

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

Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Buenos Aires (Argentina), 22 April to 3 May 1985

Consideration of Proposals for Amendment
of Appendices I and II

REVISED SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSAL
ON FALCO JUGGER

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of Falco jugger from Appendix II to Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Republic of India.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

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|-------------------|---|
| 11. Class: | Aves |
| 12. Order: | Falconiformes |
| 13. Family: | Falconidae |
| 14. Species: | <u>Falco jugger</u> J.E. Gray |
| 15. Common Names: | English: laggar falcon
French: faucon laggar
Spanish: |

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Burma.

22. Population: The species is considered as rare throughout its range. No systematic field surveys have been undertaken but ornitologists frequently fail to find this species in apparently suitable and in former localities areas. The species appears to have declined considerably over its entire range in part possibly due to over-exploitation for illegal trade.

23. Habitat: Affects dry open country, thin jungle and cultivation; avoids humid forest tracts.
24. Ecology: Normally seen singly or in pairs perched on poles or tree tops in open dry scrub country. When in pairs usually hunts in co-ordination, both sharing the kill. Breeds between January and April. Field rats, bats, lizards, small birds are generally taken as food.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None.
32. Legal International Trade: Up to the early 1970s the species was subject to heavy trade. At least 331 live specimens were imported into the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom between 1971 and 77 with evidence documented of illegal smuggling also occurring at that time as well as many more "unidentified" falcons also in trade many of which would almost certainly have been of this species (Inskipp, 1981). There is no legal international trade.
33. Illegal Trade: Extent not known but it is strongly suspected that illegal trade takes place. As with many other falcon species a market exists created by a demand from falconers.
34. Potential Trade Threats:
 341. Live Specimens: Confined to illegal trade in eyasses and adults.
 342. Parts and Derivatives: None.

4. Protection Status

41. National: Protected under Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by inclusion in Schedule 1.
42. International: Listed in CITES Appendix II.
43. Additional Protection Needs: By transferring it from Appendix II to Appendix I additional impetus will be given to the need to halt trade in this species.

5. Information on Similar Species

Similar to a number of other medium sized falcons.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

None.

7. Additional Remarks

Nil.

8. References

- Ali, Salim & Ripley, Dillon, S., 1969. Hand Book of the Birds of India and Pakistan, vol. I Oxford University Press.
- Baker, E.C. Stuart, 1928. Fauna of British India, Birds. Vol. 5 Taylor and Francis, London.
- Inskipp, T. 1981. The Indian Bird Trade. In Nilsson, G. The Bird Business. Animal Welfare Institute.
- Ripley, Dillon, S., 1961. A synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.