



WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING UNIT

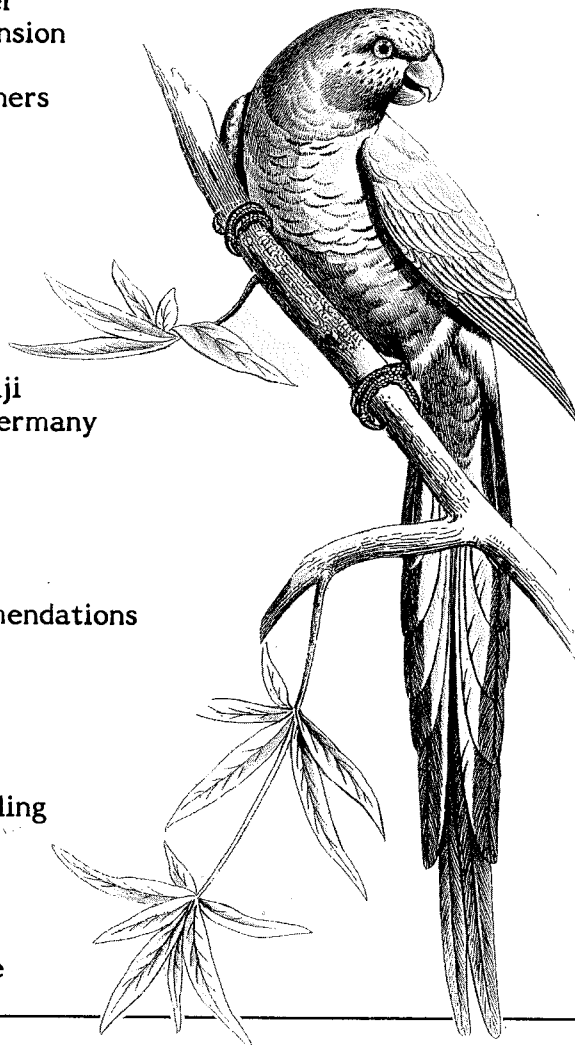
Traffic Bulletin

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Belize in CITES

Belize has sent to the CITES Secretariat a declaration of succession, stating that they consider themselves as bound by the Convention since the date of their accession to independence (21 September 1981). Before that date, Belize implemented CITES under the ratification of the UK. This brings the total number of CITES Parties to ninety-three.

Singapore Halts Rhino Horn Trade

On 24 October 1986, the Singapore Government gazetted a Prohibition Order on the import and export of rhino horn, with immediate effect, thus effectively stopping further international trade in rhino horn through Singapore.

Source: CITES Secretariat

CITES Urges a Halt to Trade with El Salvador

El Salvador, a country whose wildlife is very depleted, has become one of the main problem countries in Central America with regard to control of trade in wildlife. In spite of repeated efforts by the CITES Secretariat to establish direct contact with the competent authorities about the trade problems in that country, the situation has not significantly changed.

At the CITES Technical Committee meeting in June 1986, a Secretariat proposal that all Parties be asked to prohibit immediately any trade in CITES specimens with El Salvador, was fully supported. At the same time, the Secretariat committed itself to write to the President of that country to ask him to intervene in order to accelerate the process of accession to CITES. Consequently, in a Notification dated 4 July 1986, the Secretariat urged all Parties to take immediately all possible measures in order to prevent and prohibit any trade in specimens of species listed in CITES Appendices from or through El Salvador, until the Secretariat is satisfied that this country has taken the necessary measures to remedy the situation.

Source: CITES Secretariat

Japan Sends Tamarins Home

The three-year deadlock, which has prevented the Japanese-held Golden-headed Lion Tamarins *Leontopithecus rosalia chrysomelas* from being returned to their native Brazil, was finally resolved through the intervention of World Wildlife Fund-Japan. In a ceremony at Tokyo's Narita Airport on 11 September, the twelve animals in question were officially presented by WWF to representatives of the Brazilian Government for the 24-hour journey back to their homeland.

The Appendix I Tamarins became an international focal point for the quality of CITES implementation in Japan. They were originally imported, with the approval of the Japanese CITES Management Authority, in the autumn of 1983, on the basis of Guyana permits stating that they had been 'captive-bred' there. The permits were subsequently confirmed to have been forgeries and not to have been authorized by the Guyana CITES

authorities. Brazil, the country from which this endemic species originates requested the return of the animals under the provisions of the Convention. However, deficiencies in Japanese domestic law prevented the Government from seizing the animals which remained in the hands of the Nihon Daira Zoo in Shizuoka, the Japan Monkey Center in Inuyama, and at an animal dealer's compound in Okinawa. While the Japanese Government attempted to resolve the issue through lengthy negotiations, concern for the endangered animals mounted. In late 1985, an expert in the species, Dr Coimbra Filho of the Rio de Janeiro Primatology Center, viewed the pair at the Japan Monkey Center and pronounced the animals, particularly the female, to be in poor health due to improper diet, caging, and lack of sunlight.

Finally, the Japanese Government turned to WWF-Japan to help cover the financial costs of obtaining the animals from their present holders. A total of ¥10 million (US\$64 500) was raised to cover the expenses, including the airfare of the animals back to Brazil, where the animals will be held at a newly constructed facility at the Aso Paulo Zoo. It seems that Brazilian wildlife authorities will develop a captive-breeding programme for the species.

In the meantime, voices within Japan continue to call for the creation of domestic legislation with which to implement CITES. "This purchase does not resolve the essential issue," said Professor Hideo Obara, speaking to the press on behalf of WWF-Japan. "These funds are our investment towards changing Japanese law so the Government can properly meet its international obligations as a Party to CITES."

Source: TRAFFIC (Japan)

USA Bans Imports from Singapore

The US Fish & Wildlife Service has banned all wildlife imports from Singapore, as from 25 September 1986.

The US Federal Register Notice states that, "despite requests made by the US Fish & Wildlife Service through the Department of State, the Government of Singapore fails to provide authenticating documents or supporting information for wildlife shipments alleged to be captive-bred or re-exported from Singapore. No information establishing country of origin for re-exported wildlife is supplied either on re-export certificates or in response to requests for information subsequent to importation into the USA.

"Export permits fail to state the effect of export or re-export upon wild populations of the wildlife. Based upon its inability to authenticate information provided by Singapore on export and re-export documents submitted in compliance with requirements for non-Parties to CITES, the Singapore export and re-export documents can no longer be accepted by the US as a CITES Party in good faith compliance with CITES. It is impossible for the US to establish legal export for re-exported wildlife or status of captive-bred or of exported wildlife in compliance with its own laws and with CITES without proper authenticating documentation from Singapore. Since the information is not available through the Government of Singapore, effective immediately and until further notice, no shipments of wildlife or of wildlife products exported or re-exported from Singapore or which declare Singapore as country of origin may be imported legally into the USA."

This ban has been implemented through the US Lacey Act which prohibits the import into the USA of wildlife exported illegally from the country of origin.

*Sources: US Federal Register Notice
TRAFFIC (USA)*

Changes to CITES Appendices

The Nile Crocodile Crocodylus niloticus population of Botswana will be transferred from CITES Appendix I to II on 3 January 1987, subject to an annual export quota of 2000 specimens. This transfer has been agreed through CITES postal procedures. The CITES Secretariat distributed the proposal, from the Republic of Botswana, to the Parties on 12 February 1986 and also sought comments from other sources. All comments received were transmitted to the Parties on 5 September and within the thirty-day period available for objections none was received.

The Government of Malaysia has submitted to the Secretariat a list of ten species of birds for inclusion in Appendix III. These are as follows:

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae

<u>Arborophila brunneopectus</u>	=385 Bar-backed Partridge
<u>Arborophila charltonii</u>	Chestnut-necklaced Partridge
<u>Caloperdix oculea</u>	Ferruginous Wood-Partridge
<u>Lophura erythrophthalma</u>	Crestless Fireback Pheasant
<u>Lophura ignita</u>	Crested Fireback Pheasant
<u>Melanoperdix nigra</u>	Black Wood-Partridge
<u>Polyplectron inopinatum</u>	Mountain Peacock-Pheasant
<u>Rheinartia ocellata</u>	Crested Argus Pheasant
<u>Rhizothera longirostris</u>	Long-billed Partridge
<u>Rollulus rouloul</u>	Crested Wood-Partridge

(= 385 means: includes synonym Arborophila orientalis).

The listing of these species becomes effective on 13 November 1986.

Source: CITES Secretariat

Austria Imports Chimps

On 31 July 1986, twenty infant Chimpanzees Pan troglodytes (CITES Appendix I) arrived at Vienna Airport, Austria, on a flight from Sierra Leone. The plane had been chartered by the Austrian pharmaceutical company IMMUNO AG.

A permit for the import had been issued by the Austrian Ministry of Trade on 15 November 1985. However, under pressure from TRAFFIC (Austria) and other conservation organisations, the import permit for IMMUNO AG was withdrawn in early 1986. But on 16 July 1986 it was revalidated, in spite of a CITES Secretariat statement that they could not recommend in favour of allowing the importation which appeared to be for commercial purposes.

The shipment of Chimpanzees was accompanied by a CITES import permit which had been signed by an employee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone banned the export of Chimpanzees in 1978. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Forestry has confirmed that "this Ministry and Government have stopped issuing licences and permits for dealing in and export of endangered primate species (chimpanzees included) since that date" (H.A. Johnson in litt. to D. Slama, 27.8.86).

WWF Austria has requested the Viennese Government to confiscate the twenty chimpanzees which are now being held at IMMUNO's laboratory in Vienna.

Source: TRAFFIC (Austria)

Snow Leopard Skins on Sale

Snow Leopard Panthera uncia skins have long been reported on sale in the People's Republic of China. Two World Wildlife Fund-UK correspondents were there very recently and have drawn attention to the sales of this Endangered, CITES Appendix I species.

One correspondent, who visited the bazaar in La-sa (Lhasa), Tibet, saw two Snow Leopard skins on sale (described as "fairly fresh") for Y180 (about US\$56) each. He also reported other leopard skins on sale at about Y1800.

The second correspondent had visited Su-fu (Kashgar), Sinkiang Province. There she saw about twenty Snow Leopard pelts, of both cubs and adults. She reports that the recent opening of the border with Pakistan had led to an influx of tourists, both Pakistani and European, and that the skins were very popular with the Pakistani visitors.

