

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

Other proposals

A. Proposal

Inclusion of Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*) 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. Sturnidae

1.4 Genus, species, subspecies: *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus 1758
religiosa
intermedia
palawanensis
robusta

1.5 Scientific synonyms:

1.6 Common names: Hill Myna
 (Nias Hill Myna, Greater Hill Mynah,
 Javanese Hill Mynah, Northern Hill
 Mynah, Lesser Hill Mynah, Southern Hill
 Mynah, Southern Grackle, Talking
 Myna)

Dutch: Grote Beo
 German: Beo
 Hindi: Pahari myna
 Indonesia: Beo, Tiong
 Filipino: Kiyao

1.7 Code numbers:

2. Biological Parameters

2.1 Distribution

The Hill Myna is recorded in Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei; Cambodia; Yunnan, Guangxi and Hainan provinces of China; India; Indonesia: Alor, Bali, Flores, Java, Pantar, Sumatra, Sumbawa; Lao P.D.R.; Malaysia: Peninsular Sabah, Sarawak; Myanmar; Nepal; Balabac, Calamian and Palawan Island of the Philippines; Sri Lanka, Thailand; Vietnam. Introduced populations have also been reported on Christmas Island and in Puerto Rico.

The large subspecies *robusta* occurs only on the island of Nias off western Sumatra. The subspecies *palawensis* is restricted to the island of Palawan in the Philippines. The small *religiosa* is from Indonesia, and the larger *intermedia* is from mainland Southeast Asia.

2.2 Habitat availability

The Hill Myna is found in mountain forests, especially in the foothills. They nest in tree holes, often using old woodpecker nests. This habit has been exploited in Assam where bamboo nest-boxes are erected so that chicks can be gathered for the pet trade.

However it is also true that trees containing nestholes have been cut down to get to young birds. This reduces the number of nesting sites, and consequentially the breeding performance of the affected population. Habitat loss in Java and Bali is also partly responsible for the decline there.

Palawan island is one of the areas in the Philippines with less disturbed habitat, it having been declared as a Game Refuge and Wildlife Sanctuary.

Brunei also reports that the habitats required are relatively intact.

2.3 Population status

The status in Indonesia is that it is now very rare and local in Java, but apparently still quite common in the extreme lowlands on Kalimantan and Sumatera. In Nusa Tenggara it is quite rare. The *robusta* subspecies from the island of Nias is said to be in danger. (Siawomartono 1996)

It is reported to be common in China, Brunei, and Bangla Desh. (Pers corres)

2.4 Population trends

On Java and Bali where the Hill Myna was formerly common at the lowland forest edge it is now described as rather rare due to trapping and habitat loss.

The population is also assumed to be declining in the Philippines due to unabated illegal collection and trade, and habitat disturbance. (Pollisco 1996)

2.5 Geographic trends

2.6 Role of the species in its ecosystem

The species is onivorous, feeding on insects and fruits. Thus the species helps in controlling the population of insects and contributes to the seed dispersal process.

2.7 Threats

This species is reported to be threatened by both trade and habitat loss in parts of its range.

3. Utilisation and Trade

3.1 National utilisation

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia report the Hill Myna as by far the most widespread myna in trade. Some 7,500 individuals were noted in 214 surveys in 73 bird markets. (Nash 1993)

The capture quotas for *Gracula religiosa* set by Indonesia in recent years have been:

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
3,100	6,800	4,500	6,300	500	3,000	3,000

In the Philippines the species may only be used for conservation and research purposes, and then a permit from DENR is required. (Pollisco, 1996)

The market price in China is said to be from tens to hundreds of dollars (Wang Sung, 1996, pers. corres.)

3.2 Legal international trade

Records of 16,625 individuals in trade have been collated from 1986 to 1992. (Mulliken 1995) From 1988 to 1992 5,528 were imported by the UK alone, some 14.2% of which were dead on arrival or died in quarantine. (Lindley 1996)

Nash reproduces Hong Kong records showing imports of 2,090 individuals between 1990 and 1992. Indonesia authorised exports of 1,230 birds between August and December 1992.

Reports from China indicate that the market there is met in part by birds from Vietnam.

3.3 Illegal trade

The prized *robusta* subspecies from the island of Nias is fully protected yet regularly appears in trade in Singapore. Nash records that birds from Thailand regularly appear in Singapore in consignments of several thousand - mainly nestlings - despite the fact that Thailand has not issued any permits for this species.

Nash records 4,750 individuals at 28 trade localities in Singapore probably originating in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam - not necessarily illegally.

3.4 Actual or potential trade impacts

As a heavily traded species, the Hill Myna's status appears to be affected in parts of its range, and very heavily in some locations.

3.5 Captive breeding (outside country of origin)

ISIS has records of 115 birds in collections of which 13 were reported as captive bred. Nash recommends that captive breeding on a commercial scale be encouraged for this species.

