

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Other proposals

A. PROPOSALTransfer of *Cacatua sulphurea* from Appendix II to Appendix I**B. PROPONENT**

Germany

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT**1. Taxonomy**

- 1.1 Class: Aves
- 1.2 Order: Psittaciformes
- 1.3 Family: Cacatuidae
- 1.4 Genus: *Cacatua*
- Species: *C. sulphurea* (Gmelin, 1788)
- Subspecies: *C. s. sulphurea* (Gmelin, 1788)
- C. s. citrinocristata* (Fraser, 1844)
- C. s. parvula* (Bonaparte, 1850)
- C. s. abotti* (Oberholser, 1917)

1.5 Scientific synonyms:

- 1.6 Common names: English: Yellow-crested Cockatoo, Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

French:

German:

Gelbwangenkakadu

Others:

- 1.7 Code numbers: A-218.002.001.011

2. Biological Parameters**2.1 Distribution**

The range of the Yellow-crested Cockatoo reaches from the Lesser Sunda Islands to Sulawesi. The species is endemic to Indonesia. There is a discussion, whether small population are established in Singapore and Hongkong (BEHRENS 1995, MC KINNON & PHILLIPS 1988, INSKIPP et al. 1988).

The subspecies *C. s. sulphurea* occurs only in Sulawesi, Butung and on some smaller, adjacent islands (Muna, Madu, Kalaotoa, Kalao, Tanahjampea, Kayuadi, Tukangbesi) (INSKIPP et al. 1988, BEHRENS 1995). *C. s. parvula* inhabits most of the Lesser Sunda Islands as Flores, Pantar, Alor, Timor, Sumbawa and Semau. This subspecies is already extinct on Penida and Lombok (BEHRENS 1995). *C. s. abotti* occurs only on Masakambing, one of the Masalembo Islands. The Citron-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua s. citrinocristata*) is endemic to Sumba (COLLAR et al. 1994).

In Sulawesi the species was found to inhabit open woodland, cultivated fields and forest

edges on the humid coastal plains and in the low hills up to 500 m (INSKIPP et al. 1988). In the Lesser Sunda Islands it inhabits forested habitat sometimes up to 1,200 m (MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 1993). *C. s. abotti* and *C. s. sulphurea* seem to be able to survive even in deforested, agricultural areas. On Masakambling the last individuals of *C. s. abotti* live mainly in coconut plantations. They were seen nesting and feeding in coconut trees. On this island no natural forest is left (CAYHYADIN et al. 1994a). On the other hand it is discussed that only a limited conversion of forest in agriculture is tolerated (CAYHYADIN et al. 1994b). *C. s. citrinocristata* seems to depend on old-growth forest with big trees where the tree tops are closely connected hereby forming a dense green roof (JONES et al. 1990, JONES et al. 1995). The birds on Sumba are mainly found in primary and mature secondary forests in valley areas of low altitudes (JONES et al. 1995).

2.2 Habitat Availability

C. sulphurea has suffered a big loss of natural habitat throughout almost all of its range. Large scale conversion of forests to agriculture as has occurred in 10 regions of South Sulawesi must have reduced overall population levels (CAYHYADIN et al. 1994b). On Masakambling, where now no natural forest is left, the conversion of the land into coconut cultivation were established in the early 1970s. On Sumba the subspecies' habitat has decreased because of intensive deforestation of their original habitats according to JONES & MARSDEN (1992). Only 10-16 % of Sumba are nowadays still covered with forest; the remaining habitats for *C. s. citrinocristata* are highly fragmented (SISWARTO 1991, RSPB et al. 1991, JEPSON 1992, JONES et al. 1995). The Portuguese had already started to destroy the forests on Sumba in the eighteenth century. Further destruction occurred during the Dutch Colonial period and during the Japanese occupation. Even though no commercial deforestation has taken place since independence, the forest continues to be burned nevertheless for livestock production.

