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

Seventeenth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 15-19 April 2008

PERIODIC REVIEW OF PLANT SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE CITES APPENDICES

1. This document has been submitted by the Chairman of the Working Group on Periodic review of plant species included in the CITES Appendices.

Rationale

2. It is important for a positive conservation impact of the Convention with effective allocation of resources, as well as for the credibility of the Convention, that the CITES Appendices reflect the actual conservation needs, regulate all relevant parts and derivatives, and do not include species that do not benefit from such protection or parts and derivatives thereof with no significant impact on harvest from the wild. Especially if the conservation status of a species has improved, or international trade shifts to other species and commodities, this should be reflected by CITES regulations as closely as possible. Therefore the Periodic Review of the Appendices is important.

Background

3. In accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP14) on *Establishment of committees*, under the first RESOLVES in Annex 2, paragraph h), the Plants Committee should undertake a periodic review of plant species included in the CITES Appendices by establishing a schedule for conducting the reviews, identifying problems, consulting Parties on the need to review specific species and seeking their assistance, and preparing and submitting amendment proposals resulting from the reviews, through the Depositary Government, for consideration at meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

4. At its 51st meeting (Bangkok, October 2004), the Standing Committee adopted comprehensive recommendations on the Periodic Review of the Appendices.

5. At its 15th meeting (Geneva, May 2005), the Plants Committee agreed on a list of taxa to be reviewed during the two intersessional periods between the 13th and 15th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13 and CoP15) and established an intersessional working group. The list was modified after the meeting, at the request of the Chairman of the Working Group, and agreed via correspondence.

6. The Secretariat, through Notification No. 2005/037 of 19 July 2005, communicated to the Parties the list of candidate taxa for review agreed by the Plants Committee. Range States of these species were requested to send their comments on the need to review these species by 18 September 2005. Only Mexico replied.

7. Following the issuance of Notification to the Parties No. 2005/037, the Chairman of the Working Group contacted a number of range States: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, India, Madagascar and Peru. Argentina, Brazil and Madagascar responded and submitted contributions, established contacts with national experts or requested further information.

8. At its 16th meeting (Lima, July 2006), the Plants Committee finalized the selection of taxa to be reviewed by CoP15.

9. The Chairman of the Working Group asked for reports on the state of the review, via email of 14 March 2007, in order to prepare a progress report for the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14, The Hague, 2007). This progress report is contained in document CoP14 Inf. 11.

10. At CoP14, a number of changes in the Appendices were adopted and reviews of these taxa are thus completed (see Annex 1, paragraph 5. A).

11. Document CoP14 Doc. 66 concluded that the procedure established by the Standing Committee for the conduct of a Periodic Review of the Appendices is complex and impractical. This led to the adoption of Resolution Conf. 14.8 on the *Periodic Review of the Appendices*. This Resolution provides guidelines for the selection of taxa for future reviews.

12. At its 55th meeting (The Hague, 2007), the Standing Committee endorsed the Plants Committee's list of plant taxa to be reviewed before the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doha, 2010), with the exception of the species deleted from the Appendices or transferred from one Appendix to another at CoP14, and this decision was notified by the Secretariat through Notification No. 2008/004 of 28 January 2008.

13. The Chairman of the Working Group asked for reports on the state of reviews via email of 20 November 2007, in order to prepare a progress report for the 17th meeting of the Plants Committee. Only Costa Rica replied (Annex 5). The updated report is included in Annex 1 of this document.

Decisions to be made and time-frame

14. Reviews of *Agave parviflora* (Annex 2) and *Podocarpus parlatorei* (Annexes 3 and 4) are completed. The Plants Committee has to decide on their appropriate listing (Annex 1, paragraph 5. B) and take further action, if required.

15. The reviews of taxa in Annex 1, paragraphs 5 D and E, have to be completed and, where appropriate, proposals for amendment of the Appendices have to be submitted for CoP15. Therefore the Plants Committee should decide on how to proceed with taxa that are not yet under review (Annex 1, paragraph 5 E) and taxa for which no reports on the state of review are available (Annex 5).

