

## AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

### Other Proposals

#### A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of *Eos histrio* from Appendix II to Appendix I.

#### B. PROPONENT

The Republic of Indonesia.

#### C. PREAMBLE

According to the Mace-Lande criteria for assessing threats *Eos histrio* is classed as endangered. The species has a very small range covering a number of oceanic islands. Natural forest habitats on several of these is under threat due to conversion to coconut plantations.

This proposal presents reports from various sources on population size, geographic range and habitat destruction and is in accordance with the Berne Criteria (Resolution Conf. 1.1) Appendix I, 1(c) & (d).

#### D. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

##### 1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Psittaciformes
13. Family: Loridae
14. Genus: Eos
- Species: *Eos histrio*
- Sub-species: *E. h. histrio*  
*E. h. talautensis*  
*E. h. challengerii*
15. Common Names: English: Red and blue lory  
French:  
Spanish:
16. Code Numbers:

##### 2. Biological data

21. Distribution: *Eos histrio* is endemic to Sangihe, Talaud and Nenua island groups of North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. These oceanic islands are located between the northern peninsula of Sulawesi and the island of Luzon, Philippines.

Three subspecies are recognized. *E. h. histrio* occurs on the islands of Sanghie, Riau and Ruang. *E. h. talautensis* on the Taluad islands of Karakelong, Salebabu and Kabaruang, and *E. h. challenger* on the Nenus Islands.

22. Population size and trend: Scientific surveys to assess the status of these species have not yet been made. However reports from reliable observers indicate that the population was declining in recent years and that it is now extremely rare.

By the 19th century *Eos h. histrio* was already reported as rare on Sanghie where it had been pushed into the mountainous interior by conversion of the lowlands to coconut plantations. Taluad populations at this time were supposed to be common. (Meyer & Wigglesworth, in Foreshaw, 1989). The situation was said to be similar as late as 1978 (White & Bruce, 1986), but more recent surveys in 1986 failed to locate the species on Sanghie, where only a few hectares of mountain forest remains (Bishop, in Foreshaw, 1989.) Bishop also failed to locate birds on Salebabu in the Taluad group, but found the species to be common on Karakelong. The species may survive in small numbers on the western end of Salebabu. The status of the tiny Nenus group, home of the subspecies *challenger* is unknown.

The best population estimate to date for *E. h. talautensis* is <2,000 birds, for *E. h. histrio* 0-1,000 birds and an unknown but likely small number for *E. h. challenger* (Parrot Specialist Group, 1993).

23. Ecology and reasons for decline: The genera *Eos* is endemic to east Indonesia. All are forest species and surveys of *Eos bornea* on Buru, *Eos squamata* on Halmahera and Bacan and *Eos reticulata* on Yamdena show these species to be dependant on evergreen forest types.

In terms of terrestrial area this has a very small range and the conversion of significant areas of forest to coconut plantation is considered the main cause of its decline.

3. Trade Data
4. Protection Status
5. Information on Similar Species
6. Comments from Countries of Origin
7. Additional Remarks

The species is threatened by conversion of its natural habitats and the 21,800 ha of protected area on Talaud (Dept Kehutanan, 1993) is the species principal refuge.

Because of the very restricted range and limited area of available habitat the species is considered highly vulnerable to additional pressures such as capture for the wild bird trade.

TRAFFIC has reported this species appearing in the trade during 1992 although it did not appear in Indonesia capture quotas.

Transfer of this species to Appendix I will assist efforts to control illegal trade in the species and thereby support its conservation.

## 8. References

- Anonymous. 1993. Statistik Kehutanan Bidang Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam. Departemen Kehutanan Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam, Jakarta.
- Collar, N.J., Crosby, M.J., Stattersfield, A.J. 1994. Birds to Watch 2; The World List of Threatened Birds. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 4, UK.
- Forshaw, J. and W.T. Cooper. 1989. Parrots of the World. Third (revised) Edition. Weldon Publ., Willoughby, NSW.
- White, C.M.N. and M.D. Bruce. 1986. The Birds of Wallacea (Sulawesi, the Moluccas and Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia): Annotated Checklist, London.

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