* Snow Leopard Fabric Seized

The Australian Customs Service has seized a quantity of woven fabric, believed to contain one per cent Snow Leopard Panthera uncia hair, from the Australian department store, Fletcher Jones and Staff Pty Ltd, in the State of Victoria. The fabric, woven by Taylor & Lodge of Huddersfield, UK, had been advertised as "a unique combination of Summer Kid Mohair, Lumb's Super 100's, Cashmere and Snow Leopard". Taylor & Lodge have stated that the Snow Leopard hair was contained in a small amount of old stock yarn inherited by them when they purchased the company from the official receiver in 1980. Both Taylor & Lodge and Fletcher Jones stated that they were unaware of the 'endangered' status of the Snow Leopard. Taylor & Lodge has expressed deep regret at its oversight and says it will not be involved in the use of Snow Leopard hair again. Fletcher Jones immediately withdrew the fabric from sale after numerous complaints from the public. No charges have been laid, although the case is still under Customs investigation.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

* Queensland Convicts Reptile Importer

On 25 August 1986, Ivan Mountford of Toonpan, near Townsville, Queensland, Australia, was prosecuted and convicted for offences, under the Queensland Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1984, involving illegal importation of reptiles through the mail and possession of native Australian reptiles without a permit. On 25 July 1986, officers of the Queensland National Parks & Wildlife Service and the State Police had discovered three Boa Constrictors Boa constrictor and a number of native reptiles in Mountford's possession. The Boa Constrictors had been imported by post, allegedly from Switzerland, in April 1985 and May 1986. Mountford was fined A\$750 (US\$475) and A\$1500 on two counts of importation of the exotic snakes, contrary to Section 64(3) of the Act. The first Boa was allegedly imported concealed inside a chocolate Easter egg, the other two being imported this year in a padded envelope. He was further fined A\$500, plus A\$540 royalties, for possession of native reptiles contrary to Section 54(1)(A): a total of A\$3290.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

Australia Lifts Export Permits Suspension

The suspension on processing of Australian export permits for wildlife products subject to management programmes, which was imposed on 18 June 1986 (see Traffic Bulletin VIII(2):24), was lifted by the Minister for Arts, Heritage & Environment, Mr Barry Cohen, on 10 July 1986. The Minister, in a press release, stated that "the matter of management programs approved under the Wildlife Protection Act was considered at a meeting of Commonwealth and State Conservation Ministers in Adelaide on 26 June and subsequently by senior representatives of Commonwealth and State conservation authorities in Canberra on 1 July. The States have confirmed that the approved management programs are being implemented and have agreed to provide the Commonwealth with reports on a regular basis."

Meanwhile, the Fund for Animals has lodged an application with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of the Minister's decision to approve Queensland's 1986 kangaroo management programme. Another Sydney-based animal welfare group, Australians for Animals, has lodged an application for review concerning New South Wales' 1986 kangaroo management programme. Additionally, the Council of the Australian Conservation Foundation recently resolved to apply for review of the kangaroo management programmes operating in Tasmania and Western Australia.

Source: *TRAFFIC (Australia)*

* Falcon Dealers Fined

Thomas Cullen, a falconer from New York, USA, was sentenced on 29 July to five years probation and fined a total of US\$13 000 for the illegal possession and exportation of eggs of the Red-tailed Hawk Buteo jamaicensis. He was also sentenced to perform 200 hours community service.

Cullen was charged with transporting the eggs from New York to Wolverhampton, UK, where a contact, Phillip Dugmore (see Traffic Bulletin VIII(2):24) hatched and sold the live birds, in violation of the US Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the US Endangered Species Act. Correspondence between Cullen and Dugmore had been seized in 1984 and indicated that the two had engaged in a series of transactions involving birds of prey eggs from 1979 to 1981. Cullen was previously convicted in Western Australia (see Traffic Bulletin VIII(1):11).

* * * *

Ceri Griffiths of the Welsh Hawking Centre, Barry, south Glamorgan, UK, has been fined £900 (US\$1350) for smuggling twenty-seven eggs of the Lannar Falcon Falco biarmicus (CITES Appendix II) into Britain from Morocco. The eggs were smuggled into Manchester Airport, UK, concealed in secret pockets in the defendant's T-shirt. Griffiths also pleaded guilty to smuggling eggs of the Northern Goshawk Accipiter gentilis (Appendix II) from Germany and illegally exporting a Harris' Hawk Parabuteo unicinctus (Appendix II) to the Irish Republic. He was ordered to pay £120 costs.

David Martin of Bridgend, mid-Glamorgan, was convicted of importing twenty-seven Lannar Falcon eggs from Morocco and was fined £300 and ordered to pay £1000 costs.

Sources: *US Department of Justice Press Release, 29.7.86*

*Department of the Environment, UK
Daily Telegraph, 18.10.86*

Zimbabwe Hits Rhino/Elephant Poachers

Zimbabwe has introduced tough penalties for rhinoceros poaching and for illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn. Under the Parks and Wild Life Amendment Act, 1985, offenders are liable on a first conviction to a fine of not less than Z\$15 000 (US\$9168) or imprisonment for not less than five years, or both. On a second or subsequent conviction the penalty will be not less than Z\$35 000 fine or not less than seven years in gaol, or both.

In September 1986, Eusibio Ngirazi was sentenced to pay a fine of Z\$15 000 or to five years imprisonment, for the possession of two tusks. The accused was arrested when he unwittingly tried to sell the tusks to policemen and game rangers who had set up a trap. The two tusks were valued at Z\$587.

In another incident, Amadeo Matioli was gaoled for two years for hunting illegally in Gonarezhou Game Reserve. On four occasions between April and July 1983, Matioli, dressed as a game warden, had entered the reserve and killed two elephants, two hartebeests and two buffalos. Mateoli was additionally fined Z\$1400 for the death of the elephants, Z\$400 and Z\$750 respectively for the death of the hartebeests and the buffalos.

Sources: *Zimbabwe Dept. of National Parks & Wild Life Management; The Herald (Zimbabwe) 19.9.86*

Ethiopia Sets Ivory Quota

Ethiopia has announced that its export quota for raw African Elephant ivory in 1986 will be 700 tusks, including its currently held stock of 436 tusks.

This updates the list of quotas in Traffic Bulletin VIII(1) and brings the total number of countries setting quotas to seventeen.

Source: *CITES Secretariat*

* Cacti Collectors Fined

Six US cacti collectors, arrested following seizures of illegally-held cacti from their premises, have been prosecuted and fined.

Further to our report in Vol. VIII(1):32, Wendell S. Minnich of Cactus Data Plants, Littlerock, California has been fined US\$2500, put on supervised probation for five years and had his car confiscated. Edward G. Gay from The Cactus Ranchito, Tarzana, California, was fined \$2000, put on one year's unsupervised probation and forfeited his car. Steven Franklin Sobel of Van Nuys, California was fined \$1000 and put on one year's supervised probation.

Three others, Walter Fitz-Maurice of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Steven C. Southwell of San José, California and John K. Wakamatsu of Marina del Ray, California, were fined a total of \$6500, and received up to five years' probation sentences. All defendants were found guilty of misdemeanour charges of conspiracy and unlawful importation of plants listed in CITES Appendix I and protected by the US Endangered Species Act. A total of 248 live cacti were ordered forfeited to the US Government. The specimens have been donated to the Huntington Botanical Gardens, Los Angeles, and the University of California, Berkeley Botanical Gardens for research and educational purposes.

Source: *US Fish & Wildlife Service*

Imports of Psittacines into the UK (1981-1984)

by Steven Broad

INTRODUCTION

Psittacines (parrots and parrot-like birds) have been identified as one of the major groups of birds imported into the United Kingdom. Reports by Inskipp (1975) and Inskipp and Thomas (1976), based on the numbers of imported birds recorded at the RSPCA Hostel at London Heathrow Airport, showed that parrots made up about ten per cent of all bird imports, second only in number to the imports of seed-eating passerines. The number of psittacines recorded at the RSPCA Hostel between 1970 and 1976 varied between 11 541 (in 1975) and 15 188 (in 1973). These figures were thought to represent only a small proportion of the number of birds imported through Heathrow and certainly of the total number imported into the UK as a whole each year. Until recently, Government sources of psittacine import data only provided such figures under general categories. In annual UK Customs reports, for example, parrots are included under the heading 'Birds, not elsewhere specified'; a representative of Customs stated that they could not provide separate details of groups within the commodity headings (Duncan, N.A. in litt., 1985). The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), however, produces annual lists of 'Captive birds (except poultry) imported into Great Britain from countries outside the British Isles' which include 'Psittacines' as a distinct category. These data were obtained for the years 1976-1980 and for 1982 (see Table 1); data for 1981 are not available.

A proposal adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in New Delhi, India, in February/March 1981, resulted in the inclusion of all Psittaciformes in CITES Appendix II except *Budgerigar Melopsittacus undulatus*, Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* (which was already listed in Appendix III), Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus* and those species already listed in Appendix I. Prior to this, only fifteen of the 333 psittacine species had been listed in Appendix II. However, since 6 June 1981, when this listing came into effect, all trade in parrots, except that involving the three species named above, has been subject to CITES controls. Therefore since 1981 all Parties have been obliged to report their trade in psittacine species.

Table 1
Psittacine imports 1976-1980 and 1982

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1982
3838	8588	14768	35871	54695	22697

Source: The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Trade data

Table 5 details the import of psittacines reported in the UK's annual reports to CITES for the years 1981 to 1984. It also includes the numbers and species reported by other CITES Parties to have been exported to the UK during these years, which the UK did not record in its annual reports. Tables 2 and 3 provide summaries of these data by regions of origin and by geographical distributions of species.

Together these tables provide a reasonable overall picture of UK imports, however a number of factors complicate the possible identification of any trends.



Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Cacatua sulphurea

White Cockatoo
Cacatua alba

Firstly the listing of all parrots in the Appendices only came into effect in June 1981, therefore the data for that year cannot be expected to represent all of the year's imports. Secondly, the UK Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976 includes Schedules detailing species, the importation and exportation of which are restricted. These Schedules include all birds except a list of species which are excepted from controls. Despite the inclusion of all parrots in CITES Appendix II, fifty-six species remained on this 'excepted list' until 4 October 1982. Therefore the import of a large number of commonly traded species was not legally subject to UK CITES controls during that time and consequently this trade was not reported by the UK. The third major influence on the data was the implementation of EEC Regulation 3626/82 from 1 January 1984 as a result of which most EEC Member States party to CITES did not report intra-community trade in 1984. The substantial imports into the UK of captive-bred and re-exported birds from other EEC countries was therefore not reported. In addition to these major influences on the data, MAFF implemented two bans on all bird imports during this period. The first of these preceded the introduction of new procedures for bird imports and lasted from 30 September 1981 to 18 January 1982. The second import ban followed an outbreak of Newcastle Disease in imported birds. The issuance of import licences was suspended on 6 February 1984, imports from certain countries were allowed to resume in March 1984 and the import of all birds was permitted from 24 April 1984 under more stringent quarantine requirements.

