

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDIX I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Cacatua haematuropygia* in Appendix I

B. PROPONENT

Philippines

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1 TAXONOMY

- 1.1 Class: Aves
- 1.2 Order: Psittaciformes
- 1.3 Family: Psittacidae
- 1.4 Species: *Cacatua haematuropygia* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776)
- 1.5 Common Names: English: Philippine Cockatoo, Red-vented Cockatoo
French: Cacatoès des Philippines
Spanish:
Filipino: Abukay, Calangai

2 BIOLOGICAL DATA

2.1 Distribution

This species is endemic to the Philippines. It has been recorded from the following islands:

Balabac: (Sharpe, 1877); seen by J.B. Steere in 1874 (Everett, 1895).
Bantayan: (McGregor, 1909-1910).
Basilan: (Worcester and Bourns, 1898); collected in 1898 by W. Doherty (Hartert, 1906); (McGregor, 1907a).
Bohol: (McGregor, 1907c); (Boussekey, 1991); (Lambert, 1991).
Bongao: one collected by A.H. Everett (Sharpe, 1894).
Boracay: (Alcala and Alviola, 1970).
Buad: two collected in 1910 by J.J. Mounsey (Parkes, 1965).
Calagua Islands: (Martens, 1866).
Calamianes: (Bourns and Worcester, 1894).
Calauit: (Agaloos and Nepomuceno, 1977).
Calicoan: two collected in 1945 (Potter, 1953).
Catanduanes: (Manuel, 1937); (Gonzales, 1983).
Cebu: three collected by A.H. Everett (Tweeddale, 1877a); (Worcester and Bourns, 1898); collected at Danao and Toledo (McGregor, 1907b); seen in the late 1940s or early 1950s (Rabor, 1959); (Boussekey, 1991).
Dinagat: (duPont and Rabor, 1973); (Tabaranza, 1991).
Gigantes: (Dickinson *et al.*, 1991).
Guimaras: (Worcester and Bourns, 1898).
Lapac: one collected in 1883 (Guillemard, 1885).
Leyte: collected at Amparo (Tweeddale, 1878c); (Steere, 1890); one seen at San Pablo airstrip in 1946 (Lint and Scott, 1948); one collected at Balinsasayo in 1961 (Parkes, 1973); (Boussekey, 1991).
Loran: (Dickinson *et al.*, 1991).
Lubang: (McGregor, 1904).
Luzon: one collected in Albay province (Ogilvie Grant, 1895); (Worcester and Bourns,

1898); one seen in Manila, but thought to be an escape (Gibbs, 1984); (Goodman and Gonzales, 1990).

Manuk Manka: (Dickinson *et al.*, 1991).

Marinduque: (McGregor, 1909-1910).

Masbate: two collected at Dumurug Point (Mearns, 1909).

Mindanao: collected on the Butuan River and at Placer (Tweeddale, 1877b); seen at Zamboango (Tweeddale, 1879); (Worcester and Bourns, 1898); three collected at Daliaon (Ogilvie Grant, 1906); two collected (McGregor, 1909).

Mindoro: (Hartert, 1891); one collected in the "lower forests" (Ogilvie Grant, 1896a); (Worcester and Bourns, 1898); a pair collected by B. Schmacker in 1889 (Hartlaub, 1899); "at least one pair...had a nest...near Balete (McGregor, 1905); collected at Bayog and Calawang in 1937 (Peters, 1939); four collected in 1907 (Baud, 1978); (Anderson *et al.*, 1991).

Negros: collected by L.C. Layard (Walden and Layard, 1872); one collected at San Bernardino (Sharpe, 1877); collected at Valencia (Tweeddale, 1878b); one collected in the "lower forests of Canloon" (Ogilvie Grant, 1896b); collected by W.A. Keay (Clarke, 1898); (Worcester and Bourns, 1898); (Rabor *et al.*, 1970).

Nipah: one collected (Tweeddale, 1878a).

Palawan: (Sharpe, 1877); collected by E. Lempriere (Sharpe, 1884); collected by J. Whitehead (Sharpe, 1888); (Whitehead, 1890); (Worcester and Bourns, 1898); one collected at Puerto Princesa (McGregor, 1906); three collected in 1907 (Lowe, 1916); (Zimmer, 1918); collected at Gulang-Gulang in 1932 (Dupond, 1942); one collected by McGregor in 1925 (Baud, 1978); noted in 1965 (McClure, 1981); noted at Pagdanan (Quinnell, 1984); one collected in 1977 (Won, 1986); (Quinnell and Balmford, 1988); two seen at Sabang (Greensmith, 1990); (Boussekey, 1991); (Lambert, 1991).

Panaon: one collected (Tweeddale, 1878d).

Panay: (Bourns and Worcester, 1894).

Polillo: (McGregor, 1910); one collected at Anibawan (Manuel, 1956).