Comments by the Chairman of the Working Group

16. A lot of work has been completed and the Chairman of the Working Group takes the opportunity to cordially thank all contributors. Whereas there was good progress up to CoP14, the list of taxa for review is now reduced to a number of 'orphan taxa', i.e. taxa with no country responsible and experts assigned yet with no responses from reviewers to correspondence from the Chairman, or with reports of reviewers on difficulties in obtaining relevant data (see Annex 5). These 'orphan taxa' constitute a great majority of the taxa for review (see Annex 1). The Chairman of the Working Group is very concerned about the lack of progress since CoP14. There are two aspects that seem to merit analysis and discussion at the present meeting:

    a) It seems doubtful that the remaining taxa can be reviewed by the deadline with the present approach. Looking for voluntary reviewers in range States yielded considerable progress at the beginning of the whole process, but seems to be of limited effect for the majority of taxa. It seems that an alternative approach is needed for the review of the remaining taxa; and

    b) An alternative approach may be needed for future reviews in general. One of the main problems seems to be the lack of incentives for reviewing the Appendices, for all stakeholders. It would be useful to have stronger and more binding mechanisms for keeping the Appendices up to date. Such strong and binding mechanisms can be found, for example, in the Review of Significant Trade. Maybe some of these elements would also be helpful in the Periodic Review of the Appendices. It may also be worth considering allocating resources to the Periodic Review of the Appendices. This would make it possible to contract reviewers in cases where no voluntary reviewers can be found. The Plants Committee is invited to analyse the situation and seek a way forward.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE 17TH MEETING OF THE PLANTS COMMITTEE

1. At PC16 the list of taxa for review was reduced from 36 taxa / 114 spp. to 28 taxa / 101 spp. by aborting a number of reviews. This was endorsed at SC55 (Notification No. 2008/004 of 28 January 2008).

2. Of these, 8 taxa / 29 spp. are reviewed (paragraphs A and Bb below); 6 taxa / 27 spp. need no further action (paragraph A). This means that **the review, as decided at PC16, is completed now for 22 % of the taxa / 29 % of the species and still needs to be completed for 78 % of the taxa / 71 % of the species up to CoP15**.

3. For 10 taxa / 27 spp., responsibilities are assigned (paragraph D). Reports on the state of the review are lacking for 6 taxa / 6 spp. of these. For 2 taxa / 2 spp., difficulties in obtaining data were reported, and for 1 taxon / 18 spp., the review was postponed by the reviewer due to taxonomical problems.

4. **For 10 taxa / 45 spp., i.e. 36 % of taxa / 45 % of spp., it was not possible to identify voluntary reviewers and no range State or Party took responsibility**, even though Parties and regional representatives of the PC were made aware of the issue and various Parties were specifically contacted by the Chairman of the Working Group (paragraph E). These taxa are highlighted in Annex 5.

5. A number of proposals for consideration of CoP14, prepared by range States/reviewers, resulted from the Periodic Review of the Appendices. Range States in these cases prefer to submit proposals directly to the Conference of the Parties rather than submitting reports to the Plants Committee for assessment and preparation of proposals by the PC. This proceeding highlights the potential role of range States and strongly helps the process of reviewing the Appendices.

   A. Completed reviews:

      1. ***Agave arizonica***: CoP14 Prop. 22: Deletion from Appendix I (United States of America).
      2. ***Nolina interrata***: CoP14 Prop. 23: Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, including all parts and derivatives (United States of America).
      3. ***Pereskia* spp. (16 spp.)**: CoP14 Prop. 24: Deletion from Appendix II (Argentina).
      4. ***Pereskiopsis* spp. (6 spp.)**: CoP14 Prop. 25: Deletion from Appendix II (Mexico).
      5. ***Quiabentia* spp. (2 spp.)**: CoP14 Prop. 24: Deletion from Appendix II (Argentina).
      6. ***Shortia galacifolia***: CoP14 Prop. 28: Deletion from Appendix II (United States of America).

