

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of Dendrobates altobueyensis in Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Kingdom of the Netherlands.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Amphibia
12. Order: Anura (Salienta)
13. Family: Dendrobatidae
14. Species: Dendrobates altobueyensis Silverstone, 1975
15. Common Names: English: golden poison-arrow frog
French:
Spanish:
16. Code Numbers: B-03-004-002-002

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: West Colombia. It occurs in isolated populations on the summit marker (at altitudes from 985 - 1070 m.) of Alto del Buey, a mountain in the Serrania de Baudó, Departamento del Chocó, Colombia.
22. Population: Unknown, but probably small. Silverstone (1975) observed the species only near the summit of the mountain, where he collected seven specimens.
23. Habitat: The summit of Alto de Buey was cleared of vegetation by an expedition in 1956 and was covered by grass and a few ferns in 1971. The species originally must be a forest frog, since the forest clearing occurred only recently, although it is apparently absent in the forests at low altitudes (Silverstone, 1975). The species is secretive and lives in an inhospitable terrain, with an annual rainfall of more than 10 meters (Myers, in litt., 1986).

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Although three other species of poison-arrow frogs from the same area are known to be used to extract blow-gun poison from, no use of the golden poison-arrow frog is known to proponent.
32. Legal International Trade: It is not known to proponent whether the species ever occurred in trade.
33. Illegal Trade: Unknown to proponent.

34. Potential Trade Threats: Dendrobatid frogs are very popular species to vivarium keepers, they enter international trade in large quantities (see proposals to include the genera Dendrobates and Phylllobates in Appendix II of the Convention). The species occurs in a very limited area in an isolated population, hence, any commercial capture will be detrimental to the population as a whole.
4. Protection Status
41. National: Decreto Ley No. 2811 of 19 4, the Natural Resources Code, and its implementing regulation, Decreto no. 1608 of 1978, prohibit the export of live terrestrial animals, except those bred in controlled environments and those used in scientific research. Any such exports must have the express approval of INDERENA (Instituto Nacional de los Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente)(Fuller and Swift, 1984).
42. International: None.
43. Additional Protection Needs: International trade should be banned at the border of potential receptor countries, to ensure the species' survival and to support the Colombian Government in its efforts to protect the species, since control of captures of these small animals is difficult to realize in the isolated area.
5. Information on Similar Species
6. Comments from Countries of Origin
7. Additional Remarks
8. References

Fuller, K.S. and B. Swift, 1984. Latin American Wildlife Trade Laws. World Wildlife Fund U.S.A. 354pp.

Silverstone, Ph.A. 1975. A Revision of the Poison-arrow frogs of the genus Dendrobates Wagler. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Science Bulletin 21, June 30, 1975. 55pp.