2.3 Population Status

No exact data exist for *C. s. sulphurea* and *C. s. parvula*, but after a heavy decline of all populations it seems to be rare now (CAYHYADIN et al. 1994b). The species is close to extinction on Sumbawa and Flores (COLLAR et al. 1994). The population of *C. s. abotti* on Masakambling is estimated of only 8-12 individuals left. The population estimate of *C. s. citrinocristata* was approximately 4000 birds in 1989.

Methodologically caused deviations give a range for the population of at least 800 and at most 7000 birds (JONES & MARSDEN 1992). A more precise population estimate given is 3200 birds which is based on further studies in 1992 (JONES et al. 1995). BirdLife International, however, doubts the validity of the latter population estimate. In co-operation with "WCS" the Indonesia Programme of BirdLife International has undertaken new population counts in the light of the effects of continued destruction of forests. The results of these surveys are not yet available (JEPSON, pers. comm.).

2.4 Population Trends

The species was formerly locally common throughout much of its range (INSKIPP et al. 1988), but there is evidence for substantial, dramatic population decline on Sulawesi and Masakambling (COLLAR et al. 1994, CAYHYADIN et al. 1994b, HOLMES & ANDREW 1990). It seems to be close to extinction on Sumbawa and Flores and is nearly to extinction on Penida, Lombok (all *C. s. parvula*) and Masalembu (*C. s. abotti*).

C. s. citrinocristata must once have been very abundant on Sumba in the last century (JONES & MARSDEN 1992). According to the mapping by the Indonesian Conservation Authorities (BKSDA), the population was estimated in 1986 to be approx. 12.000 birds (JONES & MARSDEN 1992). The population decreased rapidly within three years by

80% to 2400 birds (RSPB et al. 1991). According to studies by JONES & MARSDEN (1992) each year a further 500 birds are taken from the wild. The official catch quota for 1991 was still 900 birds, which is approx. 37 % of the estimated total population (RSPB et al. 1991).

2.5 Geographic Trends

The Yellow-crested Cockatoo seems to be close to extinction on Sumbawa and Flores and is already extinct on Penida, Lombok (all *C. s. parvula*) and nearly to extinction on Masalembo (*C. s. abotti*).

2.6 Role of the Species in its Ecosystem

2.7 Threats

C. sulphurea is intensively caught for the pet trade which is the main reason for its decrease in the wild. There is evidence that capture for the bird trade and hunting have brought all four subspecies to this critical situation (BEHRENS 1995, CAYHYADIN et al. 1994a, 1994b, COLLAR et al. 1994). Moreover, the species has decreased over a long period of time because of habitat loss (COLLAR et al. 1994, JONES & MARSDEN (1992).

Threat status of the species (*Cacatua sulphurea*) according to COLLAR et al. (1994):
Endangered: A1b,c;A2b,c

Threat status of the species (*Cacatua sulphurea*) according to (JONES et al. 1995):
Endangered (B,D)

The species (*Cacatua sulphurea*) meets the following criteria in accordance with the "Criteria for Amendment of Appendices I and II, Annex 1": A i, B i, iii, iv, C i, ii.

3. Utilisation and Trade

3.1 National Utilisation

Cockatoos in South Sulawesi are caught by professional trappers from Tanah Jampea Island, Mamuju, Luwu and Gowa district. The Cockatoos are taken as young birds from the nests and are caught with snares. Also trapping is reported from the Lesser Sunda Islands. It seems that professional trappers live in a lot of villages there (BEHRENS 1995). The capture on Sumba has not a long tradition and has become established only after traders demanded the birds in the 1970s (SISWARTO 1991, JEPSON 1992).

3.2 Legal International Trade .

For many years *Cacatua sulphurea* was traded in large numbers. In Europe it was inexpensive until the mid 1970s (INSKIPP et al. 1988). And also later the species has been intensively exported from Indonesia since the 1970s. Catch data are available from the mid 1980s onwards showing that the species was caught in considerable numbers. Normally only the subspecies *C. s. citrinocristata* is distinguished in trade.

In respect of CITES annual trade quotas have been set. The quota has decreased to 5,000 in 1991 from 13,125 birds in 1984 (CAYHYADIN et al. 1994a). CITES-reported trade from 1980 until 1992 counts a total number of 105,335 exported Individuals.

