

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE
ANALYSIS OF TRADE TRENDS
WITH NOTES ON THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF
SELECTED SPECIES

ANNEX B: BIRDS

Prepared for the
CITES Animals Committee, CITES Secretariat



by the
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1. *Amazona dufresniana*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Blue-cheeked Amazon (English); Amazone à joues bleues (French); Amazona cariazul (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS LR/nt (BirdLife International, 2000)

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Brazil ? : Occurrence reported (Sick, 1993)

French Guiana (br): Occurrence reported (Tostin *et al*, 1992)

Guyana (br): Occurrence reported (Snyder, 1966)

Suriname (br): In Suriname it appears to be considerably rarer now than it was a few decades ago: Haverschmidt (1968) termed it "Fairly common", but more recent observers have usually failed to record this species at all. Davis (1980) calls it "rare" and has never personally seen *A. dufresniana* during more than a dozen field trips to that country.' (Ridgely 1981) Recorded from Brownsberg Nature Park (Collar 1997).

Venezuela (br): Ridgley (1981) suspected that it occurred primarily in the tepui region of southern Venezuela, adjacent to western Guyana between 1000m and 1700m in rainforest and cloud forests (Meyer and Schauensee and Phelps 1978). It occurs in many protected areas including Roraima National Park. (Collar 1997, Juniper and Parr 1998). Recorded from Roraima National Park (Venezuela). Threatened nationally in Venezuela by deforestation. (Collar 1997).

Amazona dufresniana occurs in south-east **Venezuela** (Bolwith an isolated record in Amazonas), north **Guyana** (north of north-east **Suriname** and north-east **French Guiana**⁴. There are reports from Par and Amap Brazil, where its occurrence seems probable, but no conclusive records^{1,4}. The scarcity of records from frequently surveyed areas suggests that this is a low density and rather uncommon species, at least in some parts of its range⁴. It inhabits humid and cloud forest in the lower subtropical zone but is known from savanna woodlands in Venezuela⁴. Most birds in the Guianas have been reported from gallery forest⁴ but this may be an artefact of river transport use by observers³. There are some seasonal movements, apparently in response to food availability, from interior to coastal Suriname in July-August^{3,4}. It occurs up to 1,700 m in Venezuela and 560 m in Guyana⁴. It has probably declined since the 19th century as a result of trapping for trade and habitat loss, particularly in the Gran Sabana region of Boland parts of coastal Guianas⁴. It was internationally traded in small numbers during the 1980s, especially from Guyana, and some internal trade continues, perhaps most frequently for food and pets in the far east of its range^{2,4}. (BirdLife International, 2003).^{(1. Collar (1995). 2. Desenne and Strahl (1991). 3. Juniper and Parr (1998). 4. Wege and Collar (1991).)}

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Amazona dufresniana*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	485	321
Suriname	2	13	24	78	70	84	69	69	62	51	32

Export Quotas for *Amazona dufresniana* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Guyana	live		0	0	520	520	520
Suriname	live	85	70	70	70	70	786

COMMENT

Considered to be declining. Trade is fairly low but has increased in the last 2 years for Guyana. Little information about population status there, thus although within quota should be looked at further.

2. *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Tui Parakeet (English); Toui à front d'or (French); Catita frentigualda (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Occurs mainly along rivers in west Amazon basin (Clements and Shany, 2001). Confined to the Amazon Basin from south-east Colombia (Leticia area), north-east and south-east Peru and western Brazil possibly to right bank of Rio Negro and in catchments of Rios Purus, Solimoes (east to about Cojadás) and Juruá south to northern Bolivia in Pando and Beni, occurring in the eastern Amazon possibly disjunctly from around mouths of Rios Negro and Madeira east to Amapá and eastern Pará possibly as far as Belém area. Apparently sedentary. Local (e.g. Loreto, Peru) but common or abundant in many places (e.g. near Leticia) (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Bolivia (br): Occurrence reported (Remsen and Traylor, 1989)

Brazil (br): Occurrence reported (Sick, 1993)

Colombia (br): Occurrence reported (Hilty and Brown, 1986)

Ecuador (br): Occurrence reported (Ridgely *et al*, 1999)

Peru (br): Occurrence reported (Parker *et al*, 1982). Common in humid lowland forests east of the Andes to 300m (Clements and Shany, 2001). In the southern part of the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve (Loreto-Peru), at least 33 species of birds are frequently harvested and sold in local markets, with parakeets (*Brotogeris versicolorus*, *B. cyanoptera*, *B. sanctithomae*), amazons (*Amazona amazonica*, *A. festiva*, *A. ochrocephala*), and macaws (*Ara ararauna*, *A. macao*) the most commonly traded birds. *Brotogeris versicolorus* was the most frequently sold pet in the area, but *Amazona amazonica*, *A. festiva* and *Ara ararauna* were the most important species in terms of gross profit for local people (Gonzalez, 2003).

Found in pairs or in small groups, occasionally in swarms of up to 500 feeding sites or river banks. The food consists mainly of fruits, buds, berries, seeds and insects as well as their larvae. In addition they visit mineral deposits. Tuis are active, but shy birds. Not particularly successful at breeding in captivity. (Sittich-info, 2004).

Kept as pet locally but uncommon in captivity outside range. Perhaps locally reduced owing to trade (e.g. Peru) but effect of habitat loss within range still minor. Present in many protected areas (e.g. Manu National Park, Peru) (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Peru	0	0	0	0	4	0	370	521	236	0	317

Export Quotas for *Brotogeris sanctithomae* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Peru	live					1000	

COMMENT

Fluctuating trade from Peru. No population information seems to be available, but internal trade may also be a significant factor. Given the low numbers traded and that it occurs in a number of countries which are not trading it, it does not appear to be necessary to review this species at this time.

3. *Brotogeris versicolurus*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Canary-winged Parakeet (English); Toui à ailes variées (French); Catita aliamarilla (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Native range: open woodland, scrubland, and open areas with scattered trees, less frequently in dense forest, in both arid and humid situations (Raffaele 1989).

Occurs in South America east of the Andes, from the lowlands of southeast Colombia to eastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil (Clements and Shany, 2001). Occurs through central Amazon basin from extreme south-east Colombia (mainly around Leticia), eastern Ecuador and north-east Peru (south to Rio Ucayali in Loreto) east to French Guiana (no recent records), Amapá and Mexiana island in the Amazon delta, Brazil. Reported south of Amazon from e.g. lower reaches of Rio Tapajos (race *chirri*) and from Belém (race *versicolurus*). Apparently occurs disjunctly further south in South America from northern and eastern Bolivia (from Beni to Tarija) east across interior Brazil. Occurs in Paraguay in eastern moist chaco south into extreme northern Argentina in Formosa, Chaco, Misiones, Salta and Corrientes. Introduced to or feral in several areas outside range, including Lima (Peru), California, Costa Rica and Buenos Aires (Argentina). Generally resident; migratory in (e.g.) Rio de Janeiro and southern Pará. Abundance varies over large range: fairly common in eastern Bolivia, common to abundant in Mato Grosso, rather local over much of Amazonia although most abundant parrot in parts (e.g. Amazon delta), rare to uncommon in Argentina (perhaps extinct in Corrientes and Chaco). Common in captivity following large-scale exports from several countries in 1970s and 1980s (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Brazil (br) : Recorded along the entire Amazon River, from the Belém area and the islands in the river mouth to the western border (Ridgely, 1982)

Colombia (br): Recorded from the vicinity of Leticia in extreme southeast Amazonas (Dugand and Borrero, 1946, see Forshaw and Cooper, 1978) and occurs in a few other locations along the Amazon river (Hilty and Brown, 1986)

Ecuador (br?)?: The only record is that of Goodfellow (1900 see Ridgely, 1981) who observed “thousands” along the lower Rio Napo. Ridgely (1981) thought it likely that this was within the territory subsequently ceded to Peru.

French Guiana (br): no recent records (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Peru (br): Common in humid lowland forests east of the Andes to 1200m. Feral populations in Lima (Clements and Shany, 2001). In the southern part of the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve (Loreto-Peru), at least 33 species of birds are frequently harvested and sold in local markets, with parakeets (*Brotogeris versicolorus*, *B. cyanopectus*, *B. sanctithomae*), amazons (*Amazona amazonica*, *A. festiva*, *A. ochrocephala*), and macaws (*Ara ararauna*, *A. macao*) the most commonly traded birds. *Brotogeris versicolorus* was the most frequently sold pet in the area, but *Amazona amazonica*, *Amazona festiva* and *Ara ararauna* were the most important species in terms of gross profit for local people (Gonzalez, 2003).

Puerto Rico (int, br) : Introduced (status uncertain). Woodland areas along the coast, low hills, and foothills of higher mountains (Raffaele 1989).

Suriname (br?) ? : No records from Suriname, although general works include it in the species' distribution (e.g. Low, 1972; Peters 1937). Haverschmidt (1968) did not include it and Ridgely (1981) stated that it possibly occurred there on evidence of an export shipment from that country.

United States (int, br): Introduced and breeding in southern California and Florida.

Heavily trapped for the pet trade in the past around Iquitos, Peru (O'Neil, 1981). The species is a popular cage-bird in Brazil, young birds being removed from the nest for this purpose (Inskipp *et al*, 1988; Ridgely 1979). Does not breed readily in captivity (Low, 1986).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Brotogeris versicolurus*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Peru	2	1	2	0	4	0	399	1135	497	0	164

Export Quotas for *Brotogeris versicolurus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Peru	live					1000	

COMMENT

Little trade from Peru but has fluctuated over the last 5 years. Decline in recent years possibly due to increased demand internally or decreasing population. May require further attention. Recommended for possible review.

