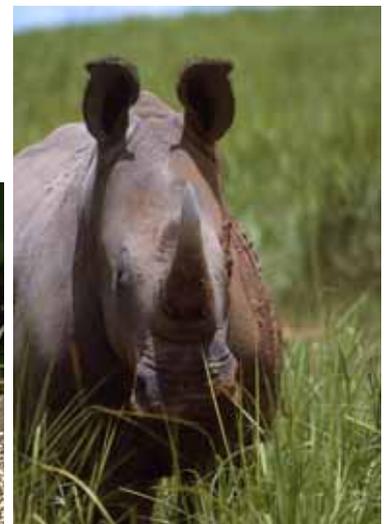




Non-TRAFFIC publications

*A selection of references to papers authored by TRAFFIC staff,
but published by organizations other than TRAFFIC.*



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network





TOPICS

● Enforcement



Detector Dog
image credit Birgit Felgentreu

Opportunities to Use Detector Dog Programmes to Detect Wildlife Contraband – Results of an Expert Workshop on Wildlife Detector Dogs

<http://www.inece.org/newsletter/15/europe/detectordogs.html>

Birgit Felgentreu
Volker Homes.
2007

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network of WWF and IUCN - The World Conservation Union, believes that the use of detector dogs can be a valuable asset in combating illegal trade in wildlife. In 1997, **TRAFFIC** launched a report, *The Feasibility of Using Canines to Detect Wildlife Contraband* by Rob Parry-Jones. This report was followed by a Master's thesis, *Enforcement of CITES in Germany: Opportunities to Use Wildlife Detector Dog Programmes* (in German language) by the first author, in 2004. The project was facilitated by WWF Germany and **TRAFFIC Europe**. Both reports compiled information on existing wildlife detector dog programmes and provided recommendations for their use and implementation. Subsequent contacts with the Saxon Regional Conservation Foundation (Germany) resulted in successful co-operation to organise the International Expert Workshop on Wildlife Detector Dogs, held from 2-5 March 2006, in Bad Schandau, Germany. This workshop aimed at sharing experience and knowledge on wildlife detector dog programmes among countries interested in this subject, particularly in Europe.

INECE Newsletter, issue 15, summer 2007.



Reference Guide:

EC Wildlife Trade Regulations

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legis_refguide_en.htm

Prepared by **TRAFFIC Europe**.

A user-friendly short reference guide available in 22 languages.

● Forestry

Trade Liberalisation and Forest Verification: Learning from the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement

(PDF, 405 KB)

<http://www.verifor.org/RESOURCES/briefing-papers/9-perutradel liberalisation.pdf>

Filippo Del Gatto,
Bernardo Ortiz-von Halle,
Braulio Buendía,
Chen Hin Keong.
February 2009

With the increased integration of the global economy, there has been a rising concern over the effects of trade policy on the environment. Recent research has shown that trade liberalisation can act as a 'magnifier' of governance problems in the forest sector if the regulatory and institutional capacity is weak. Recognising this risk, the US-Peru free trade agreement includes a binding Forest Annex, which specifies numerous measures to strengthen the legal and institutional framework of Peru's forest sector. The Forest Annex also outlines an innovative rule-based, bi-national verification system, which may be of wider relevance in the debate about verification systems design. This paper explores the challenges of this innovative environmental addition to trade policy, and considers implications for forest governance in Peru.

9. Verifor Briefing Paper.



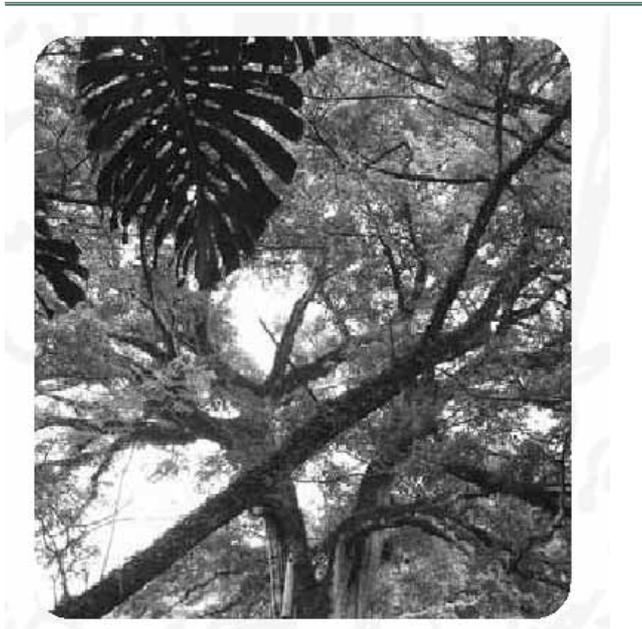
**CITES: a growing role in the timber trade.
A look at proposals to list new tree species in
CITES Appendix I**

<http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/arbortvite33.pdf>

**Chen Hin Keong,
2007**

CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) controls international trade in species listed in its three Appendices. Historically, the Convention has faced demanding times in gaining acceptance as an appropriate instrument that can control international trade in commercial timber species. Despite the inclusion of some timber species since CITES inception in 1975, it was only much later that CITES was used to try and regulate international trade in commercially important timber species. Nonetheless, with support from some range States, Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla* was finally listed in Appendix II of CITES at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP12) in 2002. Since then, valuable tropical timber species *ramin* *Gonystylus* spp. were listed at CoP13 in 2004. Of the non-timber forest products listed in CITES Appendices, the highest-profile species is probably Agarwood *Aquilaria malaccensis*, a highly valuable non-timber forest product renowned for its fragrance.

