

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Deletion of Manis temminckii from Appendix I.

B. PROPONENTS

Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

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| 11. Class: | Mammalia |
| 12. Order: | Pholidotae |
| 13. Family: | Manidae |
| 14. Species: | <u>Manis temminckii</u> (Smuts, 1832) |
| 15. Common names: | English: Cape pangolin
French: pangolin terrestre du Cap
Spanish: Pangolin del Cabo
German: Steppen-Schuppentier |
| 16. Code number: | A-108.001.001.006 |

2. Biological data

21. Distribution: There are 4 species of pangolin found in Africa, two of which are terrestrial and two arboreal. Manis temminckii is the only pangolin that occurs in southern and East Africa and it is found in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, probably Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Sudan. It is however, infrequently seen as it is largely nocturnal. There has been no documented reduction in the range of Manis temminckii although it must certainly be affected by expanding human populations.
22. Population: There are no population estimates published for Manis temminckii and there is no information available on possible trends in the population. Although widely distributed, the species seems to be nowhere abundant.
23. Habitat: Manis temminckii is a savanna species, not found in forest or desert (Smithers, 1983). Within these limits they are widespread, occurring across a wide range of rainfall regimes from 250 mm per annum to 1400 mm per annum. The main requirement is probably an abundant supply of formicid ants which form its main food. Termites appear to be a lesser constituent of the diet.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: In Zimbabwe, pangolins were traditionally caught and presented alive to the chief or king, in return for a reward. Various body parts are considered to have medicinal and magic properties and the flesh is regarded as a delicacy. There may be some trade in body parts within the country.
32. Legal International Trade: There is no apparent legal international trade in the species and it is protected under Appendix I of the Convention. There was no trade in live specimens recorded by Parties to CITES between 1982 and 1984 (CITES, 1987).
33. Illegal Trade: There is no known illegal trade.
34. Potential Trade Threats:
 341. Live Specimens: None known. There is no data on the captive population (CITES, 1987).
 342. Parts and Derivatives: None known.

4. Protection Status

41. National: In Zimbabwe Manis temminckii is a specially protected animal.
42. International: Manis temminckii has been listed in Appendix I of the Convention since 01/07/75.
43. Additional Protection Needs: None. There is no evidence to suggest that trade was or is likely to be a threat to the survival of the species.

5. Information on Similar Species

There are seven species of pangolin, three Asian and four African. All are in one genus and all are listed in the CITES appendices. The other three African species are listed in Appendix III for Ghana, but not in the remainder of the range.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

Smithers, R.H.N.(1983). The Mammals of the Southern African Subregion.
University of Pretoria, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa.

CITES, (1987). Mammal identification manual. Lausanne, Switzerland.