

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Other proposals

A. Proposal

Inclusion of Silver-eared Mesia (*Leiothrix argenteauris*) in APPENDIX II in accordance with Article II 2 (a) & Conference Resolution 9.24.

B. Proponents

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

C. Supporting Statement

1. Taxonomy

1.1 Class: Aves

1.2 Order: Passeriformes

1.3 Family: Timaliidae

1.4 Genus, species, subspecies: *Leiothrix argenteauris* (Hodgson 1837)

1.5 Scientific synonyms:

1.6 Common names:

Silver-eared Mesia
Dutch: Zilveroortimalia
French: Mésia
German: Silberohr-Sonnenvogel
Indonesia: Pacawarna

1.7 Code numbers:

2. Biological Parameters

2.1 Distribution

The Silver-eared Mesia is recorded in Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; India; Indonesia: West Sumatra; Lao PDR, Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Vietnam.

2.2 Habitat availability

The Silver-eared Mesia frequents scrub jungle, secondary growth, bushes in open evergreen forest, and tea plantations to c. 2,100 m.

2.3 Population status

Said to be still quite common in montane areas of Sumatera, rare in Bangladesh, and not as common in China as *Leiothrix lutea*, as evidenced by a higher market price.

2.4 Population trends

Indonesia is a range state for this species, yet still imports large numbers from China, suggesting that demand now exceeds the supply capacity of local birds.

2.5 Geographic trends

2.6 Role of the species in its ecosystem

2.7 Threats

Some races within this species' extensive range are heavily targeted for trade. (Mulliken 1995)

3. Utilisation and Trade

3.1 National utilisation

The following capture quotas have been instituted in Indonesia:

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
800	-	875	2,000	2,000	-	-

Counts of 750 birds at 27 trading locations in Singapore, and 4,000 birds in 37 locations in Indonesia have been reported. (Nash 1993)

It is reported as common as a cage bird in China where the market price is reported as over ten dollars - higher than *Leiothrix lutea* due to a smaller population. No trade is reported in Bangladesh.

3.2 Legal international trade

Mulliken reports records of 8,349 individuals in trade from 1986 to 1992, with the major exporters being China and Hong Kong. There are no records of imports into the UK for this period. Since the trade data collected for non-CITES species depends heavily on UK data, the sample may be less representative of the extent of trade in this species.

Hong Kong exports in the period 1990 to 1992 were as follows:

1990	1991	1992
530	50	660

3.3 Illegal trade

3.4 Actual or potential trade impacts

3.5 Captive breeding (outside country of origin)

The Silver-eared Mesia is regularly bred in captivity by birdkeepers. ISIS shows of 135 individuals recorded in collections, 21% were captive bred.

4. Conservation and Management

4.1 Legal status

4.1.1 National

Indonesia operates a quota system for capture permits by province. Thailand has authorised no imports or exports of wild caught non-CITES species since 1991.

4.1.2 International

4.2 Species management

4.2.1 Population monitoring

4.2.2 Habitat conservation

4.2.3 Management measures

4.3 Control measures

4.3.1 International trade

The species is proposed for listing on Annex B of the draft EU CITES Regulation.

4.3.2 Domestic measures

5. Information on Similar Species

6. Other Comments

7. Additional remarks

8. References

8.1 Cheng Tso-hsin (1987), *A Synopsis of the Avifauna of China*, Science Press, Beijing.

8.2 Cheng Tso-hsin, Long Zeye, and Zheng Baolai (1987) *Fauna Sinica Aves Vol. 11: Passeriformes Muscicapidae II Timaliinae*, Science Press, Beijing.

- 8.3 Cheng Guang-mei, (1996) *Red Lists of Endangered Species In China - Aves*, in press.
- 8.4 International Species Information System (1993) *ISIS Bird Extract*, ISIS, Apple Valley MN USA
- 8.5 Lindley A (1996) *Analysis of MAFF Import Data 1988-1992*, pers corres
- 8.6 Mulliken T A , (1995) *Responses to Questions Posed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds*, TRAFFIC International, Cambridge UK
- 8.7 Nash SV, (1993) *Sold for a Song ... The Trade in Southeast Asian Non-CITES Birds*, TRAFFIC International, Cambridge UK
- 8.8 Ripley S D II, (1982). *A Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, Smithsonian Institute, Washington US
- 8.9 Rutgers A , (1964), *The Handbook of Foreign Birds Their Care In Cage and Avlary*, Blandford Press, London

The CITES Scientific Authority of China
Endangered Species Scientific Commission

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Annex

Fax Cover Sheet

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Date: August 13, 1996 Time: 9:56 AM
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Phone: 070-379 39 11
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CC: The CITES Management Authority of China

Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

Message

China is one of the countries of origin for the bird species: ~~Graculus~~ Graculus, the ~~Red-billed~~ Red-billed Myna, Leiothrix argentea, the Silver-eared Mesia, Leiothrix lutea, the Red-billed Leiothrix and Liocichla omeiensis, the Omei Shan Liocichla. China can support these four proposals to be enlisted in appendix II.

China would wish to be a proponent for these proposals jointly with the Netherlands.

The comments on the draft-proposals and additional data to improve the proposals are on the following pages. The trade data will be presented by China CITES Management Authority.

status
Trade
threat
protection

THE DIRECTOR FOR CHINA CITES SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY

Dr. WANG Sung

Usually adult individuals are captured for captivity.

No captive breeding is reported.

C.c Conservation

The Silver-eared Leiothrix is protected in Gaoligong Shan reserve of Yunnan province.