Table 2
Regions of export of psittacines reported to have been imported into the UK

	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	No. Countries	No. Birds	No. Countries	No. Birds	No. Countries	No. Birds	No. Countries	No. Birds
Africa	a 12 b -	381 -	19 1	4541(2) 3089	26 -	10911(208) 5146	17 1	3624(9) 2890(40)
Europe	a 5 b -	376(104) 40	6 2	1616(975) 3	9 -	4058(2185) 85(5)	2 1	5(4) 3(2)
S. America	a 4 b 2	904 5622	5 2	1942 1786	4 -	2395 -	4 1	2573 6(2)
Asia	a 3 b 2	241 624	5 -	868 2657	10 -	3552(260) 2713(1)	4 -	1240(11) 782
Other	a 1 b -	2(1) -	2 1	153 5	3 -	15(6) 3(3)	2 -	5(3) -
Total	a 25 b 4	1904(105) 6286	37 6	9120(977) 7540	52 -	20931(2659) 7947(9)	29 3	7447(27) 3681(44)

Source: Annual reports of CITES Parties

Table 3
Species, by major geographical distributions, reported as imports

	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	No. Species	No. Birds	No. Species	No. Birds	No. Species	No. Birds	No. Species	No. Birds
Afro-asian	a 5 b 2	628 536	11 -	5992(617) 5716	19 2	16753(2226) 5407(2)	14 1	4134(18) 2805(1)
Neotropical	a 28 b 7	939(5) 5662	27 9	2158(2) 1793	30 -	2509(7) 80(5)	18 1	2575 30(25)
Australasian	a 21 b 2	337(100) 88	35 4	970(359) 31	46 9	1669(426) 2460(2)	16 10	738(9) 846(18)

a = numbers reported in UK annual CITES report.

b = numbers reportedly exported to UK by other CITES Parties, in excess of UK reported imports.

Figures in parentheses refer to captive-bred birds included in total.

Source: Annual reports of CITES Parties

Volume of trade

In its annual reports to CITES, the UK reported the import of a total of 39 402 psittacines during the years 1981 to 1984. A further 25 454 birds were reported by other CITES Parties to have been exported to the UK. The largest annual volume of imports reported by the UK was 20 931 birds in 1983; this was the only year for which the data were not affected by either the 'excepted list' or the EEC implementation of the Convention. The effect on reported imports, of the inclusion of CITES species in the 'excepted list' during most of 1982, can be seen by comparing these data with those presented by Brookland *et al.* (1984). Since 1981 all live birds arriving in the UK by air, except pets and entertainers' birds, have had to be cleared at Heathrow Airport where they pass through the City of London Animal Quarantine Station (AQS). Brookland *et al.* (*op. cit.*) produced a tabulation by species of all birds arriving at AQS in 1982. A total of 22 368 CITES Appendix I or II psittacines were counted, a number far in excess of the 9120 reported in the UK annual report to CITES for that year. A comparison of the two sets of data shows that the bulk of the discrepancy between them is accounted for by trade in birds included in the list of excepted species. The AQS data include 11 898 birds of these excepted species which did not appear in the UK annual CITES report. For the same year MAFF reported the import of 22 697 psittacines (Table 1). Therefore, for

1982 and 1983 at least, it can be estimated that the annual import of parrots into the UK was marginally over 20 000 a year; less than half of the 54 695 birds reported by MAFF to have been imported in 1980.

In each year, large numbers of birds which did not appear in the UK annual reports were reported to have been exported to the UK by other CITES Parties. For 1981 and 1982 the discrepancy can largely be explained by 'excepted list' species. For 1983 and 1984 (following revision of the 'excepted list'), most of the trade not reported by the UK was from African and Asian countries (Table 2). Examination of Table 5 shows that the most significant exporters reporting more trade than the UK were Indonesia and Tanzania. Both of these Parties report their trade on the basis of the number of specimens included on all permits issued in a year, rather than the actual number exported, therefore much of this trade may not have taken place.

Species in trade

A total of 132 species were reported by the UK to have been imported during the period 1981 to 1984. Of these, sixty were Australasian species, forty-eight were Neotropical and twenty-four Afro-asian; this accounts for forty per cent of all Australasian species, fifty-four per cent of Afro-asian species and thirty-four per cent of Neotropical species. A further nine species, which did not

appear in UK annual reports for this period, were reported by other CITES Parties to have been exported to the UK. Table 3 summarizes the trade from 1981 to 1984 by major distributions. It can be seen that over two-thirds of the birds in trade over this period were Afro-Asian species. Of these, the most heavily traded species were the African Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*, Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus* and Peach-faced and Fischer's Lovebirds *Agapornis roseicollis* and *A. fischeri*. A large number of species from both Australasian and Neotropical distributions were imported, comprising smaller numbers of each species.

Source of birds

Table 2 shows the regions of export of the parrots imported into the UK during the period 1981-1984. Over the four years, an average of fifty per cent of imports were from countries in Africa and the Middle East. The majority of these birds were exported from Tanzania and Senegal. An annual average of twenty per cent of the birds were exported from South America and, before 1984, a similar proportion of reported imports were from European countries. The lack of intra-community trade data for 1984 has resulted in the very small number reported in trade from European countries in that year. In earlier years significant imports were reported from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The small proportion of birds exported to the UK from Asian countries contrasts with the large proportion from this source reported by Roet and Milliken (1985) to have been imported into Japan in 1981.

A further comparison can be made with the data produced by Nilsson (1985) describing imports of birds into the USA (1980-1984). Analysis of these data illustrates that US imports of psittacines involved seventy per cent Neotropical species, twenty per cent Afro-Asian species and ten per cent Australasian species. Approximately seventy per cent of this trade was exported from South America, twenty per cent was from African countries and the remainder from Asian and European countries.

From Table 5 it can be seen that over the four years a total of 1897 birds of thirty-eight species were reported to have originated in countries where they do not occur. Some of these birds may have bred in captivity (and others been misidentified), however, for some species significant numbers which are unlikely to have been captive-bred, reportedly originated in non-range states; notably a total of 1036 African Grey Parrots from Senegal.

Captive-bred birds

The proportion of birds imported to the UK reported to have been bred in captivity was six per cent in 1981, eleven per cent in 1982, thirteen per cent in 1983 and less than one per cent in 1984. The small proportion of captive-bred birds reported in 1984 reflects the fact that in earlier years the vast majority of such birds were recorded as imports from EEC countries, mostly from Belgium and the Netherlands, for which no data were available in 1984. The only other significant sources of reportedly captive-bred birds were Taiwan and South Africa.

The average of around ten per cent captive-bred birds contrasts with the estimate made by Roet and Milliken (1985) that almost fifty per cent of 1982 imports into Japan were bred in captivity, mainly in Taiwan and the Netherlands.

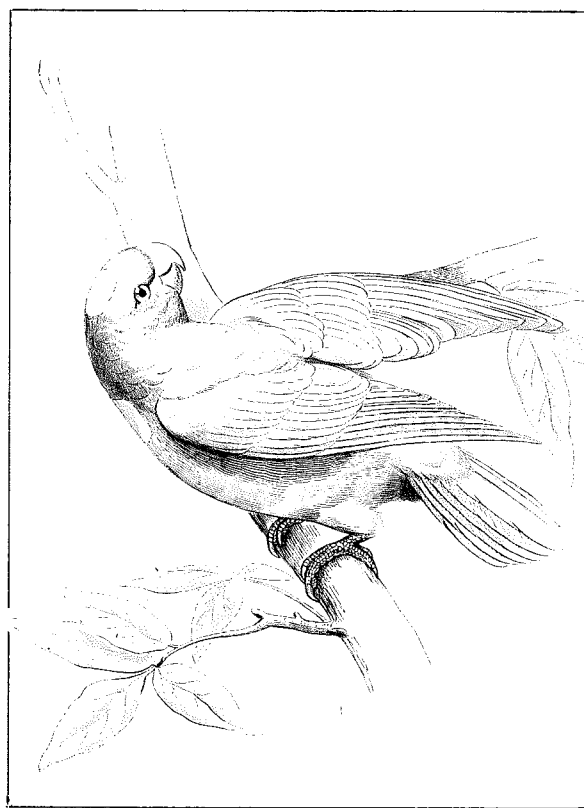
Species advertised

Included in Table 4 are UK prices of the species imported. These are the maximum prices at which each species has been advertised in the UK trade newspaper Cage and Aviary Birds in each year. The prices given are those for 1986 (up to 21 August) unless otherwise annotated, in which case the most recent price at which

the species has been advertised is given. These prices take no account of the average price over a period of time and therefore may be higher than the typical price for a species since they may reflect rarer subspecies being advertised or simply over-pricing by the advertiser.

Additionally Table 4 shows the species which have been advertised during 1981 to 1984, but which have not been reported to have been imported during that time. This Table also includes an indication of whether the advertised birds could have been bred in captivity. The Parrot Society breeding registers, although by no means listing all parrots bred in the UK, provide the most comprehensive sample available. A total of fifty-three species are included in Table 4, thirty-six of these were not bred by members of the Parrot Society in 1982 or 1984 and fifteen are not known ever to have bred in captivity in the UK.

The mean maximum price of the species advertised was £287. A total of nineteen of the species in Table 5 and a further six of those in Table 4, were advertised at £500 or more over this period. Eight of these species were advertised at prices over £1000, all but one of these were macaws and cockatoos. The highest price advertised was £3000 in 1984 for a Palm Cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus*.



Dusky Lory
Pseudeos fuscata

Conclusions

The import of CITES Appendix I and II psittacines into the UK may have involved as many as 20 000 birds a year over the period 1981 to 1984. This total can be compared with imports of the same species into Japan in 1981, estimated by Roet and Milliken (1985) to have been over 100 000 birds, and into the USA over the period 1980-1984 which averaged over 225 000 birds (Nilsson, 1985).

In terms of numbers of birds and the proportion of the known species of each geographical distribution in trade, there was a regional bias with the largest number of birds being of Afro-Asian species exported from African countries. However, a wide variety of Australasian and Neotropical species were imported in

Table 4
Species advertised since 1981 which were not
reported to have been imported during 1981-1984

