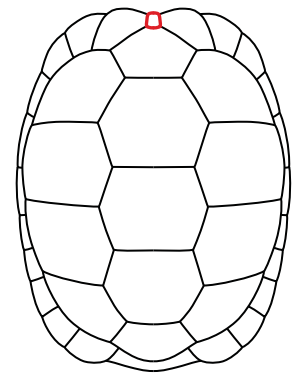
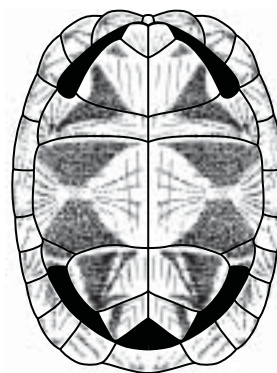
serrated in juv.
 dentelée chez les juv.
 aserrado en los jóv.



🧑 Geochelone elegans 🍴



🧑 Geochelone radiata 🍴

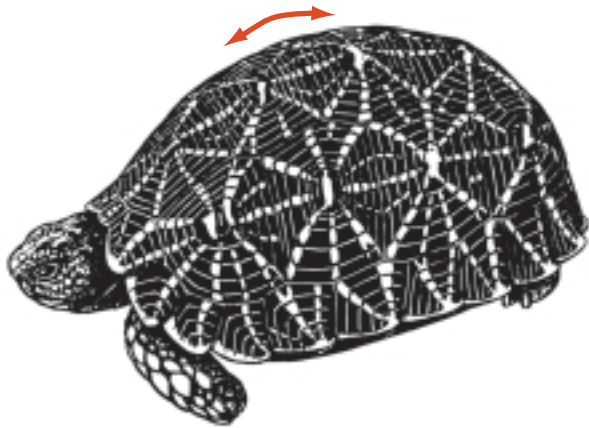


serrated in juv.
 dentelée chez les juv.
 aserrado en los jóv.

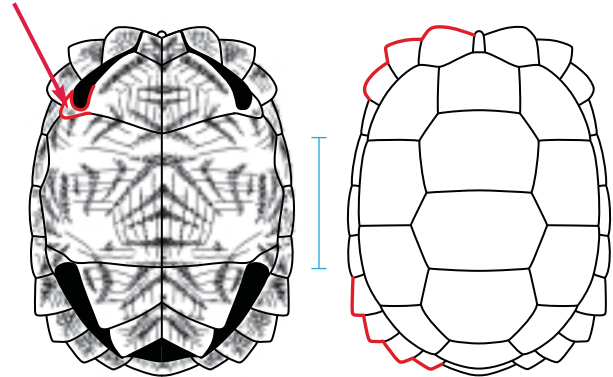


Carapace with star pattern
 Carapace avec patron étoilé
 Caparazón con diseño estrellado

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres



one axillary scale fused with humeral scale
 une écaille axillaire fusionnée avec l'écaille humérale
 una escama axilar fusionada con la escama humeral

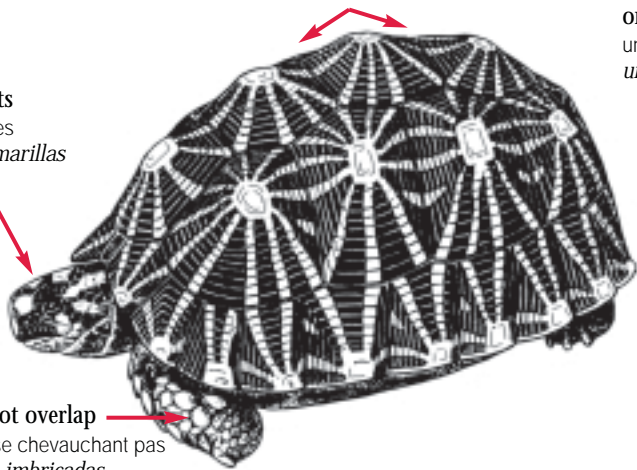


 **Psammobates oculiferus**

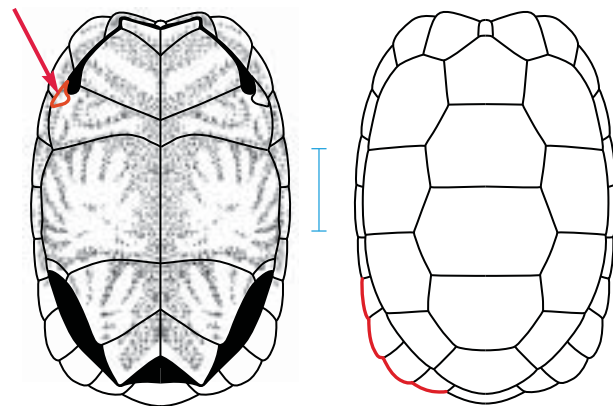


yellow spots
 taches jaunes
 manchas amarillas

scales do not overlap
 écailles ne se chevauchant pas
 escamas no imbricadas



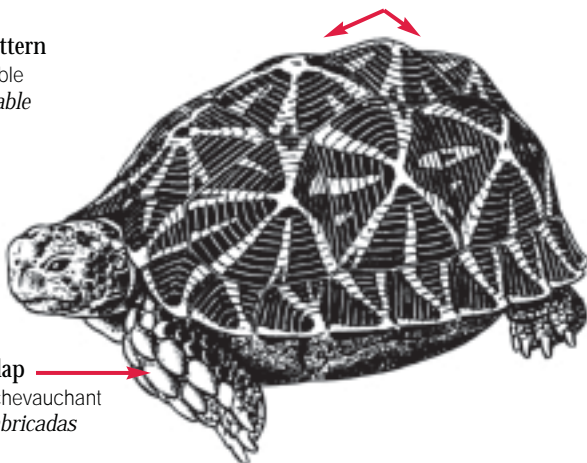
one free axillary scute
 une écaille axillaire libre
 una escama axilar libre



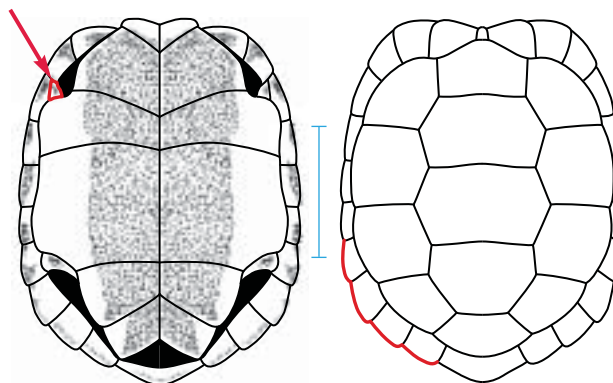
 **Psammobates geometricus**

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable


scales overlap
 écailles se chevauchant
 escamas imbricadas



2-3 free axillary scales
 2-3 écailles axillaires libres
 2-3 escamas axilares libres

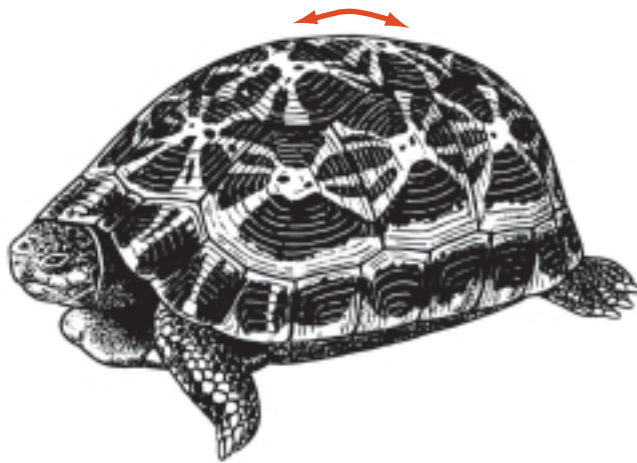


variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable

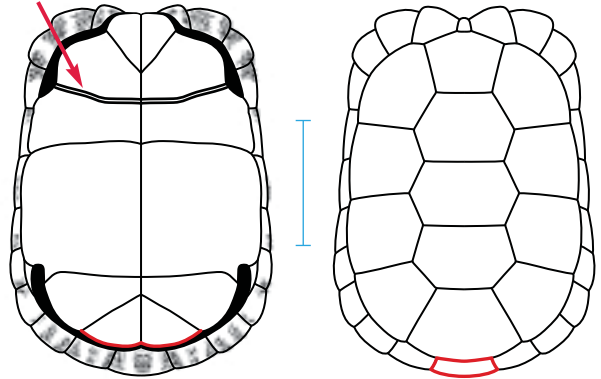
 **Psammobates tentorius**

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

Carapace with star pattern
 Carapace avec patron étoilé
 Caparazón con diseño estrellado



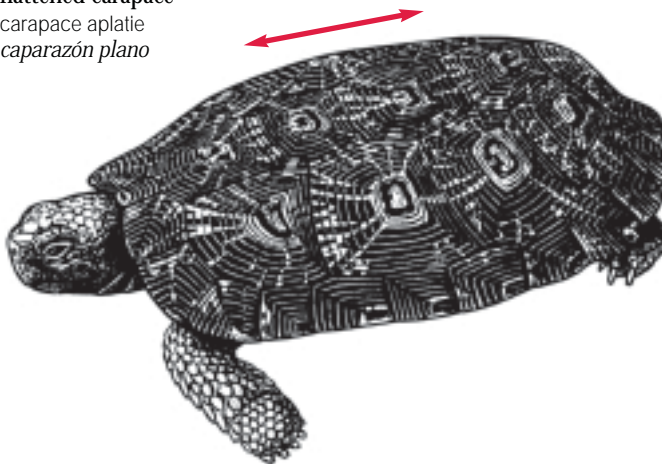
hinge, depending on subspecies
 charnière, selon les sous-espèces
 bisagra, según la subespecie



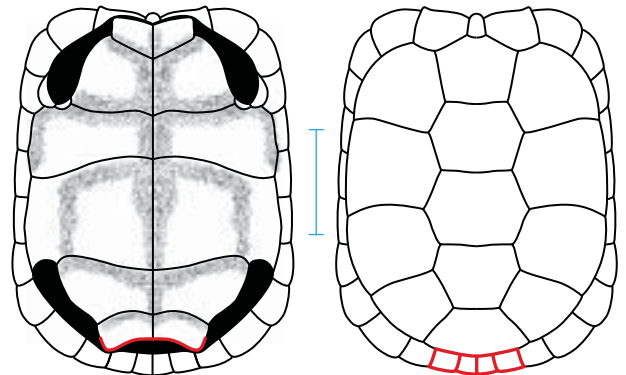
juv. with pattern
 juv. avec patron
 jov. con diseño

Pyxis arachnoides

flattened carapace
 carapace aplatie
 caparazón plano



variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



plastron moves when the animal breathes
 le plastron bouge lorsque l'animal respire
 el plastrón se mueve cuando el animal respira

Malacochersus tornieri



Carapace with star pattern
Carapace avec patron étoilé
Caparazón con diseño estrellado

Land-dwelling Tortoises
Tortues terrestres
Tortugas terrestres

Adults or juveniles of these species may also show a star pattern.

Les adultes ou juvéniles de ces espèces peuvent aussi avoir un patron étoilé.

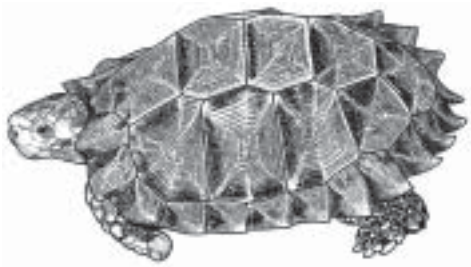
Los adultos o jóvenes de estas especies también pueden tener un diseño estrellado.




 Kinixys erosa (juv./jów.) 5




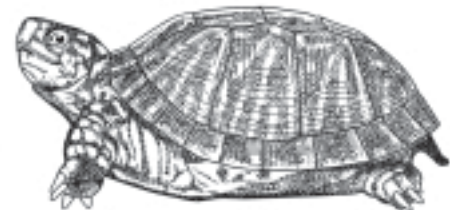
 Kinixys belliana 5




 Manouria impressa 18



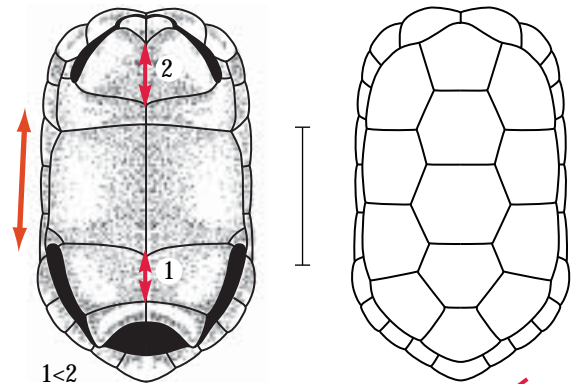
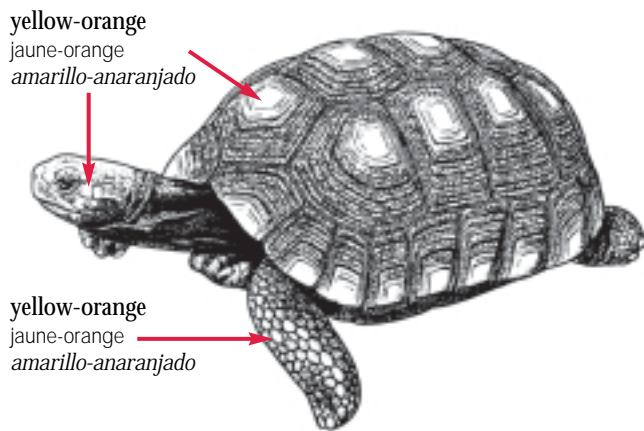
 Terrapene carolina
(Emydidae) 43



 Terrapene ornata
(Emydidae) 44

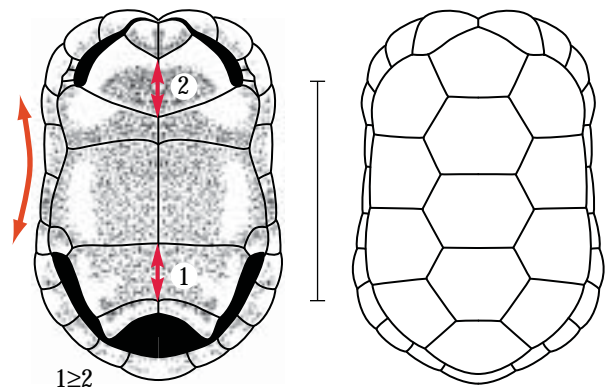
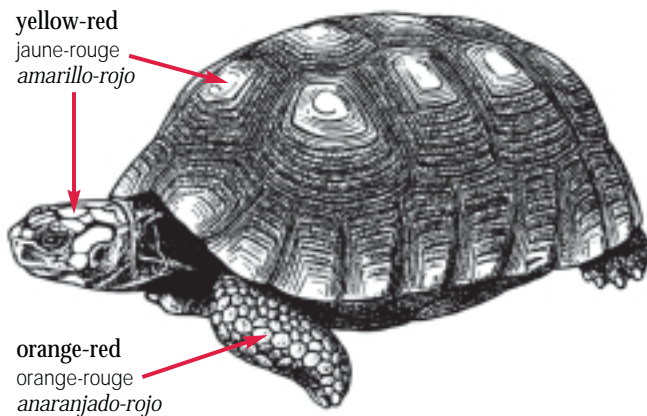


Testudinidae: 🧑‍🌾 40 Spp. I or/ou/o II 🧑‍🌾 0 Sp.



serrated in juv.
 dentelée chez les juv.
 aserrado en los jóv.

🧑‍🌾 *Geochelone denticulata*



not serrated
 non dentelée
 no aserrado

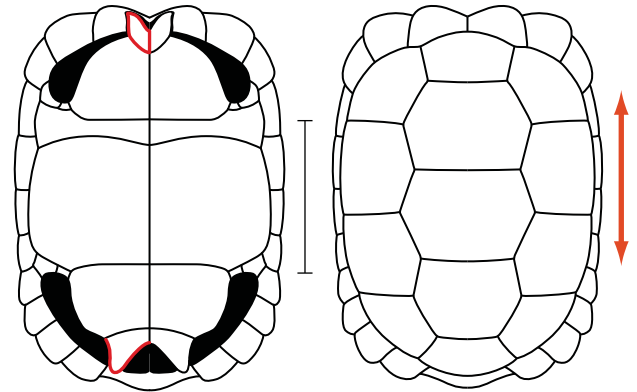
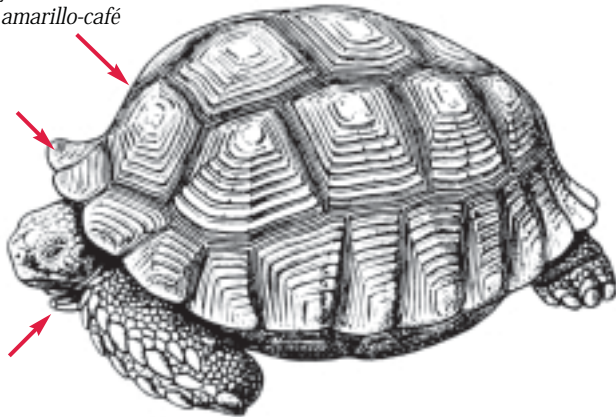
🧑‍🌾 *Geochelone carbonaria* 🍴




Without nuchal
 Sans écaille nucale
 Sin escama nucal

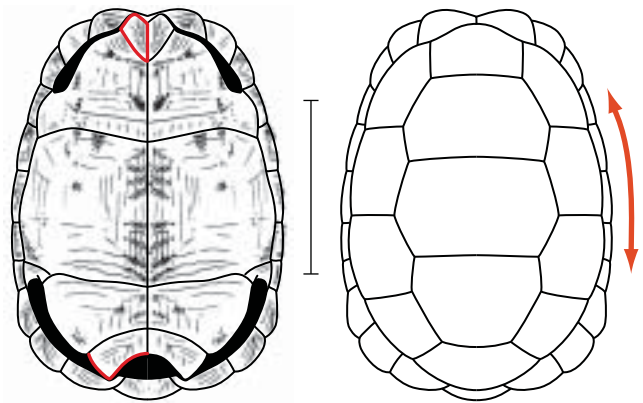
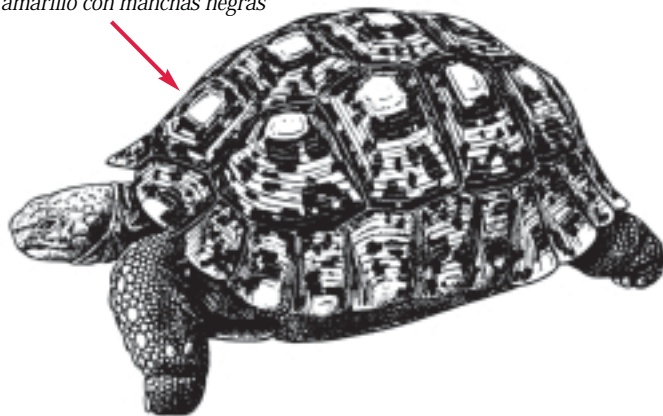
Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres



yellow-brown
 jaune-brun
 amarillo-café



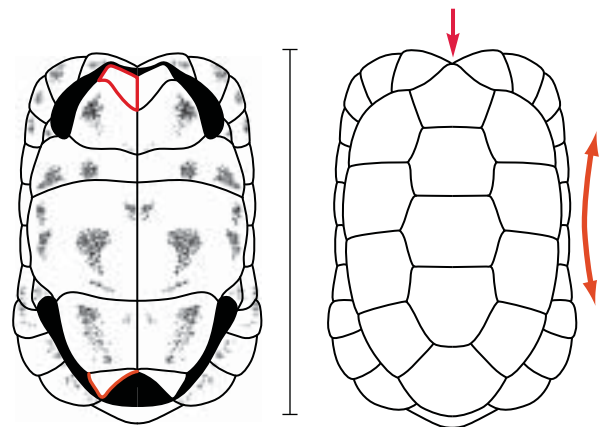
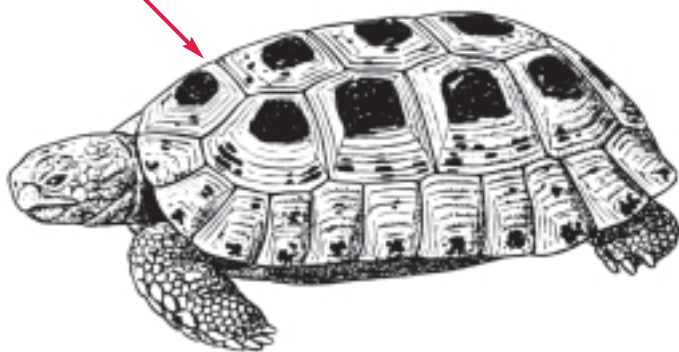
 *Geochelone sulcata* 

yellow with black markings
 jaune avec taches noires
 amarillo con manchas negras



 *Geochelone pardalis* 

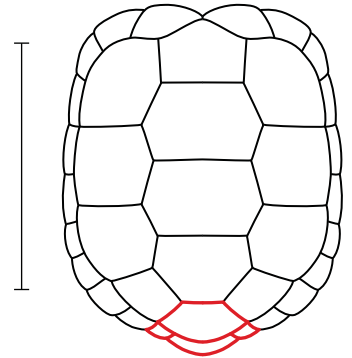
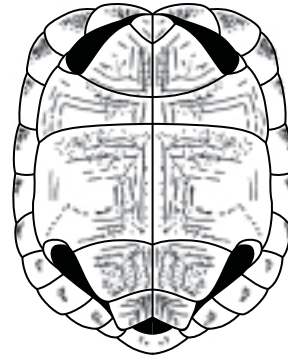
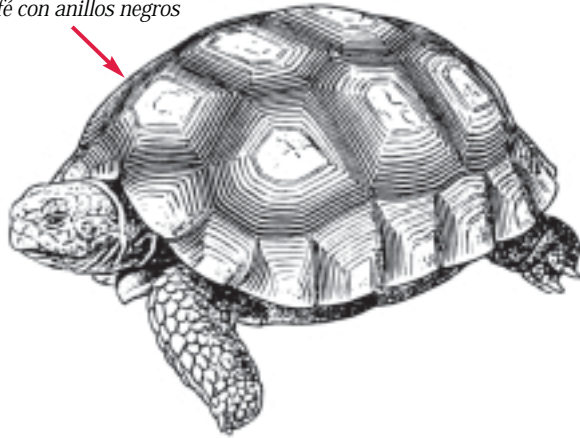
brown or olive with dark markings
 brun ou olive avec marques foncées
 café u olivo con manchas oscuras



 *Indotestudo forstenii*



brown with black annuli
 brun avec anneaux noirs
 café con anillos negros



 *Geochelone chilensis*

Adults or juveniles of these species may also have a spotted carapace without a nuchal.


Les adultes ou juvéniles de ces espèces peuvent aussi avoir une carapace sans écaille nucale, avec un patron de points.

Los adultos o jóvenes de estas especies también pueden tener un caparazón sin escama nugal, con diseño de puntos.



 *Kinixys erosa* (juv./jón.) 5



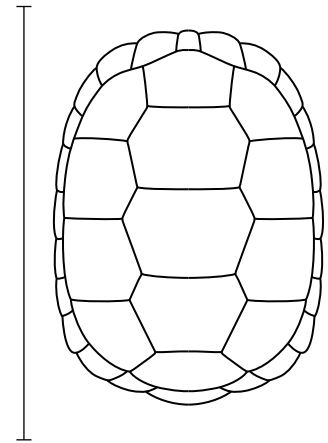
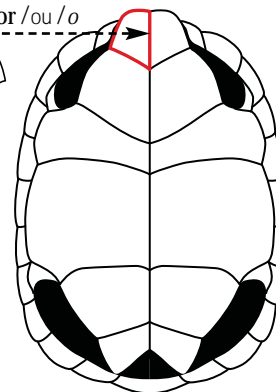
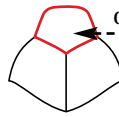
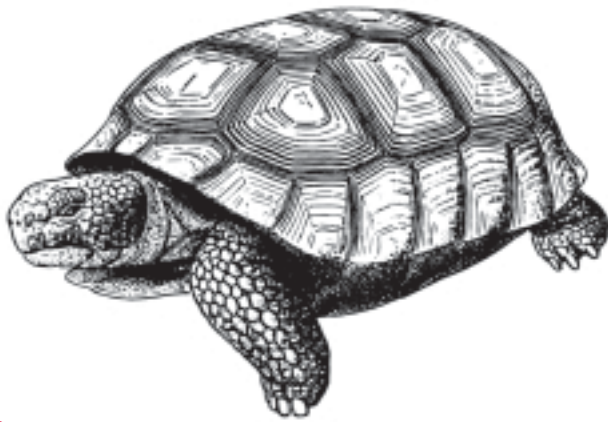
 *Gopherus berlandieri* 12



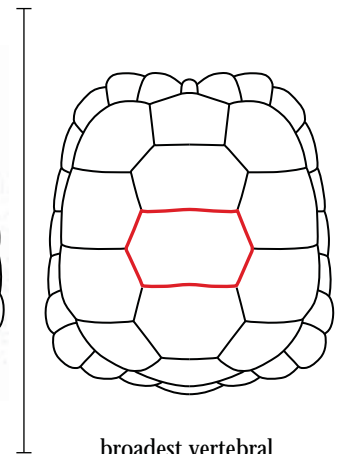
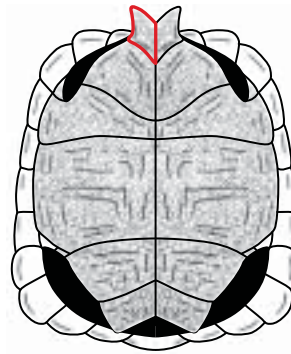
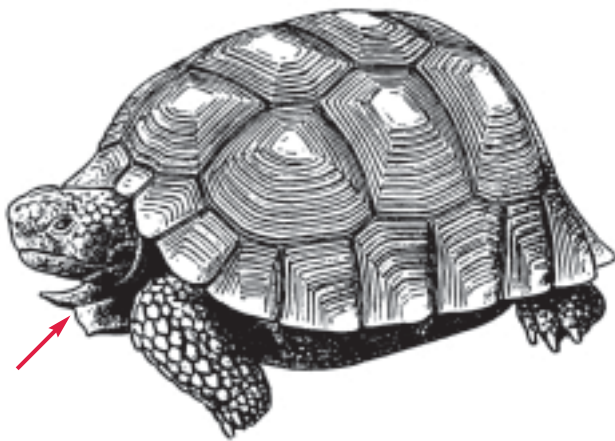
Carapace with yellow, orange or red spots
 Carapace avec points jaunes, orange ou rouges
 Caparazón con puntos amarillos, anaranjados o rojos

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

Testudinidae: ⓘ 40 Spp. I or/ou/o II ⓘ 0 Sp.

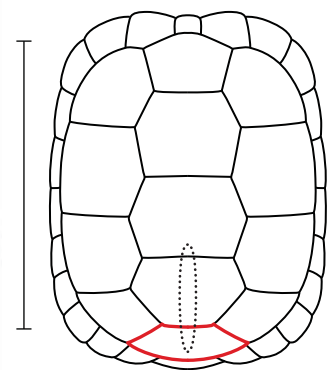
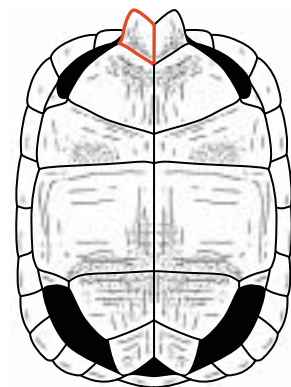
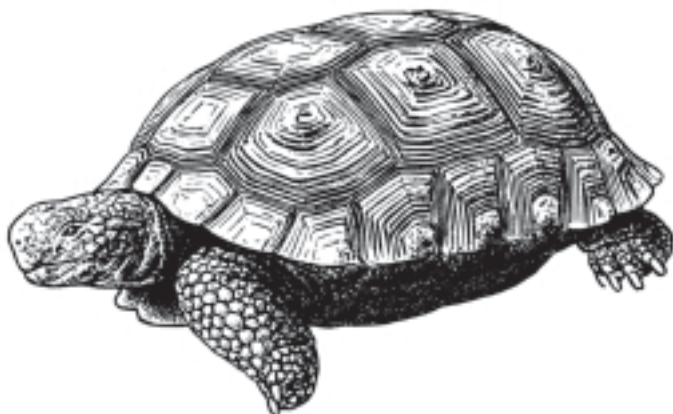


ⓘ Gopherus polyphemus



broadest vertebral
 vertébrale la plus large
 vertebral más ancha

ⓘ Gopherus berlandieri

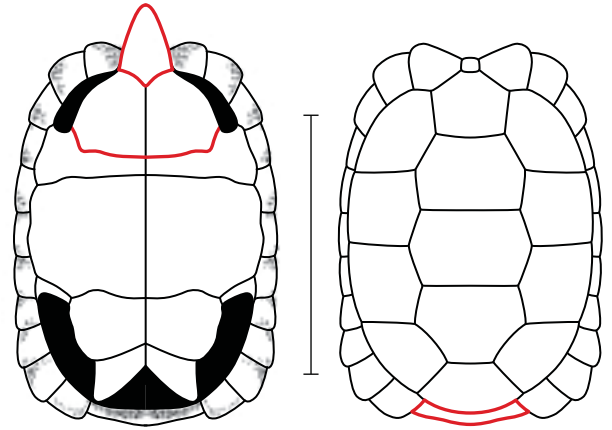
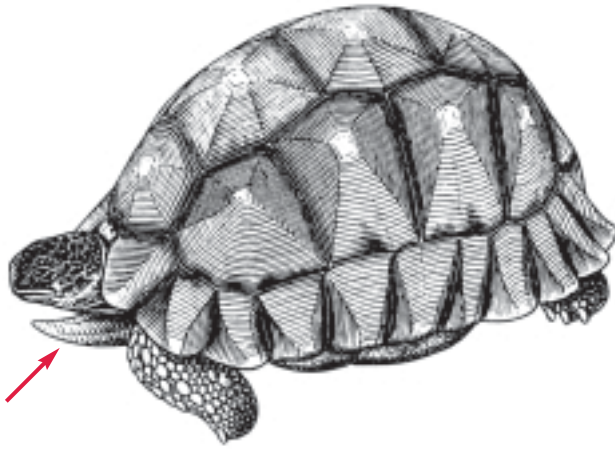


broadest vertebral
 vertébrale la plus large
 vertebral más ancha

ⓘ Gopherus agassizii

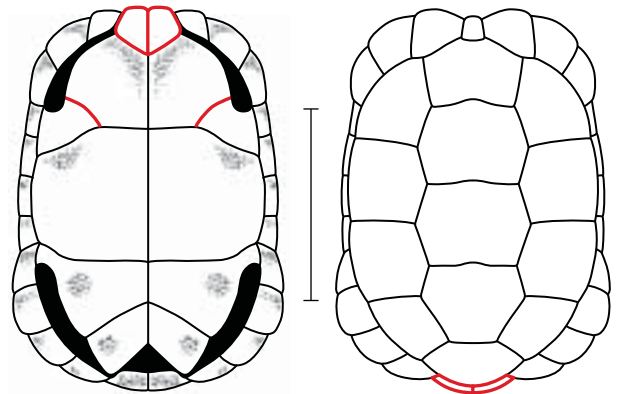
Land-dwelling Tortoises
Tortues terrestres
Tortugas terrestres


Carapace with yellow, orange or red spots
Carapace avec points jaunes, orange ou rouges
Caparazón con puntos amarillos, anaranjados o rojos



 *Geochelone yniphora*

uniform colour with age
couleur uniforme avec l'âge
color uniforme con la edad



 *Manouria emys*

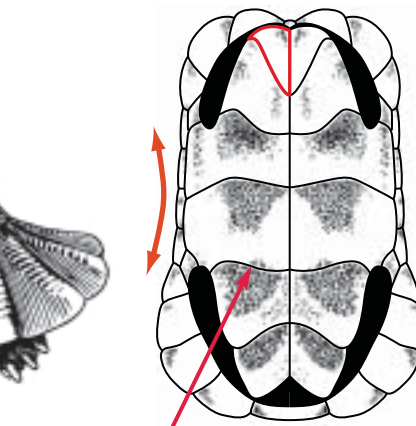
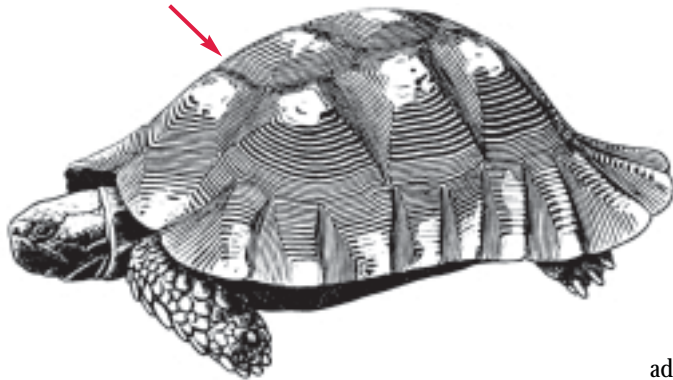




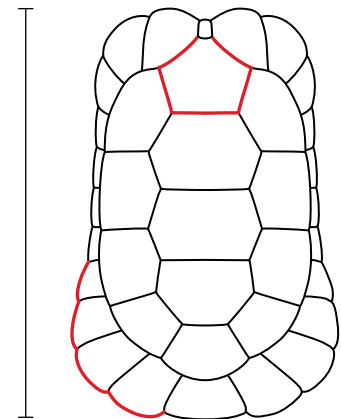
Carapace with yellow, orange or red spots
 Carapace avec points jaunes, orange ou rouges
 Caparazón con puntos amarillos, anaranjados o rojos


Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

uniform colour with age
 couleur uniforme avec l'âge
 color uniforme con la edad

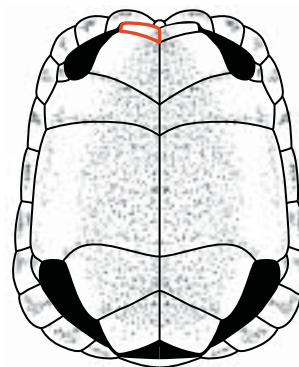
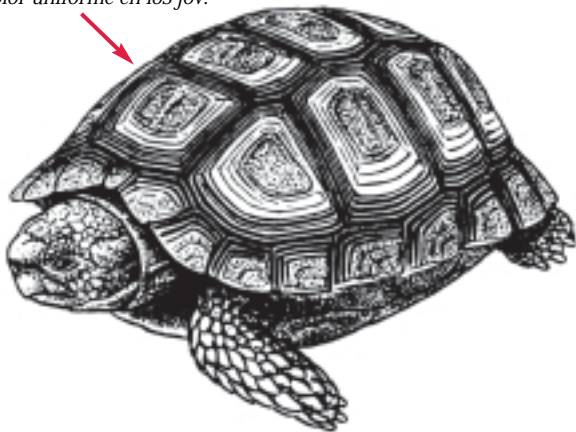


adult with hinge
 adulte avec charnière
 adulto con bisagra

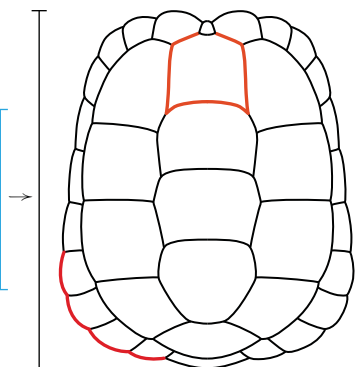


 **Testudo marginata**

uniform colour in juv.
 couleur uniforme chez les juv.
 color uniforme en los jóv.



juv. with keel
 juv. avec carène
 jóv. con quilla



 **Homopus areolatus**

Land-dwelling Tortoises
Tortues terrestres
Tortugas terrestres

Carapace with yellow, orange or red spots
Carapace avec points jaunes, orange ou rouges
Caparazón con puntos amarillos, anaranjados o rojos



Adults or juveniles of these species may also display a pattern of spots.

Les adultes ou juvéniles de ces espèces peuvent aussi montrer un patron de points.

Los adultos o jóvenes de estas especies también pueden tener un diseño de puntos.




 Kinixys homeana (juv./jóv.) 5



 Kinixys belliana 5




 Terrapene carolina (Emydidae) 43



 Terrapene nelsoni (Emydidae) 44



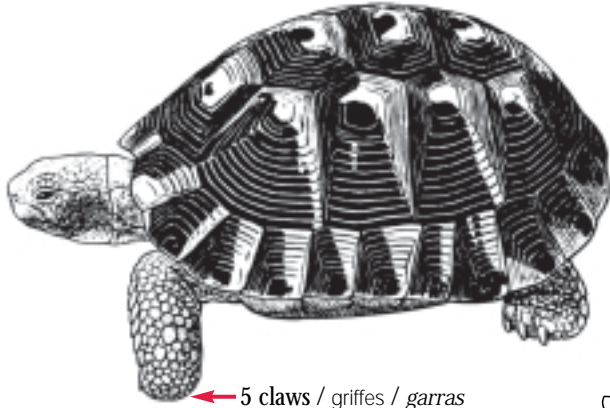
 Pyxis planicauda 18



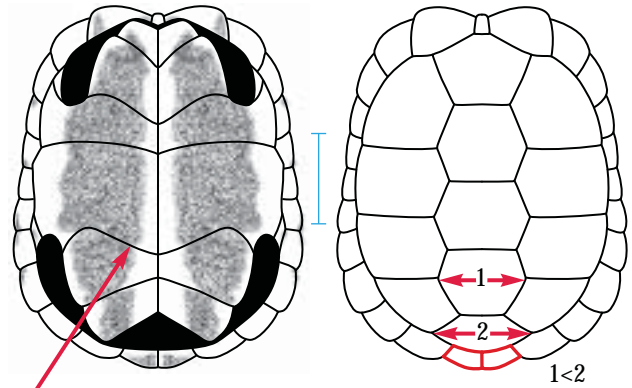
Carapace with brown or black spots (or markings)
 Carapace avec points (ou marques) bruns ou noirs
 Caparazón con puntos (o manchas) café o negros

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

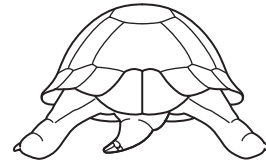
Testudinidae: ⓘ 40 Spp. I or/ou/o II ⓘ 0 Sp.



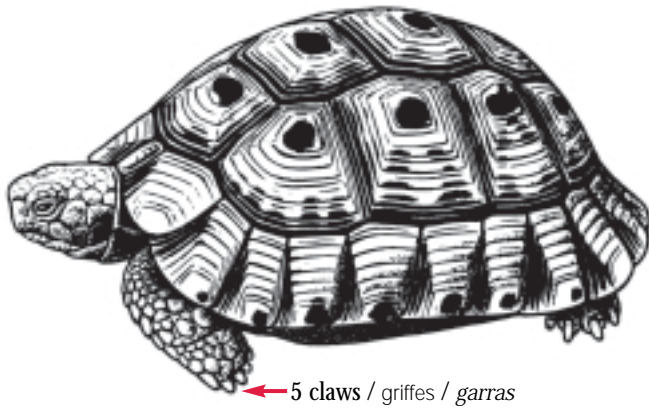
← 5 claws / griffes / garras



☞ adults with hinge
 adultes avec charnière
 adultos con bisagra

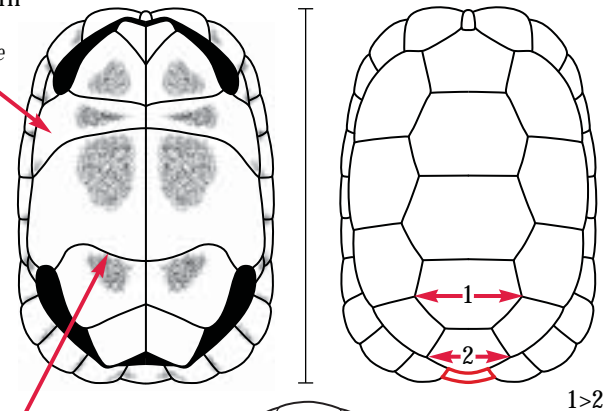


ⓘ Testudo hermanni

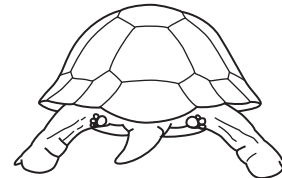


← 5 claws / griffes / garras

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



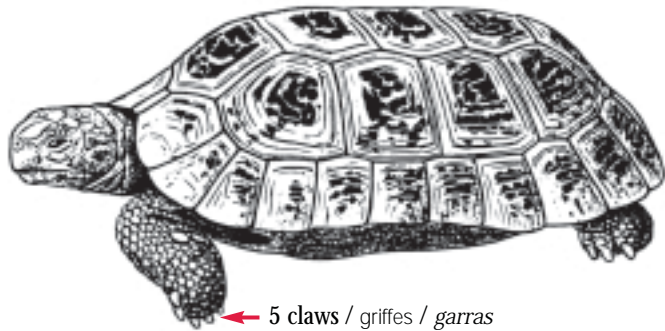
☞ adults with hinge
 adultes avec charnière
 adultos con bisagra



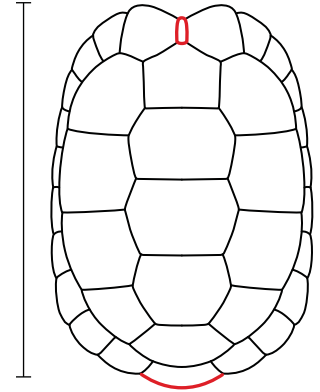
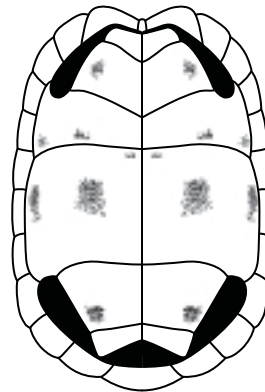
ⓘ Testudo graeca **P**

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres

Carapace with brown or black spots (or markings)
 Carapace avec points (ou marques) bruns ou noirs
 Caparazón con puntos (o manchas) cafés o negros



← 5 claws / griffes / garras

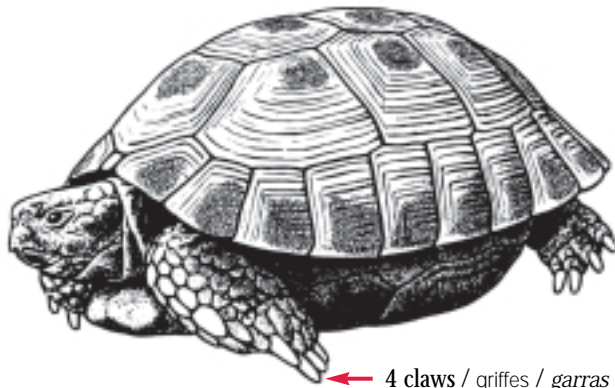


without hinge
 sans charnière
 sin bisagra

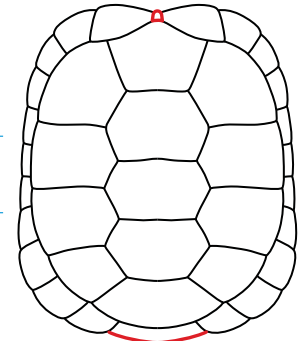
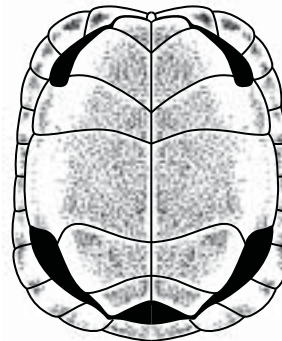
serrated in juv.
 dentelée chez les juv.
 aserrado en los jóv.



Indotestudo elongata



← 4 claws / griffes / garras →



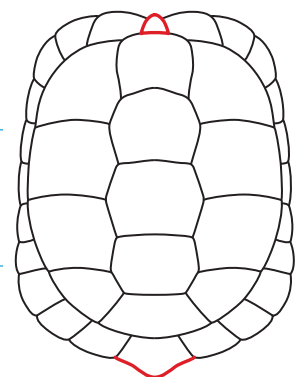
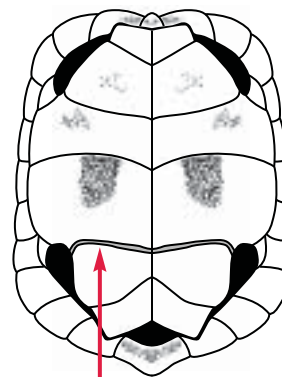
without hinge
 sans charnière
 sin bisagra



Testudo horsfieldii



← 5 claws / griffes / garras



adults with hinge
 adultes avec charnière
 adultos con bisagra

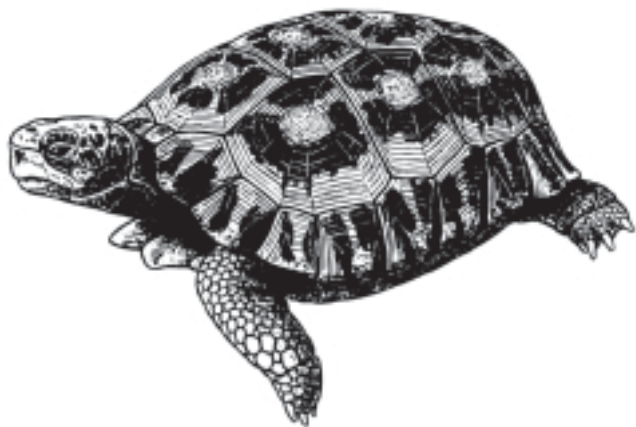



Testudo kleinmanni

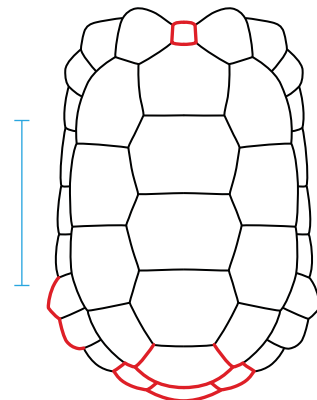
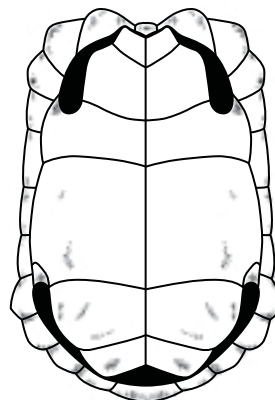


Carapace with brown or black spots (or markings)
 Carapace avec points (ou marques) bruns ou noirs
 Caparazón con puntos (o manchas) cafés o negros

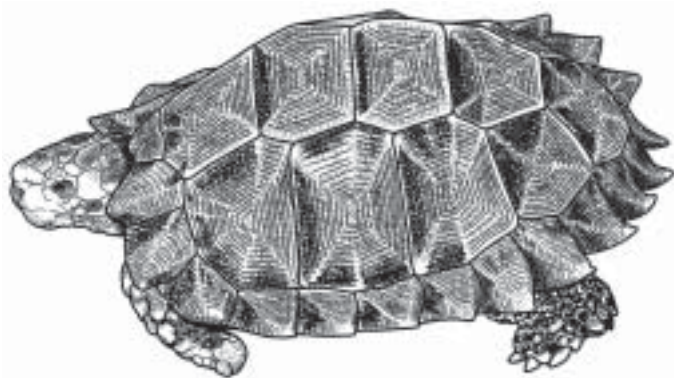
Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres



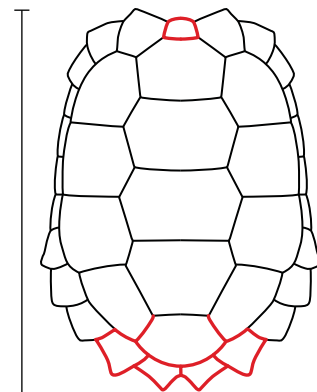
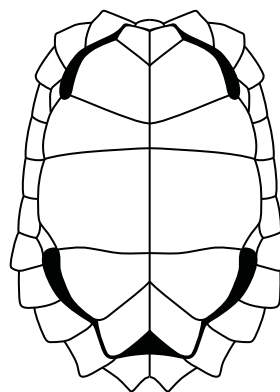
 *Pyxis planicauda*



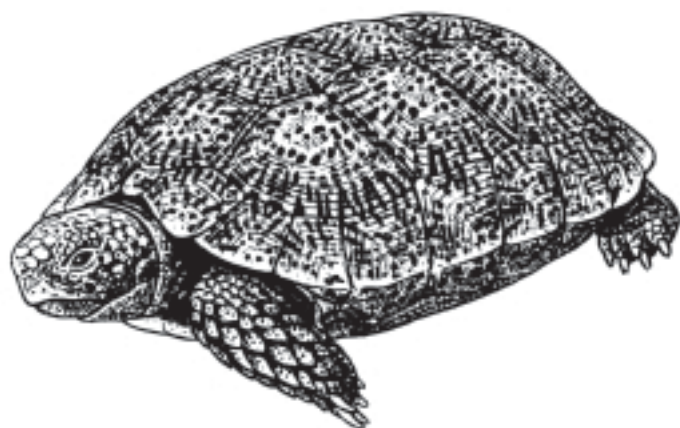
2 serrated marginals
 2 marginales dentelées
 2 marginales aserrados




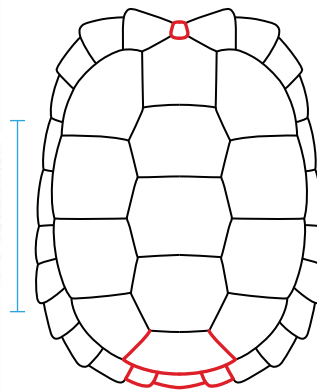
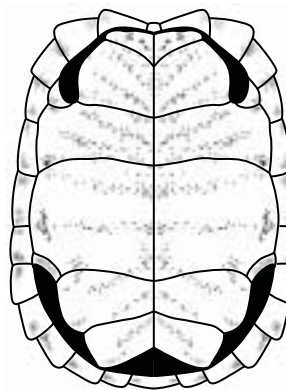
 *Manouria impressa*



with or without serrations
 dentelée ou non
 aserrado o no



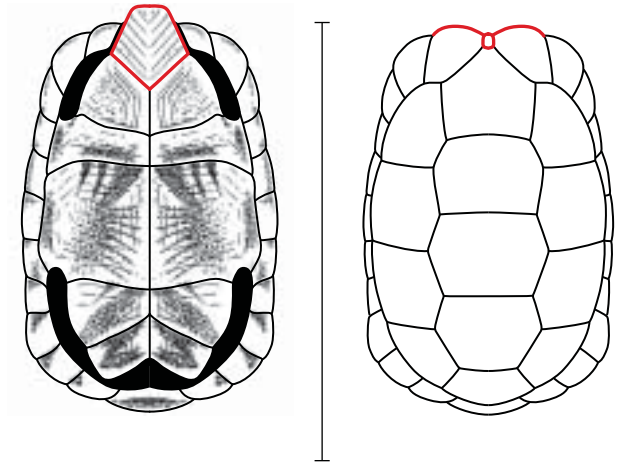
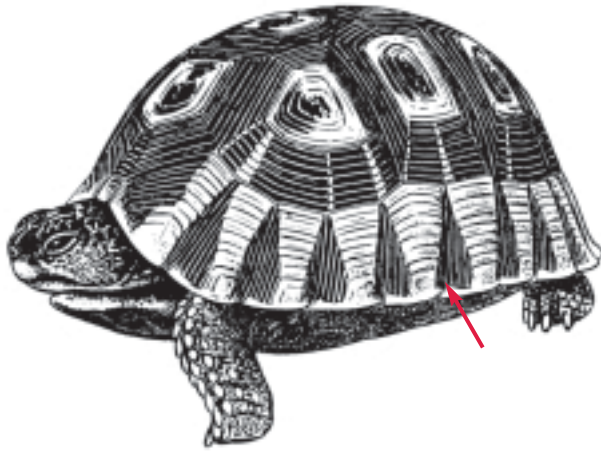
 *Homopus signatus*



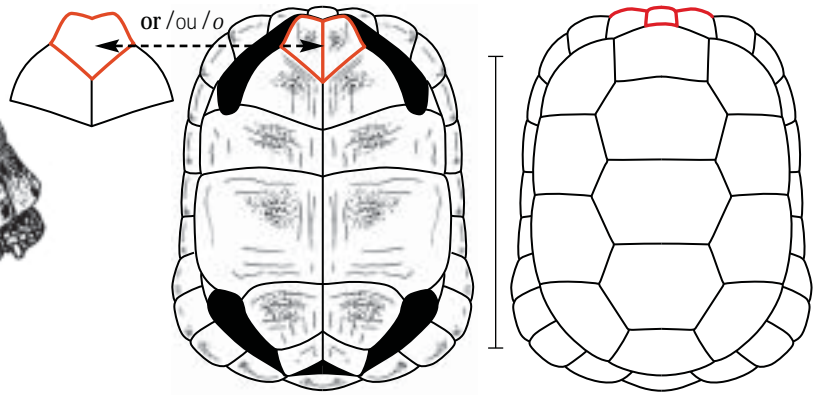
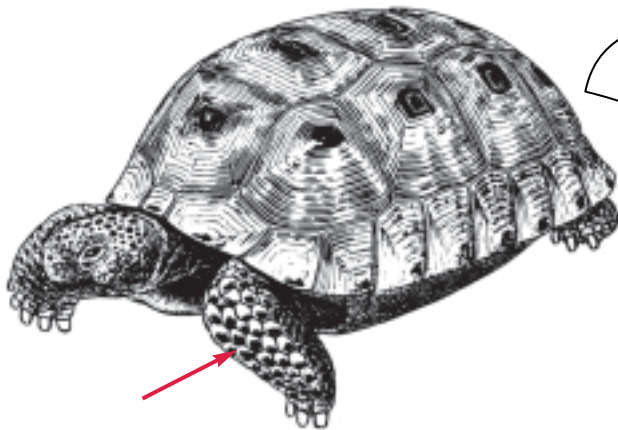
juv. with keel
 juv. avec carène
 jóv. con quilla


Land-dwelling Tortoises
Tortues terrestres
Tortugas terrestres

Carapace with brown or black spots (or markings)
Carapace avec points (ou marques) bruns ou noirs
Caparazón con puntos (o manchas) cafés o negros



 *Chersina angulata*



 *Gopherus flavomarginatus*





Carapace with brown or black spots (or markings)
 Carapace avec points (ou marques) bruns ou noirs
 Caparazón con puntos (o manchas) café o negros

Land-dwelling Tortoises
 Tortues terrestres
 Tortugas terrestres


Adults or juveniles of these species may also display a pattern of spots.

