

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of *Balearica pavonina* from Appendix II to Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Kingdom of the Netherlands.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Gruiformes
13. Family: Gruidae
14. Species: *Balearica pavonina* (Linnaeus 1758)

Scientific synonyms: None relevant

15. Common Names: English: West African crowned crane, black crowned crane
French: Grue couronnée de l'Afrique d'Ouest
Spanish: Grulla coronada del Africa Occidental

16. Code Numbers: A-215.004.004.002

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution:

Breeding: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya?, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Uganda?, Zaire.

Non-breeding: Gambia, Ghana.

Vagrant: Côte d'Ivoire.

22. Population: Endemic resident with local seasonal movements, widespread, rare to locally abundant from Senegambia to central Ethiopia. Rarely to N Uganda and NW Kenya. Total population not known. As recently as the early 1970s numbered many thousands (e.g. 7,000-10,000 Waza National Park, Cameroon; several thousands Malakal, Sudan). In W Africa concentrations exist in 2 main areas, Senegambia and the Chad basin, with intervening area sparsely populated. Numbers in W Africa reduced during 1970s; total population Senegambia and Mauritania, 2,500-3,500; Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Niger combined; only few thousand at most; NE Nigeria, low hundreds; now probably extinct in most of former Nigerian range. Status, 1980s in E and central Chad and

eastward (*B. pavonina ceciliae*) unknown but this race apparently not threatened. The subspecies *pavonina* however threatened in parts of its range, or on verge of extinction, e.g. Nigeria (Urban *et al.*, 1986).

23. Habitat: Inhabits dry and wet open areas including marshes, swamps and wet grasslands. In pairs, family groups or, in non-breeding season, large flocks of sometimes several hundreds or more. Food consists of plants and small animals including grass and sedge seeds, millet, corn, rice, molluscs, crustaceans, millepods, insects (grasshoppers and flies), fish, amphibians and reptiles (Urban *et al.*, 1986).

It is monogamous and probably pairs for life. Nest singly in territories of 0.5-1.0 km² in extent. Clutch-size 2-3, laying dates: Mauritania, Oct.; Senegambia, Sept.-Jan.; Mali Dec.; Chad, August; Nigeria July-Sept.; Cameroon, 'in rains' (June?); Sudan, Sept.-Nov.; and Ethiopia, Aug.-Sept. Breeding usually mid- to late rains, sometimes in dry season (Urban *et al.*, 1986).

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: It is locally hunted for food and feathers.
32. Legal International Trade: Numbers in trade are "low" compared with the numbers in trade of the other member of the genus *Balearica regulorum*. However the species is sought after by bird-traders. See Annex for trade data. Looking at the reported trade figures it is striking that the United Republic of Tanzania is the main exporting country. However the species does not occur in the United Republic of Tanzania. It appears that in many cases *B. pavonica* has been reported although *B. regulorum* was actually shipped!
33. Illegal Trade: Illegal trade does take place, by sending *B. pavonina* with shipments of *B. regulorum*. No specific recent cases can be presented here. However the species is offered, without legal trade accounting for this.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Habitat loss being the main threat. The way the separate populations are situated throughout its range makes the species especially vulnerable. Any trade will harm the species, at least on population level.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International: Listed in Appendix II of CITES.
43. Additional Protection Needs: Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES.

5. Information on Similar Species

The grey crowned crane (*Balearica regulorum*) looks very similar to the black crowned crane. The main difference is the colour of the neck, which is black in the black crowned crane and grey in the grey crowned crane. The difference is less conspicuous in immature birds.

The distribution of both species is partly overlapping, with both species occurring in Kenya, Uganda and Zaire.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

The following comments were received: Ethiopia and Niger support the proposal.

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

Dollinger, P. (ed.), 1987, CITES Identification Manual, Vol. II: Birds, Lausanne.

Johnsgard, P.J., 1983, Cranes of the World, London.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978. An Atlas of Speciation in African. Non-Passerine Birds, London.

Urban, E.K., Fry, H.C., Keith, S., 1986, The Birds of Africa, Vol. II, Academic Press, London.

Walkinsaw, L.H. 1973, Cranes of the World, Winchester Press, New York.

