

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of Cephalophus jentinki from Appendix II to Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Federal Republic of Germany.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Mammalia
12. Order: Artioactyla
13. Family: Bovidae
14. Species: Cephalophus jentinki (Thomas, 1892)
15. Common Names: English: Jentinks duiker  
French: Céphalophe de Jentink  
Spanish: Duiquero de Jentink  
German: Jentink-Ducker
16. Code Numbers: A-119.009.009.004

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and possibly Sierre Leone. Not reported from Sierre Leone for many years. Endemical occurrence in forest area of Liberia and South-West Côte d'Ivoire (Roth & Merz, 1986). The distribution has very much decreased (Hoppe-Dominik pers. comm., 1988) (see Annex 1, Distribution Map).

22. Population: Endangered and threatened with extinction. The population is unlikely to exceed a few hundreds (IUCN, 1976). The Jentinks duiker is very rare (Curry-Lindahl, 1969; Meester & Setzer, 1971; Merz in litt., 1988) and only a few specimens have been observed sporadically (Roth & Merz, 1986).

The population has largely declined (Hoppe-Dominik pers. comm., 1988; Peal in litt., 1988). In the Côte d'Ivoire (Tai National Park) it exists today only in a very low population density and can be seen only rarely and by chance (Roth & Merz, 1986).

According to Wilson (1986) it is on the verge of extinction.

23. Habitat: Swamp-lands in the Liberian high forest, tropical rain forests, dense jungles and savanna (IUCN, 1976). The Jentinks duiker is a true forest dweller highly dependent on primary tropical rain forest and can not be found in cultivated areas (Roth & Merz, 1986).

The species suffers from habitat destruction (Kuhn, 1968; IUCN, 1976; Verschuren, 1982; Hoppe-Dominik pers. comm., 1988). The Liberian Government has alloted many timber concessions to foreign companies and this meant the destruction of the natural habitat of the Jentinks duiker. As the duikers are driven from the forests they are killed by the local hunters (Dolan, 1967). Liberia is more or less criss-crossed with roads, undisturbed places are rare (Verschuren, 1982) and along the forest roads it is easy for the hunters to get into the forests (Kuhn, 1968). So the Jentinks duiker can easily disappear in the near future if its forest habitats are lost (Wilson, 1986).

### 3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Throughout much of Africa and especially in West and Central Africa, duiker "bush meat" is common and popular. In Liberia and the Côte d'Ivoire, it forms a significant part of the daily protein intake of many local people (Wilson, 1986; Farst *et al.*, 1988; Peal *in litt.*, 1988). A potential meat producing mammal in the forests of Liberia is the Jentinks duiker (Curry-Lindahl 1969; Hoppe-Dominik pers. comm., 1988). Until recently hunting in Liberia was uncontrolled. Game is sold openly and everywhere. Night hunting using vehicle headlights enormously increases the hunters destructive capacity. The Jentinks duiker is among those animals whose carcasses are most frequently for sale along the roads in Liberia (Verschuren, 1982).

A wide range of Liberia's wild mammals provide excellent meat, but a too intensive exploitation has reduced the wildlife resource to a fraction of its former wealth and productivity (Curry-Lindahl, 1969) and finding substitutes for bush-meat in a country which has practically no livestock will not be easy (Verschuren, 1982).

32. Legal International Trade: According to Peal (*in litt.*, 1988) the species has not entered international trade in Liberia.

#### Imports:

German Democratic Republic	1984	1 live specimen from Fed. Rep. Germany (Liberia) for zoo
Federal Republic of Germany	1984	1 live specimen from Spain (Liberia) for zoo
United States of America	1984	1 live specimen from Kenya (Liberia) for commercial purposes
	1985	2 skulls from Tanzania

Exports:

Liberia	1983:	1 live specimen to Spain for scientific purposes, 22 horns and 5 skulls to the USA for scientific purposes
	1984:	1 live specimen to Kenya for scientific purposes
Federal Republic of Germany	1984:	1 live specimen (captive bred) to German Democratic Republic for zoo

(Ref.: WTMU Trade Data)

(Liberia)= Country of origin

33. Illegal Trade: Not known.

34. Potential Trade Threats:

341. Live Specimens: Only a few trade in live specimens, mainly for zoos and scientific purposes.

342. Parts and Derivatives: As the population is unlikely to exceed a few hundred specimens the trade in some skulls, horns and possibly skins means an additional threat to the population of Cephalophus jentinki.

4. Protection Status

41. National:

Côte d'Ivoire: Partial stricter protection; possession, national and international trade prohibited or regulated (LE/0007338, Wildlife and Hunting Act, 1965).

Liberia: Total protection; possession, national and international trade prohibited or regulated (LE/0030392, Draft: Forestry and Development Authority Regulation, Wildlife Conservation Regulation).