Samar: one collected (Ogilvie Grant, 1897); one collected on the Silago River (Mearns, 1909); five collected at Matiguinao in 1957 (Rand and Rabor, 1960).

Sanga Sanga: (duPont and Rabor, 1973).

Sarangani: (Dickinson *et al.*, 1991).

Siargao: (duPont and Rabor, 1973); (Tabaranza, 1991).

Siasi: (Mearns, 1909).

Simunul: (duPont and Rabor, 1973).

Siquijor: (Bourns and Worcester, 1894); two collected (McGregor, 1908); seven collected 1952-1954 (Rand and Rabor, 1960); (Anderson *et al.*, 1991).

Sulu Island: two collected by F.W. Burbidge (Sharpe, 1879); 13 collected in 1883 (Guillemard, 1885).

Tablas: (Bourns and Worcester, 1894).

Tawi Tawi: (Bourns and Worcester, 1894); (duPont and Rabor, 1973).

Ticao: collected in 1902 (McGregor, 1903).

Tumindao: (Dickinson *et al.*, 1991).

2.2 Population

Dickinson *et al.* (1991) sum up its status as "Once common, now rare and probably confined to very few islands" and "Though once widespread and common, this cockatoo has been virtually extirpated from most of the Philippine islands except Palawan". Recently listed as a globally threatened species (Collar and Andrew, 1988). Few authors have commented on the status of this species on individual islands, and no information has been published about its status on 19 of the above islands since 1910.

Basilan: "Abundant" (McGregor, 1907a).

Bohol: Noted as "not uncommon" at Sevilla and Guindulman, but absent from the vicinity

of Tagbilaran (McGregor, 1907c). A small population was reported from the Bilar primary forest in 1987, but the species was not located in the west of the island (Boussekey, 1991).

Calicoan: Potter (1953) "often saw flocks of as many as 8 birds" in 1945.

Catanduanes: Seen only in Dugui-Too: a group of seven leaving a group of coconuts for the nearby forest (Gonzales, 1983).

Cebu: "Not very abundant" (McGregor, 1907b). No records or local information were obtained on the occurrence of the species on the eastern Cebu coast: Cebu city, Liloan and Carmen, in 1985 (Boussekey, 1991).

Dinagat: Observed recently (Tabaranza, 1991).

Leyte: No records or local information were obtained on the recent occurrence of the species in western Leyte: Palompon, Kananga, Ormoc, Tongonan and Lake Imelda National Park, in 1985 (Boussekey, 1991).

Luzon: Noted as absent from Isabella province and the Cape Engaño area (Whitehead, 1899). In Mt. Isarog National Park in the south "a group of two or three was observed at about 1100 m...One of our Bicolano guides mentioned that this species was occasionally observed" (Goodman and Gonzales, 1990). Not seen, and no information relating to its recent occurrence obtained, in the north in 1987 (Boussekey, 1991).

Mindanao: Not seen on recent field surveys covering a large number of localities (Tabaranza, 1991).

Mindoro: Reported as still present in 1991 on Mt. Ilong and near Calintaan, but probably only as scattered pairs (Anderson *et al.*, 1991).

Negros: No records or local information were obtained on the occurrence of the species in the southern Negros coast, Port Bombonon, Siaton, Dumaguete city and Zamboanguita, in 1985 (Boussekey, 1991). None observed or reported by locals in 1991; "appeared to be already extinct" (Anderson *et al.*, 1991).

Palawan: Noted as "plentiful" by J.B. Steere in 1874 (Sharpe, 1877); noted as common in 1887 (Whitehead, 1890); "one of the commonest birds...when the corn is ripening large flocks observed and do an immense amount of harm" (Lowe, 1916); "abundant throughout the forest at all points visited except Dadagacin" (Zimmer, 1918); "common along coasts and in forests" (McClure, 1981); "numbers have declined dramatically since the 1960s", and since 1985 the largest group located was 29 (Girdler, 1989).

Boussekey (1991) found one active nest near Port Barton in 1987, but he saw no cockatoos during a 40km walk from Tanabag (north of Puerto Princesa) to St. Paul's National Park.

Lambert (1991) reported that, in the most parts of Palawan, the species has declined dramatically in the last 10-15 years; this decline may be in the order of 60-90%. A preliminary population estimate is between 800 and 3000, although this estimate may be modified by further reference to source material on the extent of different forest types in the region. Only three areas were identified where populations might still be viable: 1) St. Paul's National Park and adjacent forest; 2) Bugsull and Pardanan Island (south of Palawan); and 3) Dunaran Island.

Polillo: "Several hundred cockatoos roosted every night in a large dead tree in the center of a rice field" (McGregor, 1910).

Siargao: Noted in 1991 (Tabaranza, 1991).

Simunul: Not seen in 1991 (Tabaranza, 1991).