Les adultes ou juvéniles de ces espèces peuvent aussi montrer un patron de points.


Los adultos o jóvenes de estas especies también pueden tener un diseño de puntos.




 Homopus femoralis (juv./jóv.) **3**


 Geochelone elegans (juv./jóv.) **5**



 Gopherus agassizii **3**

 Homopus boulengeri **5**



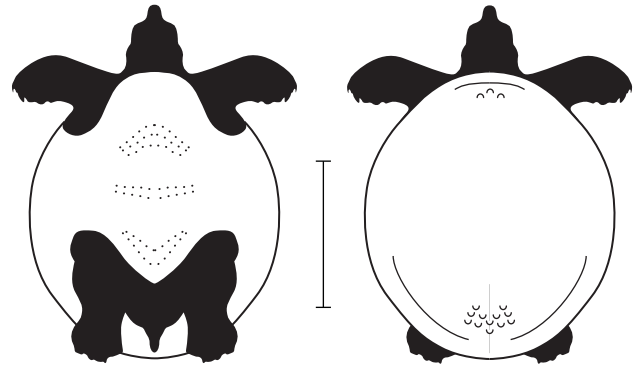
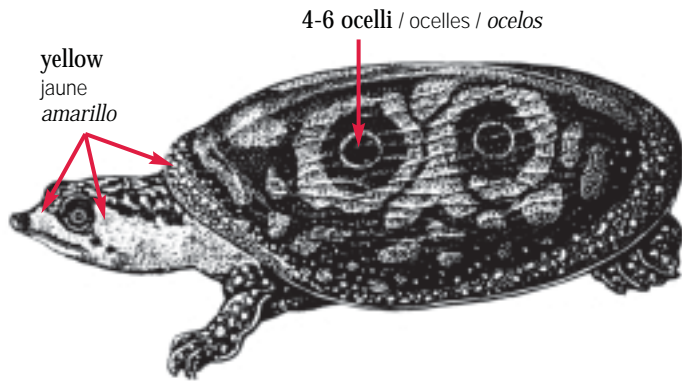
 Homopus areolatus **3**

Softshell Turtles
 Tortues à carapace molle
 Tortugas de concha blanda

Carapace with ocelli and tubercles
 Carapace avec ocelles et tubercules
 Caparazón con ocelos y tubérculos



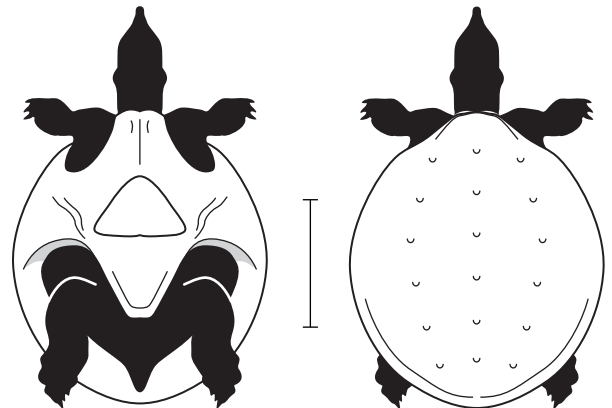
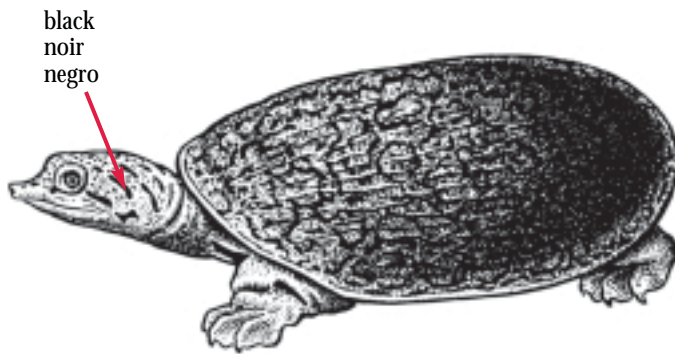
Trionychidae: 🧑 6 Spp. I, II or/ou/o III 🧑 17 Spp.



- 🧑 Aspideretes hurum 🍷
- 🧑 Nilssonina formosa*

*N. formosa does not show a yellow spot over the snout.
 *N. formosa n'a pas de tache jaune sur le museau.
 *N. formosa no tiene una mancha amarilla en el hocico.

juv. with tubercles
 juv. avec tubercules
 jóv. con tubérculos



- 🧑 Aspiredetes gangeticus 🍷 🍷
- 🧑 Aspiredetes leithii*

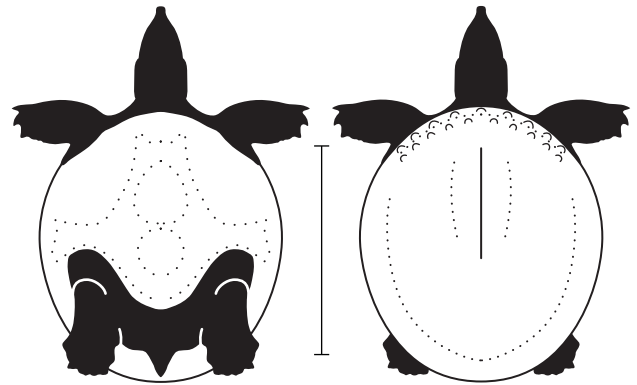
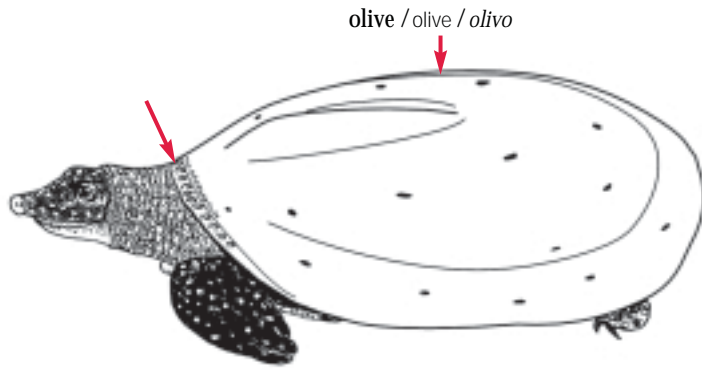
*A. leithii shows tubercles on anterior part of carapace.
 *A. leithii a des tubercules sur la partie antérieure de la carapace.
 *A. leithii tiene tubérculos en la parte anterior del caparazón.

juv. with rows of tubercles and 4 ocelli
 juv. avec rangées de tubercules et 4 ocelles
 jóv. con filas de tubérculos y 4 ocelos



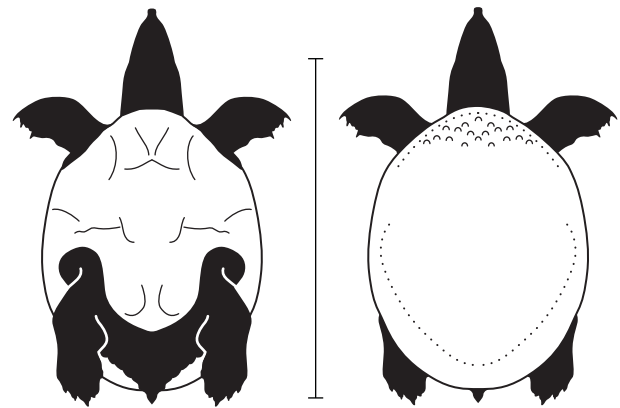
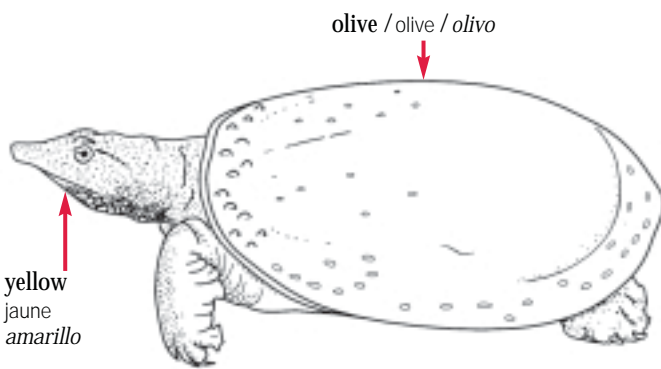
Carapace with tubercles
 Carapace avec tubercules
 Caparazón con tubérculos

Softshell Turtles
 Tortues à carapace molle
 Tortugas de concha blanda



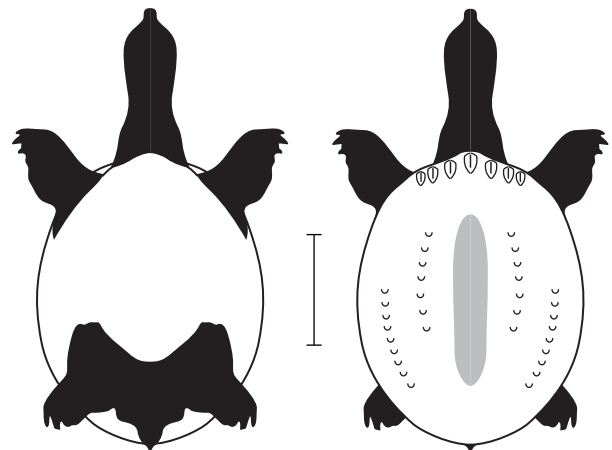
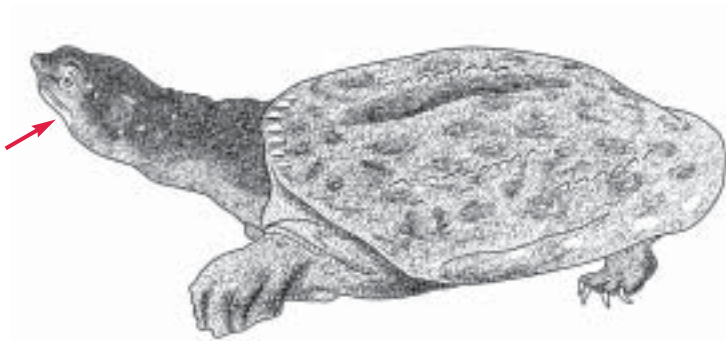
Rafetus euphraticus

juv. with rows of tubercles and light spots
 juv. avec rangées de tubercules et taches pâles
 jóv. con hileras de tubérculos y manchas claras



Pelodiscus sinensis

juv. with rows of tubercles and black spots
 juv. avec rangées de tubercules et taches noires
 jóv. con hileras de tubérculos y manchas negras



Aspiredetes nigricans

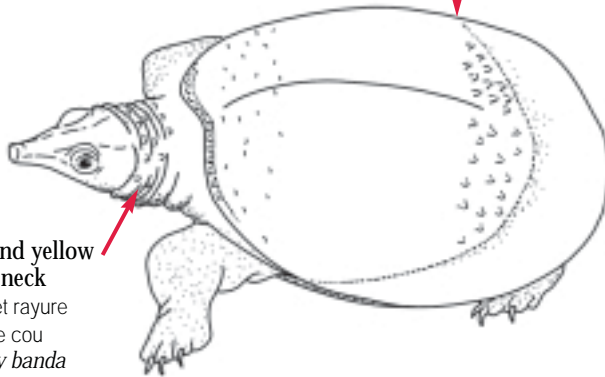
Softshell Turtles
Tortues à carapace molle
Tortugas de concha blanda

Carapace with tubercles
Carapace avec tubercules
Caparazón con tubérculos

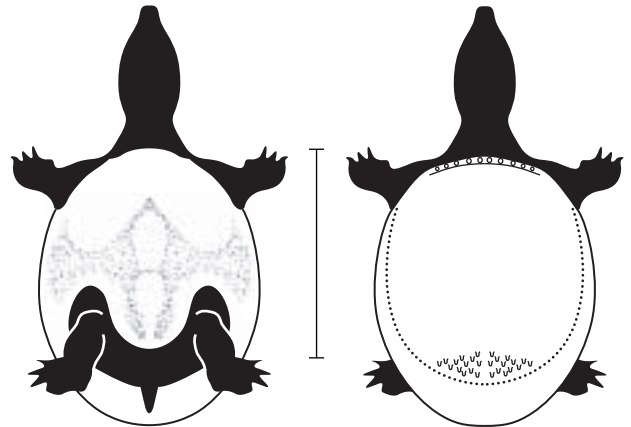


head olive to brown with black markings
tête olive ou brune avec taches noires
cabeza olivo u café con manchas negras

brown / brun / café



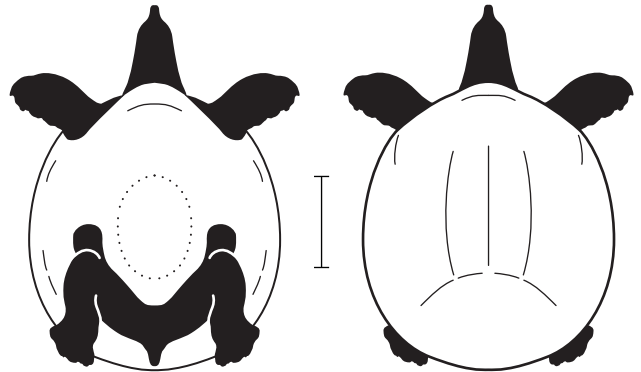
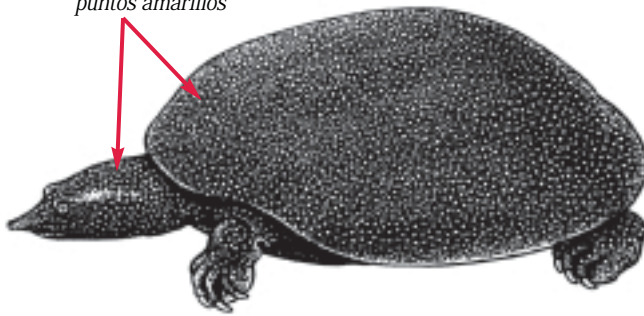
tubercles and yellow stripe on neck
tubercules et rayure jaune sur le cou
tubérculos y banda amarilla en el pescuezo



juv. with rows of tubercles
juv. avec rangées de tubercules
jóv. con hileras de tubérculos

Palea steindachneri

yellow dots
points jaunes
puntos amarillos

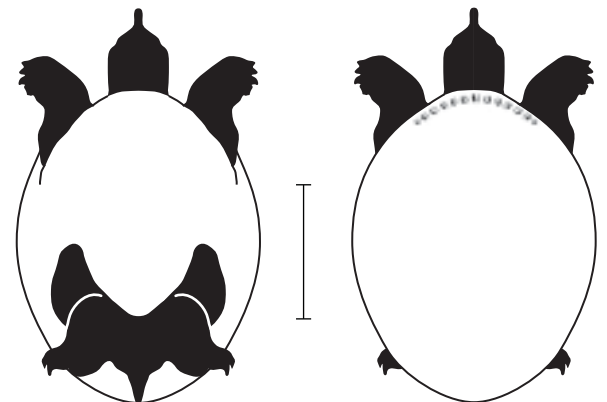
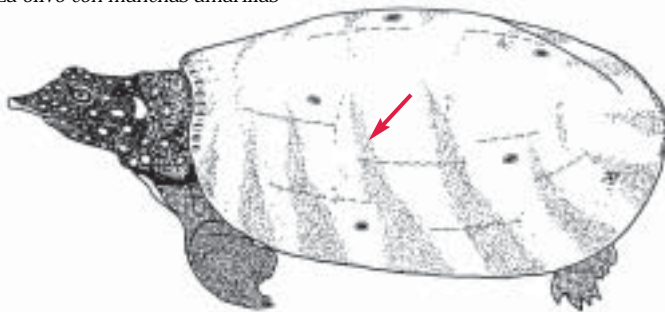


juv. with rows of tubercles
juv. avec rangées de tubercules
jóv. con hileras de tubérculos

Trionyx triunguis



head olive with yellow spots
tête olive avec taches jaunes
cabeza olivo con manchas amarillas



juv. with rows of tubercles and black spots
juv. avec rangées de tubercules et taches noires
jóv. con hileras de tubérculos y manchas negras

Amyda cartilaginea



*N. formosa has dark bordered yellow spots on the head.
*N. formosa a des taches jaunes avec bordure foncée sur la tête.
*N. formosa tiene manchas amarillas con borde de color oscuro sobre la cabeza.

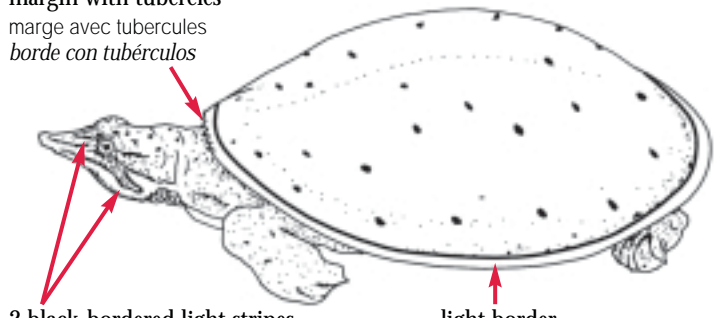
Nilssonina formosa*



Carapace with tubercles
 Carapace avec tubercules
 Caparazón con tubérculos

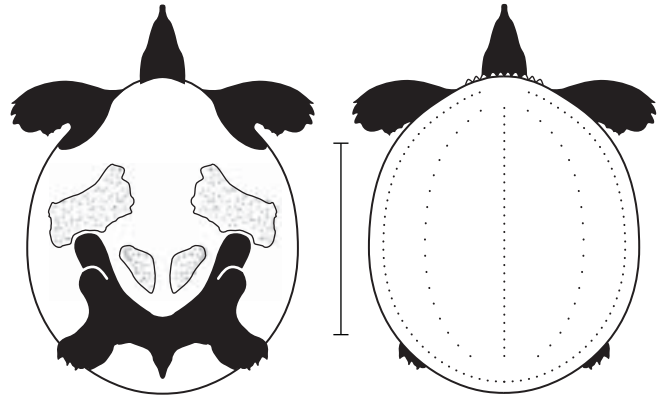
Softshell Turtles
 Tortues à carapace molle
 Tortugas de concha blanda


margin with tubercles
 marge avec tubercules
 borde con tubérculos




2 black-bordered light stripes
 2 rayures pâles bordées de noir
 2 bandas claras con borde negro

light border
 bordure pâle
 borde claro



 *Apalone spinifera spinifera*

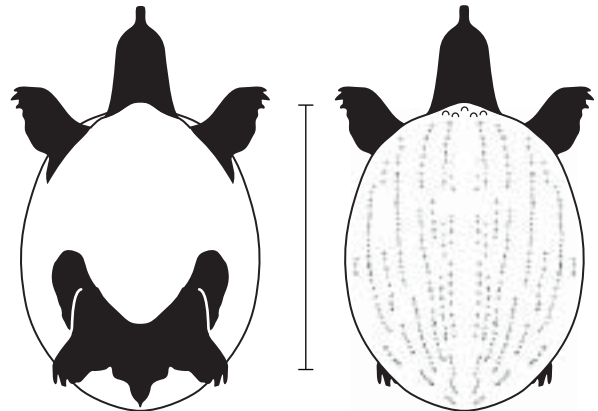
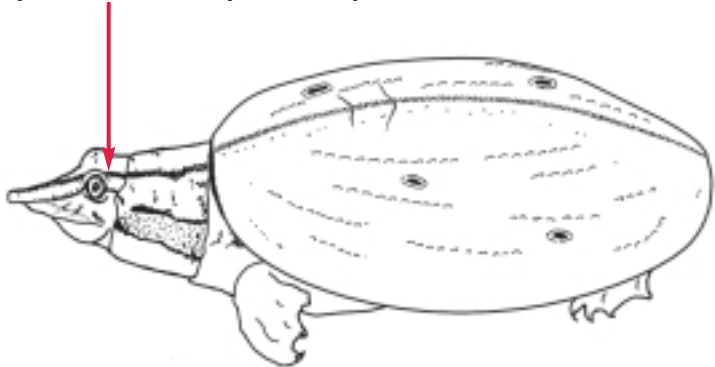
 *Apalone spinifera ater**

**A. spinifera ater* is dark gray (head and carapace) and has only small tubercles on carapace margin.

**A. spinifera ater* est gris foncé (tête et carapace) et n'a que de petits tubercules sur la marge de la carapace.

**A. spinifera ater* es de color gris oscuro (cabeza y caparazón) y tiene pequeños tubérculos en el borde del caparazón.

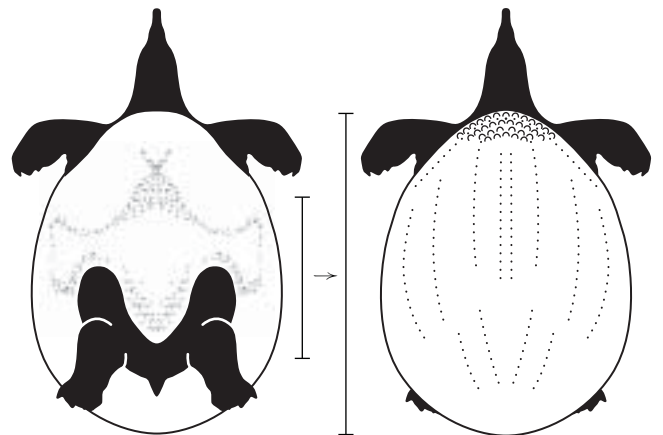
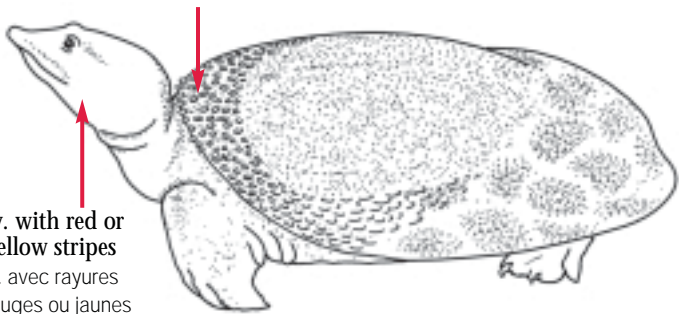
juv. with red spot behind the eye
 juv. avec une tache rouge derrière l'oeil
 jóv. con una mancha roja detrás del ojo




rows of tubercles
 rangées de tubercules
 hileras de tubérculos

 *Dogania subplana*

juv. with red or yellow stripes
 juv. avec rayures rouges ou jaunes
 jóv. con bandas rojas o amarillas



rows of tubercles
 rangées de tubercules
 hileras de tubérculos

 *Apalone ferox*

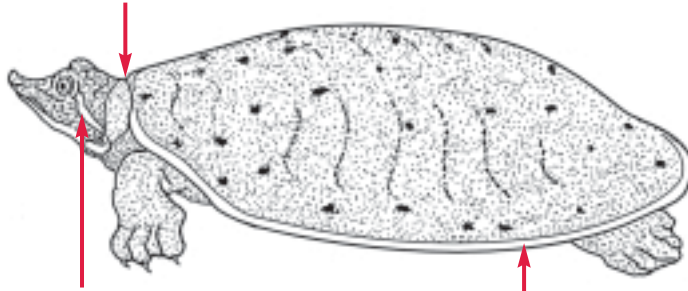


Softshell Turtles
 Tortues à carapace molle
 Tortugas de concha blanda

Others
 Autres
 Otras

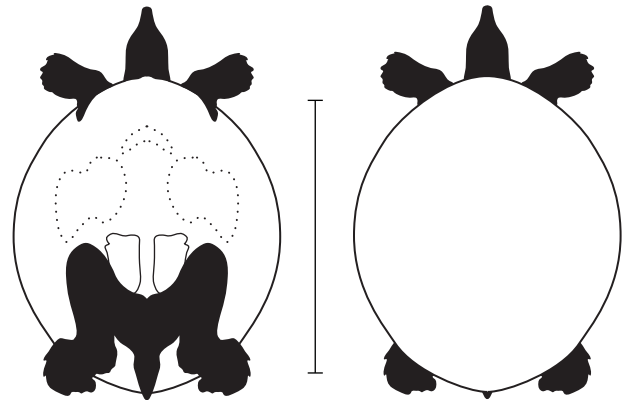



margin without tubercles
 marge sans tubercules
 borde sin tubérculos



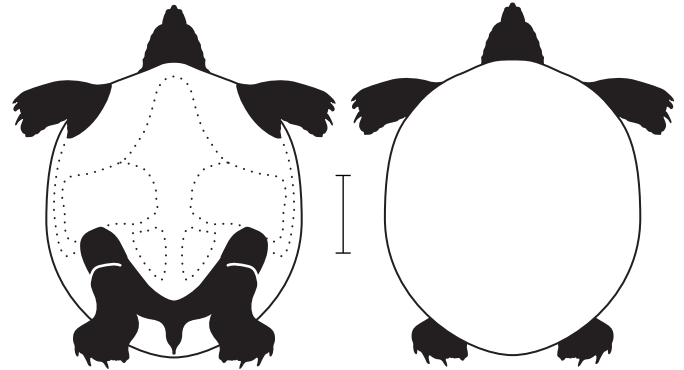
1 black-bordered light stripe
 1 rayure pâle bordée de noir
 1 banda clara con borde negro

yellow border
 bordure jaune
 borde amarillo



 Apalone mutica

dark-bordered yellow stripes
 rayures jaunes bordées de noir
 bandas amarillas con borde de color oscuro

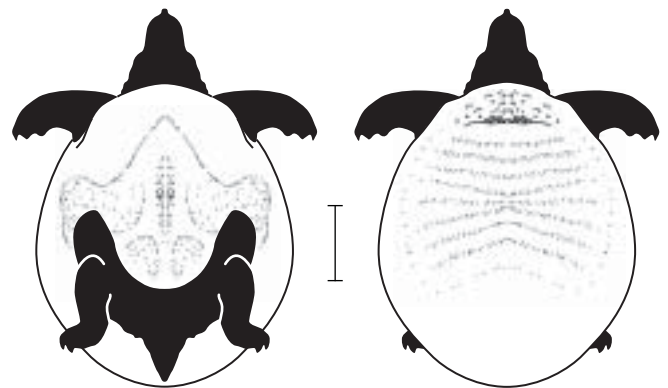
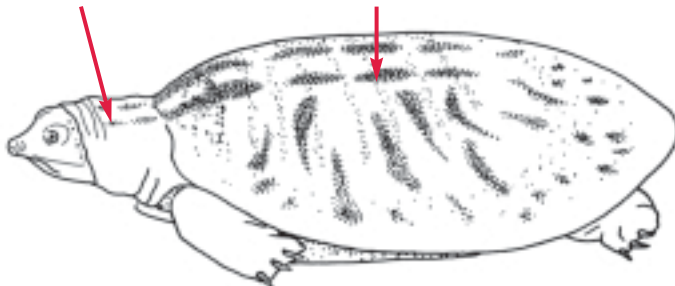


 Chitra indica 

juv. with keel, tubercles and 4 ocelli
 juv. avec carène, tubercules et 4 ocelles
 jóv. con quilla, tubérculos y 4 ocelos



dark spots
 taches foncées
 manchas oscuras

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



juv. with black speckles
 juv. avec mouchetures noires
 jóv. con puntos negros

juv. with keel and tubercles
 juv. avec carène et tubercules
 jóv. con quilla y tubérculos

 Pelochelys bibroni  



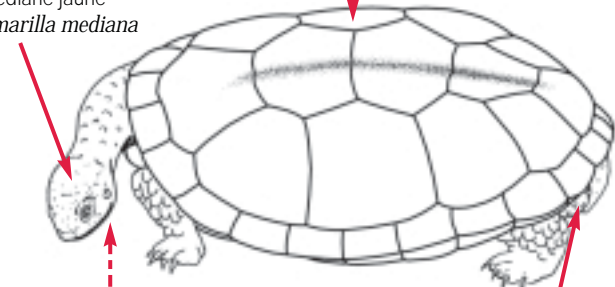
Carapace with a medial groove
 Carapace avec une dépression médiane
 Caparazón con un canalón vertebral

Austro-American Side-necked Turtles
 Tortues pleurodiras à cou de serpent
 Tortugas pleurodiras cuello de serpiente

Chelidae: 1 Sp. I 39 Spp.

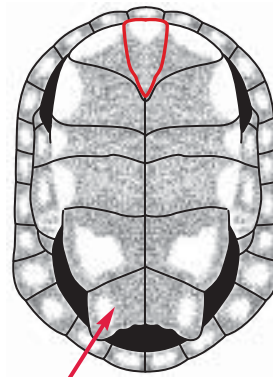
yellow medial stripe
 rayure médiane jaune
 banda amarilla mediana

brown to olive / brun à olive / café a olivo

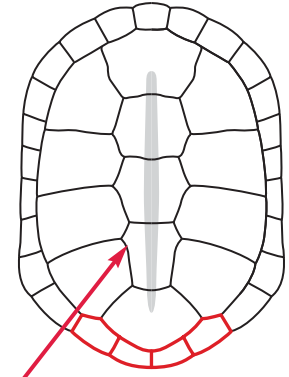


2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

large tubercles with one larger
 larges tubercules dont l'un plus grand
 grandes tubérculos con uno aún más grande



variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable

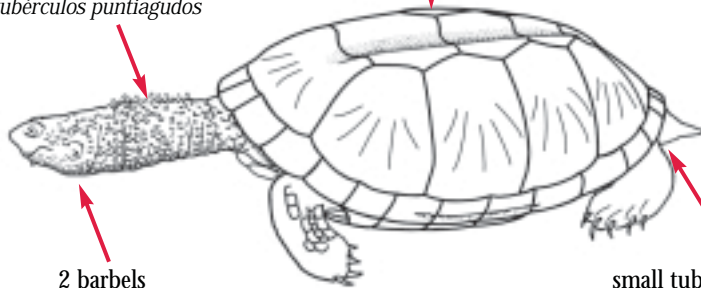


juv. with fourth vertebral broader than longer
 juv. avec la quatrième vertébrale plus large que longue
 jov. con la cuarta vertebral más ancha que larga

Acanthochelys pallidipectoris

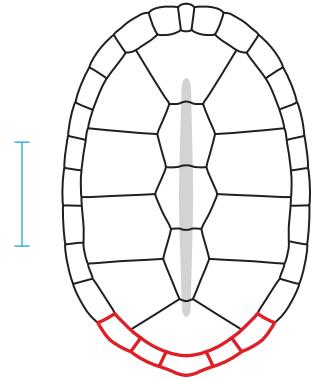
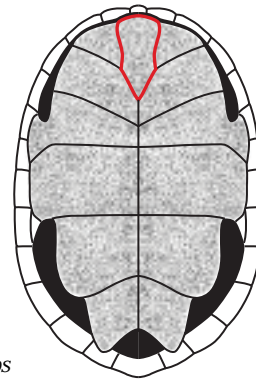
pointed tubercles
 tubercules pointus
 tubérculos puntiagudos

gray to black / gris à noir / gris a negro



2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

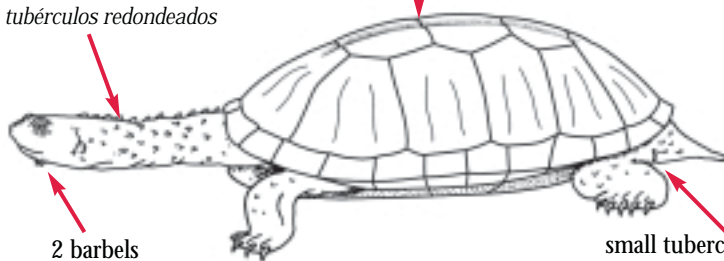
small tubercles
 petits tubercules
 tubérculos pequeños



Acanthochelys spixii

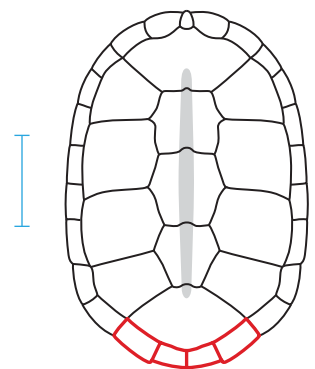
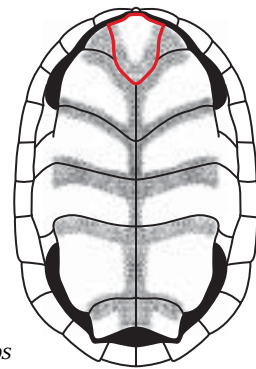
rounded tubercles
 tubercules arrondis
 tubérculos redondeados

gray to black / gris à noir / gris a negro



2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

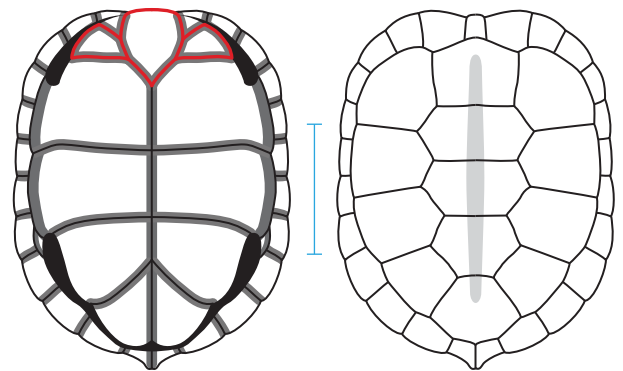
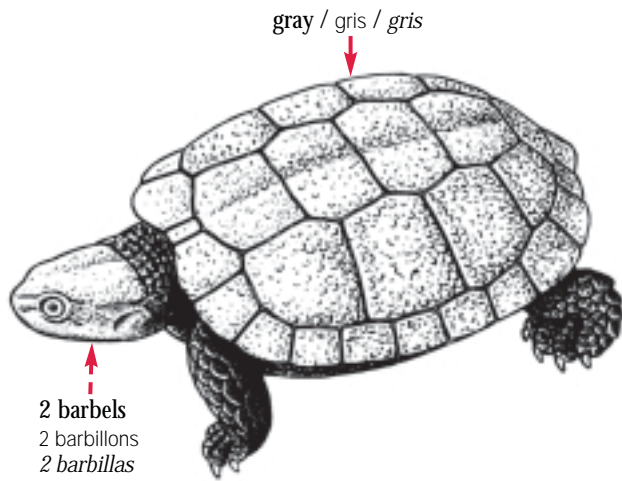
small tubercles
 petits tubercules
 tubérculos pequeños




Acanthochelys radiolata

Austro-American Side-necked Turtles
 Tortues pleurodires à cou de serpent
 Tortugas pleurodiras cuello de serpiente

Carapace with a medial groove
 Carapace avec une dépression médiane
 Caparazón con un canalón mediano

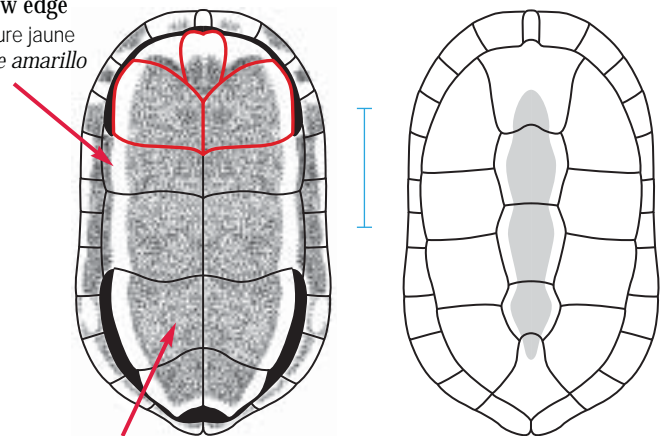
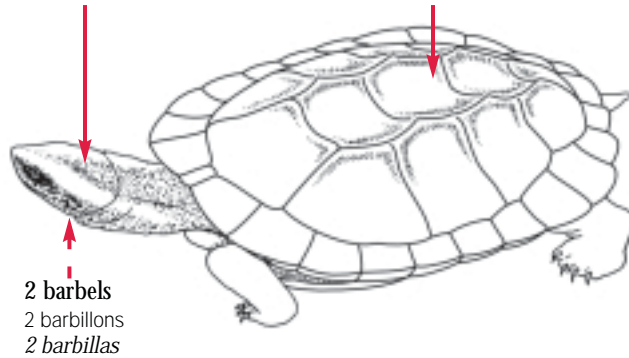


 **Pseudemys umbrina**

top of head yellow to orange
 dessus de la tête jaune à orange
 parte superior de la cabeza amarilla a roja

deep
 profonde
 profundo

yellow edge
 bordure jaune
 borde amarillo



yellow in juv.
 jaune chez les juv.
 amarillo en los jóv.

juv. with broader than longer vertebrals
 juv. avec les vertébrales plus larges que longues
 jóv. con las vertebrales más anchos que largos

 **Platemys platycephala**

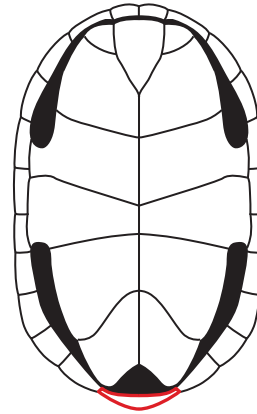
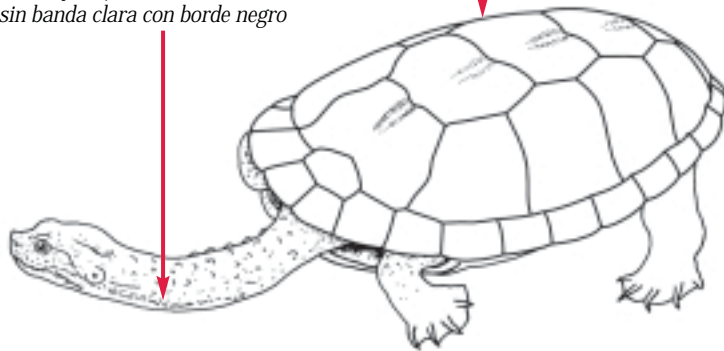


4 claws on the forefeet
 4 griffes sur les membres avant
 4 garras en las patas delanteras

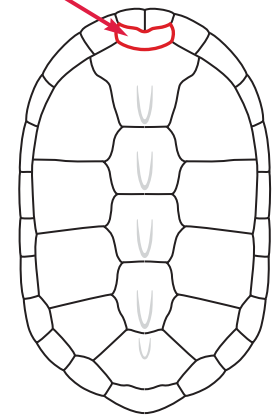
Austro-American Side-necked Turtles Tortues pleurodires à cou de serpent Tortugas pleurodiras cuello de serpiente

no black-bordered light stripe
 sans rayure pâle bordée de noir
 sin banda clara con borde negro

brown / brun / café

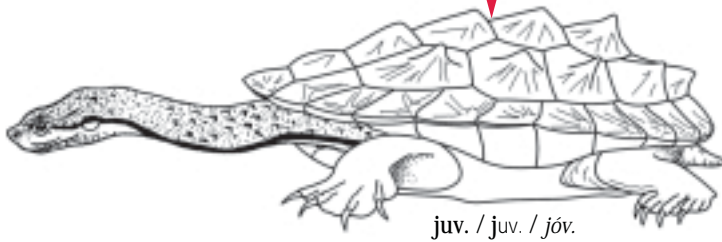


nuchal / écaille nucale / escama nuchal

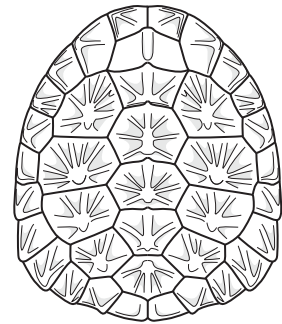


Hydromedusa maximiliani

brown / brun / café

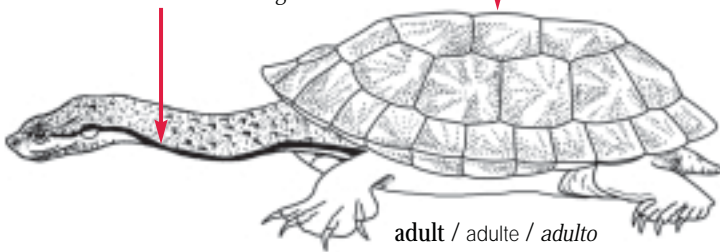


juv. / juv. / jóv.



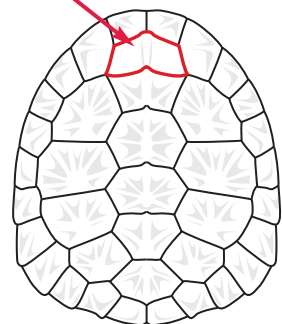
black-bordered light stripe
 rayure pâle bordée de noir
 con banda clara con borde negro

brown / brun / café



adult / adulte / adulto

nuchal / écaille nucale / escama nuchal



Hydromedusa tectifera

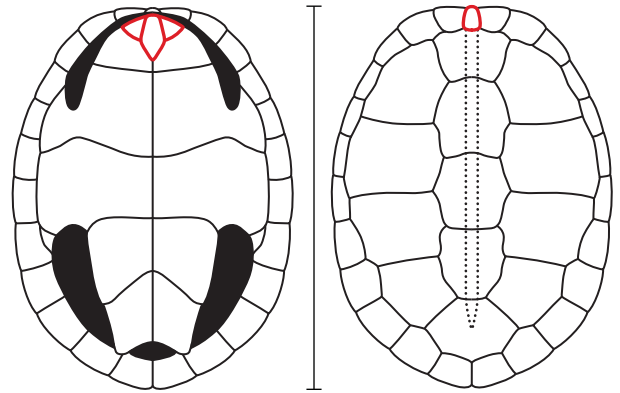
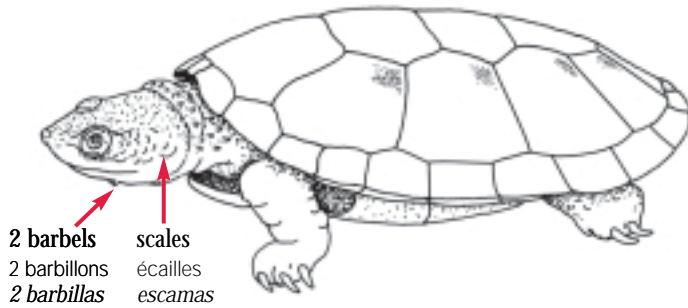
Austro-American Side-necked Turtles
 Tortues pleurodires à cou de serpent
 Tortugas pleurodiras cuello de serpiente


With or without keel
 Avec ou sans carène
 Con o sin quilla

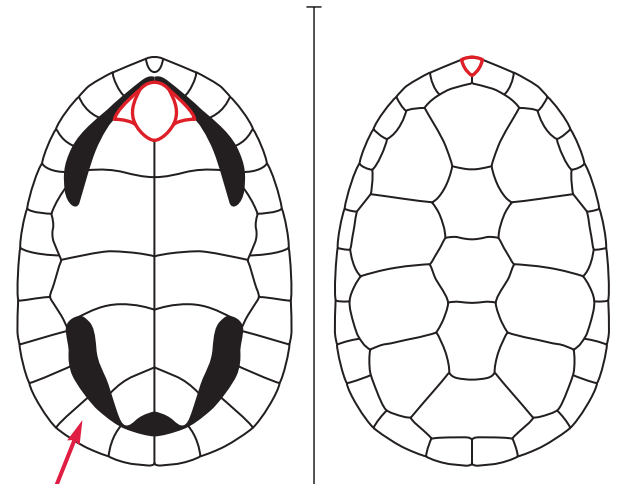
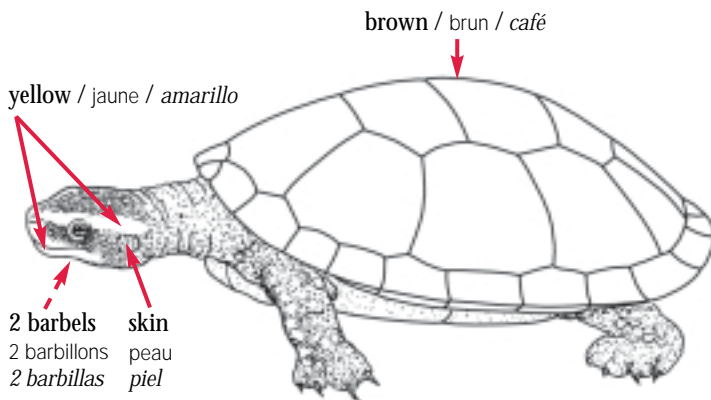



old specimens have a black carapace
 les spécimens âgés ont une carapace noire
 los especímenes viejos tienen un caparazón negro

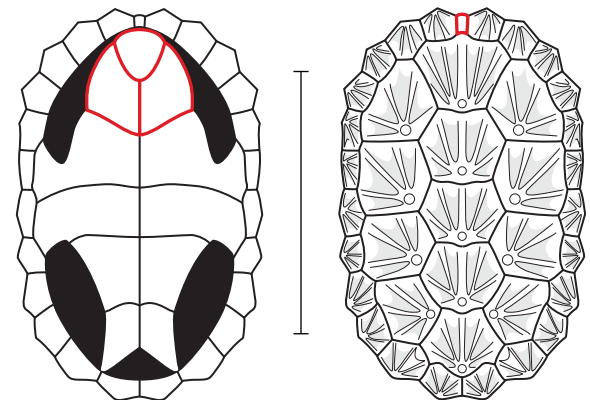
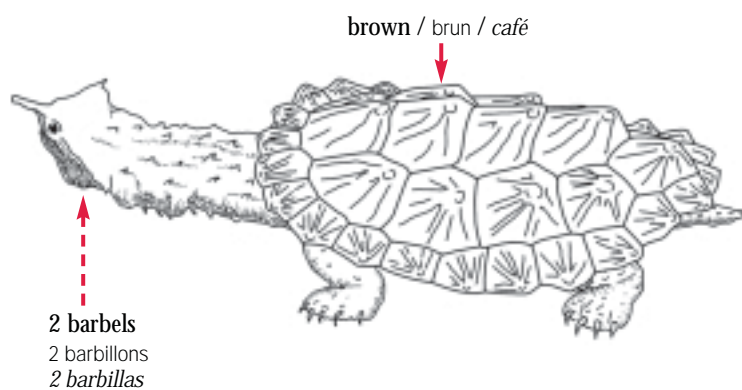
nuchal often absent
 écaille nucale souvent absente
 escama nuchal con frecuencia ausente



 *Eseya novaeguineae*



 *Emydura subglobosa*

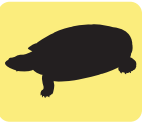


See also *Dermatemys mawii* ³⁹ which gulars are sometimes undivided and look therefore as an intergular.

Voir aussi *Dermatemys mawii* ³⁹ dont les gulaires parfois réunies ressemblent alors à une intergulaire.

Véase también *Dermatemys mawii* ³⁹, cuyos gulares a veces no están divididos y, por consiguiente, parecen un intergular.

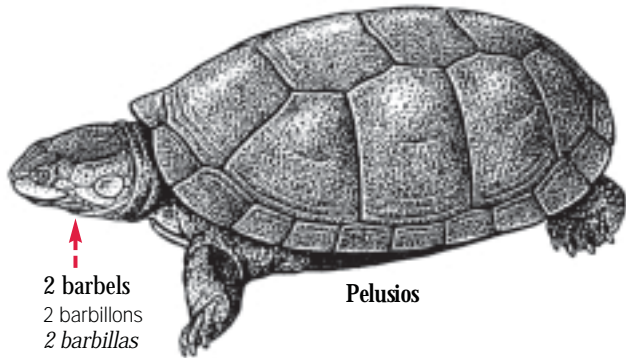
 *Chelus fimbriata*



Hind feet with 5 claws
 Membres arrière avec 5 griffes
 Patas posteriores con 5 garras

Afro-American Side-necked Turtles
 Tortues pleurodires à cou caché
 Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto

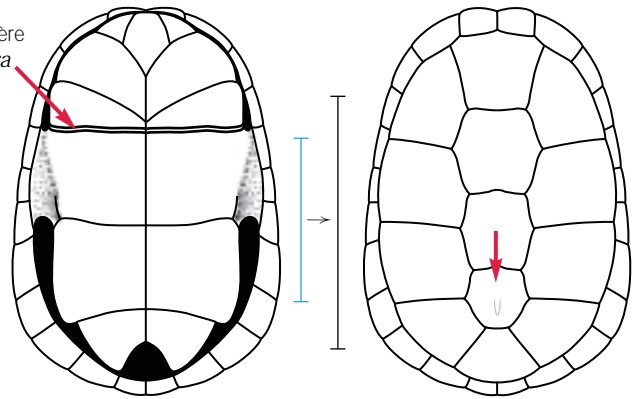
Pelomedusidae: 🧑 13 Spp. II or/ou/o III 🧑 12 Spp.



