

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Doha (Qatar), 13-25 March 2010

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

A. Proposal

Inclusion of *Adenia olaboensis* in Appendix II.

B. Proponent

Madagascar*

C. Supporting statement

1. Taxonomy

1.1 Class: Dicotyledons

Subclass: Dilleniidae

1.2 Order: Violales

1.3 Family: Passifloraceae

1.4 Genus, species or subspecies, including author and year: *Adenia olaboensis* Claverie, Ann. Mus. Col., 1909.

1.5 Scientific synonyms: ---

1.6 Common names: Vahisasety, Vahimboay, olaboay, holabe, hola, rehola

1.7 Code numbers: ---

2. Species characteristics

2.1 Description

Plant with tendrils; liana with a large warty trunk which can reach 1.5 to 2 m; simple lobed leaves. Green or white flowers. Pachycauls with a thick base.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat or the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

2.2 Distribution

This endemic species is widely distributed in Madagascar. It is found in the Betioky District in Ampandrandava, north of Belo sur Tsiribihina, in Antsalova, and in the Toliara, Mahajanga and Fianarantsoa Provinces.

2.3 Population

About 250 plants have been found in the south, from Tongobory in the Andriamananga forest to Ambovombe.

2.4 Habitat

The species is found in trophophilous forests, dry forests, scrubland and on grassy savannahs. It grows on different substrates, such as limestone plateaux, sand and clay, as well as on rocky ridges.

2.5 Conservation measures

It has been classified as "Vulnerable" on the basis of our field observations in 2006.

3. Utilization and trade

3.1 National utilization

The species is cultivated by the Sakalava next to villages and tombs as a plant that brings luck.

3.2 Legal international trade

The species is exported in the form of seedlings. Although the number of exported plants decreased in 2005, this number seems to be rather high (see table).

Years	2003	2004	2005	2006
CITES report	109	387	184	0

3.3 Potential trade impacts

As in the case of all *Adenia*, the resemblance between young and adult specimens could, in the medium term, lead to the absence of mature plants which are responsible for natural regeneration. In the short term, export may constitute a serious threat to the species.

4. Protection status

4.1 Nationally

Several populations of the species grow in the Andohahela National Park, so protection is ensured for wild plants.

4.2 Internationally

This species is not yet included in CITES Appendix II.

5. Comments by the country of origin

The species should be included in CITES Appendix II in order to ensure its sustainable use. At the same time, the introduction of an artificial propagation programme would be desirable in order to strengthen the wild population.

6. References

MABBERLEY, D. J. 2000. The plant book. A portable dictionary of the vascular plants. Second EDITION. 858 p.

RAKOUTH, B. RAVAOMANALINA, H. RAKOTONAVALONA, A. 2006. Etude biogéographique et bioécologique de quelques espèces menacées dans le Sud de Madagascar dans le cadre de la CITES pour l'année 2005. Rapport final. Conservation International Madagascar.

Map: Distribution of *Adenia olaboensis*

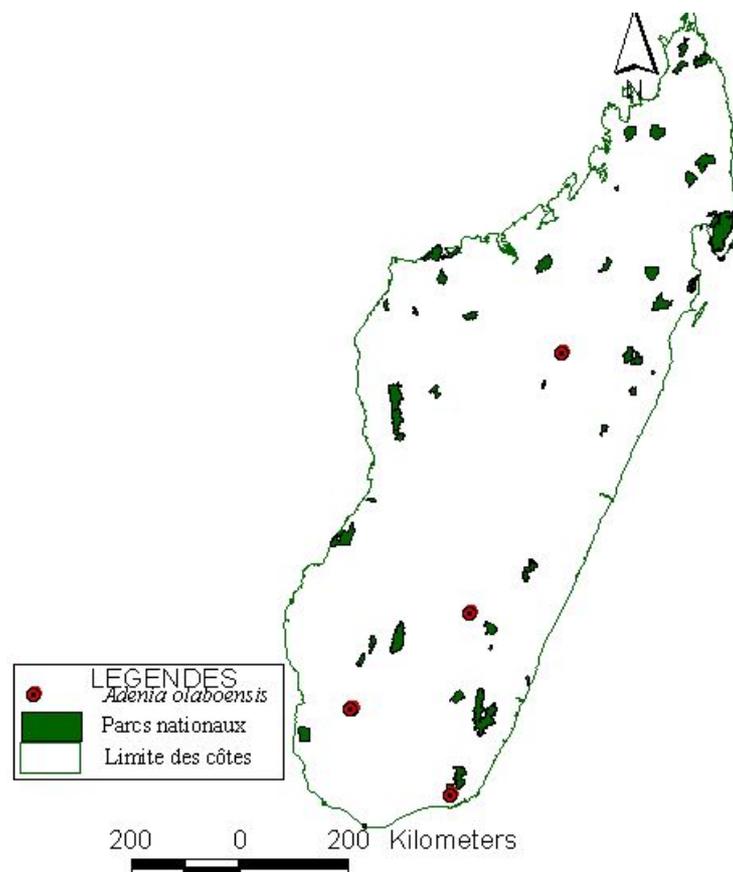


Photo 1: *Adenia olaboensis*, adult specimen



Photo 2: Natural habitat of *Adenia olaboensis*