

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



Twenty-third meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 22 and 24-27 July 2017

Species specific matters

Maintenance of the Appendices

Periodic Review of the Appendices

PERIODIC REVIEW OF *HEDYCHIUM PHILIPPINENSE*

1. This document has been submitted by the Philippines for consideration by the Plants Committee*.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*



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Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU

Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: (632) 924-6031 to 35 Fax: (632) 924-0109, (632) 920-4486

Website: <http://www.bmb.gov.ph> E-mail: bmb@bmb.gov.ph**MR. TOM DE MEULENAER**

Chief, Scientific Services

CITES Secretariat

International Environment House

Chemin des Anemones

CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org

Dear Mr. Meulenaer,

This pertains to the CITES Notification dated 03 February 2017 inviting the Philippines to express an interest in undertaking the review of *Hedychium philippinense*, one of the plant species for periodic review by the CITES Plant Committee in pursuit of Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev CoP17).

Please be informed that as the only range state of *Hedychium philippinense*, we are interested in taking the lead in undertaking the review of the CITES listing of said species. In line with this, please find attached an initial copy of the review document based on the prescribed format. The initial draft was prepared through the valuable assistance of Dr. Edwino S. Fernando, the Asia representative to the Plants Committee. Please take note that the document does not have data yet on the distribution and population status of the species. This Bureau is seeking inputs from our other local experts/scientists, including the members of the Philippine Native Plant Conservation Society, Inc. We will send you the updated review document on or before 19 May 2017. We welcome the assistance of other Parties/organizations in the review process.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
 Director

cc: **Ms. Raquel R. Solano**
 Executive Director
 UNIO-DFA
 Fax No.: Fax No.: 833-1322

Dr. Edwino S. Fernando
 Asia Representative to the CITES Plants Committee
 UPLB, College, Laguna
 Fax No.: (049) 536-2773



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CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

A. Proposal

Delete *Hedychium philippinense* K.Schum. in Appendix II, as the species no longer complies with the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2b), in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Criterion A in Annex 2b.

B. Proponent

Philippines.

C. Supporting statement

1. Taxonomy

- 1.1 Class: Monocotyledoneae
- 1.2 Order: Zingiberales
- 1.3 Family: Zingiberaceae
- 1.4 Genus, species or subspecies, including author and year: *Hedychium philippinense* K.Schum., 1904
- 1.5 Scientific synonyms: *Hedychium mindanaense* Elmer, 1915
- 1.6 Common names: English: - French: -
Spanish: - Filipino: *dainsúli*
- 1.7 Code numbers: Not applicable

2. Overview

Hedychium philippinense, endemic to the Philippines, was first included in CITES Appendix I in January 1975, and later, in November 1992, was transferred to Appendix II. There are no trade data on this species recorded in the CITES Trade Database.

According to CITES trade data, international trade does not appear to be a factor affecting the status of this species. Since the species was included in CITES, no international trade has been recorded by the Convention. Given that there is no international trade in this species, *Hedychium philippinense* no longer qualifies for inclusion in Appendix II, according to the criteria outlined in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15). Therefore, we propose its deletion from the CITES Appendices.

3. Species characteristics

3.1 Distribution

Hedychium philippinense is found on five of the larger islands in the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, Panay, Leyte), and on two smaller islands (Polillo and Jolo).

3.2 Habitat

The species usually occurs as an epiphyte or pseudo-epiphyte in lowland evergreen rain forests up to 1100 m elevation and in peat swamp forest.

3.3 Biological characteristics

No further biological data is available on this species.

3.4 Morphological characteristics

Epiphytic or pseudo-epiphytic herbaceous plants, 30–100 cm tall; stems 1–3, clustered. Leaves sub-membranous, pale beneath, the edges curving when leaves dry. Flowers white. Infructescences from 1 to 5 capsules on short terminal stalk; capsule 3-sided, 4 cm long, yellow when mature, dehiscing from the apex to nearly the base; the carpels thick, recurved and persistent. Seeds dark red, subtended by succulent red aril.

Status and trends

4.1 Habitat trends

No data.

4.2 Population size

No data.

4.3 Population structure

No data.

4.4 Population trends

No data.

4.5 Geographic trends

No data.

4. Threats

Much of the lowland habitats where this species occurs have been degraded over the years. Some of the remaining sites where this species is known are located within protected areas.

5. Utilization and trade

5.1 National utilization

Based on the records of the DENR-BMB, the species is not internationally traded. The flowers of the species are domestically used as garlands for religious and other domestic purposes. The species is cultivated to meet the domestic requirements but no data are available as to the extent of species propagation in the country.

5.2 Legal trade

Based on the records of the DENR-BMB, the species is not internationally traded. The flowers of the species are domestically used as garlands for religious and other domestic purposes. The species is cultivated to meet the domestic requirements but no data are available as to the extent of species propagation in the country.

5.3 Parts and derivative trade

Flowers are the main subject of domestic trade.

5.4 Illegal trade

5.5 Actual or potential trade impacts

No study has been conducted to determine the impacts of domestic trade in species.

6. Legal instruments

6.1 National

The species is included in the Endangered (EN) category of the *National List of Threatened Philippine Plants* issued by the Philippine government as Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Administrative Order No. 2007-01 on 22 January 2007.

6.2 International

International trade in the species is regulated by the provisions of CITES, as the species has been included in Appendix II since 1992, and earlier in Appendix I from 1975.

7. Species management

8.1 Management measures

Republic Act 9147 (Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act)

8.2 Population monitoring

No data.

8.2 Control measures

7.1.1 International

The international control measures are implemented by the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), which is the CITES Management Authority in the Philippines and which issues export permits and certificates and enforces the law relating to CITES in Philippines. The BMB-DENR also issues export authorizations for Philippine native flora.

7.1.2 Domestic

The Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) also regulates domestic trade in Philippine native flora under the Philippine Republic Act No. 9147, the 'Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act'.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

No data.

8.5 Habitat conservation

In some sites where this species is naturally distributed it occurs within nationally declared protected areas of the Philippine National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) such as in the Caimpugan Peat Swamp Forest within the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary.

8.6 Safeguards

It is recommended that the species be deleted from Appendix II since it is not in international trade and grows in protected natural areas. It is also included in the Endangered (EN) category of the *National List of Threatened Philippine Plants* issued by the Philippine government as Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Administrative Order No. 2007-01 on 22 January 2007.

8. Information on similar species

No data.

9. Consultations

There is no need to consult other Parties since the species is endemic to Philippines.

Additional remarks

12. References

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- Merrill, E.D. 1925. *An Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants*. Vol. 1, p. 242, Bureau of Printing, Manila, Philippines.
- Newman, M., A. Lhuillier, & A.D. Poulsen. 2004. Checklist of the Zingiberaceae of Malesia. *Blumea Suppl.* 16: 1–166.
- Schumann, K. 1904. Zingiberaceae. In A. Engler [ed.], *Das Pflanzenreich* 4/46, 1–458. Leipzig, Germany.

Proposal prepared by:

Edwino S. Fernando, *Philippine Plant Conservation Committee, Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Quezon City, Philippines*. The Review was undertaken *en banc* by the Philippine Plant Conservation Committee in 2014. Data and information updated 2017.