2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

Pelusios

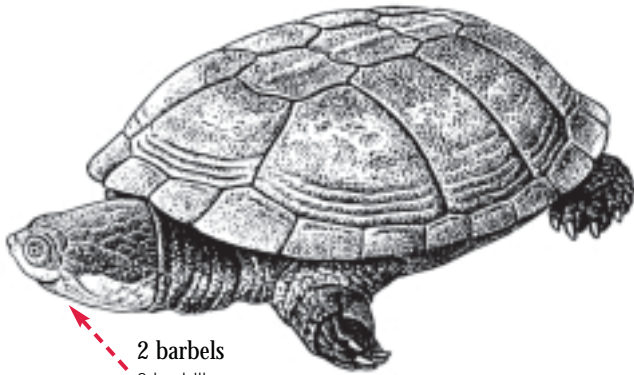
hinge
 charnière
 bisagra



↳ Spp. PE-1, 5, 8, 10 1

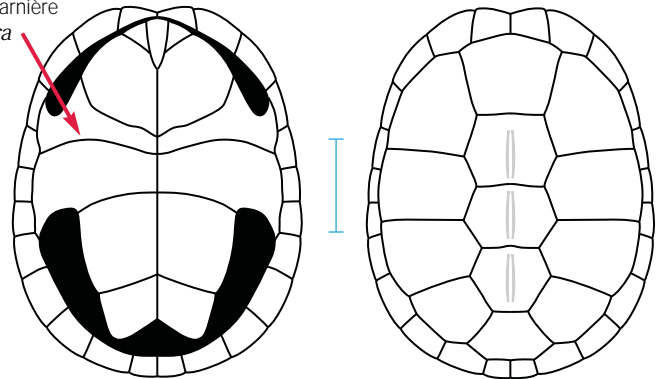


Others/autres/otras 1



2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

no hinge
 pas de charnière
 sin bisagra



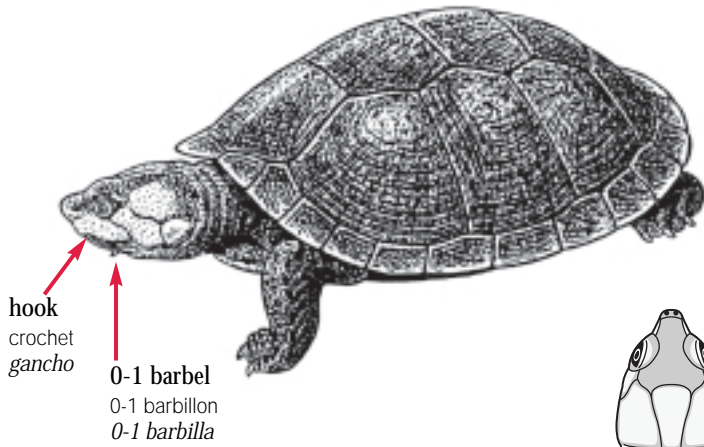
juv. with pattern
 juv. avec patron
 jóv. con diseño



Pelomedusa subrufa

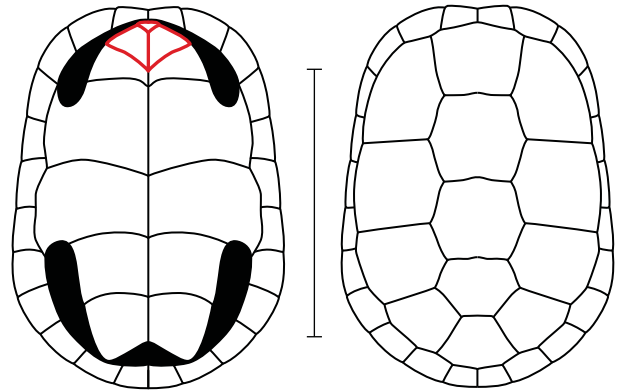
Afro-American Side-necked Turtles
 Tortues pleurodires à cou caché
 Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto

Hindfeet with 4 claws
 Membres arrière avec 4 griffes
 Patas posteriores con 4 garras




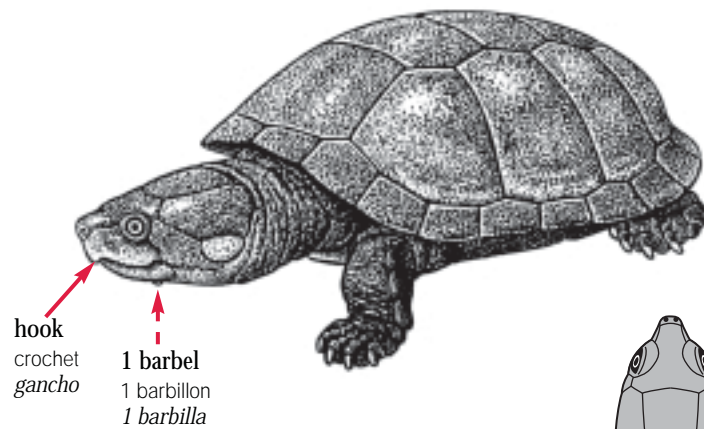
hook
 crochet
 gancho

0-1 barbel
 0-1 barbillon
 0-1 barbilla



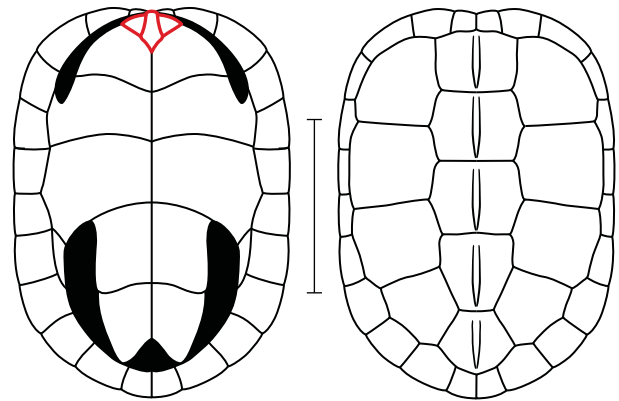
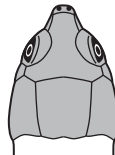
juv. with pattern
 juv. avec patron
 jov. con diseño

 *Erymnochelys madagascariensis*



hook
 crochet
 gancho

1 barbel
 1 barbillon
 1 barbilla



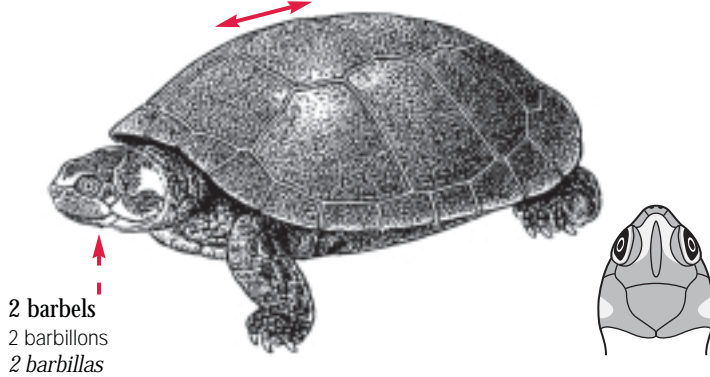
 *Peltocephalus dumerilianus*



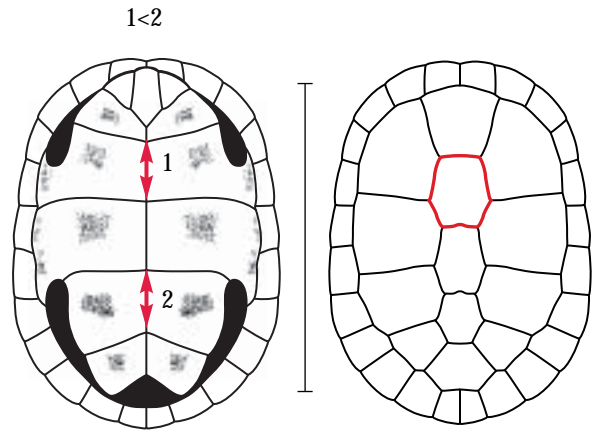
Hindfeet with 4 claws, with interorbital groove
 Membre arrière avec 4 griffes, avec sillon interorbital
 Patas posteriores con 4 garras, con canalón interorbital

Afro-American Side-necked Turtles
 Tortues pleurodires à cou caché
 Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto

upper jaw notched
 mâchoire supérieure avec encoche
 maxilar superior con una muesca



2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

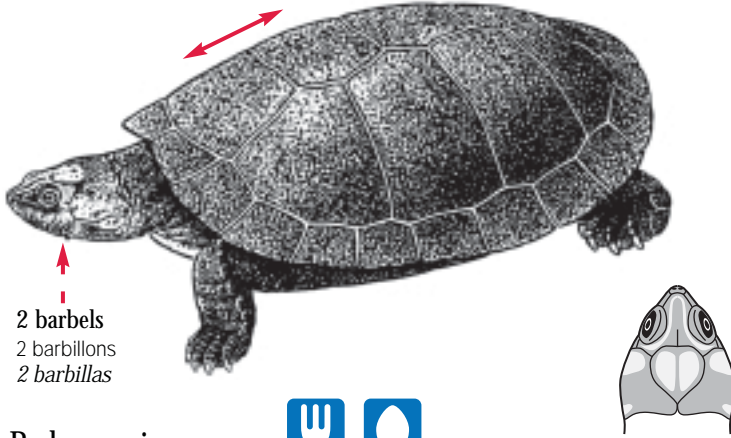


Podocnemis vogli

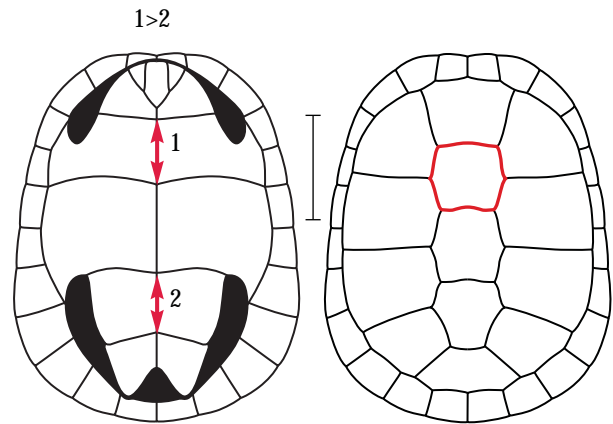
Podocnemis juv. have a more or less developed keel and vertebrals broader than longer.

Les juv. *Podocnemis* ont une carène plus ou moins développée et des vertébrales plus larges que longues.
 Los jóv. *Podocnemis* tienen una quilla más o menos desarrollada y vertebrales más anchos que largos.

upper jaw squared without notch
 mâchoire supérieure carrée sans encoche
 maxilar superior cuadrado sin muesca



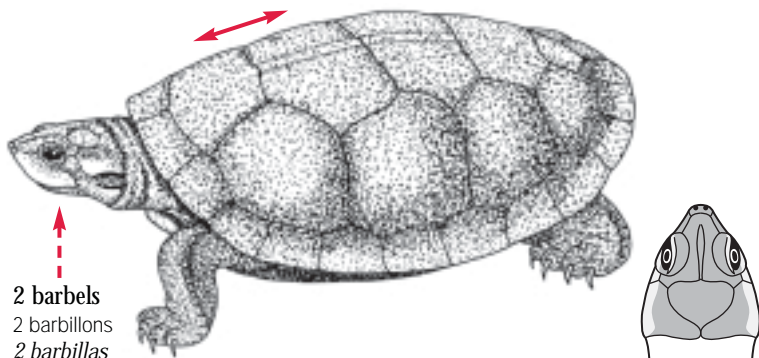
2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas



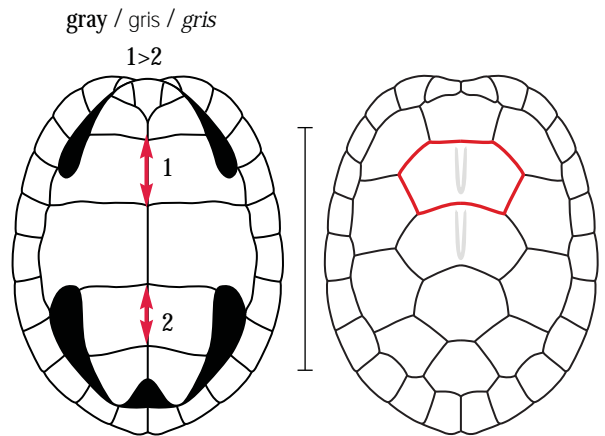
yellow or black
 jaune ou noir
 amarillo o negro

Podocnemis expansa

upper jaw rounded without notch
 mâchoire supérieure arrondie sans encoche
 maxilar superior redondeado sin muesca



2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas



Adults and juv. of *P. lewyana* have vertebrals broader than longer.

Les adultes et les juv. de *P. lewyana* ont des vertébrales plus larges que longues.
 Los adultos y los jóv. de *P. lewyana* tienen vertebrales más anchos que largos.

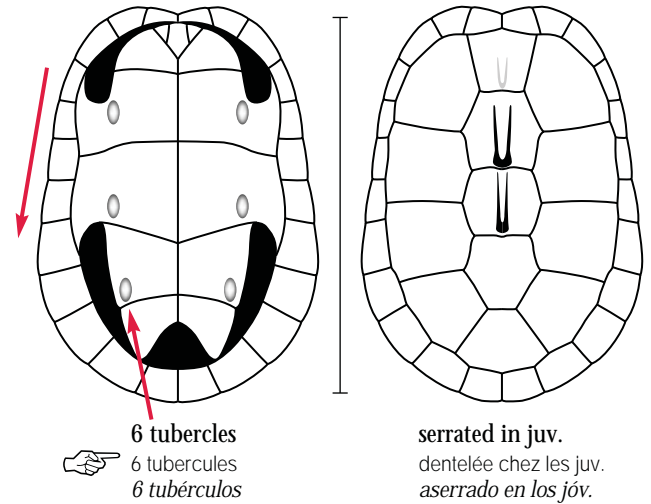
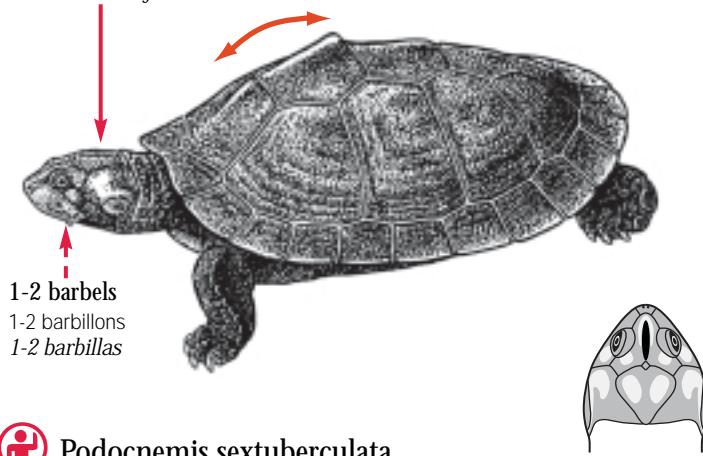
Podocnemis lewyana

Afro-American Side-necked Turtles
Tortues pleurodires à cou caché
Tortugas pleurodiras cuello corto

Hindfeet with 4 claws, with interorbital groove
 Membres arrière avec 4 griffes, avec sillon interorbital
 Patas posteriores con 4 garras, con canalón interorbital

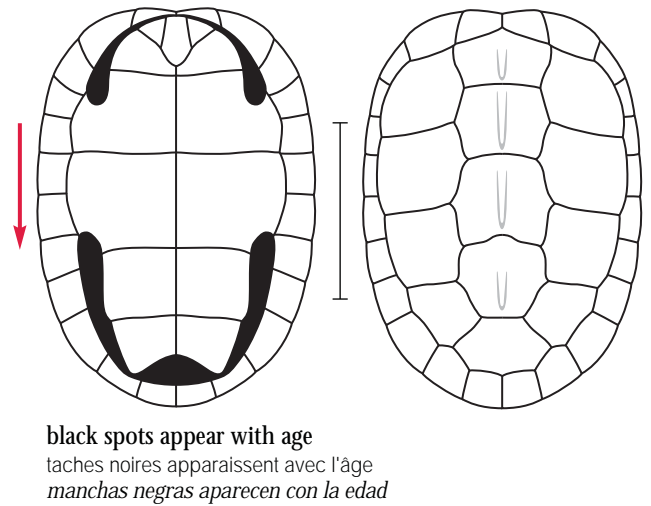
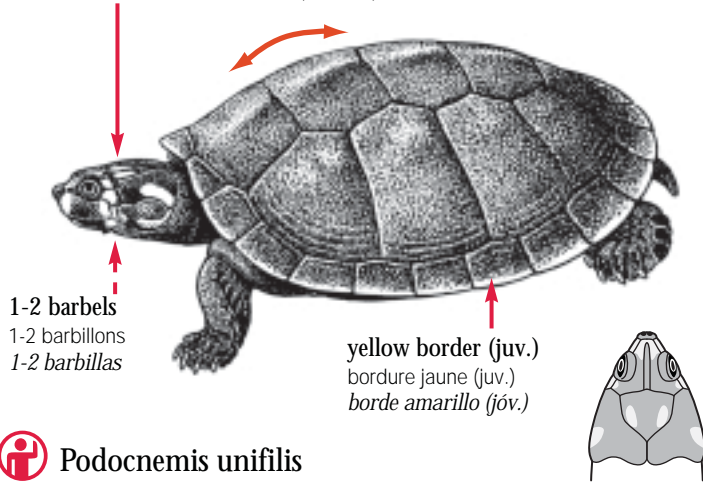


no red or yellow spots on head
 pas de taches rouges ou jaunes sur la tête
 sin manchas rojas o amarillas en la cabeza



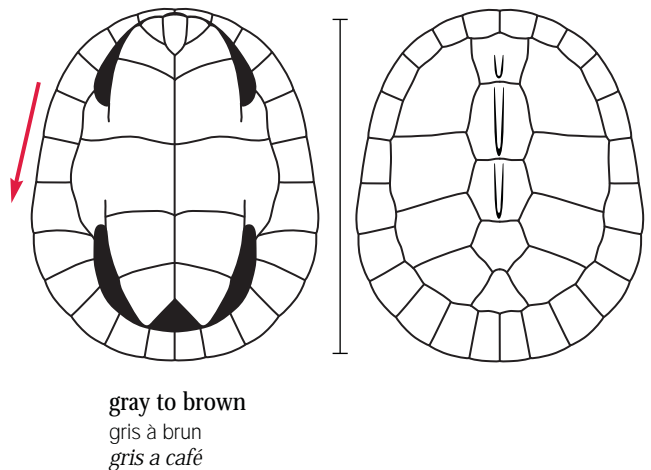
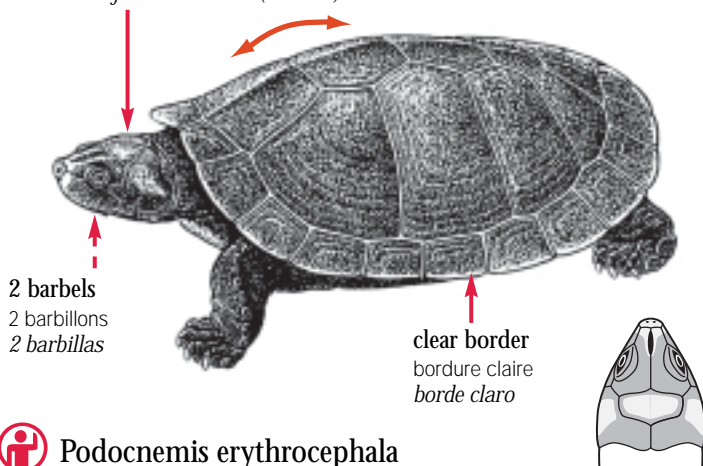
Podocnemis sextuberculata

yellow spots on head (males)
 taches jaunes sur la tête (mâles)
 manchas amarillas en la cabeza (machos)



Podocnemis unifilis

red spots on head (males)
 taches rouges sur la tête (mâles)
 manchas rojas en la cabeza (machos)



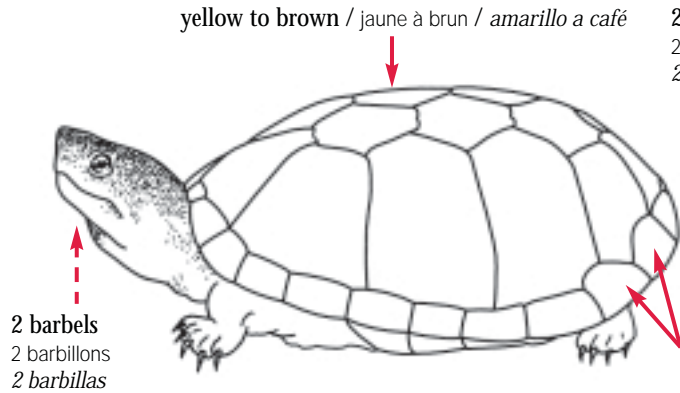
Podocnemis erythrocephala



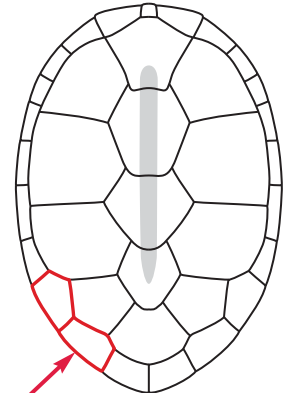
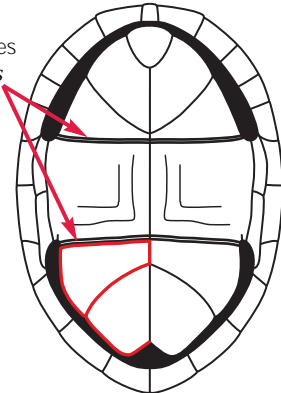
No keel, with or without groove
 Sans carène, avec ou sans dépression
 Sin quilla, con o sin canalón

American Mud Turtles Cinosternes d'Amérique Tortugas de fango americanas

Kinosternidae: 🧑 0 Sp. 🧑 22 Spp.



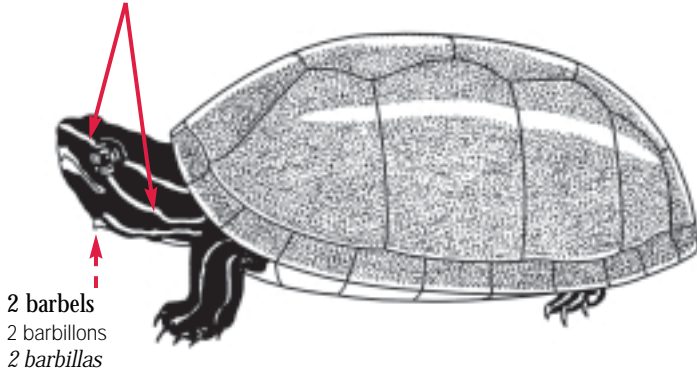
2 hinges
2 charnières
2 bisagras



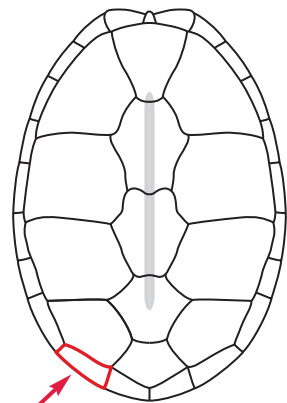
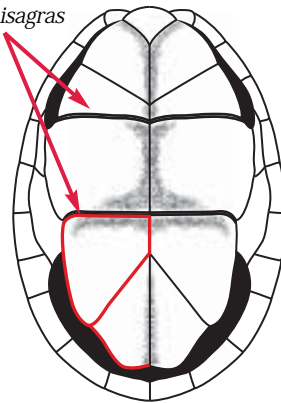
Kinosternon flavescens

2 light stripes
2 rayures pâles
2 bandas claras

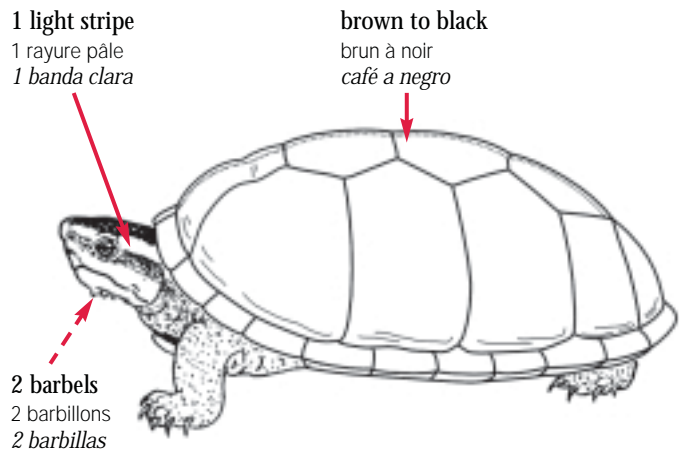
3 light stripes on tan to black carapace
3 rayures pâles sur carapace brun roux à noir
3 bandas claras en un caparazón de color bronceado a negro



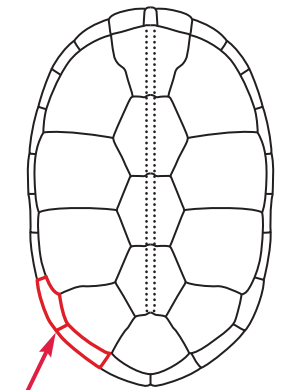
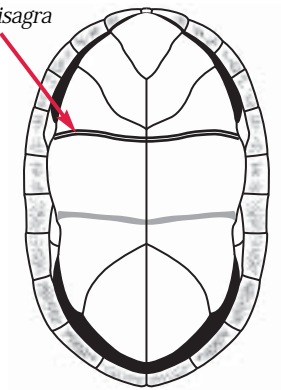
2 hinges
2 charnières
2 bisagras



Kinosternon baurii



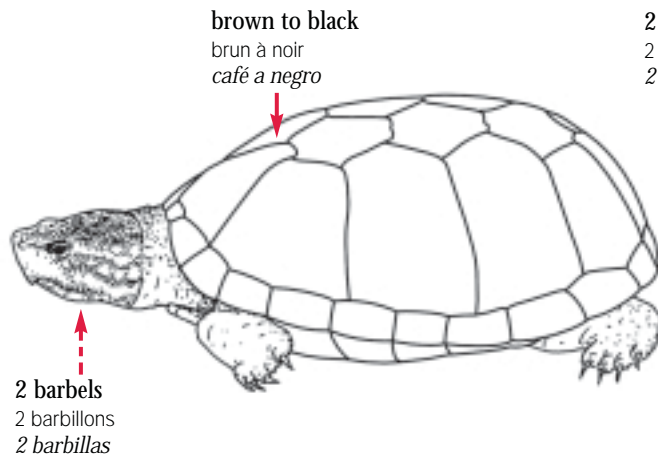
1 hinge
1 charnière
1 bisagra



Kinosternon leucostomum

American Mud and Musk Turtles
 Cinosternes d'Amérique
 Tortugas americanas de fango y almiscleras

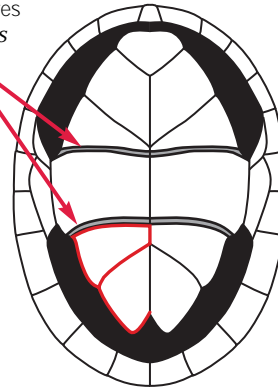
No keel, with or without groove
 Sans carène, avec ou sans dépression
 Sin quilla, con o sin canalón



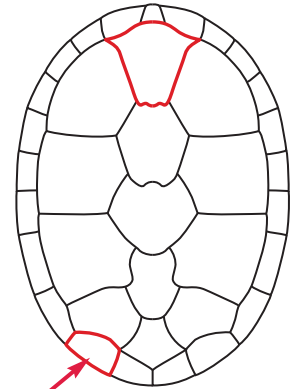
2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas

brown to black
 brun à noir
 café a negro

2 hinges
 2 charnières
 2 bisagras



yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

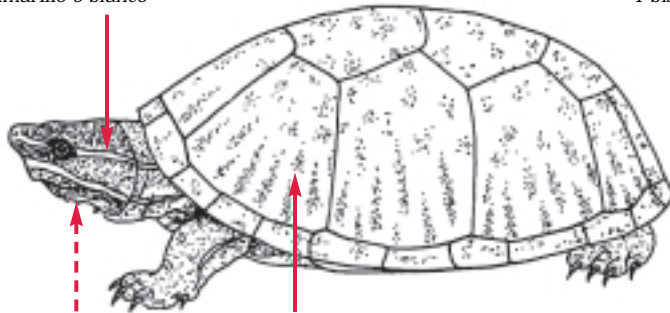


higher
 plus haute
 más alta

juv. with 3 keels
 juv. avec 3 carènes
 jóv. con 3 quillas

Kinosternon subrubrum

yellow or white
 jaune ou blanc
 amarillo o blanco

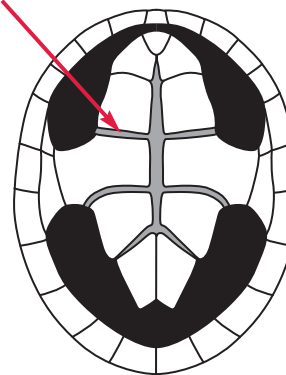


2-4 barbels
 2-4 barbillons
 2-4 barbillas

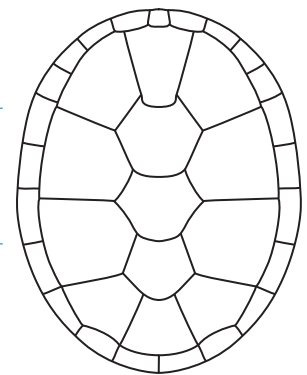
brown to black with dark spots in juv.
 brun à noir avec taches foncées chez les juv.
 café a negro con manchas oscuras en los jóv.

1 hinge
 1 charnière
 1 bisagra

yellow to brown
 jaune à brun
 amarillo a café



variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



juv. with 1-3 keels
 juv. avec 1-3 carènes
 jóv. con 1-3 quillas

Sternotherus odoratus



1 keel
1 carène
1 quilla

American Musk Turtles Cinosternes d'Amérique Tortugas almísceras americanas

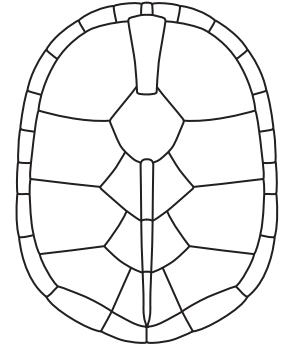
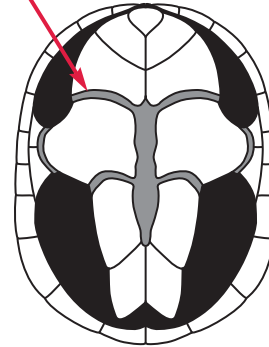
dark spots
taches foncées
manchas oscuras

brown to orange with dark stripes
brun à orange avec rayures foncées
café a anaranjado con bandas oscuras

1 hinge
1 charnière
1 bisagra

juv. with 3 keels
juv. avec 3 carènes
jöv. con 3 quillas

2 barbels
2 barbillons
2 barbillas



pink to yellow
rose à jaune
rosado a amarillo

overlapping vertebrals
vertebrales se chevauchant
vertebrales imbricados

Sternotherus minor

dark stripes
rayures foncées
bandas oscuras

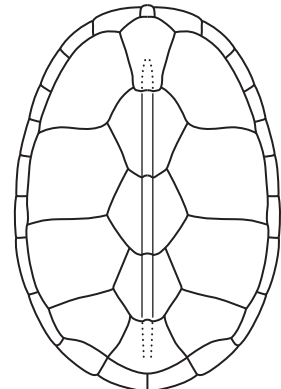
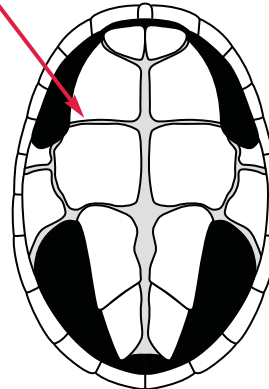
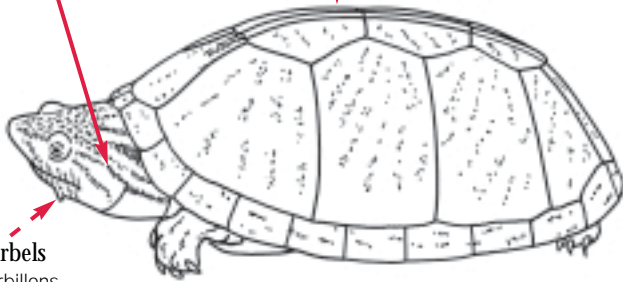
brown to orange with dark spots
brun à orange avec taches foncées
café a anaranjado con manchas oscuras

1 hinge
1 charnière
1 bisagra

yellow
jaune
amarillo

juv. with 3 keels
juv. avec 3 carènes
jöv. con 3 quillas

2 barbels
2 barbillons
2 barbillas



without intergular
sans intergulaire
sin intergular

overlapping vertebrals
vertebrales se chevauchant
vertebrales imbricados

Sternotherus carinatus

American Mud Turtles
 Cinosternes d'Amérique
 Tortugas de fango americanas

1 keel
 1 carène
 1 quilla

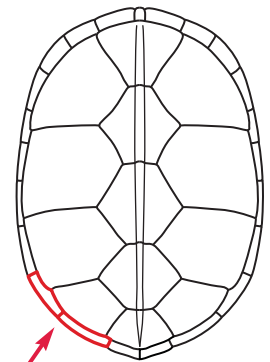
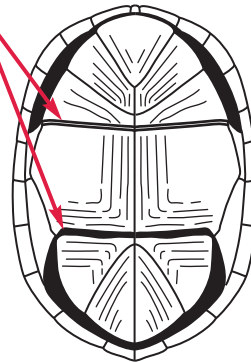
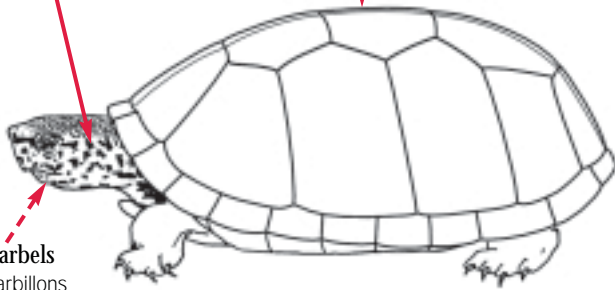


yellow to red spots
 taches jaunes à rouges
 manchas de color amarillo a rojo

brown to black
 brun à noir
 café a negro

2 hinges
 2 charnières
 2 bisagras

2 barbels
 2 barbillons
 2 barbillas



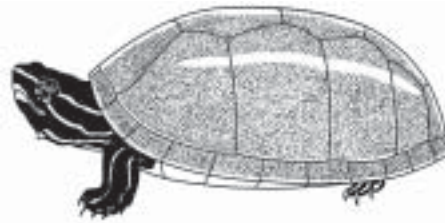
yellow to beige
 jaune à beige
 amarillo a beige


higher
 plus hautes
 más altas

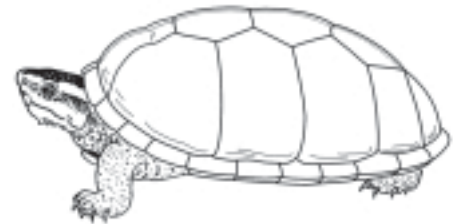
juv. with 3 keels
 juv. avec 3 carènes
 jóv. con 3 quillas

 **Kinosternon acutum**

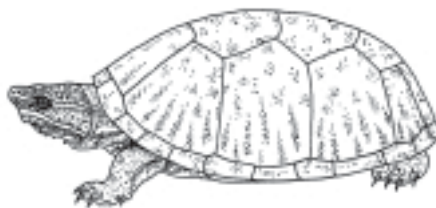
See also
 Voir aussi
 Véase también




 **Kinosternon baurii (juv./jóv.) 34**



 **Kinosternon leucostomum 34**



 **Sternotherus odoratus (juv./jóv.) 35**



3 keels
3 carènes
3 quillas

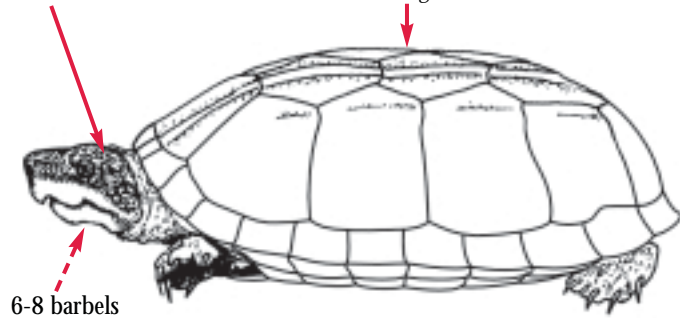
American Mud Turtles Cinosternes d'Amérique Tortugas de fango americanas

brown with dark spots
brun avec taches foncées
café con manchas oscuras

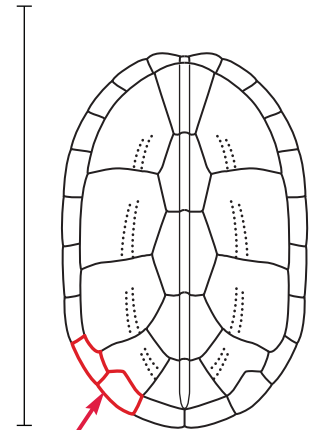
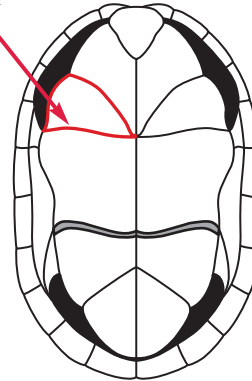
brown to black
brun à noir
café a negro

1 hinge
1 charnière
1 bisagra

brown / brun / café



6-8 barbels
6-8 barbillons
6-8 barbillas



higher
plus hautes
más altas

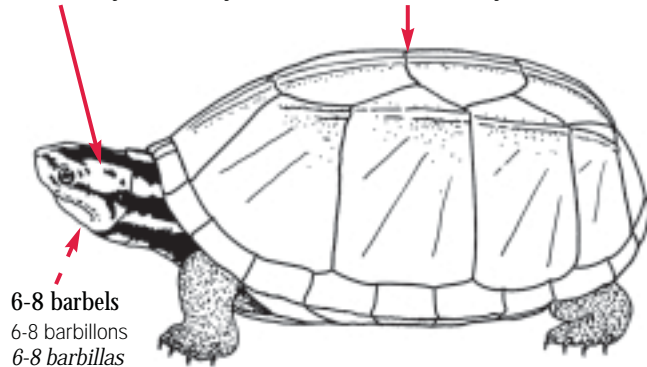
 **Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides** 

red or orange spots
taches rouges ou orange
manchas rojas o anaranjadas

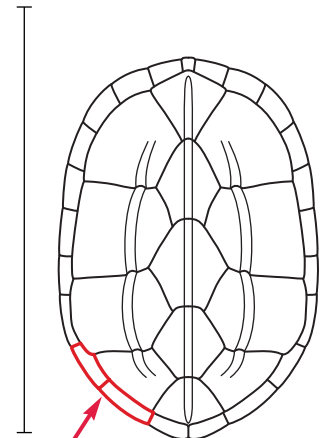
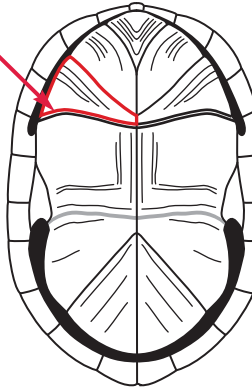
yellow or orange
jaune ou orange
amarillo o anaranjado

1 hinge
1 charnière
1 bisagra



orange / orange / anaranjado








6-8 barbels
6-8 barbillons
6-8 barbillas



higher
plus hautes
más altas

 **Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum** 

See also / Voir aussi / Véase también :

-  **Kinosternon acutum (juv./jóv.)** **37**
-  **Kinosternon subrubrum (juv./jóv.)** **35**
-  **Sternotherus carinatus (juv./jóv.)** **36**
-  **Sternotherus minor (juv./jóv.)** **36**
-  **Sternotherus odoratus (juv./jóv.)** **35**

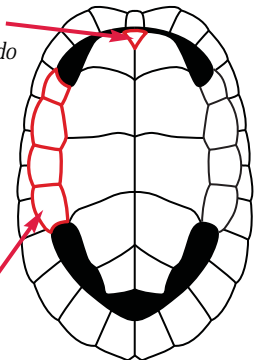
Central American River Turtle
 Tortue de Tabasco
 Tortuga blanca



Dermatemydidae: 🧑 1 Sp. 🧑 0 Sp.

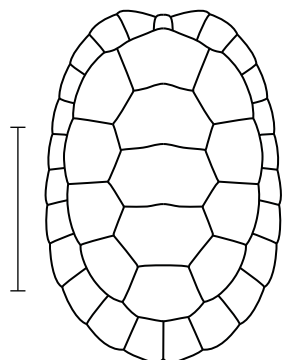


gular may be divided
 la gulaire peut être divisée
 el gular puede estar dividido



3-6 inframarginals
 3-6 inframarginales
 3-6 *inframarginales*

cream
 crème
 crema



juv. with keel
 juv. avec carène
 jóv. con quilla

scales fused and vertebrals longer than wider with age
 les écailles fusionnent et les vertébrales deviennent plus longues que larges avec l'âge
 escamas fusionadas y vertebrales más largos que anchos con la edad

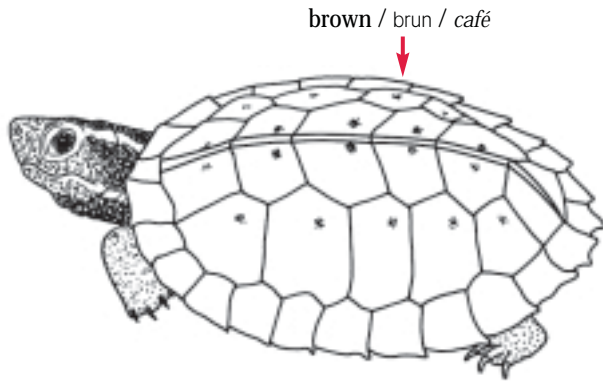
🧑 **Dermatemys mawii** 🧑



1 hinge, serrated
 1 charnière, dentelée
 1 bisagra, aserrado

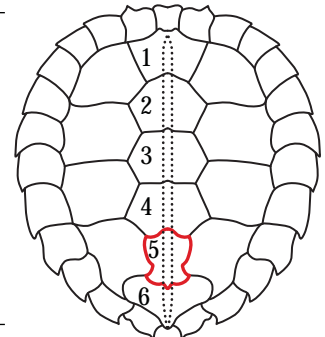
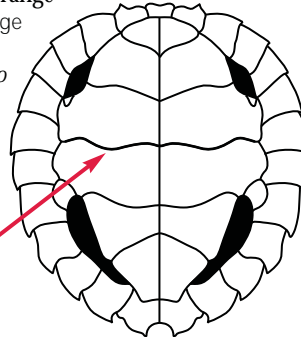
Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

Emydidae: 🧑 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II 🧑 82 Spp.



yellow to orange
 jaune à orange
 amarillo a
 anaranjado

hinge
 charnière
 bisagra

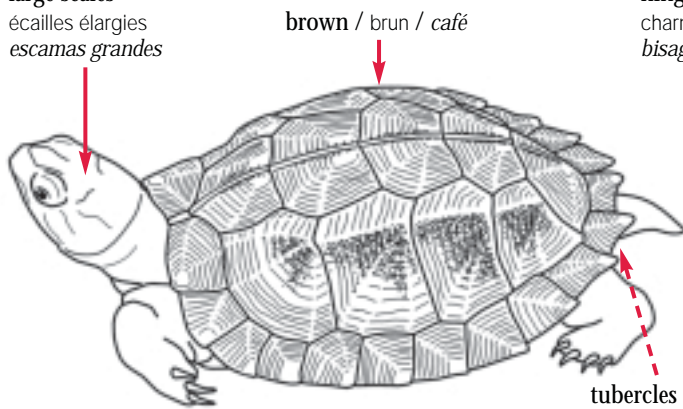


may have a dark spot on each scute
 peut avoir une tache foncée sur chaque écaille
 puede tener una mancha oscura sobre cada escama

more than 5 vertebrae
 plus de 5 vertébrales
 más de 5 vertebrales

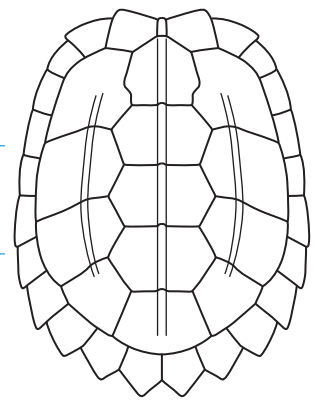
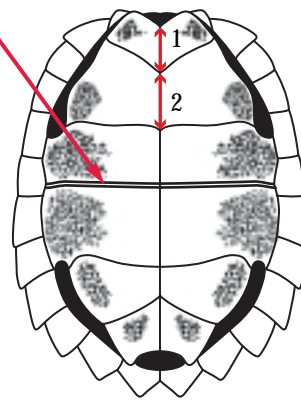
🧑 Notochelys platynota

large scales
 écailles élargies
 escamas grandes



hinge
 charnière
 bisagra

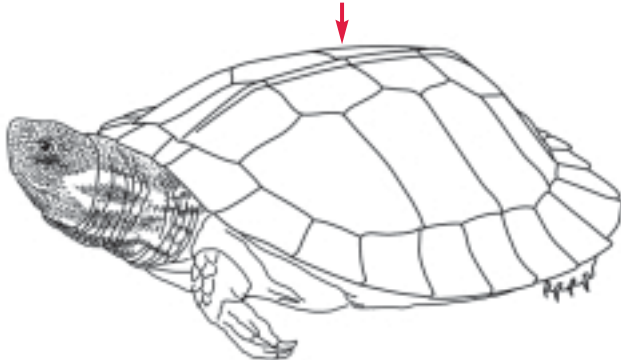
tubercles
 tubercules
 tubérculos



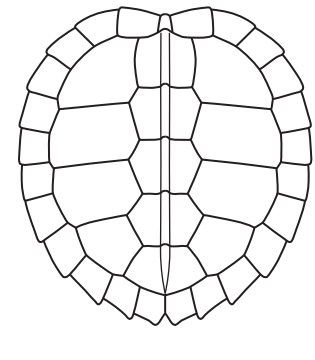
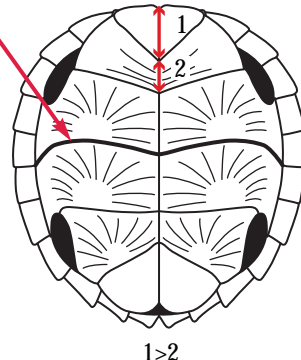
1<2

🧑 Pyxidea mouhotii

brown / brun / café



hidden hinge
 charnière cachée
 bisagra oculta

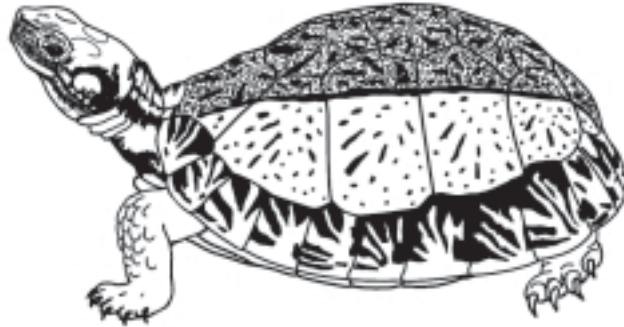


1>2

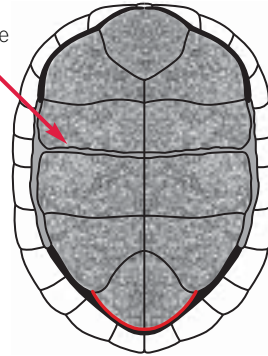
🧑 Cycllemys dentata



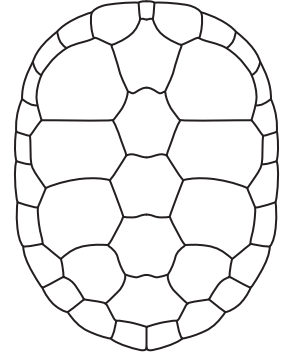
Emydidae: 🇮🇩 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II 🇨🇳 82 Spp.



hinge
charnière
bisagra



brown to black
brun à noir
café a negro



juv. with keel
juv. avec carène
jöv. con quilla

🇮🇩 *Cuora galbinifrons*

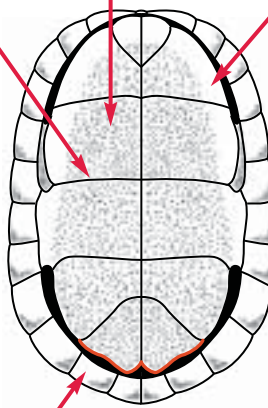
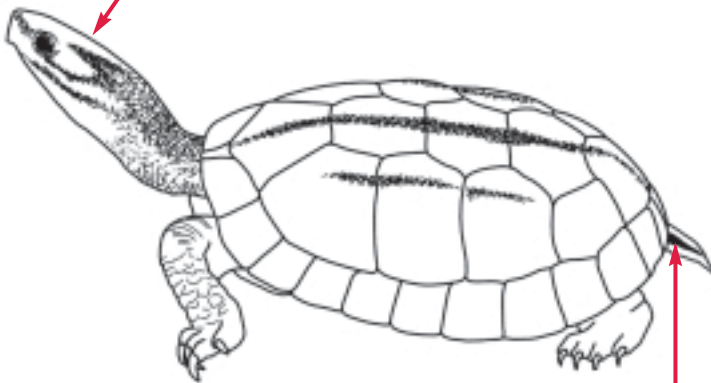
brown or olive
brun ou olive
café u olivo

3 black stripes (absent in juv.)
3 rayures noires (absentes chez les juv.)
3 bandas negras (ausentes en los jöv.)