Arborvitae 33:5.



**Trade Measures –
Tools to promote the Sustainable Use of NWFP?**

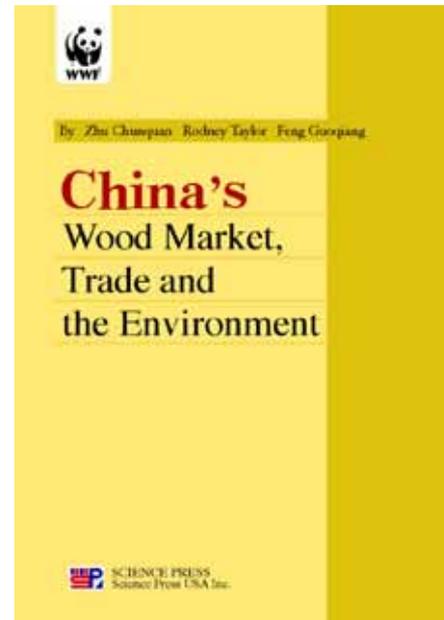
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/k0457e/k0457e00.pdf>

**Markus Burgener,
TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa–South Africa,
under the supervision of:
Sven Walter,
FAO, Forest Products Division,
Non-Wood Forest Products Programme.
May 2007. 135pp.**

The international trade in NWFP is regulated through a broad range of trade-related instruments. Some of these, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and certain national species conservation measures have their basis in the conservation of biodiversity, while others, such as import tariffs or phytosanitary certificates are used for capturing revenue, or for food health and quality control. There are also many trade-related instruments such as trade rules within the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that are based on enhancing trade liberalization, covering a broad range of products in international trade. For these instruments NWFP are not the key commodities being targeted and the impacts are not always supportive of sustainable use and trade. NWFP trade is also affected by voluntary trade measures developed by the private sector, such as certification and eco-labeling schemes, that generally aim to achieve the dual aim of biodiversity conservation and the equitable distribution of benefits to the communities for whom such trade plays a key livelihood role.

Report available from:

**Non-Wood Forest Products Working Document
No.6**



China's wood market, trade and the environment

(PDF, 1.4 MB)

<http://www.wwfchina.org/wwfpress/publication/forest/Chinawood.pdf>

**Zhu Chunqian,
Rod Taylor,
Feng Guoqiang
2004. 63pp**

The authors are grateful to the peer reviewers who provided feedback on various drafts of the report.

In particular, thanks are extended to:

*Chris Barr & Christian Cossalter, (CIFOR),
Shi Kunshan (Chinese Academy of Forestry),
Patrick Durst (FAO),
Andy White (Forest Trends),*



Marcus Phipps & Chen Hin Keong
(Traffic International),
Craig Kirkpatrick (Traffic East Asia),
Chris Elliott & Justin Stead (WWF International),
Jim Harkness (WWF China),
Alexei Lankin (WWF Russia Far East).

The people of China are relatively modest users of timber and paper. The average person in the United States of America consumes seventeen times as much wood as a person from China. Yet with a fifth of the world's population and rapid economic growth, China as a nation, has an inevitably large and growing impact on the world's forest resources. According to this report, China's own forests and plantations produced around 79 million cubic metres of wood for industrial use in 2003, less than half of the 173 cubic metres required for domestic use and export. China's domestic needs required the harvesting of a log volume of 138 million cubic metres and China's factories absorbed an additional 35 million cubic metres for the manufacture of products for export to other countries.

Science Press USA Inc.

Review of the Status, Harvest, Trade and Management of Seven Asian CITES-listed Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Species
(1.7 MB)

<http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/skript227.pdf>

Teresa Mulliken,
Petra Crofton
December 2008. 142pp.

The present study was led by **TRAFFIC**, working with the Species Programme of IUCN – The World Conservation Union. Research support was provided by **TRAFFIC offices in East Asia and Southeast Asia**, IUCN offices in Nepal and Pakistan, and independent consultants. Members of the IUCN/SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group and other experts generously contributed information. The text of **MULLIKEN** (2000) and **SCHIPPMANN** (2001) was used as the starting point for the study, with researchers seeking to augment and update this information through a combination of literature reviews and web-based information searches, expert interviews and compilation and analysis of CITES annual report and Customs data.

Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)

● Medicinal

Can we Tame Wild Medicine? - To Save a Rare Species, Western Conservationists may have to make their peace with Traditional Chinese Medicine

Rob Parry-Jones,
Amanda Vincent.
January 1998

Last year, China was among 136 nations to sign a formal resolution recognising that the uncontrolled use of wild species in traditional medicine threatens their survival and the continuation of these medical practices. The resolution, drawn up by the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), aims to initiate new partnerships in conservation. It sees education as crucial to prevent the overexploitation of medicinal species. At the same time, it acknowledges the importance of traditional medicine. Finding a sustainable way to practise TCM is crucial because it is by far the biggest of the many systems of traditional medicine that use animals and plants, and it exploits a huge range of natural ingredients.