   B. Completed reviews, action of PC required (assessment, preparation of proposals if required):

      7. ***Podocarpus parlatorei***: Argentina, reports previously submitted at PC16 (documents PC16 Inf. 2 and PC16 Inf. 3). See Annexes 3 and 4 of the present document.
      8. ***Agave parviflora***: Unites States of America (see Annex 2).

   C. Aborted reviews: Excluded from the list (PC16 WG2 Doc. 1).

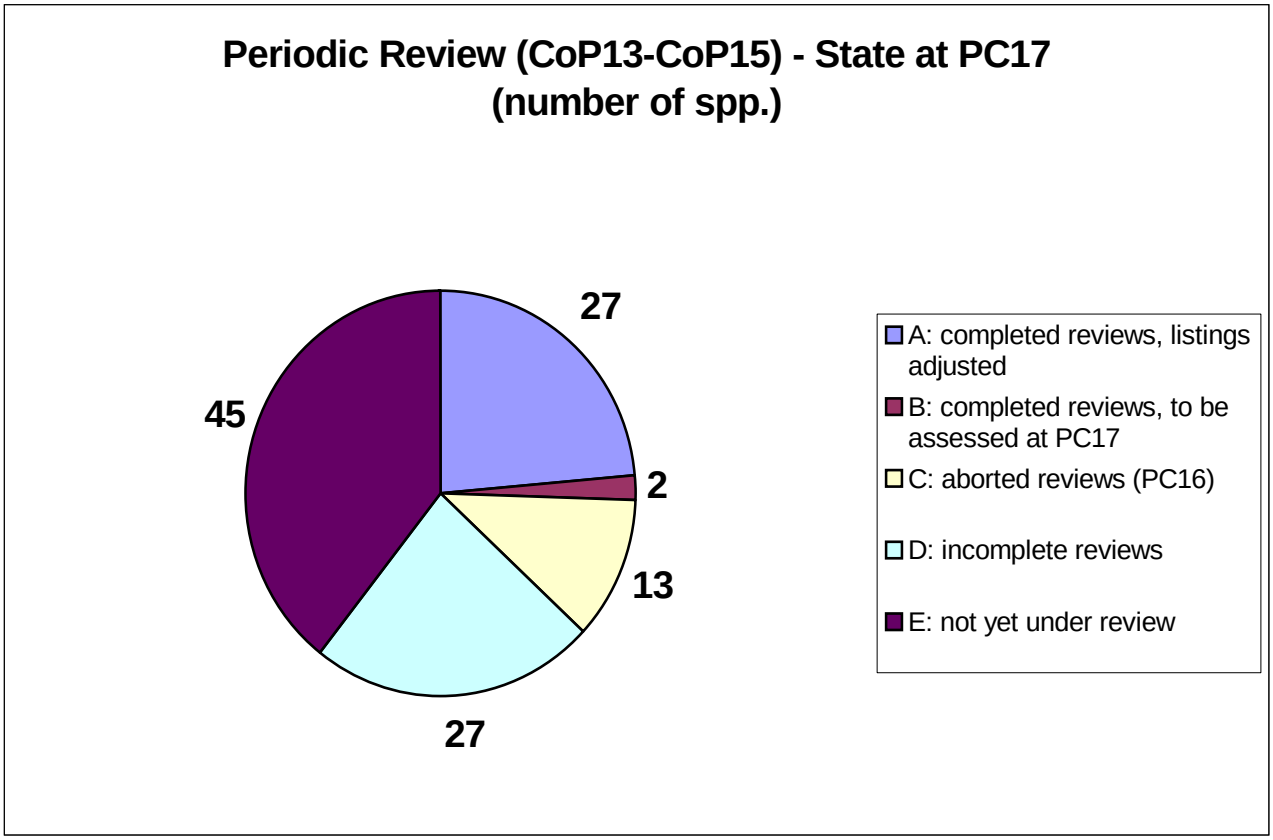
      9. ***Aloe arborescens***
      10. ***Discocactus* spp. (6 spp.)**
      11. ***Euphorbia ingens***
      12. ***Euphorbia tirucallii***
      13. ***Melocactus conoideus***
      14. ***Melocactus deinacanthus***
      15. ***Melocactus glaucescens***
      16. ***Melocactus paucispinus***