D Inclusion of Red-billed Leiothrix (*Leiothrix lutea*) in APPENDIX II in accordance with Article II 2 (a) and Conference Resolution 9.24.

D.a Biological Parameters

The Red-billed Leiothrix is distributed in south Tibet, Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangxi and Guangdong provinces.

It is found in undergrowth of coniferous, deciduous, mixed forests, bamboo groves about 900-3,300 m.

Habitat destruction is very serious.

As a kind of resident bird, it is fairly common in China.

D.b Utilization

The Red-billed Leiothrix is a popular cage-bird with the Chinese on account of its beautiful plumage and bill.

Usually adult individuals are captured for captivity.

Its market price varies between several to tens of dollars and is increasing owing to its decreasing population.

Originally, most individuals are exported to overseas from Changsha or Tianjin instead of Guangzhou right now. The birds are re-exported to Japan and Europe through Hong Kong.

Due to heavy habitat destruction, this bird is not easy to be seen in some parts of its distribution.

There are some report about its captive breeding.

D.c Conservation

The Red-billed Leiothrix is protected in Gaoligong Shan reserve of Yunnan province.

References

a. Cheng Tso-hsin, (1987) *A Synopsis of the Avifauna of China*, Science Press, Beijing. p528, 704-707

b. Cheng Tso-hsin, Long Zeye and Zheng Baolai, (1987) *Fauna Sinica Aves Vol. 11: Passeriformes Muscicapidae II. Timaliinae*, Science Press, Beijing. p150-162

c. Cheng Guang-mei, (1996) *Red Lists of Endangered Species in China-Aves*, in press Fauna Sinica Editing Committee

d. Zhejiang, (1989) *Zhejiang*, Zhejiang Science and Technology Press
中国野鸟图鉴 *Fauna Sinica*

云南鸟类分布名录

浙江动物志编辑委员会, 1989, 浙江动物志(鸟类), 浙江科学技术出版社

CITES LISTING PROPOSALS

A. Inclusion of Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*) in APPENDIX II in accordance with Article II 2(s) and Conference Resolution 9.24.

A.a Biological Parameters

The subspecies *G. r. religiosa* of Hill Myna is distributed in Yunnan, Guangxi and Hainan provinces of China.

It is resident bird in China.

A.b Utilization

It is common in China. Usually caged-young-bird is trained to mimic people's sound.

Its market price can be tens to hundreds of dollars. Some of which comes from Vietnam.

No captive breeding is reported.

B. Inclusion of Omei Shan Liocichla (*Liocichla omeiensis*) in APPENDIX II in accordance with Article II 2(a) and Conference Resolution 9.24.

B.a Biological Parameters

The Omei Shan Liocichla is known only from Erlang Shan, Ya'an, Omei Shan and Obian in Sichuan province.

It is found in forest from 1,800-2,150 m. It breeds among bushes with scattered trees at the edge of forest in hill valleys. No information about its habitat destruction is available.

Its population is rare.

B.b Utilization

Usually trade bird is *Liocichla phoenicea*. The prices is over ten dollars.

Sometimes *Liocichla omeiensis* is also sold.

No captive breeding is reported.

C. Inclusion of Silver-eared Mesia (*Leiothrix argenteauris*) in APPENDIX II in accordance with Article II 2 (a) and Conference Resolution 9.24.

C.a Biological Parameters

The Silver-eared Mesia is distributed in Tibet, Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi provinces of China.

It is found in Plains, in forests and scrub, in bamboo about 1,000 m.

Its population is not as big as the Red-billed Leiothrix.

As a resident bird in China, no information about its habitat destruction is available.

C.b Utilization

The Silver-eared Leiothrix is common as cage-bird.

Its market price is over ten dollars, higher than the Red-billed Leiothrix because of its fewer population.

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GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
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Memo No. CCF(WL)/24-83/96/540

Dated:- 05.07.96

Dr. Ir. H.S.B.M. Van Asperen,
The Director For Nature Management,
The Netherlands CITES Management Authority.

Sub:- Proposals for inclusion of Gracula religiosa and Leiothrix argenteauris in CITES Appendix II.

Hanoi 16 July 1996

Dear Dr. Van Asperen,

Thank you very much for sending the draft proposal for inclusion of the Hill Myna, silve-eared Mesia and Red-billed Leiothrix in App.II of CITES.

After attentive examine we are agreed your proposal. We should comment something.

L. lutea has restrict area in North part of Vietnam only. Moreover population of this species is lower than two first species. Therefore it needs pay more attention to this species.

Thank you for confidence to our institute and I hope to collaborate and join with your organization on conservation and management of birds and nature in general./.

Director IEBR
CITES scientific authority



Prof. Dr. Cao Van Sung

In response to your letter dated 26th June, 1996, information on the above species in Bangaldesh and our opinion on your proposals are given below:-

Hill Myna (Gracula religiosa) - Hill Myna is found in our hilly forests in the southeast, north and northeast of the country. It is reported to be common. It is included in the third schedule of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Act, 1974 and hence it is protected. Collected locally for house pet. But it was never permitted for commercial export from Bangladesh.

Silver-eared Mesia (Leiothrix argenteauris)- Silver-eared Mesia is rare in Bangladesh. It has been recorded in the north eastern part of the country. We do not have any record of its trade and demand of the species as house pets within the country.

As per information gathered through your study and given in the draft proposal, status of the above two species could be upgraded and included in the CITES Appendix II. We would support your proposal.

Thanking you.

Sincerely yours,