Species	Price	Captive Bred
<i>Chalcopsitta sintillata</i>	£143	3
<i>Eos cyanogenia</i>	£100 ('84+'86)	5
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	£125	1
<i>Lorius albidinuchus</i>	+ ('86)	0 N
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	+ ('86)	0 N
<i>Charmosyna placentis</i>	£150 ('82)	0 N
<i>Charmosyna papou</i>	£150 ('82)	0
<i>Cacatua ophthalmica</i>	£290 ('83+'84)	0
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	£500 ('81+'84)	0
<i>Psittaculirostris salvadorii</i>	£300 ('84)	0
<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	£140 ('82)	0 N
<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	£150 ('82+'83)	0
<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	£250	46
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i> (I)	£38	204
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	£43	153
<i>Agapornis lilianae</i> *	£70 ('85)	39
<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i> *	£70 ('85)	90
<i>Loriculus vernalis</i> *	£125	3
<i>Loriculus galgulus</i> *	£83	8
<i>Psittacula columboides</i>	£100 ('85)	0
<i>Ara militaris</i>	£800 ('83+'86)	0
<i>Ara ambigua</i> (I)('85)	£800 ('84)	0
<i>Ara maracana</i>	£250	12
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	£125	0
<i>Aratinga guarouba</i> (I)	£1500	1
<i>Aratinga euops</i>	£23 ('79+'83)	0
<i>Aratinga canicularis</i>	£75 ('85)	0
<i>Aratinga cactorum</i>	£23 ('77+'85)	0
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	£55	31
<i>Pyrhura molinae</i>	£100	3
<i>Enicognathus ferrugineus</i>	£163	0 N
<i>Enicognathus leptorhynchus</i>	£163	0
<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	£30 ('84)	0
<i>Forpus cyanopygius</i>	£23 ('81+'84)	0
<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	£68 ('85)	1
<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	£30 ('84)	0
<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	£45 ('85)	0 N
<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>	£40 ('82)	0 N
<i>Brotogeris chrysopterus</i>	£75 ('84)	0 N
<i>Brotogeris sanctithomae</i>	£35 ('81)	0 N
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i> (I)	£100 ('81)	0
<i>Pionopsitta haematotis</i>	+ ('86)	0 N
<i>Pionopsitta pyrrhula</i>	£350 ('84)	0 N
<i>Graydidascalus brachyurus</i>	£50 ('80+'85)	0 N
<i>Pionus seniloides</i>	£150 ('84+'85)	0 N
<i>Amazona collaria</i>	£400 ('84)	3
<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	£275	0
<i>Amazona agilis</i>	£300 ('82)	0 N
<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>	£850 ('85+'86)	0
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	£325 ('84)	0 N
<i>Amazona xanthops</i>	£350 ('84)	1
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i> (I)	£525 ('85)	0
<i>Amazona vinacea</i> (I)	£600 ('85)	0

The figures in the 'captive bred' column are the number of parrots of these species reported to have been bred by members of the Parrot Society in the UK in 1981 (Roper, 1982) and in 1984 (Cooper, 1985). Annotations are the same as those used in Table 5 with the addition of:

N = Species not known ever to have bred in captivity in the UK.

smaller numbers. Altogether 132 psittacine species, forty per cent of all known parrot species were reported in UK imports from 1981 to 1984. This compares with 187 species imported into the USA from 1980 to 1984 and 107 species imported into Japan in 1981.

The total number of birds reported to have been imported in 1984, even after assuming that a similar number to that reported in earlier years was imported from EEC countries, seems to reflect a decrease in trade. This could be a real decline: the MAFF data (Table 1) illustrate a reduction in imports from 54 695 birds in 1980 to 22 697 in 1982, which may have continued. Furthermore, the import ban imposed after an outbreak of Newcastle disease lasted almost three months and may have disturbed imports over a longer period as new quarantine controls were introduced. Alternatively, this apparent decrease in imports in 1984 could reflect a larger proportion of birds than in earlier years having been imported via other EEC countries.

Only around ten per cent of the parrots imported into the UK up to 1983 were reported to have been bred in captivity. As the majority of captive-bred birds have in the past been imported from EEC countries, the lack of intra-community data for 1984 and future years will prevent any investigation of a possible upward trend in such trade.

Despite the possible deficiencies of the advertised-price data presented, a reasonable indication is given of the considerable value of psittacines in the UK. The large number of species advertised in recent years but not included in the import data may reflect illegal trade. However many of these birds could also have been bred in captivity, imported before all psittacines were listed in the CITES Appendices, imported through other EEC countries in 1984, imported during 1985 or 1986, or simply misidentified.

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TABLE 5
UK Imports of Psittacines

Species	Distribution	1981	1982	1983	1984	PRICES	Species	Distribution	1981	1982	1983	1984	PRICES
Black Lory <i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	ID	-	-	#? ID 31 SG(ID)	-	£150 ('84) +('86)	Lesser Sulphur- crested Cockatoo <i>C. sulphurea*</i> (ctd)						
Duyvenbode's Lory <i>C. duivenbodei</i>	ID, PG	-	-	#6 ID	20 ID	£410 ('85) +('86)							
Violet-necked Lory <i>Eos squamata</i>	ID	-	10 SG(ID)	#140 ID 10 SG(ID) 11 TW!	-	£150	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo <i>C. galerita</i>	AU, ID, PG	2 BE c 2 BE(PG) 1 US(AU)	#2 AU 1 DE c	#42 MY(ID) #1 PG c 2 SG! 1 SG(XX)	1 AU c	£1500
Blue-streaked Lory <i>E. reticulata</i>	ID	-	35 HK(ID) 30 SG(ID)	30 HK(ID) #235 ID 10 SG(ID)	2 ID #18 ID	£175	Moluccan Cockatoo <i>C. moluccensis*</i>	ID	-	1 DE c 10 ID 50 SG(ID)	41 ID #657 ID 14 MY(ID) #6 MY(ID) 1 SA c 25 SG(CN!) 71 SG(ID) 20 TZ!	30 ID #40 ID #1 8R(ID) c	£650
Red Lory <i>E. bornea</i>	ID	#20 ID 15 SG(XX)	20 HK(ID) 2 HK(PG!) 1 HK(XX)	30 HK(ID) #120 ID 16 SG(ID) 24 TW!	150 ID	£140	White Cockatoo <i>C. alba</i>	ID	#10 ID 40 TW(ID)	27 SG(ID) 1 US(ID)	111 ID 10 MY(ID) #10 MY(ID) 1 SA(ID) 90 SG(ID)	170 ID	£400
Dusky Lory <i>P. pseudos fuscata</i>	ID, PG	-	2 OM(XX)	1 NL! 1 US c	#90 ID	£225	Red-vented Cockatoo <i>C. haematuropygia</i>	PH	-	-	85 PH	-	£400
Rainbow Lorikeet <i>Trichoglossus haematodus*</i>	AU, ID, PG PG, SB, VU	#25 ID	8 DE(ID) 40 HK(PG)	30 HK(ID) #290 ID 60 SG(ID)	150 ID	£150	Goffin's Cockatoo <i>C. goffini</i>	ID	#6 ID 10 SG(XX) 100 TW(ID)	20 ID 5 SG! 100 SG(ID)	1 AE(ID) 1 HK(ID) #140 ID 2 NL c 2 SA(ID) 10 SG(CN!) 80 SG(ID)	2 HK(ID) 10 ID #65 ID	£300
Yellow and Green Lorikeet <i>T. flavoviridis</i>	ID	-	10 SG(IN!)	#10 ID	#70 ID	£188	Little Corella <i>C. sanguinea</i>	AU, ID, PG	-	#1 AU	4 NL c	-	£380
Perfect Lorikeet <i>T. euteles</i>	ID	-	6 DE(ID)	-	#50 ID	£138	Kea <i>Nesotor notabilis</i>	NZ	-	-	2 NZ	-	£1200
Irish Lorikeet <i>T. iris</i>	ID	-	-	2 DE(ID) #30 ID	-	-	Double-eyed Fig Parrot <i>Opopsitta diophthalma</i>	AU, ID, PG	-	-	1 CH c	-	£100 ('80) +('82)
Goldie's Lorikeet <i>T. goldiei</i>	ID, PG	-	33 HK(PG) 10 IN!	-	#80 ID	£148	Desmarest's Fig Parrot <i>Psittaculirostris desmarestii</i>	ID, PG	-	10 HK(PG)	#168 ID	45 ID	£400
Black-capped Lory <i>Lorius lory</i>	ID, PG	-	-	-	1 XX(SA)c	£225	Edwards' Fig Parrot <i>P. edwardsii</i>	ID, PG	-	-	10 HK(ID)	#40 ID	£295 ('84)
Chattering Lory <i>L. garrulus</i>	ID	#8 ID	45 HK(PG!) 10 SG(ID)	30 HK(ID) 50 ID #250 ID 30 SG(ID)	100 ID #50 ID	£200	Green Racket-tailed Parrot <i>Prioniturus luconensis</i>	PH	-	-	#4 PH	-	-
Josephine's Lory <i>Charmosyna josefinae</i>	ID, PG	-	-	#4 DE(ID)	-	-	Blue-crowned Racket-tailed Parrot <i>P. discurus</i>	PH	-	-	8 PH	-	£55 ('78)
Palm Cockatoo <i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	AU, ID, PG	1 OH! 1 BE(PG)	-	-	-	£3000 ('84)	Great-billed Parrot <i>Tanygnathus meggalorynchos</i>	ID, PH	2 BE c	-	#30 ID	#55 ID	£300 ('82)
Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	AU	-	#2 AU	2 AU	-	-	Miller's Parrot <i>T. sumatranus</i>	ID, PH	-	-	5 PH #1 PH	-	£280 ('84)
Galah Cockatoo <i>Eolophus roseicapillus*</i>	AU	-	#22 AU	21 AU	3 AU c #6 ZA c	£1500	Rufous-tailed Parrot <i>T. heterurus</i>	?ID	-	-	-	#25 ID	£750 ('79)
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	AU	2 AU	1 AU	1 AE(AU)	-	£1500							
Lesser Sulphur- crested Cockatoo <i>C. sulphurea*</i>	ID	#19 ID 59 SG(ID)	98 SG(ID)	1 AE(SC!) 3 DE c 1 FR c 1 HK! 95 ID	40 ID #160 ID	£488							

TABLE 5
UK Imports of Psittacines (ctd)