New Scientist, issue 2115, 03 January 1998.

SPECIES

● Mammals

Does the fishing cat inhabit Sumatra?
(PDF, 400 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/non-traffic_pub7.pdf

J W Duckworth,
Chris R Shepherd et al.
2009

Debate in the 1930s about whether fishing cat *Prionailurus viverrinus* inhabited Sumatra effectively ceased in 1940 when one key reference stated that it did. No cogent reasons were given, but most subsequent secondary sources set the island within the species's range. Several cautious authors stressing the lack of verifiable Sumatran records went largely unheeded. Modern claims from Sumatra are misidentifications or, at best, cannot be objectively confirmed: the single certain identification is of a zoo animal of unknown provenance. Survey has been inadequate to assert that fishing cat does not inhabit Sumatra, so for now the question remains open. Fishing cat is classified on the 2008 Red List as Endangered: surveys are urgent on Sumatra and on Java, the only documented Sundaic population.

Cat News, 51: 4-9 (Autumn 2009)



***The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)
and the illicit trade in ivory: A report to the 14th
meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES***

***T. Milliken,
R. W. Burn
L. Sangalakula.
2007***

This summary is based upon the comprehensive assessment of the ETIS data by **T. Milliken**, R.W. Burn and **L. Sangalakula** found in CoP14 Doc. 53.2, Annex 1 and 2. For a more in depth account of the various analyses and the issues they raise, readers are advised to consult the more complete document. This submission from **TRAFFIC** satisfies all of the reporting requirements for ETIS as specified in Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12) and constitutes the ETIS analysis for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP14). Descriptions of the ETIS structure and database components were most recently presented in the ETIS submission to CoP13 (see CoP13 Doc. 29.2, Annex). **TRAFFIC** would like to acknowledge with gratitude the United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for generously providing funding support for the operation and management of ETIS since CoP13, including the production of this report.

Document submitted by TRAFFIC to CITES.



***The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)
and the Illicit Trade in Ivory: A report to the 13th
meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES***

<http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/13/doc/E13-29-2.pdf>

***T. Milliken,
R. W. Burn,
F M Underwood,***

***L. Sangalakula.
2004***

This summary addresses the objectives contained in Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12) for the international monitoring system tracking illegal trade in elephant products, the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS). It is based on the report in CoP13 Doc. 29.2, Annex, The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) and the Illicit Trade in Ivory: A report to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. References cited in this summary are given in the main report.

Document submitted by TRAFFIC to CITES.

***Summary report on the Elephant Trade
Information System (ETIS): A report to the 12th
meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES***

<http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/12/doc/E12-34-1.pdf>

2002

Managed by **TRAFFIC**, the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) is a comprehensive international monitoring system operating under the auspices of CITES to track illegal trade in elephant products. Mandated in Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.) Trade in elephant specimens, the objectives of the system are :

- i) measuring and recording levels and trends, and changes in levels and trends, of illegal hunting and trade in ivory in elephant range States, and in trade entrepots;
- ii) assessing whether and to what extent observed trends are related to changes in the listing of elephant populations in the CITES appendices and/or the resumption of legal international trade in ivory;
- iii) establishing an information base to support the making of decisions on appropriate management, protection and enforcement needs; and
- iv) building capacity in range States.

Document submitted by TRAFFIC to CITES.



***Trophy Hunting of Black Rhino *Diceros bicornis*:
Proposals to Ensure Its Future Sustainability***

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/resources/Rhinohunting.pdf>

***N. Leader-Williams,
S. Milledge,***



K. Adcock,
M. Brooks,
A. Conway,
M. Knight,
S. Mainka,
E.B. Martin,
T. Teferi.
2005. pp 1 – 11

Proposing the use of charismatic species of large mammals as a conservation tool is often controversial, even though the Conservation of Biological Diversity promotes sustainable use as one of its three pillars. Indeed, sustainable use has been important in helping to recover southern white rhinos, the South African population of which was downlisted in 1994 to Appendix II of CITES for trophy hunting and live sales only.

J. Int. Wildlife Law & Policy 8: 1-11 (2005).



The Southern Serow: A little-known mountain goat of Southeast Asia in steep decline

<http://bangkok.usembassy.gov/embassy/reo/reo-newsletters.html>

Chris R. Shepherd.
December 2008

The Southern Serow *Capricornis sumatraensis* is a little-known goat-antelope, found in the mountainous regions of mainland Southeast Asia and on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The Serow has a dark coat, tasseled ears and a long mane. Their short sharp horns are used to defend themselves both in disputes and in protecting themselves from predators such as Tigers *Panthera tigris* or Leopards *P. pardus*. The Southern Serow is a protected species throughout its range and is listed in Appendix I in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), however, extensive illegal hunting and trade continues.

The Loggerhead, Dec 07–Jan 08 issue, p6.



Civets in Trade in Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia (1997–2001) with Notes on Legal Protection

http://www.smallcarnivores.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=18&Itemid=36

Chris R. Shepherd.

Small Carnivore Conservation, 38: 34–36.



Illegal Killing of African Rhinos and Horn Trade, 2000–2005: The Era of Resurgent Markets and Emerging Organized Crime

<http://www.pachydermjournals.org/index.php/pachy/article/viewArticle/72>

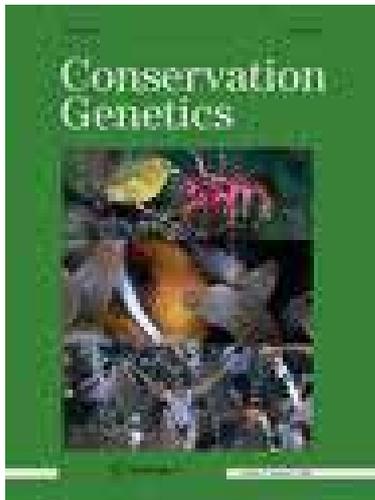
Simon A.H. Milledge.
December 2007

This paper summarizes rhino poaching, rhino horn seizure and stockpile data in Africa for 2000–2005. It is derived from a document prepared by **TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network**, for the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in June 2007. The volume of horn entering illegal trade from Africa has increased significantly since 2000, indicating ongoing market demand and organized trade routes to the Middle and Far East. Through law enforcement, range States collectively recovered 42% of the potential number of rhino horns moving into illicit trade, but a minimum of 386 horns are believed to have evaded detection and were lost to illegal trade. Poached rhinos continue to supply most horns, with at least 252 rhinos detected as illegally killed during 2000–2005. However, prominence has been rising of horns



acquired and laundered from private stockpiles and from legally hunted white rhinos in South Africa.

Pachyderm No. 43 July–December 2007.



Establishing the foundation for an applied molecular taxonomy of otters in Southeast Asia

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/jt7n354021r72781/>

Klaus-Peter Koepfli,
Budsabong Kanchanasaka,
Hiroshi Sasaki,
Hélène Jacques,
Kristina D. Y. Louie,
Toanvong Hoai,
Nguyen Xuan Dang,
Eli Geffen,
Arno Gutleb,
Sung-yong Han,
Thrine M. Heggberget,
Lionel LaFontaine,
Hang Lee,
Roland Melisch,
Jordi Ruiz-Olmo,
Margarida Santos-Reis,
Vadim E. Sidorovich,
Michael Stubbe,
Robert K. Wayne.
January 2008

Four species of otters (Mustelidae, Lutrinae) occur in Southeast Asia and are considered to be of conservation concern: *Aonyx cinerea* (Asian small-clawed otter), *Lutra lutra* (Eurasian otter), *Lutra sumatrana* (Hairy-nosed otter), and *Lutrogale perspicillata* (Smooth-coated otter). Among these, *L. sumatrana* is endemic to the region, yet little is known about its biology, and the precise distribution of all four species in Southeast Asia is not well known. Furthermore, the taxonomy and systematics of *L. sumatrana* and *L. perspicillata* have been the subject of controversy, which has implications for the legal protection and for conservation programs of these taxa. To resolve these controversies, we used a multigene data set

comprised of segments from 13 nuclear and 5 mitochondrial loci (11,180 nucleotides) to evaluate the phylogenetic relationships of Asian Old World otters. Phylogenies were also estimated using two mitochondrial loci (1,832 nucleotides) obtained from two or more individuals of the four Southeast Asian species. The results from maximum parsimony, maximum likelihood and Bayesian inference showed that *L. sumatrana* and *L. lutra* are sister taxa, whereas *L. perspicillata* is sister to *A. cinerea*. Furthermore, the results from the two-mitochondrial gene analyses indicate that *L. sumatrana* is reciprocally monophyletic with respect to *L. lutra*, supporting the specific validity of the former taxon. Signs such as tracks and feces are often used in field surveys to provide information on the distribution and abundance of otters, but the accuracy of these methods may be compromised when several closely related species occur sympatrically. Therefore, the two-gene data set was used to develop a provisional set of diagnostic nucleotides that can be potentially used to identify the four species of Southeast Asian otters from noninvasively collected biological samples, such as feces.

Conservation Genetics, January 2008.



Major Steps taken towards Otter Conservation in Indonesia

http://www.otterspecialistgroup.org/Bulletin/Volume10/Melisch_et_al_1994.html

R. Melisch,
P. B. Asmoro,
L. Kusumawardhami.
1994

A cooperative project on otters of West Java undertaken by the Indonesian Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA) and Asian Wetland Bureau-Indonesia is nearing completion. Fieldwork was carried out and data collected in 15 representative wetland areas between July 1993 and May 1994 to determine which otter species occur, and their distribution and habitat use in West Java. Final reports are in preparation and will be available by the end of this year (1994). The conclusions are presented, translated from Indonesian, which identify threats (wetland conversion to rice fields, settlements, aquaculture, pollution, prey reduction due to pollution and direct conflict as pests), summarise the role of otters (enrich Indonesian biodiversity, a matter of national pride, ecological health indicators, control of pests in rice fields,



public entertainment) and suggest follow-up (immediate listing as protected, guarding of hybrids to prevent escape into the wild, improving public awareness, foundation of an Indonesian Friends of the Otter group, standardisation of otter names).

IUCN/SSC Otter Spec. Group Bull., 10:21-24.

The Trade in Bear Parts from Myanmar: An Illustration of the Ineffectiveness of Enforcement of International Wildlife Trade Regulations

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/b527796334561016/>

**Chris R. Shepherd,
Vincent Nijman.**

We assessed the effectiveness of national and international wildlife trade regulations in Asia by surveying four wildlife markets in Myanmar for bears and bear parts. Bears are protected in Myanmar and neighbouring countries, and are included in CITES Appendix I, precluding international trade. Three of the four wildlife markets were situated at the border with neighbouring countries (China and Thailand) whereas the fourth, situated in Myanmar's interior, also catered to international markets. During seven checks (1999–2006) we recorded 1,200 bear parts, representing a minimum of 215 individual bears. Most items were from Asiatic black bears *Ursus thibetanus* but also sun bear *Helarctos malayanus* parts were offered for sale. There were significant temporal and spatial differences in what items were offered for sale.

Biodiversity Conservation. 17: 35-42.

The Distribution and Status of the Eurasian Otter (Lutra lutra) in Asia – A Preliminary Review

http://www.otterspecialistgroup.org/Bulletin/Volume15/Conroy_et_al_1998.html

**Conroy, J.,
Melisch, R.,
Chanin, P.
1998**

In this paper we review the available literature on the distribution of the Eurasian otter in Asia. We have also collated unpublished information from a number of contemporary sources. We report on the situation of the otter in 32 'countries' showing that in the majority of these the otter population is declining or has declined, but that in eleven, the status of otters is unknown. Otters are known to be afforded some protection in 12 countries but in a quarter of these they are still persecuted despite this. We note that few systematic surveys have been carried out in Asia and suggest that the method used for otter surveys in Europe may be unsuitable in some Asian countries.

IUCN Otter Spec. Group Bull. 15(1): 15–30.

The Eurasian Otter Lutra lutra in Afghanistan

(Scanned PDF, 3 MB).

http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/non-traffic_pub3.pdf

**R. Melisch,
G. Rietschel.**

Otters have acquired a cynical kind of reputation over the last decades. They experienced drastic population declines in southern and western Europe and in many natural habitats and wetland pollution. The publication of the IUCN 'Otter Action Plan' (Foster-Turley et al 1991) was a big step towards international otter conservation, which emphasized priorities for worldwide conservation action for otters and their habitats. However, no information on otters from Afghanistan was included in this action plan and other publications on Asian otters (Foster-Turley & Santiapillai 1990, Foster-Turley 1991) One of the possible causes was the absence of Afghani delegates at the First Asian Otter Symposium in Bangalore, India, in 1988 (Foster-Turley, pers. comm. 1993) and the difficult political situation in the country over the last 20 years. Consequently, Afghanistan has been listed as a priority country in the Otter Action Plan, needing further attention.

Bonn. zool. Beitr. 46, 367–375

PrimateLit
A bibliographic database for primatology



Notes on the Grizzled Leaf Monkey (Presbytis comata) from two Nature Reserves in West Java, Indonesia

<http://primatelit.library.wisc.edu/>

**Melisch R.,
Dirgayusa I W. A.
1996**

Asian Primates 6(1–2). pp: 5–11.

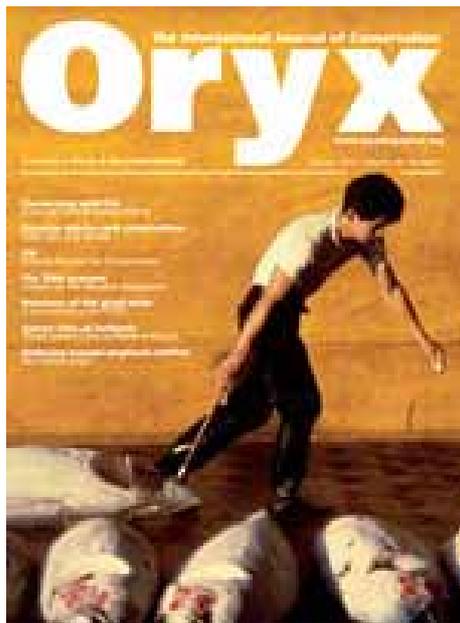


First Record of Hybridisation in Otters (*Lutrinae: Mammalia*), between Smooth-coated Otter, *Lutrogale perspicillata* (Geoffroy, 1826) and Asian Small-clawed Otter, *Aonyx cinerea* (Illiger, 1815)

<http://www.elsevier.de/zoolgart>

**Melisch, R.,
Foster Turley, P.
1996**

Der Zoologische Garten, 66(5), 284–288.



Anoa Threatened by Souvenir Trade in South Sulawesi, Indonesia

<http://www.fauna-flora.org/oryx.php>

**Melisch, R.
1995**

Oryx 29: 224–225.

Early Record of Fishing Cat in Peninsular Malaysia

<http://www.catsg.org/catnews/index.htm>

**Melisch, R.
1995**

Cat News 22: 19.

Fishing Cat in Peril in Java

<http://www.catsg.org/catnews/index.htm>

**Melisch, R.
1995**

Cat News 22: 18.

Distribution and status of the Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus rhizophoreus* Sody, 1936) in West Java, Indonesia (*Mammalia:Carnivora:Felidae*)

(PDF, 3.2 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/non-traffic_pub4.pdf

**Melisch, R.,
Asmoro, P.B.,
Lubis, I.R.
Kusumawardhani, L.
1995. pp 311 – 319**

Results of a wetland survey carried out in West Java, Indonesia, during the years of 1993 and 1994 are presented. Findings of this survey and other recent information revealed five extant, but fragmented subpopulations of Fishing Cats in West Java. Footprint measurement results are shown on a table, and present and historical records are displayed on a map. The conservation status of this cat subspecies is considered by the authors to be IUCN Critically Endangered.

Faun.Abh.Mus.Tierkd. Dresden 20(17)



Wildlife Health Specialist Group
Species Survival Commission

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Recent Threats to a Wild Banteng (*Bos javanicus*) Population in Cikepuh Wildlife Reserve, West Java, Indonesia

<http://www.mns.org.my/section.php?sid=22>

**Melisch, R.
1995**

IUCN/SSC Veterinary Specialist Group Newsletter 10: 11.



Observation of Swimming Babirusa Babyrussa in Lake Poso, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

<http://www.mns.org.my/section.php?sid=22>
Melisch, R.
1994. pp 431 - 432

Malayan Nature Journal, 47, 431–432.

Lifting China's Tiger Trade Ban Would Be a Catastrophe for Conservation

http://www.catsg.org/catnews/20_cat-news-website/home/index_en.htm
K. Nowell,
Xu Ling.
2007

China was formerly the world's leading consumer of tiger products, primarily tiger bone medicines. In the early 1990s, over 200 companies were manufacturing some type of tiger bone product, and it is likely that the primary source of supply was wild tigers poached in other range states. Around this time, the Government of China invested in the world's first "tiger farm" – a breeding center in Heilongjiang which aimed to raise tigers commercially for their parts (Martin *et al.* 1991). However, as international alarm grew over the decline of the tiger, in 1993 China banned domestic trade in tiger parts and products, and did not allow the tiger farm to use its tigers for commercial purposes (other than tourism). In 2005-2007, Chinese **TRAFFIC** researchers carried out extensive market surveys to determine the effectiveness of China's domestic trade ban. The surveys indicate that the ban has been successful at its primary aim of eliminating domestic trade in tiger bone medicines. Less than 3% of 663 medicine shops and dealers in 26 cities claimed to stock it. There was high awareness that tiger is protected and that trade is illegal (without being asked, 64% of retail pharmacies mentioned this to the survey team).

Cat News 46: 28-29

Small Carnivore Conservation Assessment and Management Plan.

<http://www.cbsg.org/cbsg/workshopreports/>
Editors:
Wirth, R.,
Glatston, A.,
Byers, O.,
Ellis, S.,
Foster, Turley P.,
Robinson, P.,
Van Rompaey, H.,
Moore, D.,
Kumar, A.,
Melisch, R.,
Seal, U.
10 May 1994

IUCN/SSC Mustelid, Viverrid and Procyonid Specialist Group, IUCN/SSC Otter Specialist Group & IUCN/SSC Captive Breeding Specialist Group. 1–229.

Final review draft report

Birds



Trade of Galliformes in Indonesia

<http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/world-pheasant-association-newsletter.pdf>
Chris R. Shepherd,
Vincent Nijman.



The trade of wild birds in Indonesia has a high economic value and hundreds of species are traded on a daily basis. While the bulk of the animals traded at markets are birds, a number of other animals (fish, reptiles, mammals) are also offered for sale. Traders are increasingly offering captive-bred birds (budgies, canaries, guineafowl etc), however the vast majority of birds and species originate from the wild. Most buyers are local and only a small proportion of species traded at these markets is destined for international markets. Trade in Galliformes at these markets is largely for bird collections, with some also being sold for meat

World Pheasant Association E-News no.82:82.



***The Bird Trade in Medan, North Sumatra:
an overview***

http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/non-traffic_pub1.pdf

Chris R. Shepherd.

Most bird species are traded for pets, while a few species are traded for food, and to a far lesser extent, for medicinal and folk magic purposes. Indonesia has committed to the conservation of its wildlife through national and international legislation and is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). However, despite being a party to CITES and having good national wildlife protection laws, illegal trade continues to flourish, openly throughout the country.

BirdingASIA 5 (2006): 16–24.



***First Description of Male Hoogerwerf 's Pheasant
Lophura (inornata) hoogerwerfi (Chasen, 1939),
with notes on distribution***

<http://www.boc-online.org/>

Resit Sözer,

Chris R. Shepherd

2006. pp 207 – 211

Bull. B.O.C. (2006) 126(3): 207–211.

***Trade in the Black-and-White Laughingthrush
Garrulax bicolor and White-crested
Laughingthrush G. leucolophus in Indonesia***

Chris R. Shepherd.

2007. pp 49 – 52.

Permits are required for capturing, transporting and selling birds within Indonesia as well as for importing and exporting birds. Only species that have an allotted harvest quota can be taken from the wild for local sale or export, and only from designated areas. Recent surveys were carried out in two large markets in Indonesia, including the Barito bird market in Jakarta, Java, and the Jalan Bintang bird market in Medan, on 1 February 2007 and 27 February 2007, respectively, and one smaller bird market in Jambi on 26 April 2007, and all Black-and-white and White-crested Laughingthrushes were recorded. Information was gathered through semi-structured interactions with all dealers selling these species in both markets, all of whom were co-operative and willing to discuss the origins of the birds and other relevant information regarding the trade. Laughingthrush was the only *Garrulax* species native to Indonesia observed in Medan in this survey.

BirdingASIA 8 (2007): 49–52.



Reptiles





International Trade in Crocodilian Skins: Review and analysis of the trade and industry dynamics for market-based conservation

James MacGregor.
December 2002

A study into the change in price of crocodile skins in relation to changes in consumer confidence in the Japanese economy.

Trade in non-native, CITES-listed, wildlife in Asia, as exemplified by the trade in freshwater turtles and tortoises (Chelonidae) in Thailand

Vincent Nijman
Chris R. Shepherd.

In 1973 the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was called to regulate the international wildlife trade, and to prevent species becoming (economically and biologically) extinct. The trade in freshwater turtles and tortoises in Asia is so huge that it threatens the survival of many species. In 2006 and 2007, during three surveys at Chatuchak market in Bangkok, Thailand, we recorded a significant trade in non-native CITES-listed freshwater turtles and tortoises to be used as pets.

Contributions to Zoology, 76(3): 207–212.

2006

Egyptian Society for the Producers, Manufacturers and Exporters of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ESMAP).

Proceedings, Giza, Egypt, 21-23 November 2006

This First Working Version of the International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP) has been prepared by the Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (MPSG) of the Species Survival Commission (SSC), IUCN "The International Conservation Union, on behalf of a Steering Group consisting of the MPSG, Bundesamt fuer Naturschutz (BfN), WWF Germany, and **TRAFFIC**. An international Advisory Group of more than 150 experts from diverse backgrounds has provided guidance in drafting the ISSC-MAP.

The ISSC-MAP is designed to help those involved in the harvest, management, trade, manufacture, and sale of wild-collected medicinal and aromatic plant (MAP) resources to understand and comply with the conditions under which sustainable collection of these resources can take place.

Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP)

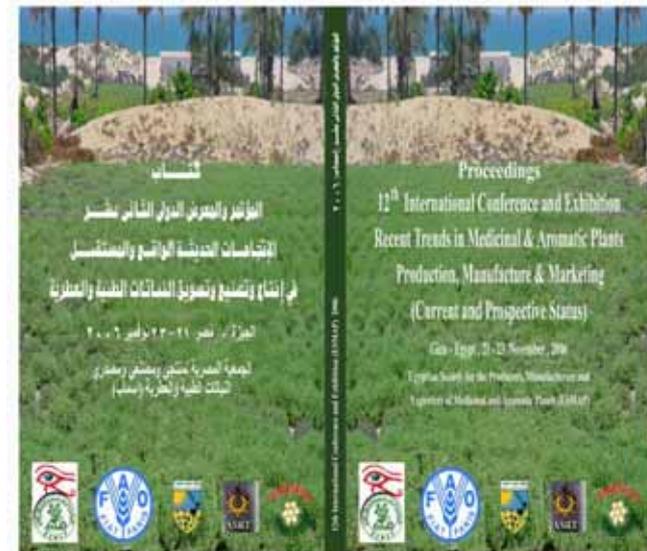
http://www.floraweb.de/MAP-pro/Standard_Version1_0.pdf

Susanne Honnef,
Danna Leaman,
Britta Pätzold,
Uwe Schippmann.
2006

The ISSC-MAP is designed to help those involved in the harvest, management, trade, manufacture, and sale of wild-collected medicinal and aromatic plant (MAP) resources to understand and comply with the conditions under which sustainable collection of these resources can take place. Version 1.0 of the Standard is currently being applied in field implementation projects to develop models that address a range of collection and management scenarios for wild-collected MAP resources.

Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 12, pp. 8-11.

Plants



12th International Conference and Exhibition: Recent Trends in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Production, Manufacture & Marketing, (Current and Prospective Status)

(PDF, 840 KB).





Candelilla (Euphorbia antisiphilitica): Utilisation in Mexico and international trade

http://iucn.org/themes/ssc/sgs/mpsg/news_download/Medical%20Plant%20Conservation%209-10_std.pdf

Frank Barsch.
2004

Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 9/10, pp. 46-50.