(Ref.: African Wildlife Laws, 1986)

42. International:

Cephalophus jentinki is included in Appendix II of CITES since 29.07.1983.

The Jentinks duiker is also included in Class B of the African Convention (1969) and may be hunted or collected only under special authorization granted by the competent authority.

#### 43. Additional Protection Needs:

In 1984 the SSC (Species Survival Commission) selected a "Top Twelve" list of endangered animals. The Jentinks duiker-rare and decreasing due to loss of forest was among the "Runners Up". This means, it was on the original lists, but not selected for the "Top Twelve" list (Anon, 1985).

In 1986 the exercise was repeated and a new list produced. In this list the Jentinks duiker - suffering from loss of habitat and poaching for its meat and skin - was among the twelve most endangered animals (Anon, 1987b).

Because of the increasing destruction of habitat its best prospect of survival appears to depend on the preservation of some of its habitat and on the establishment of captive breeding stocks (IUCN, 1976).

Details of the captive population between 1969 and 1985 are given in the table below:

1969	3 specimens in 2 zoological collections
1970	3 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1971	3 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1972	1 specimen in 1 zoological collections
1973	1 specimen in 1 zoological collections
1974	1 specimen in 1 zoological collections
1975	1 specimen in 1 zoological collections
1976	3 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1977	3 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1978	4 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1979	2 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1980	2 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1981	2 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1982	4 specimens in 2 zoological collections
1983	4 specimens in 2 zoological collections
1984	3 specimens in 1 zoological collections
1985	7 specimens in 3 zoological collections
1986	9 specimens in 3 zoological collections

(Ref.: International Zoo Yearbook)

The population in zoological collections is very small and there is a little increasing trend in the last years. Only the Gladys Porter Zoo in Brownsville in the USA is known to have bred Jentinks duikers in 1970, 1976, 1977 and since 1981 annually. In 1984 and 1985 they notified a multiple generation birth (Olney, 1987 and 1988; Farst et al., 1988).

#### 5. Information on Similar Species

The Jentinks duiker can be mistaken for the yellow-backed duiker, Cephalophus sylvicultor. In the past, Cephalophus jentinki was thought to be only a variation in colour of Cephalophus sylvicultor (Dekeyser & Villiers, 1955; Farst et al., 1988). Both species are the biggest duikers, as other duiker species reach up to 30 kg and 55 cm in height (Dekeyser & Villiers, 1955). In Liberia and in the Côte d'Ivoire both species are sympatric (see Annex 2, Distribution Map).

The Jentinks duiker can be distinguished by his obvious pure white band, which separates the dark anterior from the grizzled body region. The yellow-backed duiker has a typical triangular yellow drawing in its back and is mainly brown coloured. There is however a remarkable resemblance between the skulls of C. jentinki and C. sylvicultor (Dolan, 1967).

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

Liberia: supports the proposal (Peal in litt., 1988)

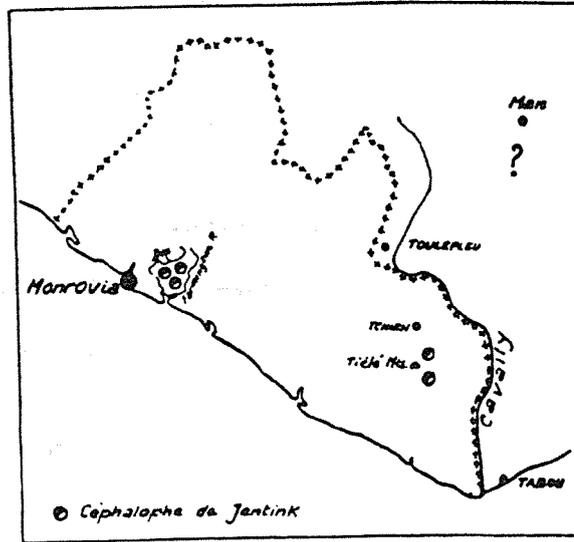
7. Additional Remarks

A ten-year project was inaugurated in 1985 to study duikers in 40 African countries and to help in providing effective conservation of this animal. The project is being run by Viv. Wilson at the Duiker Research and Breeding Centre at Chipangali, Zimbabwe. In this project the Jentinks duiker will come under particularly intense scrutiny. Many duiker species are extremely rare in the wild and it is therefore advisable to set up captive breeding groups of these rare animals. A research and breeding centre for duikers is also planned in West or Central Africa (Wilson, 1986).