Species	Distribution	1981	1982	1983	1984	PRICES
Poicephalus spp.						
Cape Parrot <i>P. robustus</i>	AO, BI, CG, CI, GA, GH, GM, GM, ML, MG, NZ, NA, NG, RW, SN, SZ, TG, TZ, UG, ZA, ZM, ZS, ZW	10 NL	-	1 GM	1 ZW c	+ ('86)
Jardine's Parrot <i>P. gulfelmi</i>	AO, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GH, KE, LR, TZ, UG, ZR	-	50 SN	#1 TZ	50 TZ	£150
Brown-headed Parrot <i>P. cryptoxanthus</i>	KE, MW, MZ, SZ, TZ, ZA, ZW	-	-	-	50 TZ	£80 ('85)
Senegal Parrot <i>P. senegalus</i>	BI, CI, CM, GH, GM, GN, GM, HV, LR, MI, MR, NE, NG, SN, TD, TG	-	1 BH(GN) 1 DE c 50 GY! 100 NA! 1 NG 1014 SN 1 TZ(GM)	1 DE c 50 GY! 100 NA! 1 NG 1452 SN	1 GH 1719 SN	£75
Red-bellied Parrot <i>P. rufiventris</i>	ET, KE, SO, TZ	-	-	40 TZ #43 TZ	48 TZ #260 TZ	£125
Meyer's Parrot <i>P. meyeri</i>	AO, BI, RW, CF, ET, KE, MG, NZ, NA, RW, SD, TD, TZ, UG, ZA, ZM, ZR, ZW	155 TZ	15 BE(TZ) 50 TZ #185 TZ	37 BE(TZ) 672 TZ #309 TZ	300 TZ #540 TZ	£90
Rüppell's Parrot <i>P. rueppellii</i>	AO, NA	6 DE(AO)	-	15 TZ!	-	£75
Grey-headed Lovebird <i>Agapornis cana</i> *	MG	-	-	100 BE(MG)	#400 MG	£63
Red-faced Lovebird <i>A. pullaria</i>	AO, BI, CF, CG, CI, CM, ET, GA, GH, GM, GO, KE, NG, RW, SD, SU, ST, TD, TG, TZ, UG, ZR	4 LR!	-	2 NG 1000 TZ	-	£100 ('84)
Black-winged Lovebird <i>A. taranta</i>	ET	-	12 BE!	-	-	£70
Peach-faced Lovebird <i>A. roseicollis</i> *	AO, RW, NA, ZA	80 NL(XF)	#1 AU! 86 BE c 400 CS c 51 DE c 25 NL c	1262 BE c 100 BE(ZR!) 55 CS c 1 DE(CX) 349 NL c 1 NL(DE)c 2 SG! 220 TW c 250 ZA 200 ZA c	1 AU c 1 SA c 1 US c	£23
Fischer's Lovebird <i>A. fischeri</i> *	BI, RW, TZ	-	1 DE c 2600 TZ #2450 TZ	32 BE c 100 BE(TZ) 1 NL c 4370 TZ #4530 TZ	2 HK(XF)c 1 SA c 500 TZ #1000 TZ	£28
Masked Lovebird <i>A. personata</i> *	KE, TZ	-	-	30 BE c 42 BE! 20 NL! 40 TW c 735 TZ	-	£60
Philippine Hanging Parrot <i>Loriculus philippensis</i>	PH	-	-	50 PH	-	£75 ('85)
Alexandrine Parrot <i>Psittacula subparia</i> *	AF, BD, BT, BU, IN, KH, LA, LK, NP, PK, TH, VN	#136 IN	75 IN #1075 IN 1 SA! #1 TZ!	452 IN #48 IN 2 SA c 16 SG(CN!)	97 IN #3 IN	£95
Slaty-headed Parakeet <i>P. himalayana</i> *	AF, BD, BT, BU, CN, IN, KH, LA, NP, PK, TH, VN	-	-	100 IN	-	£65
Flum-headed Parakeet <i>P. cyanocephala</i> *	IN, NP, LK, PK	#400 IN	200 IN #1550 IN	20 BE c 1 DE c 900 IN #210 IN	199 IN #1 IN	£50
Blossom-headed Parakeet <i>P. roseata</i> *	BD, BT, BU, CN, IN, KH, LA, TH, VN	-	-	190 IN	-	+ ('83)
Darbyan Parakeet <i>P. derbiana</i>	CN, IN	-	-	40 HK(CN) 10 SG(CN)	-	£150
Moustached Parakeet <i>P. alexandri</i> *	BD, BT, BU, CN, ID, IN, KH, LA, NP, TH, VN	-	-	1 HK(CX) 300 IN 9 SG(BU) 36 SG(CN)	199 IN	£75
Long-tailed Parakeet <i>P. longicauda</i> *	BN, ID, LN, MY, SG	-	-	20 SG(CN!)	-	£88 ('84)
Hyacinth Macaw <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	BO, BR, PY	7 BO	1 DE(BO)	-	-	£2250
Blue and Yellow Macaw <i>Aratinga</i> *	BO, BR, CO, EC, SE, GT, PA, PE, SR, VE	20 PE	#15 BO 50 GI 1 SG!	68 GT 1 TT(CX)	156 GT 1 HK(XM) #2 SR	£750
Scarlet Macaw <i>A. macao</i> I('85)	BO, BR, BZ, CO, CR, EC, GF, GT, GY, HN, MX, NI, PA, PE, SR, TT, VE	1 BO	#1 CA! 1 SG!	1 GY 1 NG(CX) 1 OM c	10 GY #1 SR	£1500
Green-winged Macaw <i>A. chloroptera</i> *	AR, BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, GT, PA, PE, PI, SR, VE	2 BE c 12 BO	6 GY	38 GY	140 GY	£750
Red-fronted Macaw <i>A. rubrogenys</i> I('83)	BO	14 BO	3 BO	-	-	£1200 ('84) +('85)
Yellow-collared Macaw <i>A. auricollis</i>	AR, BO, BR, PY	10 BO #12 DE(BO)	#20 BO	20 BO	-	£450
Chestnut-fronted Macaw <i>A. severa</i>	BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, GY, PA, PE, SR, VE	10 BO	#20 BO	20 BO	-	£550
Red-bellied Macaw <i>A. manilata</i>	BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, GT, PE, SR, TT, VE	2 BE c	32 GT	35 GY	24 GY	£295

TABLE 5
UK Imports of Psittacines (ctd)

Species	Distribution	1981	1982	1983	1984	PRICES	Species	Distribution	1981	1982	1983	1984	PRICES
Red-shouldered Macaw <i>A. nobilis</i>	BO, BR, GY, PE, SR, VE	10 BO 10 GY	57 GY	25 GY	94 GY	£350	Yellow-faced Parrotlet <i>P. xanthops</i> *	PE	-	#50 PE	-	-	£83 ('84) +('85)
<i>Aratinga</i> spp.		#310 AR #10 EC	-	-	#12 ZA c		<i>Protopseis</i> spp.		-	#113 EC	-	-	
Red-fronted Conure <i>A. wagleri</i>	CO, EC, PE, VE	-	8 EC #300 PE	-	2 EC	£105	Canary-winged Parakeet <i>B. versicolorus</i> *	AR, BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, PE, FI	-	2 BR (XX) #50 BO	20 BO 1 DE c	-	£75
Mitred Conure <i>A. mitrata</i>	AR, BO, PE	-	#50 BO	20 BO	-	£105	Grey-cheeked Parakeet <i>B. pyrrhopterus</i> *	EC, PE	-	#400 PE	1 GI! 1 US c	-	£75
Red-masked Conure <i>A. erythrogenys</i>	EC, PE	-	300 PE	-	-	£110	Black-headed Caique <i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	BR, CO, EC, GF, PE, SR, VE	20 GY	32 GY	59 GY	168 GY	£235
White-eyed Conure <i>A. leucophthalma</i>	AR, BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, GY, PE, PY, SR, TT, UL, VE	-	#50 BO	15 GY	20 GY	£100	White-bellied Caique <i>P. leucogaster</i>	BO, BR, EC, PE	-	10 BO	-	-	£375 ('84)
Golden-capped Conure <i>A. auricapilla</i>	BR	-	1 DE (XX)	-	-	£275	Blue-headed Parrot <i>Pionus menstruus</i>	BO, BR, CO, CR, EC, GF, GY, PA, PE, SR, TT, VE	45 BO 6 DE (BO) #8 DE (BO) #20 EC	110 GY	1 CA c 20 EC 50 GI 20 NL (GY)	180 GY	£200
Jandaya Conure <i>A. jandaya</i>	BR	6 NL!	-	-	-	£300	Red-billed Parrot <i>P. sordidus</i>	BO, CO, EC, PE, VE	7 EC	-	7 EC	-	£230
Sun Conure <i>A. solstitialis</i>	BR, GF, GY, SR, VE	35 GY	5 GY	2 US!	#12 ZA c	£275	Scaly-headed Parrot <i>P. maxilliani</i>	AR, BO, BR, PY	#50 AR 10 BO	-	-	-	£198
Dusky-headed Conure <i>A. weddellii</i>	BO, BR, CO, EC, PE	200 PE	-	20 BO	-	£80	Plum-crowned Parrot <i>P. tumultuosus</i>	BO, PE	6 DE (BO)	-	-	-	£500
Brown-throated Conure <i>A. pertinax</i>	AN, AW, BR, CO, GF, GY, PA, SR, VE	30 GY	150 GY	340 GY	433 GY	£60	White-capped Parrot <i>P. senilis</i>	BZ, CR, GF, HN, MX, NI, PA	-	#4 US (HN)	1 GI (BZ)	-	£400
Peach-fronted Conure <i>A. aurea</i>	AR, BO, BR, PE, PY, SR, VE	#20 BO	-	1 US!	-	£80	Bronze-winged Parrot <i>P. chalcopterus</i>	CO, EC, PE, VE	1 EC	-	5 EC	-	£275
Patagonian Conure <i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i> *	AR, CL, UY	#680 AR	-	-	2 Cl (AR)	£290	Dusky Parrot <i>P. fuscus</i>	BR, CO, GF, GY, SR, VE	-	2 GY	13 GY	33 GY	£350
Maroon-bellied Conure <i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>	AR, BR, PY, UY	#500 AR	-	-	-	£75	Cuban Amazon <i>Amazona leucoccephala</i> I	BS, CU, KY	-	-	#2 OH c 2 US c #3 US c	-	-
Painted Conure <i>P. picta</i>	BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, GY, PE, SR, VE	-	30 GY	-	130 GY	£225	White-fronted Amazon <i>A. albifrons</i>	BZ, CR, GF, HN, MX, NI, SV	-	1 BZ 50 MX	-	-	£400
Maroon-tailed Conure <i>P. melanura</i>	BR, CO, EC, PE, VE	-	#73 EC	-	-	£90	Tucuman Amazon <i>A. tucumana</i>	AR, BO	12 BO	-	-	-	£295
Monk Parakeet <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> *	AR, BO, BR, PY, UY	#660 AR	2 NL c	-	-	£50	Green-cheeked Amazon <i>A. viridigenalis</i>	MX	#1 DE (MX) 7 SG (XX)	50 MX	1 FR (NL) c	-	£350
Sierra Parakeet <i>Bolborbynchus ayмара</i>	AR, BO	#170 AR	-	-	-	£70 ('85)	Lilac-crowned Amazon <i>A. finschi</i>	MX	#2 DE (MX)	50 MX	-	-	£450
Mountain Parakeet <i>B. aurifrons</i>	AR, BO, CL, PE	20 BO	-	-	-	£55	Red-tored Amazon <i>A. autumnalis</i>	BR, BZ, CO, CR, EC, GF, HN, MX, NI, PA, VE	5 SG (XX)	-	-	-	£300
Andean Parakeet <i>B. orbigniesius</i>	BO, PE	30 BO	-	-	-	£65	Blue-fronted Amazon <i>A. aestiva</i> *	AR, BO, BR, PY	#18 DE (AR) 100 PE!	#35 AR 60 BE (BO) 100 BO!	10 BE! 16 BE (BO) 170 BO 1 DE (XX) #75 DE (AR) 1 CR (XX) 1 SE (BO)	1 UY!	£395
Forpus spp.*		-	#50 EC	-	-								
Pacific Parrotlet <i>F. coelestis</i> *	EC, PE	-	#60 EC #500 PE	-	-	£45							

TABLE 5
UK Imports of Psittacines (ctd)

Species	Distribution	1981	1982	1983	1984	PRICES
Yellow-crowned Amazon <i>A. ochrocephala</i> *	BO, BR, BZ, CO, CH, EC, GF, GT, HN, MA, NI, PA, PE, SK, SV, TT, VE	#1 PA	19 GY #2 TT!	1 DE 1 BE (BZ) 186 GT 1 JM! 119 NL (GY)	#1 CH c 108 GY #1 SE! #1 SR 1 US!	£600
Orange-winged Amazon <i>A. amazonica</i>	BO, BR, CO, EC, GF, GT, PE, SR, TT, VE	100 GY	875 GY	930 GY	822 GY	£250
Scaly-naped Amazon <i>A. mercenaria</i>	BO, CO, EC, PE, VE	-	-	20 GY!	-	£200 (179) +('82)
Mealy Amazon <i>A. farinosa</i>	BO, BR, BZ, CO, CH, EC, GF, GT, HN, MA, NI, PA, PE, SK, VE	200 GY	122 GY	191 GY	200 GY	£350
St. Vincent Amazon <i>A. guildingii</i> I	VC	1 US c	-	-	-	-
Hawk-headed Parrot <i>Dacryptus accipitrinus</i>	BR, CO, EC, GF, GT, PE, SR, VE	-	28 GY	49 GY	50 GY	£700

Sources: CITES Annual Reports; prices obtained from Cage & Aviary Birds.

