

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

A. Proposal

Delete *Tillandsia sucrei* E. Pereira from Appendix II, as the species no longer complies with the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2b), in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15), Criterion A in Annex 2b.

B. Proponent

Brazil\*.

C. Supporting statement

1. Taxonomy

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.1 Class:  | Monocotyledonea                            |
| 1.2 Order:  | Poales                                     |
| 1.3 Family:   | Bromeliaceae                               |
| 1.4 Genus, species or subspecies,<br>including author and year: | <i>Tillandsia sucrei</i> E. Pereira, 1971. |
| 1.5 Scientific synonyms:  | None                                       |
| 1.6 Common names:   | English:<br>French:<br>Spanish:            |
| 1.7 Code numbers:   | Not applicable                             |

2. Overview

*Tillandsia sucrei*, native to Brazil, has been included in CITES Appendix II since 1992. According to CITES trade data, international trade does not appear to be a factor affecting the status of this species.

Given that there is no international trade in this species, *Tillandsia sucrei* no longer qualifies for inclusion in Appendix II, according to the criteria outlined in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15). Therefore, we propose its deletion from the CITES Appendices.

---

\* 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.

### 3. Species characteristics

#### 3.1 Distribution

*Tillandsia sucrei* is endemic to Brazil, being found only in the biome of the Atlantic Forest of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Figure 1).

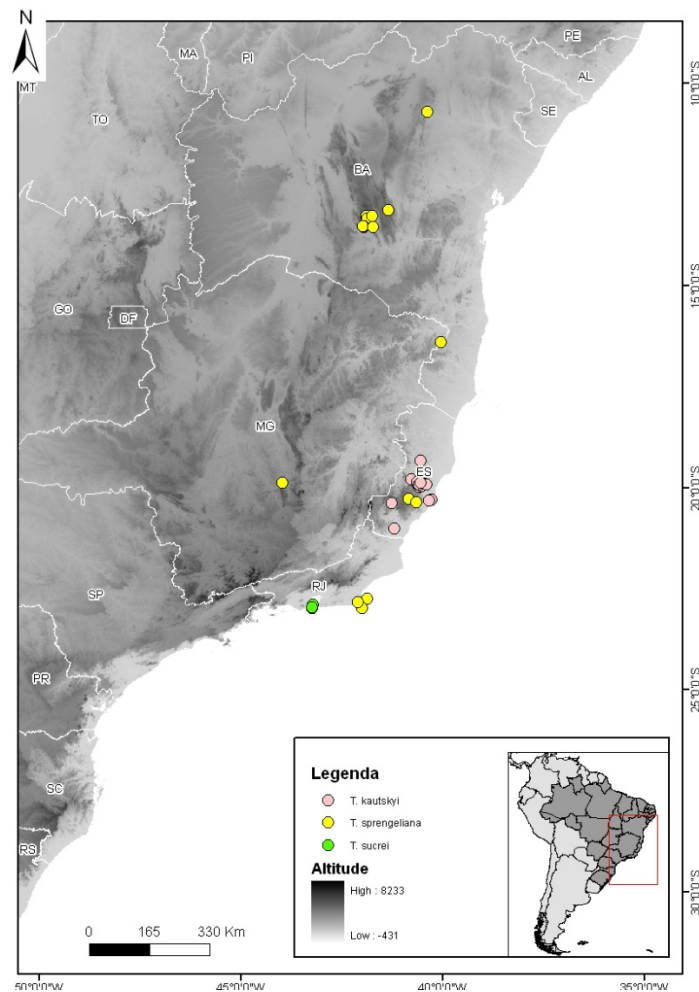


Figure 1: Distribution of the species *T. sucrei*, *T. kautskyi* and *T. sprengeliana*

#### 3.2 Habitat

It grows amongst rocks, either in isolation or in small clumps on sheer rock walls which are difficult to reach. Consequently it is reasonably well protected from efforts to harvest it.

#### 3.3 Biological characteristics

In the Atlantic Forest, bromeliads contain most of the sources of food for hummingbirds. Pollination of the genus *Tillandsia* is primarily by butterflies, whilst seed dispersal is by birds. Studies carried out in the Ecological Station of Santa Lucia showed an annual flowering period extending from October to February.

#### 3.4 Morphological characteristics

**Plants** with flowers 3-6 cm high, growing among rocks in isolation or in small clumps. **Roots** present in the adult plant, 0.1 cm in diameter, dark brown in colour. **Rhizome** 1-3 cm long, 0.3 cm in diameter, dark brown in colour. **Leaves** 20-24, 4 to 8 cm long, erect or slightly curved, with the outer leaves strongly reflexed, colour silvery green; base of the indistinct leaf 0.1 cm long, 0.6 to 1.0 cm wide, broadly triangular, lepidote with white scales, glabrous at the base, lamina 3 to 5 cm long, 0.4 to 0.7 cm wide, narrowly triangular, acute or attenuated. **Main stem** 2-3 cm long, erect, generally