4. Conservation and Management

4.1 Legal status

4.1.1 National

Indonesia operates a quota system for capture for trade by province. The Philippines scheduled 1994 as the last year in which capture of and trade in Philippine wild birds may occur. Thailand has authorised no imports or exports of wild caught non-CITES birds since 1991. Vietnam has no controls on trade in non-CITES species. (Mulliken 1995) Bangladesh does not permit commercial export, but it is collected locally as a house pet.

4.1.2 International

The Hill Myna was placed on Appendix III of CITES by Thailand on June 11th 1992. Nash recommends that the Hill Myna should be proposed for uplisting from its present Appendix III listing to inclusion on Appendix II to assist efforts in stopping widespread illegal trade in this species

4.2 Species management

4.2.1 Population monitoring

4.2.2 Habitat conservation

As a declared sanctuary since July 2 1967, by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No 219, The Palawan island is considered as an integral component of the National Integrated Protected Areas System, established in law in 1992 and since strengthened. It is admitted that despite this national legislation, habitat destruction in the area still occurs primarily through slash and burn agriculture. Nevertheless destruction can be considered minimal compared to other areas in the country. Thus sizeable areas for the subspecies can still be considered available in Palawan. (Pollisco 1996)

4.2.3 Management measures

4.3 Control measures

4.3.1 International trade

Appendix III listing does not appear to have led to a significant improvement in trade recording.

4.3.2 Domestic measures

As listed above

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 Timallinae*, Science Press, Beijing.

8.3 Cheng Guang-mei, (1998) *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 International Species Information System (1993) *ISIS Bird Extract*, ISIS, Apple Valley MN USA

8.6 Lindley A (1996) *Analysis of MAFF Import Data 1988-1992*, pers. corres

8.7 MacKinnon J R and Phillips K, (1993), *A Field Guide to the Birds of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Bali, the Greater Sunda Islands*, Oxford University Press, UK

8.8 Mulliken T A , (1995) *Responses to Questions Posed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds*, TRAFFIC International, Cambridge UK

8.9 Nash SV, (1993) *Sold for a Song ... The Trade in Southeast Asian Non-CITES Birds*, TRAFFIC International, Cambridge UK

8.10 Pollisco W S (1996), pers. corres.

8.11 Rutgers A , (1964), *The Handbook of Foreign Birds Their Care in Cage and Aviary*, Blandford Press, London

8.12 Siawomartono D. (1996), pers corres

8.13 World Conservation Monitoring Centre (1993), *World Checklist of Threatened Birds*, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough



Republic of the Philippines
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE BUREAU
 Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
 Telephones: 924-60-31 to 35 / FAX # 924-01-09



OCT 10 1996

FAXMESSAGE FOR TRANSMISSION

TO: Dr. Ir. H.S.B.M. Van Asperen FROM: Mr. Wilfrido S. Pollisco
 Director Director
 For Nature Management Fax No.: (632)924-01-09
 Ministerie van Landbouw
 Naturebeheer en Visserij
 Bezuidenhoutseweg 73
 Fax No. 070-3478228

Dear Sir:

This has reference to your fax-letter of 26 June 1996 requesting comments on the draft proposal of Netherlands for the inclusion of Gracula religiosa to CITES list Appendix II species.

We would like to inform you that this Office, as the CITES Management Authority of the Philippines, supports the Netherlands proposal and expresses its willingness to be a joint proponent for the same.

Relative thereto, please find attached, some information about the sub-species Gracula religiosa palawanensis, for incorporation in the draft proposal.

We wish to inform you, however, that no study on the population status of the said sub-species has been undertaken yet. Nevertheless, rampant illegal trade and continuous hunting of the bird, despite national policies prohibiting the capture and trade of the same, lead us to assume that its population in the wild is declining.

Should you need further information and assistance for further development of the proposal, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you and regards.

Very truly yours,

Wilfrido S. Pollisco
 WILFRIDO S. POLLISCO
 Director



3 1/2" 5 1/4" diskette/
 Netherlands

Protect & conserve our forest to save our wildlife

CITES LISTING PROPOSAL

A. Proposal

Inclusion of Hill Myna, (*Gracula religiosa*) in Appendix II in accordance with Article #2 of Conference Resolution 9.4

B. Proponents: Netherlands and Philippines

C. Supporting Statement

1. Taxonomy

- 1.1 Class Aves
- 1.2 Order: Passeriformes
- 1.3 Family: Sturnidae
- 1.4 Genus, species, subspecies: *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus 1758
religiosa palawanensis
- 1.5 Scientific synonyms:

- 1.6 Common names - Philippines: kiyaw
- 2.1 Distribution - Balabac, Calamian and Palawan Island (endemic)
- 2.2 Habitat availability-

Palawan island is one of the areas in the country with less disturbed habitat, it having been declared as a Game Refuge and Wildlife Sanctuary since July 2, 1967, by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 219.