4. *Forpus passerinus*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Green-rumped Parrotlet (English); Perruche aux ailes bleues (French); Cotorrita culiverde (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Northern South America from Guianas to Colombia. Occurs throughout Guyana and Surinam to Amapá, Brazil, then westwards north of the Amazon in Pará to eastern Amazonas with an isolated population in Roraima, and south of Amazon from the Rio Tapajos to the Rio Anapu. In Venezuela birds occur north of the Orinoco from Zulia and Táchira to Sucre and Moagas and south of it in northern Bolívar and Delta Amacuro. Range extends into northeast Columbia at the base of the Santa Marta massif, eastern Norte de Santander and perhaps Arauca and Vichada. Introduced to Jamaica, Tobago (numbers increasing), Barbados and Martinique but extinct on Martinique. Occurs Trinidad and Curacao, where possibly

also introduced. Perhaps locally nomadic in response to food availability. Generally widespread and common and perhaps increasing with clearance of dense forest. Fairly common in captivity (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Inhabit Savannah and open country, with low bushes and low trees, open woodland, thorn-bush, secondary vegetation and the edges of the rain forest and mangroves, seasonal migration within these localities (Ribot, 2003).

Barbados (int, br): Rare and decreasing (Bond, 1971a in Forshaw and Cooper 1989)

Brazil (br):

Colombia (br):

French Guiana (br):

Guyana (br): Widely distributed in both coastal and inland regions of Guyana and may be found near human population centres (Snyder, 1966 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989)

Jamaica (int, br): widespread (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989)

Netherlands Antilles (br):

Suriname (br): Quite common (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989)

Trinidad and Tobago (br): Widespread and common (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989)

Venezuela (br): Common in all habitats except open savannah and shows a preference for forest edges (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989).

Possibly less affected than other species of South-American parrots by the degradation of the forest. Found in urban areas. (Ribot, 2003).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Forpus passerinus*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Guyana	Live	22	0	0	0	0	23	0	38	9	18	0
Suriname	Live	177	349	0	527	101	319	303	1436	1095	1032	682
Trinidad and Tobago	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6
Venezuela	Live	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	skins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Export Quotas for *Forpus passerinus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Guyana	live	600	600	600	600	600	600
Suriname	live	4707	4632	4632	4632	4632	4798

COMMENTS

Relatively high levels of trade from Suriname but well within quota and decreasing. As species is thought to be fairly common there, it is not recommended for review.

5. *Poicephalus crassus*

FAMILY

PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S)

Niam-niam Parrot (English); Perroquet des niam-niam (French); - Lorito niam-niam (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

A little known parrot of the forests and savannah woodlands. According to Blancou (1939 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) it is not rare in the upper Ouham River area, Central African Republic, near the Cameroon border. Cave and Macdonald

(1955 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) say that it is rare in southwestern Sudan, being recorded only a few times from about Yambio. There are very few reports from other parts of the range. They have been found to be wary and hard to approach (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Thought to occur in eastern Cameroon (where status unclear) through central and southern Central African Republic, extreme southwestern Chad and extreme north Democratic Republic of Congo to southwestern Sudan (Bahr-el-ghazal). Status poorly known but thought to be generally common, although scarcer in southwest Sudan (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Central African Republic (br?): Occurrence reported (Caroll, 1988; Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Chad (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Sudan (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

REFERENCES

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Juniper, T. and Parr, M. 1998. *Parrots: A Guide to the Parrots of the World*, Pica Press, Sussex.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus crassus*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENT

Despite little knowledge of its population status it is not recommended for review. The only trade record is a permit for 400 issued by Cameroon in 1997 for export to United Kingdom. No import was recorded and Cameroon is probably not a range state for this species.

6. *Poicephalus cryptoxanthus*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Brown-headed Parrot (English); Perroquet à tête brune (French); Lorito cabecipardo (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Locally common in lowlands, especially near the coast. Maclean (1984 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) states that in northeastern South Africa it is a common resident of woodlands and riverine forests. Similarly in south-eastern Zimbabwe it may be encountered in any woodland or riparian forest, while in southern Malawi it is a resident of woodlands below 1000m and is much more plentiful than the Cape Parrot (*P. robustus*) (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In coastal Kenya it is rather local and uncommon, but elsewhere in East Africa it is fairly common in coastal bushland, woodland, coconut plantations and mangroves, including woodlands up to 1200m (Britton, 1980 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Pakenham (1979 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) says it is a common breeding resident throughout Pemba Island, frequenting most types of wooded country, including mangrove swamps, but on Zanzibar is only occurs in the extreme South, and may possibly be locally extinct (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989; Juniper and Parr, 1998). Increasingly vulnerable to habitat loss and fragmentation and probably undergoing general decline. Largely confined to protected areas in Zululand and eastern Transvaal (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Kenya (br): Occurrence reported (Zimmerman *et al*, 1996)

Malawi (br): Occurrence reported (Newman *et al*, 1992)

Mozambique (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

South Africa (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Swaziland: (br) Occurrence reported (Parker, 1992)

Tanzania, United Republic of (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Zimbabwe (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus cryptoxanthus*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mozambique	0	414	0	0	0	102	100	126	60	62	63
Tanzania	612	1440	1248	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Export Quotas for *Poicephalus cryptoxanthus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mozambique	Live					200	200
Mozambique	rancher	200	200	200	200		
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1999/20			0	0		
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 898	0	0				

COMMENT

Main export from Mozambique though this is well within quotas. Although no information was found on population status in Mozambique, offtakes seem low and therefore this species is not recommended for review.

7. *Poicephalus flavifrons*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Yellow-fronted Parrot (English); Perroquet à face jaune (French); Lorito carigualdo (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Endemic to the highlands of western Ethiopia, but exact range unclear. Frequent to common in forested areas; considered commonest in the higher, more northern parts of the range (Juniper and Parr, 1998). Within its restricted range *P. flavifrons* is fairly common in upland forests, mainly between 1000m and 3000m. According to Urban (1966 in Forshaw, and Cooper, 1989) it is a bird of highland *Hagenia* forests. Brown (*in litt.*, 1967 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) reports that it occurs commonly in the cedar-podocarp forests of Bale and Arussi provinces. It is an occasional visitor to Addis Ababa from nearby forests, such as the Menagesha State Forest, where it is resident.

Ethiopia: Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

No trade data

COMMENT

No legal trade occurring in this species, therefore despite its limited distribution it is not recommended for review.

8. *Poicephalus gulielmi*

FAMILY

PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S)

Jardine's Parrot (English); Red-crowned Parrot (English); Red-fronted Parrot (English); Perroquet à calotte rouge (French); Perroquet vert à calotte rouge (French); Perroquet vert du Congo (French); Lorito frentirrojo (Spanish); Papagayo de Gulielm (Spanish).

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Angola (br?): Occurrence reported (Dean, 2000)

Cameroon (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Central African Republic (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Congo (br): Population is rare, with only four sightings at three localities, and no more than four birds seen together (IUCN-SSC, 1996, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1991).

Côte d'Ivoire (br): Rare and local (Thiollay, 1985)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Equatorial Guinea (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Gabon (br) Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Ghana (br): Occurrence reported (Grimes, 1987)

Kenya (br): Occurrence reported (Zimmerman *et al*, 1996)

Liberia (br): Occurrence reported (Gatter, 1997)

Nigeria: Occurrence reported (Künzel and Künzel, 1999)

Tanzania, United Republic of (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Uganda (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Status and conservation

Locally common in E Africa – scarce in the west. Rare to uncommon resident, from Liberia to Ghana (*fatiensis*), from SE Nigeria to Congo and in S Central African Republic (noinate) (Borrow and Demey, 2001). Elsewhere in W Africa it is uncommon (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). This species is rare in the west of the range (Juniper and Parr 1998). Fry *et al.* (1988) categorized its abundance as 'frequent' overall. Rare to fairly common, W Africa, with few records in Ivory Coast, although 35 seen adjacent to Maraoué National Park (del Hoyo, 1997). Present in Kakum and Bia National Parks, Ghana, with flocks of up to 30 sometimes in latter. Uncommon in Korup National Park, Cameroon, fairly rare, Gabon, but common in small range, Cabinda, Angola. Uncommon in Dzinga reserves and present in Manovo-Gounda-St Floris National Park, Central African Republic. Locally common and widespread in highlands, E Africa, often forming large roosting flocks, but local declines in Kenya attributable to deforestation possibly coupled with aversion to secondary woodland. Trapping continues throughout the year on Mt Kilimanjaro and may lead to local extinction there. International trade figures recorded for the period 1987-1993 still unclear, but apparently as many as 16,000 birds involved, with some uncertainty over countries of origin.' (Collar 1997). Locally common to abundant in eastern part of range, apparently declining in others, possibly as result of deforestation. Scarce in west of range (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus gulielmi*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Congo, Democratic Republic of	300	278	810	1946	2365	1501	1572	1778	1450	766	0
Cote d'Ivoire	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	335
Cameroon	2	226	500	0	300	562	200	35	468	161	100
Guinea	250	2625	150	0	0	0	0	0	300	481	440
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	220	280
Senegal	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	762	124	52	27	3	0	62	50	20	50	3
Tanzania	589	1168	826	600	20	0	40	0	34	0	40
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0

Export Quotas for *Poicephalus gulielmi* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Live					1000	
Mozambique	Live					100	100
Mozambique	ranchd	100	100	100	100		
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1998/25		250				
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1999/20			0	0		
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 898	0					

COMMENT

Trade seems to be quite high and from countries with no quotas. Given the varying reports of population status from rare to common it is recommended this be examined further.