shorter than the leaves. **Bracts** 3-4, 3 to 5 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, subfoliaceous, imbricate, pink in colour. **Paniculate inflorescence** 1.0 to 3, 5 cm long, 2.5 to 3 cm in diameter, comprising 3-9 branches. **Primary bracts** 2.3 to 3 cm long, 0.2 cm wide, slightly shorter than or the same length as the ears, elliptical or oval, acute, lepidote with dense white scales, pink. **Branches** 2.5 to 3 cm long, 2-5 flowers, generally with a sterile terminal bud. **Floral bracts** 0.8 to 1.4 cm long, 5-8 cm wide, acuminate, oval, carinate, lepidate with thick white scales, pink. **Flowers** 2.8-3 cm long, pedicellate, pedicel 0.4 cm long. **Sepals** 1.2 to 1.5 cm long, 0.3 to 0.4 cm wide, lanceolate, acute, the first one free-ended, the rest carinate over 0.4 to 0.5 cm at the base, lepidate with white scales, pink. **Petals** 1.5 to 2,3 cm long, 0.6 cm wide, spoon-shaped at the apex, reflexed at anthesis, sinuous ribbing, dark pink. **Stamens** 1.6 cm long, included, equal in length to the basal part of the petals, free-ended, filaments 1.2 cm long, protruding under the anthera, protruding area 0.2 cm long, antheras 0.3 cm long, linear; **Ovary** 0.4 cm long, 0.3 cm in diameter, style 1.2 cm long, longer than the stamens, stigma 0.1 cm long, trilobate, simple, erect.

### 3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem

No data.

## 4. Status and trends

### 4.1 Habitat trends

No data.

### 4.2 Population size

No data.

### 4.3 Population structure

No data.

### 4.4 Population trends

No data.

### 4.5 Geographic trends

No data.

## 5. Threats

Because this is a species of a very restricted occurrence, any change in its habitat might mean its complete disappearance from the wild. Its occurrence within units of strictly protected areas, and the difficulty of access to the current population, mean that the species does not face any immediate threats.

## 6. Utilization and trade

### 6.1 National utilization

No data on utilization, nor on legal or illegal trade.

### 6.2 Legal trade

No data on utilization, nor on legal or illegal trade.

### 6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

No data on utilization, nor on legal or illegal trade.

#### 6.4 Illegal trade

No data on utilization, nor on legal or illegal trade.

#### 6.5 Actual or potential trade impacts

No data on utilization, nor on legal or illegal trade.

### 7. Legal instruments

#### 7.1 National

The species is included in the List of Threatened Species of the State of Espírito Santo, with the status "at risk of extinction" owing to the degradation of its habitat. It is also referred to by the Regulatory Instruction controlling the National List of Threatened Species of Flora, under the heading "Insufficient Data". This category has to do with those species for which there are not sufficient data to categorize the risk of extinction, with priority being assigned to research to obtain such data.

#### 7.2 International

International trade in the species is regulated by the provisions of CITES, as it has been included in Appendix II since 1992. In 1992, it was listed with Annotation #1 (which excludes seeds, spores, pollen, tissue cultures and seedlings) and, since 2010, it has been listed with Annotation #4.

### 8. Species management

#### 8.1 Management measures

No data.

#### 8.2 Population monitoring

No data.

#### 8.3. Control measures

##### 8.3.1 International

The international control measures are implemented by the Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), which is the CITES Management and Enforcement Authority of Brazil and which issues export permits and certificates and enforces the law relating to CITES in Brazil. IBAMA also issues export authorizations for Brazilian native flora.

##### 8.3.2 Domestic

IBAMA, through a federal technical registry, has records on all dealers in Brazilian native flora.

#### 8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

No data.

#### 8.5 Habitat conservation

The species is protected in the Conservation Unit of the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC) of the Tijuca National Park, located in an urban area of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

#### 8.6 Safeguards

It is recommended that the species be deleted from Appendix II since it is not in international trade and grows in protected natural areas.

9. Information on similar species

No data.

10. Consultations

There is no need to consult other Parties since the species is endemic to Brazil only.

11. Complementary observations

12. References

DAVID H. BENZING. Bromeliaceae: Profile of an adaptive radiation. Cambridge University Press. 2000.

MARTINELLI, G., VIEIRA, C.M., GONZALEZ, M., LEITMAN, P., PIRATININGA, A., COSTA, A.F. & FORZZA, R.C. 2008. Bromeliaceae da Mata Atlântica brasileira: lista de espécies, distribuição e conservação. *Rodriguésia* 59(1):209-258

MARTINELLI, G. ; VIEIRA, C. M. ; LEITMAN, P.; COSTA, A.; FORZZA, R. C. Bromeliaceae. Plantas da Floresta Atlântica. In: João Renato Stehmann; Rafaela Campostrini Forzza; Alexandre Salino; Marcos Sobral; Denise Pinheiro da Costa e Luciana H. Yoshino Kamino. (Org.). Plantas da Floresta Atlântica. 1 ed. Rio de Janeiro: Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, 2009, v. 1, p. 186-204.

KAMINO. (Org.). Plantas da Floresta Atlântica. 1 ed. Rio de Janeiro: Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, 2009, v. 1, p. 186-204.

TARDIVO, R.C. INÉD. Revisão taxonômica de *Tillandsia* L. subgênero *Anoplophytum* (Beer) Baker (Bromeliaceae). Tese de doutorado, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2002.