KEY

Species and Distribution

This report uses the nomenclature and sequence of species adopted by Morony, Bock and Farrand (1975).

* = Until 4 October 1982 this species was included in the 'excepted list' of birds not subject to the controls of the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976.

I = Listed in CITES Appendix I. For species listed since 1981 the year of inclusion is noted.

The underlining of a country code indicates that the species has been fully protected or banned from commercial export from that country during all the years 1981 to 1984. In addition, the following countries introduced legislation prohibiting commercial export of, or fully protecting all native species which appear in the table, except Peru where such legislation applied only to the species indicated in parentheses.

PE 11 May 1983 (Forpus xanthops)
21 April 1986 (Pionus chalcopterus)
BD 1 May 1984
GF 11 June 1986

Trade data and prices

Each entry shows the number of birds imported and the reported exporting country. The country of origin is included in parentheses where appropriate. The prices quoted were recorded in 1985 unless otherwise annotated.

! = Species does not occur in that country.
= Exports or re-exports to the United Kingdom reported by another CITES party which were not reported as imports by the United Kingdom. Where some imports from this source have been reported by the UK, the annotated figure shows the number by which the reported export exceeded the number that the United Kingdom reported.
c = Reported to have been bred in captivity.
+ = The species was advertised in the year indicated but no price was given. For species where a price has been quoted in an earlier year, this annotation indicates the most recent year that the species has been advertised.

COUNTRY CODES AND KEY

- AE United Arab Emirates
AF Afghanistan
AN Netherlands Antilles
AO Angola
AR Argentina
AU Australia
AW Aruba
BD Bangladesh
BE Belgium
BH Bahrain
BI Burundi
BJ Benin
BN Brunei
BO Bolivia
BR Brazil
BS Bahamas
BT Bhutan
BU Burma
BW Botswana
BZ Belize
CA Canada
CF Central African Republic
CG Congo
CH Switzerland
CI Ivory Coast
CL Chile
CM Cameroon
CN China
CO Colombia
CR Costa Rica
CS Czechoslovakia
CU Cuba
DE Germany, F.R.
EC Ecuador
EG Egypt
ES Spain
ET Ethiopia
FR France
GA Gabon
GF French Guiana
GH Ghana
GI Gibraltar
GM Gambia
GN Guinea
GQ Equatorial Guinea
GR Greece
GT Guatemala
GW Guinea-Bissau
GY Guyana
HK Hong Kong
HN Honduras
HV Burkina Faso
ID Indonesia
IN India
IT Italy
JM Jamaica
KE Kenya
KH Kampuchea
KM Comoro
KW Kuwait
KY Cayman Islands
LA Laos
- IK Sri Lanka
LR Liberia
LY Libya
MG Madagascar
ML Mali
MR Mauritania
MW Malawi
MX Mexico
MY Malaysia
MZ Mozambique
NA Namibia
NC New Caledonia
NE Niger
NG Nigeria
NI Nicaragua
NL Netherlands
NO Norway
NP Nepal
NZ New Zealand
OM Oman
PA Panama
PE Peru
PG Papua New Guinea
PH Philippines
PK Pakistan
FI Paraguay
RW Rwanda
SA Saudi Arabia
SB Solomon Islands
SC Seychelles
SD Sudan
SE Sweden
SG Singapore
SL Sierra Leone
SN Senegal
SO Somalia
SR Surinam
ST Sao Tomé and Príncipe
SV El Salvador
SZ Swaziland
TD Chad
TG Togo
TH Thailand
TR Turkey
TT Trinidad and Tobago
TW Taiwan
TZ Tanzania
UG Uganda
US United States
UY Uruguay
VC St. Vincent
VN Viet Nam
VU Vanuatu
XF Africa
XM South America
XX Country unknown
ZA South Africa
ZM Zambia
ZR Zaire
ZW Zimbabwe
VE Venezuela

Queensland 'Roo Shooting Ban

The Queensland Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport & The Arts announced, in a Press Statement dated 15 July 1986, that a number of measures had been taken to preserve the export of kangaroo products from Queensland*.

The first measure was the stopping of commercial harvesting of Red Kangaroos *Macropus rufus* five months before the end of the year. The Minister stated that this action was "unprecedented in the management of kangaroos in Queensland and resulted directly from the Federal Government imposed quotas". Information supplied by the Queensland National Parks & Wildlife Service indicated that the quota of 300 000 Red Kangaroos might be exceeded unless shooting were stopped. The Minister also stated that commercial harvesting of the Western Grey Kangaroo *M. fuliginosus* would be stopped, although harvesting of the Eastern Grey Kangaroo *M. giganteus* would be allowed to continue. He further warned that the season for Wallaroos *M. robustus* was likely to close before the end of August if present harvesting trends continued. The Minister said that an order would be issued to stop commercial shooting and dealing in skins and carcasses of Red and Western Grey Kangaroos to take effect from 19 July 1986. He reconfirmed that Queensland would continue to try to obtain a larger quota** which Queensland Government scientists believe "on the basis of current monitoring . . . would have no adverse effects on kangaroo populations".

The issuance of pest destruction permits, under Section 25 of the Queensland Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1984, is not affected by this commercial shooting ban.

* The number of kangaroos from each State that may enter commercial trade is subject to Federal Government imposed quotas. The 1986 quota for Queensland is 1.38 million, comprising 970 000 *M. giganteus* (inc. *M. fuliginosus*), 300 000 *M. rufus*, 70 000 *M. robustus* and 40 000 *M. parryi*.

** Queensland applied for 1.84 million in 1986.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

Kangaroo Footwear Ban

Three major leather footwear companies have announced that they will cease the sale of footwear containing kangaroo products.

Polytrade Ltd, the sole distributors in the UK of Diadora footwear, have stated that they will take no further deliveries of kangaroo leather footwear from Diadora once present stocks are exhausted.

Nike International, UK, and Puma, have both stated that their footwear for spring 1987 does not include kangaroo products.

Sources: Polytrade International
Nike International, UK
Puma

Clams for Fiji

A trial shipment of juvenile Giant Clams *Tridacna gigas* has been flown to Fiji from the James Cook University's Orpheus Island Research Station, Queensland, Australia, as part of a project to restock coral reefs in the Pacific region (Sydney Morning Herald, 10.9.86) (see *Traffic Bulletin*, VII:5:77). *Tridacna gigas* (CITES Appendix II) is probably now extinct in Fiji, the last specimens having been harvested about fifteen years ago (Munro, in press). The juvenile Clams, which were spawned and reared at the Orpheus Island Research Station hatchery, will be quarantined for six months before being released into Fijian waters.

The shipment was the first of a number of planned shipments from Australia and from a proposed hatchery in the Solomon Islands (Munro, pers. comm.). The shipment was also part of the International Giant Clam Mariculture Project (funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research) investigating the culture of the Giant Clam for food and restocking of tropical reefs. The project is being jointly co-ordinated by Dr J. S. Lucas of the James Cook University of North Queensland and Dr J.L. Munro of the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management. Partners in the research are the Fisheries Division of the Department of Primary Industry, Fiji, the University of the Philippines, Silliman University, Philippines and the University of Papua New Guinea.

It is planned to send a similar shipment, later this year, to the Philippines where *T. gigas* is almost extinct (Munro, pers. comm.). Munro (in press) states that *T. gigas* is now extinct around Java and eastern Sumatra and heavily exploited elsewhere in Indonesia. It is extremely rare in the Philippines and extinct in the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, the Marianas, Guam, New Caledonia and Fiji. The status in Vanuatu is unknown and only relict populations are known from Lamotrek and West Fayu Atolls in the Federated States of Micronesia. The present centres of abundance of the species are the waters of Palau, the coasts of New Guinea and adjacent islands, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, southern Burma, the west coast of Thailand and the waters of northern and north-eastern Australia.

Reference

Munro, J.L., in press: Fisheries for Giant Clams (*Tridacnidae*: *Bivalvia*) and prospects for stock enhancement. In, Caddy, J.F. (ed.), *Scientific approaches to management of shellfish resources*, John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

* Turtle Flippers Smuggled into F.R. Germany

A thousand kilogrammes of salted sea turtle flippers were smuggled out of the Hamburg freeport recently and into the Federal Republic of Germany. Alerted by TRAFFIC (Germany), the Department of the Environment of the city of Hamburg ordered an investigation. It was found that the flippers came from a shipment of sea turtle derivatives and crocodile skins which had been stored in the freeport area for several years.

The remainder of the stored shipment has been seized by Customs, and TRAFFIC (Germany) is trying to trace the flippers which left the port.

Source: TRAFFIC (Germany)

UK Trade in Tortoises

by Richard Luxmoore and John Joseph

Tortoises have been popular household pets in Europe for many years, and have been imported to the UK in large numbers since at least the 1890s (Lambert, 1980). The main species involved in this trade have been three Palaearctic species: Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*, which ranges across the northern seaboard of the Mediterranean, from Spain to Bulgaria and Turkey; the Greek or Spur-thighed Tortoise *Testudo graeca*, which has a wider distribution around the Mediterranean, including the Middle Eastern and North African coasts; and the Afghan or Horsfield's Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii*, a native of Central and South-west Asia, including Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan and the USSR. A third European species, the Marginated Tortoise *Testudo marginata*, is confined to central and southern Greece, and has not featured extensively in the pet trade.

There has been considerable concern about the over-exploitation of European tortoises. Populations are thought to have declined markedly as a result of collecting in several countries, especially Algeria (Lambert, 1980), Bulgaria (Beskov, 1984), France (Risch, 1979), Morocco (Lambert, 1980), Romania (Honegger, 1981), Spain (Andrada, 1980) and Yugoslavia (Honegger, 1981).

Apart from the sheer numbers in trade, one of the main problems has been that pet tortoises are seldom kept under adequate conditions. Being adapted to the warmer mediterranean climate, they suffer high mortality when kept outdoors in northern Europe. A survey of 2000 tortoises imported to the UK in 1982 revealed that ninety-two per cent died within the next three years (Lawrence, 1986). An earlier survey of pet tortoises in F.R. Germany found that eighty-three per cent died in their first year of captivity (Blatt and Müller, 1974). This mortality has greatly increased the levels of imports needed to sustain the demand for pets.