9. *Poicephalus meyeri*

FAMILY

PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S)

Brown Parrot; Meyer's Parrot (English); Perroquet de Meyer (French); Lorito de Meyer (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Widely distributed and inhabits most types of timbered country, including savannah woodland, riparian forest, secondary growth around cultivation and dry *Acacia* scrubland (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In Sudan it is more abundant in the south than the north, and is common also in southern Chad (Cave and Macdonald, 1955; Salvan, 1968 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). It avoids the dense lowland forests of the Congo River basin, but elsewhere is generally common, especially in the southern Democratic Republic of Congo, where it is the ubiquitous parrot of Savannah woodland (Lippens and Wille, 1976 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In East Africa it is a locally common resident up to 2200m in woodland and wooded grassland, bushland, scrub and cleared habitats where there are remnant large trees (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Traylor (1963 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) reports that it is common in the woodlands of northern Angola, but does not reach the coastal plain. Though resident throughout much of its range, there are areas where it is absent from apparent suitable localities, and local movements have been reported from Kenya and Uganda (Williams, 1963; Jackson, 1938 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Decline reported from some parts e.g. Transvaal, thought to be result of habitat destruction. Also persecuted in some localities owing to damage to crops (e.g. in middle Zambesi because of damage inflicted on ripening *Ziziphis* berries) (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Angola (br): Occurrence reported (Dean, 2000), most abundant parrot (Juniper and Parr, 1998)

Botswana (br): Occurrence reported (Newman, 1989)

Burundi (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Central African Republic (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Chad (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (br?): Occurrence reported
Eritrea (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Ethiopia (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Kenya (br): Occurrence reported (Zimmerman, 1996)
Malawi (br): Occurrence reported (Newman *et al*, 1992)
Mozambique (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Namibia (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Rwanda (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
South Africa (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Feral population in eastern Cape Province thought to have died out (Juniper and Parr, 1998).
Sudan (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Tanzania, United Republic of (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Uganda (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Zambia (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Zimbabwe (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Most abundant parrot (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

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Zimmerman, D. A., Turner, D. A. and Pearson, D. J. 1996. *Birds of Kenya and northern Tanzania*. Christopher Helm. -London

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus meyeri*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	1911	6080	6303	1514	0	0	250	0	52	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	46	36

Export Quotas for *Poicephalus meyeri* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Live					1000	
Mozambique	Live					100	100
Mozambique	ranced	100	100	100	100		
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1998/25		250				
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1999/20			0	0		
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 898	0					

COMMENT

There is very little trade in this species and it seems ables to reside in a variety of habitats including cultivated and cleared land, and is therefore under no immediate threat from deforestation or trade. Not recommended for review.

10. *Poicephalus robustus*

FAMILY	PSITTACIDAE
NAME AND AUTHOR(S)	<i>Poicephalus robustus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
COMMON NAME(S)	Brown-necked Parrot; Cape Parrot (English); Perroquet du Cap; Perroquet robuste; Lorito robusto; Papagayo robusto (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

This species may be locally common but is generally scarce (Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Probably occupies 3 distinct ranges in West, southcentral and southern Senegal east to Ghana and Togo. In southcentral Africa, from southwestern Congo, southern and eastern DRC, southwestern Uganda, Rwanda and from central Tanzania to northern Namibia, northern Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Juniper and Parr, 1998). Occurs in South Africa from northeastern Transvaal to eastern Cape Province (Juniper and Parr, 1998). In some parts of the Transkei, eastern South Africa, there is widespread removal of young birds from nests and trapping of adults or sale as pets, and it has been suggested that this may be contributing to the noticeable decline in numbers (Skead, 1971 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Cawkell and Moreau (1963 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) suspect that numbers have declined in Gambia, where previously it had been reported to be more numerous than elsewhere in West Africa. Confirmation of this would seem to be provided by Gore (1981 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989), who states that it is a scarce local resident, mainly in the belt of mangroves along the south bank of the middle to lower Gambia River. Harvey and Harrison (1970 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) state that the species is rare in northern Ghana. It is a casual visitor to Nigeria and breeding has not been reported there (Elgood, 1982 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In East Africa it is an uncommon resident of woodlands, being patchily distributed in some regions, while in the highlands of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo it frequents montane forest up to 3750m, and it occurs regularly in the lowlands in the south but not in great numbers (Britton, 1980; Chapin, 1939 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In Malawi and Zambia it is generally uncommon in woodlands up to about 2000m, though usually more plentiful in the lowlands and decidedly more nomadic than other *Poicephalus* species (Benson and Benson, 1977; Benson *et al.*, 1971 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In Angola it is locally distributed in woodlands below 1250m (Traylor, 1963 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989).

Local and mostly uncommon throughout range, although more numerous and frequent in Ghana. Southern subspecies considered vulnerable in South Africa where, although erratic movements give impression of fluctuating population, it has suffered a decline due to trapping for the live bird market, habitat destruction and persecution by pecan nut farmers. Only fragmented patches of native vegetation now remain (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Angola (br?): Occurrence reported (Dean, 2000)
Botswana (br?): Occurrence reported (Newman, 1989)
Burundi (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Cameroon ? : Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Côte d'Ivoire (br): Occurrence reported (Thiollay, 1985)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (br):
Gambia (br): Occurrence reported (Gore, 1990)
Ghana (br): Occurrence reported (Grimes, 1987)
Guinea (v?):
Guinea-Bissau (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Liberia (v): Occurrence reported (Gatter, 1997)
Malawi (br): Occurrence reported (Newman *et al.*, 1997)
Mali (v): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Mozambique (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Namibia (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Nigeria (br):
Rwanda (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Senegal (v): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Sierra Leone (v): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
South Africa (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Swaziland (br): Occurrence reported (Parker, 1992)
Tanzania, United Republic of (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Togo (br?): Occurrence reported (Cheke and Walsh, 1996)
Uganda (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Zambia (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Zimbabwe (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus robustus*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	50	350	0	0	0	20	20	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	215
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	40	0	0
Guinea	20	81	918	310	489	152	198	255	20	413	115
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	55
Mali	10	0	0	1	495	2	38	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	19	1	205	25	0	0	11	50	0	0	1
Tanzania	92	438	2898	998	117	0	12	10	10	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	22	11	0	26

Export Quotas for *Poicephalus robustus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Live – Secretariat recommended a trade suspension in 2001 Notif. 2001/039					1000	
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 898		12	12	12		

COMMENT

There is little detailed information on population abundance of this species. Most of the trade is from Guinea where it is only recorded as a possible vagrant. Although numbers traded seem low, with so little information on exact population levels and the suggestion that it is becoming rarer in much of its range this species is recommended for review.

11. *Poicephalus rueppellii*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

NAME AND AUTHOR(S) *Poicephalus rueppellii* (Gray, 1849)

COMMON NAME(S) Rueppell's Parrot English; Perroquet de Rüppell French; Lorito de Rüppell; Rüppell's Parrot Spanish

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Southwestern Africa from southwestern Angola (Luanda) to Damaraland, western Ovamboland and northern Namaqualand (region of Rehoboth), northern Namibia, Some local nomadic movements in relation to food supply, otherwise resident. Generally reported as locally common although fluctuations may occur with nomadic shifts and numbers depleted by trapping with Namibia (most of species' range) now estimated to hold only 9000 birds. Although not reported as at risk, small population, restricted range and illegal trapping pressure are perhaps leading to decline with recent shrinkage in observed flock sizes (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Angola (br): Occurrence reported (Dean, 2000)

Namibia (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

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Juniper, T. and Parr, M., 1998, *Parrots. Guide to the Parrots of the World*, Pica Press, Sussex

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus rueppellii*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
South Africa	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

COMMENT

Almost no trade therefore although possibly at risk in native range it is not a significant trade issue.

12. *Poicephalus rufiventris*

FAMILY: PSITTACIDAE

NAME AND AUTHOR(S) *Poicephalus rufiventris*

COMMON NAME(S) African Orange-bellied Parrot; Red-bellied Parrot (English); Perroquet à ventre rouge (French); Lorito ventrirrojo (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

In Tsava National Park, Kenya the favoured habitat was woodland, where a density of 12 birds per 10ha was recorded, while a density of 6 birds per 10ha was found in wooded bushland, 4 birds per 10ha in the narrow riverine forest and 1 per 10ha or less in open bushland and grassland habitats (Lack, 1985 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). The species is a fairly common, widespread resident of bushland and open woodland in Somalia, except in the coastal lowlands (Ash and Miskell, 1983 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). In Ethiopia it is encountered in savannah with *Acacia-Chrysopogon* associations, and in *Acacia-Commiphora* bushland or grassland savannah with acacias (Urban and Brown, 1971, in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989). Benson (1945 in Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) found it to be fairly common on the arid plains up to 1400m. Widespread within range and generally frequent to common (Juniper and Parr, 1998).

Ethiopia (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)
Kenya (br): Occurrence reported (Zimmerman *et al.*, 1996)
Somalia (br): Occurrence reported (Ash and Miskell, 1998)
Tanzania, United Republic of ? (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

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Juniper, T. and Parr, M., 1998. *Parrots. Guide to the Parrots of the World*, Pica Press, Sussex
Zimmerman, D. A., Turner, D. A. and Pearson, D. J. 1996. *Birds of Kenya and northern Tanzania*. Christopher Helm. -London

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus rufiventris*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Congo Dem. Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Kenya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	235	3527	1910	245	0	0	40	0	28	100	0
South Africa	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7

Export Quotas for *Poicephalus rufiventris* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notifi. 898	0					
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1998/25		40				
Tanzania, United Republic of	see Notif. 1999/20			0	0		

COMMENT

Very little trade since 1996 in this species, which seems to be quite common in a variety of habitats therefore not recommended for review.

13. *Poicephalus senegalus*

FAMILY: PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Senegal Parrot (English); Perroquet à tête grise; Perroquet youyou; Youyou (French); Lorito Senegalés; Papagayo senegalés (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

The species is endemic to Africa and widespread throughout Sub-Saharan and West Africa. There are three accepted subspecies (Fry *et al.* 1988) although their limits are not well established. The subspecies present in Guinea is the typical one, being also that of larger range.

Population status of the species was unknown for Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mauritania (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988). It was deemed to be rare in Burkina Faso (Bannerman, 1931; Holyoak and Seddon, 1989), Chad (Malbrant, 1952; Salvan, 1968; Forshaw and Cooper, 1989) and Togo (Millet-Horsin, 1923; Cheke and Walsh, 1980). In all other countries for which status assessments existed it was regarded as common (Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1970) or fairly common (Serle and Morel, 1977).