Indonesia exported in that time alone 96,785 birds. CITES even reports a total number of 121,485 imported individuals (Source: TRAFFIC International 1992).

CITES reported trade of *Cacatua sulphurea* between 1980 and 1992: Section A - Import Data

Country of Import	1980-1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Algeria	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
American Samoa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Australia	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Austria	11	114	139	124	468	199	339	280	21	1,695
Bahrain	-	-	-	3	6	6	-	-	-	15
Bangladesh	-	-	-	1	150	-	2	57	2	215
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Belgium	96	40	-	1	409	358	571	1	14	1,490
Bermuda	-	-	-	3	10	3	2	2	-	20
Botswana	-	-	-	-	1	1	20	-	-	22
Brazil	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	23	32	61
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	277	42	-	4	3	326
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Canada	356	201	203	140	61	19	20	32	-	1,032
Cayman Islands	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
China	44	-	-	1	2	-	16	-	-	63
Costa Rica	-	3	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	19
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cuba	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cyprus	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	16
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	36	-	4	-	-	-	55	167	221	483
DD	4	-	1	-	134	32	-	-	-	171
Denmark	77	158	109	53	96	46	1	10	-	550
Egypt	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	2	22
Ethiopia, People's Democratic Republic of	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Finland	-	-	-	-	16	16	1	3	-	36
Former USSR	1	33	1	-	2	2	-	4	-	43
France	303	161	385	491	2,877	1,728	32	33	12	6,022
Germany	3,182	859	1,073	1,415	4,008	2,340	267	65	96	13,305
Greece	-	-	-	-	68	3	2	10	-	83
Greenland	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	6	-	17
Hong Kong	5	30	1	72	182	66	205	499	-	1,060
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
India	-	-	-	2	6	3	9	5	9	34
Indonesia	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Israel	-	1	22	3	32	26	2	48	-	134
Italy	210	-	30	85	1,442	831	605	33	1	3,237
Japan	773	329	246	851	1,452	775	1,233	1,092	944	7,695
Jordan	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Korea, Republic of	15	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	25
Kuwait	19	-	-	11	6	-	-	11	1	48
Lebanon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Libyan Arab Jamahariya	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Liechtenstein	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	1,097	42	-	185	704	350	2,535	1,284	66	6,263
Malta	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	10	-	17
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	99	4	112
Mexico	-	-	-	-	76	8	16	10	10	120

Morocco	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Namibia, Republic of	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	4	9
Nepal	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Netherlands	14	238	465	613	1,233	726	250	9	70	3,618
Netherlands Antilles	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Norway	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	8
Oman	-	-	1	6	1	-	4	2	7	21
Pakistan	-	-	-	38	10	4	-	17	27	96
Panama	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peru	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Philippines	-	-	-	-	80	70	-	5	35	190
Poland, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	16
Portugal	-	9	20	191	176	65	-	148	33	642
Qatar	-	-	-	4	8	8	14	-	-	34
Reunion	-	-	-	-	48	28	4	7	13	100
Romania	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	75	83
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Saudi Arabia	28	4	1	26	111	91	-	-	44	305
Singapore	845	145	540	1,825	3,636	1,952	4,397	2,371	3	15,714
South Africa	123	20	206	240	340	242	416	1,055	454	3,096
Spain	16	13	47	255	197	86	247	66	-	927
Sri Lanka	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	9	2	19
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Swaziland	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sweden	455	559	259	172	160	-	12	3	-	1,620
Switzerland	268	132	95	116	606	451	216	145	26	2,055
Taiwan, Province of	91	107	-	-	30	30	120	155	-	533
Thailand	203	-	40	-	56	10	32	2	-	343
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Turkey	-	14	-	-	35	35	35	4	-	123
United Arab Emirates	1	23	-	-	50	39	30	36	46	225
United Kingdom	777	655	675	931	3,531	1,935	565	5	6	9,080
United States	14,656	2,512	3,202	3,680	6,560	3,474	1,352	1,617	3	37,056
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Venezuela	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yugoslavia	1	-	-	2	40	32	217	289	47	628
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	16	6	29
Country unknown	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	90	-	96
All Countries	23,910	6,411	7,776	11,630	29,446	16,150	13,924	9,879	2,359	121,485