It has been estimated that six million tortoises have been imported to the UK since 1945 and that there are 250 000 to 1 million remaining (Stubbs, 1986).

Imports of *T. graeca*, *T. hermanni* and *T. horsfieldii* to the UK between 1965 and 1978 have been documented in a study carried out by the RSPCA (Anon., 1981, see also Lambert, 1980). Over this period, annual imports of *T. graeca* ranged from 44 099 to 399 099, averaging 150 380; and annual imports of *T. hermanni* ranged from one to 143 755, averaging 31 264. Imports of *T. horsfieldii* virtually ceased after 1971 but, prior to that, they had averaged 19 884 a year. Annual imports of all other species of tortoise combined averaged 256 over the fourteen years (Anon., 1981).

International trade

The levels of trade in the three main species from 1980 to 1984 were estimated from the annual reports of CITES Parties. Minimum net imports of live tortoises were calculated by subtracting gross exports from gross imports, and the results are shown in Table 1. Until 1983, the UK was the major importer of *T. graeca* and *T. hermanni*, accounting for 51% and 34% of the total trade in each species respectively, although Switzerland imported only slightly fewer *T. hermanni*. Austria is shown as a major importer of both species in 1983 and 1984 but it only became a Party to CITES in 1982, and so no imports were reported prior to that date. Import of *T. horsfieldii* to the UK was insignificant, F.R. Germany being the main importer of this species. Two reported transactions involving *T. horsfieldii* require comment: the first was the export, reported by the USSR, of 65 000 to unknown countries in 1981; to judge from other years, this

may well have been to the German D.R. or F.R. Germany; the second was the import in 1984, reported by Italy, of 40 314 from Turkey, where the species does not occur. The latter could have been re-exports of *T. horsfieldii* from further east, or they may have been mis-identified exports of one of the other two species which do occur in Turkey.

Apart from these reported exports from Turkey, virtually all of the *T. horsfieldii* were reported to have originated in the USSR. Turkey and Yugoslavia were reported to have been the main sources of the other two species, supplying 77% and 22% respectively of the *T. graeca*, and 50% and 49% of the *T. hermanni*.



Greek or Spur-thighed Tortoise *Testudo graeca*

© WWF/Pierre Klemm

UK Controls on trade

International concern over the trade was reflected by the inclusion of the genus *Testudo* in Appendix II of CITES since its entry into force in 1975. The problem of the high mortality was addressed by the UK Department of the Environment (DoE), the CITES Management Authority, who reached a voluntary agreement with the dealers to restrict imports to April, May and June with a minimum size limit of 10 cm plastron (under-shell) length. However the RSPCA analysis of the imports to the UK up to 1978 (Anon., 1981) showed that trade in *T. graeca* remained at about 100 000 a year and that of *T. hermanni* reached a peak of 80 500 in 1978. Accordingly, in 1979, the DoE reached a further agreement to limit imports to a total of 100 000 specimens a year of all species of tortoise. This appears to have been effective in significantly reducing the levels of imports to the UK to about 50 000 a year in 1980 and 1981 (see Table 1).

The Council of Europe (Berne) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, concluded in 1979, listed *T. graeca*, *T. hermanni* and *T. marginata* as "strictly protected", thereby prohibiting the capture, killing, keeping, possession or internal trade in these species. The Berne Convention came into force in the UK in September 1982, but there was no attempt to prohibit the internal trade or the keeping of tortoises.

However, concern over the high mortality of pet tortoises was again addressed in 1982, when the DoE issued a directive, under the Endangered Species Act, requiring all people who purchased tortoises to sign a document undertaking to accept certain standards of husbandry as a minimum requirement. These included such conditions as providing protection from the weather

and maintaining temperatures above 5°C during hibernation, and recommended an appropriate feeding regime (see Lawrence, 1982). It had the additional effect of ensuring that prospective owners were at least aware of the tortoise's requirements. The addresses of the owners, supplied on the completed forms, also made possible the follow-up survey, described earlier (Lawrence, 1986), which ascertained that the mortality was at ninety-two per cent in spite of the supposed improved awareness on the part of the owners.

As a result of the uniform implementation of CITES by the EEC, the three European species of tortoise were listed in Annex C, Part 1 of EEC Regulation No. 3626/82, which took effect from 1 January 1984. This effectively treated the tortoises as if they were in CITES Appendix I, banning all commercial import, export, keeping and sale, except for captive-bred specimens or those acquired before 1984. All sale and offering for sale of exempted specimens could only be carried out under licence. Unlike the Berne Convention, this Regulation was implemented by the UK, and imports appear to have ceased in 1984 (see Table 1).

The effects of the trade ban

A survey of pet shops in the UK carried out by RSPCA inspectors between 3 April and 18 May 1984 revealed a total of 38 T. horsfieldii, 12 T. hermanni and no T. graeca in stock (Joseph, 1986). A subsequent survey of twenty-three pet shops in North London in early 1986 found none of these species of tortoise for sale (Joseph, 1986). It thus appears that overt trade in European tortoises has all but ceased in the UK.

Corroborative evidence of this was obtained from the prices of tortoises advertised for sale in the weekly advertising paper Exchange and Mart. All advertisements for the Palaearctic species of tortoise or simply "tortoises" in the issues of Exchange and Mart between January 1983 and July 1986 where the price was given are listed in Table 2. The first two items in the Table, for 1977 and 1979, are from dealers' price lists.

The most obvious fact to emerge is that the price of "tortoises" was less than £10 each prior to 1983 but it jumped rapidly to £50-£150 in 1985 and 1986. Previously the tortoise was such a common pet that dealers rarely bothered to advertise the price, or even the fact that tortoises were in stock. Since 1984, tortoises appear to have become collectors' items, each animal being advertised individually under licence. There was a brief transition period in 1984 when few tortoises were available, and before people realised the value of captive tortoises already in the country. One of the first to do so was the "breeder" who advertised in October 1984 offering to relieve people of their pets for £25 before the owners were aware of their new value. Others resorted to less scrupulous methods, and there were reports of thefts of pet tortoises.

The supply of European species having been cut off, it might be suspected that dealers would turn to other sources for their pets, but there is little evidence of this. Imports of T. horsfieldii to the UK remained negligible in 1984 and no import licences were granted in 1985 (DoE in litt., 16.9.86). The only evidence of increased trade in this species was the questionable report, discussed earlier, of 40 314 "T. horsfieldii" imported to Italy from Turkey (Table 1). Similarly there does not appear to have been any compensatory increase in the sales of tortoises from Turkey and Yugoslavia to countries outside the EEC. The only major reported trade in 1984 was to Switzerland, Austria and the USA, and this was comparable to, or lower than the levels of imports in the previous years (Table 1). There is some evidence that there may have been an increase in the sale in the UK of box turtles (Terrapene spp.) which are misleadingly sold as "box tortoises", imports having increased from twenty-two in 1981 to 3222 in 1984 (Joseph, 1986; Stubbs, 1986).

It is still too early to reach firm conclusions; however, at present, it appears that the EEC trade ban has been highly effective in curbing trade in European tortoises. A beneficial side-effect of this has been the increase in their value, which means that there is a greater incentive to keep them alive and probably ensures that they are now kept mainly by enthusiasts. Significant numbers of tortoises are now being bred in captivity and ways are being sought to facilitate the legal sale of these without providing loopholes for the sale of illegally imported tortoises.

Acknowledgements

The information on status, distribution and minimum net trade in this paper is based on a report prepared recently for CITES by Brian Groombridge of the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) and Wendy Coombes, a sandwich student placed at CMC. Paul Vodden of the RSPCA kindly commented on the the manuscript.

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* * * *

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TABLE 1
Minimum net imports of *T. graeca* (g), *T. hermanni* (h)
and *T. horsfieldii* (a) reported to CITES

Importing country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Austria	-	-	70 a	5350 h	3355 h
	-	-	2985 g	10800 g	11000 g
Belgium	5000 a	7000 g	7000 a	10000 a	-
Denmark	1000 a	3250 a	5910 a	-	8 h
	-	-	-	-	8 g
France	650 h	499 h	-	400 h	300 h
	100 g	-	-	-	-
German D.R.	-	-	15000 a	15000 a	-
Germany, F.R.	41146 a	4599 a	62940 a	29835 a	4 a
	41985 g	48302 g	-	3 g	-
	14217 h	2 h	-	2 h	7 h
Italy	-	8 g	-	15 h	40314 a
Japan	43 g	12 g	12 a	50 a	-
	20 h	800 h	-	210 h	5 h
Luxembourg	-	-	50 a	100 a	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	1 g	1 a
Spain	-	5060 a	5300 a	400 a	-
	-	-	-	2 h	2 h
Sweden	50 g	-	-	-	2 a
Switzerland	850 a	-	120 a	185 a	-
	1658 g	3530 g	2021 g	50 g	1 g
	3855 h	4788 h	5277 h	4751 h	2549 h
United Kingdom	-	1 a	-	6 a	10 a
	39946 g	38625 g	22240 g	27935 g	-
	9993 h	10000 h	3 h	2503 h	-
United States	4 a	750 a	873 a	320 a	-
	352 g	1449 g	275 g	2265 g	1 g
	347 h	71 h	841 h	1126 h	734 h
Other countries	-	65000 a	230 a	310 a	4 a
	-	-	-	500 g	4 g
	-	7 h	2 h	15 h	401 h
TOTAL NET TRADE					
<i>T. graeca</i>	84134	98926	27523	41550	11014
<i>T. hermanni</i>	30478	16171	6129	14372	7371
<i>T. horsfieldii</i>	8000	78660	97512	56206	40335

TABLE 2
Advertised prices of European tortoises

Year/month	Description	Price
1977	<i>T. hermanni</i> , 20-25 cm	£2.50 *
1979	<i>T. hermanni</i>	£4
1983/6	Tortoises	£10
/7	Tortoises	£7.50
/10	Marginated tortoises	£15-£40
1984/8	Tortoises "now in stock"	-
1985/8	3 adult tortoises	£100
/9	Hermann's 8", Spur-thighed 5"	£175 for 2
/9	Hermann's Spur-thighed (sic) offers over	£50
/10	Tortoises wanted	Breeder pays £25 each
/11	6 tortoises	£100
/11	4 male tortoises	£75
/11	Young tortoises	£50 - £100
1986/4	Spur-thighed, male + female	£240 pair
/5	2 tortoises 10"	£110
/5	Female tortoise, 3 lbs	£150
/5	2 tortoises	£70
/5	Female tortoise 9.5"	£135
/6	Large friendly male tortoise	£95
/6	Hermann's, male	£150
/7	Female Spur-thighed, male Greek	£180 pair
/7	Tortoises, male + female	£200 pair
/7	Tortoise, large female	£90
/7	Tortoise, female 10"	£160

* Wholesale price. All prices taken from from Exchange and Mart, except for 1977 and 1979, which were from dealers' catalogues (see text). Prices are per animal, unless otherwise stated.