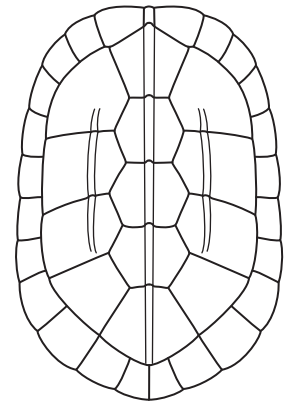
hinge
charnière
bisagra

brown to black
brun à noir
café a negro

yellow
jaune
amarillo



yellow to orange
jaune à orange
amarillo a anaranjado



3 keels with black stripes
3 carènes avec rayures noires
3 quillas con bandas negras

🇮🇩 *Cuora trifasciata*

2 black stripes
2 rayures noires
2 bandas negras



1 hinge, unserrated
 1 charnière, sans dentelures
 1 bisagra, no aserrado

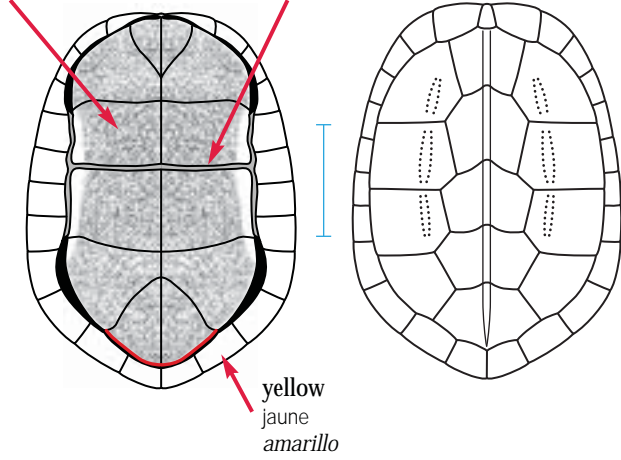
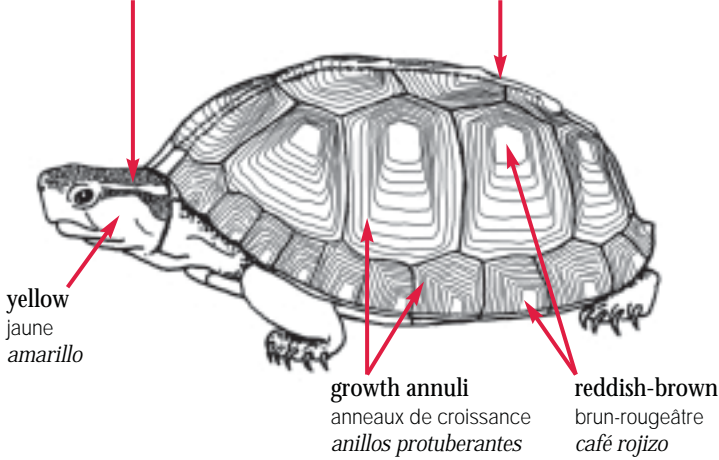
Asian Box Turtles Tortues-boîtes d'Asie

1 black-bordered yellow stripe
 1 rayure jaune bordée de noir
 1 banda amarilla con borde negro

yellow vertebral stripe
 rayure vertébrale jaune
 banda vertebral amarilla

black or brown
 noir ou brun
 negro o café

hinge
 charnière
 bisagra

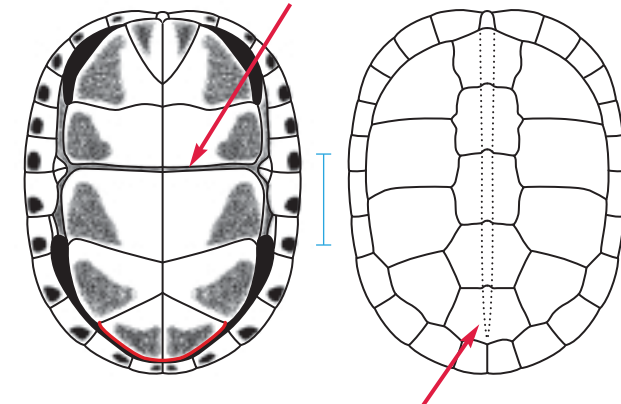
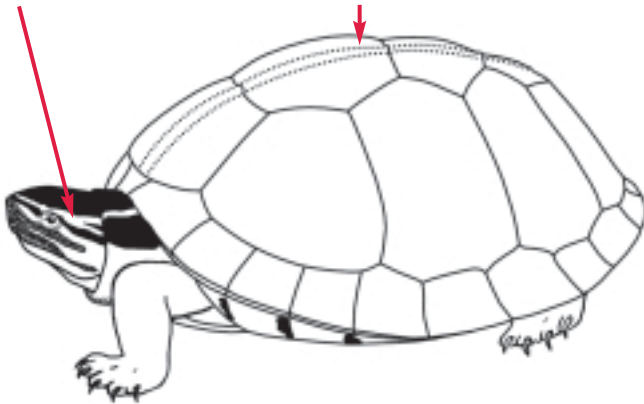


Cuora flavomarginata

3 yellow stripes
 3 rayures jaunes
 3 bandas amarillas

brown or olive
 brun ou olive
 café u olivo

hinge
 charnière
 bisagra

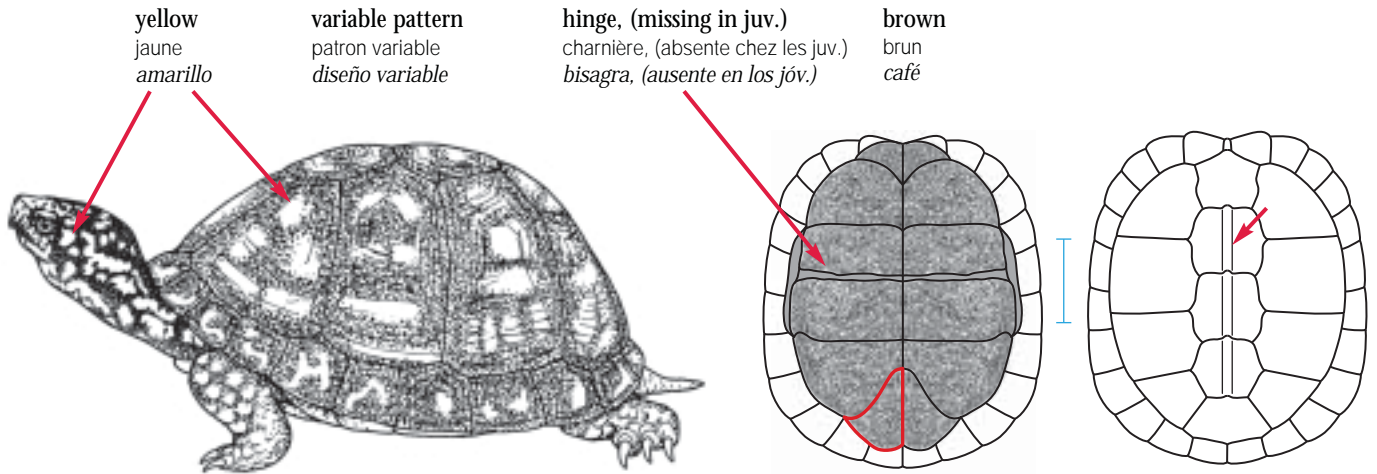


with or without keel (juv. with 3 keels)
 avec ou sans carène (les juv. avec 3 carènes)
 con o sin quilla (los jóv. con 3 quillas)

Cuora amboinensis

American Box Turtles
Tortues-boîtes d'Amérique

1 hinge, unserrated
1 charnière, sans dentelures
1 bisagra, no aserrado



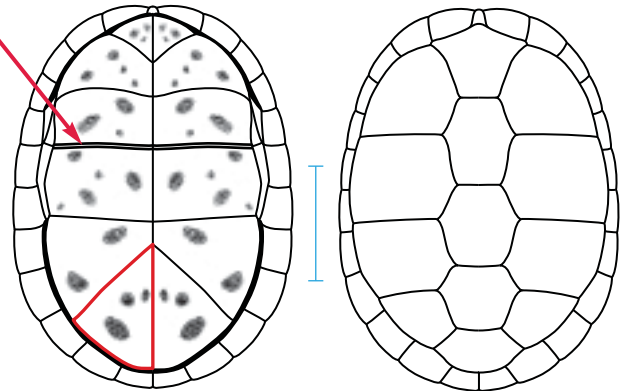
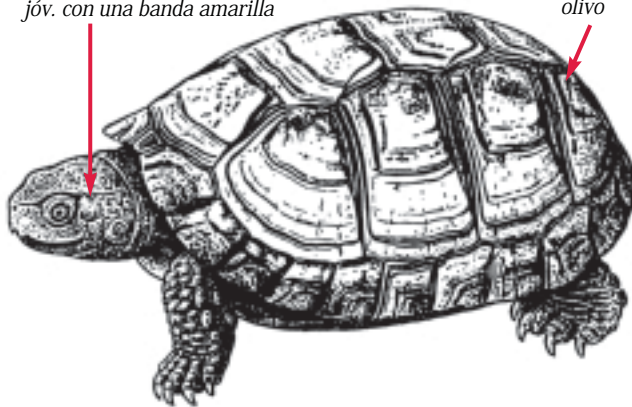
variable pattern
patron variable
diseño variable

 Terrapene carolina

juv. with a yellow stripe
juv. avec une rayure jaune
jóv. con una banda amarilla

olive
olive
olivo

hinge
charnière
bisagra



yellow to olive with dark spots
jaune ou olive avec taches foncées
amarillo u olivo con manchas oscuras

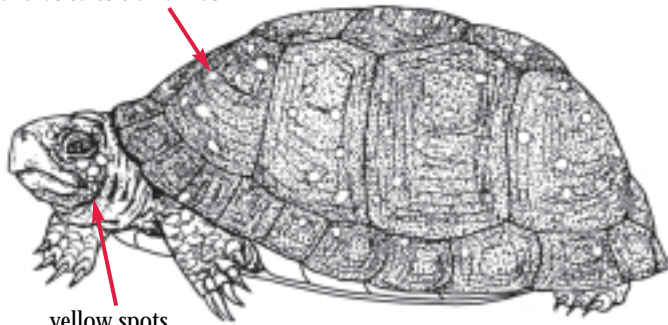
 Terrapene coahuila



1 hinge, unserrated
 1 charnière, sans dentelures
 1 bisagra, no aserrado

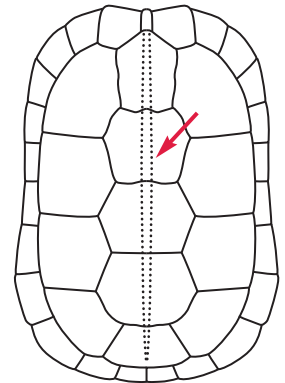
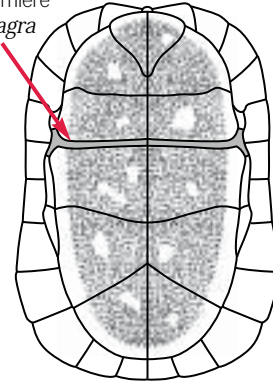
American Box Turtles Tortues-boîtes d'Amérique

brown or yellow spots
 taches brunes ou jaunes
 manchas cafés o amarillas



yellow spots
 taches jaunes
 manchas amarillas

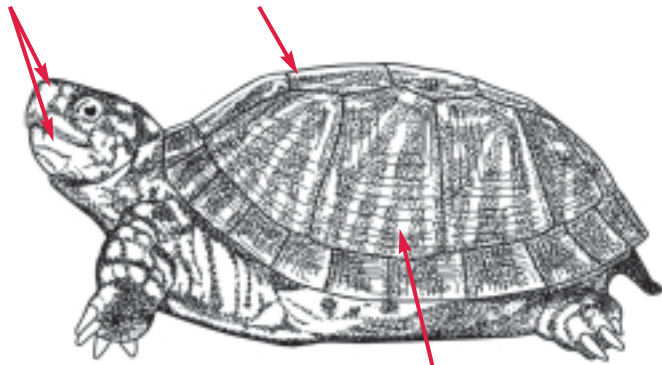
hinge
 charnière
 bisagra



brown with yellow border and spots
 brun avec bordure et taches jaunes
 café con borde y manchas amarillas

Terrapene nelsoni

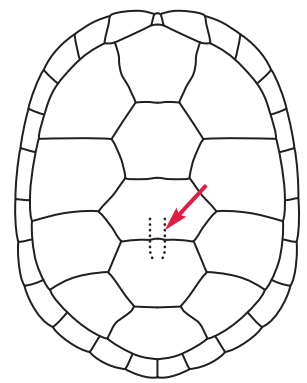
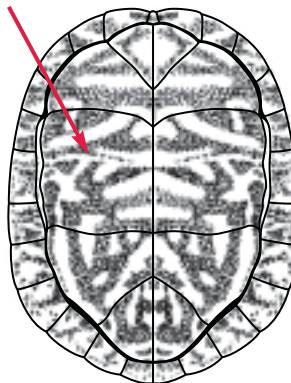
yellow
 jaune
 amarillo



yellow medial stripe
 rayure médiane jaune
 banda media amarilla

yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

hinge
 charnière
 bisagra



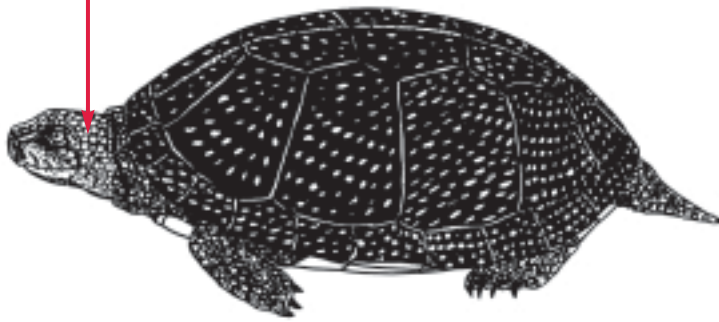
Terrapene ornata

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

1 hinge, unserrated
 1 charnière, sans dentelures
 1 bisagra, no aserrado



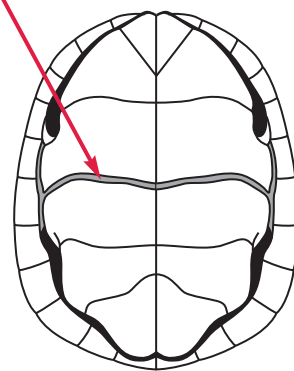
yellow spots
 taches jaunes
 manchas amarillas



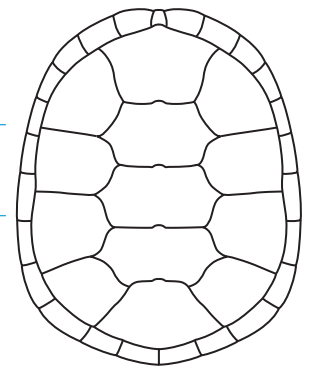
stripes in juv.
 rayures chez les juv.
 bandas en los jóv.

hinge
 charnière
 bisagra

variable pattern
 patron variable
 diseño variable



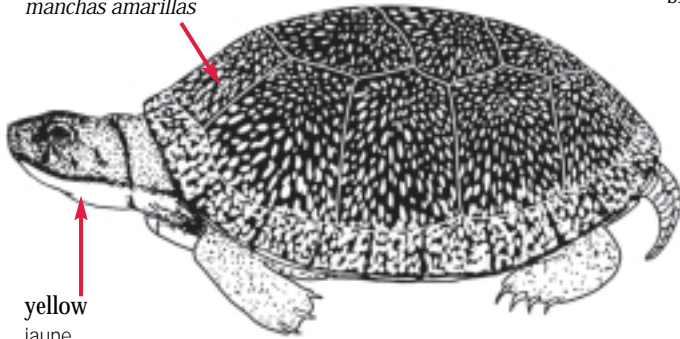
yellow to black
 jaune à noir
 amarillo a negro



juv. with keel
 juv. avec carène
 jóv. con quilla

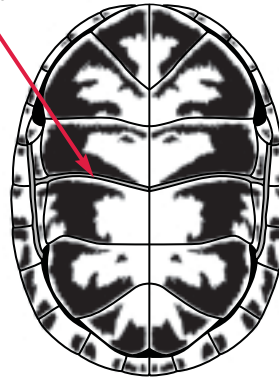
Emys orbicularis

yellow spots
 taches jaunes
 manchas amarillas

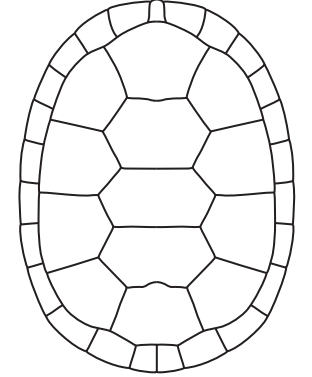


yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

hinge
 charnière
 bisagra



yellow with variable dark pattern
 jaune avec patron variable et foncé
 amarillo con diseño oscuro y variable



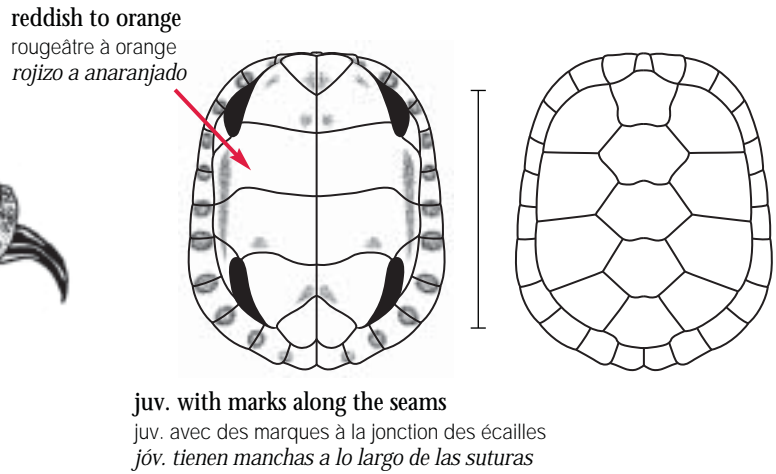
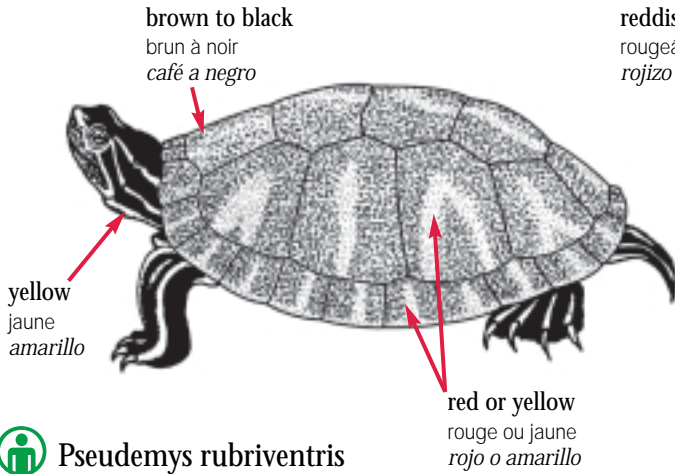
Emydoidea blandingii



No keel, serrated
 Sans carène, dentelée
 Sin quilla, aserrado

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

Emydidae: ⓘ 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II ⓘ 82 Spp.



ⓘ Pseudemys rubriventris

The following species may also show a carapace with serrations and without a keel.

Les espèces suivantes peuvent aussi avoir une carapace avec dentelures et sans carène.

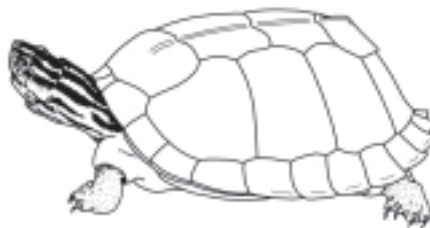
Las especies siguientes también pueden tener un caparazón aserrado y sin quilla.



ⓘ Trachemys scripta elegans 52



ⓘ Trachemys stejnegeri 56



ⓘ Cyclemys tcheponensis 54



ⓘ Clemmys insculpta (juv./jóv.) 54

Freshwater Turtles
Tortues d'eau douce
Tortugas de agua dulce

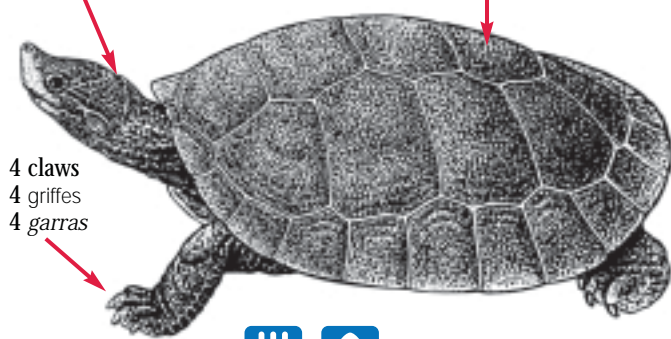
No keel, unserrated
Sans carène, sans dentelures
Sin quilla, no aserrado



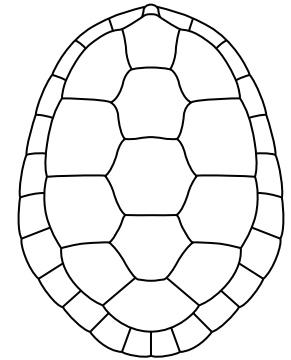
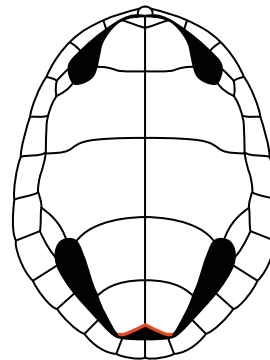
Emydidae: 🧑 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II 🧑 82 Spp.

olive gray
gris olive
gris olivo

olive gray to olive brown
olive gris à olive brun
gris olivo a café olivo



4 claws
4 griffes
4 garras



yellow or cream
jaune ou crème
amarillo o crema

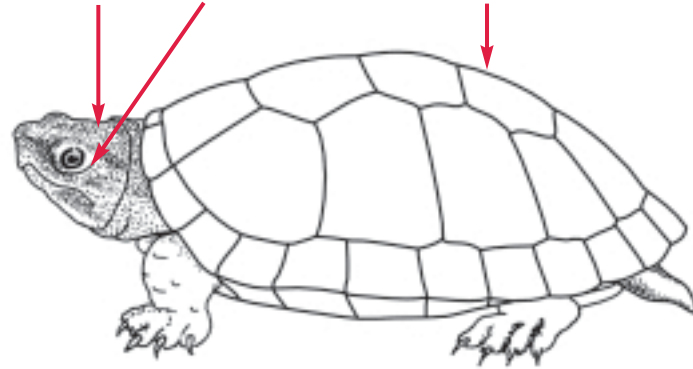
juv. with a weak keel
juv. avec une faible carène
jöv. con una quilla débil

🧑 Batagur baska 🍴 🥚

brown or black
brun ou noir
café o negro

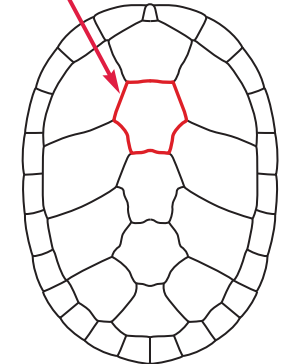
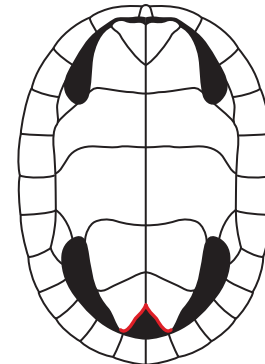
granular scales
écailles granuleuses
escamas granulares

gray, brown or black
gris, brun ou noir
gris, café o negro



yellow to light brown
jaune à brun pâle
amarillo a café pálido

mushroom shaped
en forme de champignon
en forma de hongo



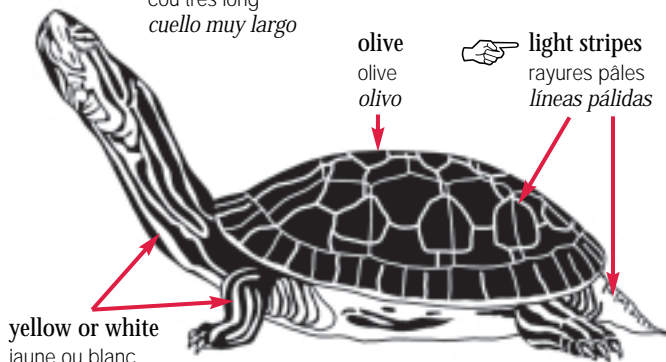
juv. with a weak keel and serrations
juv. avec une faible carène et des dentelures
jöv. tienen un caparazón aserrado con quilla débil

🧑 Orlitia borneensis

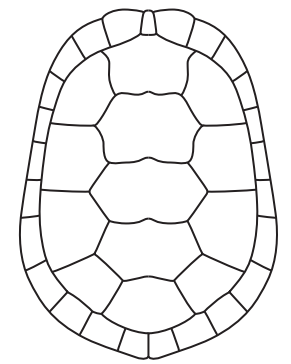
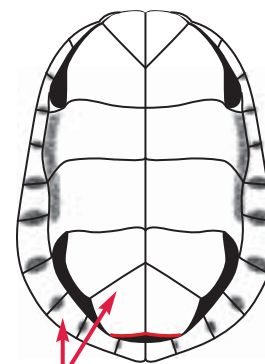
very long neck
cou très long
cuello muy largo

olive
olive
olivo

light stripes
rayures pâles
líneas pálidas



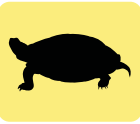
yellow or white
jaune ou blanc
amarillo o blanco



yellow (variable pattern)
jaune (patron variable)
amarillo (diseño variable)

juv. with a weak keel
juv. avec une faible carène
jöv. con una quilla débil

🧑 Deirochelys reticularia 🍴

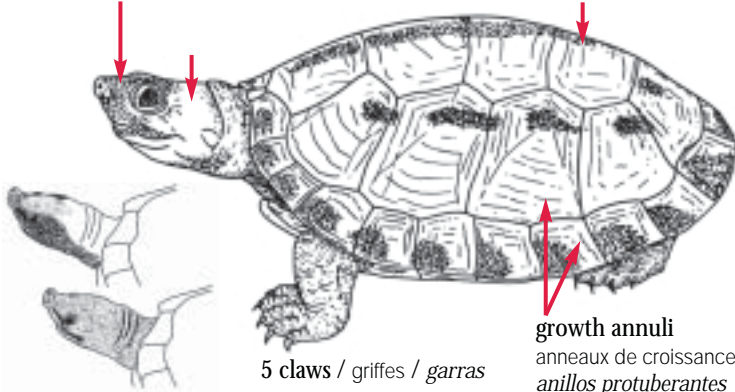


No keel, unserrated
 Sans carène, sans dentelures
 Sin quilla, no aserrado

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

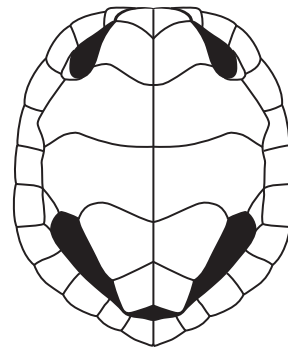
olive or gray
 olive ou gris
 olivo o gris

brown to olive with 3 black stripes
 brun à olive avec 3 rayures noires
 café a olivo con 3 bandas negras

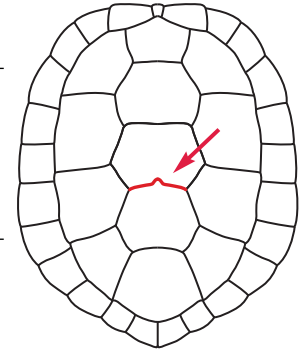


5 claws / griffes / garras

growth annuli
 anneaux de croissance
 anillos protuberantes



yellow or cream
 jaune ou crème
 amarillo o crema



juv. with 3 keels
 juv. avec 3 carènes
 jóv. con 3 quillas

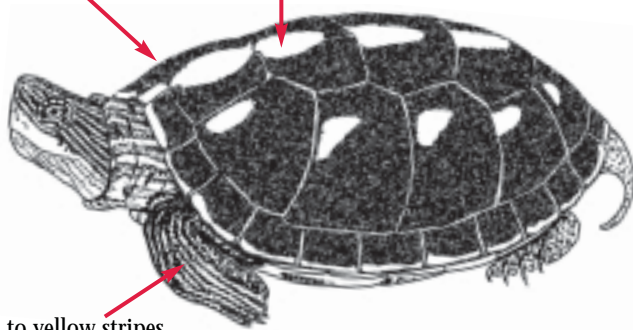


Callagur borneoensis

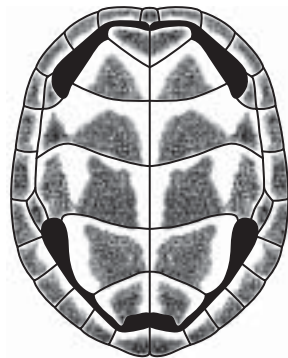


brown to black
 brun à noir
 café a negro

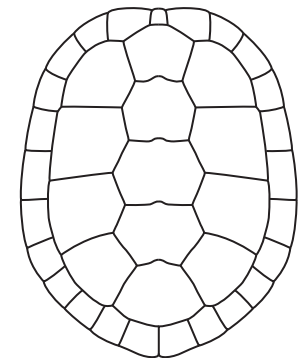
yellow or orange blotches
 taches jaunes ou orange
 manchas amarillas o anaranjadas



green to yellow stripes
 rayures vertes à jaunes
 bandas verdes a amarillas



yellow with black blotches
 jaune avec taches noires
 amarillo con manchas negras



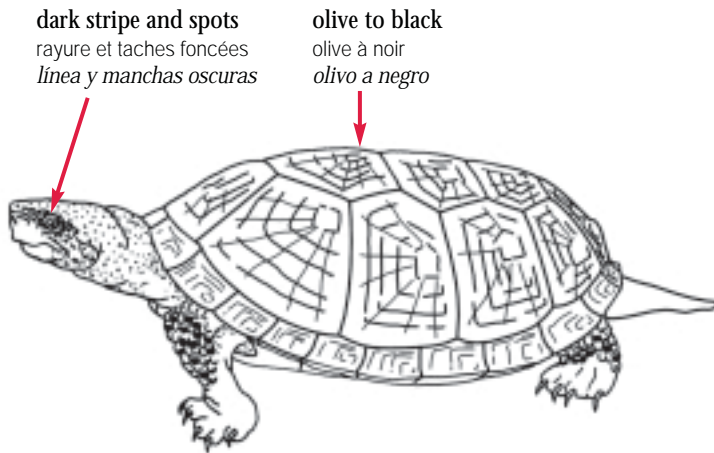
juv. with 3 weak keels
 juv. avec 3 faibles carènes
 jóv. con 3 quillas débiles



Ocadia sinensis

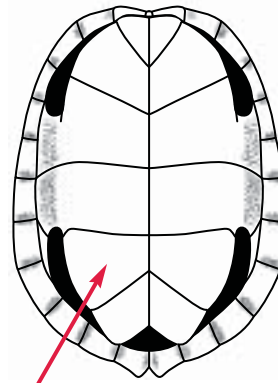
Freshwater Turtles
Tortues d'eau douce
Tortugas de agua dulce

No keel, unserrated
Sans carène, sans dentelures
Sin quilla, no aserrado

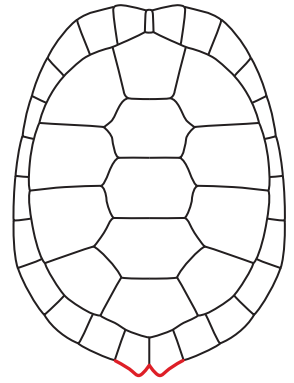


dark stripe and spots
rayure et taches foncées
línea y manchas oscuras

olive to black
olive à noir
olivo a negro

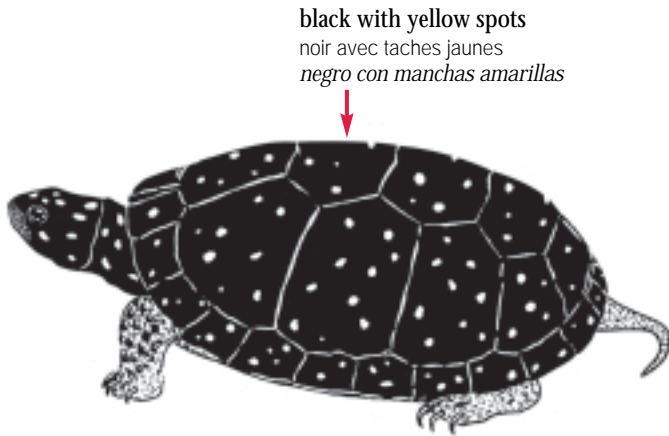


yellow (sometimes with blotches)
jaune (parfois avec taches)
amarillo (a veces con manchas)

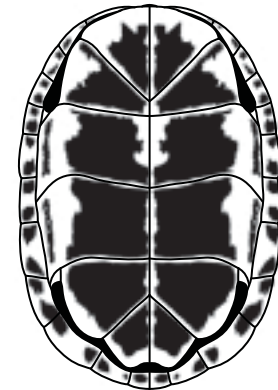


juv. with keel
juv. avec carène
jöv. con quilla

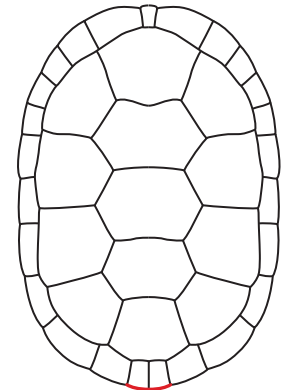
Clemmys marmorata



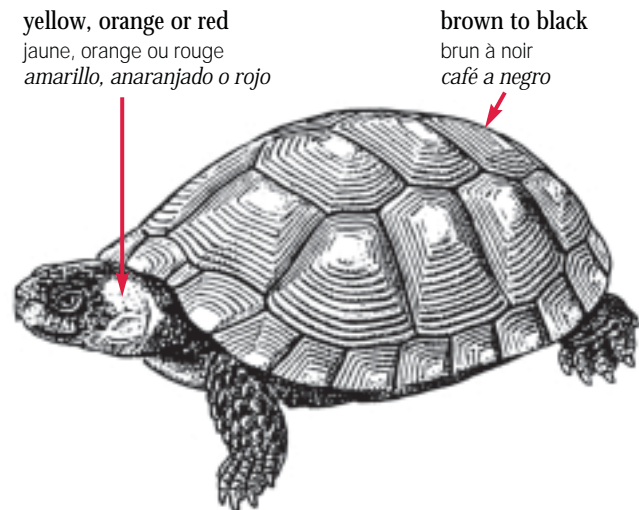
black with yellow spots
noir avec taches jaunes
negro con manchas amarillas



yellow with black blotches
jaune avec taches noires
amarillo con manchas negras

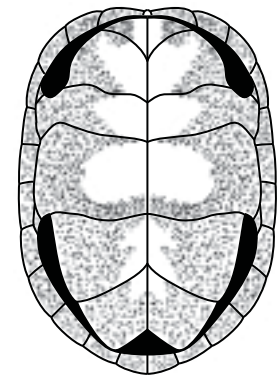


Clemmys guttata

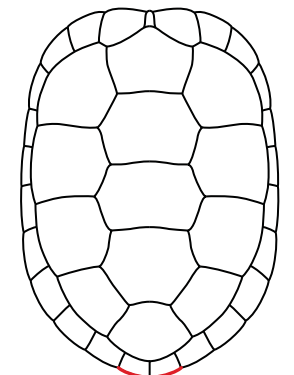


yellow, orange or red
jaune, orange ou rouge
amarillo, anaranjado o rojo

brown to black
brun à noir
café a negro

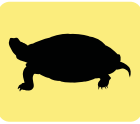


brown to black with pale blotches
brun à noir avec taches pâles
café a negro con manchas pálidas



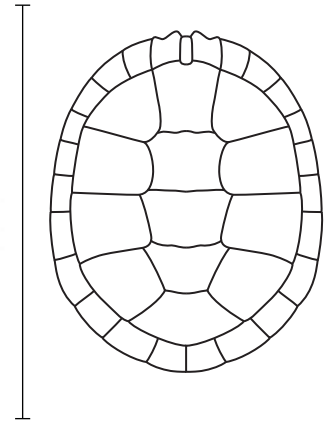
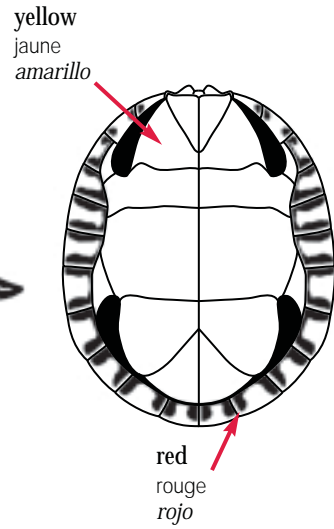
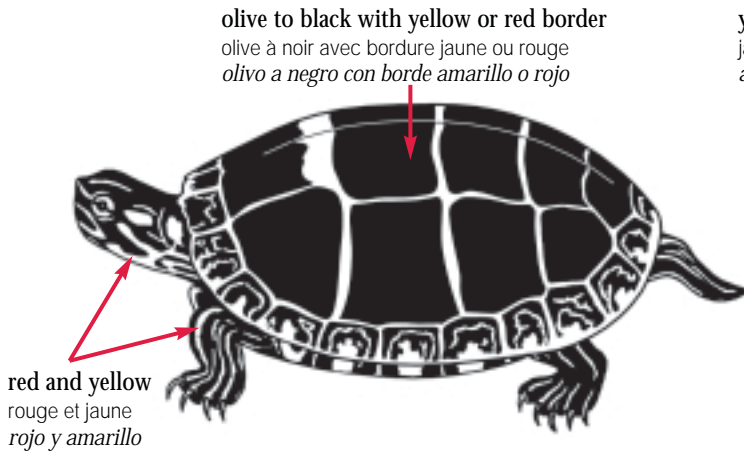
sometimes with a weak keel
parfois avec une faible carène
a veces con una quilla débil

Clemmys muhlenbergii

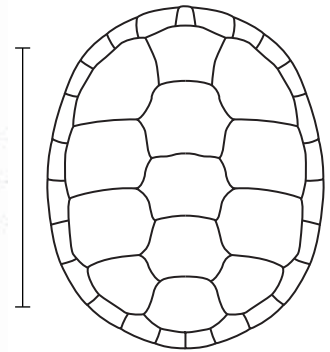
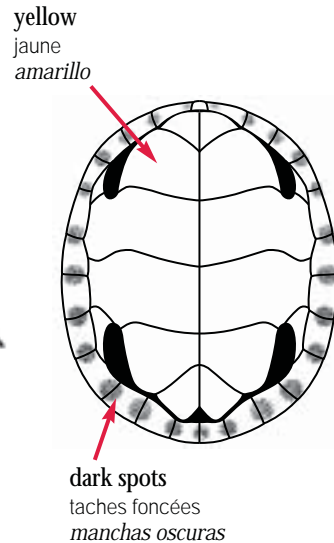
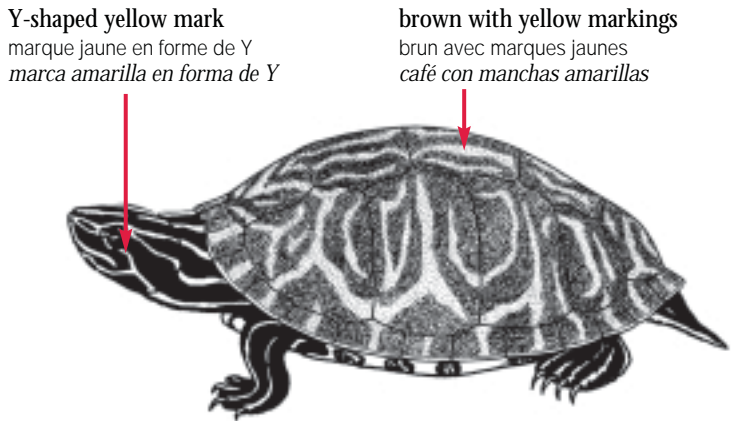


No keel, unserrated
 Sans carène, sans dentelures
 Sin quilla, no aserrado

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

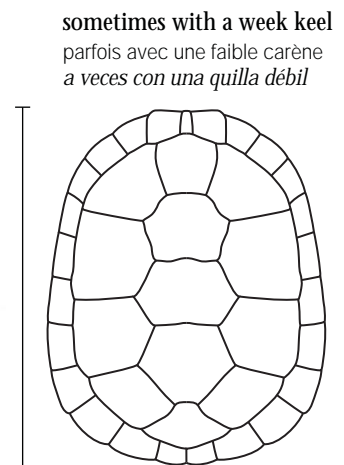
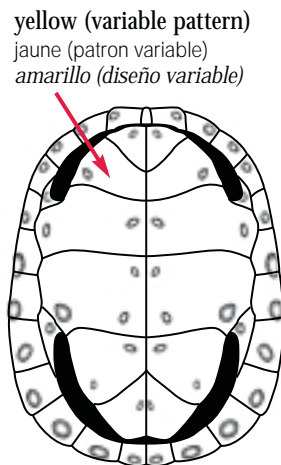
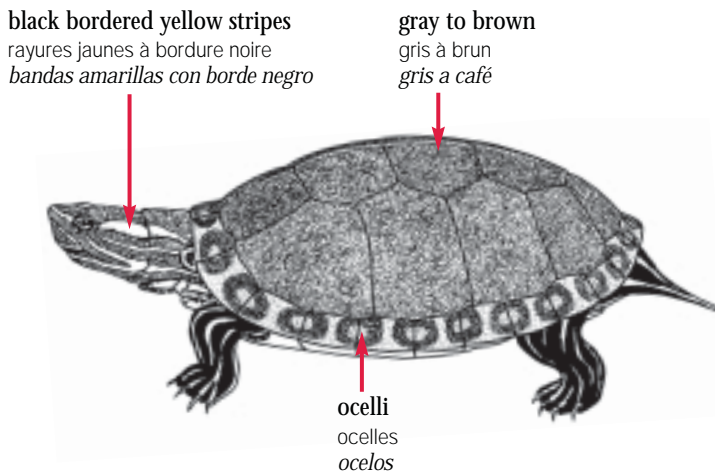


 **Chrysemys picta picta**




juv. with keel
 juv. avec carène
 jóv. con quilla

 **Pseudemys floridana**



sometimes with a weak keel
 parfois avec une faible carène
 a veces con una quilla débil

 **Trachemys decorata**

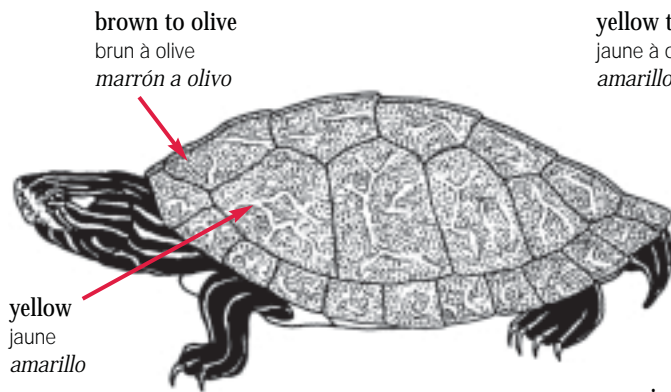
See also / Voir aussi / Véase también, **Trachemys stejnegeri** 56

Map Turtles Graptémys

1 keel, serrated
1 carène, dentelée
1 quilla, aserrado



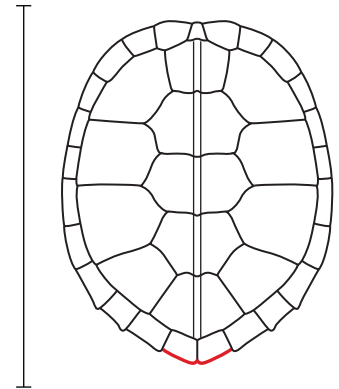
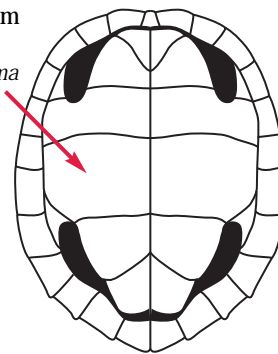
Emydidae: 🌐 12 Spp. I or ou o II 🌐 82 Spp.



brown to olive
brun à olive
marrón a olivo

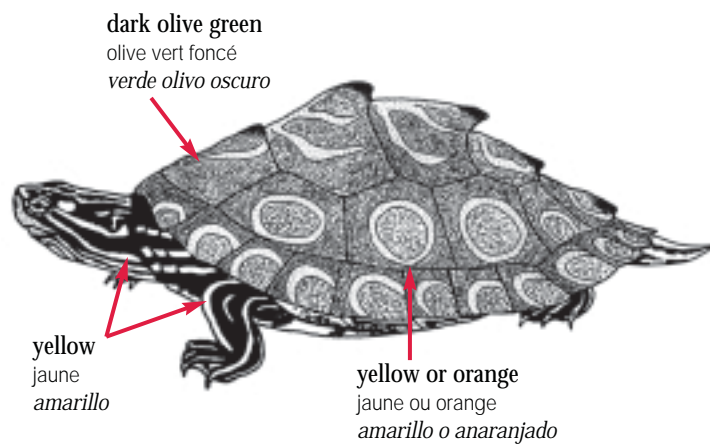
yellow
jaune
amarillo

yellow to cream
jaune à crème
amarillo a crema



juv. with dark lines along the seams
juv. avec des lignes foncées à la jonction des écailles
juv. tienen líneas oscuras a lo largo de las suturas

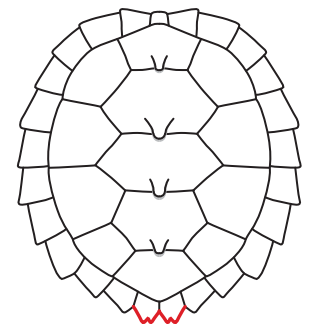
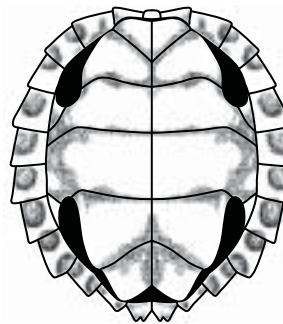
🌐 **Graptemys geographica**



dark olive green
olive vert foncé
verde olivo oscuro

yellow
jaune
amarillo

yellow or orange
jaune ou orange
amarillo o anaranjado



yellow or orange with olive-brown pattern
jaune ou orange avec patron olive brun
amarillo o anaranjado con diseño marrón olivo

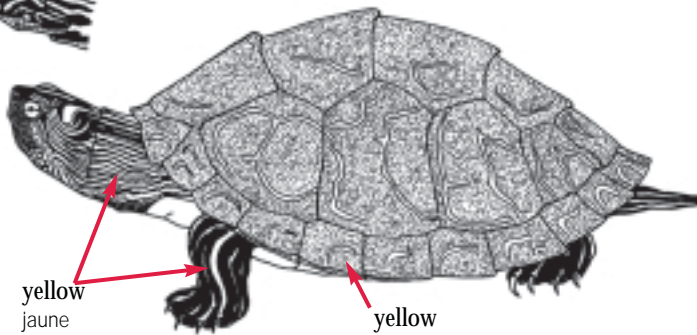
keel with knobs
carène avec protubérances
quilla con protuberancias

🌐 **Graptemys oculifera**

G.p. kohnii

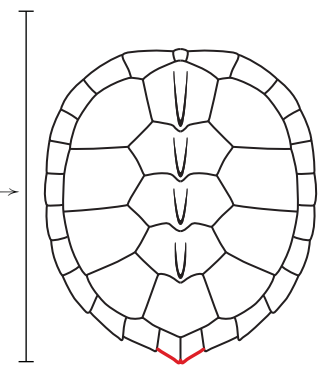
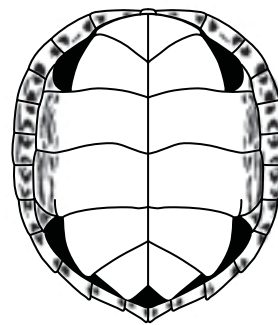


brown or olive with yellow markings and dark blotches
brun ou olive avec marques jaunes et taches foncées
marrón o olivo con marcas amarillas y manchas oscuras



yellow
jaune
amarillo

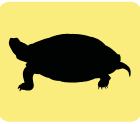
yellow
jaune
amarillo



yellow to cream (juv. with dark lines)
jaune à crème (juv. avec des lignes foncées)
amarillo a crema (juv. tienen líneas oscuras)

keel with knobs
carène avec protubérances
quilla con protuberancias

🌐 **Graptemys pseudogeographica pseudogeographica**



1 keel, serrated
 1 carène, dentelée
 1 quilla, aserrado

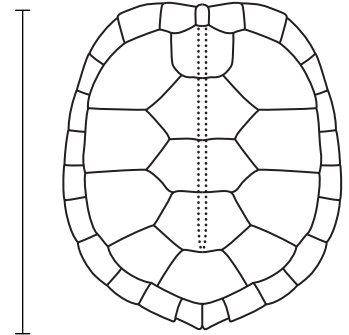
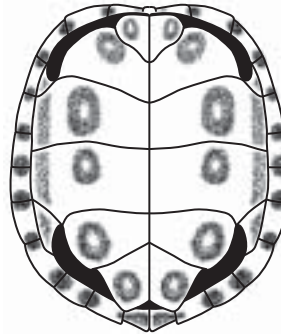
Slider Turtles Trachémydes

olive with yellow stripes
 olive avec rayures jaunes
 olivo con bandas amarillas

olive to brown with variable yellow markings
 olive à brun avec marques jaunes variables
 olivo a café con marcas amarillas variables



red, orange or yellow
 rouge, orange ou jaune
 rojo, anaranjado o amarillo

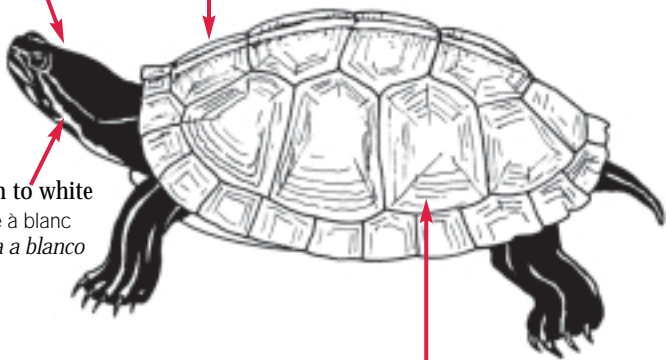


yellow (pattern variable)
 jaune (patron variable)
 amarillo (diseño variable)

Trachemys scripta elegans

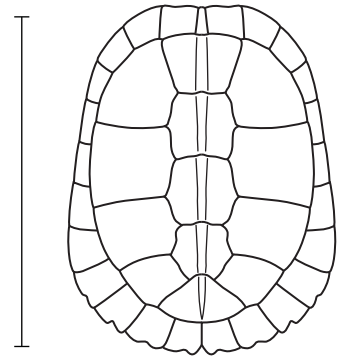
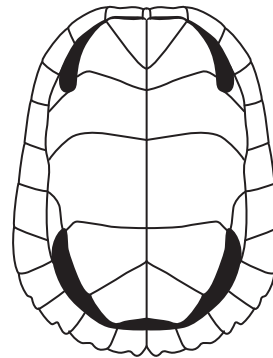
gray to olive
 gris à olive
 gris a olivo

brown, olive or gray (with yellow in juv.)
 brun, olive ou gris (avec du jaune chez les juv.)
 café, olivo o gris (con amarillo en los jóv.)