D. Incomplete reviews (for further information see Annex 5).

17. ***Euphorbia antisyphilitica***: Mexico (looking for experts).
18. ***Balmea stormae***: Costa Rica, Guatemala (reported difficulties in obtaining data).
19. ***Platymyscium pleiostachyum***: Costa Rica (reported difficulties in obtaining data).
20. ***Tillandsia harrisii***: Guatemala (state of the review not reported).
21. ***Tillandsia kautskyi***: Brazil (state not reported).
22. ***Tillandsia sprengeliana***: Brazil (state not reported).
23. ***Orothamnus zeyheri***: South Africa (state not reported).
24. ***Protea odorata***: South Africa (state not reported).
25. ***Welwitschia mirabilis***: Namibia (state not reported).
26. ***Sclerocactus* spp.** (s. str.; 18 spp.): United States of America (postponed due to unresolved taxonomy issue).

E. Not yet under review: No responsibilities and experts assigned (for further information see Annex 5).

27. ***Saussurea costus***
28. ***Dioscorea deltoidea***
29. ***Agave victoriae-reginae***
30. ***Tillandsia kammii***
31. ***Tillandsia mauryana***
32. ***Hedychium philippinense***
33. ***Cycas beddomei***
34. **Didieraceae** spp. (11 spp.)
35. ***Euphorbia* spp.** in Appendix I (10 spp.)
36. ***Aloe***, the Malagasy spp. in Appendix I (17 spp.)



REVIEW OF *AGAVE PARVIFLORA*

Report submitted by the United States of America (Patricia Ford).

Regarding *Agave parviflora*, based on our review of the species, it appears to continue to meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. There is evidence of specimens in trade; primarily seeds collected from the wild. Seizures have been reported along the United States of America-Mexico border. The species is listed as vulnerable in the United States, and threatened in Mexico.

PERIODIC REVIEW OF PLANT SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE CITES APPENDICES

Podocarpus parlatorei

This review has been prepared by Alejandro Brown from *Fundación ProYungas para el Desarrollo y la Conservación de las Selvas Subtropicales de Montaña* (www.proyungas.org), Argentina.

1. Biological criteria for Appendix I

Criterion		Application to taxon under review	Conclusion		
			met	not met	unclear
B) The wild population has a restricted area of distribution and is characterized by at least one of the following:					
B)(i)	fragmentation or occurrence at very few locations;	The species is found primarily at higher elevations along the length of the Andes, from Cochabamba to Catamarca (>1,000 km), between approx. 1,500 and 2,500 m in Argentina and approx. 2,000 and 3,000 m in Bolivia, but within these altitudes it is primarily restricted to a narrower band about 500 m high. The populations have fragmented naturally into patches of varying sizes.	X		
B)(ii)	large fluctuations in the area of distribution or the number of subpopulations;	The pattern of distribution is stable with regard to the number of subpopulations and the range. At local level it is observed that many of the subpopulations are expanding over grazing areas. This expansion is not the result of a reduction in the use of the species as a forest resource, but rather is probably related to climatic factors (increase in precipitation) and the reduction in the pressure from livestock in those areas.		X	
B)(iii)	a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors;	The species is abundant, and rapidly colonizes abandoned areas, suggesting a good capacity for dispersion. The species is resistant to the fires which are started in the nearby cloud pastures. The local populations make use of the wood for posts, firewood and domestic articles. However, it can be observed that the species regenerates well and is expanding, even in the areas where it is used by the local communities. We consider that there are no factors at present that threaten the survival of the species.		X	

