BRIN
BADAN RISET
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CITES NON-DETRIMENT FINDING
A Primary Evaluation of
Siebenrockiella crassicollis

From Indonesia

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)
&
National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)
2023

CITES Non-detriment finding

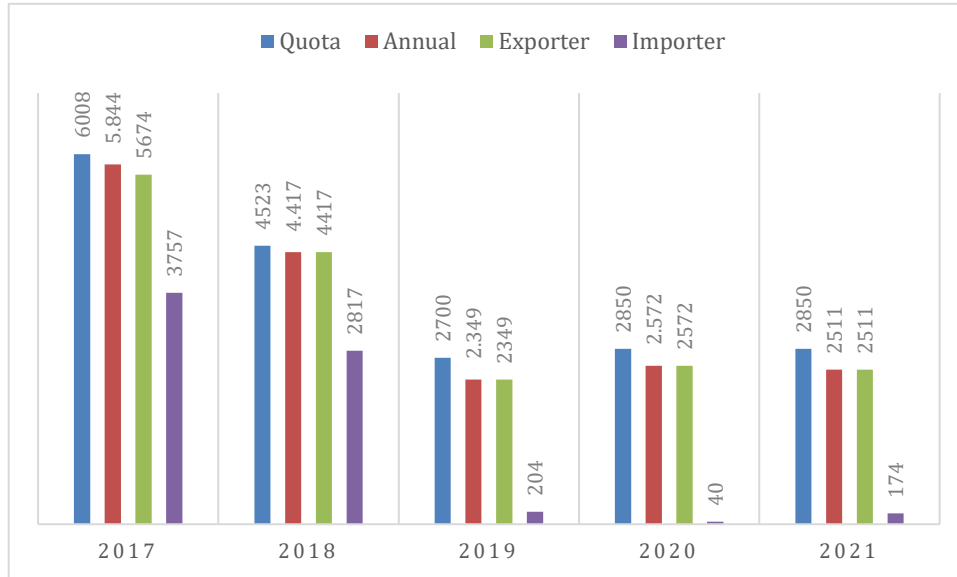## A Primary Evaluation of *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* from Indonesia

Text in italics is explanatory and should be deleted in completed documents. Please refer to the NDF Guidelines document for further explanation on how to complete this evaluation.

Species name	Black marsh turtle (*Siebenrockiella crassicollis*)
Range state name	ID
Report compiled by	SA & MA
Date compiled	07/22/2023

Section One: Summary

Please provide a short overview (1-2 paragraphs) of the trade in this species in the country of interest.

The Black marsh turtle (BMT), *Siebenrockiella crassicollis*, was put in Appendix II.

Based on document AC32 Doc. 14.2 mentioned that the export of BMT from Indonesia was selected as RST candidate because it met the selection criteria EN species and high volume. Based on annual reports (total 17.693, average 3539) and importer reports (total 6992, average **1339**) from 2017-2021. Therefore, we used importer reports to evaluate the trade of BMT.

This NDF will examine the 1339 individuals wild caught BMT each year and reported illegal harvest (173 individuals), so total **1512** individuals. (Annual harvest level **<2000**, score: **1**).

Section Two: Primary Evaluation score

Please score each attribute listed within the table below and sum these to provide a total.

Criteria	Number of points			Score
	1	**2**	**3**	
Annual Harvest level	Low (<2,000)	Medium (2,000 - 20,000)	High (>20,000)	1
Area of occupancy	Large (>20,000km^2)	Medium (2,500 – 20,000km^2)	Small (<2,500km^2)	1
Life-history	Fast	Medium	Slow	2
Illegal trade and IUCN Threat status	If levels of illegal trade are known, they should be included under "Annual harvest level". If unknown, and suspected to be detrimental, give a **maximum score of 1 point. Similarly, if the status of the species is** listed as VU, EN or CR in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, give a **maximum score of 1 point**			1

Section Three: Justification – Harvest level

Please provide an explanation with appropriate references to justify the score given.

Even though our export quota is 2,850 individuals, the importer reports from 2017 to 2022 was 1339 individuals each year on average (Figure 1). The total of 6992 individuals (2017-2021) or 1339 individuals each year.

This would give us an annual harvest rate value of 1.

Figure 1. Comparison of annual export quota, annual reports (permits, issues), exporter reports (Cites trade database) and importer reports (Cites trade database) of *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* from 2017 to 2021.

Section Four: Justification – Area of occupancy

Please provide an explanation with appropriate references to justify the score given.

The habitat types of *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* are wetland areas, swamps, peat swamps, and secondary forests as well as water canals in oil palm plantation. In Indonesia, this species is distributed in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java, especially Java, no harvest from this island.