cream to white
 crème à blanc
 crema a blanco

rows of rugosities
 rangées de rugosités
 hileras de rugosidades



cream to yellow
 crème à jaune
 crema a amarillo

Trachemys terrapen

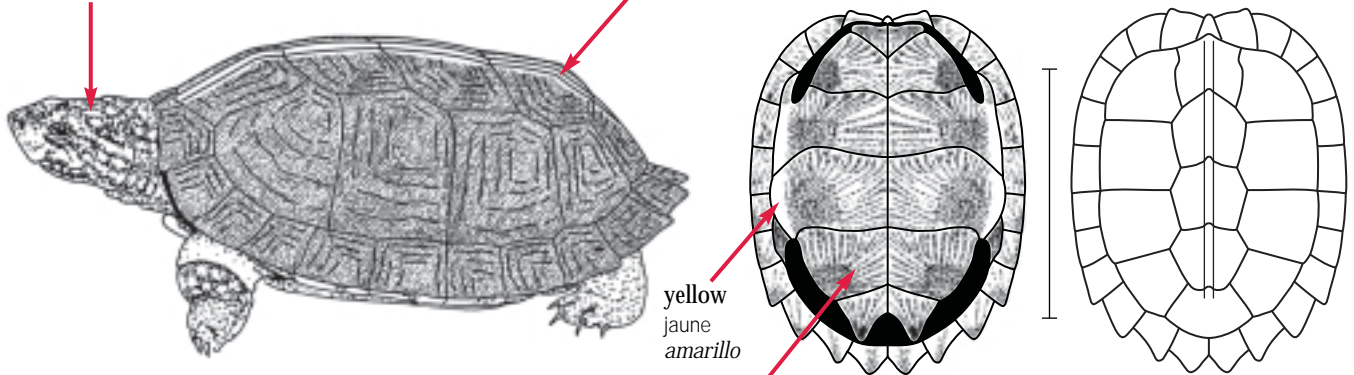
Freshwater Turtles
Tortues d'eau douce
Tortugas de agua dulce

1 keel, serrated
1 carène, dentelée
1 quilla, aserrado



green to brown with yellow, orange or pink blotches
vert à brun avec taches jaunes, orange ou roses
verde a café con manchas amarillas, anaranjadas o rosadas

brown to black with a pale stripe along the keel
brun à noir avec une rayure pâle le long de la carène
café a negro con una banda pálida a lo largo de la quilla



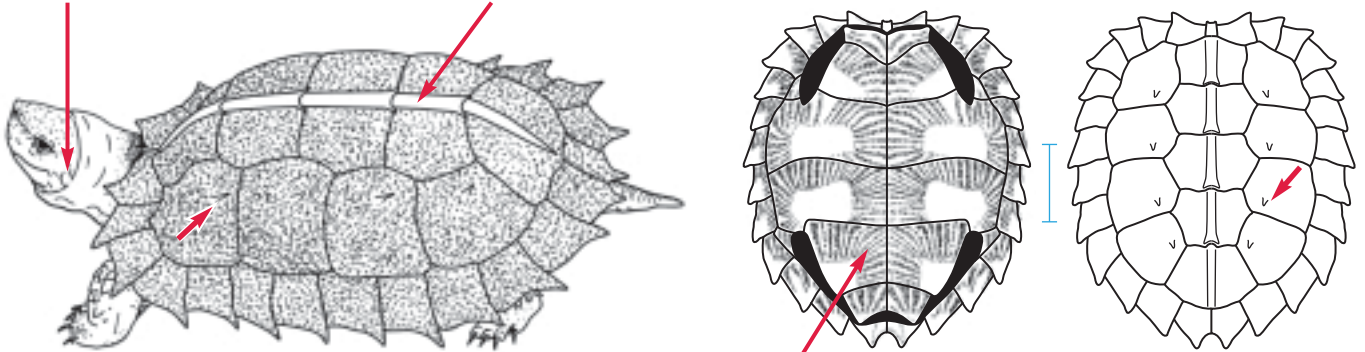
yellow
jaune
amarillo

yellow with dark pattern (fades with age)
jaune avec patron foncé (qui s'efface avec l'âge)
amarillo con diseño oscuro (se pierde con la edad)

 Heosemys grandis

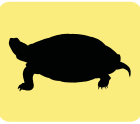
gray to brown with a yellow blotch
gris à brun avec une tache jaune
gris a café con una mancha amarilla

brown with a light stripe along the keel
brun avec une rayure pâle le long de la carène
café con una banda pálida a lo largo de la quilla



yellow with dark lines
jaune avec lignes foncées
amarillo con líneas oscuras

 Heosemys spinosa



1 keel, serrated
1 carène, dentelée
1 quilla, aserrado

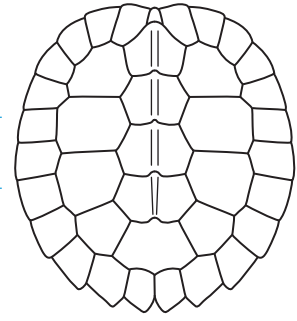
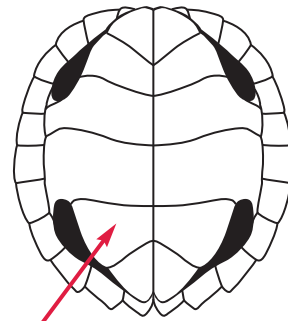
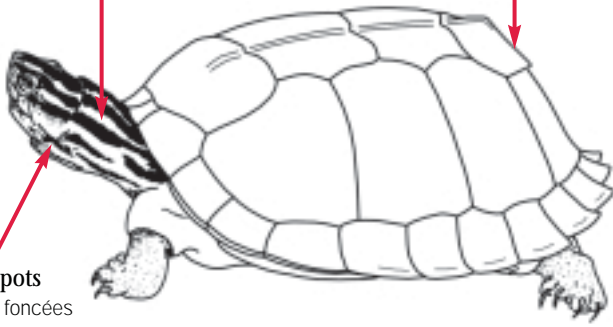
Freshwater Turtles
Tortues d'eau douce
Tortugas de agua dulce

4 yellow, orange or pink stripes
4 rayures jaunes, orange ou roses
4 bandas amarillas, anaranjadas o rosadas

brown to olive
brun à olive
café a olivo

yellow to brown
jaune à brun
amarillo a café

dark spots
taches foncées
manchas oscuras



pink or red in juv. with dark radiations
rose ou rouge avec lignes irradiantes foncées chez les juv.
rosa o rojo con radios oscuras en los jóv.

juv. with keel
juv. avec carène
jóv. con quilla

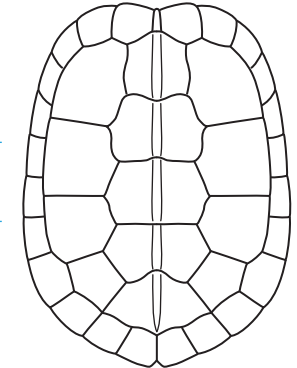
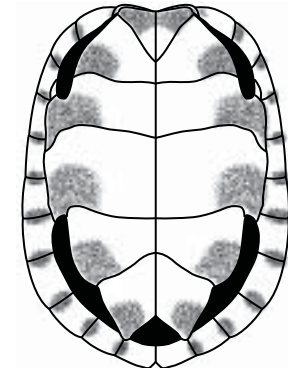
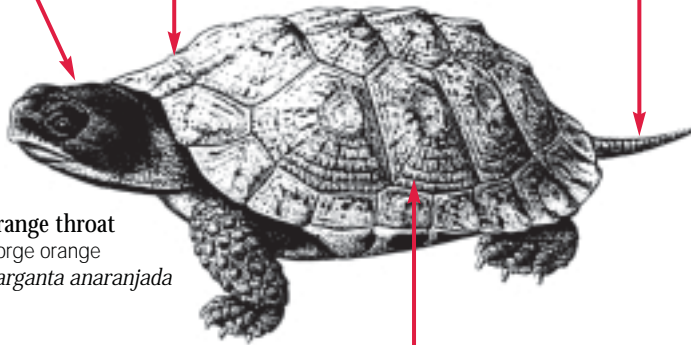
Cyclemys tcheponensis

blackish
noirâtre
negruzco

gray to brown with black or yellow lines
gris à brun avec lignes noires ou jaunes
gris a café con manchas negras o amarillas

long tail
queue longue
cola larga

orange throat
gorge orange
garganta anaranjada



yellow with dark blotches
jaune avec taches foncées
amarillo con manchas oscuras

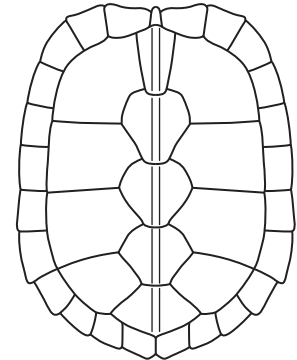
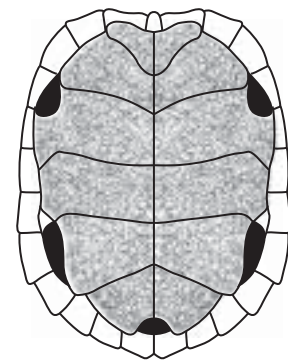
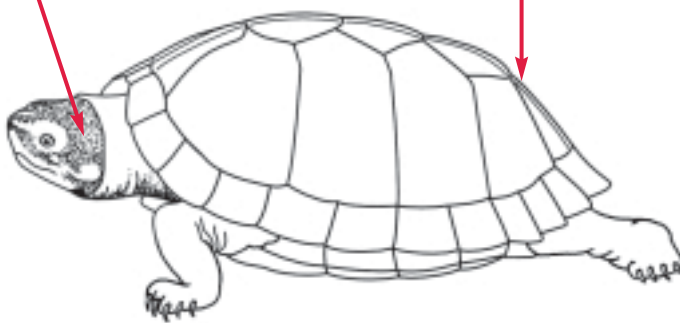
juv. without keel
juv. sans carène
jóv sin quilla

Clemmys insculpta

black to gray with white or yellow spots
noir à gris avec taches blanches ou jaunes
negro a gris con manchas blancas o amarillas

brown to black
brun à noir
café a negro

growth annuli
anneaux de croissance
anillos protuberantes



brown to black, sometimes with pattern
brun à noir, parfois avec patron
café a negro, veces con diseño

juv. with 3 keels
juv. avec 3 carènes
jóv. con 3 quillas

Siebenrockiella crassicollis



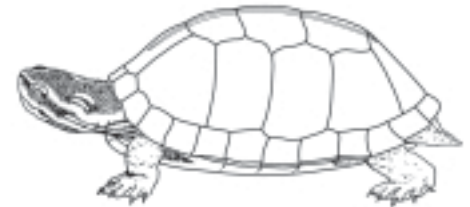
The following species may also show a carapace with a keel and serrations

Les espèces suivantes peuvent aussi avoir une carapace avec une carène et des dentelures.

Las especies siguientes también pueden tener un caparazón aserrado y con quilla



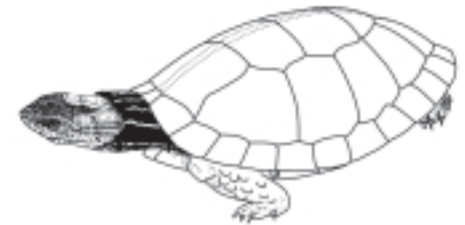
 Trachemys stejnegeri 56




 Hieremys annandaleii 56



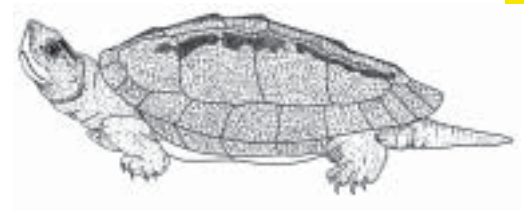
 Chinemys nigricans 60



 Sacalia quadriocellata 57




 Orlitia borneensis (juv./jóv.) 47



 Kachuga trivittata (juv./jóv.) 57



 Deirochelys reticularia (juv./jóv.) 47



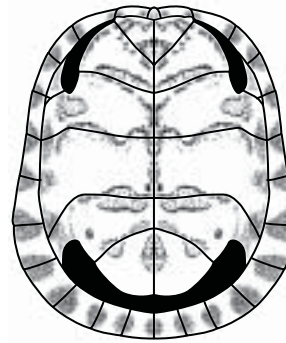
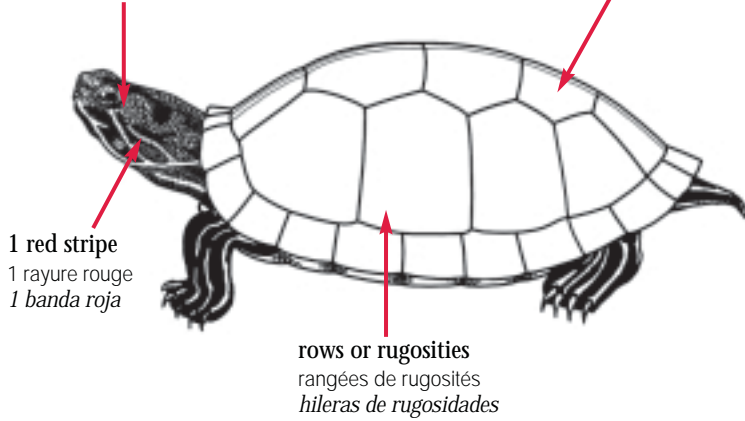
1 keel, unserrated
 1 carène, sans dentelures
 1 quilla, no aserrado

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

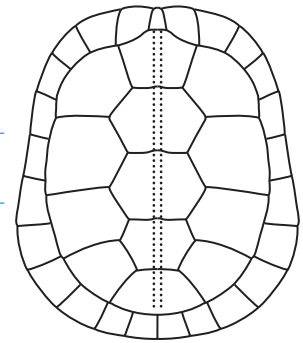
Emydidae: ⓘ 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II ⓘ 82 Spp.

gray to olive with cream to yellow stripes
 gris à olive avec rayures crème à jaunes
 gris a olivo con bandas crema a amarillas

gray, brown, olive or black (with yellow streaks in juv.)
 gris, brun, olive ou noir (avec rayures jaunes chez les juv.)
 gris, café, olivo o negro (con bandas amarillas en los jóv.)



yellow with or without pattern
 jaune avec ou sans patron
 amarillo con o sin diseño

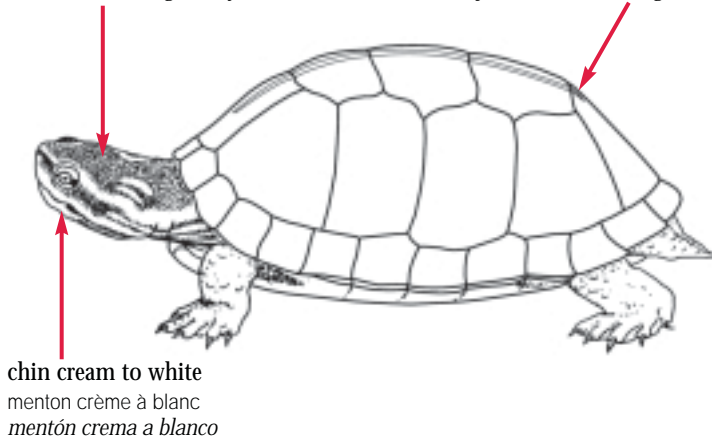


may be more serrated
 peut être plus dentelée
 puede ser más aserrado

ⓘ **Trachemys stejnegeri**

olive with gray markings (and yellow stripes in juv.)
 olive avec marques grises (et taches jaunes chez les juv.)
 olivo con marcas grises (y manchas amarillas en los jóv.)

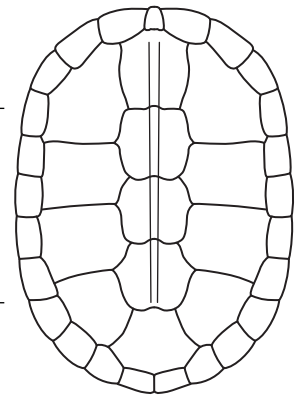
brown to black
 brun à noir
 café a negro



yellow with black blotches
 jaune avec taches noires
 amarillo con manchas negras



yellow in juv.
 jaune chez les juv.
 amarillo en los jóv.



may be more serrated
 peut être plus dentelée
 puede ser más aserrado

ⓘ **Hieremys annandalii**

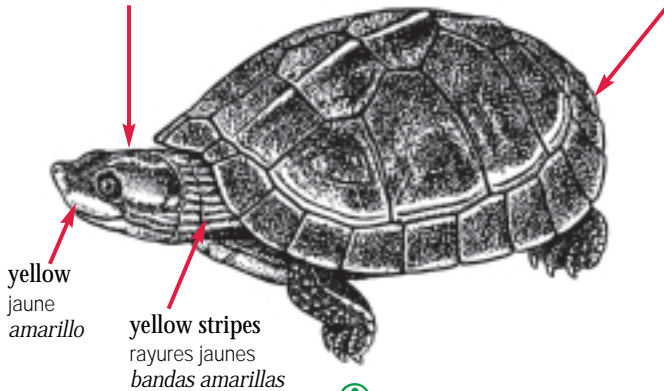
Freshwater Turtles
Tortues d'eau douce
Tortugas de agua dulce

1 keel, unserrated
1 carène, sans dentelures
1 quilla, no aserrado



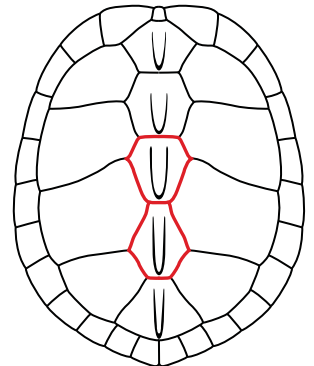
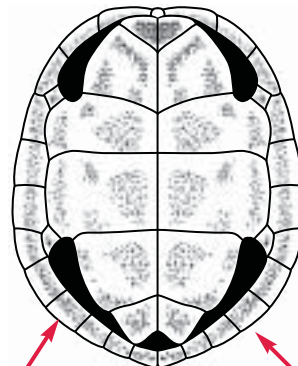
black with orange to yellow blotch
noir avec tache orange à jaune
negro con mancha anaranjada a amarilla

brown, sometimes with yellow or orange border, with a red to orange medial stripe
brun, parfois avec bordure jaune ou orange, avec rayure médiane rouge à orange
café, a veces con borde amarillo o anaranjado, con banda mediana roja a anaranjada



yellow
jaune
amarillo

yellow stripes
rayures jaunes
bandas amarillas



yellow with black blotches on each scale
jaune avec taches noires sur chaque écaille
amarillo con manchas negras en cada escama

Kachuga tecta



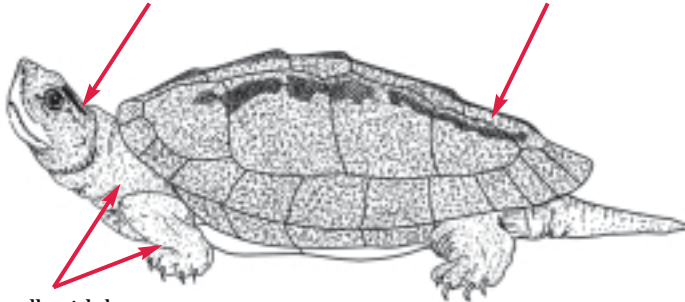
*K. tentoria has only one black blotch on each scale

* K. tentoria n'a qu'une seule tache noire sur chaque écaille

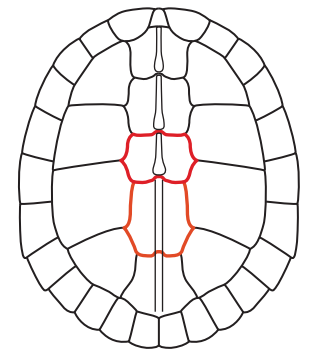
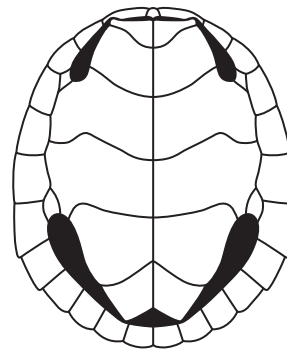
*K. tentoria tiene solamente una mancha negra en cada escama

brown to olive with a black streak
brun à olive avec rayure noire
café a olivo con banda negra

brown to olive with 3 black stripes in males
brun à olive avec 3 rayures noires chez les mâles
café a olivo con 3 bandas negras en los machos



yellowish brown
brun jaunâtre
café amarillento



yellow to orange
jaune à orange
amarillo a anaranjado

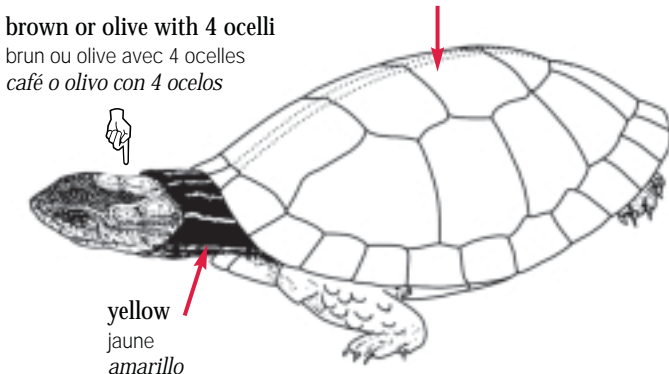
serrated in juv.
dentelée chez les juv.
aserrado en los jóv.

Kachuga trivittata

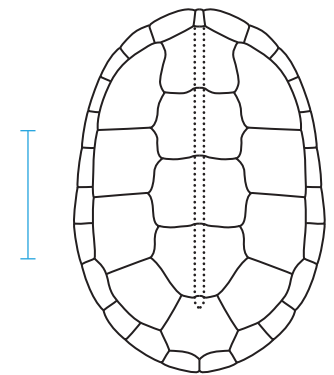
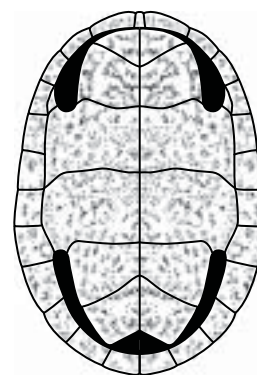
brown or olive with 4 ocelli
brun ou olive avec 4 ocelles
café o olivo con 4 ocelos

brown with or without markings
brun avec ou sans marques
café con o sin marcas

yellowish to olive with or without pattern
jaunâtre à olive avec ou sans patron
amarillento a olivo con o sin diseño



yellow
jaune
amarillo



serrated in juv.
dentelée chez les juv.
aserrado en los jóv.

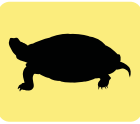
Sacalia quadriocellata



Sacalia bealei has only 2 ocelli on head

Sacalia bealei n'a que 2 ocelles sur la tête

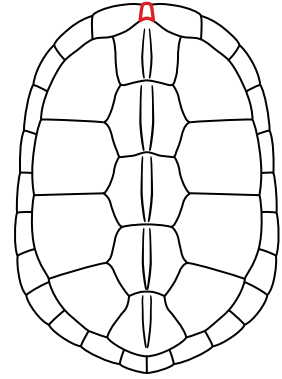
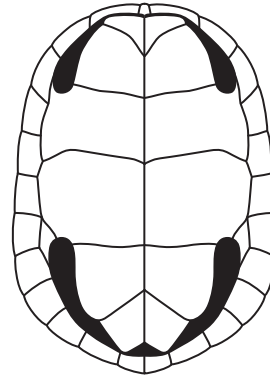
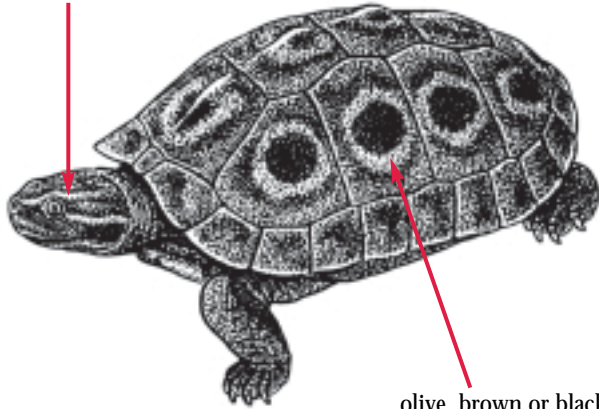
Sacalia bealei tiene solamente 2 ocelos en la cabeza



1 keel, unserrated
 1 carène, sans dentelures
 1 quilla, no aserrado

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

olive to brown with 2 yellow stripes
 olive à brun avec 2 rayures jaunes
 olivo a café con 2 bandas amarillas



olive, brown or black with ocelli
 olive, brun ou noir avec ocelles
 olivo, café o negro con ocelos

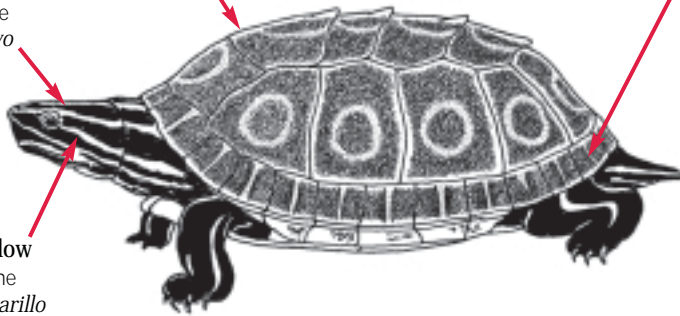
yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

Morenia ocellata

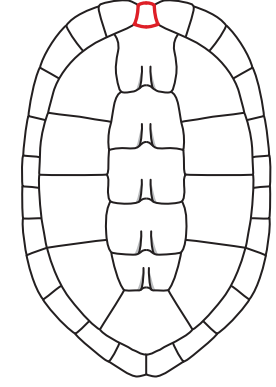
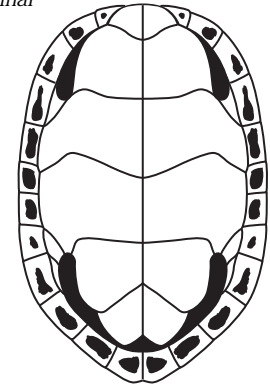
olive, brown or black with light medial stripe
 olive, brun ou noir avec rayure médiane pâle
 olivo, café o negro con banda mediana pálida

bright stripe one each marginal
 rayure vive sur chaque marginale
 línea brillante en cada marginal

olive
 olive
 olivo



yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

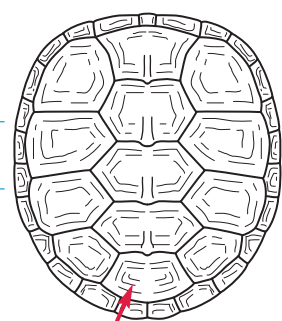
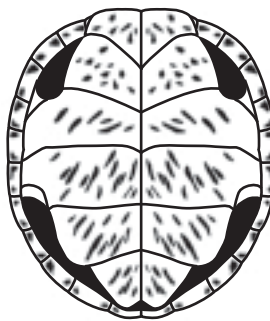
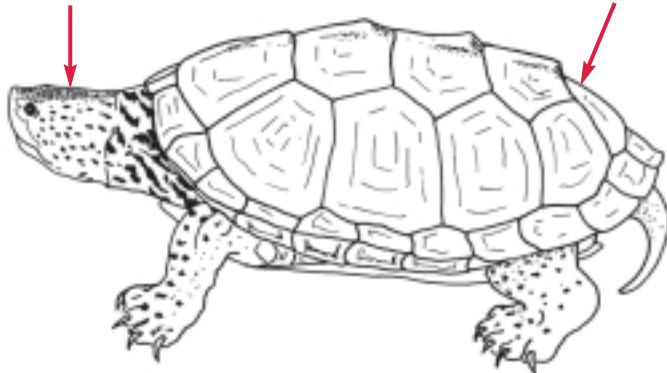


yellow
 jaune
 amarillo

Morenia petersi

gray to black with markings
 gris à noir avec marques
 gris a negro con marcas

gray, brown or black
 gris, brun ou noir
 gris, café o negro



green to yellow with dark blotches
 vert à jaune avec taches foncées
 verde a amarillo con manchas oscuras

growth annuli
 anneaux de croissance
 anillos protuberantes

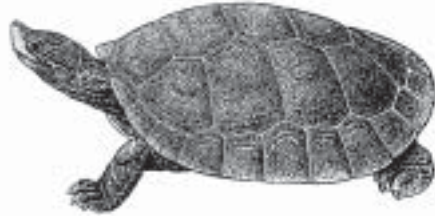
Malaclemys terrapin




The following species may also show a carapace with a keel, but without serrations.

Les espèces suivantes peuvent aussi avoir une carapace avec une carène, sans dentelures.

Las especies siguientes también pueden tener un caparazón con quilla pero sin el borde aserrado.




 Batagur baska (juv./jóv.) 47



 Deirochelys reticularia (juv./jóv.) 47



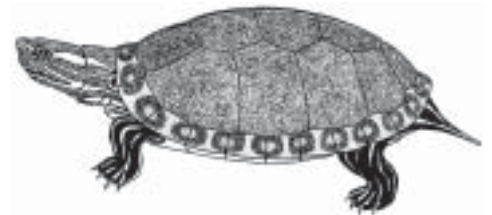
 Clemmys marmorata (juv./jóv.) 49




 Clemmys muhlenbergii (juv./jóv.) 49




 Pseudemys floridana (juv./jóv.) 50



 Trachemys decorata 50



 Trachemys scripta elegans 52

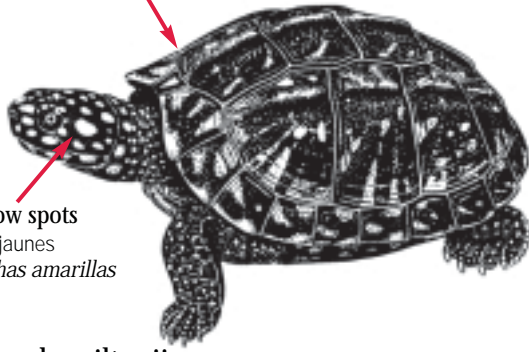


3 keel, serrated
3 carènes, dentelée
3 quillas, aserrado

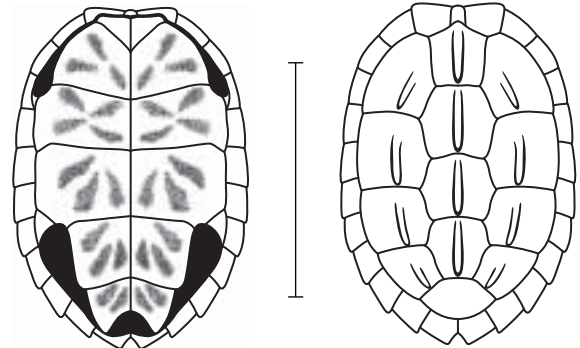
Freshwater Turtles
Tortues d'eau douce
Tortugas de agua dulce

Emydidae: 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II 82 Spp.

black with orange, yellow, cream or white marks
noir avec marques orange, jaunes, crème ou blanches
negro con marcas anaranjadas, amarillas, crema o blancas



black with yellow spots
noir avec taches jaunes
negro con manchas amarillas



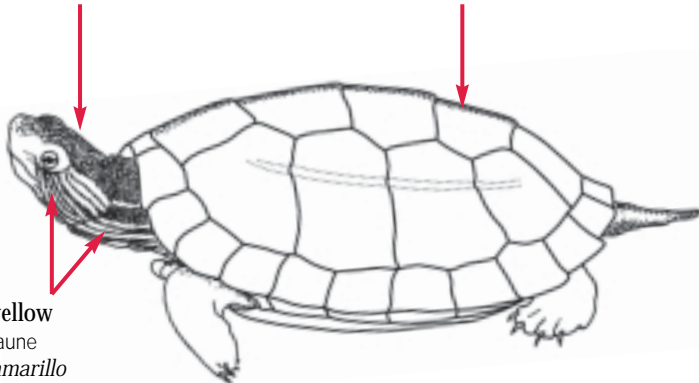
yellow with dark radiations
jaune avec lignes irradiantes foncées
amarillo con líneas radiadas oscuras

Geoclemys hamiltonii

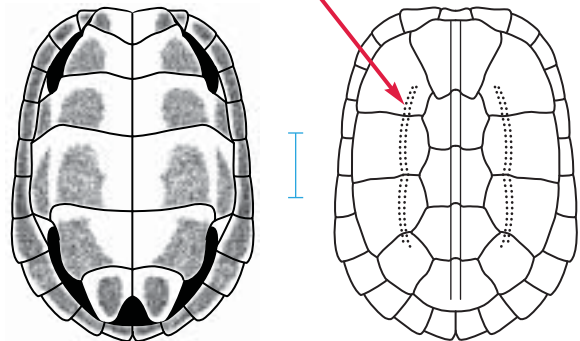
gray to olive with yellow stripes
gris à olive avec rayures jaunes
gris a olivo con bandas amarillas

brown with dark seams
brun, plus foncé à la jonction des écailles
café, con suturas oscuras

lateral keels disappear with age
les carènes latérales disparaissent avec l'âge
las quillas laterales desaparecen con la edad



yellow
jaune
amarillo



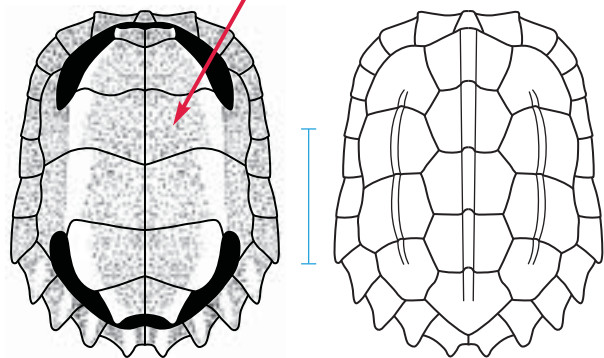
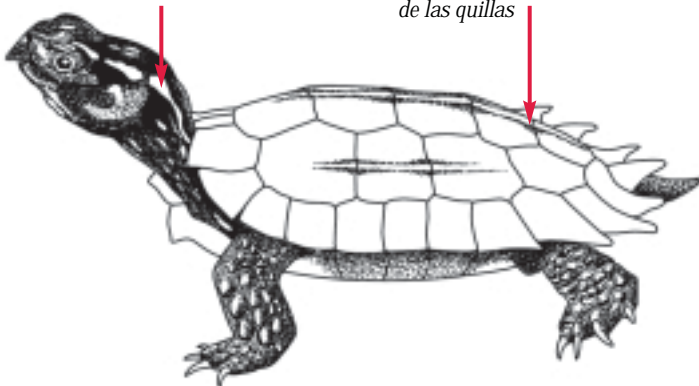
yellow to orange with black blotches
jaune à orange avec taches noires
amarillo a anaranjado con manchas negras

Chinemys nigricans

olive to brown with a yellow stripe
olive à brun avec rayure jaune
olivo a café con banda amarilla

brown, darker along the keels
brun, plus foncé le long des carènes
café, más oscuro a lo largo de las quillas

brown or black with a yellow border
brun ou noir avec une bordure jaune
café o negro con borde amarillo



Geoemyda spengleri

See also / Voir aussi / Véase también **Siebenrockiella crassicollis** 54

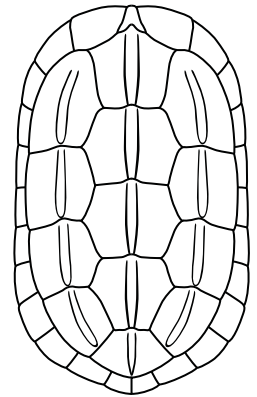
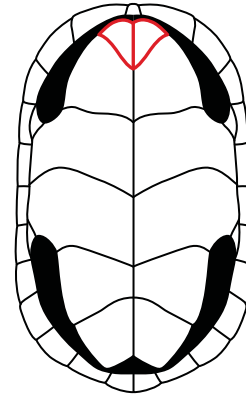
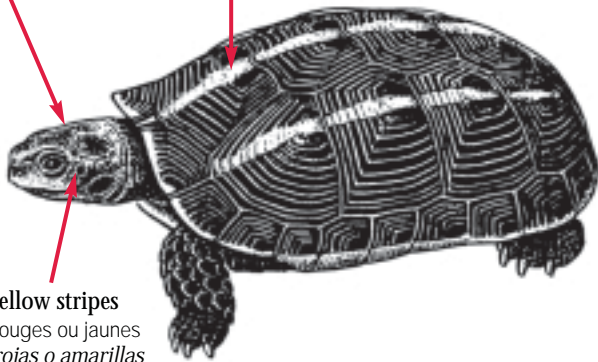


Emydidae: 🧑‍🌾 12 Spp. I or/ou/o II 🧑‍🌾 82 Spp.

brown to black
brun à noir
café a negro

reddish brown to black with keels yellow to brown
brun rougâtre à noir avec carènes jaunes à brunes
café rojizo a negro con quillas amarillas a cafés

red or yellow stripes
rayures rouges ou jaunes
bandas rojas o amarillas



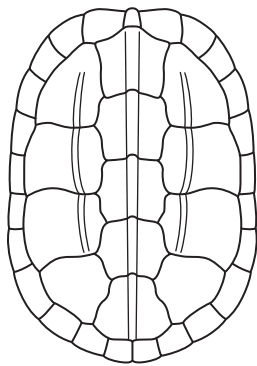
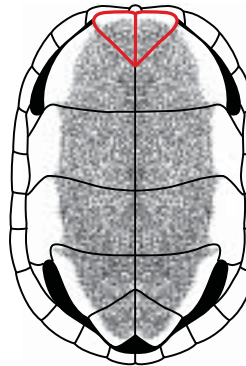
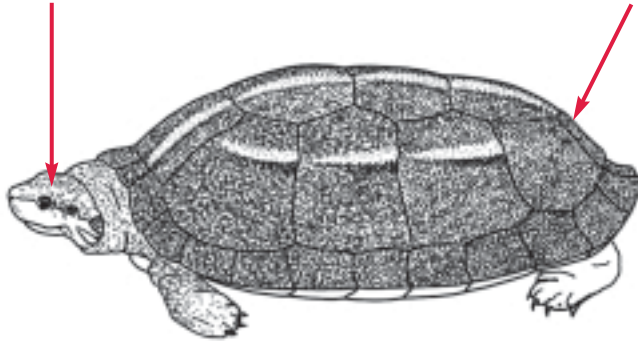
toes fully webbed to claws
doigts palmés jusqu'aux griffes
dedos palmeados hasta las garras

yellowish to orange
jaunâtre à orange
amarillento a anaranjado

🧑‍🌾 **Melanochelys tricarinata**

brown to black with orange or yellow spots
brun à noir avec taches orange ou jaunes
café a negro con manchas anaranjadas o amarillas

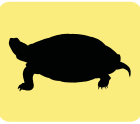
reddish brown to black with yellow keels
brune rougâtre à noire avec carènes jaunes
café rojizo a negro con quillas amarillas



toes partly webbed
doigts partiellement palmés
dedos parcialmente palmeados

brown or black, sometimes with yellow border
brun ou noir, parfois avec bordure jaune
café o negro, a veces con borde amarillo

🧑‍🌾 **Melanochelys trijuga**

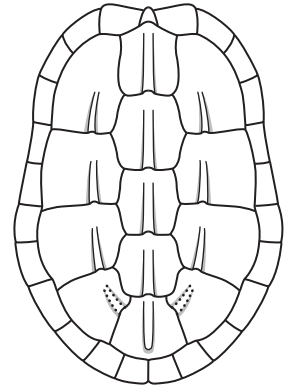
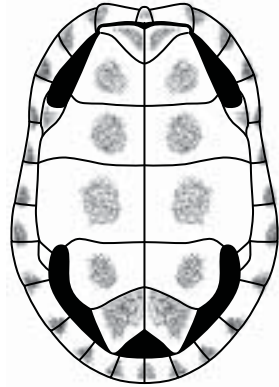
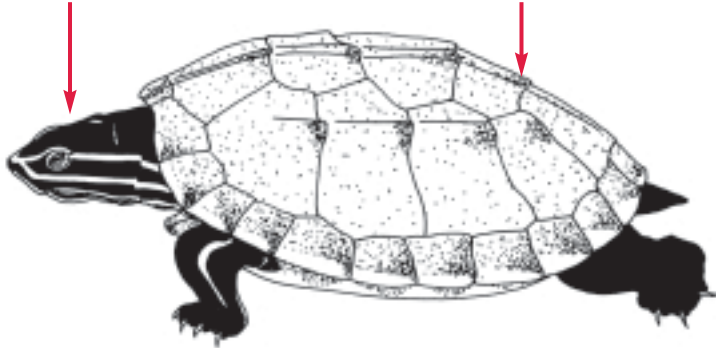


3 keels, unserrated
 3 carènes, sans dentelures
 3 quillas, no aserrado

Freshwater Turtles
 Tortues d'eau douce
 Tortugas de agua dulce

black with yellow stripes
 noir avec rayures jaunes
 negro con bandas amarillas

brown with a light border
 brun avec une bordure pâle
 café con borde pálido

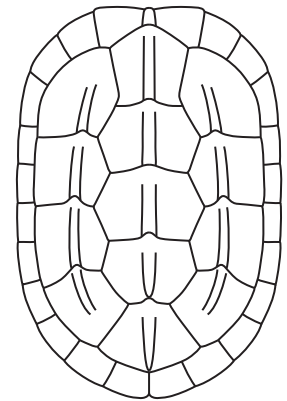
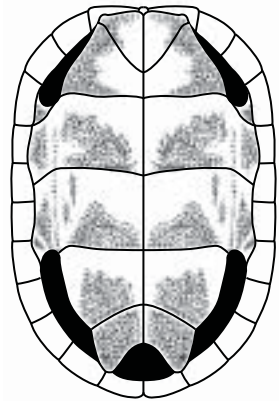
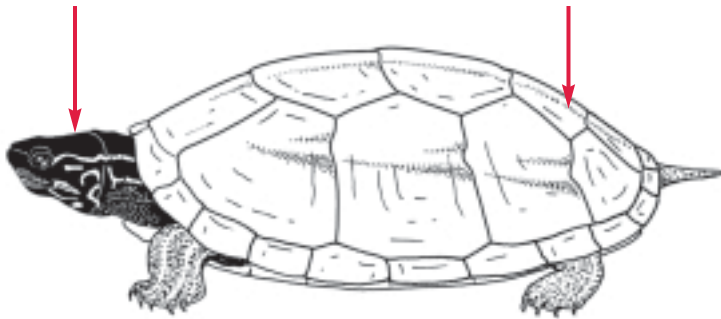


yellow or cream with dark blotches
 jaune ou crème avec taches foncées
 amarillo o crema con manchas oscuras

Malayemys subtrijuga

brown to black with yellow stripes
 brun à noir avec rayures jaunes
 café a negro con bandas amarillas

brown, darker along the keels
 brun, plus foncé le long des carènes
 café, más oscuro a lo largo de las quillas



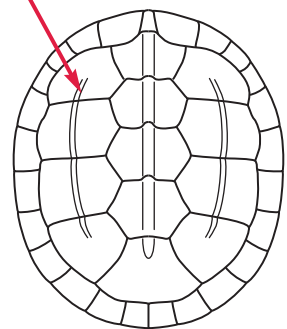
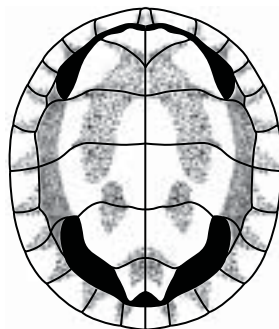
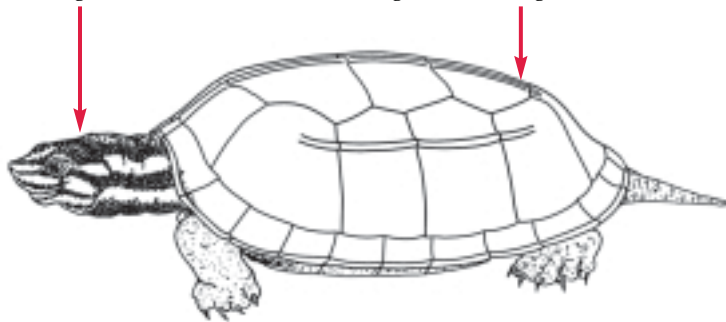
yellow with brown blotches
 jaune avec taches brunes
 amarillo con manchas cafés

Chinemys reevesii

brown to black with yellow stripes
 brun à noir avec rayures jaunes
 café a negro con bandas amarillas

dark-gray to black
 gris foncé à noir
 gris oscuro a negro

lateral keels disappear with age
 les carènes latérales disparaissent avec l'âge
 las quillas laterales desaparecen con la edad



yellow to orange with black blotches
 jaune à orange avec taches noires
 amarillo a anaranjado con manchas negras

Annamemys annamensis




The following species may also show a carapace with 3 keels, without serrations.


Les espèces suivantes peuvent aussi avoir une carapace avec 3 carènes, sans dentelures.

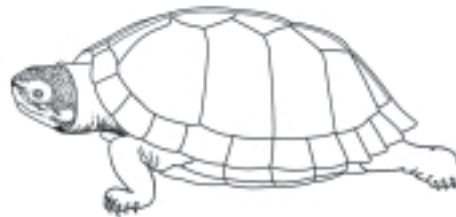
Las especies siguientes también pueden tener un caparazón con 3 quillas, no aserrado.