Common in Koundara and Gaoual departments in the north-west of Guinea, bordering Senegal and Guinea-Bissau (Morel and Morel, 1988). Since the species is widespread and common in southern Mali, which borders Senegal and northern

Guinea, and is suspected to be migratory in this region (Fry *et al.*, 1988) it would appear that the three countries support a single large population or a metapopulation with fairly frequent mixing. Off-take from each country may therefore have an impact on populations in all three. The shift in off-take from Mali to Guinea following the import restriction may therefore effectively mean that the restriction has had little effect on the population status of *P. senegalus* in Mali.

The range of this species is restricted to a “corridor” in the western part of Africa, from Senegal to northern Cameroon, where the tree scattered savannah is present below 1,000 meters above sea level (Fry *et al.* 1988). This type of habitat is also present on the northern third part of Guinea, where most records have been made. Its preference for open areas with scattered trees allows the species to adapt to cultivated areas including cities surroundings (Fry *et al.* 1988), which could be also responsible for records around Conakry, far away from the savannah habitat. This preference could also explain why the species seems not to be in regression (Forshaw and Cooper 1989) despite the progressive habitat degradation and forest loss.

The Senegal parrot, *Poicephalus senegalus*, is one of the most heavily traded of the parrot Family (WCMC *et al.*, 1993). It has long been involved in international trade and, during the first part of the twentieth century it had already built a reputation as a ‘pet par excellence’ (Low, 1986).

In the early 1990s, the large off-takes experienced by individual populations were considered alarming, with possible severe effects on local populations (Mundy, 1991).

Benin (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Population status unknown (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988).

Burkina Faso (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Rare, only discrete sightings reported (Bannerman, 1931; Holyoak and Seddon, 1989)

Cameroon (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). ‘Not known with accuracy, but regarded as not threatened (Cameroon CITES MA, 1987).’ (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988)

Chad (br?): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Rare (Malbrant, 1952; Salvan, 1968; Forshaw and Cooper, 1989)

Côte d'Ivoire (br): Occurrence reported, common (Thiollay, 1985)

Gambia (br): Occurrence reported (Gore, 1990). Common, probably only on the lower and middle stretches of the Gambia River but uncommon elsewhere (Gore, 1981, 1990)

Ghana (br): Occurrence reported (Grimes, 1987). Common (Ussher, 1874; Alexander, 1902; Bannerman, 1931; Greig-Smith, 1976, Grimes, 1987; Fry *et al.*, 1988)

Guinea (br?): Occurrence reported (Walsh, 1987). Common (Morel and Morel, 1988). Common in Koundara and Gaoual departments. Occasional sightings at Kipe. (Morel and Morel, 1988 Richards, 1982). The species has been recorded as common at the northwest part of the country, at Koundara and Gaoual (Morel and Morel 1988). Besides that, only a pair of birds have been recorded 16 km north of Doko (Walsh 1987), near the Mali border, and occasional observations have been made at the Conakry surroundings and at Los island (Richards 1982, Morel and Morel 1988). Dowset and Forbes-Watson (1993) conclude that the species is a Guinean resident of not proved breeding. This is based both on the knowledge that the species can make dispersal movements (Fry *et al.* 1988) and on the fact that existing records inform just about presence. However, breeding of *Poicephalus senegalus* in Guinea is fairly probable where habitat is available given that it breeds in neighbouring countries –Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali and Ivory Coast- (Dowset and Forbes-Watson 1993).

Guinea-Bissau (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Population status unknown (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988).

Liberia (int, br?): Occurrence reported (Gatter, 1997). Population status unknown (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988).

Mali (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Common in the south (Bates, 1934; Lamarche, 1980; Fry *et al.*, 1988)

Mauritania (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Population status unknown (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988).

Niger (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). ‘Regarded as common in riverine woods such as in Parc National du “W” (Niger CITES MA, 1986)’ (Inskipp *et al.*, 1988)

Nigeria (br): Frequent to common (Elgood, 1982; Sharland and Wilkinson, 1981)

Senegal (br): Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993). Common to very common (Bannerman, 1931; Morel and Morel, 1990; Descarpentries and Villiers, 1969; Dupuy, 1976; Smet and van Gompel, 1980)

Sierra Leone: Occurrence reported (Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993)

Togo (br): Occurrence reported (Cheke and Walsh, 1996). Rare (Millet-Horsin, 1923; Cheke and Walsh, 1980)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Poicephalus senegalus*

Exporter	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Burkina Faso	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	1
Congo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	502	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	4	31	402
Cameroon	100	0	0	0	0	800	887	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gambia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guinea	10736	6477	8325	11628	10700	16171	40146	37325	12944	11762	8144
Guinea-Bissau	0	2	12	71	32	5	0	0	2	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	800	1210	900
Mali	1500	0	0	1038	3536	2475	1269	1484	6732	11352	12390
Niger	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1	0	300	0	0	0	0
Senegal	19308	15559	22926	25952	18262	11239	17156	15434	17652	12892	14801
Togo	10	15	0	100	60	167	635	728	373	690	402
Tanzania	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
South Africa	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Export Quotas for *Poicephalus rufiventris* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Benin	wild-taken			100	100	181	50
Guinea	live				15000	9000	
Mali	live					19000	19000
Senegal	live	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000
Togo	live / wild-taken	300	300	300	300	300	300

COMMENT

Although trade seems high from some countries it is within the quotas, with the exception of Togo for which it has been consistently over quota since 1998. The species is considered common in those countries that are exporting it, though concern has been raised over the level of trade. It seems able to adapt to cleared habitats and therefore may not suffer adversely from deforestation in its range. It might be worth taking a closer look at this species for those countries exporting the largest numbers e.g. Mali, Senegal and Guinea especially as there is a suggestion that the populations from these countries may actually be one large, shifting population.

14. *Psittacus erithacus*

FAMILY: PSITTACIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Grey Parrot (English); FJacko; Jacquot (French); Perroquet gris (French); Perroquet jaco (French); Loro yaco; Yaco (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Psittacus erithacus occurs in:

Angola (br), Benin (br), Burundi (br?), Cameroon (br?), Central African Republic (br?), Congo (br), Côte d'Ivoire (br), Democratic Republic of the Congo (br), Equatorial Guinea (br): *Equatorial Guinea, Bioko*, Gabon (br), Ghana (br), Guinea (br?), Guinea-Bissau (br), Kenya (br?), Liberia (br?), Mali (br), Nigeria (br), Rwanda (br), São Tomé and Príncipe (br), Sierra Leone (br?), Tanzania, United Republic of (br?), Togo (br?), Uganda (br?)

Psittacus erithacus erithacus (Linnaeus, 1758) occurs in:

Angola (br), Benin (br), Burundi (br?), Cameroon (br?), Central African Republic (br?), Congo (br), Côte d'Ivoire (br), Democratic Republic of the Congo (br), Equatorial Guinea (br): *Equatorial Guinea, Bioko*, Gabon (br), Ghana (br), Guinea (br?), Guinea-Bissau (br), Kenya (br?), Liberia (br?), Mali (br), Nigeria (br), Rwanda (br), São Tomé and Príncipe (br), Sierra Leone (br?), Tanzania, United Republic of (br?), Togo (br?), Uganda (br?)

Psittacus erithacus timneh (Fraser, 1844) occurs in:

Côte d'Ivoire (br), Guinea (br?), Guinea-Bissau (br?), Liberia (br?), Sierra Leone (br?)

'Locally abundant with a very large range, hence with a high world population. However, clearly must suffer to some degree from forest destruction, especially loss of large nesting trees. More importantly, second most heavily traded parrot in world in period 1982-1989 after *Agapornis fischeri*, with an average annual export from Africa of 47,357 birds. This trade is judged to be the cause of its decline from common in the recent past to relative current rarity in Liberia, where other than in Sapu National Park only feral birds were observed, 1988-1990. Similarly in Ghana chronic exploitation since at least the 1870s, and in spite of a 1986 ban, has reduced local populations that numbered many hundreds in 1940s to twos and threes today, e.g. in Bia National Park, although the total population in the country is still estimated to be 30,000-80,000 birds. Generally uncommon in Sierra Leone, with large decline since 1930s and 1940s, now confined to mangrove belts and forests of E. Common throughout forest zone S of 8°N in Ivory Coast, where population of nominate race (E part of country) is probably 10,000-25,000; likewise in many areas in rest of range, including Nigeria, Congo and Cabinda; thus, over 500 outside Korup National Park, Cameroon, and abundant in the park with little sign of trade. Several roosts in Gabon accommodate 5000-6000 birds nightly, and one in the N takes 10,000. Declining but still common on Príncipe, despite capture of some 1500 chicks per year. An abundant resident (10-100 seen or heard daily) of the two Dzanga reserves, Central African Republic. Around Kinshasa, Zaire, large flocks (200) are now gone, possibly owing to trade, and the species is also diminishing around Congo cities. In Uganda occurs in Budongo, Bugoma and Bwamba forest reserves plus Rwenzori National Park. In Kenya now absent from several forests where previously reported, and virtually now only known from Kakamega Forest where although still locally common in 1980s only 10 reportedly survived in mid-1990s.' (Collar 1997).

Angola: 'Said to be relatively frequent near Lândana, Cabinda, and not rare at Cassanga in the north of Lunda (Pinto, 1983).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988).

Benin: 'Brunel (1958) thought that if it occurred at all, it was certainly very rare; he did not see any during 20 months of observation. Reported as very rare in the forested region north of Sakété (Bouet, 1961).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988)

Burundi: 'Snow (1978) mapped records in the country.' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988). It was collected at Bujumbura by R. Grauer in 1912 (Schouteden 1966).

Cameroon:

Central African Republic: 'On the Ile de Kombe two or three parrots were regularly seen flying over in the evening. A flock of 45 was considered exceptional (Jehl, 1976).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988).

Côte d'Ivoire: 'Described as common throughout the forest zone south of 8°N (Thiollay, 1985).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988).