Criterion		Application to taxon under review	Conclusion		
			met	not met	unclear
B)(iv)	an observed, inferred or projected decrease in any one of the following:				
•	the area of distribution;	The species is not shrinking; on the contrary, it appears to be expanding.		X	
•	the area of habitat;	It is a species that recruits well within forests, but it also colonizes open spaces (e.g. abandoned pastures).		X	
•	the number of subpopulations;	No cases of a subpopulation becoming locally extinct have been observed.		X	
•	the number of individuals;	The number of individuals appears to be increasing.			
•	the quality of habitat;	A large proportion of the populations of this species is in inaccessible areas, far from human populations. The activity having the greatest impact on the quality of this environment is probably intensive grazing, which is concentrated in a small proportion of the total range of the species, and is shrinking region-wide.		X	
•	the recruitment.	It is a species that easily recruits in open and abandoned spaces. The seeds are dispersed by birds. Its production of fruit fluctuates from year to year.		X	

2. Evaluation of taxa listed in Appendix II

Criteria for the inclusion of species in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention **The following criteria must be read in conjunction with the definitions, explanations and guidelines listed in Annex 5 of the Resolution.** **A species should be included in Appendix II when, on the basis of available trade data and information on the status and trends of the wild population(s), at least one of the following criteria is met:**				
Criterion	**Application to taxon under review**	**Conclusion**		
		met	**not met**	**unclear**
It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is necessary to avoid it becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future.				
It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.	If *P. parlatorei* were to be shifted to Appendix II, unregulated exploitation of the species could threaten the environment in which it grows and the populations of mature individuals, owing to the fragility of the cloud forest which is its habitat, the slow rate of growth of *P. parlatorei* and the potential demand from forestry-product markets.	X		

Criteria for the inclusion of species in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention Species may be included in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), if either one of the following criteria is met:				
Criterion	**Application to taxon under review**	**Conclusion**		
		met	**not met**	**unclear**
("look-alikes") The specimens of the species in the form in which they are traded resemble specimens of a species included in Appendix II under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (a), or in Appendix I, such that enforcement officers who encounter specimens of CITES-listed species, are unlikely to be able to distinguish between them (is CITES Identification Material available?)	While we are not completely sure on this point, we understand that the forestry products of *P. parlatorei* are not easy to differentiate from products of other species of *Podocarpus* that are, in fact, endangered in other countries of Latin America.	X		
There are compelling reasons other than those given in criterion A above to ensure that effective control of trade in currently listed species is achieved.				

UNEP-WCMC reported trade

Year	Appendix	Taxon	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Imp Quantity	Imp Unit	Imp Term	Imp Purpose	Imp Source	(Re-)Exp Quantity	(Re-)Exp Unit	(Re-)Exp Term	(Re-)Exp Purpose	(Re-)Exp Source
1998	I	*Podocarpus parlatorei*	ES	AR		3		timber pieces	S	W	3		timber pieces	S	W
2004	I	*Podocarpus parlatorei*	AR	BO		3	KIL	timber pieces	S	W					
2004	I	*Podocarpus parlatorei*	AR	BO							3	KIL	leaves	S	W

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The "Pino del Cerro" (Parlatore's podocarp) (*Podocarpus parlatorei*) as a Study Model for the Conservation, Ecology and Biogeography of the Yungas Montane Cloud Forests

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The "Pino del Cerro" (white pine) (*Podocarpus parlatorei*) has a group of attributes that make it highly attractive as a study model to understand certain historical and ecological aspects of the montane forests of the southern Yungas, and to appreciate the needs of the region in the areas of conservation and management.