**CITES reported trade of *Cacatua sulphurea* between 1980 and 1992: Section B -
Export Data**

Country of Export	1980-1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Australia	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	7	12
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	12
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Belgium	102	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	103
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BU	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	25	-	45
Canada	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	8
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
DD	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Denmark	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
France	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Germany	5	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	11
Guyana	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hong Kong	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	7
India	7	-	97	-	-	1	-	2	-	107
Indonesia	22,948	5,648	6,917	10,760	12,790	15,870	10,748	9,099	2,005	96,785
Japan	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Kuwait	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Malaysia	133	-	-	70	-	-	2,950	65	-	3,218
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
Netherlands	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1	20
New Zealand	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Norway	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oman	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Panama	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Philippines	41	-	9	21	-	10	7	59	52	199
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Saudi Arabia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Singapore	522	720	646	205	397	104	175	496	64	3,329
South Africa	3	3	2	3	-	3	1	12	58	85
Spain	1	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	11
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sudan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweden	60	30	67	-	-	-	-	2	2	161
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Taiwan, Province of	2	-	1	98	-	1	-	-	-	102
Thailand	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United Arab Emirates	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
United Kingdom	2	-	1	-	-	5	4	6	2	20
United States	20	-	-	1	10	1	5	13	3	53
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4
Country unknown	45	9	7	456	68	143	15	37	152	932
All Countries	23,910	6,411	7,776	11,630	13,296	16,150	13,924	9,879	2,359	105,335

(Source: TRAFFIC International 1992):

CITES reported imports of *Cacatua sulphurea* for Germany 1993:

Country of Export	Country of Origin	Purpose	Number	Remarks
Philippines	Philippines	Trade	20	Captive Bred
Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	personal	2	unknown
South Africa	South Africa	personal	1	

CITES reported exports of *Cacatua sulphurea* for Germany 1993:

Country of Destination	Country of Origin	Purpose	Number	Remarks
Indonesia	Indonesia	personal	1	

The only numbers of legal traded birds of the subspecies *C. s. sulphurea* are from CAYHYADIN et al. (1994b).

Quota of *Cacatua s. sulphurea* on South Sulawesi Province

Year	Quota	Realisation
1990	1,040	225
1991	725	85
1992	-	110
1993	200	50
1994	-	-

Source: Sub-Balai KSDA Sulawesi Selatan Office, August 30, 1994

The legal exports of *C. s. citrinocristata* between 1987 and 1990 were nearly 250% higher than the official export quotas. 1,523 specimens were imported into the United States between 1987 and 1990 (AWI/EIA). Nearly 3,000 birds were exported legally in 1989 (JONES and MARSDEN 1992, AWI/EIA). Despite the major decline of the species a catch quota of 900 birds was set. The trade in captive bred animals cannot be analysed on subspecies level because no reference is usually made in regard to subspecies.

Number of birds (*C. s. citrinocristata*) exported from Indonesia between 1987 and 1990 (Source: TRAFFIC International 1992, INSKIPP et al. 1992):

Year	Quota	Export
1987	600	2,259
1988	1,500	2,316
1989	0	2,945
1990	1,500	1,470
Sum	3,600	8,990

Number of *C. s. citrinocristata* traded in Germany between 1984 and 1995 (Source: BMU, CITES Annual Reports of the Federal Republic of Germany):

Year	Number	Import	Export	Exporting Country /Destination	Country of Origin
1984	10	x		Indonesia	Indonesia
1985	95	x		Indonesia	Indonesia
1986	-	-	-	-	-
1987	21	x		Indonesia	Indonesia
1987	70	x		Singapore	Indonesia
1988	343	x		Indonesia	Indonesia
1988	30	x		Singapore	Indonesia
1988	2		x	Switzerland	U.K.
1989	447	x		Indonesia	Indonesia
1989	10	x		Malaysia	Indonesia
1989	1		x	Costa Rica	Germany
1989	2		x	USA	U.K.
1990	115	x		Indonesia	Indonesia
1991	38	x		Philippines	Philippines
1991	1	x		USA	U.K.
1992	32	x		Philippines	Philippines
1992	8	x		South Africa	South Africa
1993	2	x		Switzerland	Switzerland
1993	37	x		Philippines	Philippines
1994	43	x		Philippines	Philippines
1994	1		x	USA	USA
1995	8	x		Philippines	Philippines