8. References

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Distribution of *Cephalophus jentinki* in Liberia (Dekeyser & Villiers, 1955)

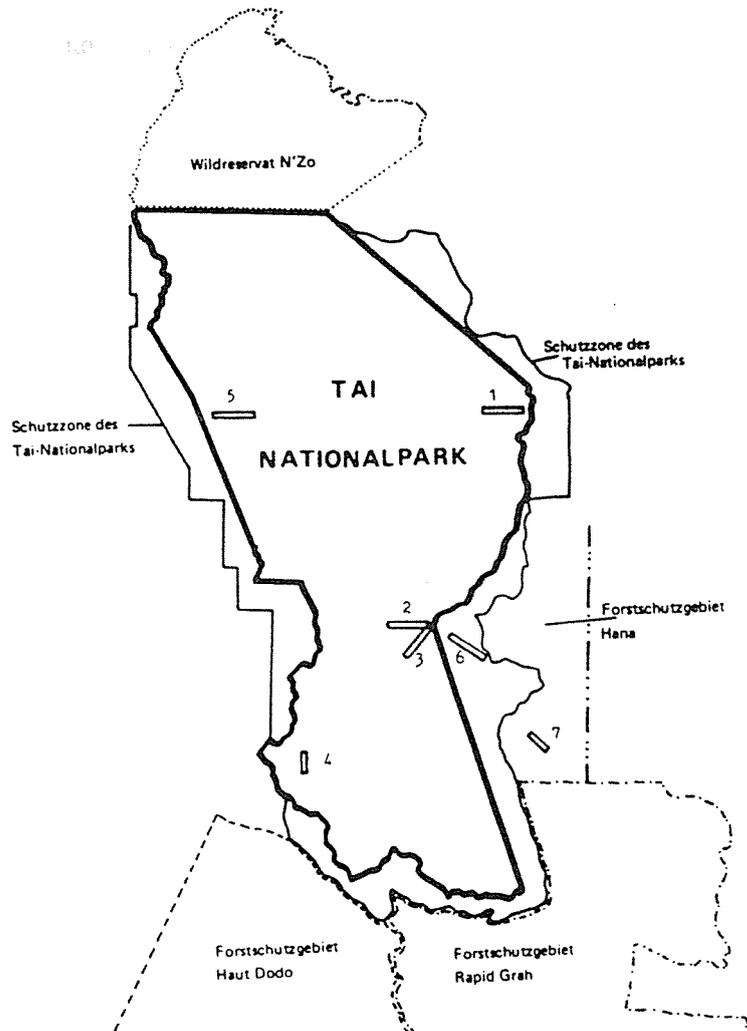
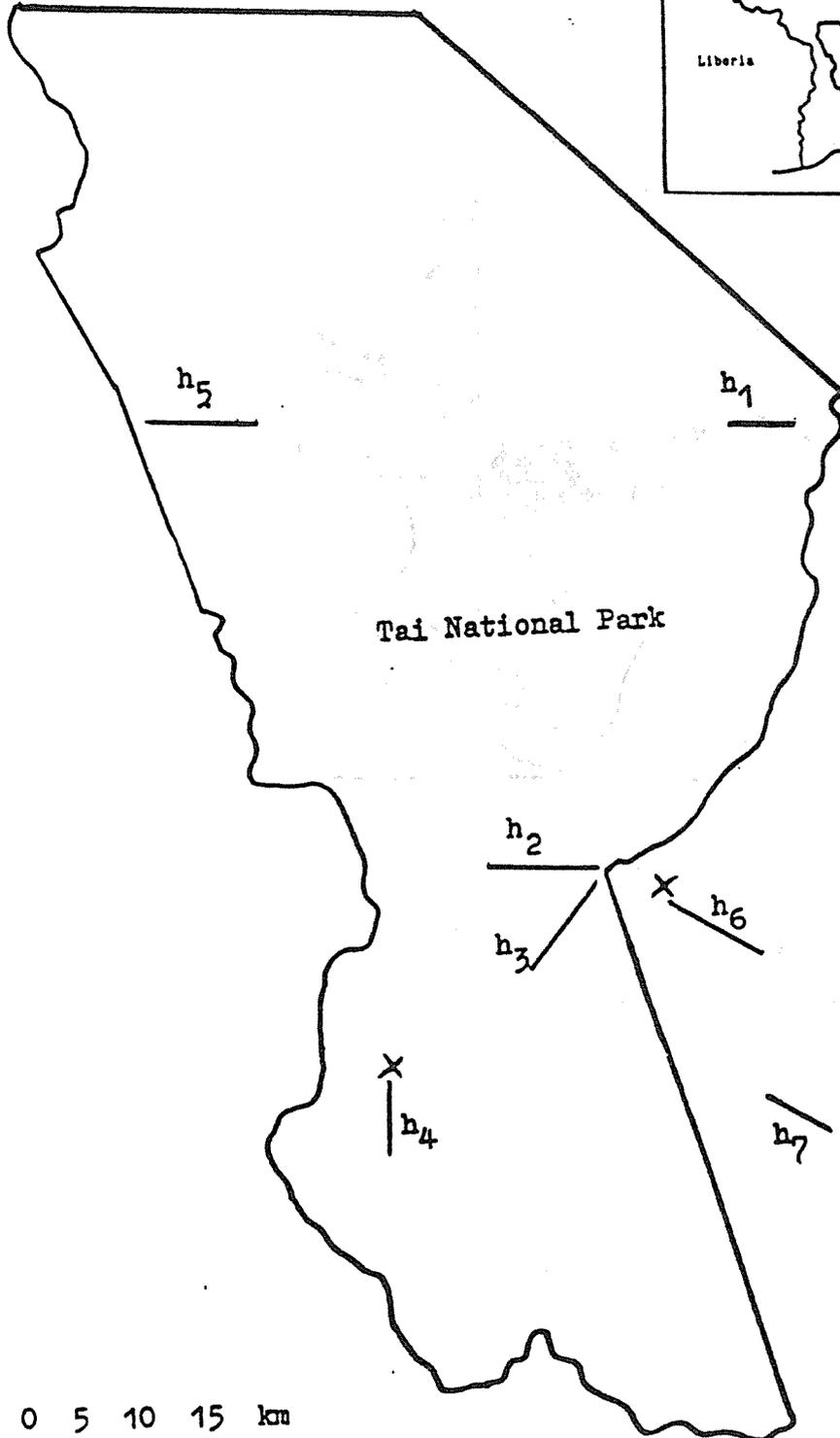
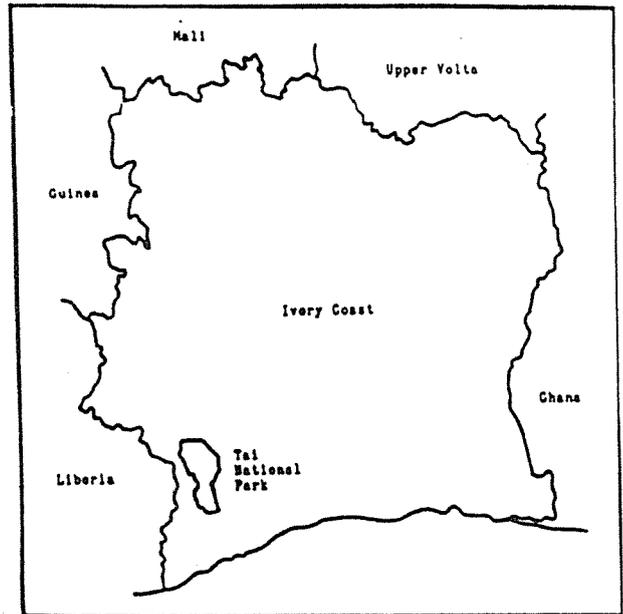
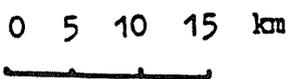