Siquijor: One pair which "annually have their chicks stolen" was noted in 1991; it was thought that there were unlikely to be others left on the island (Anderson *et al.*, 1991).

Sulu Island: "Exceedingly common" (Guillemard, 1885)

Tawi Tawi: "Fairly common...especially where there were still good patches of original vegetation...frequently flew about in flocks of six to a dozen" (duPont and Rabor, 1973).

2.3 Habitat

Restricted mainly to tropical forests. In Palawan it is a lowland species, breeding in emergent trees of the families Dipterocarpaceae and Leguminosae, and feeding in lowland forest and coastal mangrove areas (Lambert, 1991). However, the absence of the species from disturbed habitats may be due to the ease of access to these habitats by trappers rather than the habitat requirements of the species (R. Wirth *in litt.* to the Trade Specialist Group, 12 May 1991). In the Sulu Islands it was "observed feeding on low fruiting trees that grow in otherwise cleared and cultivated areas (DuPont and Rabor, 1973). On Siquijor it was noted in "forest, forest edge and second growth; also cornfields for ripening grain (Rand and Rabor, 1960). R. Wirth pointed out that the species is susceptible to over-exploitation for the following reasons: the birds pair-bond for life (and catching one partner may disrupt breeding of the surviving bird for many years; the tree cavities in which they breed are in short supply and may be destroyed in the process of collecting nestlings; large numbers may be captured at traditional roosting sites; the often lethal 'cockatoo beak and feather syndrome' is known to occur in wild populations of the species. *Aspergilla* spores have been found in the litter below nest holes, suggesting an additional disease threat. Also, Lambert (1991) points out that the logging industry, both legal and illegal, is primarily focused on the same size category and species of tree in which the species breeds.

3 TRADE DATA

3.1 National Utilisation

The species is traded locally for the pet industry; the numbers involved are not known but may exceed those involved in international trade (R. Wirth *in litt.* to the Trade Specialist Group, 12 May 1991).

3.2 Legal International Trade

Dickinson *et al.* (1991) state that "The most endangered species in the Philippines today is probably the Philippine Cockatoo *Cacatua haematuropygia*, since we suspect that the young of every known accessible nest are taken for the pet trade". Trapping is said to be intense and to have been intense for many years and the high value of the species (300-500 pesos) means that nests are avidly sought and carefully monitored (Lambert, 1991)

The volume of world trade during 1983-1989 ranged from 424 in 1983 to 14 in 1989 (Table 1). The main importer was the USA, except in 1988 when the main importers were the Federal Republic of Germany (52%) and the Netherlands (23%).

Table 1. Minimum net imports of live *Cacatua haemauropygia* reported to CITES.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Canada		4	2				
Denmark	20				20		
German DR						6	
Germany, FR		2	6		30	148	
Hong Kong			1				1
Indonesia	1						
Japan	4			2	1		
Mexico		1					
Netherlands	20				45	64	
Saudi Arabia	10			1	2		
South Africa				12			
Spain				7	5		
Sweden					1		
Switzerland							6
Taiwan					2		
Thailand					2		
United Arab Emirates	1						
United Kingdom	70		6	4	64		
USA	298	30	265	32	87		7
Country Unknown		9				65	
TOTAL	424	46	280	58	259	283	14

Table 2. Reported countries of origin (or exporting country if no original source reported) and quantities of transactions of live *Cacatua haemauropygia* reported to CITES.

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Countries with wild populations of <i>Cacatua haemauropygia</i>							
Philippines	421	46	280	41	256	277	11
Countries without wild populations of <i>Cacatua haemauropygia</i>							
Denmark						6	
Finland					2		
Indonesia				12			
Netherlands				3			
Puerto Rico							1
Saudi Arabia	1						
USA					1		
Unknown	2			2			2

3.3 Illegal Trade

Trapping of the species in Palawan is illegal because the island is a game reserve. Lambert (1991) suspects that much of the international trade is unrecorded. He reports that boats carrying nickel ore from the Rio Tuba mine in southern Palawan are reported by locals to carry cockatoos in some numbers.

3.4 Potential Trade Threats

No information available

4 PROTECTION STATUS

4.1 National

The Philippines has been a Party to CITES since 16 November 1981. This species is not specifically protected but export is subject to a permit. Palawan was declared as a game reserve by Presidential Proclamation 219. The province of Palawan was declared a Fauna and Flora Watershed Reserve by Presidential Proclamation 2221.

4.2 International

The EEC introduced an import ban on 16 March 1990.

4.3 Additional Protection Needs

Due to intense trapping in the past, the remaining population is likely to consist primarily of older birds; Lambert (1991) anticipates that the species will disappear from many areas as these old birds die, unless laws relating to the protection of the species are enforced.

5 INFORMATION ON SIMILAR SPECIES

None.

6 ADDITIONAL REMARKS

None.

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AVES (1)