As a declared sanctuary, the Palawan island is considered as an initial component of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) of the country in accordance with NIPAS law (Republic Act 756) of 1992. This is further strengthened by Republic Act 7611 or SEP Law establishing the Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan. It is admitted, however, that despite these national legislations, habitat destruction in the area still occurs primarily through slash-and burn agriculture. Nevertheless, destruction can be considered minimal compared to other areas in the country. Thus, sizeable areas for the species can still be considered available in Palawan.

- 2.3 Population status- no information available
- 2.4 Population trends- assumed declining due to unabated illegal collection and trade, and habitat disturbance.

Annex

2.5 Role of the species in the ecosystem

The species is omnivorous, feeding on insects and fruits. Thus, the species helps in controlling the population of insects and contributes in seed-dispersal process.

3.1 National utilization - domestic & international trade is not allowed. However, use of the species for conservation and research purposes is allowed under a permit issued by the DENR.

4.1 Legal Status

4.1.1 Nationally protected under DAO 48, S. of 1991, wherein said species or subspecies of wildlife that are suspected of belonging to either one of the threatened categories, i.e., Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare, Insufficiently known and Indeterminate for which insufficient information is currently available to determine definite status.



جڤاتن موزيوم بروني
JABATAN MUZIUM-MUZIUM BRUNEI
KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN BELIA DAN SUKAN
JALAN KOTA BATU
BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN 2018
NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

TELEFON : PENGARAH 222952 : PEJABAT 244545

RUJ. KAMI :
OUR REF.:

46/JMB/617/85/6

TARIKH :
DATE :

13 July 1996

Dr. Ir. H.S.B.M. van Asperen
The Director for Nature Management
Ministerie van Landbouw
Postbus 20401
2500 EK's-Gravenhage
THE NETHERLANDS

Dear Dr. van Asperen:

Thank you for your letter of 26 June 1996 and enclosed proposals to list the Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*) and the Straw-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*) in Appendix II of CITES.

These two species are still common in Brunei because the habitats they require are relatively intact and there is little commercial exploitation. However, we support your proposals so as to encourage the recovery of decimated populations elsewhere.

Sincerely,

Dr. Marina Wong
for the Director of Museums



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ECOSYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

(Formerly FORI)
College, Laguna, Philippines
Telephone Nos. 3628; 3481; 3221; 3320; 2229; 2509; 2269
FAX No. - 63-94-2850

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 26, 1996

Dr. Ir. H.S.E.M. Van Asperen
Ministrie Van Landbouw.
Harrubtohear en Visserij
2500 EK's-Gravenhage
The Netherlands

Dear Dr. Ir.H.S.E.M. Van Asperen.

Thank you for your letter of June 26, 1996 informing us of the CITES proposal for inclusion of Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*) to Appendix II of CITES. As the CITES Scientific Authority of the Philippines, the Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) would like to express our interest to join the Netherlands as one of the proponents of the said proposal.

With regard to our comments to the draft proposal, we are appending it in this letter. Additional data to improve the proposal will be sent as soon as the information are gathered.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very truly yours,


CELSON P. DIAZ
OIC-Director

Comments on the Proposal

Title : Inclusion of Hill myna (*Gracula religiosa*) in Appendix II in Accordance with Article 112(a) and Conference Resolution 9.24.

1.6 Common names : Please include the name Talking myna in the Philippines the English common name being used is Talking myna.

Local name In Filipino : Kiyao

2.2 Habitat availability - Hill myna is found throughout Palawan

Food habits : Fruit eaters

2.5 Captive breeding

Number of eggs per clutch

Sexual maturity of male: female

4.0 Species management

Please add existing policies protecting the species or the habitat.

4.2.1 Habitat management. Palawan was declared as game refuge and bird sanctuary, so that hunting of wildlife including the Hill Myna is banned.

4.2.2 Management measures: Traffic and trade of Hill myna is restricted. All ports have assigned DENR staff who monitors the traffic of this species.

4.3 Control measures

Please include entry on local trade.

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREST PROTECTION AND
NATURE CONSERVATION

Gedung Pusat Kehutanan Manggala Wanabhakti Blok IV Lt. 8, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Jakarta Pusat (10270)
Telp (021) 5730312, 5730313, Fax: (02-21) 5734818 Telex : 45996 DEPHUT IA

The Netherlands CITES M.A.
Ministerie van Landbouw
Natuurbeheer en Visserij
Bezuidenhoutseweg 73
Postbus 20401

Jakarta, 7 October 1996.
No. *mal/bur/196*

Re : Consultation on CITES Proposal

Dear Colleague,

Thank you for your letter dated 26 June 1996 Ref. No.N96Vm10 concerning the above mentioned subject.

