

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Deletion of Hippotragus equinus from Appendix II.

B. PROPONENTS

Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

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| 11. Class: | Mammalia |
| 12. Order: | Artiodactyla |
| 13. Family: | Bovidae |
| Subfamily: | Hippotraginae |
| 14. Species: | <u>Hippotragus equinus</u> (Desmarest, 1804) |
| 15. Common names: | English: roan antelope
French: antilope rouanne
German: Pferdeantilope
Spanish: Antilope ruano |
| 16. Code numbers: | A-119.009.015.001 |

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Roan have been recorded from Gambia in West Africa across the continent to southern Sudan and western Ethiopia. Their distribution extends through Uganda, south western Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, south of the forest zone in Zaire, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana and South Africa (Smithers, 1983). Currently they do not occur in some parts of South Africa where they were formerly found nor in southern Botswana.
22. Population: Roan occur at low densities over most of their range and they are considered to be declining in some areas while stable or increasing in others (CITES, 1987). Historically, roan numbers have almost certainly declined in most of their range, both as a result of hunting and loss of habitat. There are thought to be about 1400 animals in Zimbabwe, most of which are in Protected Areas.
23. Habitat: Throughout their range roan appear to favour open to lightly wooded country with extensive areas of medium to tall grass and with access to surface water (Smithers, 1983). Change in the vegetation towards either short grass or denser woodland makes the habitat less suitable.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilisation: Sport hunting for roan is permitted in many parts of their range. There is no legal utilization in Zimbabwe.
32. Legal International Trade: The parties to the Convention recorded international movements of 2 shipments of live animals and 179 trophies between 1980 and 1982. Trophies were exported mainly from Sudan, Central African Republic, Zambia, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania. In 1989, South African authorities reported the import of 38 live animals, mostly from the U.S.A. and parts from 61 animals were imported to the U.S.A. from various sources, probably all hunting trophies. One live animal was imported to the U.S.A.
33. Illegal Trade: There is no known illegal trade.
34. Potential Trade Threats
 341. Live Specimens: Potential trade in live specimens poses no threat to the survival of the species. The captive population is about 150 animals (CITES, 1987). Within Africa there is some potential trade for restocking purposes into areas where roan no longer occur.
 342. Parts and Derivatives: There is no known trade, the only movement being hunting trophies.

4. Protection Status

41. National: Roan are rare in Zimbabwe outside protected areas and are designated specially protected animals, the highest level of protection status. There is great interest being shown in restocking private land from the existing population.
42. International: Roan were listed in Appendix II in 1981. The proponent at the time was South Africa.
43. Additional Protection Needs: The only protection required to ensure survival of the species is protection of areas of suitable habitat. Across their very extensive range roan are found in many protected areas.

5. Information on Similar Species

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

7. Additional Remarks

The proposal to include roan in Appendix II does not state whether it was done in terms of Article II2(a) or II2(b).

8. References

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

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