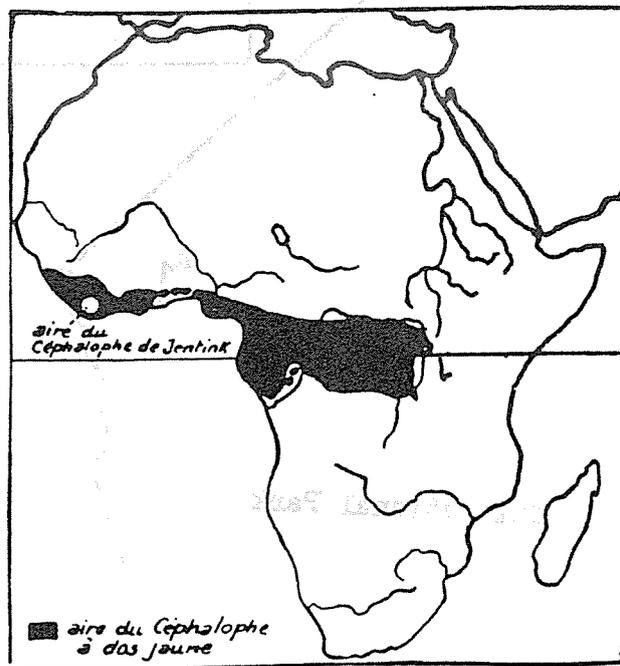
Abb. 1: Lage der Untersuchungs-Teilgebiete im Tai-Nationalpark. - Position of the study areas within the Tai-nationalpark.

Distribution of *Cephalophus jentinki* in the Ivory Coast.  
(Merz in lit., 1988)



X = Observation of  
*C. jentinki*





Geographical distribution of  
*Cephalopus jentinki* and  
*Cephalopus sylvicultor*  
(Dekeyser & Villiers, 1955)