Reported trade (period 1976-1991) in live specimens (Source WCMC)

	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
1984	AE	NL	TZ		2
	AE		TZ		17
	ID	DE		2	
	KE	TZ			1
1985	US	GB	XX		1
	AE	TZ			10
	AT	TZ			7
	BE	TZ		15	20
	CN	US			2
	DE	CH	NL		2
	DE	TZ			6
	DK	TZ			3
	FR	TZ			4
	KE	TZ			8
	NL	TZ			35
	QA	TZ			20
	SA	TZ			20
	US	TG			3
	US	TZ			127
1986	AE	TZ			30
	AT	DE	TZ	2	
	AT	TZ			7
	BE	TZ		99	232
	CH	DE	NL	2	
	CH	DE	NL		2
	DD	DE	XX		6
	DE	TZ			178
	DK	TZ		9	
	EG	TZ			14
	ES	TZ			10
	FR	BI		14	

	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
1986 (cont.)	FR	ET		30	
	FR	TZ		80	
	GB	TZ		20	
	HK	TZ			4
	IT	TG		10	
	JP	TZ		10	
	MA	FR	ET		2
	MT	BE	TZ		2
	NL	TZ		146	
	NL	TZ		10	186
	PE	DE	ET		4
	PE	DE	TZ		1
	QA	TZ			32
	SA	TZ			12
	SE	DK	TZ		9
	SE	TZ			16
	SG	TZ			20
	SU	NL		20	
	TH	TZ			70
	TH	US	TZ		10
TW	BE	TZ		10	
US	TZ		12	54	
1987	AE	TZ			14
	BE	TZ		20	60
	CA	US	ML		1
	DE	TZ			100
	DZ	TN		2	
	ES	DE		4	
	FR	TZ			40
	GB	TZ			26
	ID	DE		14	
	IT	TZ		58	100
	JM	US	ML		2

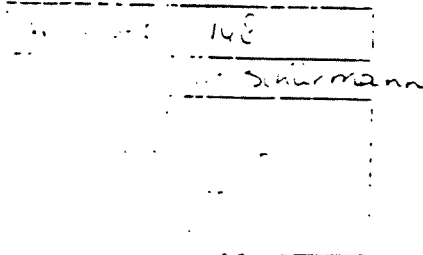
	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
1987 (cont.)	JP	TZ		30	10
	MY	BE	TZ		3
	NL	ET		5	
	NL	TZ		10	
	NL	TZ			198
	PT	ML		20	
	PT	TZ		55	87
	SA	TZ			6
	SE	TZ			30
	SG	ZT		18	18
	US	TZ		34	52
1988	BE	TZ		80	
	DE	BE	XX	4	
	DE	TZ		34	
	ES	PT		4	
	GB	GB			1
	IL	BE	TZ		8
	IT	TZ		34	
	JP	TZ		7	
	SU	NL		40	
1989	CA	US			2
	CH	DE			4
	CH	DE	TZ	2	
	CH	DE	TZ		4
	CH	NL	TZ	7	
	CS	BE	TZ		8
	DD	BE	TZ		16
	DE	TZ		105	
	ES	CH	FE	3	
	ID	DE		2	
	ID	DE	NL		2
	MY	SG	TZ		2
	NL	DD	DE		2

	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
	NL	GN			12
	NL	XX		13	
1989 (cont.)	PH	US	TZ		2
	SG	BE	TZ	14	14
	TH	SG	TZ		4
1990	AT	DE	TZ	4	
	CH	DE	KE	3	
	CH	NL		2	
	DE	TZ		25	
	FR	TZ		25	
	GD	NL	TZ		2
	HK	SG	TZ	2	
	JP	NL		6	
	JP	NL	TZS		6
	MX	SG	TZ		2
	MY	SG	TZ	2	
	NL	GN		6	
	NL	GN			10
	NL	TZ		40	
	SG	HK	TZ	2	
	US	NL	GN		6
	US	NL	SN	6	
1991	CA	US	2	2	
	CH	NL	TZ	6	
	DE	CH			1
	FR	GN			25
	GB	GB		6	
	GB	GB			6
	GB	IE	NG		1
	NL	GN			25

REPUELIQUE DU NIGER
ORGANE DE GESTION AUPRES DE LA CITES
DIRECTION DE LA FAUNE DE LA PECHE ET
DE LA PISCICULTURE
MINISTERE DE L'HYDRAULIQUE ET DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT

18 AVR. 1994

BP 721 NIAMEY - NIGER (Afrique de l'Ouest).



Le Responsable de l'Organe de Gestion

au Dr. A.N. VAN DER ZANDE
Postbus 20401, 2500 EK
s' GRAVENHAGE

HOLLANDE

Objet : Propositions pour la 9e
Conférence, des Contractants
à la CITES.

