

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



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Production systems involving CITES listed species and  
their impact on wild populations - source code designations

CITES PLANT PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

1. This document has been prepared by the Vice-Chairman of the Plants Committee.
2. After some consultation it became rapidly obvious that there is a full range of productions system from collecting plants in the wild and reproducing them artificially from tissues culture ... and beyond.
3. The categorisation as presented below and provided by the Management Authority of the United States, reproduces broad categories which could be defined more concisely if a complete list needed to be created.
4. However, it seems also that several sources do not believe that creating a plentiful of new source codes based on the many production systems is appropriate and helpful for the implementation of CITES.
5. It may just confuse Parties in their choice of the source code. Hence the definitions of plant production systems should rather be used to clarify existing codes in Resolution Conf. 10.2 and additions of new source codes should be reduced to absolute minimum.
6. Source codes should be considered as a complement for Scientific Authorities when they make non-detriment findings by taking into account the best available information, but the Source codes should not replace the NDFs.
7. For plant specimens harvested from the wild, but managed in some fashion in the wild (for example "silvicultured" timber), the United States is of the opinion that such definitions should not be applied for defining production systems. They believe that, when issued in accordance with Article IV, a CITES permit for plant specimens harvested from the wild guarantees that the specimens were sustainably harvested. As Scientific Authority should take into account the best available information when making a non-detriment finding, this information should include a review of management practices employed in producing wild harvested specimens. The existence of CITES production system definitions for managed plant specimens harvested from the wild might create a situation where Parties tend to use them as substitutes for the Scientific Authorities reviewing all the data in making non-detriment findings.

8. Canada agrees that in silviculture, at the present stage it is not possible to associate any kind of certification with a Non Detriment Finding per se. But it also believes that in some cases certain certifications or management systems could be taken into account to produce NDF's. It feels therefore that it would be helpful and meaningful that a checklist of different management regimes and/or production systems be put together and the benefits of such systems be evaluated. It would allow to learn more about the benefit of such management systems and to find ways to identify "the better ones". The overall goal being to identify those which promote a proper regeneration of the species and the habitat. It's important also to bare in mind that factors such as timeframe and size of managed areas will be of importance as well as the diversity in which countries from various regions may apply those management systems.
9. In short, it would need to identify if some management regimes and/or production systems are preferable for a sustainable use of a species and eventually if they could qualify as a form of artificially propagation.

### **Some plant production systems**

#### Plant specimens taken from the wild

- Plant specimens collected from the **wild in the natural** range of the species
- Plant specimens collected from the **wild outside of the natural range** of the species (i.e., from a naturalized population)
- Plant specimens obtained from wild-collected seeds or spores, bulbs, roots, tubers, corms, rhizomes, vegetative cuttings, or divisions and planted and **grown in the natural habitat** of the species
- Plant specimens obtained from wild-collected seeds or spores, bulbs, bulblets, roots, tubers, corms, rhizomes, grafts, vegetative cuttings, divisions, or other forms of vegetative propagules, and planted and **grown in cultivation in a controlled environment**
- Seeds or spores, bulbs, bulblets, roots, tubers, corms, rhizomes, grafts, vegetative cuttings, or divisions **from cultivated parental stock, planted and grown in natural habitat**
- Plant specimens **grown in cultivation from tissue culture of wild parental plants**

#### Plant specimens artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11, paragraph a)

- Plant specimens grown in cultivation from seeds or spores, bulbs, bulblets, roots, tubers, corms, rhizomes, grafts, vegetative cuttings, divisions, or other forms of vegetative propagules of **cultivated parental plants**
- Plant specimens grown in cultivation from **tissue culture of cultivated parental plants**
- **Timber** harvested from **plantation grown trees**

10. A summarized table of different possible production systems could also be produced as presented below with only wild collected material as an example.

**Whole plants collected in the wild**

<b>Whole plants</b>	Harvest in the natural range	Outside the natural range	Grown in natural habitat	Grown in controlled habitat
<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	N/A	N/A
YES	<b>YES</b>	NO	N/A	N/A
YES	YES	YES	<b>YES</b>	NO
YES	YES	YES	NO	<b>YES</b>
YES	YES	NO	YES	<b>NO</b>
YES	YES	NO	NO	<b>YES</b> (may be not relevant)

**Seeds or spores, bulbs, roots, tubers, corms, rhizomes, vegetative cuttings, or divisions, etc. collected from the wild**

NO = different forms of propagules	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	N/A	N/A
NO	<b>YES</b>	NO	N/A	N/A
NO	YES	YES	<b>YES</b>	NO
NO	YES	YES	NO	<b>YES</b>
NO	YES	NO	YES	<b>NO</b>
NO	YES	NO	NO	<b>YES</b> (may be not relevant)