3.3 Illegal Trade

Although no data are available it seems that illegal trade is a major threat to *C. s. citrinocristata* (SISWARTO 1991, JONES & MARSDEN 1992, JONES et al. 1995, AWI/EIA).

3.4 Actual or Potential Trade Impacts

The amount of the trade in the last years is the main reason for the drastic decline of the species. CAYHYADIN et al. (1994b) say that the cause of the decline is over-harvesting of the population. This has occurred because of a combination of the species' flocking behaviour and efficient trapping methods which enable whole flocks to be caught at one time. This is likely to have resulted in cumulative local extinction.

Illegal trade remains a major factor for *C. s. citrinocristata* despite the fact that it is forbidden to capture the birds (JONES et al. 1995). LAMBERT et al. (1993) add that one should bear in mind that there is a big national market for psittacines in Indonesia and that a transfer of the subspecies to Appendix I could cause a shift in markets; the birds could then be sold on the existing inland markets.

3.5 Captive Breeding for Commercial Purposes (Outside Country of Origin)

4. Conservation and Management

4.1 Legal Status

4.1.1 National:

Cacatua sulphurea is not currently protected in Indonesia but according to Ministerial Decree (SK. Menteri Kehutanan No. 66/Kpts-II/1983) a permit from the Directorate General of PHPA is required for the catching, trading, owning, captive breeding and transportation of the species. There is a catch and export ban by PHPA for *Cacatua s. citrinocristata* since 1992. The subspecies is protected under a decree of the governing bodies of East and West Sumba (JEPSON, pers. com.).

4.1.2 International:

EU Import ban for the subspecies *C. s. citrinocristata* since 14/12/1989. All subspecies are listed in CITES Appendix II.

4.2 Species Management

4.2.1 Population Monitoring

None is currently undertaken by the government (AWI/EIA).

4.2.2 Habitat Conservation

Currently, there is only one conservation area on Sumba near Langgaliru. BirdLife International is planning in co-operation with the Indonesian authorities (PHPA, BAPPENDA, BUPATI) to define habitat boundaries of protected areas and the development of a conservation programme (LAMBERT et al. 1993).

4.2.3 Management Measures

The results of the studies by JONES et al. (1995) and CAYHYADIN et al. (1994a, 1994b) are supposed to form the basis for new protection strategies of the Directorates Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan Dan Pelesterian Alam (PHPA) and of BirdLife International. These organisations have jointly developed a draft recovery plan which was presented to the Director General of PHPA, the Forestry Research Institute, the Indonesian Institute of Science (CITES Scientific Authority) and a traders association on the 23 of May, 1996 (JEPSON, pers. comm.).

LAMBERT et al. (1993) state that an international captive breeding programme for this species is already in place.

Of 26 birds (*C. s. citrinocristata*) which were confiscated on Mau Hai Airport on Waingapu on September 15, 1992, 12 healthy survivors were released on Sumba on December 29, 1993 (RAHARJANINGTRAH & Ora 1994).

4.3 Control Measures

4.3.1 International trade

Enforcement and supervision of the set export quotas by the government is currently insufficient (AWI/EIA).

4.3.2 Domestic Measures

5. Information on Similar Species

RSBP et al. (1991) have pointed out how difficult it is to identify the different subspecies especially as juveniles. Once adult the specimens of *citrinocristata* are relatively easy to identify by their orange (not yellow) coloured crest.

6. Other Comments

BirdLife International, Indonesia Programme is not convinced of an Appendix I listing of Indonesian psittacines because they are afraid that this would restrict the implementation of management plans (JEPSON 1996 pers. com.).

