

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of Cacatua moluccensis from Appendix II to Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Swiss Confederation.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Psittaciformes
13. Family: Psittacidae
14. Species: Cacatua moluccensis (Gmelin, 1788)
15. Common Names: English: salmon-crested cockatoo, Moluccan
cockatoo, rose-crested cockatoo
French: Cacatoès à juppe rouge, cacatoès
des Moluques
Spanish:
Indonesian: Kakatuan putih jambul orange
merah, Kakatua Maluku, Kakatua
Seram
Italian: Cacatua delle Molucche
German: Rothaubenkakadu, Molukkenkakadu
16. Code Numbers: A-218.002.001.008

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Endemic to Indonesia in southern Maluku, occurring on Seram and Ambon (Wallace, 1864) and the small nearby islands of Saparua and Haruku (Stresemann, 1934). One specimen was collected on Sibu, Sulu Islands (Philippines) on 3 November 1971 but was assumed to relate to an escaped captive bird (duPont and Rabor, 1973).
22. Population: Wallace (1864) found that it was abundant on Seram in 1859, but was 'much less plentiful' in Ambon. Stresemann (1914) found that on Seram it was common in coastal areas but in the central mountains only small numbers were encountered, all below 1000 m. In March 1980 F. Smiet found it to be locally common below 900 m in primary forest in the Manusela National Park, except in the southern part of the Mual plains where it was uncommon. He only saw it rarely near human habitation in the Wahai area (North-central Seram) in April 1980 and did not find it at all during fieldwork in the Kairatu area (western Seram) in March 1981, nor during residence on Ambon from January 1980 to October 1981. He also stated, without references, that it 'was

said to be common until about 10 years ago on Ambon and western Seram' (FAO, 1981; Smiet, 1985). M.D. Bruce observed 'small flocks' in September 1980 in the Wae Kawa River valley on the southern edge of Manusela N.P. (FAO, 1981; White and Bruce, 1986). Rangers at the Manusela National Park have commented on a dramatic decline in the species in recent years (Collar and Andrew, 1988) and a survey in the Park during July to September 1987 found it scarce everywhere and absent from some areas. It had the lowest encounter rate of any of the indigenous parrot species, with 0.3 recorded per 600-900 m in the Kineke area in transition lowland/submontane forest. The survey team had only 54 sightings in 40 days of fieldwork and these probably referred to not more than 20 individuals. The birds were observed either singly or in pairs, never in flocks (Bowler, 1988; Bowler and Taylor, 1989).

23. Habitat: Primary forest up to 900 m altitude. In undisturbed forest, flocks of 10-16 birds were seen to gather for the night (Smiet, 1985).

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Frequently captured for keeping as pets in Indonesia but no figures are available to quantify this practice. Permits are not required for birds traded within Maluku.
32. Legal International Trade: The main importers were the USA and the Federal Republic of Germany. The volume of trade in 1984 was larger than that reported in any of the other years (Table 1).

Most of the transactions summarised in Table 2, where Indonesia was not reported as the origin or exporter have probably been incorrectly reported. Very few of the birds were reported to have been bred in captivity and, given the small numbers that had been bred in captivity prior to 1985 (Lint, 1951; Peratino, 1979; Anderlini, 1983; Low, 1988), it is unlikely that the 19 from Belgium and the 6 from USSR were correctly reported.

The above data can be compared with the numbers reported by the Department of Nature Conservation to have been exported from Indonesia: 1981 - 2901, 1982 - 4958, 1983 - 6415, 1984 - 7655 (Indonesia CITES MA, 1986). Some further figures from the same source are: 1984 - 7398, 1985 - 7525, 1986 - 7360 (Indonesia CITES MA, 1987). It is not known why there are two different figures for 1984. These figures show reasonable correlation with those reported to CITES for 1981 and 1982, however the number reported to CITES for 1983 is larger than that reported by the Department of the Nature Conservation. For 1984, the number reported to CITES was higher than either of the numbers reported by the Department of Nature Conservation.

In addition, records compiled by Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam VIII for the period April 1983 through March 1985 (therefore only providing complete data for 1984) show the commercial harvest in Maluku of : 1983 - 3724, 1984 - 6119, 1985 - 2888, and the number of parrots of this species exported from Maluku as souvenirs (live pets) by individuals: 1983 - 105, 1984 - 181, 1985 - 39 (R.Milton, in litt., 1986). Combining these two sets

of figures provides an estimate of the number harvested, although this does not include birds traded within Maluku, as a permit is not required for such transactions.