The approximate total area of the wetlands of Sumatra (119,000 km^2), Kalimantan (122,000 km^2), and Java (66,000 km^2)

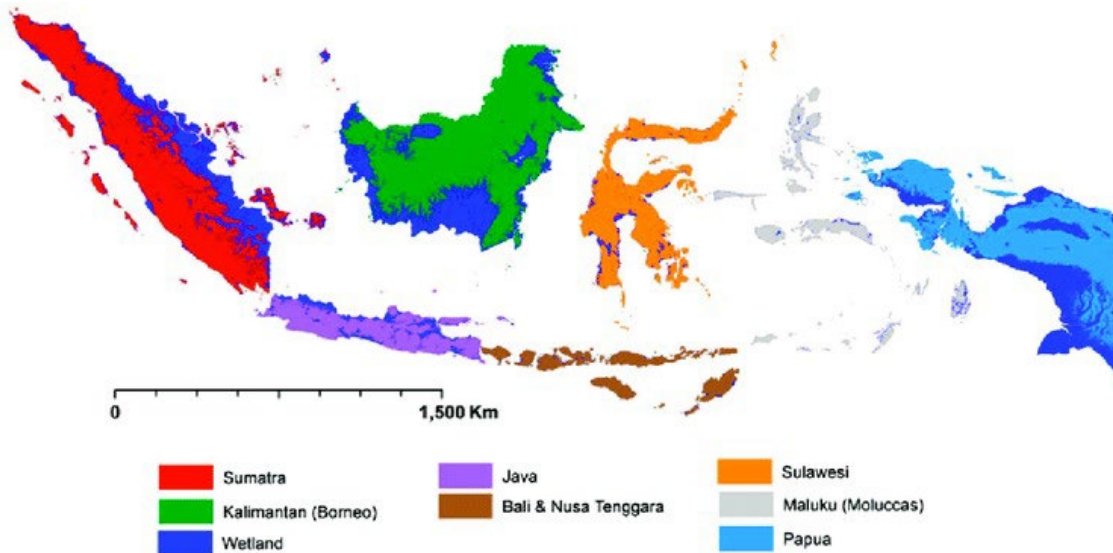Therefore, we assign an area of occupancy of 1.

Figure 2. Wetland area of Indonesia (Margono et al., 2014)

Figure 3. *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* from Lampung found at swamp (left) and from Palembang found at riverbank (right). Photographs by fajaradityajulyatmojo.

Section Five: Justification – Life history

Please provide an explanation with appropriate references to justify the score given.

The species is slow reproducing, with first maturity at about 4–7 years, females will reproductive 3 to 4 clutches, each clutch consisting of 1–2 eggs, around 2.4 by 1.2 inches and weighing 30 g, incubation periods 68 to 84 days. Longevity potential is about 35 years, maximal lifespan from an observed animal in captivity is 16.7 years, three generations correspond to 54 years.

Life span of BMT is >10 years, and first mature at about 4–7 years. Therefore, we categorize life history criteria to "medium", score: **2** points.

Figure 3. *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* a juvenile from Jambi (left) and a female adult from North Sumatra.

Section Six: Illegal trade

Please provide an explanation with appropriate references to justify the score given.

Most of the illegal trade originates from carapace trade. Since 2016, Indonesia has banned the carapace trade, and improved trade monitoring. Although illegal trade reported in 2019 (173 individuals) (Fauzi et al, 2020), this number is already included in the annual harvest level. This species is listed as EN. We therefore assign this species clearly to score **1** point.

Section Seven: Conclusion, course of action and determination on exports

Please provide an overall conclusion on the perceived threat of trade to the species and details on whether further course of action will be taken to complete an NDF for the species.

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Our evaluation yields a final score of **5**, therefore **<u>trade is non-detrimental</u>**.

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Evaluating Non-Detriment

Primary Evaluation score lower than five (5) = trade is non-detrimental (**record the score and justification in the *Primary Evaluation* worksheet provided (in <u>Annex B</u>). This can be used for Step 4 of the Non-Detriment Finding**).

If the *Primary Evaluation* score is equal to or greater than five (5) then the non-detriment requirement cannot be satisfied, warranting additional information based on other indices to evaluate detriment. **A *Secondary Evaluation* should be undertaken.**

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Based on this primary evaluation, therefore with consideration of the precautionary, the annual export quota will be reduced by 40% (to be 839 individuals) as well as applied size limitation for allowed harvest specimens in straight carapace length (SCL) ≤ 15 cm.

This management intervention will provide guarantees a sustainable on utilization of Black Marsh Turtle (*Siebenrockiella crassicollis*) from Indonesia at the level annually harvest from Sumatra and Kalimantan up to 839 individuals, and this will be enforced from 2024.

Section Eight: Literature Cited

Please provide references to all the reports and literature cited in this evaluation.

AC32 Com. 3. Compliance REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-II SPECIES

Critter, C. 2023. Black Marsh Turtle (*Siebenrockiella crassicollis*) Care and Information. https://crazycrittersinc.com/black-marsh-turtle-siebenrockiella-crassicollis-care-and-information/

Fauzi, M.A., Hamidy, A., Mumpuni, Kurniawan, N. 2020. The Threat of Appendix CITES-Listed Turtles Harvesting in Central Borneo and South Sumatra. *Journal of Tropical Life Science*, 10 (3): 215 – 222 http://dx.doi.org/10.11594/jtls.10.03.05

Horne, B.D., Kusrini, M.D., Hamidy, A., Platt, K., Guntoro, J. & Cota, M. 2021. *Siebenrockiella crassicollis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2021: e.T39616A2930856. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2021-2.RLTS.T39616A2930856.en. Accessed on 22 July 2023.

Margono, B. A., Bwangoy, J. R. B., Potapov, P. V., & Hansen, M. C. (2014). Mapping wetlands in Indonesia using Landsat and PALSAR data-sets and derived topographical indices. *Geo-Spatial Information Science*, *17*(1), 60-71.

Mumpuni. 2023. Reproduksi *Siebenrockiella crassicollis* dari Cibinong, Jawa Barat. Personal communication

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