Equatorial Guinea: 'Present (Bannerman, 1931a). Resident on Bioko (Naurois, 1983b). Recorded from Banterberi, Bioko (Neumann, 1908).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988). Bioko: 'first records by Newton in 1894/1895 who found it abundant (Barboza du Bocage 1895). Constantly observed in large flocks (Alexander 1903). Wolff-Metternich and Stresemann (1956) reported that in 1939/40 birds were found at altitudes up to 1900 m and the species was quite frequent in some areas. In 1987, the Equatorial Guinea Commission of experts on Flora and Fauna put the total population of *Psittacus erithacus* in the country at "no less than 2,500,000 (Obama 1987) but this would equate to 90 birds per km² across the whole country and therefore seems barely credible. In 1987/8, Antor-Castellarnau and Camacho-Fumanal (1989) found the species in rain forest at altitudes between 400-800 m on Pico Basile in the North of the island. More recently Pérez del Val (1993a) reported that during 1988-1992 the species had a wide distribution from lowlands up to 1200-1500 m and was locally abundant in the undisturbed southern third of the island, an area of some 500 km².' (Anon. 1994).

Guinea: In Guinea, already small populations of *P. erithacus* are seriously threatened by the combination of harvesting and habitat lost (Clemmons, 2003).' (Michels, 2003)

Guinea-Bissau: 'In Guinea-Bissau, already small populations of *P. erithacus* are seriously threatened by the combination of harvesting and habitat lost (Clemmons, 2003).' (Michels, 2003)

Liberia: 'Said to be the characteristic parrot of the country, commonly seen in flocks of forty or more birds (Allen, 1930). Bannerman (1931a) said that the species occurred commonly over most parts of the country. Said to be common in the country and sometimes a plague to farmers (Büttikofer, 1885). At Firestone Plantation, Rand (1951) reported that it was uncommon and seldom seen, and at Ganta, small flocks were seen, apparently coming from distant places. Colston and Curry-Lindahl (1986) recorded the species in forests and adjacent cleared land on Mt Nimba, but they were surprised at its rarity. No recent population studies have been carried out (Liberia CITES MA, 1992).' (WCMC and IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group 1992). 'Not uncommon to locally common resident (*P. a. timneh*). Today rare in north (C and CL) and northwest (WG) and lacking in some coastal areas (G. Hodgson), but widely distributed in main forest blocks. In 1981-84, according to estimates of forest guards and myself, about 1,400 birds annually were smuggled from Ivory Coast via Cavalla River near Zwedra at only 3 canoe crossings (93% of all parrots imported there). Less than 1% of them are *P. e. erithacus* (WG).' (Gatter 1997).

Mali: 'Said to be uncommon (Lamarque, 1980).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988)

São Tomé and Príncipe: 'Present in an extraordinary density on the small island of Príncipe, although the population appears to have suffered a perceptible reduction over the past 100 years (Naurois, 1983b), and in particular since 1968 (Naurois, 1983a).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988). 'Príncipe: Historically this species has been common on Príncipe. In 1865 specimens of this species were numbered in thousands and it was still reported "fairly numerous" in 1909 but "no doubt decreased" due to forest clearance (Bannerman 1914). It was described as very abundant everywhere and never out of sight or hearing in 1949 by Snow (1950). De Naurois (1983b) remarked on the abundance of the species; however, in another paper the same author (de Naurois 1983b) also noted that the abundant population had declined after 1968 due to habitat loss and perhaps pesticide usage. The species was described as still one of the commonest birds on the island in 1987 (Anon. 1987), being common to very abundant wherever there were tall fruiting trees (Jones and Tye 1988). In early 1989 the species was reported "reasonably common" but in their view likely to decline as a result of hunting pressure (Harrison and Steele undated). Sao Tome: The occurrence of the species on this island has long been in doubt. Lopez de Lima, quoted in Hartlaub (1850) mentioned the species as occurring on Sao Tome but this was doubted by subsequent authors (Salvadori 1903, Bannerman 1915). However, de Naurois (1983b) quotes a letter by A. Newton in 1890 that suggested that storm blown birds did occur on Sao Tome but these were quickly predated. More recently, de Naurois (1983b) reported that in 1972 two or three small colonies existed in the North of the island. Günther and Feiler (1985) suggested that breeding conditions for this species are less favourable on Sao Tome than Príncipe but do not expand on this point.' (Anon. 1994).

Sierra Leone: 'Bannerman (1931b) thought that this species was not as plentiful in the forests of Sierra Leone as it was in Liberia. He reported that it was plentiful at Bonthe in Sherboro Island (Bannerman, 1931a). Said to be tolerably common at the southern end of Tasso Island (Lowe, 1921). Apparently a relatively healthy population at present (Sierra Leone, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, *in litt.*, 20 March 1987).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988).

Tanzania: 'Said to be a locally common resident (Britton, 1980). Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) considered that it might be extending its range in East Africa.' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988).

Togo: 'Millet-Horsen (1923) described the status in "Bas-Togo" as very rare "au nord de la lagune", becoming less rare further north. There is only one subsequent record from the country (Cheke and Walsh, 1980).' (Inskipp *et al.* 1988, WCMC and IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group 1992) 'Very rare resident (*P. e. erithacus*), possibly now extinct in

Togo. Previously rare north of the lagoon near Lomé, but becoming less so further north (Millet-Horsin 1923). The only subsequent record is of a bird flying over Mo, 11 May 1979 (Cheke and Walsh 1980). Many are seen for sale but these probably originate in neighbouring countries or from as far afield as Zaïre. In 1993 Togo agreed not to issue any more export permits and the CITES (The Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Secretariat requested all parties to cease imports from Côte d'Ivoire, which is not a party to the CITES agreement (IUCN 1994).' (Cheke and Walsh 1996)

Uganda:

In addition to capture for international trade, there is an active internal trade of live birds for pets and exhibition (Clemmons 2003; McGowen 2001 in Michels, 2003). The species is also hunted within its range as bushmeat (Fa and Gracia Yuste 2001 in Michels, 2003) and to supply heads, legs and tail feathers for use as medicine or fetishes in black magic (Clemmons 2003; Fotso 1998b; McGowen 2001; in Michels, 2003).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of live *Psittacus erithacus* and *Psittacus erithacus timneh*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PSITTACUS ERITHACUS												
Angola	live	13	2	17	15	23	3	0	1	0	1	9
Benin	live	6	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burkina Faso	live	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Burundi	bodies	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	live	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
C. African Rep.	live	1	5	24	29	27	18	30	24	14	6	4
Cameroon	bodies	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Cameroon	eggs	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	live	18572	22135	17093	20796	22408	4564	12717	19221	17429	15065	16402
Chad	live	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Congo	bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Congo	live	25	23	35	5	4	1	2506	1073	2101	8272	8205
Congo Dem. Rep.	live	17739	8982	13478	10333	10677	10820	12834	14763	14292	10183	0
Cote d'Ivoire	bodies	0	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	live	7524	1892	7	12	17	75	38	53	78	1111	958
Egypt	live	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eq. Guinea	live	0	0	0	10	1	1	1	3	5	0	0
Gabon	live	6	2	23	29	20	29	37	40	44	82	33
Ghana	live	0	0	5	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	1
Guinea	live	2945	1	400	203	64	267	63	12	19	308	103
Guinea-Bissau	live	1	1	2	7	5	0	0	0	1	1	4
Kenya	live	1	1	8	5	1	329	126	6	1	20	6
Liberia	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	400	475	420
Madagascar	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Malawi	live	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	live	0	1	0	3	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	live	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	live	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	1	0	1
Namibia	live	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	live	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	live	34	4	4	7	13	19	314	7	2	4	9
Oman	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
São Tomé and Príncipe	live	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	live	0	400	0	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	2
Sierra Leone	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
South Africa	live	0	1	61	3	0	0	205	0	29	52	0
Sudan	live	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Tanzania	live	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	live	3345	648	15	42	13	3	8	6	3	13	6
Uganda	live	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	3	7	15	5
Zambia	live	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	live	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	9

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PSITTACUS ERITHACUS TIMNEH												
Angola	live	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	live	3661	0	0	0	0	3	2	2103	2676	1940	2778
Guinea	bodies	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	live	10900	4348	443	504	532	748	514	225	856	756	500
Guinea-Bissau	live	0	1	3	26	7	0	0	2	0	0	0
Liberia	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	2300	2200	1700	1601	1
Senegal	live	0	1	0	3211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	live	0	0	890	0	2000	500	2500	1000	1100	720	0
South Africa	live	0	0	0	100	0	0	6	80	0	0	0
United Arab Em.	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Export Quotas for *Psittacus erithacus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Cameroon	live			12000	12000	12000	12000
Cameroon	see Notif. 1998/05		12000				
Cameroon	see Notification No. 993	0					
Congo	live				6000	6000	6000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	live	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	
Equatorial Guinea	No longer listed in CITES Notif. No. 1998/36		500				
Gabon	live			500	500	200	200

Export Quotas for *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	Notif. No. 746 is no longer valid			0			
Côte d'Ivoire	live					500	

Export Quotas for *Psittacus erithacus timneh* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Côte d'Ivoire	live		2000	2000		2000	
Guinea	live	450	450	450	450	750	
Liberia	live			2500	2500	3000	
Sierra Leone	live	1000	1000	1000	2000	2000	

COMMENT

Relatively high level of trade, which appears to be above the quotas for Cameroon, Congo and Côte d'Ivoire. The species appears to be in decline over much of its range.

15. *Psittinus cyanurus*

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

NAMES AND AUTHOR(S) *Psittinus cyanurus* (Forster, 1795)

COMMON NAME(S) Blue-rumped Parrot (English); Perruche à croupion bleu (French); Lorito dorsiazul (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS LR/nt (BirdLife International, 2000)

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Confined to the Sundaic lowlands, where it is known from south Tenasserim, Myanmar, peninsular Thailand, Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Kalimantan, Sumatra (including the Riau, Lingga, Bangka, Simeulue, Mentawai islands), Indonesia and Brunei (uncommon), to 1300m. It inhabits primary, dry-land evergreen and semi-evergreen lowland forest, both mature and selectively logged, and also visits edge vegetation, cultivated areas and gap-phase growth of forest clearings and occasionally mangroves (Birdlife International, 2003).