 *Ocadia sinensis* (juv./jóv.) 48



 *Callagur borneoensis* 48



















 *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* (juv./jóv.) 54

Orange Section
Section orange
Sección naranja







- PE-1  Pelusios adansonii
- PE-2  Pelusios bechuanicus
- PE-3  Pelusios broadleyi
- PE-4  Pelusios carinatus
- PE-5  Pelusios castaneus
- PE-6  Pelusios castanoides
- PE-7  Pelusios chapini
- PE-8  Pelusios gabonensis
- PE-9  Pelusios nanus
- PE-10  Pelusios niger
- PE-11  Pelusios rhodesianus
- PE-12  Pelusios seychellensis
- PE-13  Pelusios sinuatus
- PE-14  Pelusios subniger
- PE-15  Pelusios upembae
- PE-16  Pelusios williamsi

Species not illustrated in the guide
Espèces non illustrées dans le guide
Especies no ilustradas en la guía

CHELIDAE

Chelodina expansa
Chelodina longicollis
Chelodina novaeguineae
Chelodina oblonga
Chelodina parkeri
Chelodina reimanni
Chelodina rugosa
Chelodina siebenrocki
Chelodina steindachneri

Elseya dentata
Elseya latisternum
Elseya novaeguineae

Emydura australis
Emydura krefftii
Emydura macquarrii
Emydura signata
Emydura victoriae

Phrynops dahli
Phrynops geoffroanus
Phrynops gibbus
Phrynops hilarii
Phrynops hoguei
Phrynops nasutus
Phrynops raniceps
Phrynops rufipes
Phrynops tuberculatus
Phrynops vanderhaegei
Phrynops williamsi
Phrynops zuliae
Pseudemydura umbrina

Rheodytes leukops

PELOMEDUSIDAE

Pelusios adansonii
Pelusios bechuanicus
Pelusios broadleyi
Pelusios carinatus
Pelusios castanoides
Pelusios chapini
Pelusios gabonensis
Pelusios nanus
Pelusios niger
Pelusios rhodesianus
Pelusios seychellensis
Pelusios sinuatus
Pelusios subniger
Pelusios upembae
Pelusios williamsi

**EMYDIDAE:
BATAGURINAE**

Annamemys annamensis

Cuora aurocapitata
Cuora mccordi
Cuora pani
Cuora yunnanensis
Cuora zhoui

Geoemyda silvatica

Hardella thurjii

Heosemys depressa
Heosemys grandis
Heosemys leytensis
Heosemys spinosa

Kachuga dhongoka
Kachuga kachuga
Kachuga smithii
Kachuga sylhetensis
Kachuga tentoria

Mauremys caspica
Mauremys iversoni
Mauremys japonica
Mauremys leprosa
Mauremys mutica

Ocadia philippeni

Rhinoclemmys annulata
Rhinoclemmys areolata
Rhinoclemmys diademata
Rhinoclemmys funerea
Rhinoclemmys melanosterna
Rhinoclemmys nasuta
Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima
Rhinoclemmys punctularia
Rhinoclemmys rubida

Sacalia bealei

EMYDIDAE: EMYDINAE

Graptemys barbouri
Graptemys caglei
Graptemys flavimaculata
Graptemys nigrinoda
Graptemys ouachitensis
Graptemys pulchra
Graptemys versa

Pseudemys alabamensis
Pseudemys concinna
Pseudemys nelsoni
Pseudemys texana

Trachemys decussata
Trachemys dorbigni

KINOSTERNIDAE

Kinosternon alamosae
Kinosternon angustipons
Kinosternon creaseri
Kinosternon depressum
Kinosternon dunni
Kinosternon herrerae
Kinosternon hirtipes
Kinosternon integrum
Kinosternon oaxacae
Kinosternon sonoriense

Claudius angustatus

Staurotypus salvinii
Staurotypus triporcatus

TESTUDINIDAE

Homopus bergeri

Cycloderma frenatum

Lissemys scutata

TRIONYCHIDAE

Rafetus swinhoei

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<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	Chaco Side-necked Turtle	Platémyde à éperons	<i>Tortuga cuellilarga del Chaco</i>
<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	Brazilian Radiolated Swamp Turtle	Platémyde radiolée	<i>Tortuga brasileña de pantano</i>
<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	Spiny-neck Turtle	Platémyde de Spix	<i>Tortuga negra de cuello espinoso</i>
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle	Trionyx cartilagineux	<i>Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda</i>
<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	Annam Leaf Turtle	Emyde de l'Annam	
<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Florida Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Floride	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda de Florida</i>
<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Smooth Softshell Turtle	Trionyx mutique	<i>Tortuga lisa de concha blanda</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	Black Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux noir	<i>Tortuga blanca</i>
<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	Eastern Spiny Softshell Turtle	Trionyx épineux de l'Est	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda</i>
<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	Indian Softshell Turtle	Trionyx du Gange	<i>Galápago conchiblando del Ganges</i>
<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle	Trionyx à ocelles	<i>Galápago conchiblando ocelado</i>
<i>Aspideretes leithii</i>	Leith's Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Leith	
<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle	Trionyx noirâtre	<i>Galápago conchiblando oscuro</i>
<i>Batagur baska</i>	Batagur	Batagur malais	<i>Galápago batagur</i>
<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	Painted Terrapin	Emyde peinte de Bornéo	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	Caouanne	<i>Cayuma</i>
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nose Turtle	Carettochélyde d'Australasie	<i>Tortuga de nariz de puerco</i>
<i>Chelonia agassizii</i>	Pacific Green Turtle	Chélonée franche du Pacifique	<i>Tortuga franca oriental</i>
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Common Green Turtle	Chélonée franche	<i>Tortuga verde</i>
<i>Chelus fimbriata</i>	Matamata Turtle	Matamata	
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Common Snapping Turtle	Chélydre serpentine	<i>Chiquihua</i>
<i>Chersina angulata</i>	South African Bowsprit Tortoise	Tortue à soc d'Afrique du Sud	<i>Tortuga de pechera</i>
<i>Chinemys nigricans</i>	Red-necked Pond Turtle	Chinémyde noirâtre	
<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	Reeve's turtle	Chinémyde de Reeves	
<i>Chitra indica</i>	Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle	Trionyx à rayures	<i>Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda</i>
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle	Chrysémyde peinte	<i>Tortuga pintada</i>
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	Clemmyde à gouttelettes	<i>Tortuga moteada</i>
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	Clemmyde sculptée	<i>Tortuga acuática de Madera</i>
<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	Pacific Pond Turtle	Clemmyde marbrée	<i>Tortuga de pantano del Pacifico</i>
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	Bog Turtle	Clemmyde de Muhlenberg	<i>Galápago de Muhlenberg</i>
<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Southeast Asian Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte d'Amboine	<i>Tortuga Malaya</i>
<i>Cuora flavomarginata</i>	Yellow-margined Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte à bords jaunes	<i>Tortuga China de margen amarillo</i>
<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>	Indochinese Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte à front jaune	<i>Tortuga Indochina</i>
<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte à trois bandes	<i>Tortuga China de tres bandas</i>
<i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>	Nubian Flapshell Turtle	Trionyx à clapets de Nubie	<i>Tortuga nubia de concha blanda</i>
<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	Senegal Flapshell Turtle	Trionyx à clapets du Sénégal	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda de Senegal</i>
<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	Asian Leaf Turtle	Cyclemyde dentelée	<i>Tortuga Asiatica</i>
<i>Cyclemys tcheponensis</i>	Stripe-necked Leaf Turtle	Cyclemyde de Tchépone	<i>Tortuga de cuello rayado</i>
<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>	Aubry's Flapshell Turtle	Trionyx à clapets d'Aubry	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda del Oeste de Africa</i>
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	Chicken Turtle	Emyde réticulée	<i>Tortuga pollo</i>
<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	Cental American River Turtle	Dermatémyde de Mawe	<i>Tortuga blanca</i>
<i>Derموchelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	Tortue-luth	<i>Tortuga laud</i>
<i>Dogania subplana</i>	Malayan Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Malaisie	<i>Tortuga Malaya de concha blanda</i>
<i>Eseya novaeguineae</i>	New Guinea Snapping Turtle	Emydure happante de Nouvelle-Guinée	
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	Emyde de Blanding	<i>Tortuga de Blanding</i>
<i>Emydura subglobosa</i>	Red-bellied Short-necked Turtle	Emydure à ventre rouge	
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European Pond Turtle	Cistude d'Europe	<i>Tortuga Europea</i>
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	Caret	<i>Carey</i>
<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	Madagascan Big-headed Turtle	Podocnémide de Madagascar	
<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	Red-footed Tortoise	Tortue charbonnière	<i>Tortuga de patas rojas</i>
<i>Geochelone chilensis</i>	Chaco Tortoise	Tortue de la Pampa	<i>Tortuga terrestre argentina</i>
<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	South American Yellow-footed Tortoise	Tortue denticulée	<i>Tortuga de patas amarillas</i>
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Star Tortoise	Tortue étoilée de l'Inde	<i>Tortuga estrellada de la India</i>
<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	Aldabra Tortoise	Tortue éléphantine d'Aldabra	<i>Tortuga gigante de Aldabra</i>
<i>Geochelone nigra</i>	Galapagos Tortoise	Tortue terrestre des Galápagos	<i>Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos</i>

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<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise	Tortue léopard du Cap	<i>Tortuga leopardo</i>
<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	Burmese Star Tortoise	Tortue étoilée de Birmanie	<i>Tortuga estrellada de Burma</i>
<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	Radiated Tortoise	Tortue rayonnée	<i>Tortuga estrellada de Madagascar</i>
<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	African Spurred Tortoise	Tortue sillonnée	<i>Tortuga con púas</i>
<i>Geochelone yniphora</i>	Angonoka	Tortue à soc de Madagascar	<i>Tortuga de Madagascar</i>
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Spotted Pond Turtle	Géoclémyde d'Hamilton	<i>Galápago rayado</i>
<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	Black-breasted Leaf Turtle	Géoémyde de Spengler	
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Desert Tortoise	Tortue fouisseuse d'Agassiz	<i>Tortuga del desierto</i>
<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	Berlandier's Tortoise	Tortue fouisseuse de Berlandier	<i>Tortuga de Texas</i>
<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	Bolson Tortoise	Tortue fouisseuse du Mexique	<i>Tortuga grande</i>
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Florida Gopher Tortoise	Tortue fouisseuse de Floride	<i>Tortuga terrestre de la Florida</i>
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	Common Map Turtle	Graptémyde géographique	<i>Tortuga Mapa comun</i>
<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Ringed Map Turtle	Graptémyde à ocelles	<i>Tortuga Mapa anillada</i>
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	False Map Turtle	Graptémyde pseudogéographique	<i>Falsa tortuga mapa</i>
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	Mississippi Map Turtle	Graptémyde pseudogéographique du Sud	<i>Tortuga Mapa del Mississippi</i>
<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	Giant Asian Pond Turtle	Héosémyde géante	
<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny Turtle	Héosémyde épineuse	
<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	Yellow-headed Temple Turtle	Hiérémyde d'Annandale	
<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	Beaked Cape Tortoise	Homopode aréolé	<i>Tortuga pico de loro</i>
<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	Boulenger's Cape Tortoise	Homopode de Boulenger	<i>Tortuga terrestre</i>
<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	Karoo Cape Tortoise	Homopode à éperons	<i>Tortuga terrestre de Cabo Karroo</i>
<i>Homopus signatus</i>	Speckled Cape Tortoise	Homopode marqué du Nord	<i>Tortuga manchada</i>
<i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i>	Brazilian Snake-necked Turtle	Hydroméduse de Maximilien	<i>Tortuga cuellilarga de Maximiliano</i>
<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i>	South American Snake-necked Turtle	Hydroméduse à dos rugueux	<i>Tortuga cuellilarga</i>
<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Elongated Tortoise	Tortue à tête jaune	<i>Tortuga dorada de Birmania</i>
<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	Travancore Tortoise	Tortue de Forsten	<i>Tortuga marron de la India</i>
<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	Indian Roofed Turtle	Kachuga à dos en toit	<i>Tortuga india de visera</i>
<i>Kachuga tentoria</i>	Indian Tent Turtle	Kachuga carénée	
<i>Kachuga trivittata</i>	Burmese Roofed Turtle	Kachuga de Birmanie	
<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	Bell's Hinge-back Tortoise	Cinixys de Bell	<i>Tortuga dentata</i>
<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	Serrated Hinge-back Tortoise	Cinixys rongée	<i>Tortuga dentada</i>
<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	Home's Hinge-back Tortoise	Cinixys de Home	<i>Tortuga dentada</i>
<i>Kinixys natalensis</i>	Natal Hinge-back Tortoise	Cinixys du Natal	<i>Tortuga dentada</i>
<i>Kinosternon acutum</i>	Tabasco Mud Turtle	Cinosterne de Tabasco	<i>Casquito rojo</i>
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	Striped Mud Turtle	Cinosterne de Baur	<i>Casquito</i>
<i>Kinosternon carinatum</i>	Razor-backed Musk Turtle	Cinosterne caréné	<i>Tortuga almizclera de lomo quillado</i>
<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	Yellow Mud Turtle	Cinosterne jaune	<i>Casquito amarillo</i>
<i>Kinosternon leucostomum</i>	White-lipped Mud Turtle	Cinosterne à bouche blanche	<i>Casquito</i>
<i>Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum</i>	Red-checked Mud Turtle	Cinosterne ensanglanté	<i>Casquito amarillo</i>
<i>Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides</i>	Amazon Mud Turtle	Cinosterne de l'Amazone	<i>Casquito de tres lomos</i>
<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	Common Mud Turtle	Cinosterne rougeâtre	<i>Casquito</i>
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley Turtle	Chélonée de Kemp	<i>Tortuga bastarda</i>
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	Chélonée olivâtre	<i>Tortuga olivacea</i>
<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Indian Flapshell Turtle	Trionyx à clapets de l'Inde du Sud	<i>Tortuga plana indiana</i>
<i>Macrocllemys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	Tortue-alligator	<i>Pochitoque</i>
<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	Northern Diamondback Terrapin	Malaclemmyde du Nord	<i>Terrapene diamante</i>
<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	African Pancake Tortoise	Tortue à caparace souple	<i>Tortuga de cuña</i>
<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	Malayan Snail-eating Turtle	Malayémyde à trois arêtes	
<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian Brown Tortoise	Tortue à éperons géante du Sud	<i>Tortuga marron de Burma</i>
<i>Manouria impressa</i>	Impressed Tortoise	Tortue à éperons denticulée	<i>Tortuga marron de Burma</i>
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Tricarinate Hill Turtle	Emyde indienne à trois carènes	<i>Galápago terrestre</i>
<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	Indian Black Turtle	Emyde noire à trois arêtes	<i>Tortuga negra de la India</i>
<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Burmese Eyed Turtle	Emyde à ocelles du Birmanie	<i>Galápago ocelado de Birmania</i>
<i>Morenia petersi</i>	Indian Eyed Turtle	Emyde à ocelles du Bengale	<i>Tortuga ocelada de la India</i>
<i>Natator depressa</i>	Flatback Turtle	Chélonée à dos plat	<i>Tortuga franca oriental</i>

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<i>Nilssonina formosa</i>	Burmese Peacock Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Birmanie	
<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle	Tortue-boîte à dos plat	<i>Terrapene purpura rayada</i>
<i>Ocadia sinensis</i>	Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle	Emyde à cou rayé commune	
<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Malaysian Giant Turtle	Emyde géante de Bornéo	
<i>Palea steindachneri</i>	Wattle-necked Softshell Turtle	Trionyx à tubercules	
<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	Asian Giant Soft-shelled Turtle	Trionyx géant	<i>Tortuga gigante de concha blanda</i>
<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Chinese Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de Chine	<i>Tortuga China de concha blanda</i>
<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	Helmeted Turtle	Péломéduse roussâtre orientale	
<i>Peltocephalus dumerilium</i>	Big-headed Amazon River Turtle	Peltocéphale de Duméril	<i>Cabeçudo</i>
<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	African Hinged Terrapins	Péluses	<i>Tortugas de fango Africanas</i>
<i>Platemys platycephala</i>	Twist-necked Turtle	Platémyde à tête plate	<i>Tortuga de cabeza grande de pantanal</i>
<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle	Platysterne à grosse tête	<i>Tortuga de cabeza ancha</i>
<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	Red-headed River Turtle	Podocnémide à tête rouge	<i>Irapuca</i>
<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	South American River Turtle	Podocnémide élargie	<i>Tartaruga arrau</i>
<i>Podocnemis lewyana</i>	Magdalena River Turtle	Podocnémide de Léwy	<i>Tortuga de Agua</i>
<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>	Six-tubercled River Turtle	Podocnémide tuberculée	<i>Iaça</i>
<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	Yellow-spotted River Turtle	Podocnémide de Cayenne	<i>Terecay</i>
<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>	Savanna Side-necked Turtle	Podocnémide de Vogl	<i>Galápago Guruna Llanero</i>
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	Geometric Tortoise	Tortue géométrique	<i>Tortuga geométrica del Kalahari</i>
<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	Serrated Tortoise	Tortue étoilée du Kalahari	<i>Tortuga estrellada sudafricana de carapazón aserrado</i>
<i>Psammobates tentorius</i>	Tent Tortoise	Tortue étoilée à bosses	<i>Tortuga estrellada sudafricana</i>
<i>Pseudemys umbrina</i>	Western Swamp Turtle	Pseudémydure de Perth	<i>Tortuga serpentina occidental</i>
<i>Pseudemys floridana</i>	Common Cooter	Pseudémyde de Floride	<i>Tortuga acuatica de Florida</i>
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	American Red-bellied Turtle	Pseudémyde à ventre rouge	<i>Tortuga americana de vientre rojo</i>
<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	Keeled Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte à trois carènes	<i>Tortuga de caparazon dentado</i>
<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	Common Spider Tortoise	Pyxide arachnoïde	<i>Tortuga de plastrón articulado</i>
<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	Flat-shelled Spider Tortoise	Pyxide à dos plat	<i>Tortuga de cola plana</i>
<i>Rafetus euphraticus</i>	Euphrates Softshell Turtle	Trionyx de l'Euphrate	<i>Tortuga de concha blanda del Eufrates</i>
<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Beal's-eyed Turtle	Emyde chinoise à deux ocelles	
<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	Four-eyed turtle	Emyde chinoise à quatre ocelles	
<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	Black Marsh Turtle	Emyde dentelée à trois carènes	<i>Tortuga negra de pantano</i>
<i>Sternotherus minor</i>	Loggerhead Musk Turtle	Cinosterne à grosse tête	<i>Tortuga almizclera cabezona</i>
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	Common Musk Turtle	Cinosterne odorant	<i>Tortuga comun almizclera</i>
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Common Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte de Caroline	<i>Tortuga de la caja de la Carolina</i>
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	Coahuila Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte de Coahuila	<i>Galápago caja mejicano Tortuga</i>
<i>Terrapene nelsoni</i>	Spotted Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte du Mexique occidental	<i>Tortuga manchada Mexicana</i>
<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	Ornate Box Turtle	Tortue-boîte ornée	<i>Tortuga de caja ornada</i>
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Spur-thighed Tortoise	Tortue mauresque	<i>Tortuga mora</i>
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	Hermann's Tortoise	Tortue d'Hermann	<i>Tortuga mediterranea</i>
<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	Central Asian Tortoise	Tortue des steppes	<i>Tortuga terrestre agfana</i>
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Egyptian Tortoise	Tortue de Kleinmann	<i>Tortuga de plastrón articulado</i>
<i>Testudo marginata</i>	Marginated Tortoise	Tortue bordée	<i>Tortuga marginada</i>
<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	Hispaniolan Slider	Trachémyde d'Hispaniola	<i>Jicotea</i>
<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Common Slider	Trachémyde écrite	<i>Tortuga pinta</i>
<i>Trachemys stejnegeri</i>	Central Antillean Slider	Trachémyde de Stejneger	<i>Tortuga jicotea de Puerto Rico</i>
<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	Jamaican Slider	Trachémyde de la Jamaïque	<i>Terrapene</i>
<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	African Softshell Turtle	Trionyx du Nil	<i>Tortuga del Nilo</i>

A

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B

N.C Species not regulated by CITES

N.C Espèce non protégée par la CITES

N.C Especie no protegida por la CITES

C Species protected under CITES
(Control List effective 1997)

C Espèce protégée par la CITES
(Liste de contrôle en vigueur en 1997)

C Especie protegida por la CITES
(Lista de control en vigor en 1997)

Abbreviation of the family name

Abréviation du nom de la famille

Abreviatura del nombre de la familia

CA Carettochelyidae
CI Chelidae
CH Cheloniidae
CY Chelydridae
DE Dermatemydidae
DO Dermochelyidae
EM Emydidae
KI Kinosternidae
PE Pelomedusidae
PT Platysternidae
TE Testudinidae
TR Trionychidae

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* Indique que cette espèce n'est pas illustrée au niveau de l'espèce ou de la sous-espèce

* Indica que esta especie no esta ilustrada al nivel de la especie o de la sub-especie

see
voir
véase

?-18

NOTE: the abbreviation "Spp." designates several species, "Sp." a single species, "Ssp." a single subspecies, "Spp." several subspecies and "Spp., ..." indicates other genus are included in this taxon.

NOTE : l'abréviation "Spp." désigne plusieurs espèces, l'abréviation "Sp." une seule espèce, l'abréviation "Ssp." une sous-espèce, l'abréviation "Spp." plusieurs sous-espèces et l'abréviation "Spp., ..." indique que d'autres genres sont inclus dans ce taxon.

NOTA : la abreviatura "Spp." designa varias especies, "Sp." una especie individual, "Ssp." una subespecie, "Spp." diversas subespecies y "Spp., ..." indica otros géneros que están incluidos en este grupo.

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Names Noms Nombres	Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	Status, family Situation, famille Status, familia	Blue Bleue Azul	Yellow Jaune Amarilla	Orange Orange Naranja
Abingdon Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra abingdonii</i>	C, TE		2*	
Acanthochelys pallidipectoris	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys radiolata	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys spixii	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acanthochelys Spp.	<i>Acanthochelys Spp.</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Acinisside	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Acinixys planicauda	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Adanson's Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
Aegyptische Landschildkröte	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	C, TE		17	
Afghan Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
African Black Terrapin	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
African bungoma	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Dwarf Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	N.C, PE-9		30*	1
African Flap-shell Turtle(s)	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Forest Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys Spp.</i>	C, TE	5		
African Forest Turtle	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
African Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
African Hinged Terrapin(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
African Keeled Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	N.C, PE-4		30*	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1
African Mud Turtle(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
African Pancake Tortoise	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	C, TE		7	
African Serrated Tortoise	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
African Side-neck Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
African Side-necked Turtle(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
African Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	C, TR		23	
African Soft-shell Turtle(s)	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	7		
African Spur Thigh Tortoise	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
African Spurred Tortoise	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
African Tent Tortoise	<i>Psammobates tentorius</i>	C, TE		6	
Afrikanische Weichschildkröte	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	C, TR		23	
Afro-American Side-necked Turtle(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30 - 33	1
Agassiz-Gopherschildkröte	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Agrionymys horsfieldii	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Aiaça	<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>	C, PE		33	
Albert Nile Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios williamsi lutescens</i>	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Albino Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macroclemys temminckii</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Aldabra Tortoise	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Aldabrachelys elephantina	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Aldabran Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Alligator Snapper	<i>Macroclemys temminckii</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macroclemys temminckii</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Amazon Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides</i>	N.C, KI		38	
American Freshwater Turtle(s)	<i>Clemmys Spp.</i>	N.C-C, EM		49, 54	
American Mud Turtle(s)	<i>Kinosternon Spp.</i>	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
American Musk Turtle(s)	<i>Kinosternon Spp.</i>	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
American Pond Turtle(s)	<i>Clemmys Spp.</i>	N.C-C, EM		49, 54	
American Pond Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	N.C, EM		45	
American Red-bellied Turtle	<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	N.C, EM		46	
American River Turtle(s)	<i>Podocnemis Spp.</i>	C, PE		32, 33	
American Soft-shelled Turtle	<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	N.C, TR		13	
Amyda cartilaginea	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	N.C, TR		23	
Amyda ferox	<i>Apalone ferox</i>	N.C, TR		24	
Anamurum Spur-thighed Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca anamurensis</i>	C, TE		16*	
Angonoka Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone yniphora</i>	C, TE		13	
Angonoka	<i>Geochelone yniphora</i>	C, TE		13	
Angulated Tortoise	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	C, TE		19	
Annam Leaf Turtle	<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	N.C, EM		62	
Annamemys annamensis	<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	N.C, EM		62	
Annandal's Turtle	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Antillean Slider	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Antipa	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Apalone ater	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Apalone ferox	<i>Apalone ferox</i>	N.C, TR		24	
Apalone mutica	<i>Apalone mutica</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Apalone spinifera ater	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Apalone spinifera	<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	N.C, TR		13	

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Apalone Spp.	Apalone Spp.	N.C-C, TR		24, 25	
Aquatic Box Turtle	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Areolated Tortoise	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Areolen-Flachschildkröte	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Argentine Land Tortoise	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Argentine Mud Turtle	Kinosternon scorpioides seriei	N.C, KI		38*	
Argentine Snake-necked Terrapin	Hydromedusa tectifera	N.C, CI		28	
Argentine Snake-necked Turtle	Hydromedusa tectifera	N.C, CI		28	
Argentine Tortoise	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Argentinian Tortoise	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Argentinische Landschildkröte	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Arizona Mud Turtle	Kinosternon flavescens arizonense	N.C, KI		34*	
Aromochelys carinatum	Kinosternon carinatum	N.C, KI		36	
Arrau River Turtle	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Arrau Sideneck	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Arrau Turtle	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Arrau Turtle(s)	Podocnemis Spp.	C, PE		32, 33	
Arrau	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Arrau-Schienenschildkröte	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Asia Minor Spur-thighed Tortoise	Testudo graeca iberica	C, TE		16*	
Asian Box Turtle	Cuora amboinensis	N.C, EM		42	
Asian Box Turtle(s)	Cuora Spp.	N.C, EM		41, 42	
Asian Brown Tortoise	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Asian Giant Softshell Turtle	Pelochelys bibroni	N.C, TR		25	
Asian Giant Soft-shelled Turtle	Pelochelys bibroni	N.C, TR		25	
Asian Leaf Turtle	Cyclemys dentata	N.C, EM		40	
Asian Leaf Turtle(s)	Cyclemys Spp.	N.C, EM		40, 54	
Asian Tortoise(s)	Indotestudo Spp.	C, TE		10, 17	
Asiatic Geoemyda	Melanochelys trijuga	N.C, EM		61	
Asiatic Softshell Turtle	Amyda cartilaginea	N.C, TR		23	
Aspideretes gangeticus	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Aspideretes hurum	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Aspideretes leithii	Aspideretes leithii	N.C, TR		21	
Aspideretes nigricans	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Aspideretes Spp.	Aspideretes Spp.	N.C-C, TR		21, 22	
Astrochelys hyniphora	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Astrochelys radiata	Geochelone radiata	C, TE		5	
Astrochelys Spp.	Geochelone Spp.	C, TE		5, 13	
Astrochelys yniphora	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Atlantic Green Turtle	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Atlantic Hawksbill Turtle	Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata	C, CH	2		
Atlantic Hawksbill	Eretmochelys imbricata	C, CH	2		
Atlantic Leatherback	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Atlantic Loggerhead	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Atlantic Ridley	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Aubry's Flapshell Turtle	Cycloderma aubryi	N.C, TR	6		
Aubry's Soft-shell Turtle	Cycloderma aubryi	N.C, TR	6		
Austral River Turtle(s)	Elseya Spp.	N.C, CI		29	
Australian Short-necked Turtle(s)	Emydura Spp.	N.C, CI		29	
Australian Snapping Turtle(s)	Elseya Spp.	N.C, CI		29	
Australische Suppenschildkröte	Natator depressa	C, CH	2		
Australische Suppenschildkröte	Chelonia agassizii	C, CH	2		
Australo-American Side-necked Turtle(s)	Acanthochelys Spp.,	N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
Austro-American Side-necked Turtle(s)	Acanthochelys Spp.,	N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
B					
Baby Red Ear Slider	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Baikiea elegans	Cyclanorbis elegans	N.C, TR	7		
Baja California Slider	Trachemys scripta nebulosa	N.C, EM		52*	
Bartlettia pitipiti	Podocnemis sextuberculata	C, PE		33	
Bastard Turtle	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Bastardschildkröte	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Batacle	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Batagur malais	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Batagur petersi	Morenia petersi	N.C, EM		58	
Batagur	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Batagur-Schildkröte	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Beaked Cape Tortoise	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Beal's-eyed Turtle	Sacalia bealei	N.C, EM		57	

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Beale's eyed Turtle	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Bell's Hinged-backed Turtle	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Bell's Eastern Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Bells Gelenkschildkröte	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Bell's Hinge-back Tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Bells Hinge-backed Tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Bell's Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Bengal Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga indopeninsularis</i>	N.C, EM		61*	
Bengal Eyed Terrapin	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Berlandier's Tortoise	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Berlandiers Gopherschildkröte	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Bibron's Trionychine Turtle	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Bicallosite Softshell Turtle	<i>Rafetus euphraticus</i>	N.C, TR		22	
Bicallosite Softshell Turtle	<i>Rafetus</i> Spp.	N.C, TR		22	
Big Bend Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta gaigeae</i>	N.C, EM		52*	
Big Bend Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	N.C, EM		52	
Big-headed Amazon River Turtle	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Big-headed River Turtle	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	N.C, PT	9		
Big-headed Sideneck	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Big-headed Turtle	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	N.C, PT	9		
Biuku	<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	N.C, EM		48	
Black Giant Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys</i>	C, TE		13	
Black Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa nigra</i>	C, PE		30*	
Black Marsh Turtle	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicolis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Black Pelomedusid Turtle	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
Black Pond Turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	C, EM		60	
Black Pond Turtle	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicolis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Black Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Black Softshell Turtle	<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	C, TR		22	
Black Spine-neck Swamp Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Black Spiny-necked Swamp Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Black Spiny Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Black Spotted Turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	C, EM		60	
Black Turtle	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicolis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Black-backed Twist-necked Turtle	<i>Platemys platycephala melanonota</i>	N.C, CI		27*	
Black-bellied Terrapin	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	N.C, EM		61	
Black-breasted Leaf Turtle	<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	N.C, EM		60	
Black-rayed Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	N.C, TR		23	
Blak Side-necked Turtle	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Bog Turtle	<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	C, EM		49	
Bolson Tortoise	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Bornean River Turtle	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	N.C, EM		47	
Bostami Turtle	<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	C, TR		22	
Boulenger's Cape Tortoise	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	C, TE		3	
Boulenger-Flachschildkröte	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	C, TE		3	
Boulenger's Padloper	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	C, TE		3	
Bowsprit Tortoise	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	C, TE		19	
Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	C, EM		43	
Box Turtle(s)	<i>Terrapene</i> Spp.	C, EM		43, 44	
Brasilian Snake-necked Turtle	<i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Braune Landschildkröte	<i>Manouria emys</i>	C, TE		13	
Brazilian Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	C, TE		9	
Brazilian Radiolated Swamp Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Breitrandschildkröte	<i>Testudo marginata</i>	C, TE		14	
Broadley's Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios broadleyi</i>	N.C, PE-3		30*	1
Brown Pelomedusid Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
Brown Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys emys</i>	C, TE		13	
Burma Big-headed Turtle	<i>Platysternon m. peguense</i>	N.C, PT	9*		
Burma-Landschildkröte	<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	C, TE		5	
Burmese Black Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys phayrei</i>	C, TE		13*	
Burmese Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga edeniana</i>	N.C, EM		61*	
Burmese Brown Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys</i>	C, TE		13	
Burmese Eyed Turtle	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Burmese Mountain Tortoise	<i>Manouria emys</i>	C, TE		13	
Burmese Peacock Softshell Turtle	<i>Nilssonina formosa</i>	N.C, TR		21, 23	
Burmese Roofed Turtle	<i>Kachuga trivittata</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Burmese Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	C, TE		5	

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Burmese Starred Tortoise	<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	C, TE		5	
Burmese Swamp Turtle	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Burmese Tortoise	<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	C, TE		5	
C					
Cabeçudo	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Cabezón	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Caguama	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
California Pond Turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	N.C, EM		49	
Californian Desert Tortoise	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Callagur borneoensis	<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	N.C, EM		48	
Callagur Turtle	<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	N.C, EM		48	
Canal	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	C, DO	4		
Caouanne	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Cape Berkeley Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra becki</i>	C, TE		2*	
Cape Geometric Tortoise	<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	C, TE		6	
Cape Terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Cape Tortoise(s)	<i>Homopus</i> Spp.	C, TE		3, 14, 18	
Carajás Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides carajasensis</i>	N.C, KI		38*	
Caret de l'Atlantique	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		
Caret des Antilles	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Caret Indo-Pacifique	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata bisca</i>	C, CH	2*		
Caret	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		
Caret(s)	<i>Lepidochelys</i> Spp.	C, CH	3		
Caretta caretta	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Caretta di Kemp	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Caretta(s)	<i>Lepidochelys</i> Spp.	C, CH	3		
Carettochelyidae	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	N.C, CA	4		
Carettochelys insculpta	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	N.C, CA	4		
Carey	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		
Carolina Diamondback Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin centrata</i>	N.C, EM		58*	
Carrettochélyde d'Australasie	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	N.C, CA	4		
Cartilaginous Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	N.C, TR		23	
Casquito amarillo	<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	N.C, KI		34	
Casquito amarillo	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Casquito de tres lomos	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Casquito rojo	<i>Kinosternon acutum</i>	N.C, KI		37	
Casquito	<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	N.C, KI		34	
Casquito	<i>Kinosternon leucostomum</i>	N.C, KI		34	
Casquito	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Cayuanne	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Cayuma	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Celebes Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	C, TE		10	
Celebes-Landschildkröte	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	C, TE		10	
Central American River Turtle	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	C, DE		39	
Central African Flapshell Turtle(s)	<i>Cycloderma</i> Spp.	N.C, TR	6		
Central African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios chapini</i>	N.C, PE-7		30*	1
Central American Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina rossignoni</i>	N.C, CY	8*		
Central Antillean Slider	<i>Trachemys stejnegeri</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Central Asian Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Central Chipas Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides abaxillare</i>	N.C, KI		38*	
Central Turkey Pond Turtle	<i>Emys orbicularis luteofusca</i>	N.C, EM		45*	
Cerro Azul Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra</i>	C, TE		2	
Cerro Azul Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra nigra</i>	C, TE		2	
Ceylon Terrapin	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	N.C, EM		61	
Chachahua	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Chaco Sideneck Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Chaco Side-necked Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Chaco Tortoise	<i>Geochelone chilensis</i>	C, TE		11	
Chaco Twist-neck Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Chapini	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
Charapa	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	C, PE		32	
Chata	<i>Platemys platycephala</i>	N.C, CI		27	
Chatham Island Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra chathamensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Chatham Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra chathamensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Chelidae	<i>Acanthochelys</i> Spp.,...	N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
Chelone imbricata	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		
Chelone mydas	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	C, CH	2		
Chélonée à dos plat	<i>Chelonia agassizii</i>	C, CH	2		

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Chélonée à dos plat	Natator depressa	C, CH	2		
Chélonée de Kemp	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Chélonée franche du Pacifique	Chelonia agassizii	C, CH	2		
Chélonée franche	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Chélonée olivâtre	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Chélonée	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Chélonée(s) bâtarde(s)	Lepidochelys Spp.	C, CH	3		
Chélonée(s) franche(s)	Chelonia Spp.	C, CH	2		
Chelonemys dumeriliana	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Chelonia agassizii	Chelonia agassizii	C, CH	2		
Chelonia depressa	Natator depressa	C, CH	2		
Chelonia mydas	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Chelonia olivacea	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Chelonia Spp.	Chelonia Spp.	C, CH	2		
Cheloniidae	Caretta Sp., ...	C, CH	2, 3		
Chelonoides carbonaria	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Chelonoides chilensis	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Chelonoides denticulata	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Chelonoides elephantopus	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Chelonoidis carbonaria	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Chelonoidis chilensis	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Chelonura temminckii	Macrochelys temminckii	N.C, CY	8		
Chelus fimbriata	Chelus fimbriata	N.C, CI		29	
Chelydra serpentina	Chelydra serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Chélydre commune	Chelydra serpentina serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Chélydre d'Amérique Centrale	Chelydra serpentina rossignoni	N.C, CY	8*		
Chélydre d'Amérique du Sud	Chelydra serpentina acutirostris	N.C, CY	8*		
Chélydre de Floride	Chelydra serpentina osceola	N.C, CY	8*		
Chélydre serpentine	Chelydra serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Chélydre(s)	Chelydra Sp., ...	N.C, CY	8		
Chelydridae	Chelydra Sp., ...	N.C, CY	8		
Chersina angulata	Chersina angulata	C, TE		19	
Chersina	Chersina angulata	C, TE		19	
Chesnut Terrapin	Pelusios castaneus	C, PE-5		30	
Chiapas Mud Turtle	Kinosternon scorpionoides abaxillare	N.C, KI		38*	1
Chicken Turtle	Deirochelys reticularia	N.C, EM		47	
Chilean Tortoise	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Chimpire	Podocnemis erythrocephala	C, PE		33	
Chine Three-striped	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Chinémyde de Reeves	Chinemys reevesii	N.C, EM		62	
Chinémyde(s)	Chinemys Spp.	N.C, EM		60, 62	
Chinemys nigricans	Chinemys nigricans	N.C, EM		60	
Chinemys reevesii	Chinemys reevesii	N.C, EM		62	
Chinese Big-headed Turtle	Platysternon m. megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Chinese Pond Turtle(s)	Chinemys Spp.	N.C, EM		60, 62	
Chinese Redneck Turtle(s)	Chinemys Spp.	N.C, EM		60, 62	
Chinese Soft-shell Turtle	Pelodiscus sinensis	N.C, TR		22	
Chinese Striped-neck Turtle	Ocadia sinensis	N.C, EM		48	
Chinese Striped-necked Turtle(s)	Ocadia Spp.	N.C, EM		48	
Chinese Swamp Turtle(s)	Chinemys Spp.	N.C, EM		60, 62	
Chinese Three-keeled Pond Turtle	Chinemys reevesii	N.C, EM		62	
Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Chinese Yellow-margined Box Turtle	Cuora flavomarginata sinensis	N.C, EM		42*	
Chiquihua	Chelydra serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Chitra indica	Chitra indica	N.C, TR		25	
Chittagong Soft-shell Turtle	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Chrysémyde de l'Ouest	Chrysemys picta bellii	N.C, EM		50*	
Chrysémyde du Nord	Chrysemys picta marginata	N.C, EM		50*	
Chrysémyde du Sud	Chrysemys picta dorsalis	N.C, EM		50*	
Chrysémyde peinte de l'Est	Chrysemys picta picta	N.C, EM		50	
Chrysémyde peinte	Chrysemys picta	N.C, EM		50	
Chrysemys picta	Chrysemys picta	N.C, EM		50	
Chrysemys rubriventris	Pseudemys rubriventris	N.C, EM		46	
Chrysemys scripta	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Cinisside denticolata	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Cinisside di Bell	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		
Cinisside di Home	Kinixys homeana	C, TE	5		
Cinixys belliana	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		

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Cinixys de Bell de l'Est	Kinixys belliana belliana	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys de Bell de l'Ouest	Kinixys belliana nogueyi	.C, TE	5*		
Cinixys de Bell du Sud-Est	Kinixys belliana zombensis	.C, TE	5*		
Cinixys de Bell	Kinixys belliana	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys de Home	Kinixys homeana	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys de Speke	Kinixys belliana spekii	.C, TE	5*		
Cinixys du Natal	Kinixys natalensis	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys erosa	Kinixys erosa	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys homeana	Kinixys homeana	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys rongée	Kinixys erosa	.C, TE	5		
Cinixys	Kinixys Spp.	.C, TE	5		
Cinosterne à bouche blanche du Nord	Kinosternon leucostomum leucostomum	.N.C, KI		34	
Cinosterne à bouche blanche du Sud	Kinosternon leucostomum postinguinale	.N.C, KI		34*	
Cinosterne à bouche blanche	Kinosternon leucostomum	.N.C, KI		34	
Cinosterne à cou rayé	Sternotherus minor peltifer	.N.C, KI		36*	
Cinosterne à gorge blanche	Kinosternon scorpioides albogulare	.N.C, KI		38*	
Cinosterne à grosse tête commun	Sternotherus minor minor	.N.C, KI		36	
Cinosterne à grosse tête	Sternotherus minor	.N.C, KI		36	
Cinosterne caréné	Kinosternon carinatum	.N.C, KI		36	
Cinosterne d'Argentine	Kinosternon scorpioides seriei	.N.C, KI		38*	
Cinosterne de Baur	Kinosternon baurii	.N.C, KI		34	
Cinosterne de Carajás	Kinosternon scorpioides carajasensis	.N.C, KI		38*	
Cinosterne de Chiapas	Kinosternon scorpioides abaxillare	.N.C, KI		38*	
Cinosterne de l'Amazone	Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides	.N.C, KI		38	
Cinosterne de Tabasco	Kinosternon acutum	.N.C, KI		37	
Cinosterne ensanglanté	Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	.N.C, KI		38	
Cinosterne jaune commun	Kinosternon flavescens flavescens	.N.C, KI		34	
Cinosterne jaune de Durango	Kinosternon flavescens durangoense	.N.C, KI		34*	
Cinosterne jaune de l'Arizona	Kinosternon flavescens arizonense	.N.C, KI		34*	
Cinosterne jaune	Kinosternon flavescens	.N.C, KI		34	
Cinosterne odorant	Sternotherus odoratus	.N.C, KI		35	
Cinosterne rougeâtre commun	Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum	.N.C, KI		35	
Cinosterne rougeâtre de Floride	Kinosternon subrubrum steindachneri	.N.C, KI		35*	
Cinosterne rougeâtre du Mississippi	Kinosternon subrubrum hippocrepis	.N.C, KI		35*	
Cinosterne rougeâtre	Kinosternon subrubrum	.N.C, KI		35	
Cinosterne scorpioïde	Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	.N.C, KI		38	
Cinosterne scorpioïde	Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides	.N.C, KI		38	
Cinosterne(s) d'Amérique	Kinosternon Spp., ...	.N.C, KI		34 - 38	
Cinosternon baurii	Kinosternon baurii	.N.C, KI		34	
Cinosternum brevigliare	Kinosternon leucostomum postinguinale	.N.C, KI		34*	
Cinosternum leucostomum	Kinosternon leucostomum	.N.C, KI		34	
Cistoclemmys flavomarginata	Cuora flavomarginata	.N.C, EM		42	
Cistoclemmys galbinifrons	Cuora galbinifrons	.N.C, EM		41	
Cistuda Bealei	Sacalia bealei	.N.C, EM		57	
Cistuda Blandingii	Emydoidea blandingii	.N.C, EM		45	
Cistude d'Europe	Emys orbicularis orbicularis	.N.C, EM		45	
Cistude de Turquie	Emys orbicularis luteofusca	.N.C, EM		45*	
Cistude des marais	Emys orbicularis	.N.C, EM		45	
Cistude du Levante	Emys orbicularis fritzjuergenobsti	.N.C, EM		45*	
Cistude du Maghreb	Emys orbicularis occidentalis	.N.C, EM		45*	
Cistude hellénique	Emys orbicularis hellenica	.N.C, EM		45*	
Cistudo ornata	Terrapene ornata	.C, EM		44	
Clemmide di Muhlenberg	Clemmys muhlenbergii	.C, EM		49	
Clemmyde à gouttelettes	Clemmys guttata	.N.C, EM		49	
Clemmyde de Muhlenberg	Clemmys muhlenbergii	.C, EM		49	
Clemmyde marbrée du Nord	Clemmys marmorata marmorata	.N.C, EM		49	
Clemmyde marbrée du Sud	Clemmys marmorata pallida	.N.C, EM		49*	
Clemmyde marbrée	Clemmys marmorata	.N.C, EM		49	
Clemmyde sculptée	Clemmys insculpta	.C, EM		54	
Clemmyde(s)	Clemmys Spp.	.N.C-C, EM		49, 54	
Clemmys bealii quadriocellata	Sacalia quadriocellata	.N.C, EM		57	
Clemmys guttata	Clemmys guttata	.N.C, EM		49	
Clemmys insculpta	Clemmys insculpta	.C, EM		54	
Clemmys marmorata	Clemmys marmorata	.N.C, EM		49	
Clemmys muhlenbergi	Clemmys muhlenbergii	.C, EM		49	
Clemmys nuchalis	Clemmys muhlenbergii	.C, EM		49	
Clemmys Spp.	Clemmys Spp.	.N.C-C, EM		49, 54	
Coahuila Box Turtle	Terrapene coahuila	.C, EM		43	

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Coahuila Turtle	<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	C, EM		43	
Coahuilan Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	C, EM		43	
Coal Tortoise	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Coastal Plain Turtle	<i>Pseudemys floridana</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Cochin Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga coronata</i>	N.C, EM		61*	
Coffre	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Colombian Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta callirostris</i>	N.C, EM		52*	
Common African Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Common Batagur Turtle	<i>Batagur baska</i>	C, EM		47	
Common Black-breasted Leaf Turtle	<i>Geomyda spengleri spengleri</i>	N.C, EM		60	
Common Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	C, EM		43	
Common Cooter	<i>Pseudemys floridana floridana</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Common European Pond Turtle	<i>Emys orbicularis orbicularis</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Common Forest Tortoise	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Common Freshwater Turtle(s)	<i>Pseudemys Spp., ...</i>	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Common Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	C, CH	2		
Common Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Common Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Common Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Common Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Common Musk Turtle(s)	<i>Sternotherus Spp.</i>	N.C, KI		35, 36	
Common River Terrapin	<i>Batagur baska baska</i>	C, EM		47	
Common Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	N.C, EM		52	
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Common Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoides arachnoides</i>	C, TE		7	
Common Tent Tortoise	<i>Psammobates tentorius tentorius</i>	C, TE		6	
Common Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Common Twist-necked Turtle	<i>Platemys platycephala platycephala</i>	N.C, CI		27	
Common Yellow-marginated Box Turtle	<i>Cuora flavomarginata flavomarginata</i>	N.C, EM		42	
Congo Pelomedusid Turtle	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	N.C, PE-4		30*	1
Cooter Turtle(s)	<i>Pseudemys Spp.</i>	N.C, EM		46, 50	
Cooter	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Cooter	<i>Pseudemys floridana</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Cooter(s)	<i>Pseudemys Spp.</i>	N.C, EM		46, 50	
Cotorra	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Crevice Tortoise	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	C, TE		7	
Cryptopus Aubryi	<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>	N.C, TR	6		
Cryptopus Senegalensis	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Cuatro Ciénegas Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Cuatrociénegas Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta taylori</i>	N.C, EM		52*	
Cumberland Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta troostii</i>	N.C, EM		52*	
Cuora amboinensis	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	N.C, EM		42	
Cuora flavomarginata	<i>Cuora flavomarginata</i>	N.C, EM		42	
Cuora galbinifrons	<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>	N.C, EM		41	
Cuora hainanensis	<i>Cuora galbinifrons hainensis</i>	N.C, EM		41*	
Cuora Spp.	<i>Cuora Spp.</i>	N.C, EM		41, 42	
Cuora trifasciata	<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	N.C, EM		41	
Cupiso	<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>	C, PE		33	
Cyclanorbis elegans	<i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Cyclanorbis senegalensis	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Cyclanorbis Spp.	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Cyclemyde de Tchéponé	<i>Cyclemys tcheponensis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Cyclemyde dentelée	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Cyclemyde(s)	<i>Cyclemys Spp.</i>	N.C, EM		40, 54	
Cyclemys annamensis	<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	N.C, EM		62	
Cyclemys annandalii	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Cyclemys dentata	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Cyclemys Mouhotii	<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Cyclemys Spp.	<i>Cyclemys Spp.</i>	N.C, EM		40, 54	
Cyclemys tcheponensis	<i>Cyclemys tcheponensis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Cycloderma aubryi	<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>	N.C, TR	6		
Cycloderma Spp.	<i>Cycloderma Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	6		
Cycloderme d'Aubry	<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>	N.C, TR	6		
D					
Damonia hamiltonii	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	C, EM		60	
Dark Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	C, TR		22	
Deep-grooved Tortoise	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	C, TE		14	
Déirochélide réticulaire de l'est	<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	N.C, EM		47	

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Déirochélide réticulaire	<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	.N.C, EM		47	
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	.N.C, EM		47	
Dermatémide	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	.C, DE		39	
Dermatémide de Mawe	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	.C, DE		39	
Dermatemyidae	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	.C, DE		39	
<i>Dermatemys maiori</i>	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	.C, DE		39	
<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	.C, DE		39	
Dermochelide coriacea	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	.C, DO	4		
Dermochelyidae	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	.C, DO	4		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	.C, DO	4		
Desert Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata luteola</i>	.C, EM		44*	
Desert Tortoise	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	.C, TE		12	
Diamondback Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	.N.C, EM		58	
Dinner-plate Tortoise	<i>Palea steindachneri</i>	.N.C, TR		23	
<i>Dipsochelys elephantina</i>	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	.C, TE		2	
<i>Dogania subplana</i>	<i>Dogania subplana</i>	.N.C, TR		24	
Dominican Slider	<i>Trachemys stejnegeri vicina</i>	.N.C, EM		56*	
Donner-weer Tortoise	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	.C, TE		3	
Dotted African Soft-shell Turtle(s)	<i>Cycloderma</i> Spp.	.N.C, TR	6		
Dreikiel-Erdschildkröte	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	.C, EM		61	
<i>Dumerilia madagascariensis</i>	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	.C, PE		31	
Duméril-Schienschildkröte	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	.C, PE		31	
Duncan Island Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra ephippium</i>	.C, TE		2*	
Duncan Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra ephippium</i>	.C, TE		2*	
Dunkle Weichschildkröte	<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	.C, TR		22	
Dura Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	.C, EM		57	
Durango Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon flavescens durangoense</i>	.N.C, KI		34*	
E					
East African Black Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger subniger</i>	.C, PE-14		30*	1
East African Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	.C, PE-14		30*	1
East African Serrated Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	.N.C, PE-13		30*	1
East African Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	.C, PE-5		30	1
East African Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castanooides castanooides</i>	.N.C, PE-6		30*	1
East Indian Box Turtle	<i>Cuora amboinensis amboinensis</i>	.N.C, EM		42	
Eastern American Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	.C, EM		43	
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	.C, EM		43	
Eastern Chicken Turtle	<i>Deirochelys reticularia reticularia</i>	.N.C, EM		47	
Eastern Common Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>	.C, EM		43	
Eastern Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni boettgeri</i>	.C, TE		16*	
Eastern Hinge-back Turtle	<i>Kinixys belliana belliana</i>	.C, TE	5		
Eastern Leopard Tortoise	<i>Geochelone pardalis babcocki</i>	.C, TE		10*	
Eastern Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum</i>	.N.C, KI		35	
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>	.N.C, EM		50	
Eastern Spiny Soft-shell	<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	.N.C, TR		13	
Echte Karettschildkröte	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	.C, CH	2		
Egyptian Tortoise	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	.C, TE		17	
Elefanten-Schildkröte	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	.C, TE		2	
Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	.C, TE		17	
<i>Elseya novaeguineae</i>	<i>Elseya novaeguineae</i>	.N.C, CI		29	
<i>Elseya</i> Spp.	<i>Elseya</i> Spp.	.N.C, CI		29	
Emyde à cou rayé commune	<i>Ocadia sinensis</i>	.N.C, EM		48	
Emyde à ocelles de Birmanie	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	.C, EM		58	
Emyde à ocelles du Bengale	<i>Morenia petersi</i>	.N.C, EM		58	
Emyde chinoise à deux ocelles	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	.N.C, EM		57	
Emyde chinoise à quatre ocelles	<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	.N.C, EM		57	
Emyde commune à cou rayé	<i>Ocadia sinensis</i>	.N.C, EM		48	
Emyde de Blanding	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	.N.C, EM		45	
Emyde de l'Annam	<i>Annamemys annamensis</i>	.N.C, EM		62	
Emyde dentelée à trois carènes	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicolis</i>	.N.C, EM		54	
Emyde géante de Bornéo	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	.N.C, EM		47	
Emyde indienne à trois carènes	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	.C, EM		61	
Emyde noire à trois arêtes	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	.N.C, EM		61	
Emyde noire de Birmanie	<i>Melanochelys trijuga edeniana</i>	.N.C, EM		61*	
Emyde noire de Cochín	<i>Melanochelys trijuga coronata</i>	.N.C, EM		61*	
Emyde noire de Parker	<i>Melanochelys trijuga parkeri</i>	.N.C, EM		61*	
Emyde noire de Thaïlande	<i>Melanochelys trijuga wiroti</i>	.N.C, EM		61*	
Emyde noire du Bengale	<i>Melanochelys trijuga indopeninsularis</i>	.N.C, EM		61*	
Emyde noire du Sri Lanka	<i>Melanochelys trijuga thermalis</i>	.N.C, EM		61*	

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Emyde noire péninsulaire	Melanochelys trijuga trijuga	N.C, EM		61	
Emyde peinte de Bornéo	Callagur borneoensis	N.C, EM		48	
Emyde réticulée de Floride	Deirochelys reticularia chrysea	N.C, EM		47*	
Emyde réticulée de l'Est	Deirochelys reticularia reticularia	N.C, EM		47	
Emyde réticulée de l'Ouest	Deirochelys reticularia miaria	N.C, EM		47*	
Emyde réticulée	Deirochelys reticularia	N.C, EM		47	
Emyde(s) à cou rayé de Chine	Ocadia Spp.	N.C, EM		48	
Emyde(s) à ocelles indo-birmane(s)	Morenia Spp.	N.C-C, EM		58	
Emyde(s) chinoise(s) à ocelles	Sacalia Spp.	N.C, EM		57	
Emyde(s) indienne(s) à trois arêtes	Melanochelys Spp.	N.C-C, EM		61	
Emydidae	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Emydoidea blandingi	Emydoidea blandingii	N.C, EM		45	
Emydoidea blandingii	Emydoidea blandingii	N.C, EM		45	
Emydura inspectata	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
Emydura Spp.	Emydura Spp.	N.C, CI		29	
Emydura subglobosa	Emydura subglobosa	N.C, CI		29	
Emydure à ventre rouge	Emydura subglobosa	N.C, CI		29	
Emydure happante de Nouvelle-Guinée	Elseya novaeguineae	N.C, CI		29	
Emydure(s) happante(s) d'Australasie	Elseya Spp.	N.C, CI		29	
Emydure(s)	Emydura Spp.	N.C, CI		29	
Emys Adansonii	Pelusios adansonii	C, PE-1		30*	1
Emys amazonica	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Emys arrau	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Emys baska	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Emys borneoensis	Callagur borneoensis	N.C, EM		48	
Emys castanea	Pelusios castaneus	C, PE-5		30	1
Emys crassicollis	Siebenrockiella crassicollis	N.C, EM		54	
Emys dentata	Cyclemys dentata	N.C, EM		40	
Emys Dumeriliana	Peltocephalus dumerilianus	C, PE		31	
Emys erythrocephala	Podocnemis erythrocephala	C, PE		33	
Emys expansa	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Emys Hamiltonii	Geoclemys hamiltonii	C, EM		60	
Emys marmorata	Clemmys marmorata	N.C, EM		49	
Emys mawii	Dermatemys mawii	C, DE		39	
Emys maximiliani	Hydromedusa maximiliani	N.C, CI		28	
Emys nigricans	Chinemys nigricans	N.C, EM		60	
Emys ocellata	Morenia ocellata	C, EM		58	
Emys orbicularis	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
Emys platynota	Notochelys platynota	N.C, EM		40	
Emys pseudogeographica	Graptemys pseudogeographica	N.C, EM		51	
Emys radiolata	Acanthochelys radiolata	N.C, CI		26	
Emys Reevesii	Chinemys reevesii	N.C, EM		62	
Emys Sinensis	Ocadia sinensis	N.C, EM		48	
Emys subtrijuga	Malayemys subtrijuga	N.C, EM		62	
Emys tecta	Kachuga tecta	C, EM		57	
Emys tentoria	Kachuga tentoria	N.C, EM		57	
Emys terekay	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Emys tracaxa	Peltocephalus dumerilianus	C, PE		31	
Emys trijuga	Melanochelys trijuga	N.C, EM		61	
Emys trivittata	Kachuga trivittata	N.C, EM		57	
Eretmochelys imbricata	Eretmochelys imbricata	C, CH	2		
Eroded Hinge-backed Turtle	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Erymnochelys madagascariensis	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Euchelymys subglobosa	Emydura subglobosa	N.C, CI		29	
Euphrates Softshell Turtle	Rafetus euphraticus	N.C, TR		22	
European Pond Terrapin	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
European Pond Turtle	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
European Tortoise	Testudo hermanni	C, TE		16	
Eyed Terrapin(s)	Morenia Spp.	N.C-C, EM		58	
Eyed Turtle	Sacalia bealei	N.C, EM		57	
Eyed Turtle(s)	Morenia Spp.	N.C-C, EM		58	
Eyed Turtle(s)	Sacalia Spp.	N.C, EM		57	
F					
Falsche Spitzkopfschildkröte	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
False Map Turtle	Graptemys p. pseudogeographica	N.C, EM		51	
Fernandina Island Giant Tortoise	Geochelone nigra phantastica	C, TE		2*	
Fitzsimmons' Turtle	Pelusios bechuanicus	N.C, PE-2		30*	1
Flap-shell Turtle	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		

