

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Ten-Year Review Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Deletion of Lavoisiera itambana from Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The United States of America.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Magnoliopsida
12. Order: Myrtales
13. Family: Melastomataceae
14. Species: Lavoisiera itambana DC. 1828
15. Common Names: English:
French:
Spanish:

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Brazil, Minas Gerais: endemic to the summit of Pico do Itambé, at approx. 2,000-2,250 m (Dr. J. Wurdack, Smithsonian Institution, in litt. to B. MacBryde, 28/04/89; Cogniaux, 1891).
22. Population: Unknown. It is included in the list of threatened species of Carvalho (1968).
23. Habitat: In shrubby vegetation mostly to 1 m or less, with mossy ground cover in organic soil overlying sandy soil on sandstone rocks [herb. specimens, US (Smithsonian Institution, n.d.)].

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization:: Unknown.
32. Legal International Trade: No evidence. The Brazilian Div. de Proteção à Natureza held no commercial data on this species by 1980. Wurdack (in litt. to MacBryde, 28/04/89), states that it "is not at all threatened by international horticultural exploitation". (Resolution Conf. 4.26 encourages completion of the 10-year review.)
33. Illegal Trade: None known.

34. Potential Trade Threats: Accessibility to its somewhat remote area has diminished with current abandonment of a road to a transmission tower [Dr. J. Kirkbride, Jr. (U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service), who has 1972 field knowledge of the species, pers. comm. to MacBryde, 13/05/89], although Dr. Wurdack suspects that the species is endangered by human activities (habitat conversion; pers. comm. to MacBryde, 1/05/89). Although the species is a very ornamental shrub, as are most others in Lavoisiera, Dr. Wurdack (in litt. to MacBryde, 28/04/89) states that to his knowledge none of the over 60 spp. in the genus "has ever been in the international horticultural trade". At least some of the species have mycorrhizal needs that make them difficult to cultivate. Lavoisiera is not in Hortus Third (1976).

4. Protection Status

41. National: The species is protected by Brazilian law, allowing only scientific collection under licence. Only two scientific collections are known to Wurdack (pers. comm. to MacBryde, 1/05/89). Portaria No. 303 implements Lei No. 5197, regulating transport, trade, or export (Davis et al., 1986; Fuller and Swift, 1984).
42. International: Unknown. Resolution Conf. 2.19 does not appear to support the CITES listing of this species, in view of the lack of trade interest in it.
43. Additional Protection Needs: The species is not one of the plants Brazil included in the Annex to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere [OEA/Ser.A/74a (SEPF); cf. Prance and Elias, 1977].

5. Information on Similar Species

Lavoisiera is endemic to Brazil; Dr. Wurdack (a specialist in Melastomataceae) suggests there are over 60 species (in litt. to MacBryde, 28/04/89).

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

None; to be sought.

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

Carvalho, J.C.M., 1968. Lista das espécies de animais e plantas ameaçadas de extinção no Brasil. Fundação Bras. Conserv. Natureza, Bol. Inform. 3: 11-16.

Cogniaux, A., 1891. Lavoisiera itambana, pp. 84-85 in A. De Candolle, Monogr. Phanerogam. 7.

Davis, S.D. et al., 1986. Plants in danger: What do we know? Threatened Plants Unit, IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, England, U.K. 461 pp.

Fuller, K.S. and B. Swift., 1984. Latin American Wildlife Trade
Laws (1st ed.) World Wildlife Fund-U.S., Washington, D.C.

Prance, G.T. and T.S. Elias, eds., 1977. Extinction is Forever.
New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y., U.S.A. 437 pp.

Smithsonian Institution, n.d. (1978?). Plant taxa on Appendix I of
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