Brunei Darussalam: (br) Occurrence reported (Juniper and Parr, 1998)

Indonesia (br): Occurrence reported *Kalimantan, Sumatra*: (Andrew, 1992; Juniper and Parr, 1998)

Malaysia (br): Occurrence reported *Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak*: (Juniper and Parr, 1998; Smythies, 1981)

Myanmar (br): Occurrence reported (Smythies, 1986)

Singapore (v): Occurrence reported (Hails and Jarvis, 1987)

Thailand (br): Occurrence reported (Boonsong Lekagul and Round, 1991)

Viet Nam (br): Occurrence reported (Round, 1987)

The world population of the Simeule race may be less than 5000 (Juniper and Parr, 1998). Estimates based on the results of several transects made between 27th July to 7th August, 1995 suggest a population of 35,000 to 47,000 birds for *Psittinus cyanurus abbotti* (Arndt and Raharjaningtrah, 1998).

It is only locally common and less abundant than the sympatric *Psittacula* species throughout most of its range. The world population is thought to be greater than 100,000, but probably declining everywhere and already sparsely distributed in the north of its range through massive habitat loss compounded by trapping (Juniper and Parr, 1998). Forest destruction in the Sundaic lowlands of Indonesia has been so extensive that all primary formations are expected to disappear by 2010, and the situation is little different in Malaysia. However, the species's ability to persist in secondary growth and at higher elevations, where forest destruction has been less severe, means that it is not immediately threatened. (Birdlife International, 2003).

Anecdotal evidence of low survival rate in captivity. For one shipment in Italy in 2000 of approximately 200 birds about 90% of the birds died shortly following their arrival. Most deaths were due to severe enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas* infections very resistant to antibiotics. It appears that the species is more prone than other species to the stress of capture and shipment, causing a decreased immune response (Conzo *in litt.*, to World Parrot Trust, 27 January 2004)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Psittinus cyanurus*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Malaysia	Bodies	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	Live	155	30	30	0	278	245	514	956	520	242	530
Singapore	live	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Quotas for *Psittinus cyanurus* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Malaysia	Live			1000	1000	1000	
Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia only)	Live						1000
Malaysia			2000				

COMMENT

Trade is within quotas. However it is restricted to a range which is under considerable pressure from human population expansion, and may well be in decline. The species does not appear to cope well with the stress associated with capture for trade

16. *Otus leucotis*

FAMILY: STRIGIDAE

COMMON NAME(S): White-faced Scops-Owl (English); Petit-duc à face blanche (French); Autillo cariblanco (Spanish); Gran autillo veliblanco (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Wide range of bush and woodland habitats, from tall miombo woodland to low thorn scrub. Absent from continuous forest, but inhabits forest edge, and treeless grass and scrublands. Most common in areas of widespread low thorn trees with sparse or patchy ground cover, especially on Kalahari sands (Mendelsohn 1997). Extends into grassland or semi-desert scrub where trees grow along watercourses or clumps of exotics have been planted. Enters suburban gardens in several towns (Kemp, 2000).

Angola (br), Benin (br?), Botswana (br), Burkina Faso (br), Burundi (br?), Cameroon (br?), Central African Republic (br?), Chad (br?), Congo (br?), Côte d'Ivoire (br), Democratic Republic of the Congo (br), Djibouti (br?), Eritrea (br), Ethiopia (br), Gabon (br?), Gambia (br), Ghana (br), Guinea (br?), Guinea-Bissau (br), Kenya (br), Liberia (br), Malawi (br), Mali (br), Mauritania (br), Mozambique (br?), Namibia (br), Niger (br?), Nigeria (br), Rwanda (br), Senegal (br), Sierra Leone (br), Somalia (br), South Africa (br), Sudan (br), Swaziland (br), Tanzania, United Republic of (br?), Togo (br?), Uganda (br), Zambia (br), Zimbabwe (br)

Uncommon to locally common in Africa; abundance varies regionally (Fry *et al.*, 1988).

Botswana: Uncommon to fairly common (Newman, 1989).

Chad: Less common but more widespread than the Barn Owl (Newby, 1979 - 80).

Cote d'Ivoire: Widely distributed through all Guinea and Sudan savannas from Toumodi northwards (Thiollay, 1985).

Eritrea: Nowhere common (Smith, 1957).

Ghana: Not common resident (Grimes, 1987).

Guinea: Authors differ about status of this species. Uncommon to locally common (Fry, 1988). Occurs in northern part of Guinea. Locally common to uncommon in throughout its Range (Hoyo, 1999). Uncommon to locally rather common and widespread insuitable habitats; abundance may vary locally (König, 1999). Occurs as not uncommon resident (Borrow and Demey, 2001).

Kenya: Local and uncommon (Zimmerman *et al.*, 1996).

Malawi: Uncommon resident (Newman *et al.*, 1992).

Nigeria: Not uncommon resident (Elgood *et al.*, 1994).

Senegal: Common (Morel and Morel, 1990).

Somalia: Rare (Uncommon resident with 10 records (Ash and Miskell, 1983).
Sudan: Fairly common in the North, uncommon in the South (Nikolaus, 1987).
Swaziland: Uncommon breeding resident (Parker, 1992).
Tanzania: Rare in the North (Zimmerman *et al.*, 1996).
Togo: Not uncommon resident (Cheke and Walsh, 1996).
Uganda: Rather uncommon resident (Britton, 1980).
Zimbabwe: Widespread and common on the central plateau, but sparse in the major river valley systems and in the southeast lowveld (Irwin, 1981).

May occur at density of 4 prs/10km² during rodent plague in thornveld habitat (Malherbe 1963) or 20 pairs/69km² in mixed with agricultural lands, in northern South Africa (Mendelsohn 1989). Along riverine trees in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier National Park, pairs spaced about 4.5km apart (Herholdt 1992). One territory in Zimbabwe occupied for 12yrs (Priest 1939). Age of first breeding, survivorship and longevity unknown (Kemp 2000).

Resident in many areas of its range, but in more marginal and variable habitats may arrive, breed and later disappear, suggesting nomadism related to food availability, especially rodent plagues (Malherbe 1963; Tarboton and Erasmus 1998). Some of scattered records in south of range expected to be of nomadic vagrants (Kemp, 2000; Mendelsohn 1997).

Wide choice of extensive habitats, and ability to be sedentary or nomadic, make it resilient to minor habitat alteration. May be limited by availability of nesting platforms in some areas, but also very flexible in this choice. Little affected by grazing pressure as favours more open substrates. Reasonably common, rarer in northern part of range. Well established in National Parks (Kemp, 2000).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Otus leucotis*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Austria	Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
China	Bodies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Egypt	live	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	39

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Russian Federation	live	0	0	0	0	20	25	0	48	73	25	0
Togo	live	0	0	0	0	85	65	90	155	0	45	685
Uzbekistan	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	0
South Africa	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Africa	trophies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

COMMENT

A very widespread species, ranging from uncommon to common. Relatively high trade observed only in Togo, where it is said to be a “not uncommon resident”. This level of trade does seem fairly high but given the widespread distribution of this bird and lack of trade from elsewhere, it is not considered a priority candidate for review.

17. *Otus scops*

FAMILY: STRIGIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) African Scops-Owl (English); Common Scops-Owl (English); Hibou petit-duc (French); Petit-duc africain (French); Autillo (Spanish); Autillo Africano (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Afghanistan (br?), Albania (br), Algeria (br), Andorra (v), Angola (br), Armenia (br), Austria (br), Azerbaijan (br), Bahrain, Bangladesh (br), Belarus (br), Belgium (v), Benin (br?), Bhutan (br), Botswana (br), Bulgaria (br), Burkina Faso (br?), Burundi (br), Cambodia (br), Cameroon (br), Central African Republic (br?), Chad (br?), China (br), Côte d'Ivoire (br), Cyprus (br), Czech Republic (br), Democratic Republic of the Congo (br); Denmark (v), Djibouti (br?), Egypt (br?), Equatorial Guinea (br) : *Bioko*, Eritrea (br?) , Ethiopia (br) , Faroe Islands (v) , France (br) , Gambia (br) , Georgia (br) , Germany (v) , Ghana (br) , Gibraltar (br?) , Greece (br) , Guinea (br?) , Guinea-Bissau (br) , Hong Kong , Hungary (br) , Iceland (v) , India (br) , Indonesia (br) : *Sumatra*, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (br) , Iraq (br) , Ireland (v) , Israel (br) , Italy (br) , Japan (br) , Jordan (br) , Kazakhstan (br) , Kenya (br) , Korea, DPR (br) , Korea, Republic of (br) , Kuwait , Kyrgyzstan (br) , Lao People's Democratic Republic (br) , Latvia (v) , Lebanon (br) , Lesotho (v) , Liberia (br?) , Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (br) , Liechtenstein (v) , Luxembourg (v) , Malawi (br) , Malaysia , Malta , Mauritania (br?) , Moldova, Republic of (br) , Mongolia (br) , Morocco (br) , Mozambique (br?) , Myanmar (br) , Namibia (br) , Nepal (br) , Netherlands (v) , Niger (br?) , Nigeria (br) , Norway (v) , Oman (br) , Pakistan (br) , Poland (br) , Portugal (br) : *Portugal* (br), *Madeira* (v), Qatar (v) , Romania (br) , Russian Federation (br) , Rwanda (br) , Saudi Arabia (br) , Senegal (br) , Serbia and Montenegro (br) , Seychelles (v) , Sierra Leone (br?) , Singapore (v) , Slovakia (br) , Somalia (br) , South Africa (br) , Spain (br) , Sri Lanka (br) , Sudan (br) , Swaziland (br) , Sweden (v) , Switzerland (br) , Syrian Arab Republic (br?) , Tajikistan (br) , Tanzania, United Republic of (br?) , Thailand (br) , Togo (br?) , Tunisia (br) , Turkey (br) , Turkmenistan (br) , Uganda (br) , Ukraine (br) , United Arab Emirates , United Kingdom (v) , Uzbekistan (br) , Viet Nam (br) , Western Sahara , Yemen (br) , Zambia (br) , Zimbabwe (br)

Mostly migratory; southern populations either partially so or resident. Wholly resident in Cyprus; mallorcae present all year in Balearics and south and east Spain, although winter numbers considerably reduced, emigrants presumably making short-distance migrations to Africa, where several trapped in N during passage periods; cycladum largely migratory, some birds winter in southern Italy and southern Greece; Pakistan breeders winter largely in southern Pakistan, some probably in west India. Remaining populations apparently all long-distance migrants, leaving breeding grounds from August onwards; most reach Afrotropical savanna regions in winter; return migration from late Mar. Overshooting migrants in spring occasionally reach N and NW Europe. Family may stay together during migration. (Global Register of Migratory Species, undated).