The original draft of this proposal concerned the subspecies *citrinocristata* only. Information received by specialists, however, revealed that all subspecies should be uplisted to appendix I of CITES. In their comments on the original draft (Annex 1) Indonesia's arguments referred mainly to the situation of the whole species so it can be concluded that its argumentation will be identical with regard to the revised proposal. Although Indonesia confirms the precarious status of the species it opposes uplisting because it is believed that this action will have a negative impact on the started national recovery plan which includes the incentive for the local communities to be able to sustainably use the species once the populations have recovered.

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

- AWI/EIA (ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY) (1992): Indonesia and Guyana. Petition in the United States under the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992.
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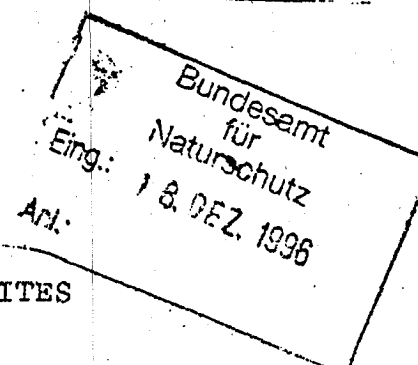
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MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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T E L E F A X

No. 1410/VI/RAFF-4/96



DATE : 17 DECEMBER 1996

TO : Dr. RAINER BLANKE
HEAD OF GERMAN SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY TO CITES
BfN, KINSTANTINSTRASCHE 110, 53179 BONN
FAX NO. (0228) 9543-470

FROM : CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF INDONESIA
FAX No. : (021) 5720227

SUBJECT : Transfer of Cacatua sulphurea citrinocristata from
Appendix II to Appendix I

REF. : Your letter of 15 Oktober 1996

We thank for your letter dated 15 October 1996 concerning the above matter.

This sub species of Cacatua sulphurea is endemic to the island of Sumba and has been critically endangered. The species has been proposed to be included in the protection status of Indonesian law and a Recovery Plan is being documented in collaboration with Birdlife International Indonesia Program.

It is our belief that internal protection within Indonesia is more important, rather than including it into Appendix I. Furthermore, Indonesia has stopped its trade on the all of the six sub species since 1991. Therefore, it is more advisable to remain the species in Appendix II, because by inclusion into Appendix I, the recovery plan will probably fail as the local community as the central element conducting the recovery program will probably withdraw from the involvement because of the little chance to sustainably utilize the species when the population has been fully recovered. Poaching, then, would be likely to occur and the population would be more under pressure.

We hope this will clarify the matter and your kind consideration is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Dwiatmo Siswomartono, MSc.
Director of Reserve Management and
Flora Fauna Conservation.

cc. : 1. Direktur Jenderal PHPA
2. Puslitbang Biologi LIPI, Indonesian Scientific Authority
to CITES.



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No : 02 / 4 / BKFF - 4699 TELEFAX
TO : DR. Rainer Blanke
Head, German Scientific Authority to CITES

Fax No.: + 228-9543470

From : CITES Management Authority of Indonesia.

Fax No.: 62-21-5720227

Subject : CITES Proposal for the next Conference of the Parties
(*Cacatua sulphurea*)
Number of Pages : 4 (incl this one)

Referring to your letter dated 20 December 1996 and following our letter No. 1410/VI/BKFF-4/96 dated 17 December 1996, we would like to further inform you the following :

Biological Status

There are four sub-species of *Cacatua sulphurea*, all of which are endemic to Indonesia. These are : *C. s. sulphurea*, *C. s. parvula*, *C. s. abbotti* and *C. s. citrinocristata*.

1. *C.s. sulphurea*.

This sub-species is endemic to Sulawesi, Buton and islands of Flores Sea. Former distribution included also other islands adjacent to Sulawesi.

Surveys undertaken by PHPA/Birdlife-IP during 1990-1995 indicated that the distribution of this sub-species decreased and was confined in several regions, e.g the population in Northern Sulawesi may have been extinct.

2. *C.s. parvula*.