The volume of trade in 1984 reported by the Department of Nature Conservation of 7360 or 7655 birds, and the estimate of the number harvested in that year of 6300, are both within the harvest quota of 10,250 set for that year (see below). The trade reported to CITES in 1985 exceeded the quota for that year by over 1300, and it is likely that the 1986 quota was also exceeded. In 1987 the quota was exceeded by 3661.

33. Illegal Trade: It has to be assumed that all international trade in excess of the annual quota set by Indonesia is of illegal origin.

4. Protection Status

41. National: Not protected in Indonesia, however recent legislation requires permits to be obtained from the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA), in order to legally catch, own, breed or transport non-protected wildlife species (Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 66 Kpts-11/1983). Trade is monitored by the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA), Directorate of Nature Conservation, Subdirector of Species Conservation (Bogor). Annual harvest quotas are set for each species (Milton and Marhadi, 1987). In 1984 the quota for this species was 10'250 (Anon., 1984), in 1985 it was 7500 (Anon., 1985), in 1987 and in 1988 it was 5000 (Anon., 1987; Anon., 1988) and in 1989 it is 1000 (Anon., 1989). No information has been provided explaining the basis for setting the quotas; apparently periodic population surveys are not carried out (Indonesia CITES MA, 1987; Milton and Marhadi, 1987).

42. International: Listed in CITES Appendix II in 1981. The EEC currently have an import ban on this species, dating from 19 June 1987.

5. Information on Similar Species

The only all-white cockatoo with a pink crest.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

No information.

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The CITES "Significant Trade" study listed this species in the category C1 which means that it is detrimentally affected by international trade. This assessment has to date - to the knowledge of the proponent - not been objected to by any Party to CITES.

It was recommended that information was required on the basis for setting the quotas and that a population survey was urgently required. No further information has been provided and it seems that the only way to prevent the species from becoming extinct is to transfer it to Appendix I.

Switzerland, chairing ad interim the Significant Trade Working Group, therefore submits the present proposal upon request from one of the group members.

8. References

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Cacatua moluccensisTable 1. Net imports of live C. moluccensis reported to GITES.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Australia	-	-	204	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	140	6	-	48	48	22
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Barbados	-	-	-	10	-	-	2
Belgium	-	4	-	7	78	20	8
Brazil	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
British Virgin Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burma	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Canada	18	87	146	124	258	247	165
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	7	4	-
China	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	4	-	10	-
Denmark	-	9	870	71	102	60	10
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ecuador	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
France	25	147	122	101	155	506	173
German D.R.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, F.R.	385	321	612	621	343	422	265
Greece	-	-	-	-	7	6	1
Haiti	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	10	5	21	2	13
Hungary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	5	2	1
Italy	27	110	90	94	120	36	15
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Japan	31	27	176	116	54	204	178
Korea, Rep.	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
Kuwait	30	-	-	6	-	-	1
Libya	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	73	186	-	85	140
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	109	359	261
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Panama	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Saudi Arabia	-	-	1	3	-	3	-
Singapore	310	22	-	-	-	360	-
South Africa	9	1	9	9	17	66	86
Spain	2	2	-	5	27	82	-
Sweden	-	28	-	60	174	162	215

	<u>Cacatua moluccensis</u>						
Switzerland	19	25	29	38	25	18	22
Taiwan	-	-	98	-	-	80	-
Thailand	-	10	8	36	-	-	10
Tunisia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
UAE	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
UK	-	60	743	71	356	256	924
USA	2228	3809	6425	8058	6860	6829	6023
USSR	-	-	-	-	28	1	10
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unknown	-	406	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3096	5208	9625	9639	8840	9531	8661

Table 2. Reported countries of origin, or where no origin is given, the exporter of the reported transactions.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Indonesia	3069	4801	9581	9542	8632	9027	7020

Countries without wild populations of C. moluccensis

Belgium	19*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Germany, F.R.	-	1	1	-	2*	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	-	410	16	20	-	-	-
Mexico	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Neths Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Norway	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-
Philippines	-	-	1	1	1	4	9
Saudi Arabia	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
Singapore	-	20	27	98	190	498	1603
South Africa	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	1	-	-	17
Sweden	11	2	-	10	10	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	10	-	6
Thailand	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
USA	-	-	16	16	-	-	-
USSR	-	-	-	6*	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-
Unknown	4	3	16	24	9	-	3

* = captive bred