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Flapshell Turtle(s)	Cyclanorbis Spp.	N.C, TR	7		
Flapshell Turtle(s)	Cycloderma Spp.	N.C, TR	6		
Flat Backed Spider Tortoise	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Flatback Spider Tortoise	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Flatback Tortoise	Geochelone platynota	C, TE		5	
Flatback Turtle	Chelonia agassizii	C, CH	2		
Flatback Turtle	Natator depressa	C, CH	2		
Flatback Turtle(s)	Chelonia Spp.	C, CH	2		
Flat-backed Tortoise	Geochelone platynota	C, TE		5	
Flat-shelled Spider Tortoise	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Flat-shelled Turtle	Palea steindachneri	N.C, TR		23	
Flat-shelled Turtle	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Florida Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina bauri	C, EM		43*	
Florida Chicken Turtle	Deirochelys reticularia chrysea	N.C, EM		47*	
Florida Cooter	Pseudemys floridana	N.C, EM		50	
Florida East Coast Diamondback Terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin tequesta	N.C, EM		58*	
Florida Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus	C, TE		12	
Florida Mud Turtle	Kinosternon subrubrum steindachneri	N.C, KI		35*	
Florida Snapper	Chelydra serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Florida Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina osceola	N.C, CY	8*		
Florida Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Florida Soft-shell Turtle	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Florida Softshell Turtle	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Flower Back Box Turtle	Cuora galbinifrons	N.C, EM		41	
Flower's Spur-thighed Tortoise	Testudo graeca terrestris	C, TE		16*	
Fly River Turtle	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Forest Hingeback Tortoise	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Forest Tortoise	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Forest Turtle(s)	Heosemys Spp.	N.C, EM		53	
Forsten's Tortoise	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Four Toed Terrapin	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Four-eyed Turtle	Sacalia quadriocellata	N.C, EM		57	
Four-toed Tortoise	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Freshwater Turtle(s)	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Fuerte Slider	Trachemys scripta hiltoni	N.C, EM		52*	
Furculachelys nabeulensis	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Furculachelys whitei	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
G					
Gabon Terrapin	Pelusios gabonensis	C, PE-8		30*	1
Gabon Turtle	Pelusios gabonensis	C, PE-8		30*	1
Gaguama	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Galápado conchiblando del Ganges	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Galapago	Kinosternon leucostomum	N.C, KI		34	
Galapago	Kinosternon scorpoides scorpoides	N.C, KI		38	
Galapago batagur	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Galapago caja mejicano	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Galapago conchiblando ocelado	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Galapago conchiblando oscuro	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Galapago de Muhlenberg	Clemmys muhlenbergii	C, EM		49	
Galapago Guruna Llanero	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Galapago ocelado de Birmania	Morenia ocellata	C, EM		58	
Galapago rayado	Geoclemys hamiltonii	C, EM		60	
Galapago terrestre	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Galapago(s) conchiblando(s)	Aspideretes Spp.	N.C-C, TR		21, 22	
Galapagos Giant Tortoise	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Galapagos Tortoise	Geochelone nigra abingdonii	C, TE		2*	
Galapagos Tortoise	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Galapagos-Riesenschildkröte	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Ganges Soft-shell Turtle	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Ganges-Weichschildkröte	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Gelbkopfschildkröte	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Gelbrand-Gopherschildkröte	Gopherus flavomarginatus	C, TE		19	
Geochelone abingdonii	Geochelone nigra abingdonii	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone becki	Geochelone nigra becki	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone berlandieri	Gopherus berlandieri	C, TE		12	
Geochelone carbonaria	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Geochelone chathamensis	Geochelone nigra chathamensis	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone chilensis	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	

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Geochelone darwini	Geochelone nigra darwini	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone denticulata	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Geochelone donosobarrosi	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Geochelone elegans	Geochelone elegans	C, TE		5	
Geochelone elephantopus abingdoni	Geochelone nigra abingdonii	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus becki	Geochelone nigra becki	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus chathamensis	Geochelone nigra chathamensis	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus darwini	Geochelone nigra darwini	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus elephantopus	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Geochelone elephantopus ephippium	Geochelone nigra ephippium	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus guntheri	Geochelone nigra guntheri	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus hoodensis	Geochelone nigra hoodensis	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus microphyes	Geochelone nigra microphyes	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus nigrita	Geochelone nigra nigrita	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus phantastica	Geochelone nigra phantastica	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus porteri	Geochelone nigra nigrita	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus vandenburghi	Geochelone nigra vandenburghi	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone elephantopus	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Geochelone elongata	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Geochelone emys	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Geochelone ephippium	Geochelone nigra ephippium	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone forstenii	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Geochelone gigantea	Geochelone gigantea	C, TE		2	
Geochelone guntheri	Geochelone nigra guntheri	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone hoodensis	Geochelone nigra hoodensis	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone impressa	Manouria impressa	C, TE		18	
Geochelone microphyes	Geochelone nigra microphyes	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone nigra porteri	Geochelone nigra nigrita	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone nigra	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Geochelone nigrita	Geochelone nigra nigrita	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone pardalis	Geochelone pardalis	C, TE		10	
Geochelone petersi	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Geochelone phantastica	Geochelone nigra phantastica	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone platynota	Geochelone platynota	C, TE		5	
Geochelone porteri	Geochelone nigra nigrita	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone radiata	Geochelone radiata	C, TE		5	
Geochelone Spp.	Geochelone Spp.	C, TE		2 - 20	
Geochelone sulcata	Geochelone sulcata	C, TE		10	
Geochelone travancorica	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Geochelone vandenburghi	Geochelone nigra vandenburghi	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone vicina	Geochelone nigra vicina	C, TE		2*	
Geochelone yniphora	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Géoclémyde d'Hamilton	Geoclemys hamiltonii	C, EM		60	
Geoclemys hamiltoni	Geoclemys hamiltonii	C, EM		60	
Geoclemys hamiltonii	Geoclemys hamiltonii	C, EM		60	
Geoemyda grandis	Heosemys grandis	N.C, EM		53	
Geoemyda impressa	Manouria impressa	C, TE		18	
Geoemyda japonica	Geoemyda spengleri japonica	N.C, EM		60*	
Geoemyda spengleri	Geoemyda spengleri	N.C, EM		60	
Geoemyda Spp.	Geoemyda Spp.	N.C, EM		60	
Geoemyda tcheponensis	Cyclemys tcheponensis	N.C, EM		54	
Geoemyda tricarinata	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Géoclémyde de Spengler	Geoemyda spengleri	N.C, EM		60	
Géoclémyde des Ryu-Kyu	Geoemyda spengleri japonica	N.C, EM		60*	
Géoclémyde(s)	Geoemyda Spp.	N.C, EM		60	
Geometric Tortoise	Psammobates geometricus	C, TE		6	
Geometric Tortoise(s)	Psammobates Spp.	C, TE		6	
Geometrische Landschildkröte	Psammobates geometricus	C, TE		6	
Gesägte Flachschildkröte	Homopus signatus	C, TE		18	
Gezähnelte Gelenkschildkröte	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Giant Asian Pond Turtle	Heosemys grandis	N.C, EM		53	
Giant South American River Turtle	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Glattnaul-Schienenschildkröte	Podocnemis lewyana	C, PE		32	
Glattrand-Gelenkschildkröte	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		
Gofero del deserto	Gopherus agassizi	C, TE		12	
Gofero del Texas	Gopherus berlandieri	C, TE		12	
Golfina	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Goniochelys minor	Sternotherus minor	N.C, KI		36	

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Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopher Tortoise(s)	<i>Gopherus</i> Spp.	C, TE		12	
Gopher	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Gophère à bords jaunes	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Gophère d'Agassiz	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Gophère du Texas	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Gophère polyphème	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Gophère(s)	<i>Gopherus</i> Spp.	C, TE		12	
Gopherschildkröte	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus agassizi	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus agassizii	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus berlandieri	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus flavomarginatus	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Gopherus polyphemus agassizii	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus polyphemus berlandieri	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus polyphemus flavomarginatus	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Gopherus polyphemus polyphemus	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus polyphemus	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Gopherus Spp.	<i>Gopherus</i> Spp.	C, TE		12	
Graptémyde à ocelles	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde géographique	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde pseudogéographique	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde pseudogéographique du Mississippi	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde pseudogéographique du Nord	<i>Graptemys p. pseudogeographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde pseudogéographique du Sud	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptémyde(s)	<i>Graptemys</i> Spp.	N.C, EM		51	
Graptemys geographica	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptemys kohni	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptemys oculifera	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptemys pseudogeographica kohni	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptemys pseudogeographica	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Graptemys Spp.	<i>Graptemys</i> Spp.	N.C, EM		51	
Gray's Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta grayi</i>	N.C, EM		52*	
Great Yellow Mexican Tortoise	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Greater Padloper	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Greek Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Greek Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	C, TE		16	
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	C, CH	2		
Green Turtle(s)	<i>Chelonia</i> Spp.	C, CH	2		
Griechische Landschildkröte	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	C, TE		16	
Grooved Mountain Tortoise	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	C, TE		14	
Grooved Tortoise	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
Guadalupe Spiny Softshell Turtle	<i>Apalone spinifera guadalupensis</i>	N.C, TR		13*	
Guadalupe Spiny Soft-shell	<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	N.C, TR		13	
Gulf Coast Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina major</i>	C, EM		43*	
Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell Turtle	<i>Apalone mutica calvata</i>	N.C, TR		25*	
Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell	<i>Apalone spinifera aspera</i>	N.C, TR		13*	
Gulf Ridley Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Gulf Ridley	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Gymnopus Bibroni	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Gymnopus duvaucelii	<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	C, TR		21	
H					
Hainan Box Turtle	<i>Cuora galbinifrons hainanensis</i>	N.C, EM		41*	
Hainan Serrated Box Turtle	<i>Cuora galbinifrons serrata</i>	N.C, EM		41*	
Haitian Slider	<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Hard-shelled Terrapin	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	N.C, EM		61	
Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		
Hellenic Pond Turtle	<i>Emys orbicularis hellenica</i>	N.C, EM		45*	
Helmeted Terrapin	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Helmeted Turtle	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Héosémyde épineuse	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	N.C, EM		53	
Héosémyde géante	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	N.C, EM		53	
Héosémyde(s)	<i>Heosemys</i> Spp.	N.C, EM		53	
Heosemys grandis	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	N.C, EM		53	
Heosemys spinosa	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	N.C, EM		53	
Heosemys Spp.	<i>Heosemys</i> Spp.	N.C, EM		53	

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Hercules Tortoise	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	C, TE		9	
Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	C, TE		16	
Hidden-neck Turtle(s)	<i>Pelusios</i> Spp.	N.C-C, PE		30 - 33	1
Hiérémide d'Annandale	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Hieremys annandalei	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Hieremys annandalii	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Hinge-back Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys</i> Spp.	C, TE	5		
Hinge-backed Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys</i> Spp.	C, TE	5		
Hinged Tortoise(s)	<i>Kinixys</i> Spp.	C, TE	5		
Hinterindische Landschildkröte	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	C, TE		18	
Hinterindische Pfauenaugen-Sumpfschildkröte	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Hispaniolan Elegant Slider	<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Hispaniolan Slider	<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Höcker-Landschildkröte	<i>Psammobates tentorius</i>	C, TE		6	
Höcker-Schienenschildkröte	<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>	C, PE		33	
Home's Hinge-back Tortoise	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C, TE	5		
Home's Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C, TE	5		
Homopode à éperons	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Homopode aréolé	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	C, TE		14	
Homopode de Boulenger	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	C, TE		3	
Homopode dentelé	<i>Homopus signatus</i>	C, TE		18	
Homopode éperonné	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Homopode marqué du Nord	<i>Homopus signatus signatus</i>	C, TE		18	
Homopode marqué du Sud	<i>Homopus signatus cafer</i>	C, TE		18*	
Homopode marqué	<i>Homopus signatus</i>	C, TE		18	
Homopode(s)	<i>Homopus</i> Spp.	C, TE		3, 14, 18	
Homopus areolatus	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	C, TE		14	
Homopus bergeri	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	C, TE		3	
Homopus boulengeri	<i>Homopus boulengeri</i>	C, TE		3	
Homopus femoralis	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Homopus signatus peersi	<i>Homopus signatus cafer</i>	C, TE		18*	
Homopus signatus	<i>Homopus signatus</i>	C, TE		18	
Homopus Spp.	<i>Homopus</i> Spp.	C, TE		3, 14, 18	
Hood Island Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra hoodensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Hood Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra hoodensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Hooked Beaked Terrapin	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
Horsfield's Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Huastecan Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta cataspila</i>	N.C, EM		52*	
Hydraspis expansa	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Hydraspis expansa	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	C, PE		32	
Hydromedusa maximiliani	<i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Hydromedusa Spp.	<i>Hydromedusa</i> Spp.	N.C, CI		28	
Hydromedusa tectifera	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Hydroméduse à dos rugueux	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Hydroméduse de Maximilien	<i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Hydroméduse(s)	<i>Hydromedusa</i> Spp.	N.C, CI		28	
I					
Iaça	<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>	C, PE		33	
Iberian Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Iguana Cove Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra vicina</i>	C, TE		2*	
Illinois Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	N.C, KI		34	
Impressed Tortoise	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	C, TE		18	
Impression Tortoise	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	C, TE		18	
Inagua Slider	<i>Trachemys stejnegeri malonei</i>	N.C, EM		56*	
Indefatigable Island Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra nigrita</i>	C, TE		2*	
Indefatigable Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra nigrita</i>	C, TE		2*	
Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	N.C, EM		61	
Indian Black Turtle(s)	<i>Melanochelys</i> Spp.	N.C-C, EM		61	
Indian Cyclanorbine	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	C, TR	6		
Indian Eyed Turtle	<i>Morenia petersi</i>	N.C, EM		58	
Indian Flapshell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	C, TR	6		
Indian Flapshell Turtle(s)	<i>Lissemys</i> Spp.	N.C-C, TR	6		
Indian Ocean Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Indian Peacock Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	C, TR		21	
Indian Pond Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Indian Roofed Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Indian Roofed Turtle(s)	<i>Kachuga</i> Spp.	N.C-C, EM		57	
Indian Sawback Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	

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Indian Softshell Turtle	<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	C, TR		21	
Indian Softshell Turtle(s)	<i>Aspideretes</i> Spp.	N.C-C, TR		21, 22	
Indian Soft-shelled Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	C, TR	6		
Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Indian Starred Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Indian Tent Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Indian Tent Turtle	<i>Kachuga tentoria tentoria</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Indische Dachschildkröte	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Indische Klappen-Weichschildkröte	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	C, TR	6		
Indochinese Box Turtle	<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>	N.C, EM		41	
Indochinese Tortoise(s)	<i>Manouria</i> Spp.	C, TE		13, 18	
Indo-Gangetic Flapshell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata andersoni</i>	C, TR	6*		
Indo-Gangetic Flap-shell	<i>Lissemys punctata andersoni</i>	C, TR	6*		
Indonesian Box Turtle	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	N.C, EM		42	
Indonesian Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	C, TE		10	
Indotestudo elongata	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Indotestudo forstenii	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	C, TE		10	
Indotestudo Spp.	<i>Indotestudo</i> Spp.	C, TE		10, 17	
Indotestudo travancorica	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Iranian Spur-thighed Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca zarudnyi</i>	C, TE		16*	
Irapoca	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Irapuca	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
J					
Jaboty Tortoise	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	C, TE		9	
Jabuti	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Jabuti	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	C, TE		9	
Jagged-shell Turtle	<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Jamaican Slider	<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	N.C, EM		52	
James Island Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra darwini</i>	C, TE		2*	
James Island Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone nigra darwini</i>	C, TE		2*	
Jicotea	<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Jicotea	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	N.C, EM		52	
K					
Kachuga à dos en toit	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Kachuga carénée de l'Est	<i>Kachuga tentoria flaviventer</i>	N.C, EM		57*	
Kachuga carénée du Nord	<i>Kachuga tentoria circumdata</i>	N.C, EM		57*	
Kachuga carénée du Sud	<i>Kachuga tentoria tentoria</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Kachuga carénée	<i>Kachuga tentoria</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Kachuga de Birmanie	<i>Kachuga trivittata</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Kachuga Spp.	<i>Kachuga</i> Spp.	N.C-C, EM		57	
Kachuga tecta	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Kachuga tentoria	<i>Kachuga tentoria</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Kachuga trivittata	<i>Kachuga trivittata</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Kachuga(s)	<i>Kachuga</i> Spp.	N.C-C, EM		57	
Karoo Cape Tortoise	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Karoo Tortoise	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Karumbé	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Kazakhstan Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii kazachstanica</i>	C, TE		17*	
Keel-backed Musk Turtle	<i>Kinosternon carinatum</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Keelbacked Terrapin	<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Keeled Box Turtle	<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Keeled-back Musk Turtle	<i>Kinosternon carinatum</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Kemp's Bastardschildkröte	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Kemp's Ridley Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Khasi Hill Tortoise	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Kinixys belliana mertensi	<i>Kinixys belliana belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys belliana natalensis	<i>Kinixys natalensis</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys belliana	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys de Bell	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys erosa	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys homeana	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys natalensis	<i>Kinixys natalensis</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys rongée	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Kinixys spekii	<i>Kinixys belliana spekii</i>	C, TE	5*		
Kinixys Spp.	<i>Kinixys</i> Spp.	C, TE	5		
Kinosterne de Baur	<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	N.C, KI		34	
Kinosterne(s)	<i>Kinosternon</i> Spp., ...	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
Kinosternidae	<i>Kinosternon</i> Spp., ...	N.C, KI		34 - 38	

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Kinosternon acutum	Kinosternon acutum	N.C, KI		37	
Kinosternon bauri	Kinosternon baurii	N.C, KI		34	
Kinosternon baurii	Kinosternon baurii	N.C, KI		34	
Kinosternon carinatum	Kinosternon carinatum	N.C, KI		36	
Kinosternon cruentatum	Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	N.C, KI		38	
Kinosternon flavescens	Kinosternon flavescens	N.C, KI		34	
Kinosternon leucostomum	Kinosternon leucostomum	N.C, KI		34	
Kinosternon minor	Sternotherus minor	N.C, KI		36	
Kinosternon odoratum	Sternotherus odoratus	N.C, KI		35	
Kinosternon scorpioides var. acuta	Kinosternon acutum	N.C, KI		37	
Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	N.C, KI		38	
Kinosternon scorpioides pachyurum	Kinosternon scorpioides seriei	N.C, KI		38*	
Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides	Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides	N.C, KI		38	
Kinosternon subrubrum	Kinosternon subrubrum	N.C, KI		35	
Kleinmann's Tortoise	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Knobby Geometric Tortoise	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Köhlerschildkröte	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Kopet-Dag Tortoise	Testudo horsfieldii rustamovi	C, TE		17*	
Kuhl's Tortoise	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
L					
Lake Albert Mud Turtle	Pelusios williamsi lutescens	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Lake Turkana Mud Turtle	Pelusios broadleyi	N.C, PE-3		30*	1
Lake Victoria Mud Turtle	Pelusios williamsi williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Land-dwelling Turtle(s)	Testudo Spp.,...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Leaf Turtle	Cyclemys dentata	N.C, EM		40	
Leaf Turtle(s)	Cyclemys Spp.	N.C, EM		40, 54	
Leaf Turtle(s)	Geoemyda Spp.	N.C, EM		60	
Leatherback Turtle	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Leatherback	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Leathery Turtle	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Lederschildkröte	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Leith's Softshell Turtle	Aspideretes leithii	N.C, TR		21	
Leith's Tortoise	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Leopard Tortoise	Geochelone pardalis	C, TE		10	
Lepidochelys kempii	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Lepidochelys olivacea kempii	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Lepidochelys Spp.	Lepidochelys Spp.	C, CH	3		
Lissemide punctata	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Lissémide ponctué	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Lissemys punctata	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Lissemys Spp.	Lissemys Spp.	N.C-C, TR	6		
Llanos Sideneck Turtle	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Lobatse Hinge-back Turtle	Kinixys belliana lobatsiana	C, TE	5*		
Loggerhead Musk Turtle	Sternotherus minor minor	N.C, KI		36	
Loggerhead Turtle	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Luth	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
M					
Macroclémide de Temminck	Macroclemys temminckii	N.C, CY	8		
Macroclemys temminckii	Macroclemys temminckii	N.C, CY	8		
Madagascan Big-headed Side-necked Turtle	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Madagascan Big-headed Turtle	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Madagascan Flat-tailed Tortoise	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Madagascan Spider Tortoise	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Madagascan Tortoise	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Madagascar Angulated Tortoise	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Madagascar Big Headed Turtle	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Madagascar Flat-shelled Tortoise	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Madagascar Sideneck Turtle	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Madagascar Spurred Tortoise	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Madagascar Tortoise(s)	Geochelone Spp.	C, TE		5, 13	
Madagaskar-Spinnenschildkröte	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Madagassische Flachrücken-Schildkröte	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Madagassische Schienenschildkröte	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Madagassische Schnabelbrustschildkröte	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Madakinixys domerguei	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		
Magdalena River Turtle	Podocnemis lewyana	C, PE		32	
Magrab Pond Turtle	Emys orbicularis occidentalis	N.C, EM		45*	

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Malaclemmyde concentrique	.Malaclemys terrapin	.N.C, EM		58	
Malaclemmyde de Floride occidentale	.Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota	.N.C, EM		58*	
Malaclemmyde de Floride orientale	.Malaclemys terrapin tequesta	.N.C, EM		58*	
Malaclemmyde de la Caroline	.Malaclemys terrapin centrata	.N.C, EM		58*	
Malaclemmyde des mangroves	.Malaclemys terrapin rhizophorarum	.N.C, EM		58*	
Malaclemmyde du Mississippi	.Malaclemys terrapin pileata	.N.C, EM		58*	
Malaclemmyde du Texas	.Malaclemys terrapin littoralis	.N.C, EM		58*	
Malaclemmyde terrapin	.Malaclemys terrapin	.N.C, EM		58	
Malaclemmyde terrapin	.Malaclemys terrapin	.N.C, EM		58	
Malacocherso	.Malacochersus tornieri	.C, TE		7	
Malacochersus tornieri	.Malacochersus tornieri	.C, TE		7	
Malacoclemmys oculifera	.Graptemys oculifera	.N.C, EM		51	
Malayan Box Turtle	.Cuora amboinensis	.N.C, EM		42	
Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle	.Notochelys platynota	.N.C, EM		40	
Malayan Snail-eating Turtle	.Malayemys subtrijuga	.N.C, EM		62	
Malayan Softshell Turtle	.Dogania subplana	.N.C, TR		24	
Malayémide à trois arêtes	.Malayemys subtrijuga	.N.C, EM		62	
Malayemys subtrijuga	.Malayemys subtrijuga	.N.C, EM		62	
Malaysian Giant Turtle	.Orlitia borneensis	.N.C, EM		47	
Mangrove Diamondback Terrapin	.Malaclemys terrapin rhizophorarum	.N.C, EM		58*	
Manouria emys	.Manouria emys	.C, TE		13	
Manouria impressa	.Manouria impressa	.C, TE		18	
Manouria Spp.	.Manouria Spp.	.C, TE		13, 18	
Map Turtle	.Graptemys geographica	.N.C, EM		51	
Map Turtle(s)	.Graptemys Spp.	.N.C, EM		51	
Marginated Tortoise	.Testudo marginata	.C, TE		14	
Margined Tortoise	.Testudo marginata	.C, TE		14	
Marine Turtle(s)	.Caretta Sp., ...	.C, CH	2, 3		
Marsh Terrapin	.Pelomedusa subrufa	.C, PE		30	
Marsh Turtle(s)	.Pseudemys Spp., ...	.N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Matamata Turtle	.Chelus fimbriata	.N.C, CI		29	
Matamata	.Chelus fimbriata	.N.C, CI		29	
Maurische Landschildkröte	.Testudo graeca	.C, TE		16	
Maximilian's Snake-headed Turtle	.Hydromedusa maximiliani	.N.C, CI		28	
Mediterranean Spur-thighed Tortoise	.Testudo graeca graeca	.C, TE		16	
Mediterranean Tortoise	.Testudo hermanni	.C, TE		16	
Megalochelys gigantea	.Geochelone gigantea	.C, TE		2	
Melanochelys Spp.	.Melanochelys Spp.	.N.C-C, EM		61	
Melanochelys tricarinata	.Melanochelys tricarinata	.C, EM		61	
Melanochelys trijuga	.Melanochelys trijuga	.N.C, EM		61	
Meso-American Slider	.Trachemys scripta venusta	.N.C, EM		52*	
Mesopotamian Soft-shelled Turtle	.Rafetus euphraticus	.N.C, TR		22	
Mexican Black Soft-shell	.Apalone spinifera ater	.C, TR		24	
Mexican Box Turtle	.Terrapene carolina mexicana	.C, EM		43*	
Mexican Giant Gopher	.Gopherus flavomarginatus	.C, TE		19	
Mexican Giant Tortoise	.Gopherus flavomarginatus	.C, TE		19	
Mexican Gopher Tortoise	.Gopherus flavomarginatus	.C, TE		19	
Mexican Ridley	.Lepidochelys kempii	.C, CH	3		
Middle East Spur-thighed Tortoise	.Testudo graeca terrestris	.C, TE		16*	
Midland Painted Turtle	.Chrysemys picta marginata	.N.C, EM		50*	
Midland Smooth Softshell Turtle	.Apalone mutica mutica	.N.C, TR		25	
Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin	.Malaclemys terrapin pileata	.N.C, EM		58*	
Mississippi Map Turtle	.Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii	.N.C, EM		51	
Mississippi Mud Turtle	.Kinosternon subrubrum hippocrepis	.N.C, KI		35*	
Mississippi Mud Turtle	.Kinosternon subrubrum	.N.C, KI		35	
Mississippi Must Turtle	.Kinosternon carinatum	.N.C, KI		36	
Mississippi Sawback Turtle	.Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii	.N.C, EM		51	
Missouri-Slider	.Pseudemys floridana	.N.C, EM		50	
Mixikanische Gopherschildkröte	.Gopherus flavomarginatus	.C, TE		19	
Mobile Turtle	.Pseudemys floridana	.N.C, EM		50	
Moorish Tortoise	.Testudo graeca	.C, TE		16	
Morenia ocellata	.Morenia ocellata	.C, EM		58	
Morenia petersi	.Morenia petersi	.N.C, EM		58	
Morenia Spp.	.Morenia Spp.	.N.C-C, EM		58	
Morrocoy	.Geochelone carbonaria	.C, TE		9	
Morrocoy	.Geochelone denticulata	.C, TE		9	
Motelo	.Geochelone denticulata	.C, TE		9	
Mountain Tortoise	.Geochelone pardalis	.C, TE		10	

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Mud Turtle(s)	Kinosternon Spp.	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
Mud Turtle(s)	Pelusios Spp.	N.C-C, PE		30	1
Muhlenberg's Turtle	Clemmys muhlenbergii	C, EM		49	
Muhlenberg-Wasserschildkröte	Clemmys muhlenbergii	C, EM		49	
Musk Turtle	Sternotherus odoratus	N.C, KI		35	
Musk Turtle(s)	Kinosternon Spp.	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
Musk Turtle(s)	Sternotherus Spp.	N.C, KI		35, 36	
N					
Narborough Island Tortoise	Geochelone nigra phantastica	C, TE		2*	
Narrow-headed Soft-shell Turtle	Chitra indica	N.C, TR		25	
Natal Hinge-back Tortoise	Kinixys natalensis	C, TE	5		
Natal Hinged Tortoise	Kinixys natalensis	C, TE	5		
Nayarit Box Turtle	Terrapene nelsoni	C, EM		44	
Nazas Slider	Trachemys scripta hartwegi	N.C, EM		52*	
Nelson's Box Turtle	Terrapene nelsoni	C, EM		44	
New Guinea Plateless Turtle	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
New Guinea Snapping Turtle	Elseya novaeguineae	N.C, CI		29	
Nicaraguan Slider	Trachemys scripta emolli	N.C, EM		52*	
Nicaraguan Slider	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Nicoria tricarinata	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Nikolsky's Spur-thighed Tortoise	Testudo graeca nikolskii	C, TE		16*	
Nile Soft-shell Turtle	Trionyx triunguis	C, TR		23	
Nilssonina formosa	Nilssonina formosa	N.C, TR		21, 23	
Nilssonina formosus	Nilssonina formosa	N.C, TR		21, 23	
North African Helmeted Turtle	Pelomedusa subrufa olivacea	C, PE		30*	
North American Softshell Turtle(s)	Apalone Spp.	N.C-C, TR		24, 25	
North American Wood Turtle	Clemmys insculpta	C, EM		54	
Northern Diamondback Turtle	Malaclemys terrapin terrapin	N.C, EM		58	
Northern Pacific Pond Turtle	Clemmys marmorata marmorata	N.C, EM		49	
Northern Speckled Cape Tortoise	Homopus signatus signatus	C, TE		18	
Northern Spider Tortoise	Pyxis arachnoides brygooi	C, TE		7*	
Northern Spotted Box Turtle	Terrapene nelsoni klauberi	C, EM		44*	
Northern Tent Tortoise	Psammobates tentorius verroxii	C, TE		6*	
Northern White-lipped Mud Turtle	Kinosternon leucostomum leucostomum	N.C, KI		34	
Notochelys platynota	Notochelys platynota	N.C, EM		40	
Nubian Flapshell Turtle	Cyclanorbis elegans	N.C, TR	7		
Nubian Soft-shell Turtle	Cyclanorbis elegans	N.C, TR	7		
O					
Obst Pond Turtle	Emys orbicularis fritzjuergenobsti	N.C, EM		45*	
Ocadia sinensis	Ocadia sinensis	N.C, EM		48	
Ocadia Spp.	Ocadia Spp.	N.C, EM		48	
Ocellated Peacock Turtle	Morenia ocellata	C, EM		58	
Okavango Mud Turtle	Pelusios bechuanicus	N.C, PE-2		30*	1
Okinawa Black-breasted Leaf Turtle	Geoemyda spengleri japonica	N.C, EM		60*	
Olive Ridley Turtle	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Omopo areolato	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Omopo di Boulenger	Homopus boulengeri	C, TE		3	
Omopo(s)	Homopus Spp.	C, TE		3, 14, 18	
Orinoco Turtle	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Orinoko-Schienstchildkröte	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Orlitia borneensis	Orlitia borneensis	N.C, EM		47	
Ornate Box Turtle	Terrapene ornata ornata	C, EM		44	
Ornate Diamondback Terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota	N.C, EM		58*	
Ornate Diamondback Terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin	N.C, EM		58	
Ornate Slider	Trachemys scripta ornata	N.C, EM		52*	
Ornate Slider	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
P					
Pacific Green Turtle	Chelonia agassizii	C, CH	2		
Pacific Hawksbill Turtle	Eretmochelys imbricata bissa	C, CH	2*		
Pacific Pond Turtle	Clemmys marmorata	N.C, EM		49	
Pacific Ridley	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Painted Terrapin	Callagur borneoensis	N.C, EM		48	
Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta	N.C, EM		50	
Palea steindachneri	Palea steindachneri	N.C, TR		23	
Paleartic Tortoise(s)	Testudo Spp.	C, TE		14 - 17	
Pallid Spiny Softshell Turtle	Apalone spinifera pallida	N.C, TR		13*	
Pancake Tortoise	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE		7	
Pangshura dura	Kachuga tecta	C, EM		57	

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Pantherschildkröte	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	C, TE		10	
Parker's Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga parkeri</i>	N.C, EM		61*	
Parrot-beaked Tortoise	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	C, TE		14	
Pastel Red Ear Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	N.C, EM		52	
Peacock Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	C, TR		21	
Peacock Turtle	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Peacock Turtle(s)	<i>Morenia Spp.</i>	N.C-C, EM		58	
Peacock-marked Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	C, TR		21	
Pélochélyde de Bibron	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Pelochelys bibroni	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Pelodiscus sinensis	<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	N.C, TR		22	
Pelomedusa galeata	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Pelomedusa subrufa	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Pelomedusa	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Péломéduse roussâtre à taches noires	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa nigra</i>	C, PE		30*	
Péломéduse roussâtre occidentale	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa olivacea</i>	C, PE		30*	
Péломéduse roussâtre orientale	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Péломéduse roussâtre	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Pelomedusenschildkröte	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
Pelomedusid Turtle(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
Pelomedusidae	<i>Pelusios Spp., ...</i>	N.C-C, PE		30 - 33	1
Peltocéphale de Duméril	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Peltocephalus dumeriliana	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Peltocephalus dumerilianus	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Peltocephalus tracaxa	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Peltocephalus tracaxus	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	C, PE		31	
Péluse à bec crochu	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
Péluse à bord sinueux	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Péluse à dos caréné	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	N.C, PE-4		30*	1
Péluse à ventre jaune commune	<i>Pelusios castanoides castanoides</i>	N.C, PE-6		30*	1
Péluse à ventre jaune des Seychelles	<i>Pelusios castanoides intergularis</i>	N.C, PE-6		30*	1
Péluse à ventre jaune	<i>Pelusios castanoides</i>	N.C, PE-6		30*	1
Péluse d'Adanson	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
Péluse d'Hewitt	<i>Pelusios rhodesianus</i>	N.C, PE-11		30*	1
Péluse de Broadley	<i>Pelusios broadleyi</i>	N.C, PE-3		30*	1
Péluse de Chapin	<i>Pelusios chapini</i>	N.C, PE-7		30*	1
Péluse de Fitzsimmons	<i>Pelusios bechuanicus</i>	N.C, PE-2		30*	1
Péluse de l'Okavango	<i>Pelusios bechuanicus</i>	N.C, PE-2		30*	1
Péluse de l'Upemba	<i>Pelusios upembae</i>	N.C, PE-15		30*	1
Péluse de Lacépède	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1
Péluse de Laurent	<i>Pelusios williamsi laurenti</i>	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Péluse de Schweigger	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
Péluse de Smith	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Péluse de Williams	<i>Pelusios williamsi</i>	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Péluse du Gabon	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
Péluse du lac Albert	<i>Pelusios williamsi lutescens</i>	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Péluse du lac Victoria	<i>Pelusios williamsi williamsi</i>	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Péluse naine	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	N.C, PE-9		30*	1
Péluse noirâtre commune	<i>Pelusios subniger subniger</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1
Péluse noirâtre des Seychelles	<i>Pelusios subniger parietalis</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1
Péluse noirâtre	<i>Pelusios subniger</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1
Péluse noire des Seychelles	<i>Pelusios seychellensis</i>	N.C, PE-12		30*	1
Péluse(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp.</i>	N.C-C, PE		30	1
<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
<i>Pelusios bechuanicus upembae</i>	<i>Pelusios upembae</i>	N.C, PE-15		30*	1
<i>Pelusios bechuanicus</i>	<i>Pelusios bechuanicus</i>	N.C, PE-2		30*	1
<i>Pelusios broadleyi</i>	<i>Pelusios broadleyi</i>	N.C, PE-3		30*	1
<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	<i>Pelusios carinatus</i>	N.C, PE-4		30*	1
<i>Pelusios castaneus chapini</i>	<i>Pelusios chapini</i>	N.C, PE-7		30*	1
<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
<i>Pelusios castanoides</i>	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
<i>Pelusios castanoides</i>	<i>Pelusios castanoides</i>	N.C, PE-6		30*	1
<i>Pelusios chapini</i>	<i>Pelusios chapini</i>	N.C, PE-7		30*	1
<i>Pélusios d'Adanson</i>	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
<i>Pélusios du Gabon</i>	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	<i>Pelusios nanus</i>	N.C, PE-9		30*	1
<i>Pelusios niger</i>	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1

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Pelusios nigricans castanoides	Pelusios castanoides	N.C, PE-6		30*	1
Pelusios nigricans rhodesianus	Pelusios rhodesianus	N.C, PE-11		30*	1
Pélusios noir	Pelusios niger	C, PE-10		30*	1
Pélusios noisette	Pelusios castaneus	C, PE-5		30	1
Pelusios rhodesianus	Pelusios rhodesianus	N.C, PE-11		30*	1
Pelusios seychellensis	Pelusios seychellensis	N.C, PE-12		30*	1
Pelusios sinuatus	Pelusios sinuatus	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Pelusios Spp.	Pelusios Spp.	N.C-C, PE		30	1
Pelusios subniger	Pelusios subniger	C, PE-14		30*	1
Pelusios upembae	Pelusios upembae	N.C, PE-15		30*	1
Pelusios williamsi	Pelusios williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Pélusios	Pelusios Spp.	N.C-C, PE		30	1
Pélusse de Schweigger	Pelusios castaneus	C, PE-5		30	1
Peninsula Cooter	Pseudemys floridana peninsularis	N.C, EM		50*	
Peninsular Black Turtle	Melanochelys trijuga trijuga	N.C, EM		61	
Pentonyx gabonensis	Pelusios gabonensis	C, PE-8		30*	1
Peter's Peacock Turtle	Morenia petersi	N.C, EM		58	
Pfauenaugen-Weichschildkröte	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Pig-nose Turtle	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Pineapple Tortoise	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Pink-ringed Tent Turtle	Kachuga tentoria circumdata	N.C, EM		57*	
Pink-ringed Tent Turtle	Kachuga tentoria	N.C, EM		57	
Pisside	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Pitiu	Podocnemis sextuberculata	C, PE		33	
Pitted-shell Turtle	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Plateless Turtle	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Platémyde à éperons	Acanthochelys pallidipectoris	N.C, CI		26	
Platémyde à tête plate occidentale	Platemys platycephala melanonota	N.C, CI		27*	
Platémyde à tête plate orientale	Platemys platycephala platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Platémyde à tête plate	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Platémyde de Spix	Acanthochelys spixii	N.C, CI		26	
Platémyde de Williams	Pelusios williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Platémyde platycéphale	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Platémyde radiolée	Acanthochelys radiolata	N.C, CI		26	
Platémyde(s) à cou épineux	Acanthochelys Spp.	N.C, CI		26	
Platemys Novae Guineae	Eelseya novaeguineae	N.C, CI		29	
Platemys pallidipectoris	Acanthochelys pallidipectoris	N.C, CI		26	
Platemys platycephala	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Platemys radiolata	Acanthochelys radiolata	N.C, CI		26	
Platemys Spixii	Acanthochelys spixii	N.C, CI		26	
Platysterne à grosse tête	Platysternon megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Platysterne de Birmanie	Platysternon m. peguense	N.C, PT	9*		
Platysterne de Chine	Platysternon m. megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Platysterne de Thaïlande	Platysternon m. vogeli	N.C, PT	9*		
Platysterne du Viêt-Nam	Platysternon m. shiui	N.C, PT	9*		
Platysterne du Yunnan	Platysternon m. tristernalis	N.C, PT	9*		
Platysterne mégacéphale	Platysternon megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Platysternidae	Platysternon megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Platysternon megacephalum	Platysternon megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Platythra flavescens	Kinosternon flavescens	N.C, KI		34	
Ploughshare Tortoise	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Pochicote	Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	N.C, KI		38	
Pochitoque	Kinosternon acutum	N.C, KI		37	
Pochitoque	Kinosternon leucostomum	N.C, KI		34	
Pochitoque	Macroclemys temminckii	N.C, CY	8		
Podocnémide à tête rouge	Podocnemis erythrocephala	C, PE		33	
Podocnémide de Cayenne	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Podocnémide de Duméril	Peltocephalus dumerilianus	C, PE		31	
Podocnémide de Léwy	Podocnemis lewyana	C, PE		32	
Podocnémide de l'Orénoque	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Podocnémide de Madagascar	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Podocnémide de Vogl	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Podocnémide élargie	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Podocnémide tuberculée	Podocnemis sextuberculata	C, PE		33	
Podocnémide(s)	Podocnemis Spp.	C, PE		32, 33	
Podocnemis cayennensis	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Podocnemis cayennensis	Podocnemis erythrocephala	C, PE		33	
Podocnemis cayennensis	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	

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Podocnemis coutinhi	Podocnemis erythrocephala	C, PE		33	
Podocnemis dumeriliana	Peltocephalus dumerilianus	C, PE		31	
Podocnemis erythrocephala	Podocnemis erythrocephala	C, PE		33	
Podocnemis expansa sextuberculata	Podocnemis sextuberculata	C, PE		33	
Podocnemis expansa	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Podocnemis lewyana	Podocnemis lewyana	C, PE		32	
Podocnemis madagascariensis	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	C, PE		31	
Podocnemis sextuberculata	Podocnemis sextuberculata	C, PE		33	
Podocnemis Spp.	Podocnemis Spp.	C, PE		32, 33	
Podocnemis unifilis	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Podocnemis vogli	Podocnemis vogli	C, PE		32	
Pond Turtle	Clemmys marmorata	N.C, EM		49	
Pond Turtle(s)	Clemmys Spp.	N.C-C, EM		49, 54	
Pond Turtle(s)	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Prince Maximilians Turtle	Hydromedusa maximiliani	N.C, CI		28	
Psammobate geometrico	Psammobates geometricus	C, TE		6	
Psammobates geometricus	Psammobates geometricus	C, TE		6	
Psammobates oculifer	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Psammobates oculifero	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Psammobates oculiferus	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Psammobates Spp.	Psammobates Spp.	C, TE		6	
Psammobates tentorio	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Psammobates tentorius	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Pseudémyde à ventre rouge	Pseudemys rubriventris	N.C, EM		46	
Pseudémyde de Floride septentrionale	Pseudemys floridana floridana	N.C, EM		50	
Pseudémyde de Floride	Pseudemys floridana	N.C, EM		50	
Pseudémyde péninsulaire	Pseudemys floridana peninsularis	N.C, EM		50*	
Pseudémydes	Pseudemys Spp.	N.C, EM		46, 50	
Pseudemydura umbrina	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
Pseudemydure de Perth	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
Pseudemys decorata	Trachemys decorata	N.C, EM		50	
Pseudemys floridana	Pseudemys floridana	N.C, EM		50	
Pseudemys rubriventris	Pseudemys rubriventris	N.C, EM		46	
Pseudemys scripta	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Pseudemys Spp.	Pseudemys Spp.	N.C, EM		46, 50	
Pseudemys stejnegeri	Trachemys stejnegeri	N.C, EM		56	
Pseudemys terrapen	Trachemys terrapen	N.C, EM		52	
Pseudotestudo kleinmanni	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Puerto Rican Slider	Trachemys stejnegeri stejnegeri	N.C, EM		56	
Purple-bellied Terrapin	Notochelys platynota	N.C, EM		40	
Pyxide à dos plat	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Pyxide arachnoïde commune	Pyxis arachnoides arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Pyxide arachnoïde du Nord	Pyxis arachnoides brygooi	C, TE		7*	
Pyxide arachnoïde du Sud	Pyxis arachnoides oblonga	C, TE		7*	
Pyxide arachnoïde	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Pyxide(s)	Pyxis Spp.	C, TE		7, 18	
Pyxidea mouhoti	Pyxidea mouhotii	N.C, EM		40	
Pyxidea mouhotii	Pyxidea mouhotii	N.C, EM		40	
Pyxis arachnoides	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Pyxis madagascariensis	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
Pyxis planicauda	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Pyxis Spp.	Pyxis Spp.	C, TE		7, 18	
Pyxoides brygooi	Pyxis arachnoides	C, TE		7	
R					
Radiated Tortoise	Geochelone radiata	C, TE		5	
Rafetus euphraticus	Rafetus euphraticus	N.C, TR		22	
Rafetus Spp.	Rafetus Spp.	N.C, TR		22	
Ranong River Terrapin	Batagur baska ranongensis	C, EM		47*	
Razorback Musk Turtle	Kinosternon carinatum	N.C, KI		36	
Razor-backed Musk Turtle	Kinosternon carinatum	N.C, KI		36	
Red Ear Slider	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Red Foot Tortoise	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Red-bellied Short-necked Turtle	Emydura subglobosa	N.C, CI		29	
Red-bellied Turtle	Pseudemys rubriventris	N.C, EM		46	
Redbelly Turtle	Pseudemys rubriventris	N.C, EM		46	
Red-checked Mud Turtle	Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum	N.C, KI		38	
Red-eared Slider	Trachemys scripta elegans	N.C, EM		52*	
Red-eared Turtle	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	

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Red-footed Tortoise	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Red-headed Amazon River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Red-headed Amazon River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Red-headed Amazon Side-necked Turtle	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Red-headed Amazon Turtle	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Red-headed River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Red-headed Sideneck	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Red-legged Tortoise	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Red-necked Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Red-necked Pond Turtle	<i>Chinemys nigricans</i>	N.C, EM		60	
Red-nosed Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Reeve's Turtle	<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	N.C, EM		62	
Réré	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	C, PE		31	
Réréby	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	C, PE		31	
Ridley Turtle(s)	<i>Lepidochelys Spp.</i>	C, CH	3		
Ridley(s)	<i>Lepidochelys Spp.</i>	C, CH	3		
Ringed Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Ringed Sawback	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Rio Magdalena River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis lewyana</i>	C, PE		32	
River Soft-shell	<i>Chitra indica</i>	N.C, TR		25	
River Terecay	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	C, PE		33	
River Terrapin	<i>Batagur baska</i>	C, EM		47	
River Turtle	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	C, DE		39	
River Turtle(s)	<i>Pelusios Spp., ...</i>	N.C-C, PE		30 - 33	1
Robert Mertens Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Roofed Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Roofed Turtle(s)	<i>Kachuga Spp.</i>	N.C-C, EM		57	
Rotkopf-Schienenschildkröte	<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	C, PE		33	
Russian Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Ryukyu Yellow-margined Box Turtle	<i>Cuora flavomarginata evelynae</i>	N.C, EM		42*	
S					
Sabanera	<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>	C, PE		32	
Sacalia bealei	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Sacalia quadriocellata	<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Sacalia Spp.	<i>Sacalia Spp.</i>	N.C, EM		57	
Sacred Black Mud Turtle	<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	C, TR		22	
Sahelian Terrapin	<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>	C, PE-1		30*	1
Savanna Side-necked Turtle	<i>Podocnemis vogli</i>	C, PE		32	
Schabuti	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Schnabelbrust-Schildkröte	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	C, TE		19	
Schwarze Weichschildkröte	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Schweigger's Hinge-back Tortoise	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Schweigger's Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Schweiggers Terrapin	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
Scorpion Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Scorpion Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Scraptochelys agassizii	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Scraptochelys berlandieri	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Sea Turtle(s)	<i>Caretta Sp., ...</i>	C, CH	2, 3		
Senegal Flapshell Turtle	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Senegal Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Serrated Geometric Tortoise	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Serrated Hinge-back Tortoise	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Serrated Hinge-back Turtle	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Serrated Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Serrated Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Serrated Star Tortoise	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Serrated Terrapin	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Serrated Tortoise	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Serrated Turtle	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Seychelles Black Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios subniger parietalis</i>	C, PE-14		30*	1
Seychelles Black Terrapin	<i>Pelusios seychellensis</i>	N.C, PE-12		30*	1
Seychelles Giant Tortoise	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Seychelles Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios seychellensis</i>	N.C, PE-12		30*	1
Seychelles Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle	<i>Pelusios castanoides intergularis</i>	N.C, PE-6		30*	1
Sharp-nosed Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon acutum</i>	N.C, KI		37	
Short-necked Turtle(s)	<i>Emydura Spp.</i>	N.C, CI		29	
Siamese Temple Turtle	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicolis</i>	N.C, EM		54	

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Side-neck Turtle(s) Pelusios Spp. N.C-C, PE		30	1
Side-neck Turtle(s) Podocnemis Spp. C, PE		32, 33	
Side-necked Turtle	..... Podocnemis erythrocephala	..... C, PE		33	
Side-necked Turtle	..... Podocnemis unifilis	..... C, PE		33	
Side-necked Turtle(s)	..... Acanthochelys Spp., ...	..... N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
Side-necked Turtle(s)	..... Pelusios Spp., ...	..... N.C-C, PE		30 - 33	1
Siebenrockiella crassicolis	..... Siebenrockiella crassicolis	..... N.C, EM		54	
Sierra Negra Giant Tortoise	..... Geochelone nigra guntheri	..... C, TE		2*	
Sierra Negra Tortoise	..... Geochelone nigra guntheri	..... C, TE		2*	
Six-footed Turtle	..... Manouria emys	..... C, TE		13	
Six-legged Tortoise	..... Manouria emys	..... C, TE		13	
Six-tubercled Amazon River Turtle	..... Podocnemis sextuberculata	..... C, PE		33	
Six-tubercled Amazonian Side-neck	..... Podocnemis sextuberculata	..... C, PE		33	
Six-tubercled River Turtle	..... Podocnemis sextuberculata	..... C, PE		33	
Skillpot Turtle	..... Sternotherus odoratus	..... N.C, KI		35	
Slider Turtle	..... Trachemys scripta	..... N.C, EM		52	
Slider Turtle(s)	..... Trachemys Spp.	..... N.C, EM		50, 52, 56	
Slider(s)	..... Pseudemys Spp.	..... N.C, EM		46, 50	
Smooth Softshell Turtle	..... Apalone mutica	..... N.C, TR		25	
Snail-eating Turtle	..... Malayemys subtrijuga	..... N.C, EM		62	
Snake-eating Turtle	..... Cuora flavomarginata	..... N.C, EM		42	
Snake-neck Turtle(s)	..... Hydromedusa Spp.	..... N.C, CI		28	
Snake-necked Turtle(s)	..... Acanthochelys Spp., ...	..... N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
Snapper(s)	..... Elseya spp.	..... N.C, CI		29	
Snapping Turtle	..... Chelydra serpentina	..... N.C, CY	8		
Snapping Turtle(s)	..... Chelydra Sp., ...	..... N.C, CY	8		
Snapping Turtle(s)	..... Elseya spp.	..... N.C, CI		29	
Softshell Turtle(s)	..... Trionyx Spp., ...	..... N.C-C, TR	6, 7	21 - 25	
Soft-shelled Tortoise	..... Malacochersus tornieri	..... C, TE		7	
Soft-shelled Turtle(s)	..... Trionyx Spp., ...	..... N.C-C, TR	6, 7	21 - 25	
South African Bowsprit Tortoise	..... Chersina angulata	..... C, TE		19	
South African Hinge-backed Tortoise	..... Kinixys belliana	..... C, TE	5		
South African Star Tortoise(s)	..... Psammobates Spp.	..... C, TE		6	
South African Starred Tortoise(s)	..... Psammobates Spp.	..... C, TE		6	
South African Tent Tortoise	..... Psammobates tentorius	..... C, TE		6	
South American Forest Tortoise	..... Geochelone denticulata	..... C, TE		9	
South American River Turtle	..... Podocnemis expansa	..... C, PE		32	
South American River Turtle	..... Podocnemis unifilis	..... C, PE		33	
South American River Turtle(s)	..... Podocnemis Spp.	..... C, PE		32, 33	
South American Side-necked Swamp Turtle(s)	..... Acanthochelys Spp.	..... N.C, CI		26	
South American Side-necked River Turtle(s)	..... Podocnemis Spp.	..... C, PE		32, 33	
South American Side-necked Turtle(s)	..... Acanthochelys Spp.	..... N.C, CI		26	
South American Side-necked	..... Podocnemis Spp.	..... C, PE		32, 33	
South American Snake-headed Turtle	..... Hydromedusa tectifera	..... N.C, CI		28	
South American Snake-necked Turtle	..... Hydromedusa tectifera	..... N.C, CI		28	
South American Snapping Turtle	..... Chelydra serpentina acutirostris	..... N.C, CY	8*		
South American Tortoise	..... Geochelone denticulata	..... C, TE		9	
South American Yellow-footed Tortoise	..... Geochelone denticulata	..... C, TE		9	
South-American Snake-neck Turtle(s)	..... Hydromedusa Spp.	..... N.C, CI		28	
Southeast Asian Box Turtle	..... Cuora amboinensis	..... N.C, EM		42	
Southeast Asian Box Turtle	..... Cuora amboinensis kamaroma	..... N.C, EM		42*	
Southeastern Hinge-back Turtle	..... Kinixys belliana zombensis	..... C, TE	5*		
Southern Pacific Pond Turtle	..... Clemmys marmorata pallida	..... N.C, EM		49*	
Southern Painted Turtle	..... Chrysemys picta dorsalis	..... N.C, EM		50*	
Southern Saltwater Terrapin	..... Batagur baska	..... C, EM		47	
Southern Soft-shell Turtle	..... Apalone ferox	..... N.C, TR		24	
Southern Speckled Cape Tortoise	..... Homopus signatus cafer	..... C, TE		18*	
Southern Spider Tortoise	..... Pyxis arachnoides oblonga	..... C, TE		7*	
Southern Spotted Box Turtle	..... Terrapene nelsoni nelsoni	..... C, EM		44	
Southern White-lipped Mud Turtle	..... Kinosternon leucostomum postinguinale	..... N.C, KI		34*	
Southern Wood Tortoise	..... Geochelone chilensis	..... C, TE		11	
Spaltenschildkröte	..... Malacochersus tornieri	..... C, TE		7	
Sparghis coriacea	..... Dermochelys coriacea	..... C, DO	4		
Speckled Cape Tortoise	..... Homopus signatus	..... C, TE		18	
Speckled Tortoise	..... Homopus signatus	..... C, TE		18	
Speke's Hinge-back Turtle	..... Kinixys belliana spekii	..... C, TE	5*		
Spider Tortoise Pyxis arachnoides C, TE		7	
Spider Tortoise(s) Pyxis Spp. C, TE		7, 18	