This is a species endemic to the montane forests of the southern Yungas, listed in CITES Appendix I and in the IUCN category of 'Data Deficient', making it impossible to assess the risk of its becoming internationally extinct. In the past it has been exploited intensively for its wood, which resulted in its being placed in Appendix I in 1975 in order to ensure its conservation by prohibiting international trade in it. The listing was done on a preventive basis, without a clear justification, and the information currently available is insufficient and inadequate to assess whether it should remain in Appendix I on the basis of the current CITES criteria [Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP12)]. Currently, it is used by local rural communities as a source of firewood, to make wooden posts, utensils or housing, as living fencing around houses and pastures, and for other uses. The impact of this utilization has not been quantified, although it is presumed to be more intense in locations with new stands that have colonized degraded rural areas. The impact of the commercial utilization of the species may be expected to be quite different owing to the slow growth and maturation of the species and limitations on recruitment within mature forests. However, the intensity and the ecological consequences of the utilization of *Podocarpus parlatorei* before and after its listing in national and international conservation categories have not actually been evaluated.

From a historical perspective, *Podocarpus parlatorei* belongs to a group with a long evolutionary history in South America. Originating in the temperate part of Gondwana, the Podocarpaceae are at present distributed over all the southern hemisphere. In South America, *Podocarpus* is thought to have dispersed since the Eocene epoch from the Austro-Antarctic region, moving along mountain systems. At the present time, the genus is mainly present in the Andean chain, but also extends along mountain chains as far as the southern part of North America. In the Andean region of north-western Argentina and southern Bolivia, *Podocarpus parlatorei* is the only species present. It is a conspicuous and numerically well-represented feature of the montane forests, in a band stretching for more than 1,000 km, from Catamarca and Tucumán in Argentina to Cochabamba and La Paz in Bolivia, and continuing to a slight extent into southern Peru. However, the range of this species is not continuous, being fragmented over

various separate areas, both within and between contiguous mountain chains. This discontinuous distribution is considered to be due (i) to historical processes of expansion and contraction of the forest masses as a result of climatic changes and of more recent orogenic processes; (ii) to ecological processes and factors that determine the capacity of the species to colonize new areas, its recruitment dynamics, limitations on its dispersion, and its tolerance of the local climatic and edaphic conditions. Finally, (iii) land-use practices such as burning of high pastureland associated with levelling of the ground for agricultural purposes modify its natural patterns of distribution, fragmenting populations in some areas and favouring the colonization of degraded environments in others.

Although the distribution of *Podocarpus parlatorei* in terms of latitude is extensive, the species occupies a narrow strip that is rarely wider than 20 km in the montane cloud forest. Throughout its range it grows over a wide height band of around 2,000 m (from 1,000 m above-sea-level in Catamarca and Tucumán to more than 3,000 m in central Bolivia). It is a species that is highly characteristic of the cloud forests, one that is thought to have a key function in the dynamics of these ecosystems owing to its persistence, dominance, coverage and its acting as a pioneer species in disturbed areas. It customarily forms virtually single-species forests at higher elevations, or grows in mixed forests in shared dominance with species such as, for example, the Argentine walnut (*Juglans australis*), the cedar (*Cedrella lilloi*) or various species of Mirtaceae at lower elevations and in the more sheltered ravines. It withstands varying precipitation patterns and climatic types, growing alongside types of vegetation as heterogeneous as the dry forests of the Chaco Serrano or the valleys within the Andes, high mesophilic pastures, high montane forests, or montane jungles. This variability results from many thousands of years of adaptation by the local populations to conditions of soil, climate and interaction with the associated flora and fauna. Knowledge of the genetic variability of the populations of *Podocarpus parlatorei* together with detailed knowledge of its distribution may bring valuable information not only on the phylogeography of the species, but also on the historical events that brought about the current distribution of the montane forests and their biota.

We know little of the ecological requirements of this species. It is a long-lived species that requires several decades of growth before it can become reproductively active and more than half a century before it can reach reproductive maturity. On the regional scale, production of fruit appears to be governed by climatic factors. Years are observed either with massive fruiting or with a shortage of fruit occurring simultaneously in the greater part of the populations in the range of the species, while on a local scale other events may supervene and impact the fruiting level of part of a population.