Breeds over much of Iberia and southern France, parts of Central France but now absent from most of the north, throughout Italy, the Balkans and much of Turkey. Also breeds in Austria, Slovakia and north Hungary, the Ukraine and in Russia north to about 58°N and east to the Urals and Caspian. In the Mediterranean found on all major islands and also scattered parts of the Middle East and in Morocco, coastal Algeria and Tunisia in North-West Africa (Eurobirding, undated)

Vagrants recorded north to Iceland and Faroes, British Isles, Scandinavia and most north European countries, also recorded on Madeira and Canary Islands. There has been a sharp decline in the number of vagrants reaching Britain as the normal range has contracted in Europe. Of the more than 90 British records only around thirty have been in recent years and most of these in southern England in April-June. However this species is sometimes recorded north to Orkney

and Shetland and in the past has been recorded west to Ireland. In March 2002 one was present at the well-known rarity haunt of Porthgarra in Cornwall. (Eurobirding, undated)

Sub-Saharan Africa and adjacent islands (Socotra, Annobon/Pagulu) s, in South Africa, to the edges of the Namib Desert, Karoo scrublands, highveld grasslands and southern limits of coastal bushveld (Mendelsohn 1997). Widespread and common in some parts of range (northern Botswana, eastern South African and Zimbabwe lowlands), but absent or rare in others. Isolated population in E Cape (Mendelsohn 1997). Occurs at high density in some areas of mopane woodland, with 8-12 audible from one location in spring in Zimbabwe. Age of first breeding, survivorship and longevity unknown. Arid savanna woodlands extending along wooded watercourses into desert and grassland, and existing in patches of valley bushveld among coastal forest and grassland. Absent from areas of true desert, scrub and grassland without any trees. Especially common in mopane woodlands and acacia parklands (Mendelsohn 1997), which supply many nesting holes and hunting perches. Prefers areas of scattered large trees with sparse grass cover, but inexplicably absent from areas of bushveld within total range (Tarboton and Erasmus 1998).

Found in dry, sunny areas of open woodland, forest edge, olive groves and almond plantations, vineyards, parks and gardens. Does not usually use conifers except in parts of Russian range. Its preference is for areas that will give a July temperature of not less than 22 degrees Celcius (72 degrees Fahrenheit). (The Hawk Conservancy and Country Park, 2004)

Widespread and common over its extensive range, including throughout Kruger National Park. Some areas of absence may require explanation (Mendelsohn 1997), and may possibly be vulnerable in southeast extension of range, where valley bushveld habitat is limited and patchy. Generally only vulnerable where bush clearing is extensive or there is heavy overgrazing. Occupies several areas among human habitation, where usually overlooked, and enters patches of eucalyptus trees (Kemp, 2000). Uncommon resident throughout savannah areas in Togo (Cheke and Walsh, 1996).

Threats include rarefaction of large insects, which it feeds on, and habitat destruction of its hunting and nesting grounds. Possibly sensitive to road noise. Annual slaughter in Malta and Italy as game bird. (The Hawk Conservancy and Country Park, 2004)

Current status thought to be Rare (Europe) to Common (Med) (The Hawk Conservancy and Country Park, 2004)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Otus scops*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Austria	Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
China	Bodies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Egypt	live	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	39
Russian Fed.	live	0	0	0	0	20	25	0	48	73	25	0
Togo	live	0	0	0	0	85	65	90	155	0	45	685
Uzbekistan	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	0
South Africa	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Africa	trophies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Ramphastos toco*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Paraguay	bodies	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	live	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	live	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	live	141	42	0	10	104	148	145	199	193	193	135
Nicaragua	live	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	live	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	7
Paraguay	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
Suriname	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

Export Quotas for *Ramphastos toco* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Guyana	live	200	200	200	200	200	200

COMMENT

A widespread and adaptable species with little trade (within quotas for Guyana) over the past years. Paraguay began exporting the species in 2002 and originally set a quota of 1046 for 2003. This country has imposed a moratorium on export of wildlife.

19. *Leiothrix argentauris*

FAMILY

MUSCICAPIDAE

COMMON NAME(S)

Silver-eared Mesia (English); Léiothrix à joues argent (French); Mesía (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS

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DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Distributed from the Eastern Himalayas to Western China, ranging south, down through Indo-China to Malaysia and Sumatra. Resident, subject to small altitudinal movements. Himalayas from N Uttar Pradesh east to Arunachal Pradesh; NE India and Bangladesh (Grimmett *et al.*, 1998). They also reside in North, Northeast Indian subcontinent, Southwest China and Southeast Tibet. They live in bushes on the edge of broadleaved forest, secondary growth, jungle and scrub at elevations of 500-2,000m. Descends to lower terrain in winter. (Honolulu Zoo, 2004)

Bangladesh (ex, br): former resident, no recent records, could still occur in hill tracts (Grimmett *et al.*, 1998)

Bhutan (br): common, 250 – 1600m (Grimmett *et al.*, 1998)

Cambodia (br):

China (br): The five subspecies present in China are collectively judged to be fairly common (Cheng, 1987 in IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC Network 1997).

India (br): From plains edge up to 2135m in Himalayas, fairly common from Sikkim eastwards, less common farther west; common in NE hills, 300 – 1500m (Grimmett *et al.*, 1998).

Indonesia (br): Sumatra. Quite common in the mountains of western and northern Sumatra (Holmes and Nash, 1990) between 600 – 2200m (Mackinnon and Phillips, 1993)

Lao People's Democratic Republic (br):

Malaysia (br): common resident above 900m in the Larut Hills (Perak) and the Titiwangsa Range south to Ulu Langat (Selangor). Also on Gunung Tahan (Pahang). Rare on Bukit Larut (Perak) but common on Cameron Highlands, Fraser's Hill and Genting Highlands (Pahang). Birds seen in Singapore are cage escapees. (Jeyarajasingham and Pearson, 1999)

Myanmar (br):

Nepal: Local, frequent in the far east, rare farther west; mainly 365 – 1220m (205 – 1830m) (Grimmett *et al.*, 1998)

Thailand (br): Fairly common resident, hill evergreen forest, secondary growth and scrub, 1300 – 2000m. (Lekagul and Round, 1991)

Viet Nam (br):

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Leiothrix argenteauris*

Exporter	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
China	6150	12760	7315	1420	0	0
Hong Kong, Province of China	1240	0	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	0	0	0	3410	0	0

COMMENT

Common in many areas of its range. Zero trade since 2001 therefore not recommended for review.

20. *Leiothrix lutea*

FAMILY

MUSCICAPIDAE

COMMON NAME(S)

Red-billed Leiothrix (English); Pekin robin (English); Léiothrix jaune (French); Ruiseñor del bambú (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS

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DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Bhutan (br):

China (br): ‘...fairly common in China (Cheng, 1987). The supporting statement reports that habitat destruction in China is very serious, but given that the species extends throughout the entire southern half of the country (map in Cheng, 1987) this remark is vague. It is certain that forest clearance has been almost total in many parts of the country, but nonetheless the species is common in small patches of forest that remain within its Chinese range (King, 1989a, b).’ (IUCN SSC and TRAFFIC Network 1997).

India (br):

Myanmar (br):

Nepal (br):

Pakistan (v):

Réunion (int, br):

United States (br): Introduced to the Hawaiian islands as cage-birds around 1911, escapees became established there before 1918. In 1928 and 1929 more were released there with the result that, at least up to 1985, flocks of up to 100 birds have been reported. (Hinze, undated).

Native habitat is being destroyed and the demand for *Leiothrix* for the cage bird market. Even so, their populations still prosper in Hawaii. Populations remain stable in Hawaii except for Kauai where they have recently disappeared (Honolulu Zoo, 2004).

Viet Nam (br):

In the wild, outside the breeding season, groups of Pekin robins can be found across all but north of the Himalayas, heading eastward across northern Myanmar (formerly Burma) to just south of the Yangtse River in China. Although occasionally found as far east as Hong Kong, the bird's range takes on a more southerly direction and falls across northern Indo-China to southwest Myanmar (Hinze, undated).

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Leiothrix lutea*

Exporter	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
China	Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	8
China	Live	25860	64172	85788	12618	0	0
Hong Kong, Province of China	Live	15080	1000	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	Live	1800	130	0	0	0	0

COMMENT

Minimal trade since 2001 and a fairly common species in China where trade was high in the past. Therefore not recommended for review.

21. *Paroaria capitata*

FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Yellow-billed Cardinal (English); Paroare à bec jaune (French); Paroare cardinal à bec jaune (French); Cardenal cabecirrojo (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Low altitudes in humid scrub, brush, thickets, and shrubbery, generally by water, including marshes, flooded grasslands, along shores of lakes and rivers, and edges of forests, open fields and woodlands (Ross Park Zoo online, 2004; Sibley and Munroe, 1990). Common in the matogrossense pantanal (Ridgely and Tudor, 1989 in Centro De Estudos Ornitológicos, Estudo E Preservação Das Aves, São Paulo, 2002). Considered abundant in the Mato Grosso Pantanal (Sick, 1993).