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Spineless Soft-shell	<i>Apalone mutica</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Spiny Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	N.C, TR		13	
Spiny Turtle	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	N.C, EM		53	
Spiny-neck Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Spiny-necked Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Spix's Sideneck Turtle	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Sporenschildkröte	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
Sporn-Flachschildkröte	<i>Homopus femoralis</i>	C, TE		3	
Spotted Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene nelsoni</i>	C, EM		44	
Spotted Pond Turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	C, EM		60	
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	N.C, EM		49	
Spur Thigh Tortoise	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
Spurred Tortoise	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
Spur-thighed Tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Sri Lanka Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga thermalis</i>	N.C, EM		61*	
Stachelrand-Gelenkschildkröte	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Stachelrand-Landschildkröte	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Starrbrust-Pelomedusenschildkröte	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Steppe Tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Sternotherus derbianus	<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>	C, PE-5		30	1
Sternotherus nigricans seychellensis	<i>Pelusios seychellensis</i>	N.C, PE-12		30*	1
Sternotherus sinuatus	<i>Pelusios sinuatus</i>	N.C, PE-13		30*	1
Sternotherus trifasciatus	<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	N.C, EM		41	
Sternothère odorant	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Sternotherus carinatus	<i>Kinosternon carinatum</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Sternotherus minor	<i>Sternotherus minor</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Sternotherus niger	<i>Pelusios niger</i>	C, PE-10		30*	1
Sternotherus odoratus	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Sternotherus Spp.	<i>Sternotherus Spp.</i>	N.C, KI		35, 36	
Sternschildkröte	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Stinking Jim Turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Stinkpot Turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Strahlen-Dreikielschildkröte	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	C, EM		60	
Strahlenschildkröte	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C, TE		5	
Stripe Neck Wood Turtle	<i>Cyclemys tcheponeensis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Stripe-backed Side-necked Turtle	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>	C, PE-8		30*	1
Striped Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	N.C, KI		34	
Stripe-necked Leaf Turtle	<i>Cyclemys tcheponeensis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Stripe-necked Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	N.C, KI		36*	
Stripe-necked Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus minor</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Stutz-Gelenkschildkröte	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C, TE	5		
Sub-saharan Flapshell Turtle(s)	<i>Cyclanorbis Spp.</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Subsahelian Flapshell Turtle	<i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Suppenschildkröte	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	C, CH	2		
Swamp Tortoise(s)	<i>Acanthochelys Spp.,...</i>	N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
Swamp turtle	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Swamp Turtle	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Swamp Turtle(s)	<i>Acanthochelys Spp.,...</i>	N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
T					
Tabasco Central American River Turtle	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	C, DE		39	
Tabasco Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon acutum</i>	N.C, KI		37	
Tabasco-Schildkröte	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	C, DE		39	
Tartaruga arrau	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	C, PE		32	
Tartaruga bastarda	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	C, CH	3		
Tartaruga caretta	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Tartaruga comune	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Tartaruga dal collo corto	<i>Pseudemys umbrina</i>	C, CI		27	
Tartaruga dal Guscil Molle del Nilo	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	C, TR		23	
Tartaruga dal guscio molle del Nilo	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	C, TR		23	
Tartaruga del deserto	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Tartaruga del deserto	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Tartaruga del Texas	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Tartaruga denticolata	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	C, TE		9	
Tartaruga di Birmania	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	C, EM		58	
Tartaruga di Hamilton	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	C, EM		60	
Tartaruga elegante	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Tartaruga embricata	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		

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Tartaruga fluviale indiana	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Tartaruga franca del Pacifico	Chelonia agassizii	C, CH	2		
Tartaruga franca del Pacifico	Natator depressa	C, CH	2		
Tartaruga franca	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Tartaruga liuto	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Tartaruga raggiata	Geochelone radiata	C, TE		5	
Tartaruga solcata	Geochelone sulcata	C, TE		10	
Tartaruga tricarinata	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Tartaruga tuberculata	Podocnemis sextuberculata	C, PE		33	
Tartaruga verde	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Tartaruga	Podocnemis expansa	C, PE		32	
Tartaruga(s) a tetto	Kachuga Spp.	N.C-C, EM		57	
Tartaruga-botte aquatica	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Tataruga a tetto dell' India	Kachuga tecta	C, EM		57	
Temple Softshell	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Tent Tortoise	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Tent Turtle	Kachuga tecta	C, EM		57	
Terecay Turtle	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Terecay	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Terekay-Schienen Schildkröte	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Terrapene carolina	Terrapene carolina	C, EM		43	
Terrapene coahuila	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Terrapene diamante	Malaclemys terrapin	N.C, EM		58	
Terrapene nelsoni	Terrapene nelsoni	C, EM		44	
Terrapene ornata coahuila	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Terrapene ornata	Terrapene ornata	C, EM		44	
Terrapene purpura rayada	Notochelys platynota	N.C, EM		40	
Terrapene Spp.	Terrapene Spp.	C, EM		43, 44	
Terrapene	Trachemys terrapen	N.C, EM		52	
Testudinidae	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Testudo africana	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Testudo amboinensis	Cuora amboinensis	N.C, EM		42	
Testudo angulata	Chersina angulata	C, TE		19	
Testudo areolata	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Testudo calcarata	Geochelone sulcata	C, TE		10	
Testudo carbonaria	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Testudo Caretta	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Testudo carolina	Terrapene carolina	C, EM		43	
Testudo cartilaginea	Amyda cartilaginea	N.C, TR		23	
Testudo chilensis	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Testudo coriacea	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Testudo denticulata	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Testudo elegans	Geochelone elegans	C, TE		5	
Testudo elephantopus	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Testudo elongata	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Testudo emys	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Testudo erosa	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Testudo euphratica	Rafetus euphraticus	N.C, TR		22	
Testudo ferox	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Testudo fimbriata	Chelus fimbriata	N.C, CI		29	
Testudo flavominimaralis	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Testudo floridana	Pseudemys floridana	N.C, EM		50	
Testudo Forstenii	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Testudo geographica	Graptemys geographica	N.C, EM		51	
Testudo geometrica	Psammobates geometricus	C, TE		6	
Testudo gigantea	Geochelone gigantea	C, TE		2	
Testudo graeca	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Testudo graja	Testudo marginata	C, TE		14	
Testudo granosa	Lissemys punctata punctata	C, TR	6		
Testudo guttata	Clemmys guttata	N.C, EM		49	
Testudo hermanni robertmertensi	Testudo hermanni hermanni	C, TE		16	
Testudo hermanni	Testudo hermanni	C, TE		16	
Testudo horsfieldii	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Testudo hyniphora	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Testudo hypselonota	Geochelone radiata	C, TE		5	
Testudo ibera	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Testudo imbricata	Eretmochelys imbricata	C, CH	2		
Testudo impressa	Manouria impressa	C, TE		18	

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Testudo insculpta	Clemmys insculpta	C, EM	2	54	1
Testudo kleinmanni	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Testudo leithii	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Testudo loveridgii	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE		7	
Testudo marginata	Testudo marginata	C, TE		14	
Testudo mauritanica	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Testudo morondavensis	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Testudo muhlenbergi	Clemmys muhlenbergii	C, EM		49	
Testudo mydas	Chelonia mydas	C, CH		2	
Testudo nemoralis	Testudo marginata	C, TE		14	
Testudo nigra	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Testudo nutapundi	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Testudo oculifera	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Testudo orbicularis	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
Testudo pardalis	Geochelone pardalis	C, TE		10	
Testudo picta	Chrysemys picta	N.C, EM		50	
Testudo planicauda	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Testudo planiceps	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Testudo platycephala	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Testudo platynota	Geochelone platynota	C, TE		5	
Testudo polyphemus	Gopherus polyphemus	C, TE	12		
Testudo Punctata	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Testudo radiata	Geochelone radiata	C, TE	5		
Testudo reticularia	Deirochelys reticularia	N.C, EM	47		
Testudo rubriventris	Pseudemys rubriventris	N.C, EM	46		
Testudo scorpioides	Kinosternon scorpioides	N.C, KI	38		
Testudo scripta	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM	52		
Testudo signata	Homopus signatus	C, TE	18		
Testudo Spengleri	Geoemyda spengleri	N.C, EM	60		
Testudo Spp.	Testudo Spp.	C, TE	14, 16, 17		
Testudo Subnigra	Pelusios subniger	C, PE-14	30*		
Testudo Subrufa	Pelomedusa subrufa	C, PE	30		
Testudo Subrura	Kinosternon subrubrum	N.C, KI	35		
Testudo sulcata	Geochelone sulcata	C, TE	10		
Testudo tabulata	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE	9		
Testudo Tentoria	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE	6		
Testudo terrapen	Trachemys terrapen	N.C, EM	52		
Testudo terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin	N.C, EM	58		
Testudo terrestris anamurensis	Testudo graeca anamurensis	C, TE	16*		
Testudo terrestris floweri	Testudo graeca terrestris	C, TE	16*		
Testudo terrestris iberica	Testudo graeca iberica	C, TE	16*		
Testudo terrestris nikolskii	Testudo graeca nikolskii	C, TE	16*		
Testudo terrestris terrestris	Testudo graeca terrestris	C, TE	16*		
Testudo terrestris zarudnyi	Testudo graeca zarudnyi	C, TE	16*		
Testudo terrestris	Testudo graeca	C, TE	16		
Testudo terrestris	Testudo graeca	C, TE	16		
Testudo terrestris	Testudo graeca	C, TE	16		
Testudo tornieri	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE	7		
Testudo travancorica	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE	17		
Testudo triunguis	Trionyx triunguis	C, TR	23		
Testudo whitei	Testudo graeca	C, TE	16		
Testudo yniphora	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE	13		
Testudo zarudnyi	Testudo graeca	C, TE	16		
Testuggine a testa gialla	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE	17		
Testuggine carbonaria	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE	9		
Testuggine d'Argentina	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE	11		
Testuggine del Cile	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE	11		
Testuggine dell'Amazzonia	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE	33		
Testuggine delle Galapagos	Geochelone nigra	C, TE	2		
Testuggine denticolata	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Testuggine di Bell	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		
Testuggine di Forsten	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE	10		
Testuggine di Hermann	Testudo hermanni	C, TE	16		
Testuggine di Home	Kinixys homeana	C, TE	5		
Testuggine di Horsfield	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE	17		
Testuggine di Kleinmann	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE	17		
Testuggine elegante	Geochelone elegans	C, TE	5		
Testuggine geometrica	Psammobates geometricus	C, TE	6		
Testuggine gigante delle Seicelle	Geochelone gigantea	C, TE	2		

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Testuggine greca	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Testuggine impressa	Manouria impressa	C, TE		18	
Testuggine leopardo	Geochelone pardalis	C, TE		10	
Testuggine marginata	Testudo marginata	C, TE		14	
Testuggine moresca	Testudo graeca	C, TE		16	
Testuggine oculifera	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Testuggine solcata	Geochelone sulcata	C, TE		10	
Testuggine tentoria	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Testuggine unifila	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Texas Diamondback Terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin littoralis	N.C, EM		58*	
Texas Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus berlandieri	C, TE		12	
Texas Spiny Softshell Turtle	Apalone spinifera emoryi	N.C, TR		13*	
Texas Tortoise	Gopherus berlandieri	C, TE		12	
Texas-Gopherschildkröte	Gopherus berlandieri	C, TE		12	
Thailand Big-headed Turtle	Platysternon m. vogeli	N.C, PT	9*		
Thailand Black Turtle	Melanochelys trijuga wiroti	N.C, EM		61*	
Thalassochelys caretta	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Thalassochelys Kempii	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Three-banded Box Turtle	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Three-keeled Box Turtle	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Three-keeled Indian Terrapin	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Three-keeled Land Tortoise	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Three-lined Box Turtle	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Three-striped Box Turtle	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Three-toed Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina triunguis	C, EM		43*	
Tinglada	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Tobasco Mud Turtle	Kinosternon acutum	N.C, KI		37	
Toobasco Turtle	Dermatemys mawii	C, DE		39	
Toothed Cape Tortoise	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Tornier's Tortoise	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE		7	
Tortoise(s)	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Tortue à bahut	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Tortue à bords jaunes	Gopherus flavomarginatus	C, TE		19	
Tortue à carapace flexible	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE		7	
Tortue à carapace molle de Florida	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Tortue à carapace molle de Nouvelle-Guinée	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Tortue à carapace molle	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Tortue à carapace souple	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE		7	
Tortue à col de serpent de l'Ouest	Pseudemys umbrina	C, CI		27	
Tortue à cou caché africaine	Pelomedusa subrufa	C, PE		30	
Tortue à cou serpent du Brésil	Hydromedusa maximiliani	N.C, CI		28	
Tortue à crête dorsale	Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii	N.C, EM		51	
Tortue à dessins géométriques	Graptemys geographica	N.C, EM		51	
Tortue à dos articulé des savanes	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		
Tortue à dos diamanté	Malaclemys terrapin	N.C, EM		58	
Tortue à dos plat	Geochelone platynota	C, TE		5	
Tortue à écailles	Eretmochelys imbricata	C, CH	2		
Tortue à éperon	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Tortue à éperons denticulée	Manouria impressa	C, TE		18	
Tortue à éperons géante du Nord	Manouria emys phayrei	C, TE		13*	
Tortue à éperons géante du Sud	Manouria emys emys	C, TE		13	
Tortue à éperons géante du Sud	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Tortue à éperons géante	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Tortue à grosse tête	Platysternon megacephalum	N.C, PT	9		
Tortue à nez de cochon	Carettochelys insculpta	N.C, CA	4		
Tortue à queue plate	Pyxis planicauda	C, TE		18	
Tortue à raies	Kachuga tecta	C, EM		57	
Tortue à soc d'Afrique du Sud	Chersina angulata	C, TE		19	
Tortue à soc de Madagascar	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Tortue à soc	Geochelone yniphora	C, TE		13	
Tortue à soupe	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Tortue à tête jaune	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Tortue à toit de l'Inde	Kachuga tecta	C, EM		57	
Tortue à trois carènes	Melanochelys trijuga	N.C, EM		61	
Tortue angulée	Chersina angulata	C, TE		19	
Tortue articulée d'Afrique	Kinixys erosa	C, TE	5		
Tortue bâtarde	Lepidochelys kempii	C, CH	3		
Tortue bâtarde	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		

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Tortue bordée	Testudo marginata	C, TE		14	
Tortue bosselée	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Tortue boueuse	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
Tortue bourbeuse	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
Tortue brune de Birmanie	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Tortue brune de Burma	Manouria emys	C, TE		13	
Tortue caret	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Tortue charbonnière	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Tortue comestible	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Tortue cuir géante	Dermodochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Tortue d'eau saumâtre	Malaclemys terrapin	N.C, EM		58	
Tortue d'Española	Geochelone nigra hoodensis	C, TE		2*	
Tortue d'Hermann orientale	Testudo hermanni boettgeri	C, TE		16*	
Tortue d'Argentine	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Tortue de Birmanie	Morenia ocellata	C, EM		58	
Tortue de Forsten	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Tortue de Grèce	Testudo marginata	C, TE		14	
Tortue de Hamilton	Geoclemys hamiltonii	C, EM		60	
Tortue de Horsfield	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Tortue de Kleinmann	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Tortue de l'Amazone	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Tortue de la Pampa	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Tortue de la Sierra Negra	Geochelone nigra guntheri	C, TE		2*	
Tortue de l'Amérique du Sud	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Tortue de l'Inde	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Tortue de Malaisie mangeuse d'escargots	Malayemys subtrijuga	N.C, EM		62	
Tortue de Muhlenberg	Clemmys muhlenbergii	C, EM		49	
Tortue de Pinta	Geochelone nigra abingdonii	C, TE		2*	
Tortue de Pinzón	Geochelone nigra ephippium	C, TE		2*	
Tortue de San Cristobal	Geochelone nigra chathamensis	C, TE		2*	
Tortue de San Salvador	Geochelone nigra darwini	C, TE		2*	
Tortue de Santa Cruz	Geochelone nigra nigrita	C, TE		2*	
Tortue de Tabasco	Dermatemys mawii	C, DE		39	
Tortue de Tornier	Malacochersus tornieri	C, TE		7	
Tortue de Travancore	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Tortue de Travancore	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Tortue d'Égypte	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Tortue dentelée	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Tortue dentelée	Psammobates oculiferus	C, TE		6	
Tortue denticulée	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Tortue des bois nord-américaine	Clemmys insculpta	C, EM		54	
Tortue des Célèbes	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Tortue des marais	Kinosternon subrubrum	N.C, KI		35	
Tortue des marais	Emys orbicularis	N.C, EM		45	
Tortue des steppes d'Afghanistan	Testudo horsfieldii horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Tortue des steppes de Turkménie	Testudo horsfieldii rustamovi	C, TE		17*	
Tortue des steppes du Kazakhstan	Testudo horsfieldii kazachstanica	C, TE		17*	
Tortue des steppes	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Tortue des steppes	Testudo kleinmanni	C, TE		17	
Tortue des temples à tête jaune	Hieremys annandalii	N.C, EM		56	
Tortue d'Hermann occidentale	Testudo hermanni hermanni	C, TE		16	
Tortue d'Hermann	Testudo hermanni	C, TE		16	
Tortue diamantée	Malaclemys terrapin	N.C, EM		58	
Tortue du désert	Gopherus agassizi	C, TE		12	
Tortue du désert	Gopherus polyphemus	C, TE		12	
Tortue du Mississippi	Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii	N.C, EM		51	
Tortue du Texas	Gopherus berlandieri	C, TE		12	
Tortue du volcan Alcedo	Geochelone nigra vandenburghi	C, TE		2*	
Tortue du volcan Darwin	Geochelone nigra microphyes	C, TE		2*	
Tortue du volcan Wolf	Geochelone nigra becki	C, TE		2*	
Tortue élégante	Geochelone elegans	C, TE		5	
Tortue éléphantined' Aldabra	Geochelone gigantea	C, TE		2	
Tortue épineuse	Heosemys spinosa	N.C, EM		53	
Tortue étoilée à bosses de l'Ouest	Psammobates tentorius trimeni	C, TE		6*	
Tortue étoilée à bosses du Nord	Psammobates tentorius verroxii	C, TE		6*	
Tortue étoilée à bosses du Sud	Psammobates tentorius tentorius	C, TE		6	
Tortue étoilée à bosses	Psammobates tentorius	C, TE		6	
Tortue étoilée de Birmanie	Geochelone platynota	C, TE		5	

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Tortue étoilée de l'Inde	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortue étoilée du Kalahari	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Tortue étoilée	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortue étoilée	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortue fluviale indienne	<i>Batagur baska</i>	C, EM		47	
Tortue fousseuse d'Agassiz	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortue fousseuse de Berlandier	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortue fousseuse de Floride	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortue fousseuse du Mexique	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Tortue franche du Pacifique	<i>Chelonia agassizi</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortue franche du Pacifique	<i>Natator depressa</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortue franche	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortue gaufrée	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortue géante des îles Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortue géante des Seychelles	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortue géant d'Aldabra	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortue géomémyde d'Asie	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	N.C, EM		61	
Tortue géométrique	<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	C, TE		6	
Tortue grecque	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Tortue happante	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue happieuse	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue hargneuse	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue imbriquée	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortue imprimée	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	C, TE		18	
Tortue indienne à carapace molle	<i>Chitra indica</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Tortue jaune	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Tortue léopard commune	<i>Geochelone pardalis babcocki</i>	C, TE		10*	
Tortue léopard du Cap	<i>Geochelone pardalis pardalis</i>	C, TE		10	
Tortue léopard	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	C, TE		10	
Tortue levantine d'Anamur	<i>Testudo graeca anamurensis</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue levantine de Russie	<i>Testudo graeca nikolskii</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue levantine de Syrie	<i>Testudo graeca terrestris</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue levantine de Turquie	<i>Testudo graeca ibera</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue levantine du Khorasan	<i>Testudo graeca zarudnyi</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue levantine du Negev	<i>Testudo graeca terrestris</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue levantine	<i>Testudo graeca terrestris</i>	C, TE		16*	
Tortue malaise à trois carènes	<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	N.C, EM		62	
Tortue marginée	<i>Testudo marginata</i>	C, TE		14	
Tortue mauresque	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Tortue mauritanique	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra nigrita</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra abingdonii</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra becki</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra chathamensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra darwini</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra ephippium</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra guntheri</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra hoodensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra microphyes</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra nigra</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra nigrita</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra phantastica</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra vandenburghi</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue noire	<i>Geochelone nigra vicina</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortue ocellée	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Tortue olivâtre	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	C, CH	3		
Tortue pardine	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	C, TE		10	
Tortue peinte	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Tortue plate d'Afrique orientale	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	C, TE		7	
Tortue plate	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Tortue radiée	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortue rayonnée	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortue roussâtre	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	C, PE		30	
Tortue russe	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C, TE		17	
Tortue sans écaille de Nouvelle-Guinée	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	N.C, CA	4		
Tortue scorpion	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides</i>	N.C, KI		38	
Tortue sillonnée	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	

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Tortue terrestre asiatique	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Tortue terrestre d'Afrique orientale	Geochelone pardalis	C, TE		10	
Tortue terrestre des Galápagos	Geochelone nigra	C, TE		2	
Tortue tétradactyle	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Tortue tricarénée	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Tortue tuilée	Eretmochelys imbricata	C, CH	2		
Tortue verte	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Tortue vorace alligator	Macrochelys temminckii	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue vorace d'eau douce	Chelydra serpentina	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue(s) à carapace molle	Trionyx Spp., ...	N.C-C, TR	6, 7	21 - 25	
Tortue(s) à éperons orientale(s)	Manouria Spp.	C, TE		13, 18	
Tortue(s) à toit	Kachuga Spp.	N.C-C, EM		57	
Tortue(s) aquatique(s)	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Tortue(s) de mer	Caretta Sp., ...	C, CH	2, 3		
Tortue(s) étoilée(s) d'Afrique du Sud	Psammobates Spp.	C, TE		6	
Tortue(s) fousseuse(s) néarctique(s)	Gopherus Spp.	C, TE		12	
Tortue(s) franche(s)	Chelonia Spp.	C, CH	2		
Tortue(s) hargneuse(s)	Chelydra Sp., ...	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue(s) marine(s)	Caretta Sp., ...	C, CH	2, 3		
Tortue(s) musquée(s)	Sternotherus Spp.	N.C, KI		35, 36	
Tortue(s) pleurodire(s) à cou caché	Pelusios Spp., ...	N.C-C, PE		30 - 33	1
Tortue(s) pleurodire(s) à cou de serpent	Acanthochelys Spp., ...	N.C-C, CI		26 - 29	
Tortue(s) sternothère(s)	Sternotherus Spp.	N.C, KI		35, 36	
Tortue(s) terrestre(s) de Madagascar	Geochelone Spp.	C, TE		5, 13	
Tortue(s) terrestre(s) indomalaise(s)	Indotestudo Spp.	C, TE		10, 17	
Tortue(s) terrestre(s) paléarctique(s)	Testudo Spp.	C, TE		14 - 17	
Tortue(s) terrestre(s) paléotropicale(s)	Geochelone Spp.	C, TE		2 - 20	
Tortue(s) terrestre(s)	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Tortue(s) vraie(s)	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Tortue(s)-boîte(s)	Terrapene Spp.	C, EM		43, 44	
Tortue-alligator	Macrochelys temminckii	N.C, CY	8		
Tortue-boîte à bord jaune de Chine	Cuora flavomarginata sinensis	N.C, EM		42*	
Tortue-boîte à bord jaune de Taïwan	Cuora flavomarginata flavomarginata	N.C, EM		42	
Tortue-boîte à bord jaune des Ryu-Kyu	Cuora flavomarginata evelynae	N.C, EM		42*	
Tortue-boîte à bord jaunes	Cuora flavomarginata	N.C, EM		42	
Tortue-boîte à dos plat	Notochelys platynota	N.C, EM		40	
Tortue-boîte à front jaune	Cuora galbinifrons	N.C, EM		41	
Tortue-boîte à trois bandes	Cuora trifasciata	N.C, EM		41	
Tortue-boîte à trois carènes	Pyxidea mouhotii	N.C, EM		40	
Tortue-boîte à trois griffes	Terrapene carolina triunguis	C, EM		43*	
Tortue-boîte aquatique	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Tortue-boîte commune	Terrapene carolina	C, EM		43	
Tortue-boîte d'Amboine	Cuora amboinensis amboinensis	N.C, EM		42	
Tortue-boîte d'Asie orientale	Cuora amboinensis	N.C, EM		42	
Tortue-boîte d'Hainan	Cuora galbinifrons hainanensis	N.C, EM		41*	
Tortue-boîte de Caroline	Terrapene carolina carolina	C, EM		43	
Tortue-boîte de Coahuila	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Tortue-boîte de Floride	Terrapene carolina bauri	C, EM		43*	
Tortue-boîte de Klauber	Terrapene nelsoni klauberi	C, EM		44*	
Tortue-boîte de la Sonde	Cuora amboinensis couro	N.C, EM		42*	
Tortue-boîte de Malaisie	Cuora amboinensis	N.C, EM		42	
Tortue-boîte de Nelson	Terrapene nelsoni nelsoni	C, EM		44	
Tortue-boîte de Thaïlande	Cuora amboinensis kamaroma	N.C, EM		42*	
Tortue-boîte dentelée	Cuora galbinifrons serrata	N.C, EM		41*	
Tortue-boîte du Golfe	Terrapene carolina major	C, EM		43*	
Tortue-boîte du Mexique occidental	Terrapene nelsoni	C, EM		44	
Tortue-boîte du Mexique oriental	Terrapene carolina mexicana	C, EM		43*	
Tortue-boîte du Viêt-Nam	Cuora galbinifrons galbinifrons	N.C, EM		41	
Tortue-boîte du Yucatan	Terrapene carolina yucatanana	C, EM		43*	
Tortue-boîte orientale	Terrapene carolina	C, EM		43	
Tortue-boîte ornée commune	Terrapene ornata ornata	C, EM		44	
Tortue-boîte ornée du désert	Terrapene ornata luteola	C, EM		44*	
Tortue-boîte ornée	Terrapene ornata	C, EM		44	
Tortue-boîte ponctuée	Terrapene nelsoni	C, EM		44	
Tortue-luth	Dermodochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Tortue-panthère	Geochelone pardalis	C, TE		10	
Tortue(s) bourbeuse(s)	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Tortue(s) d'eau douce	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	

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Tortue de Blanding	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Tortue(s) des marais	<i>Pseudemys</i> Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Tortue(s) fluviatile(s)	<i>Pseudemys</i> Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Tortue(s)-boîte(s) d'Asie	<i>Cuora</i> Spp.	N.C, EM		41, 42	
Tortuga acuatica de bosque	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	N.C, EM		49	
Tortuga acuatica de Florida	<i>Pseudemys floridana</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Tortuga acuática de Madera	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	C, EM		54	
Tortuga acuatica Haitiana	<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Tortuga aligator mordedora	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortuga almizclera cabezona	<i>Sternotherus minor</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Tortuga almizclera de lomo quillado	<i>Kinosternon carinatum</i>	N.C, KI		36	
Tortuga americana de vientre rojo	<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	N.C, EM		46	
Tortuga araña	<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	C, TE		7	
Tortuga ariete	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	C, TE		19	
Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	N.C, TR		23	
Tortuga asiatica de concha blanda	<i>Chitra indica</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Tortuga Asiatica	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Tortuga bastarda	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Tortuga blanca	<i>Apalone spinifera ater</i>	C, TR		24	
Tortuga blanca	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortuga blanca	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	C, DE		39	
Tortuga boba	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	C, CH	3		
Tortuga brasile	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Tortuga brasileña de pantano	<i>Acanthochelys radiolata</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Tortuga Caiman	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortuga canela	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Tortuga China de concha blanda	<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	N.C, TR		22	
Tortuga China de margen amarillo	<i>Cuora flavomarginata</i>	N.C, EM		42	
Tortuga China de tres bandas	<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	N.C, EM		41	
Tortuga comun almizclera	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	N.C, KI		35	
Tortuga con púas	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C, TE		10	
Tortuga cuellilarga de Maximiliano	<i>Hydromedusa maximiliani</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Tortuga cuellilarga del Chaco	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>	N.C, CI		26	
Tortuga cuellilarga	<i>Hydromedusa tectifera</i>	N.C, CI		28	
Tortuga de Agua	<i>Podocnemis lewyana</i>	C, PE		32	
Tortuga de Antipa	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Tortuga de Blanding	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Tortuga de cabeza ancha	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	N.C, PT	9		
Tortuga de cabeza grande de pantanal	<i>Platemys platycephala</i>	N.C, CI		27	
Tortuga de caja ornada	<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	C, EM		44	
Tortuga de caparazon dentado	<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i>	N.C, EM		40	
Tortuga de cola con una	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Tortuga de cola plana	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	C, TE		18	
Tortuga de concha blanda de Florida	<i>Apalone ferox</i>	N.C, TR		24	
Tortuga de concha blanda de Senegal	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	N.C, TR	7		
Tortuga de concha blanda del Eufrates	<i>Rafetus euphraticus</i>	N.C, TR		22	
Tortuga de concha blanda del Oeste de Africa	<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>	N.C, TR	6		
Tortuga de concha blanda	<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	N.C, TR		13	
Tortuga de Cuatro Ciénegas	<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	C, EM		43	
Tortuga de cuello rayado	<i>Cyclemys tcheponensis</i>	N.C, EM		54	
Tortuga de cuña	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	C, TE		7	
Tortuga de espaldar articulado	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga de espaldar articulado	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga de espaldar articulado	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga de Florida	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortuga de la caja de la Carolina	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	C, EM		43	
Tortuga de Madagascar	<i>Geochelone yniphora</i>	C, TE		13	
Tortuga de nariz de puerco	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	N.C, CA	4		
Tortuga de nariz roja	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Tortuga de pantano del Pacifico	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	N.C, EM		49	
Tortuga de patas amarillas	<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>	C, TE		9	
Tortuga de patas rojas	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Tortuga de pechera	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	C, TE		19	
Tortuga de plastrón articulado	<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	C, TE		7	
Tortuga de plastrón articulado	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	C, TE		17	
Tortuga de rio de Nueva Guinea	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	N.C, CA	4		
Tortuga de Tamaulipas	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortuga de Texas	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	C, TE		12	

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Tortuga del Bolson	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Tortuga del desierto	<i>Gopherus agassizi</i>	C, TE		12	
Tortuga del Nilo	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	C, TR		23	
Tortuga dentada	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga dentada	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga dentada	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga dentada	<i>Kinixys natalensis</i>	C, TE	5		
Tortuga dorada da Burma	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Tortuga dorada de Birmania	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Tortue du Brésil	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C, TE		9	
Tortuga elegante española	<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	N.C, EM		50	
Tortuga estrellada de Burma	<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortuga estrellada de la India	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortuga estrellada de Madagascar	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C, TE		5	
Tortuga estrellada sudafricana de carapazón aserrado	<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	C, TE		6	
Tortuga estrellada sudafricana	<i>Psammobates tentorius</i>	C, TE		6	
Tortuga europea	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	N.C, EM		45	
Tortuga franca oriental	<i>Chelonia agassizii</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortuga franca oriental	<i>Natator depressa</i>	C, CH	2		
Tortuga geométrica del Kalahari	<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	C, TE		6	
Tortuga gigante de Aldabra	<i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortuga gigante de concha blanda	<i>Pelochelys bibroni</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra abingdonii</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra becki</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra chathamensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra darwini</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra ephippium</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra guntheri</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra hoodensis</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra microphyes</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra nigrita</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra nigrita</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra phantastica</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra vandenburghi</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra vicina</i>	C, TE		2*	
Tortuga gigante de las Galapagos	<i>Geochelone nigra</i>	C, TE		2	
Tortuga globulosa malgache	<i>Geochelone yniphora</i>	C, TE		13	
Tortuga golfina	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	C, CH	3		
Tortuga grande	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Tortuga india de visera	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	C, EM		57	
Tortuga Indochina	<i>Cuora galbinifrons</i>	N.C, EM		41	
Tortuga jicotea de Puerto Rico	<i>Trachemys stejnegeri</i>	N.C, EM		56	
Tortuga Lagarto	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortuga laud	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	C, DO	4		
Tortuga leopardo	<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	C, TE		10	
Tortuga lisa de concha blanda	<i>Apalone mutica</i>	N.C, TR		25	
Tortuga llanero	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	C, TE		19	
Tortuga lora	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	C, CH	3		
Tortuga Malaya de concha blanda	<i>Dogania subplana</i>	N.C, TR		24	
Tortuga Malaya	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	N.C, EM		42	
Tortuga manchada del Cabo	<i>Homopus signatus</i>	C, TE		18	
Tortuga manchada Mexicana	<i>Terrapene nelsoni</i>	C, EM		44	
Tortuga manchada	<i>Homopus signatus</i>	C, TE		18	
Tortuga Mapa anillada	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Tortuga Mapa comun	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Tortuga Mapa de Lomo aserrado	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Tortuga Mapa del Mississippi	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>	N.C, EM		51	
Tortuga marginada	<i>Testudo marginata</i>	C, TE		14	
Tortuga marron de Burma	<i>Manouria emys</i>	C, TE		13	
Tortuga marron de Burma	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	C, TE		18	
Tortuga marron de la India	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C, TE		17	
Tortuga marron de la India	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	C, TE		10	
Tortuga mediterranea	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	C, TE		16	
Tortuga mora	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	C, TE		16	
Tortuga mordedora	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	N.C, CY	8		
Tortuga moteada	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	N.C, EM		49	
Tortuga negra de cuello espinoso	<i>Acanthochelys spixii</i>	N.C, CI		26	

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Tortuga negra de la India	Melanochelys trijuga	N.C, EM		61	
Tortuga negra de pantano	Siebenrockiella crassicollis	N.C, EM		54	
Tortuga negra	Apalone spinifera ater	C, TR		24	
Tortuga nubia de concha blanda	Cyclanorbis elegans	N.C, TR	7		
Tortuga oclada de la India	Morenia petersi	N.C, EM		58	
Tortuga olivacea	Lepidochelys olivacea	C, CH	3		
Tortuga pico de loro	Homopus areolatus	C, TE		14	
Tortuga pinta	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Tortuga pintada	Chrysemys picta	N.C, EM		50	
Tortuga plana indiana	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Tortuga plana	Dermatemys mawii	C, DE		39	
Tortuga pollo	Deirochelys reticularia	N.C, EM		47	
Tortuga rayada	Geochelone radiata	C, TE		5	
Tortuga serpentina occidental	Pseudemys umbrina	C, CI		27	
Tortuga Siamesa	Cuora amboinensis	N.C, EM		42	
Tortuga sombría	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Tortuga terrestre afgana	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Tortuga terrestre argentina	Geochelone chilensis	C, TE		11	
Tortuga terrestre de Cabo Karroo	Homopus femoralis	C, TE		3	
Tortuga terrestre de Forsten	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Tortuga terrestre de la Florida	Gopherus polyphemus	C, TE		12	
Tortuga terrestre mexicana	Gopherus flavomarginatus	C, TE		19	
Tortuga terrestre	Homopus boulengeri	C, TE		3	
Tortuga verde	Chelonia mydas	C, CH	2		
Tortuga(s) almizclera(s)	Kinosternon Spp., ...	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
Tortuga(s) almizclera(s)	Sternotherus Spp.	N.C, KI		35, 36	
Tortuga(s) Asiática(s)	Cyclemys Spp.	N.C, EM		40, 54	
Tortuga(s) cuellilarga(s)	Hydromedusa Spp.	N.C, CI		28	
Tortuga(s) de concha blanda	Trionyx Spp., ...	N.C-C, TR	6, 7	21 - 25	
Tortuga(s) de fango Africana(s)	Pelusios Spp.	N.C-C, PE		30	1
Tortuga(s) de fango americana(s)	Kinosternon Spp., ...	N.C, KI		34 - 38	
Tortuga(s) de mare	Caretta Sp., ...	C, CH	2, 3		
Tortuga(s) de tierra	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Tortuga(s) dentada(s)	Kinixys Spp.	C, TE	5		
Tortuga(s) estrellada(s) sudafricana(s)	Psammobates Spp.	C, TE		6	
Tortuga(s) franca(s)	Chelonia Spp.	C, CH	2		
Tortuga(s) Mapa(s)	Graptemys Spp.	N.C, EM		51	
Tortuga(s) marina(s)	Caretta Sp., ...	C, CH	2, 3		
Tortuga(s) negra(s) de la India	Melanochelys Spp.	N.C-C, EM		61	
Tortuga(s) oclada(s) de la India	Morenia Spp.	N.C-C, EM		58	
Tortuga(s) de agua dulce	Pseudemys Spp., ...	N.C-C, EM		40 - 63	
Tracaja	Podocnemis unifilis	C, PE		33	
Trachémyde à tempes rouges	Trachemys scripta elegans	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde à ventre jaune	Trachemys scripta scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Trachémyde d'Amérique Centrale	Trachemys scripta venusta	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde d'Hispaniola	Trachemys decorata	N.C, EM		50	
Trachémyde d'Inagua	Trachemys stejnegeri malonei	N.C, EM		56*	
Trachémyde de Basse Californie	Trachemys scripta nebulosa	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de Colombie	Trachemys scripta callirostris	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de Gaige	Trachemys scripta gaigeae	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de Gray	Trachemys scripta grayi	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de la Jamaïque	Trachemys terrapen	N.C, EM		52	
Trachémyde de Porto Rico	Trachemys stejnegeri stejnegeri	N.C, EM		56	
Trachémyde de Sonora	Trachemys scripta yaquia	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de Stejneger	Trachemys stejnegeri	N.C, EM		56	
Trachémyde de Tampico	Trachemys scripta cataspila	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de Taylor	Trachemys scripta taylori	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde de Troost	Trachemys scripta troostii	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde dominicaine	Trachemys stejnegeri vicina	N.C, EM		56*	
Trachémyde du Nicaragua	Trachemys scripta emolli	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde du Rio Fuerte	Trachemys scripta hiltoni	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde du Rio Nazas	Trachemys scripta hartwegi	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde du Vénézuéla	Trachemys scripta chichiriviche	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde écrite	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Trachémyde ornée	Trachemys scripta ornata	N.C, EM		52*	
Trachémyde(s)	Trachemys Spp.	N.C, EM		50, 52, 56	
Trachemys decorata	Trachemys decorata	N.C, EM		50	
Trachemys gaigeae	Trachemys scripta gaigeae	N.C, EM		52*	

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Trachemys scripta	Trachemys scripta	N.C, EM		52	
Trachemys Spp.	Trachemys Spp.	N.C, EM		50, 52, 56	
Trachemys stejnegeri decorata	Trachemys decorata	N.C, EM		50	
Trachemys stejnegeri	Trachemys stejnegeri	N.C, EM		56	
Trachemys terrapen	Trachemys terrapen	N.C, EM		52	
Travancore Tortoise	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Travancore Tortoise	Indotestudo forstenii	C, TE		10	
Travancore-Landschildkröte	Indotestudo elongata	C, TE		17	
Tricarinate Hill Turtle	Melanochelys tricarinata	C, EM		61	
Trionice del Gange	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Trionice del Nilo	Trionyx triunguis	C, TR		23	
Trionice nera	Apalone spinifera ater	C, TR		24	
Trionice pavone	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Trionice scuro	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Trionychidae	Trionyx Spp., ...	N.C-C, TR	6, 7	21 - 25	
Trionyx indicus	Chitra indica	N.C, TR		25	
Trionyx à clapets à cou ponctué	Cyclanorbis Spp.	N.C, TR	7		
Trionyx à clapets à cou rayé	Cycloderma Spp.	N.C, TR	6		
Trionyx à clapets d'Asie	Lissemys Spp.	N.C-C, TR	6		
Trionyx à clapets d'Aubry	Cycloderma aubryi	N.C, TR	6		
Trionyx à clapets de l'Inde du Nord	Lissemys punctata andersoni	C, TR	6*		
Trionyx à clapets de l'Inde du Sud	Lissemys punctata punctata	C, TR	6		
Trionyx à clapets de l'Inde	Lissemys punctata	C, TR	6		
Trionyx à clapets du Sénégal	Cyclanorbis senegalensis	N.C, TR	7		
Trionyx à clapets	Cyclanorbis Spp.	N.C, TR	7		
Trionyx à clapets	Cycloderma Spp.	N.C, TR	6		
Trionyx à deux callosités	Rafetus euphraticus	N.C, TR		22	
Trionyx à deux callosités	Rafetus Spp.	N.C, TR		22	
Trionyx à ocelles	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Trionyx à rayures	Chitra indica	N.C, TR		25	
Trionyx à tubercules	Palea steindachneri	N.C, TR		23	
Trionyx ater	Apalone spinifera ater	C, TR		24	
Trionyx Bibroni	Pelochelys bibroni	N.C, TR		25	
Trionyx buchanani	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Trionyx cartilagineus	Amyda cartilaginea	N.C, TR		23	
Trionyx cartilagineux	Amyda cartilaginea	N.C, TR		23	
Trionyx d'Afrique	Trionyx triunguis	C, TR		23	
Trionyx d'Amérique	Apalone Spp.	N.C-C, TR		24, 25	
Trionyx d'Asie	Amyda cartilaginea	N.C, TR		23	
Trionyx de Birmanie	Nilssonina formosa	N.C, TR		21, 23	
Trionyx de Chine	Pelodiscus sinensis	N.C, TR		22	
Trionyx de Floride	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Trionyx de l'Euphrate	Rafetus euphraticus	N.C, TR		22	
Trionyx de l'Inde	Aspideretes Spp.	N.C-C, TR		21, 22	
Trionyx de Leith	Aspideretes leithii	N.C, TR		21	
Trionyx de Malaisie	Dogania subplana	N.C, TR		24	
Trionyx du Gange	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Trionyx du Nil	Trionyx triunguis	C, TR		23	
Trionyx épineux de l'Est	Apalone spinifera spinifera	N.C, TR		13	
Trionyx épineux de l'Ouest	Apalone spinifera hartwegi	N.C, TR		13*	
Trionyx épineux du Golfe	Apalone spinifera aspera	N.C, TR		13*	
Trionyx épineux du Guadalupe	Apalone spinifera guadalupensis	N.C, TR		13*	
Trionyx épineux du Sud	Apalone spinifera emoryi	N.C, TR		13*	
Trionyx épineux noir	Apalone spinifera ater	C, TR		24	
Trionyx épineux pâle	Apalone spinifera pallida	N.C, TR		13*	
Trionyx épineux	Apalone spinifera	N.C, TR		13	
Trionyx euphraticus	Rafetus euphraticus	N.C, TR		22	
Trionyx féroce	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Trionyx ferox	Apalone ferox	N.C, TR		24	
Trionyx formosus	Nilssonina formosa	N.C, TR		21, 23	
Trionyx gangeticus	Aspideretes gangeticus	C, TR		21	
Trionyx géant	Pelochelys bibroni	N.C, TR		25	
Trionyx hurum	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Trionyx Leithii	Aspideretes leithii	N.C, TR		21	
Trionyx muticus	Apalone mutica	N.C, TR		25	
Trionyx mutique commun	Apalone mutica mutica	N.C, TR		25	
Trionyx mutique du Golfe	Apalone mutica calvata	N.C, TR		25*	
Trionyx mutique	Apalone mutica	N.C, TR		25	

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Trionyx nigricans	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Trionyx noirâtre	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Trionyx paon	Aspideretes hurum	C, TR		21	
Trionyx sinensis	Pelodiscus sinensis	N.C, TR		22	
Trionyx sombre	Aspideretes nigricans	C, TR		22	
Trionyx spiniferus	Apalone spinifera	N.C, TR		13	
Trionyx steindachneri	Palea steindachneri	N.C, TR		23	
Trionyx subplanus	Dogania subplana	N.C, TR		24	
True Land Tortoise(s)	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
True Tortoise(s)	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Trunkback Turtle	Dermochelys coriacea	C, DO	4		
Tryonix à clapets de Nubie	Cyclanorbis elegans	N.C, TR	7		
Tuntong	Batagur baska	C, EM		47	
Turkey Pond Turtle	Emys orbicularis luteofusca	N.C, EM		45*	
Turtle(s)	Testudo Spp., ...	C, TE	5	2 - 20	
Twist-neck Turtle	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Twist-necked Turtle	Platemys platycephala	N.C, CI		27	
Typical Tortoise(s)	Geochelone Spp.	C, TE		2 - 20	
U					
Ukerewe Island Mud Turtle	Pelusios williamsi laurenti	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Unechte Karettschildkröte	Caretta caretta	C, CH	3		
Upemba Mud Turtle	Pelusios upembae	N.C, PE-15		30*	1
V					
Variable Mud Turtle	Pelusios rhodesianus	N.C, PE-11		30*	1
Venezuelan Slider	Trachemys scripta chichiriviche	N.C, EM		52*	
Vierzehenschildkröte	Testudo horsfieldii	C, TE		17	
Vietnam Big-headed Turtle	Platysternon m. shiui	N.C, PT	9*		
Vietnam Box Turtle	Cuora galbinifrons galbinifrons	N.C, EM		41	
Vietnamese Box Turtle	Cuora galbinifrons galbinifrons	N.C, EM		41	
Vietnamese Leaf Turtle	Annamemys annamensis	N.C, EM		62	
Volcan Alcedo Tortoise	Geochelone nigra vandenburghi	C, TE		2*	
Volcan Darwin Giant Tortoise	Geochelone nigra microphyes	C, TE		2*	
Volcan Darwin Tortoise	Geochelone nigra microphyes	C, TE		2*	
Volcan Wolf Tortoise	Geochelone nigra becki	C, TE		2*	
W					
Waldschildkröte	Geochelone denticulata	C, TE		9	
Wasser-Dosenschildkröte	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Water Box Turtle	Terrapene coahuila	C, EM		43	
Wattle-necked Softshell Turtle	Palea steindachneri	N.C, TR		23	
West African Black Turtle	Pelusios niger	C, PE-10		30*	1
West African Hinged Tortoise	Kinixys belliana	C, TE	5		
West African Mud Turtle	Pelusios castaneus	C, PE-5		30	1
West Indonesian Box Turtle	Cuora amboinensis couro	N.C, EM		42*	
Western Box Turtle	Terrapene ornata	C, EM		44	
Western Chicken Turtle	Deirochelys reticularia miaria	N.C, EM		47*	
Western Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus agassizi	C, TE		12	
Western Hermann's Tortoise	Testudo hermanni hermanni	C, TE		16	
Western Hinge-back Turtle	Kinixys belliana nogueyi	C, TE	5*		
Western Leopard Tortoise	Geochelone pardalis pardalis	C, TE		10	
Western Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta bellii	N.C, EM		50*	
Western Pond Turtle	Clemmys marmorata	N.C, EM		49	
Western Short-necked Turtle	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
Western Spiny Softshell Turtle	Apalone spinifera hartwegi	N.C, TR		13*	
Western Swamp Tortoise	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
Western Swamp Turtle	Pseudemydura umbrina	C, CI		27	
Western Tent Tortoise	Psammobates tentorius trimeni	C, TE		6*	
White-breasted Side-necked Turtle	Pelusios adansonii	C, PE-1		30*	1
White-fronted Box Turtle	Cuora galbinifrons	N.C, EM		41	
White-lipped Mud Turtle	Kinosternon leucostomum	N.C, KI		34	
White-throated Mud Turtle	Kinosternon scortchoides albogulare	N.C, KI		38*	
William's African Mud Turtle	Pelusios williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
William's Mud Turtle	Pelusios williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
William's Pelomedusid Turtle	Pelusios williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
William's Side-necked Turtle	Pelusios williamsi	N.C, PE-16		30*	1
Wood Tortoise	Geochelone carbonaria	C, TE		9	
Wood Turtle	Clemmys insculpta	C, EM		54	

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X					
Xerobates agassizii	.Gopherus agassizii	.C, TE		12	
Xerobates berlandieri	.Gopherus berlandieri	.C, TE		12	
Y					
Yaqui Slider	.Trachemys scripta yaquia	.N.C, EM		52*	
Yellow and Black Giant Tortoise	.Manouria emys	.C, TE		13	
Yellow Bellied Turtle	.Trachemys scripta	.N.C, EM		52	
Yellow Bordered Tortoise	.Gopherus flavomarginatus	.C, TE		19	
Yellow Mud Turtle	.Kinosternon flavescens flavescens	.N.C, KI		34	
Yellow Tortoise	.Indotestudo elongata	.C, TE		17	
Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle	.Pelusios castanoides	.N.C, PE-6		30*	1
Yellow-bellied Slider	.Trachemys scripta scripta	.N.C, EM		52	
Yellow-bellied Tent Turtle	.Kachuga tentoria flaviventer	.N.C, EM		57*	
Yellow-bellied Tent Turtle	.Kachuga tentoria	.N.C, EM		57	
Yellow-foot Tortoise	.Geochelone denticulata	.C, TE		9	
Yellow-footed Tortoise	.Geochelone denticulata	.C, TE		9	
Yellow-headed Box Turtle	.Cuora flavomarginata	.N.C, EM		42	
Yellow-headed Sideneck	.Podocnemis unifilis	.C, PE		33	
Yellow-headed Temple Turtle	.Hieremys annandalii	.N.C, EM		56	
Yellow-headed Tortoise	.Indotestudo elongata	.C, TE		17	
Yellow-margined Box Turtle	.Cuora flavomarginata	.N.C, EM		42	
Yellow-spotted River Turtle	.Podocnemis unifilis	.C, PE		33	
Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtle	.Podocnemis unifilis	.C, PE		33	
Yellow-spotted Amazon Turtle	.Podocnemis unifilis	.C, PE		33	
Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle	.Podocnemis unifilis	.C, PE		33	
Yucatan Box Turtle	.Terrapene carolina yucatanana	.C, EM		43*	
Yunnan Big-headed Turtle	.Platysternon m. tristernalis	.N.C, PT	9*		