Numerous mechanisms, neither mutually exclusive nor independent of one another, may limit the recruitment of individuals into the populations. The consequences thereof for the population dynamics are controlled by the limiting mechanism and the stage of recruitment at which it operates, or by the combination of mechanisms coming into play. For example, the seeds may be dispersed to microsites that are inadequate for germination or for growth of the seedlings, or the interactions between and among species may create restrictions on regeneration and on colonization of new areas. While there is massive production of fruit from *Podocarpus parlatorei*, only a small fraction of the seeds are dispersed. Another critical stage during recruitment appears to be the establishment of the seedlings during the first year of life. Despite its dominance at the different stages of forest succession, it does not regularly recruit within the mature forest nor in small clearings created where trees have fallen. Within mature forests, mortality of seeds, seedlings and young trees appears to reach its highest levels. On the local scale, its regeneration is thought to be episodic and associated with disturbances of medium size, relating to physical and biotic factors such as availability of light and the quality of the dispersion of the seeds by fruit-eating birds. *Podocarpus parlatorei* is a pioneer species in open sites with extensive disturbances and a high level of light, such as abandoned crop-growing plots or recent colonizations of Andean alder (*Alnus acuminata).* While recruitment is intense on the edges of the forest with shrub-like scrubland, the species does not regenerate in contiguous pastures where the birds that are the main means of dispersing the seeds do not venture. On such land, when new individuals do succeed in establishing themselves, the colonization presents a characteristic pattern of radial expansion from the trees providing the seeds. We know very little about the role of other factors having a limiting effect on establishment, such as tolerance for drainage or frost, the characteristics of the soil, or the interactions with other plant and animal species during the initial stages of recruitment. There is enormous loss of seeds to granivorous animals, particularly rodents following dispersion. While germination occurs primarily in Spring, under suitable conditions of light and humidity (such as obtain, for example, at the forest edges) the seeds can germinate before winter after being on the ground for less than two months, thereby reducing the risk of seed mortality precisely at the sites where recruitment appears to be most effective.

In another context, it may be assumed that *Podocarpus parlatorei* provides ecological functions that may be essential for maintaining the montane forests. As a pioneer tree, which at the same time is a long-lived one, that persists as a dominant species throughout succession until the forest becomes mature, it fulfils an important role in the dynamics of the system, facilitating the growth of many other species. Its fruit and seeds provide food to species that are both endangered and of restricted distribution such as the ref-faced guan (*Penelope dabbenei*) or the alder parrot (*Amazona tucumana*), and are also consumed by many other species of birds and mammals. Further, as it recruits in disturbed areas, it offers a high potential for the recovery of land degraded by over-exploitation and erosion in the higher elevations of the forest and the ecotones between the forest and the high pastures, providing a high potential for management.

This type of qualitative information shows the importance of the populations of this species at different levels and the consequences that might flow from an inadequate conservation strategy. Maintaining the genetic variability represented in the populations of *Podocarpus parlatorei* may be assumed to have direct implications for the conservation of the montane forests. Determining whether the survival of the various populations of the species is endangered by current land-use practices will require (1) inventories indicating the density of mature pines and regeneration over the species' whole range; (2) data on the status of populations of the species in forests where usage has been to differing degrees and in varying patterns; and (3) information on its ecology and its requirements for recruitment in populations subject to varying types of use and representative of the diversity of ecological conditions in which the species is found.