Référence : V/L NBLP - 93-12033 du
14 Décembre 1993.

MINISTERIE VAN LANBOUW NATUURBEHEER EN VISSELIJ		
AG Nr NBL 94-5170		
Onvr/ 4/594	Beantw	Pomst
C... 1.218.213 775/		

Monsieur,

Suite à votre lettre de référence, j'ai l'honneur de vous
communiquer ce qui suit :

Notre pays apprécie hautement votre initiative qui consiste
à inscrire l'espèce Balearica pavonina (grue Couronnée) en annexe I et
l'espèce Musophaga spp (Touraco) en annexe II; nous sommes très récon-
fortés de la volonté de votre pays pour la sauvegarde des espèces
sauvages menacées de disparition par effet du commerce.

Vous pouvez d'ores et déjà compter sur notre pays pour appuyer
cette initiative.

Notre pays est également conscient que, le seul fait
d'inscrire une espèce dans une des annexes de la CITES n'est pas suffi-
sant pour lui garantir une préservation effective et totale ;

.../...

c'est pourquoi, le Niger sollicite, dans le cadre de la Coopération bilatérale, un appui de votre pays pour faire l'état de conservation de ces deux espèces et envisage des mesures de leur sauvegarde. Nous serions très intéressés de connaître votre avis sur cette dernière proposition du Niger.

Très haute et fraternelle considération.

- ELHADJI MAMAN SAADOU -





02/14
07/94

RECEIVED ON 11TH MAY 1994
from:
Ethiopian Management Authority
Wildlife Conservation Organization
Box 386, ADDIS ABABA
ETHIOPIA

Dr. P.M. van der Grinte
Hendriette Van Landouw, Natuurbeheer
en Visserij
Postbus 20401
2500 PC 's-Hertogenbosch
The Netherlands

Dear Sir,

Thanks for the letter you have sent us with reference number NELF-93-12033 and dated 04 December, 1993 concerning proposals on *Balearea pavonina*, Crowned crane, and *Tauraco* spp.

At this point it is right to mention about the above stated bird species in our country.

- 1. Crowned Crane (*Balearea pavonina*)
The sub species we have here in Ethiopia is the Black Crowned Crane (*Balearea pavonina cecillae*).

These sub species are rare and are locally distributed in Western Highlands, Western Ethiopia and Rift Valley areas of Ethiopia. They are frequent to locally abundant (Urban & Brown, 1971). Concerning its utilisation, it used to be one of our live exportable species, until it was deleted from our list in September 1988, which was not long after the conference on cranes, which was held in 1988, in Nairobi Kenya. Though not enough information is available, we support the transfer of this species from Appendix II to Appendix I to betterly guaranty their survival.

2. Tauraco spp.

In Ethiopia so far, there are known to be:

- 2.1. White-Checked Turaco
In Ethiopia there are two subspecies of White-checked Turaco whose scientific names are the following:

2.1.1. *Turaco leucotis* (Fuppeli). This species is rare, and found in the Western highlands, Western Ethiopia, Southern Ethiopia & Rift Valley area. In these area they are frequent to common.

They have breeding records in October and possibly April, August, and December.

2.1.2. *Tauraco leucotis dan aloseni* (sharp) : This species is rare and recorded from South Ethiopia highlands, south east Ethiopia. They are frequent to common in their localities. There is no breeding records (urban & Brown 1971).

White checked Turaco are among the list of live exportable species in the country.

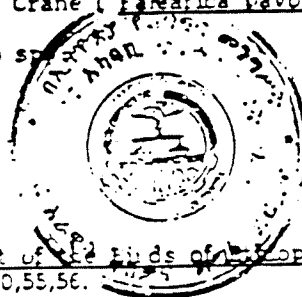
2.5. White Puffin Tanager (Tana rufofl.) this species is a rare species and restricted to the south eastern highland at an altitude of around 1600m asl. It is an endangered species, confined to a very small area of habitat south of lake Abaya and north of Negelli. It is an endemic species to Ethiopia and thus found nowhere else in the world (Urban & Brown, 1971).

No trade is allowed in this species.
We therefore support your proposals ~~as~~:-

1. for the inclusion in Appendix I of Crowned Crane (Falcorica pavonina) and
2. for the inclusion of Appendix II of Tauraco sp.

Regards

Handwritten signature



Ref. Urban E.H. & Brown L.H. 1971. A checklist of the birds of Ethiopia. Haile Selassie I University press, Addis Ababa p. 40,55,56.

