

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Other proposals

A. Proposal

Inclusion of Green Avadavat (*Amandava formosa*) in APPENDIX II in accordance with Article II 2 (a) & Conference Resolution 9.24.

B. Proponent

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

C. Supporting Statement1. Taxonomy

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|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1.1 | Class | Aves | |
| 1.2 | Order | Passeriformes | |
| 1.3 | Family | Estrildidae | |
| 1.4 | Genus, species, subspecies | <i>Amandava formosa</i> | (Latham, 1790) |
| 1.5 | Scientific synonyms: | | |
| 1.6 | Common names: | Green Avadavat, Green Munia | |
| | | Dutch: Olijfastrild | |
| | | German: Olivenastrild | |
| 1.7 | Code numbers: | | |

2. Biological Parameters

2.1 Distribution

The Green Avadavat is endemic to central India, from southern Rajasthan and northern Madhya Pradesh south to southern Maharashtra and northern Andhra Pradesh (other than a few isolated records further north, including in Delhi Union territory, probably of escaped cagebirds). A small breeding colony which was formerly present in Lahore, Pakistan is believed to have resulted from escaped cagebirds (Collar et al 1994)

2.2 Habitat availability

The species is found in tall grassland, scrub and in agricultural land. There has been widespread habitat destruction and disturbance within its range. (Gaston 1984)

2.3 Population status

It is very locally and unevenly distributed, and generally scarce. Population has been estimated at less than 10,000 mature individuals, fragmented such that no population of more than 1,000 mature individuals exists. (Collar et al 1994)

2.4 Population trends

A decline of more than 20 % within the last 10 years has been suggested. (Collar et al 1994)

2.5 Geographic trends

2.6 Role of the species in its ecosystem

2.7 Threats

Whilst habitat threats are substantial (see above), the main threat appears to be trapping since it is still regularly seen in bird markets. (Collar et al 1994)

3. Utilisation and Trade

3.1 National utilisation

This bird continues to be observed (latest report 1994) in bird markets.

3.2 Legal international trade

The following transactions (which are likely to be of wild caught birds) have been recorded in the period 1980 - 1992 by those few countries that maintain records of non-CITES trade:

Year	Country of Origin/Export	Number
1988	India	360
1989	Belgium	140
1989	China	20
1989	Hong Kong	200
1990	Hong Kong	360
1990	India	190
1990	Netherlands	730
1991	Belgium	104

844 of these records are for UK imports, from non-CITES trade records.

In addition there are records of 14,752 specimens of unidentified *amandava* spp between 1980 and 1992. (Mulliken 1995)

3.3 Illegal trade

3.4 Actual or potential trade impacts

Capture for the cage bird trade is considered the main threat.

3.5 Captive breeding (outside country of origin)

The Green Avadavat is described as less hardy and less easy to breed than the Red Avadavat (*Amandava amandava*). (Rutgers 1964)

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

4.2.3 Management measures

4.3 Control measures

4.3.1 International trade

From 1989 exports of all species listed on Appendix II of CITES have been banned by India. Therefore if this species is added to Appendix II trade in wild caught birds will cease. India used to export 1.3 million birds per year in the 1970s but adoption of the Wildlife (Protection) Act -1972 severely curtailed such exports. (Mulliken 1995)

4.3.2 Domestic measures

5. Information on Similar Species

6. Other Comments

Classified as Vulnerable in Birds to Watch 2 under IUCN threat category C1;C2a (1994) and as Under Review in the 1990/1992 IUCN Red List

7. Additional remarks

8. References

8.1 Collar NJ, Crosby MJ, and Stattersfield AJ (1994) *Birds to Watch 2: The World List of Threatened Birds*, BirdLife International, Cambridge UK

8.2 Gaston A. J. (1984) *Is habitat destruction in India and Pakistan beginning to affect the status of endemic passerine birds?* J Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc 81: 636-641

- 8.3 International Species Information System (1993) *ISIS Bird Extract*, ISIS, Apple Valley MN USA
- 8.4 Mulliken T A . (1995) *Responses to Questions Posed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds*, Traffic International, Cambridge UK
- 8.5 Rutgers A , (1964), *The Handbook of Foreign Birds Their Care in Cage and Avlary*, Blandford Press, London
- 8.6 World Conservation Monitoring Centre (1993). *World Checklist of Threatened Birds*, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough