



# TRAFFIC BULLETIN

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**THE PEOPLE'S TRUST FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES**

## CITES Appendices

A special supplement to this Bulletin is available on request. It is a review of the three CITES Appendices, which lists all the taxa with their English common names and includes all the additions, amendments and deletions made since the Convention's inception. This updates the lists published in 'International Trade In Wildlife'.

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## The Fur Trade in Kashmir

by  
Martin van den Berg & Resi Damhuis

In July and August 1980 and 1981 both authors visited the Indian part of Kashmir. Particularly in Srinagar, the capital of Indian Kashmir, we came across an important trade in skins of wild cats. Among the cats were some very rare Appendix I species like the Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*) and the Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*).

In 1980 we visited approximately ten furshops and taxidermists in Srinagar. The most popular species in fur-trade were Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*) and Desert Cat (*Felis silvestris ornata*) of which many thousands had been made into coats and caps. The presence of many skins or coats of Snow Leopard, Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Clouded Leopard and Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in several furshops was even more shocking.

In 1980 we estimated the number of the rarest wild cats which were on sale in the shops of three traders on the Bund in Srinagar. The table below gives the estimated number of skins and the selling-price (in US\$) of each skin asked by the trader.



Species	Trader I	Trader II	Trader III
Snow Leopard	-	20 (120-160\$)	4 (300\$)
Clouded Leopard	-	10 (150\$)	-
Panther	-	50 (200\$)	5 (150\$)
Tiger	-	10 (350\$)	-
Lynx ( <i>Felis lynx</i> )	25 (65\$)*	25 (15\$)	10 (40\$)
Leopard Cat ( <i>Felis bengalensis</i> )	25 (15\$)	-	25 (price unknown)

\* was offered for sale but not present in the shop.

The prices were only applicable to skins. Bargaining could reduce the price by 25-50%. In each shop we saw many hundreds of skins of small species like Jungle Cat, Fishing Cat (*Felis viverrinus*) and Desert Cat.

In 1981 we revisited the same furshops and taxidermists in Srinagar and there appeared to be no reduction in the number of skins and furs on sale. This year we only collected numbers and prices of the firm Malik on the 32nd Boulevard, one of the biggest fur-traders in Srinagar. We obtained the prices by pretending to be potential buyers. In this shop the following fur-coats were offered to us for sale: 4 long coats of Snow Leopards (4000 US\$), 3 long coats of Clouded Leopards (\$3000), 5-10 long coats of Leopards (\$1500), 5-10 coats of Leopard Cat (\$900), dozens of coats of Jungle Cats

(\$200), dozens of coats of Desert Cats (\$300-400). All prices are for one piece. On request the furriers showed us a coat of Tiger skin which was also for sale. Unlike the previous year, the Snow Leopard coats were offered for sale very openly. The fur of the coats (3 to 4 specimens for one coat) did not look old and was of excellent quality.

Most of the mentioned species are no longer to be found in the wild in the Kashmir Valley and adjacent areas but their presence in furshops can largely be explained by the attraction of the valley as a tourist spot. It seems obvious that the traders of Kashmir obtain their skins from other parts of India or even neighbouring countries. The Desert Cat (Mulam in Kashmiri), for example, is obtained from hunters living in Rajasthan.

The rather high prices for furs of rare species do not have to be an impediment for the traders or the customers. Traders readily offered to arrange the financial transaction through a bank in our country. After receiving payment, they would send the fur by mail.

It is sad that in a country like India, where the government pays so much attention to nature conservation (especially to protecting the Snow Leopard), skins of rare and threatened cat species can be bought so easily in one of its federal states.

(Unlike virtually all other states in India Jammu and Kashmir has not implemented the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. Although the sale of the species mentioned is still permitted any export by tourists would be controlled by the National Exports (Control) Order and therefore illegal - Ed.) □

## U.K. Prosecution

A conservation group PCAP (Protection and Conservation of Animals and Plantlife) is to take legal action against an old family firm, Raimond Furs of Manchester, for allegedly offering for sale an illegally imported leopard skin coat at £3,999. The prosecution will be under the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act of 1976. So far only three cases have succeeded under this Act mainly due to the fact that the onus is on those taking out the action to prove that the skin was imported after the Act had come into force. However, when the relevant provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act become effective in March 82, it will be an offence, except under licence, to offer for sale any live or dead specimen or part or derivative of any species listed in the new Schedule 4 (animals) and Schedule 5 (plants) of the Act. Thus the burden of proof will fall on the traders and so it should be easier for successful prosecutions to be taken against illegal trading. In the meantime, all donations - however small - towards the legal costs of this prosecution will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by PCAP at: 29 Broughton Drive, Grassendale, Liverpool, L19 0PB.

PCAP has also been active in enlisting the support of the T.U.C. in animal and environmental issues. It played a large part in getting the T.U.C. policy decision on whale products whereby union members would not handle any processes involving these products and union leaders would halt their importation. Now it is involved in the campaign (which has already received the support of many trade unions and eventually the T.U.C.) to halt the U.K. involvement in the import/export of seal products. For more information on this or for help or advice on how to enlist the support of the trade unions in animal or environmental campaigning, write to Daniel Lindsay at PCAP. Membership per year is £2, for students and unwaged £1, and for under 16s 50p. □

The following two reports by Sue Wells, co-compiler of the Invertebrate Red Data Book, examine the growing trade in two particular bivalves, the window-pane oyster or capiz shell *Placuna placenta* and the giant clam *Tridacna gigas*. The first report shows how a successful commercial fishery could be established providing employment and income for local communities - if it is properly managed on a regulated basis. However, when the trade involves exploitation that exceeds the sustainable yield of the species then there is a need for some sort of control. Such is the case with the giant clam whose numbers have apparently been falling though the trade has not shown a similar decline, rather the demand for the luxury commodities that the giant clam provides has increased. There seems to be a good case here for the giant clam to be added to CITES Appendix II so that the trade may be regulated and reduced while conservation measures are taken to protect and restock depleted populations and research studies carried out into clam mariculture.

Sue Wells obtained much of the material for these reports during a visit, on a Winston Churchill Fellowship grant, to the Philippines and Papua New Guinea in June/July 1981. Most of the data for the coral report (TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol.III, No.5) was also collected on this visit as was the information for a paper on the ornamental shell trade in the Philippines and P.N.G. which will be published in a future edition of the Bulletin.

## The Capiz Shell Industry of the Philippines

by Sue Wells

Few people can have failed to have noticed the recent influx into gift shops and department stores in Europe and America of lamp-shades, wind-chimes, boxes, trays and other items made of Philippine capiz shell or the window-pane oyster, *Placuna placenta*. Of the five species of the genus *Placuna* three occur in the Philippines: *P. placenta*, *P. sella*, and *P. papyracea*, the first of which is considered most valuable commercially. It occurs throughout the Indo-Pacific, from the Gulf of Aden, around India and the Malay Peninsula to the southern coast of China and the Philippines. Only the Philippines has really taken advantage of its commercial potential, although in 1975 a capiz shell fishery was reported in India off the coast of Bombay.

*Placuna placenta* must be one of the thinnest bivalves in the world and it is difficult to imagine how a living animal can fit between the two paper-thin, translucent valves of the shell. These measure 12-17 cm in diameter and become increasingly opaque as the animal matures. Shells used commercially are usually the medium-sized ones which are strong enough to be handled and cut but which have not lost their translucency. They are generally found in areas characterized by mud and sand, often in estuaries or associated with mangroves, but never on coralline coasts. They can survive salinities down to 20 ppt. and are frequently found in association with the scallop *Amusium pleuronectes*. Their normal depth range is 4-20 m but they may also be found intertidally or in deeper places. Characteristically, they are found in large colonies of over 1,000 individuals, lying unattached on their valves on the sea bottom, usually covered with a very fine layer of silt or mud. Generally several colonies are found in the same area forming large beds.

### THE CAPIZ SHELL TRADE

The Chinese were probably the first to take advantage of the particular qualities of capiz shells, using them in place of glass in windows in their houses. Subsequently they became a characteristic of Philippine houses, the finely latticed windows filled with pieces of capiz shell about 5 cm square. It was not until the end of the First World War that their potential for the shellcraft industry was realised. An American, Harry Rosenberg, set up the first factory, producing lampshades and by 1927 capiz had

become a major export commodity. Manufactured articles were exported to Europe, China, the US, Hong Kong and the British and Dutch Indies. Raw shells were sent in smaller quantities to the US and Hong Kong.

In the 1970s demand for capiz shell increased dramatically in association with the sudden revival of interest in shellcraft and products of natural materials for home decoration. The Philippines were quick to take advantage of this situation. Exports of unworked capiz shell dropped at the beginning of the 1970s, from 80 tonnes in 1970 to a little over a tonne in 1972, most of which went to Hong Kong. In contrast the export of worked capiz shell escalated rapidly. Exports of capiz shell articles in the early 1950s were as follows: 1,516 pieces in 1951, 445 in 1952, 2,123 in 1953 and 2,000 in 1954; in 1976 just over a million articles were exported and in 1979 nearly three and a half million valued at over US \$2 million. The quantities involved can be seen from the fact that between 1977 and 1978, 42,555,379,410 shells were gathered in Capiz province alone at an estimated value of 850,000,000 pesos (US \$ 121,000,000). Production between 1976 and 1979 in the Philippines was as follows:

1976	81 tonnes
1977	1,635 tonnes
1978	581 tonnes
1979	221 tonnes

Capiz shell is now a major export commodity although the number of firms which have sprung up have caused stiff competition and individual firms are in some instances finding that business is slackening.

### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

Capiz shells are common in suitable habitat in most parts of the Philippines but are most abundant in particular areas in the Western Visayas and the fisheries are concentrated there: in Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Northern Capiz (a province named in Spanish times after the shell which was washed up so abundantly on its beaches), Misamis Oriental, Batan in Aklan province, Iloilo and further south in the Sulu Sea.

Collecting generally takes place in the summer between February and May before the South-west monsoon sets in when it becomes impractical to take the boats out and the water becomes too turbid for diving. During the rest of the year those collectors for whom the capiz business is only a part-time job go back to their normal occupations, usually fishing or farming, while those who are dependent on it and the women and children continue with the lengthy process of cleaning, counting and packing.

In the season whole barrios or villages become involved with the capiz harvest and may produce up to 200 tonnes or 640,000 pairs of shells a day. The shells must be gathered while the animals are alive or they lose their translucency. They are then usually sold by the divers to the local people for cleaning and processing. If the meat is not used, the shells are left in the sun to dry out and the meat is removed by shuckers either manually or using revolving drums. Although poorly paid for their work (.2 pesos a basket) they sometimes receive the meat in part payment. This is considered a delicacy and is eaten in large quantities by the local people; the shuckers sell it either for human consumption or for feeding shrimps. It is said to have a much higher protein content than either mussels or oysters but much of it goes to waste since the shells are collected in such large numbers.

After processing, the shells are taken by buyers from the big towns. A small proportion is still used for windows but the vast majority now go to making shellcraft articles, including lampshades, screens, trays, bowls, and also for making pearl essence for pearl beads. The largest factories are in Manila and Cebu but small factories have been set up near the fishing grounds to produce semi-finished goods. Most of the finished products are exported, but with the expanding tourist trade large numbers of articles also find their way into souvenir shops.

## MANAGEMENT

In a number of areas where capiz shells are collected, such as Negros Occidental, a few places in Iloilo (Oton, Migao, Tigbauan and Guimbal) and some parts of Capiz, there seems to be a fairly regular peak of abundance every 3-4 years. Talking to local people in the Iloilo area revealed considerable confusion, however, as to how often the shells were collected commercially. The population dynamics of this species are still far from being understood and it may be that 'resurgent' populations are a natural characteristic. However, there is also evidence that fluctuations are caused by over-fishing, since in places where exploitation is not as extreme, e.g. La Paz, (Iloilo), the shells can be collected every year; and in Oton the factory manager said that collection took place every year. The distribution of capiz in easily exploited beds tends to result in their being collected to the last shell which probably causes the loss of the fishery the following year. In an extreme case, at Tinagong Dagat, President Roxas, Capiz Province, the fishery was lost for twenty years.

There are currently no controls on the sizes which can be taken and although only those shells with a diameter of 8-13 cm are commercially valuable, collection tends to be indiscriminate, and shells which are not wanted are thrown away. It has been reported that shells collected in the mid-70s were bigger. Capiz collectors would presumably be keen to see the fishery run on a more regular basis and it is suggested that the introduction of size limits would prevent wastage and improve the quality of the catch. The local people are apparently already aware that some collection methods can be harmful to the harvest. In 1973 a trawl with a rake attached was introduced in Iloilo as a dredge, causing considerable damage to the sea bed and the loss of the capiz fishery for four years. When attempts were made to use this method again the local people complained so much that it was abandoned.

## CAPIZ CULTURE

Successful culture of capiz shells was reported to be underway in the 1950s in Bacoor Bay in Cavite where juvenile capiz were being successfully transplanted from deeper to shallower water. More recently transplantation has been tried in some of the barrios in Capiz province with encouraging results. Areas suitable for capiz culture are similar to those used for mussel and oyster farming and it may prove to be possible to rear all three species together. The juveniles are bought from capiz shell collectors at about 20 pesos (\$3) a box, which contains about 3,000 specimens and they are broadcast at low tide, taking care that shells are not piled on top of each other. Stocking density varies from 80,000-120,000 pieces per hectare, depending on the availability of seedlings. After three to four months they are harvested; the usual rate of growth in this period is from 3 cm to 8-10 cm. There is a survival rate of about 80-90%.

Recommendations have been made for the siting of capiz farms: these should be located on protected mud-flats, free from excessive siltation, pollution and disturbance from fishing or motor boats. The area should be fenced and it should be near a source of young capiz. At present the main barrier to the setting up of capiz farms is lack of capital among the local people).

## CONCLUSION

The capiz industry is unlikely to present any threat to the future survival of *Placuna placenta* and currently supply seems to be meeting demand. The industry provides employment for large numbers of people; for example the shells collected at Oton in 1978 kept the people of two towns busy, cleaning and processing them until 1981, and in a number of towns displaced workers from the sugar industry have been employed. However, it would be preferable if the fishery were managed on a more regulated basis. The depletion of local populations results in workers having to move in search of new grounds each year.

A number of suggestions have been made for the more effective management of the industry. Surveys of natural grounds should be carried out and studies on capiz cultivation encouraged. Areas suitable for culture should be delineated, permits issued to prospective farmers and controls over fishing and motor boats implemented in such areas. The dredge should be firmly prohibited as a collection method. To cut down on wastage size limits should be imposed, except when juveniles are required for propagation or experimental purposes.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to Adam Young for assistance in obtaining this information. □

## Giant Clams

### A Case for CITES Listing

Giant Clams, the largest bivalves in the world, have long been an important component of subsistence fisheries in the Indo-Pacific and more recently there has been large scale exploitation of them for their shells and meat. This has led to a decline in population numbers throughout much of their range.

The family Tridacnidae contains six species. *Tridacna gigas* is the largest and may weigh over 200 kg, with a shell of up to 1.4m in length. The other species are much smaller; *T. derasa*, the second largest, reaching about 0.5m in length and the other four only about 30cm. Apart from the size of the larger species, the Tridacnidae are famous for the brilliance of their mantle colouring which varies from blue and green to purple and brown, *T. maxima*, confusingly named the Small Giant Clam, having the most brilliant colours. *T. squamosa*, the Fluted or Scaly Clam, has the most attractive shell with rows of fluted bracts on each valve, and in the southern Philippines a variety is found where the main body of the shell is a deep orange or yellow. *T. crocea*, the Crocus or Saffron-coloured Giant Clam also has a pinkish-orange or yellow tinge to its valves and the Strawberry or Bear Paw Clam, *Hippopus hippopus* is coloured with reddish blotches and differs from the other species in being somewhat triangular in shape.

*T. maxima* and *T. squamosa* are the most widespread and are found from the Red Sea and East African coast across the Indian Ocean to the Tuamotu Archipelago and Pitcairn Island in the Pacific. The other species have a more restricted distribution, from South-east Asian waters east to Micronesia, unlike many molluscs of this region which have a wide distribution throughout the Indo-Pacific. This may be a result of the rather specific ecological requirements of giant clams and their short larval life which prevents long range dispersal. All six species are restricted to the shallow waters of coral reefs and are found among coral heads, *T. crocea* differing in that it actually burrows into the coral leaving only the valve margins visible.

## TRADE IN CLAMS

All species have been used extensively by the local people of South east Asia, and the Pacific islands such as the Gilbert Is., Marshall Is., Solomon Is. and Tuamotu Is., for tools, money, washbasins, fertiliser, food and ceremonial purposes. In some areas the subsistence fishery is increasing; on Tonga estimates of landings have increased from 24 tonnes in 1974 to 153 tonnes in 1978, *T. maxima* making up 94% of the catch. On Manus I. in Papua New Guinea and in the Gilbert Is. clams are collected from the reef and placed in clam 'gardens' on the reef flat where they continue to grow and can be harvested when required and used in emergency when bad weather prevents fishing.

In the Far East clam meat is considered a delicacy and is an important element in Japanese Sushi cooking. Usually only the large white cylindrical muscle is used although all

parts of the clam are edible, and dried adductor muscle is reported to fetch HK \$440-770 (U.S. \$82-143). As a result of the high value of the meat large quantities are being fished commercially by the Taiwanese and also being poached in waters of other countries. A commercial fishery exists in the Philippines and quantities taken increased from 243 tonnes in 1976 to 2,861 tonnes in 1979 (it is not known if these figures include the shell weight). Exports of frozen clam meat from the Philippines rose from 3.149 tonnes in 1978 (destined for Japan) to 17,273 tonnes in 1979 (of which over 12 tonnes were destined for Hong Kong and the rest for Japan).

Giant Clams are also collected in large numbers for the ornamental shell trade. A substantial fishery of shells existed in the Palau Is. in 1969 and there is currently a major export trade in the Philippines. Shells from the two largest species are in demand in the U.S. and Europe for a variety of purposes ranging from washbasins to salad bowls and the smaller species, especially the fluted clams, are among the most popular selling species with shell collectors. Shells of the larger species now fetch up to U.S. \$60-100. This heavy pressure has not surprisingly had considerable effects on clam populations in many areas, made worse by the fact that certain aspects of their biology make them particularly vulnerable to over-exploitation. Studies of their reproductive biology and population dynamics have shown that although adult mortality is low (they may live for as long as 100 years) and large numbers of eggs are produced, juvenile recruitment to the reef is poor, and mortality from egg to juvenile stage may be as high as 99%. Overfishing has been reported from Indonesia (*T. gigas* and *T. derasa*), the Marshall Is. (*T. maxima*), the Palau Is. (*T. gigas*, *T. derasa* and *H. hippopus*), Tonga (*H. hippopus*) and the Philippines where all species are rare except in the outer islands. The two large species are now found only in the south and fishermen even find it worth going as far as the South China Sea to obtain shells from the Taiwanese, Japanese and Vietnamese boats which are only interested in the

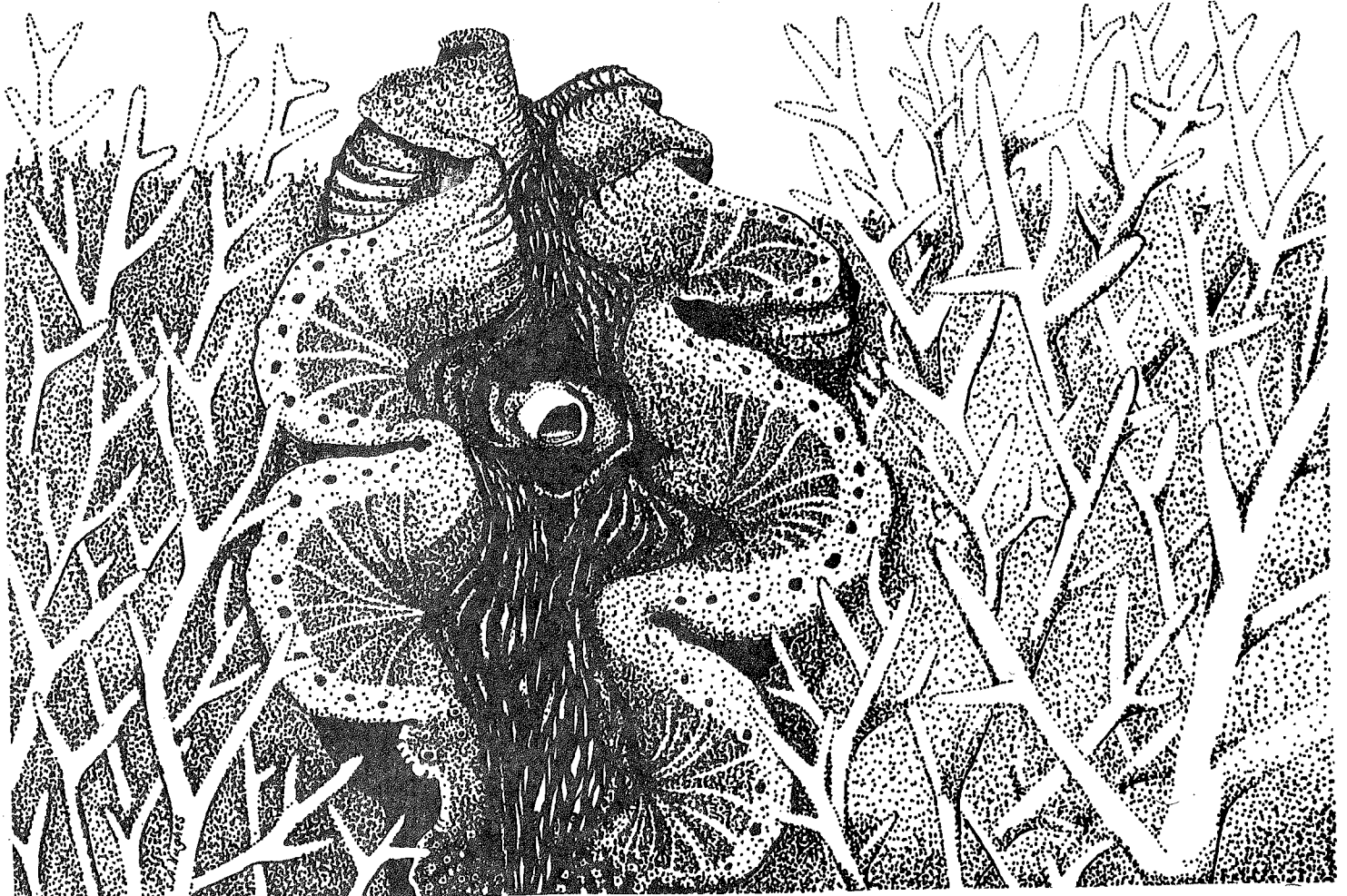
meat. Shell dealers in the Philippines in June 1981 were finding it increasingly difficult to obtain large specimens.

#### MANAGEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Biologists and conservationists in a number of countries in the Indo-Pacific are very concerned about the future survival of the giant clam and it is time that international attention was drawn to the problem. Besides playing an important role in subsistence fisheries, these species are a major tourist attraction on coral reefs and with the increase in popularity of snorkelling and diving holidays every attempt must be made to protect what are effectively the elephants and rhinos of the coral reef. All species are now protected on the Great Barrier Reef and *T. gigas* is protected in all Australian states; the incidence of poaching by Taiwanese boats is reported to have dropped in Australian waters. However, poaching still occurs around the coast of Papua New Guinea where the local villagers are virtually powerless to stop the Taiwanese boats. Even so, two Taiwanese boats were caught and confiscated in July 1981 and with the few resources it has Papua New Guinea is making a considerable effort to protect its stocks. Recommendations have been made to the Tongan Government for the management of their stocks on a sustainable yield basis (a minimum size limit of 115mm shell length has been calculated for *T. maxima*).

Giant Clams are included in the first volume of the IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book\* and the current level of exploitation suggests that urgent consideration should be given to their addition to Appendix II of CITES.\*\* International trade in Giant Clams is almost entirely for luxury purposes: in the West for their shells and in the East as a delicacy; their primary usefulness is a purely local one as food for the Pacific islanders. Giant Clams are easily identifiable and their addition to CITES should present few additional problems for Customs. Where exploitation does occur for local purposes, however, size limits should be introduced and fishing effort controlled and reduced.

*Illustration by Sarah Anne Hughes*



## RESERVES AND MARICULTURE

Additional conservation measures required include the setting up of sanctuary areas to protect breeding stocks and the encouragement of research into clam mariculture. In the Philippines, the marine reserve on Sumilon I., Cebu, protects substantial numbers of T. crocea, T. maxima, T. squamosa and H. hippopus. Studies have shown that the latter does not occur at all on the unprotected side of the island, and that the other three species are rarer and smaller on the unprotected side. Consideration is now being given to the setting up of a reserve in Irian Jaya, Indonesia to protect an area rich in T. gigas and T. derasa as well as other marine life such as turtles and dugongs.

Giant clams seem to be highly suitable for mariculture and a number of feasibility studies are being carried out. Adult breeding clams are easily maintained either in tanks or on the reef. They have low mortality, few predators and in the larger species obtain much of their energy requirement from symbiotic blue-green algae living in the mantle tissues. The main problems lie in the induction of spawning and the development of the larvae, but T. maxima, T. crocea, H. hippopus and more recently T. gigas have been raised to metamorphosis a number of times. In addition to providing clams for the market, mariculture could lead to the restocking of depleted and sanctuary areas.

\* Copies of the data sheet on Giant Clams from the Invertebrate Red Data Book are available from SCMU, 219(c) Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL.

\*\* CITES Parties where territories are within the general range of the family Tridacnidae: Australia, China, France (Réunion, Wallis and Futuna Is.), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, U.K. (British Indian Ocean Territory, Hong Kong, Pitcairn Is.), U.S.A. (American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands). □



Slow Loris.

## MAMMALS, REPTILES, BUTTERFLIES &amp; FISH PROTECTED IN INDONESIA

The following lists of protected mammals, reptiles, butterflies and fish have been compiled from the 1980 annual report submitted to CITES by Indonesia. The letters (A-M) after each species refer to the legislation covering its protection.

- A. Wild Animal Protection Ordinance 1931 No.134 and Wild Animal Protection Regulation 1931 No.266
- B-M: Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture:
- B. No.421/Kpts/Um/8/1970
- C. No.327/Kpts/Um/7/1972
- D. No.66/Kpts/Um/2/1973
- E. No.35/Kpts/Um/1/1975
- F. No.90/Kpts/Um/2/1975
- G. No.537/Kpts/Um/12/1977
- H. No.327/Kpts/Um/5/1978
- I. No.742/Kpts/Um/12/1978
- J. No.274/Kpts/Um/4/1979
- K. No.757/Kpts/Um/12/1979
- L. No.576/Kpts/Um/8/1980
- M. No.716/Kpts/Um/10/1980

## MAMMALS PROTECTED IN INDONESIA

## MONOTREMATA

## Tachyglossidae

Zaglossus bruijnii Long-nosed echidna D

## MARSUPIALIA

## Phalangeridae

Phalanger celebensis Celebes cuscus J

P. gymnotis Ground cuscus J

P. maculatus Spotted cuscus J

P. rufoniger (=atrimaculatus) Black-spotted cuscus J

P. orientalis Grey cuscus J

P. ursinus Bear cuscus J

## Macropodidae

Thylogale bruijnii Dusky wallaby J

T. stigmatica Red-legged pademelon J

Dendrolagus dorianus Unicoloured tree kangaroo J

D. goodfellowi Ornate tree kangaroo J #

D. inustus Grizzled tree kangaroo J

D. ursinus Vogelkop tree kangaroo J

Dorcopsis muelleri Brown forest wallaby B

## DERMOPTERA

## Cynocephalidae

Cynocephalus variegatus Malayan flying lemur D

## PRIMATES

## Lorisidae

Nycticebus coucang Slow loris D

## Tarsiidae

Tarsius bancanus Western tarsier A

T. spectrum Celebes tarsier A

## Cercopithecidae

Macaca nemestrina pagensis Mentawai pigtailed macaque F

M. nigra Celebes macaque B

(inc. brunnescens, maura, tonkeana) F

Nasalis larvatus Proboscis monkey A

Simias concolor Pig-tailed langur C

Presbytis aygula Sunda leaf monkey J

P. frontata White-fronted leaf monkey J

P. potenziani Mentawai leaf monkey F

P. rubicunda Maroon leaf monkey F

P. thomasi Thomas' leaf monkey F

## Hylobatidae

Hylobates agilis Dark-handed gibbon A

H. klossi Kloss' gibbon A

H. lar Lar gibbon A

H. moloch Silvery gibbon A

H. muelleri Grey gibbon A

Symphalangus syndactylus Siamang A

Pongidae

Pongo pygmaeus Orang-utan A

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Cuon alpinus Dhole J

Ursidae

Helarctos malayanus Sun bear D

Mustelidae

Arctonyx collaris Hog-badger J

Mydaus javanensis = brachyura Sunda stink badger J

Viverridae

Prionodon linsang Banded linsang J

Macrogalidia musschenbroeki Celebes palm civet J

Arctictis binturong Binturong J

Cynogale bennetti Otter-civet C

Felidae

Felis badia Bay cat J

F. bengalensis Leopard cat D

F. marmorata Marbled cat D

F. planiceps Flat-headed cat J

F. temmincki Asiatic golden cat J

F. viverrinus Fishing cat J

Panthera pardus Leopard B

P. tigris sondaica Javan tiger B

P. t. sumatrae Sumatran tiger C

Neofelis nebulosa Clouded leopard D

CETACEA All species M

Delphinidae

Steno bredanensis Rough-toothed dolphin E

Sousa (=Sotalia) chinensis (inc. plumbea, borneensis)

Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphin E

Stenella attenuata malayana Malaysian narrow-snouted dolphin E

S. longirostris roseiventris Red-bellied spinner dolphin E

Delphinus delphis Common dolphin E

Tursiops truncatus Bottle-nosed dolphin E

Peponocephala electra Melon-headed whale E

Orcaella brevirostris Irrawaddy dolphin E

Grampus griseus Risso's dolphin E

Phocoenidae

Neophocaena phocaenoides finless porpoise E

Ziphiidae

Ziphius cavirostris Cuvier's beaked whale E

Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera musculus Blue whale H

B. physalus Fin whale H

Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback whale H

SIRENIA

Dugongidae

Dugong dugon Dugong C

PROBOSCIDEA

Elephantidae

Elephas maximus Indian elephant A

PERISSODACTYLA

Tapiridae

Tapirus indicus Malayan tapir A

Rhinocerotidae

Rhinoceros sondaicus Javan rhinoceros A

Dicerorhinus sumatrensis Sumatran rhinoceros A

ARTIODACTYLA

Suidae

Babyrousa babyrussa Babirusa A

Tragulidae

Tragulus javanicus Lesser Malay chevrotain A

T. napu Greater Malay chevrotain A

Cervidae

Muntiacus muntjak Indian muntjak A

Cervus porcinus kuhli Bawean hog-deer B

C. timorensis Timor deer A

C. unicolor Sambar A

Bovidae

Bubalus depressicornis Lowland anoa A

B. quarlesi Mountain anoa A

Bos javanicus Banteng A

Capricornis sumatraensis Mainland serow A

PHOLIDOTA

Manidae

Manis javanica Malayan pangolin A

RODENTIA

Sciuridae

Ratufa bicolor Black giant squirrel D

Lariscus hosei Four-striped ground squirrel J

L. insignis Three-striped ground squirrel C

Petaurista elegans Spotted flying squirrel D

Iomys horsfieldi Horsfield's flying squirrel J

Hystricidae

Hystrix brachyura Malayan porcupine J

LAGOMORPHA

Leporidae

Nesolagus netscheri Sumatran rabbit C

# This species does not occur in Indonesia.

CITES Appendix I species apparently not protected:

Panthera tigris balica Bali tiger

Lutra lutra Eurasian otter

REPTILES PROTECTED IN INDONESIA

TESTUDINES

Carettochelyidae

Carettochelys insculpta Pit-shelled turtle H

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta Loggerhead turtle M

Lepidochelys olivacea Olive ridley turtle M

Derموchelyidae

Derموchelys coriacea Leatherback turtle H

Emydidae

Batagur baska Common batagur H

Orlitia borneensis Bornean turtle H

Trionychidae

Chitra indica Long-headed softshell turtle H

Chelidae

Chelodina novaeguineae New Guinea snake-necked turtle M

Elseya novaeguineae New Guinea snapping turtle M

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae

Crocodylus novaeguineae New Guinea crocodile H

Crocodylus porosus Estuarine crocodile M

Crocodylus siamensis Siamese crocodile H

Tomistoma schlegelii False gharial H

SQUAMATA

Agamidae

Chlamydosaurus kingii Frilled lizard M

Gonocephalus dilophus Keeled anglehead H

Hydrosaurus amboinensis Amboina fin-tailed lizard D

Scincidae

Tiliqua gigas New Guinea blue-tongued lizard H

Varanidae

Varanus bengalensis nebulosus Clouded monitor H

Varanus gouldii Sand monitor H

Varanus indicus Mangrove monitor H

Varanus komodoensis Komodo monitor A

Varanus prasinus Emerald monitor M

Varanus salvator togianus Togian water monitor H

Varanus timorensis Spotted monitor M

\*Varanus borneanus Cantarus monitor M

\* Not an identifiable name!

## Boidae

Chondropython viridis Green tree python M  
Python molurus Indian python H  
Python timorensis Timor python M

CITES appendix I species apparently not protected:

Chelonia mydas Green turtle  
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill turtle

## BUTTERFLIES PROTECTED IN INDONESIA

<u>Ornithoptera chimaera</u>	Birdwing butterfly	L
<u>Ornithoptera goliath</u>	"	"
<u>Ornithoptera paradisea</u>	"	"
<u>Troides amphrysus</u>	"	"
<u>Troides andromache</u>	"	"
<u>Troides criton</u>	"	"
<u>Troides helena</u>	"	"
(inc. <u>T. helena neoris</u> )		
<u>Troides haliphron</u>	"	"
<u>Troides hypolitus</u>	"	"
<u>Troides miranda</u>	"	"
<u>Troides plato</u>	"	"
<u>Troides rhadamantus</u>	"	"
<u>Troides riedeli</u>	"	"
<u>Troides vandepolli</u>	"	"
<u>Trogonoptera brookiana</u>	"	"
<u>Cethosia myrina</u>	"	"

## FISH PROTECTED IN INDONESIA

Scleropages formosus Asian bonytongue M  
Scleropages leichardti Dawson River salmon M  
Homaloptera gymnogaster Maninjau loach M  
Puntius microps M  
Notopterus sp. M  
Pritis sp. M



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The Bulletin is sent free to all WTMU/IUCN consultants, Government agencies, conservation organisations and other institutions in a position to further the conservation of threatened species. Donations to defray costs will continue to be welcomed. To commercial enterprises and private individuals the Bulletin subscription is \$10.00 (£5.00).



SQUILL

## Herb Exports from Bangladesh

A report in the Bangladeshi paper 'The New Nation' (1.1.82), sent to us by Jane Gilmour, a WTMU correspondent in Dacca, claims that tons of rare medicinal plants are being exported with no arrangement made for their restocking. The plants, whose bulbs, roots, leaves, stems or seeds contain the active principles for medicines for common and rare diseases, are mainly exported to Pakistan and West Germany and the government also supplies these plants in bulk to various international research institutes. A financial incentive given by the government on the export of medicinal herbs has helped to boost the trade in herbs. In the last fiscal year, herbs worth Taka 200,000 have been exported.

According to the paper, the export companies raid the countryside with a keenness "bordering on plunder that is uprooting the plants, totally destroying their habitats and the possibility of further sprout."

An eminent botanist in Bangladesh is quoted as saying that Urginea indica (a diuretic used as a cardiac tonic), Hydrocarpus kuzzi (used in cures for leprosy) and Psoralea corylifolia (used in leucoderma and other skin diseases), all of which were once common in the Cox's Bazaar, Sylhet and Rajshahi districts, are now rare.

Marsdenia tinctoria, whose leaves contain contraceptive properties, was common ten years ago in Dacca and Chittagong but is now scarce. The same is true for Gloriosa superba and Plumbago rosea (both abortifacients), Andrographis paniculata (used in preparations for hepatitis), and Hemidesmus indica (useful for rheumatism, scrofula and skin diseases but mainly valuable as an anti-syphilitic).

A leader in the same paper comments on this uncontrolled exploitation of native medicinal plants and asks why the government gives financial incentives for an export trade that brings in so little foreign currency (Taka 200,000 = only £6000) while it imports synthetic medicines from the west at far greater cost. In this way the rural poor, to whom modern medical facilities are simply not available, is deprived of a source of natural medicines, the country's floral and herbal wealth is permanently depleted, and a future source of income for the country is closed by not introducing controls and a management scheme for national exploitation.



## Smuggling from Brazil Continues

José Palazzo, a correspondent in Brazil, has written to us telling of the extent of the smuggling that is still carried on from Brazil into the neighbouring countries of Paraguay and Uruguay.

Unfortunately there are no official records available but he reckons that the number of crocodile skins smuggled to Paraguay from the 'pantanal' (swamp) of Mato Grosso state could be as high as 50,000 per month!

At the southernmost tip of Brazil there is a wildlife reserve at the Ecological Station of Taim. It was established to protect a great area of swamp and dunes which represent the ancient ecosystem characteristic of the Brazilian southern coast. The reserve has only a lodge for students and no guards or wardens to protect it so smugglers are common, armed with rifles - for shooting animals - and submachine guns - for shooting people. Caiman skins constitute a major part of the traffic though nutria are also taken in large quantities. The animals are killed in the swamp and taken by trucks along the numerous small trails that run between the reserve and the Mirim lagoon. The skins are then smuggled by boat through the lagoon to Uruguay where they are used in the dressing industry.

The authorities appear to show little interest in curbing this traffic though a small voluntary group has now been set up which, with the help of the State Military Police, is trying to control the illegal hunting. A report in the 'Jornal do Brasil' in November, however, describes a seizure of skins valued at 25 million cruzeiros (US\$1 = 118 ct) apprehended by the Police and the Brazilian Institute of Forestry Development. 7,000 animals - mostly caimans of every size but also including spotted cats, lizards and deer - were seized after being taken illegally in the Bahia, Mato Grosso, Amazonas and Rio States.

Our correspondent also informs us that there is a large trade in Brazilian flora, in particular in epiphytic plants. Buses drive to the national parks - that of Aparados da Serra is apparently particularly favoured by the smugglers - and because of the lack of guards and the large areas of unpaved roads and tracks it is relatively easy for the plants

to be collected and safely exported.

The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, with the help of Hugh Syngé from the Threatened Plants Committee, has computerized the statistics of the 32 reports presented to CITES on wildlife trade in 1979. Brazil's report consists of a letter which states that, according to their records, no licences were issued for fauna listed on Appendices I or II of the Convention. This is to be expected for the Brazilian government outlawed the commercial exploitation of wild animals in 1967 (Decreto lei 5.197): the collecting, hunting, transportation or capture of wild animals is prohibited, except for scientific purposes or exhibition at specialized scientific institutions upon official authorization; the export of raw skins and hides of amphibians and reptiles to other countries is prohibited.

However, we can make a rough assessment of its trade by taking the statistics from other Parties' annual reports which give Brazil as the country of export or origin. The following tabulation shows the species involved and the quantity, which were the importing and the re-exporting countries, and which country gave the statistics in its report.

From these few data it is evident that there is quite a substantial reported trade in Brazilian exports. Noteworthy is the trade in caimans and boas, in particular the 500 skins of Caiman latirostris, an Appendix I species, imported by Italy and then re-exported to France. The U.K. has also accepted several exports from Brazil, notably the 3000 sq.ft. of Caiman crocodilus yacare skins it imported via Paraguay, the 36 Felis pardalis skins and 358 Felis wiedii skins which it re-exported to Hong Kong and Denmark, and the 5,000 Boa constrictor constrictor skins it imported via the Netherlands.

The reports also indicate a considerable trade in Brazilian cacti and orchids with the U.S.A. and the U.K. representing the main importers.

These statistics, it should be remembered, detail the trade direct from Brazil to the consumer countries and so, with the exception of the caiman skins exported via Paraguay, do not include any of the wildlife smuggled into neighbouring countries before export.

### EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL REPORTED BY OTHER PARTIES IN 1979

Species	Quantity & Terms	Destination	Re-exporting country	Country reporting transaction
<u>Felis pardalis</u>	36 skins	Denmark	U.K.	Denmark
<u>Felis wiedii</u>	358 skins	Hong Kong	U.K.	Hong Kong
<u>Tapirus bairdii</u> *	2 live	U.S.S.R.	West Germany	West Germany
<u>Tapirus terrestris</u>	1 live	Poland	Switzerland	Switzerland
<u>Caiman crocodilus</u>	2 live 3 bodies	Denmark U.S.A.	West Germany	Denmark U.S.A.
<u>Caiman crocodilus yacare</u>	3,000 sq.ft. of skins	U.K.	Paraguay	U.K.
<u>Caiman latirostris</u> *	550 skins	France	Italy	Italy
<u>Crocodylus acutus cuvieri</u>	63 wallets 6 wallets	West Germany Switzerland	Italy Italy	Italy
<u>Iguana iguana</u>	5 live	Denmark	West Germany	Denmark
<u>Tupinambis teguixin</u>	1,000 live 120 watchstraps	U.K. U.S.A.	Sweden	U.K. U.S.A.
<u>Boa constrictor</u>	3 kg skins 16 skins 9 garments 50 leather items 31 pairs of shoes 502 skins 371 pairs of shoes	Denmark West Germany U.S.A. Australia U.S.A. U.S.A. U.S.A.	U.K. Italy Italy Italy Italy U.K. Spain	Denmark Italy Italy Italy Italy U.S.A. U.S.A.
<u>Boa constrictor constrictor</u>	5,000 skins	U.K.	Netherlands	U.K.

<u>Euhectes murinus</u>	2 pairs of shoes	U.S.A.	Italy	Italy
	340 pairs of shoes	U.S.A.	Italy	U.S.A.
	67 bags	U.S.A.	Spain	U.S.A.
	219 pairs of shoes	U.S.A.	Spain	U.S.A.
	330 skins	U.S.A.	Switzerland	U.S.A.
CACTACEAE	10,033 plants	U.S.A.		U.S.A.
(various species)	1,070 plants	U.K.	Denmark	U.K.
	14 plants	U.K.	U.S.A.	U.K.
ORCHIDACEAE	1,300 plants	West Germany		West Germany
(various species)	9,363 plants	U.S.A.		U.S.A.
	417 plants	Denmark	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
	3,687 plants	U.K.		U.K.
	134 plants	U.K.	U.S.A.	U.K.
	76 plants	U.K.	West Germany	U.K.
	102 plants	U.K.	France	U.K.
	10 plants	U.K.	Netherlands	U.K.

\* Appendix I species

## Ehlers Trips to Peru

Ehlers-Reisen, the company who organized the cacti collecting trips to Mexico (see TRAFFIC Bulletins Vol.I, nos.2, 3/4), have issued their January 82 leaflet which sets out the proposed trips for the coming year. It begins by saying that unfortunately no Mexican trips can be arranged this year - one reason being that it is getting more and more difficult to obtain collection and export permits! Another reason is the 50% inflation rate so the company is waiting until the peso is devalued and prices are normal again. In the meantime, the tourist bodies are working on getting approval from the authorities for future projects. There are some individual programmes but most of these involve flying via the U.S.A. which, the brochure explains, would be rather uninteresting given the strict import and export laws of the States!

However, the firm reports good news from Peru. According to information available, it appears that the present ministry in Lima has assured its agents that there would be no objection to a repeat of last year's trip. Collecting will be limited to a certain number of plants, as yet unspecified, no plants of the genus *Oroya* may be collected, and there can be no collection in the national parks. Otherwise there are no restrictions. The only difficulty the firm sees is the problem of getting the export permits in time and the leaflet stresses that the advertisement for the trip in no way guarantees the procurement of the documentation, and that the reservation of a flight and hotel room is completely independent of the tourists' botanical interests. The firm, however, feels that the documentation should be settled on schedule.

The leaflet goes on to describe the itinerary of the package deal but adds that botanical information will be sent out only after booking. The trip is scheduled for the 8-24 June, leaving from Zurich. When the Mexican trip in March 1979 arrived in Frankfurt 36,000 cacti were seized as they did not carry permits recognized by CITES. □

## Lacey Act Amendments -

### Coral Added

After two and a half years of debate and campaigning, the U.S. has finally included coral in the Lacey Act. The Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 have now been signed by President Reagan making the term "fish and wildlife" mean

"any wild animal, whether alive or dead, including without limitation any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, coelenterate, or other invertebrate, whether or not bred, hatched, or born in captivity, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof".

This will be a great help to the Philippine conservationists in their efforts to save their coral reefs as the U.S. is the largest importer of Philippine coral. However, European and South-East Asian countries which also import a considerable quantity of coral from the Philippines, have not introduced legislation to prohibit its import. One solution would be for the Philippines, now that they have acceded to CITES, to propose coral for inclusion on Appendix III.

Other amendments to the Lacey Act include increasing the maximum civil penalty from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and the maximum criminal penalty from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for illegal interstate and foreign trade in fish and wildlife whose killing or possession violates State, Federal or international laws. This is in recognition of the fact that wildlife trade, in particular the illegal trade, is big business. Justice Department officials estimate that 10 to 25 per cent of the shipments of wildlife into the U.S.A. are in violation of wildlife laws and that this trade is now worth \$50 to \$100 million or more every year. The current penalties were considered too low to deter this type of illegal activity in view of the vast profits to be made.

The Lacey Act amendments will also expand the law to include plants taken in violation of State laws which seek to protect species indigenous to that State which are endangered or threatened. Previously, although many States had enacted legislation to control their picking, they were unable to enforce the laws once the plants had gone outside the State and beyond its jurisdiction. The amendments would enable Federal agents to assist the States in controlling this trade. The new legislation will also add the regulations of Indian tribes to the provisions of the Lacey Act ensuring that the fish and wildlife conservation regulations that are applicable to Indian reservations will be subject to Federal enforcement.

Another amendment seeks to establish regulations for the transportation of wildlife under humane and healthy conditions. The authority to prescribe such regulations has previously rested with the Secretary of the Treasury but no minimum requirements have ever been proscribed. In the hope that some such regulations will now be laid down, this authority has been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. □

This report details how, for the first time in Japan, an environmental organization has succeeded in getting the Japanese government to take action on a serious wildlife problem. Although it does not involve international trade as such, the investigation has uncovered poaching operations in which millions of migratory birds - many of which are protected under international treaties - have been illegally caught with mist nets.

## Large-scale Bird Poaching Operations Uncovered in Japan

by Tom Milliken, TRAFFIC (Japan)

After an 18 month investigation, large-scale poaching operations throughout Japan have been thoroughly documented by the Wild Bird Society, the country's leading conservation organization. According to their estimate, nearly 4 million migratory birds annually are being illegally caught with "mist nets" and sold as meat to "yakitori" restaurants nationwide.

From the middle of October through November, millions of birds from Siberia, China, and other parts of northern Asia, pass through Japan during their migrations to warmer regions south. The bird poachers as a result, become most active during this annual migration season. Among the species commonly taken are many granted international protection under existing migratory bird treaties. These include Dusky thrush Turdus naumanni, Pale thrush Turdus pallidus, Rustic bunting Emberiza rustica, Meadow bunting Emberiza cioides, Black-faced bunting Emberiza spodocephala, Eurasian siskin Carduelis spinus, Grey-capped greenfinch Carduelis sinica and Brambling Fringilla montifringilla.

In what amounts to a lucrative secondary spin-off trade, other bird species caught in the nets but considered unsuitable as food, are kept alive and sold to pet traders. Generally song birds end up in the live bird trade such as Japanese bush warbler Cettia diphone, Narcissus flycatcher Ficedula narcissina, Coal tit Parus ater, Varied tit Parus varius, Japanese white-eye Zosterops japonica, Long-tailed rosefinch Uragus sibiricus, and Masked grosbeak Eophona personata.

"Yakitori" is a very popular cuisine of bite-size pieces of fowl, some kinds of meats, and vegetables marinated in a soy-based sauce and cooked on skewers over a charcoal fire. The term "yakitori" literally means "grilled bird", and chicken is most commonly featured. However, as the Wild Bird Society has amply documented, an alarming number and variety of wild and often protected birds are being served throughout the country.

"Mist nets" (kasumi ami in Japanese) like the name suggests, have the sinister property of indistinguishably melting into the surrounding landscape like a very fine mist. Traditionally made from silk threads, they have been used to snare birds in Japan since very early times. The deadly indiscriminate efficiency of "mist nets" has been further improved through their modern-day construction of 70 to 120 gauge nylon. A heavy toll of both protected and non-protected species alike is virtually guaranteed, and for this very reason, there has been a ban on the use of "mist nets" in Japan since 1947. The ban unfortunately, has never been strictly enforced, and in recent years poaching abuse with the nets has increased substantially.

In response to this alarming situation, from March 1980 the Wild Bird Society put its regional branches in six prefectures on alert, and mobilized members to investigate poaching activities. Disguised as poachers themselves, members were able to monitor poaching sites in Gifu, Aichi, Nagano, Fukui, Toyama, and Ishikawa prefectures, areas where "mist net" poaching is particularly rampant. On Japan's main island, in one central mountainous region

alone which included parts of both Gifu and Aichi prefectures, as many as 400 poaching sites were discovered. Efforts elsewhere revealed similar operations in Akita, Miyagi, Tochigi, Tokyo, Chiba, Tokushima, Fukuoka, and Oita prefectures as well, indicating widespread abuse in almost every region of the country.