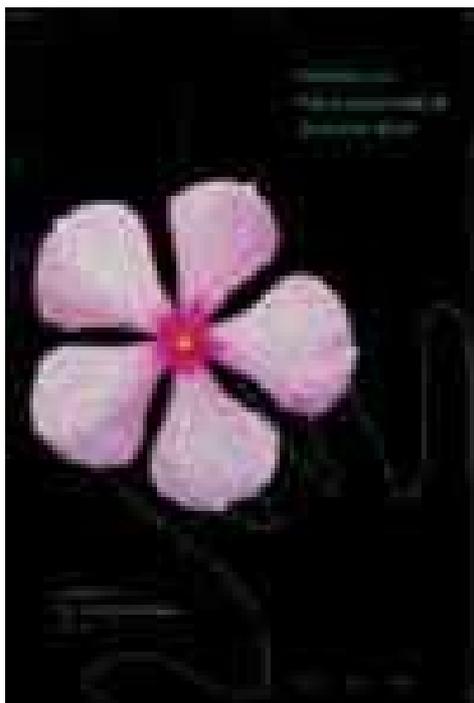
Revision of the "WHO/IUCN/WWF Guidelines on the Conservation of Medicinal Plants"

http://library.wur.nl/frontis/medicinal_aromatic_plants/08_kathe.pdf

Wolfgang Kathe
Alan Pierce.
2004

The 'Guidelines on the Conservation of Medicinal Plants' were published in 1993 by WHO, IUCN and WWF, following the historic 1988 Chiang Mai Declaration 'Saving Lives by Saving Plants'. In May 2003, representatives from WWF, IUCN, WHO and **TRAFFIC** recommended the revision of the 1993 Guidelines, as significant new developments had been made in the field of medicinal-plant conservation and use over the past decade. As an up-to-date global framework for medicinal-plant conservation and sustainable use it will help to develop management action at different levels of the supply chain, from harvesters and farmers to traders and the herbal-medicine industry. The commercial sector will be a key audience, in addition to governments, research institutes and NGOs.

Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 9/10, p. 54-56.



WHO releases Guidelines on Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACP) for medicinal plants

Alan Pierce
Wolfgang Kathe.
2004

Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 9/10, p. 56.

Sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plants for financial support of protected areas in southeast Europe

Wolfgang Kathe
Susanne Honnef.
2004

Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 9/10, pp. 57-62.

Medicinal Plants: BMZ-funded workshop held in Hong Kong

Samuel Lee.
2000

Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 7, pp. 29.

Workshop on Conservation of Medicinal Plants in Korea

Samuel Lee,
Sue Kang.
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Medicinal Plant Conservation, Vol 6, pp. 30-31.

The Revision of the "WHO/IUCN/WWF Guidelines on the Conservation of Medicinal Plants"

<http://content.herbalgram.org/abc/herbalgram/>

Wolfgang Kathe.
2005

HerbalGram, 66:60-61.

Sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plants in Europe

Compiled by:
Susanne F. Schmitt,
Susanne Honnef
In: D. Baricevic,



J. Bernáth,
L. Maggioni,
E. Lipman
2002. pp19-20

Report of a Working Group on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants. First Meeting, 12–14 September 2002, Gozd Martuljek, Slovenia. The International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and The European Cooperative Programme for Crop Genetic Resources Networks (ECP/GR).

New industry standard for collection of wild plants.

http://www.biodiversityinternational.org/publications/pgrnewsletter/article.asp?id_article=12&id_issue=149

A new standard to promote sustainable management and trade in wild medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP) was launched on 16 February 2007 at Biofach, the World Organic Trade Fair, held in Nuremberg, Germany. The International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP) was drawn up following extensive consultation with plant experts and the herbal products industry worldwide. It promotes appropriate management of wild plant populations to ensure that plants used in medicine and cosmetics are not over-exploited. "Traders and companies, collectors and consumers must share the responsibility for maintaining populations of medicinal plants, which are valuable natural resources," said **Susanne Honnef of TRAFFIC**. "The ISSC-MAP principles and criteria show how this can be achieved in practice."

Plant Genetic Resources Newsletter 149: 45-46



WHO guidelines on good agricultural and collection practices (GACP) for medicinal plants.
2003. 72pp
In French.

Traditional medicines, particularly herbal medicines, have been increasingly used worldwide during the last two decades. Unfortunately, the number of reports of patients experiencing negative health consequences caused by the use of herbal medicines has also been increasing. Analysis and studies have revealed a variety of reasons for such problems. One of the major causes of reported adverse events is directly linked to the poor quality of herbal medicines, including raw medicinal plant materials. It has therefore been recognized that insufficient attention has been paid to the quality assurance and control of herbal medicines.

Geneva, WHO.



Politische ökologie No. 108,

<http://www.oekom.de/zeitschriften/politische-oekologie/archiv/politische-oekologie-archiv/heft/346.html>

by
TRAFFIC staff
and Consultants:
Britta Pätzold,
Susanne Honnef,
Wolfgang Kathe,
Roland Melisch.
2007

Features articles on the value, exploitation, threats, and conservation of aromatic and medicinal plants.

Uttarakhand - a celebration

Digvijay Singh Kathi,
Samir Sinha
2007. 167pp

Forest Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, India. Hardback with beautiful colour photographs.