Argentina (br):

Bolivia (br): From Weeds Grosso in the West to the south Mato Grosso

Brazil (br): Probably extinct around São Paulo (Aves ameaçadas de extinção em São Paulo, 1998)

Paraguay (br):

United States (br): They have been introduced into Hawaii.

Uruguay ? :

The main threat to the species is excessive capture for pets.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Paroaria capitata*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Argentina	bodies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	bodies	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	1648	1379	1391
Paraguay	skins	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Quotas for *Paroaria capitata* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Paraguay	live			1500	1644	2000	

COMMENT

No population information for Paraguay but there have been high trade levels and a lack of quota in the past. However, Paraguay has imposed a moratorium on export of wildlife, therefore not recommended for review.

22. *Paroaria coronata*

FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE

COMMON NAME(S) Red-crested Cardinal (English); Cardinal gris (French); Paroare huppé (French); Cardenal copetón (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

Inhabits lowlands to 500 meters of southeastern South America (Smithsonian National Zoological Park, 2004). Lives in open areas, with tall vegetation. In general it accepts temperature changes very well as well as the rigors of winter (Ind. e Com. de Alimentos Desidratados Alcon Ltda, 2004). Also prefers a riparian (stream-side) habitat. Common in marshes, shrubby lake and stream banks and along the edge of forest streams (Sibley and Munroe, 1990). They especially like areas where there are partially submerged sticks and dead bushes that protrude or where bare shoreline is exposed. These partially submerged sticks give emergent insect larvae and place to climb out of the water to do their adult molt. Since paroarias feed aquatic insect larvae to their chicks, this would be an important aspect of their habitat (The Chaffee Zoo, 2004). Red headed cardinals have been found to do well in a captive situation. They are quite adaptable to a variety of surroundings. They are closely akin to American cardinals and grosbeaks, which are also found in a variety of habitats (The Chaffee Zoo, 2004).

Appears to compete with *P. capitata* in the southwestern Mato Grosso Pantanal as numbers of pairs here are reduced in contrast with abundant *P. capitata* (Sick, 1993).

Argentina (br):

Bolivia (br):

Brazil (br): Occurrence reported (Sick, 1993)

Paraguay (br):

United States (br): Introduced to Hawaii

Uruguay (br):

Venezuela (int): Occurrence reported (Sick, 1993)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Paroaria coronata*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Argentina	bodies	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Paraguay	bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Argentina	live	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1485	1669	2881	1930
Paraguay	skins	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	skins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Export Quotas for *Paroaria coronata* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Paraguay	live			1500	1640	4000	

COMMENT

There appears to be little information on population levels. Trade is low with the exception of Paraguay but Paraguay has imposed a moratorium on export of wildlife therefore not recommended for review at this time.

23. *Gracula religiosa*

FAMILY

STURNIDAE

COMMON NAME(S)

Common Hill Myna (English); Hill Myna or mynah (English) Mainate religieux (French); Merles des Indes (French) Miná de la India (Spanish); Miná religioso (Spanish)

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS -

DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL CONSERVATION STATUS

'Very little information on population status and trends is provided in the supporting statement, however, *G. religiosa* has generally been reported as common within its range, e.g. in **Lao PDR**, **Borneo** and **Palawan**, widespread in **Myanmar** and locally common in **Thailand** and **Sumatra** (Dickinson *et al.*, 1991; MacKinnon and Phillips, 1993; Round, 1998; Smythies, 1981, 1986; Thewlis *et al.*, 1996; van Marle and Voous, 1988) but uncommon in **China** (Cheng, 1987), despite a statement in the supporting statement that it is common there. In terms of population trend, *G. religiosa* remains common in parts of **India**, e.g. Arunachal Pradesh (Singh, 1995) and the south-west (Gaston and Zacharias, 1993), in **Lao PDR** (Thewlis *et al.*, 1996), and in some protected areas in **Borneo** and **Sumatra** (various publications), but it is declining or rare on **Flores** and **Sumbawa**, declining in the **Philippines** and at risk in **Thailand**, all due to the effects of trade (Round, 1988; Butchart *et al.*, 1996). Indeed, Holmes (1997) considers it now rare throughout **Indonesia**. There are no formal population estimates or estimates of rates of decline. Threats include trade and habitat declines, the latter considered of considerable importance, but very poorly documented and little emphasised by the supporting statement.' (IUCN SSC and TRAFFIC Network 1997)

'Uncommon to locally fairly common resident [in South-East Asia].' (Robson 2000)

Reported as common within its range (IUCN analysis 1997, CC97/339, p. 141-143). However, Bertram, 1970 (in Feare and Craig, 1998), reports that they are rarely abundant, except temporarily in roaming flocks.

Bangladesh (br): 'local' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998)

Bhutan (br): 'fairly common' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998)

Brunei (br):

Cambodia (br):

China (br): Uncommon (Cheng 1987). Considered very rare now due to overhunting for cage birds (China Red Data Book, Aves, 1998).

Christmas Island (int, br):

India (br): 'locally fairly common; from base of hills locally to 2000 m in Himalayas, mainly in lower foothills, from plains up to 1700 m in Western Ghats.' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Export banned since 1972. In northeastern India, the Hill myna used to be caught for food. In fact, curried myna was a favorite among the people there (Feare, 1999).

Indonesia (br): *Bali, Jawa, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Is, Sumatra*. Now rare throughout (D. A. Holmes *in litt.* to IUCN SSC, 1997) Now very rare in Java and Bali; rare throughout Indonesia (Holmes, 1997, in IUCN analysis of COP10 proposal).

Laos (br): 'Resident, north, centre, south. Wide habitat range: scarce in closed-canopy forest, treeless areas, heavily settled areas and above 600 m; recorded locally to 1000 m. Records prior to 1997 were reviewed by Thewlis *et al.* (1998), and the species was dropped from the list of key species. Although there is evidence of local declines, the species remains widespread and was recorded from almost all recent survey areas. The species' conservation status should be reconsidered at regular intervals. Nestlings are captured for use as pets (Baird 1993, Salter 1993a, Thewlis *et al.* 1998), of which some are kept locally and some traded to Thailand and Vietnam. Trade to Thailand reportedly involves at least 50 birds per year and that to Vietnam may be of the same order of magnitude (Baird 1993).' (Duckworth *et al.* 1999)

Malaysia (br): (Peninsular Malaysia): Common (Strange and Jeyarajasingam 1993)

Malaysia (br): (Sabah and Sarawak): 'A common resident throughout the lowlands of Borneo, south-west to Kendawangan and south-east to P. Laut.' Protected in both states. (Smythies and Davison 1999)

Myanmar (br):

Nepal (br): 'Frequent in the centre and east, rare in the west, mainly below 455 m.' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998)

Philippines (br): (Palawan): 'Common..' (Dickinson *et al.* 1991) Population declining due to collection and trade and habitat destruction. (COP10 Proposal, 1997).

Puerto Rico (br) (int):

Singapore (br):

Sri Lanka (br): 'lower hills of wet and dry zones and S lowlands; frequent at middle altitudes; infrequent elsewhere' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998)

Thailand (br): 'Uncommon to fairly common resident, much reduced by capture and habitat loss.' (Boonsong and Round 1991). Populations have declined markedly in Thailand and Lesser Sundas owing to excessive capture for the captive bird trade (Coates and Bishop, 1997).

Vietnam (br): No available information on population size, however, since the area of natural forest within its range seems to be declining then the overall population may also be in decline.

Hill mynahs' preferred habitat is hill forest from about 1000 feet up to 5000 feet and more, but because of deforestation, they now reside at sea level in lowland forests (Butterfield, 2003, Feare, 1999). They prefer areas of high rainfall and humidity and spend most of their lives in trees, inhabiting dense jungle forests (Sims, 1998). Common in the forest edge, clearings or thinned areas, and cultivated areas such as tea and coffee plantations where there are lots of large flowering shade trees, and mangroves. (Butterfield, 2003, Feare, 1999).

Its ability to mimic human speech, bird-calls, and a wide variety of other sounds has made this bird more demanded than the parrot (Orenstein, 1997). This demand has led to the creation of industries that harvest and prepare juveniles for the pet trade (Sims, 1998).

Very heavily traded species. While some of these birds are traded legally many are not. Sureveys carried out by TRAFFIC in North Sumatra found that the birds traded there are largely from Vietnam (via Malaysia) as illegal trapping and trade has apparently reduced local populations. The subspecies, *G. r. robusta*, endemic to the Nias islands off the west coast of Sumatra, has been illegally captured for trade to the point where it is now considered to be extremely rare by locals and bird dealers in North Sumatra. Many of these are, according to dealers, sold to dealers in Malaysia and Singapore (Chris Sheppard, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, pers. Comm.)

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gross Exports of *Gracula religiosa*

Exporter	Term	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Malaysia	bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
China	live	0	0	0	0	0	1547	560	5	0	0	0
France	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	live	0	0	0	0	0	107	171	193	95	161	0
Myanmar	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Malaysia	live	0	0	0	0	0	1058	6060	3889	6203	9113	3794
Pakistan	live	0	0	0	0	0	100	375	150	50	0	4
Singapore	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
Viet Nam	live	0	0	0	0	0	150	8611	13295	19475	0	0

Export Quotas for *Gracula religiosa* for years 1997-2002 as submitted to the CITES Secretariat

Country	Term	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Indonesia	live	180	190	175	135	135	
Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia only)	live						3000

COMMENT

Relatively high trade from Myanmar, Malaysia and Vietnam. There appears to be considerable internal trade as well as illegal international trade. For Malaysia trade is above the quota. Although cited as common in Malaysia and not immediately threatened by habitat destruction, information on the status of the population does not appear to be available.