Poaching operations in most instances were very sophisticated and well organized. Most sites had at least 10 nets, but some had as many as 30 nets in operation. The "mist nets" were suspended from bamboo poles spaced between 6 and 15 metres apart, and were arranged in elaborate configurations designed for maximum netting efficiency depending on the surrounding terrain and the particular species desired. Frequently, tape recorders producing recorded bird calls were set up to attract birds to the nets. Unable to detect the fine mesh against the forest background, birds fly directly into the pockets of the nets where their struggles to free themselves only result in their becoming firmly embedded in the indestructible nylon threads. According to the Wild Bird Society, each net yields from 20 to 50 birds per day during the peak season. The cost of a single net 2 metres by 10 metres is only US \$ 6.60 (Y1,500).

In order to avoid detection, poachers often monitor the movements of non-poachers and particularly law enforcement officers in the area, and report to one another via walkie-talkies. In addition and certainly more serious, were instances where poachers directly "purchased" protection by giving various goods to local authorities. Poachers included both local residents as well as more mobile "gypsy" groups.

Although individual bird prices are not so high, the sheer volume of the trade more than compensates making poaching a very lucrative business. A medium sized bird like the dusky thrush (about 20 centimetres) sells for about US \$4 (Y1,000), whereas a smaller mountain finch (about 15 centimetres) brings about US \$1.30 (Y300). Poachers can easily make US \$2,250 (Y500,000) in six weeks of activity. In contrast, under existing Japanese law, poaching offences are punishable by light fines ranging from US \$130 (Y30,000) to US \$200 (Y50,000). With virtually no overheads, poaching is extremely profitable even for an individual apprehended and convicted.

To their credit, two days after the Wild Bird Society's investigation was made public, the Environment Agency of the official government called emergency meetings of nature protection officials in seven prefectures where poaching appears to be most rampant. Regional law enforcement officers were presented with the evidence that has been compiled to date, and the Agency asked the National Police Agency to diligently pursue poachers. It seems that some individuals will be prosecuted.

Mr. Tadao Kawasaki of the Wild Bird Society is hopeful that prompt actions of the Environment Agency will halt the slaughter of migratory birds, but he remains very concerned about a fundamental point: the availability of the "mist net" serves no purpose other than that of catching birds. Discussions are presently underway with the Ministry of Fisheries to determine once and for all that the nets serve no useful function as far as fishing is concerned, and once that point is clearly established, the next step it is hoped, will result in a complete ban on the construction and sale of the "mist nets" themselves. In addition to poachers, rural children often use the nets in a kind of "hunting play", and this activity needs to be controlled as well. As far as the Wild Bird Society is concerned, outlawing the sale of the nets is the ultimate solution.

The Wild Bird Society has done an outstanding job and deserves recognition. For interested readers who would like to express their appreciation directly their address is:

The Wild Bird Society of Japan  
Aoyama Flower Building  
1-1-4 Shibuya  
Shibuya-ku  
Tokyo 150, JAPAN

A copy of the same letter sent to the Environment Agency could prove useful in assuring the continuing diligence of the government. Their address is:

The Environment Agency  
3-1-1 Kasumigaseki  
Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100, JAPAN

□

## New Kenyan Legislation

Further to the note in the last Bulletin (p.52), TRAFFIC (East Africa) has sent us a copy of the legal notices which refer to the wildlife trade bans.

Legal notice No. 126 (26 August 1981) deals with baboons Papio anubis and bushbabies Galagidae but omits any of the other primates which are, however, covered by the ban on hunting and capture.

Legal notice No. 152 (25 September 1981) deals with:

- a. the orders Lepidoptera and Coleoptera - all butterflies, moths and beetles.
- b. 4 species of frog: Afrivalus sylvaticus (Forest reed frog), Hyperolius lateralis (Forest sedge frog), Hyperolius rubrovermiculatus (Shimba Hills sedge frog) and Leptopelis modestus (Forest tree frog). This does not cover all the threatened species.
- c. 3 species of tortoise, 3 species of chamaeleon (out of the 11 occurring in Kenya), 2 monitor lizards, and 16 snakes:-

Testudinidae: Kinixys belliana (Hinged tortoise), Malacochersus tornieri (Pancake tortoise); Geochelone (=Testudo) pardalis (Leopard tortoise);

Chamaeleonidae: Brookesia kerstenii (Kenya pygmy chamaeleon), Chamaeleo gracilis (Graceful chamaeleon), Chamaeleo jacksonii (Three-horned chamaeleon);

Varanidae: Varanus exanthematicus (Savanna monitor), Varanus niloticus (Nile monitor);

Viperidae: Atheris hispida (Prickly bush viper), Atheris squamiger (Green bush viper), Bitis gabonica (Gaboon viper) Bitis nasicornis (Nose-horned viper), Causus lichtensteinii (Forest night adder);

Boidae: Eryx colubrinus (Sand boa), Python sebae (Rock python);

Colubridae: Boiga blandingii (Blanding's tree snake), Boiga pulverulenta (Powdered tree snake), Hapsidophrys lineata (Black lined green snake), Hormonotus modestus (Yellow forest snake), Philothamnus heterodermus carinatus (Barred green snake), Miodon (=Polemon) christyi (Eastern snake eater), Thrasops aethiopissa elgonensis (Mt. Elgon tree snake);

Elapidae: Pseudohaje goldii (Gold's tree cobra).

These orders ban the export of all the named species without the written permission of the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources. □

## Obituary

C.E. (Ted) Norris, who died suddenly on 28 January 1982, was for many years a leading member, first of the Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) Wildlife Preservation Society and later of the East African Wildlife Society in Kenya. Following the May 1980 meeting of the IUCN/SSC meeting at Kilaguni in Tsavo West National Park, he also played a leading part in the formation of TRAFFIC (East Africa) which he continued to run almost single-handedly. He was a dedicated conservationist whose hard work will be greatly missed.

R.S.R. Fitter

## CITES Parties

Bangladesh is now the 75th Party to CITES, ratifying on 20.11.81 (effective as of 18.2.82).

The following is a complete list of CITES member countries at the end of 1981:-

Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Emirates, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. □

## Turtle Trophy Export Ban

On 11 August 1981, Thailand, which is not a party to CITES, imposed a ban on exports of mounted specimens of the hawksbill turtle Eretmochelys imbricata and the green turtle Chelonia mydas. □

## ★ Stop Press ★

Austria has acceded to CITES on 27 January 1982 (effective as of 27 April 1982).

Austria entered reservations with regard to the Appendix I species Crocodylus cataphractus and C. porosus. Both species will be considered as listed on Appendix II. □

## CITES GUIDELINES -

The Guidelines for Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals and Plants, as revised and adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, have now been published and are available to the public in their English, French or Spanish versions.

Copies of the Guidelines may be ordered from UNIPUB at US\$13.00 per copy (plus 10% shipping and handling costs for overseas orders). Orders should be addressed to:

UNIPUB  
345 Park Avenue South  
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