REVIEW OF FLORA TAXA UP TO COP15:
STATE AT PC17

Taxon	Appendix and year of listing	Number of species for higher taxa	Range State(s) / Territories	Country(ies) responsible for review	Contact person (email address)	State of review
Medicinal plants						
Saussurea costus	App. II (1975); App. I (1985)					(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Dioscorea deltoidea	App. II (1975, roots only); Annotation #1 (1985)		Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Euphorbia antisyphilitica	App. II (1975, under succulent *Euphorbia* spp.)		Mexico, United States of America	Mexico	Hesiquio Benitez Diaz (hbenitez@xolo.conabio.mx), Patricia Davila Aranda (pdavilaa@servidor.unam.mx)	currently looking for an expert
Timber species						
Balmea stormae	App. I (1975)		El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico	Costa Rica; Guatemala	Dora Ingrid Rivera (drivera@una.ac.cr; dora.ingrid.rivera@gmail.com), Migdalia Garcia (cites@conap.gob.gt)	Report of 6 February 2008 to WG Chairman: Difficulties in obtaining data.
Platymiscium pleiostachyum	App. I (1975); App. II with Annotation #1 (1990)		Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua	Costa Rica	Dora Ingrid Rivera (drivera@una.ac.cr; dora.ingrid.rivera@gmail.com)	Report of 6 February 2008 to WG Chairman: Difficulties in obtaining data.
Podocarpus parlatorei	App. I (1975)		Argentina, Bolivia, Peru	Argentina	Alejandro Brown (abrown@proyungas.com.ar), Pedro G. Blendinger (blendinger@birdecology.com.ar)	Reports submitted to chairman on 16 and 22 February 2006, submitted by WG Chairman at PC16 (documents PC16 Inf. 2 and PC16 Inf. 3). PC16 took no further action, such as, for example, drafting a proposal. **Action required at PC17.**

Ornamental plants, small taxa						
Agave parviflora	App. I (1983)		Mexico, United States of America	United States of America	Patricia Ford (Patricia_Ford@fws.gov)	Reviewed: Appears to continue to meet the biological criteria. There is evidence of specimens in trade; primarily seeds collected from the wild. Seizures have been reported along the US-MX border. Listed as vulnerable in US and threatened in MX (submitted 20 March 2007). **Decision required at PC17.**
Agave victoriae-reginae	App. II (1983)		Mexico			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Tillandsia harrisii	App. II (1992)		Guatemala	Guatemala	Migdalia Garcia (cites@conap.gob.gt)	no report
Tillandsia kammii	App. II (1992)		Honduras			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Tillandsia kautskyi	App. II (1992)		Brazil	Brazil	Celso do Lago Paiva (celsodolago@hotmail.com)	no report
Tillandsia mauryana	App. II (1992)		Mexico			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Tillandsia sprengeliana	App. II (1992)		Brazil	Brazil	Celso do Lago Paiva (celsodolago@hotmail.com)	no report
Tillandsia sucrei	App. II (1992)		Brazil	Brazil	Celso do Lago Paiva (celsodolago@hotmail.com)	no report
Orothamnus zeyheri	App. I (1975); App. II with Annotation #1 (1997)		South Africa	South Africa	Sonja Meintjes (smeintjes@deat.gov.za)	no report
Protea odorata	App. I (1975); App. II with Annotation #1 (1997)		South Africa	South Africa	Sonja Meintjes (smeintjes@deat.gov.za)	no report
Welwitschia mirabilis	App. I (1975); App. II with Annotation #1 (1990)		Angola, Namibia	Namibia	Elly Hamunyela (ehamunyela@africaonline.com.na)	no report
Hedychium philippinense	App. I (1975); App. II with Annotation #1 (1992)		Philippines			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Ornamental plants, large taxa						
Cactaceae						
Sclerocactus spp.	App. I: 1 sp. 2003, 8 spp. 1983; all other App. II (1975, under Cactaceae spp.)	18 spp.	Mexico, United States of America	United States of America	Patricia Ford (Patricia_Ford@fws.gov)	Document PC16 WG2 Doc. 1: Tentative.

Cycads						
Cycas beddomei	App. II (1975); App. I (1987)		India			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Didieraceae						
Didieraceae spp.	App. II (1975)	11 spp.	Madagascar			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Succulent euphorbias (see also under *Medicinal plants*)						
Euphorbia, the spp. of App. I	App. I (1 sp. 1995, all other 1990)	10 spp.	Madagascar			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Aloes						
Aloe, the Madagascan spp. of App. I	App. I (1995)	17 spp.	Madagascar			(no responsibilities and experts assigned)
Orchids						
Peristeria elata	App. I (1975)		Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of)	Costa Rica	Dora Ingrid Rivera (drivera@una.ac.cr; dora.ingrid.rivera@gmail.com)	no report

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