After its consultation with the Scientific Authority and BirdLife International-Indonesia Program, the CITES Management Authority of Indonesia is pleased to summarize the information that we have on the status of the four species : *Pycnonotus zeylanicus*, *Padda oryzivora*, *Leiothrix argentauris* and *Gracula religiosa*.

To our knowledge no detailed surveys have yet been conducted on the status of any of these species in Indonesia, therefore, our information is anecdotal. However, we believe it is sufficient to make decision on CITES status.

1. Cucak Rawa (Straw-headed bulbul) *Pycnonotus zeylanicus*

The distribution of this species covers South Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei, West Indonesia (Sumatera, Kalimantan and Java). The habitat include forest and forest edge, usually in wet area, near rivers and swamps.

In Indonesia, this species is now believed locally to be extinct on Java, in Sumatera it is now rare, and on Kalimantan there are just a few places where it can still be seen.

This is a very popular cage bird in Indonesia. Now that it is rare here, wild birds caught in Thailand are apparently imported to Indonesia. Captive (commercial) breeding is not yet established. Therefore, Indonesia supports the proposal to include this species on CITES Appendix II.

2. Pancawarna (Silver-eared Mesia) *Leiothrix argentauris*

This species is distributed widely from Himalaya, South China, all of South-East Asia and Malaya Peninsula to Sumatera Indonesia. It inhabits dense thickets and scrub in montane area between 700 m and 2200 m.

Our information is that this species is still quite common in montane areas of Sumatera. This species is very common in bird markets on Java, and we believe most are imported from other countries. In my view the information is not sufficient to justify including this species on CITES Appendix. If it was, then the same argument could be made for including many more (e.g. of *Garrulax*). I would rather see a status assessment made of this species before they are proposed for CITES.

3. Reo (Hill Myna) *Gracula religiosa*

The distribution of this species covers wide areas which include India to China, S.E Asia, Palawan (Philippines), Malaya Peninsula, and Indonesia (Sumatera, Kalimantan, Java and Nusa Tenggara). It inhabits lowland forest.

The status in Indonesia is that it is now very rare and local in Java, but apparently still quite common in the extreme lowlands on Kalimantan and Sumatera. In Nusa Tenggara it is quite rare.

It is believed that the population is declining because of capture from the wild and degradation of lowland forest.

The sub-species of *G.r. robusta* from the island of Nias is in danger and has been protected.

Because of the declining population, Indonesia supports its inclusion in CITES Appendix II.

4. Gelatik Jawa (Java Sparrow) *Padda oryzivora*

This species is endemic to Java, Kangean and Bali, but there are introduced populations in Sumatera, some countries in S.E. Asia and Australia. It formerly inhabits towns gardens and cultivated fields.

It's still wide spread in Java, but the population has undergone a massive decline and is now rare throughout its natural range. This is believed to be a combination of capture for the trade, and pesticide/herbicides. The introduced populations in Sumatera and Kalimantan are also thought to be declining.

Considering its worrying status on Java, Indonesia supports the proposal to include this species on CITES Appendix II. However, it would be advisable to consult the views of other countries that have introduced populations of the species.

While still seeking other supporting information on these species, Indonesia supports the proposal and invites the Netherlands to go ahead with its proposal, taking into account comments from other range states.

I hope this short information can be of some use.

sincerely,



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

cc. : 1. CITES Scientific Authority of Indonesia
2. Dr. Henk Jenkins, Animal Committee.

The CITES Scientific Authority of China
Endangered Species Scientific Commission
19 Zhongguancun Lu, Haidian
Beijing 100080

Fax Cover Sheet

Date: August 13, 1996 Time: 9:56 AM
To: Dr. Ir. van Asperen Phone: 070-3793911
Fax: 070-3478228
Phone: 070-379 39 11
From: Dr. WANG Sung Phone: 010-62562717
Fax: 010-62562717
RE: Consultation on CITES-proposals
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: Gracula religiosa, the Hill Myna, Leiothrix argentauris, 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.

THE DIRECTOR FOR CHINA CITES SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY

Dr. WANG Sung

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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 from 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 *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

Institute of Ecology
and Biological Resources
Hanoi Vietnam Fax 84.4.8361196
CITES Scientific Authority
IEBR

Dr B.M. Van Asperen
Director Nature Management
Netherlands CITES Management
Authority
Fax 070.3478228

GOVT. OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests
Banbhaban, Mohakhali,
Dhaka-1212.
=====

Memo No. CCF(WL)/2M-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.

Hanoi 16 July 1996

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

Dear Dr. Van Asperen,

Thank you very much for sending the draft proposal for inclusion of the Hill Myna, silver-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 Bangladesh 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,