

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Other proposals

A. Proposal

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

B. Proponents

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

C. Supporting Statement1. Taxonomy

- 1.1 Class: Aves
- 1.2 Order: Passeriformes
- 1.3 Family: Timaliidae
- 1.4 Genus, species, subspecies: *Liocichla omeiensis* Riley, 1928
- 1.5 Scientific synonyms:
- 1.6 Common names: Omei Shan Liocichla (Mount Omei Liocichla)
- Dutch: Mount Omei-timalia
- German: Omeihäherling
- 1.7 Code numbers:

2. Biological Parameters

2.1 Distribution

The Omei Shan Liocichla is known only from a few mountains in China, including Omei Shan, Ya'an, Obian, and Erlang Shan, in Sichuan province.

2.2 Habitat availability

It is found in the undergrowth of broadleaf (including secondary) forest from 1,800 to 2,150 m. It breeds among bushes with scattered trees at the edge of forest in hill valleys. Some habitat destruction is taking place. (Collar et al 1994)

2.3 Population status

It is described as fairly common on Omei Shan, whose status as one of China's five sacred mountains affords some protection but its status at other

locations is not known. A population of less than 10,000 mature individuals is inferred. (Collar et al 1994)

2.4 Population trends

It is described as declining from a small severely fragmented population. (Collar et al 1994)

2.5 Geographic trends

2.6 Role of the species in its ecosystem

2.7 Threats

Reported habitat loss and some trapping

3. Utilisation and Trade

3.1 National utilisation

The usual bird in trade is *Liocichla phoenicea*. The price is over ten dollars. Sometimes *Liocichla omeiensis* is also sold. (Wang Sung 1996)

3.2 Legal international trade

150 of these birds were found to be offered for sale in Hong Kong at US\$9 each by one dealer. (Dick et al 1992). This species has recently been recorded in the wildlife trade in the UK and advertised in "*Cage and Aviary Birds*".

3.3 Illegal trade

3.4 Actual or potential trade impacts

3.5 Captive breeding (outside country of origin)

No Captive breeding is reported. (Wang Sung 1996)

4. Conservation and Management

4.1 Legal status

4.1.1 National

4.1.2 International

4.2 Species management

4.2.1 Population monitoring

4.2.2 Habitat conservation

As noted above one location has some protection as a result of its status.

4.2.3 Management measures

4.3 Control measures

4.3.1 International trade

This bird 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

Classified as Vulnerable in Birds to Watch 2 under IUCN threat categories B1 + 2c; C1 (1994) and as Under Review in the 1990/1992 IUCN Red List

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 Collar NJ, Crosby MJ, and Stattersfield AJ (1994) *Birds to Watch 2: The World List of Threatened Birds*, BirdLife International, Cambridge UK
- 8.5 Dick, T.D. et al (1992) *The Wild Bird Trade in Hong Kong and Mainland China*, RSPB/VBNL, UK & Netherlands
- 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 Wang Sung, (1996) pers. corres.
- 8.8 World Conservation Monitoring Centre (1993). *World Checklist of Threatened Birds*, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough

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Annex

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Fax Cover Sheet

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Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

Message

China is one of the countries of origin for the bird species: Gracula religiosa, the Hill 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.~~

status
Trade
threat
proposed

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.

THE DIRECTOR FOR CHINA CITES SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY

Dr. WANG Sung

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.

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 Zeyu and Zheng Baolai, (1987) *Fauna Sinica Aves Vol. II: 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

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