

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Deletion of *Hyaena brunnea* from Appendix I.

B. PROPONENTS

Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Mammalia
12. Order: Carnivora
13. Family: Hyaenidae
14. Species: *Hyaena brunnea* (Thunberg, 1820)
15. Common names:
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|----------|------------------------------------|
| English: | brown hyaena |
| French: | hyène brune |
| Spanish: | Hiena dorada, Hiena parda |
| German: | braune Hyäne,
Schabrackenhyaene |
16. Code numbers: A-112.006.002.001

2. Biological data

21. Distribution: *Hyaena brunnea* are confined to southern Africa and occur in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, southwestern Mozambique and into southwestern Angola (Smithers, 1983). Their distribution in South Africa has been considerably reduced, particularly in the south, where they formerly occurred around Table Bay (Smithers, 1983). They occur in a number of protected areas e.g. Kalahari Gemsbok Park (South Africa and Botswana), Namib Naukluft Park (Namibia) and Central Kalahari Game Reserve (Botswana).
22. Population (estimates and trends): There are no population estimates or information on trends in the sizes of populations. Where they occur in farming areas they have been considered a threat to stock and killed and have also been killed by control activities aimed at the spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*). As with other predators *H. brunnea* will probably be eliminated from inhabited areas but since they also occur in areas too dry for intensive livestock production their survival is not threatened.

23. Habitat: They are mainly associated with the dry south west and with areas having under 650 mm rain per annum, even occurring in the Namib desert where they forage on the beaches (Smithers, 1983). Their food is largely scavenged although they also kill small animals.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Brown hyaena are associated with witchcraft as are the more common spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) and they also have ritual significance to many indigenous peoples. There is however little apparent utilization of this species within its range.

32. Legal International Trade: The only international trade in the species is a minor trade in zoo specimens.

33. Illegal Trade: There is no known illegal trade in the species.

34. Potential Trade Threats

341. Live Specimens: There is no known potential for trade in live specimens other than the insignificant zoo trade.

342. Parts and Derivatives: There is no known potential for trade in brown hyaena parts or derivatives.

4. Protection Status

41. National: Brown hyaena are accorded no special protection status in Zimbabwe.

42. International: Brown hyaena have been listed in Appendix I of the Convention since 01/07/75.

43. Additional Protection Needs: No additional protection seems to be required and in fact it would appear that it is unnecessary to list the species in Appendix I since there is no evidence to suggest that it is endangered or that potential trade is likely to threaten the survival of the species.

5. Information on Similar Species

The brown hyaena falls into the same family as the spotted hyaena *Crocuta crocuta*, the striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) and the aardwolf (*Proteles cristatus*). Aardwolf are listed in Appendix III in Botswana and are specially protected animals in Zimbabwe.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

7. Additional Remarks

The original listing was made before the adoption of the Berne Criteria.

8. References

Smithers, R.H.N. (1983). The mammals of the southern African Subregion.
University of Pretoria. Pretoria, South Africa.

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