This sub-species is endemic to the Nusa Penida Island, Lesser Sundas which include the islands of Lombok, Sumbawa, Padar, Rinca, Flores, Pantar, Alor, Semau and Timor. Several surveys undertaken in many parts of its distribution indicated that in most of the distribution areas, the population has been greatly reduced (in Nusa Penida, West Timor, Flores, and may be extinct in Lombok), partly reduced (in Sumbawa) and little reduced (in Sumbawa and Komodo), while in East Timor and East Flores, there is no data available.

Jakarta, 2 Januari '97
Bundessamt
für
Naturschutz
Eing.
Anl.
1. Jan. 1996

3. C.s. abbotti.

This sub-species is endemic to the Islands of Masalembo, situated in Java Sea. These Islands include Masalembo, Masakambing and Keramaian. In the last survey (1995) the population was found only in Masakambing island with predicted number of 8-10 animals.

4. C.s. citrinocristata.

This sub-species is endemic to Sumba island. Survey by Birdlife/WCS in 1995, found 110 birds in 16 out of 35 remaining forest blocks. Dr. Joshua Ginsberg of WCS (Pers.comm) mentioned that the population is about 2000-3000 birds in Sumba.

Trade.

In 1984 the catching quota was defined to be 13,125 animals. This number was constantly reduced to 5,000 birds in 1991. With the consultation with Birdlife, the catching quota was stopped in June 1992 (not 1991 as in our previous letter),, since then, there should not be any legal trade.

National Legislation

Currently, the species is not listed in protection status by Indonesian law. However, considering the population condition and the consultation with birdlife and Scientific Authority and other research institutions, the protection of this species is proposed (probably in the early 1997).

In provincial level the following decrees have been implemented:

1. Instruction of the Governor of West Nusatenggara (Western Lesser Sundas) No.20/1994 concerning ban on hunting of all bird species.
2. Instruction of the Governor of East Nusatenggara No. 15/1994 concerning ban on hunting of all bird species.
3. Decree of the Head of Districts of East Sumba and West Sumba No. 147/1992 and 21/1993 respectively concerning ban on catching and shipment of bird species in the regions of West Sumba and East Sumba Districts. The East Sumba decree was then renewed with the Decree No. 169/1995.

Recovery Plan (Summary).

1. Objectives
To Recover the population condition of Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.
2. Plan of activities (some of them have been initiated *)
 - a. Promotion of population recovery
 - trade ban *)
 - stop poaching *)
 - coordination among related agencies such as provincial/district governments, central government, NGOs and Universities on the Conservation of the Cockatoo especially in order to reduce the limiting factors to the population. *)
 - Propose to include the species in the protection status.
 - b. Setting priority to establish protected areas as the pilot areas for conserving each sub-species.
 - c. Community outreach program targetted to the traders, catchers and general public. *)
 - d. Collection more information through biological & ecological studies in more detail in the pilot areas especially in order to understand the ecological parameters limiting the population. These studies will also involve students and birdwatcher clubs.
3. Ability of Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo to recover.

This species is widely distributed, however some sub-species are concentrated in small areas or islands, therefore, the recovery plan needs to be comprehensive. It is found that in some areas and small islands, a small population is capable to reproduce. Based on this phenomenon, pilot areas are needed to implement recovery plan. These areas should be able to represent the distribution of each sub-species, therefore, the recovery plan will be more concentrated in certain areas.

The selected areas are : Paroso Island (Sulawesi), Masakambing Island (East Java), Sumbawa Island (West Nusatenggara) and Sumba Island (East Nusatenggara).

Appendix I Listing.

As in our last letter we have informed you that this recovery plan includes protection of the species and captive breeding program for commercial purposes and other activities to negate the limiting factors. If the captive breeding is successful, we believe that the threat to the wild population in the form of poaching will be dramatically reduced. Together with the protection of the habitat, the population will recover more easily.

It is therefore, we would rather see the species remains in the current CITES status because its uplisting will affect the recovery plan which is now in its early stages.

I hope this will be of some information, and thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,



Atmo Siswomartono, MSc.
Director Reserve Management and Flora Fauna Coservation.

- CC. 1. Direktur Jenderal PHPA.
2. Kepala Puslitbang Biologi.
3. Mr. Paul Jepson, Birdlife/IP.

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