Ivory Control Loopholes Closing

by J.R. Caldwell

In recent years one of the major problems with control of the trade in raw ivory has been the anomaly of the situation in Burundi. This country has no wild population of elephants although it is situated in the centre of Africa, conveniently close to the borders of countries such as Zaire, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and the Central African Republic, countries which have all, until recently, had relatively large numbers of elephants. Burundi was one of the major re-exporters of raw ivory in the late 1970s but, as much of the ivory emanating from there was obtained in contravention of the laws of the countries of origin, the CITES Secretariat urged the Parties to CITES not to import raw ivory from Burundi (Notification to the Parties No. 192 of 17 November 1981). Unfortunately the national legislation in Japan, the major ivory importer, was insufficient to implement the Convention fully and ivory re-exported from Burundi continued to enter the international markets.

Sudan's ban on export of raw ivory, effective from the end of 1983, and the stricter measures introduced by Belgium when that country became Party to CITES in January 1984 effectively closed one of the major routes of ivory out of Africa. One effect of this was to force the traders in illegal ivory to set up new routes to tranship raw ivory from the producer to the consumer countries. Burundi again became prevalent as a major outlet and staging posts such as Dubai, Singapore and Macau took over from their European counterparts. With the introduction of more stringent legislation in Japan in 1985, imports from Burundi became far less easy.

The introduction of the ivory quota system by CITES in 1986 placed further restrictions on the movement of raw ivory around the world. Several of the major traders had allowed stockpiles to build up, particularly in Macau, Singapore, Dubai and Burundi, but the quota system meant that these stockpiles could not be unloaded straight on to the market in CITES Party States as in previous years. Essentially the new system meant that importers in countries party to CITES could only obtain raw ivory from African producer countries that had a CITES-approved quota. Imports from the countries with stockpiles were provisionally banned unless those countries agreed to follow the procedures outlined in CITES Resolution Conf. 5.12. Some smuggling of ivory became apparent in 1986 as a result of this but large shipments of tusks are not too easy to disguise.

The CITES Secretariat realised that large stockpiles of ivory throughout the world posed a threat to the smooth running of the quota system. The system therefore provided that countries with no elephant population but having large stocks of raw ivory to be exported had until 1 December 1986 to register their stocks with the Secretariat. These stocks could then be marked in the approved fashion and allowed to enter international trade. In this way it was hoped that stockpiling would cease to be a major problem within a short time.

Despite the introduction of the quota system, some traders were still collecting raw ivory throughout Africa in 1986 and stockpiling it in Burundi. Other major traders decided to pull out of Burundi altogether. After several meetings and discussions between the CITES Secretariat and officials of the Burundi Government, the President of that country decided to put a stop to the situation where ivory could be traded through Burundi in violation of the Convention.

On 14 October 1986 the CITES Secretariat issued a special Notification (Ivory Notification No. 11) to the Parties to say that the Secretariat had received the formal written commitment of the Government of Burundi that it would respect in every detail the CITES procedures for the control of trade in ivory as prescribed

in Resolution Conf. 5.12 and the Secretariat's "Ivory Control Procedures". This means that with effect from 1 September 1986, imports of raw ivory into Burundi have been prohibited and the Government will allow no further imports unless they are in complete accord with CITES procedures. In addition, re-exports will be subject to complete CITES re-export control procedures.

The competent authority in Burundi for CITES purposes is the Institut National pour la Conservation de la Nature which is responsible for the issuance of all documentation for the re-export of raw ivory.

In accordance with procedures agreed with the CITES Secretariat, the Government of Burundi has carried out a complete registration of the ivory currently held in that country. This registration was closely supervised by a specialist consultant employed specifically for that purpose and included the marking of all tusks with a unique number incorporating the two-letter ISO-code of the country (BI), the tusk reference number, the year (86) and the weight of the tusk in kilograms.

The CITES Secretariat has subsequently received the completed tusk data sheets for the whole stock and these have been forwarded to IUCN's Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU) in Cambridge for entry into the computer database.

The total number of tusks registered was 18 148 having a total weight of 89 502 kg and, under the CITES Secretariat's ivory trade control procedures, is now eligible for re-export to CITES Parties. In fact 12 593 tusks weighing 61 449 kg were flown into Ostende, Belgium, on 15 October. The CITES Secretariat points out in its Notification that imports of raw ivory from Burundi may now be permitted, provided that the ivory forms part of the registered stock, and further requests Parties to consult with the Secretariat before accepting any shipment of ivory from Burundi.

Resolution Conf. 5.12 has succeeded in persuading the Government of Burundi to change its policy regarding the trade in raw ivory and thus close one of the major loopholes in CITES ivory trade controls. It is to be hoped that similar success will be met in the cases of Macau and Singapore and that the strict application of the ivory control procedures will be guaranteed in the future.

Somali Ivory Stock Sold

Latest information indicates that the stock of ivory held in Somalia, some 17 000 tusks weighing 51 t, has been sold, marked according to CITES ivory control procedures, and shipped to Hong Kong.



Part of Government stock of ivory in Somalia

©Somali Wildlife Dept.

Tasmanian Kelp Industry

Two Tasmanian companies, Kelp Industries of King Island and Tasbond Pty Ltd., of Launceston, have been issued with authorities under Section 44 (the exceptional circumstances clause) of the Australian Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Act 1982 to export Bull Kelp *Durvillaea potatorum* as no approved management programme currently exists for this species.

Public notice of the authorities to the two companies to export consignments of Bull Kelp over a period of six months was given in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. S61 of 19 February 1986 and again, for a further six months, in Gazette No. S447 of 4 September 1986. Since February 1986, authorities have been issued to allow export of 1526 tonnes (t) of dried kelp, 5600 kg and 1080 litres of liquid organic seaweed (J.D. Ovington, Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service, in litt.). Only beach-washed kelp may at present be utilized.

According to Allan Moulton (Kelp - cash crop for free, Panorama, Qantas in-flight magazine, September 1985), Kelp Industries pays harvesters A\$280 (US\$177) a dry tonne (= approx. six wet tonnes). The seaweed is dried, shredded and pelleted before export overseas where it is processed to produce an alginate gel. This gel is used by the food industry to help stabilise, thicken, suspend and gel food products and pharmaceuticals, including ice cream, frozen foods, juice drinks, toppings, salad dressing, pet foods, toothpaste, milk shakes, beer and meat pies. The gel is used in a number of other fields as well. Kelp Industries has been operating for over ten years and apparently exports about 2750 dry tonnes a year.

Tasbond Pty Ltd manufactures liquid fertiliser from King Island Kelp supplied by Kelp Industries. Australian Fisheries (Vol. 45 No. 6, June 1986, p.15) reports that scientists at the Australian National University have found natural plant growth hormones - or cytokinins - in Bull Kelp which are said to increase crop yields, help plant resistance to frosts and fungal infection and improve the storage abilities of fruits.

The biology of *D. potatorum* and the environmental impact of its removal from beaches has been studied by Monash University. A management programme for the King Island Bull Kelp is currently being drafted by the kelp harvesting industry.

Source: *TRAFFIC (Australia)*

* Tortoises Seized in Italy

For the second time in the past few months, Italian Customs officers have seized a number of land tortoises *Testudo hermanni robertmertensi* which were on sale in Naples.

The species Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni* is generally considered rare and localised in Italy and is listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Amphibia-Reptilia Red Data Book (Groombridge, 1982). It is a strictly protected species under the Bern Convention.

A WWF delegation for the collection of data has been set up in Naples with the particular aim of locating and opposing all attempts to capture and trade in land tortoises and for preliminary estimates to be made on the remaining colonies of *T. hermanni*. Anybody interested should contact Guido Guerrasio, Delegazione WWF per la Campania, Villa Pignatelli, Riviera di Chiaia 200 - 80121 Napoli, Italy.

Reference:

Groombridge, B. (1982): The IUCN Amphibia-Reptilia Red Data Book, Part 1. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, 426 pp.

Source: *TRAFFIC (Italy)*

CITES Enforcement Seminar Recommendations

A seminar on CITES enforcement was held in Bristol, UK, from 27 September to 5 October 1986. A total of fifty-six participants attended the meeting which included representatives from twenty-three party states, Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council and the CITES Secretariat. The overall objective of the meeting was to determine the most effective ways of improving the Parties' ability to enforce the Convention and, thus, to reduce the volume of illegal trade. This objective was achieved by the process of identifying the major problem areas and formulating an appropriate series of recommendations as a strategy to alleviate these problems. The following points form the framework for a proposed strategy:

1) CITES Parties should systematically collect information on cases of infringements, inter alia, in order to identify suspects and for the purposes of possible imposition of sanctions against individuals or companies involved in illegal CITES trade.

2) Systematic analysis of all information should be undertaken, identifying patterns and trends of legal and illegal techniques and trade for the practical use of enforcement officers.

3) Each Party should prepare a national enforcement manual, based on existing domestic legislation, including details of enforcement agencies involved, to be used as a practical guide to communication links, both domestic and international.

4) Parties should systematically analyse their individual cases and enforcement techniques in order to identify positive and negative factors experienced each year in efforts to enforce CITES. The Secretariat should receive reports on this from the Parties.

5) The Secretariat should co-ordinate these activities and should provide enforcement agencies, via Management Authorities where appropriate, with relevant information, including, where possible, names of persons convicted, and the analysis of information collected. To enable the Secretariat to fulfil this function, additional staff should be taken on.

6) Enforcement officers should be provided with relevant documentation and other aids for verification purposes.

7) The Secretariat should organize and conduct further seminars on a regular basis to provide enforcement agencies with an opportunity to discuss progress in establishing this strategy and to exchange information and views on specific enforcement problems.

Source: *CITES Secretariat*

Madeira Protects Turtles

According to the Portuguese National Agency, Madeira has prohibited the catching, possession, deliberate killing of or trade in the following sea turtles:

Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Kemp's Ridley Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Leatherback Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>

Source: *International Pet Trade Organisation Bulletin, No. 18*

The Australian Sea Snake Industry

by Frank Antram

The Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service (ANPWS) is currently funding a study of the distribution, population densities and harvest potentials of economically important species of sea snake along the Queensland coast. It is expected that the results of this study will provide information necessary for the development of management programmes for the recently developed sea snake industry in Queensland (Anon, 1986). The principal investigator is Professor H. Heatwole of the University of New England, New South Wales. Under Prof. Heatwole, Dr Glen Burns is undertaking a tagging programme of sea snakes in the Gulf of Carpentaria, northern Australia, in an effort to determine what impact prawn trawling operations in the Gulf are having on the sea snake populations. Sea snakes have been part of the incidental catch of prawn trawlers for many years.

Twenty-nine species of sea snake (Hydrophiidae) and two species of sea krait (Laticaudidae) occur in Australian waters (Cogger *et al.*, 1983). Sixteen species of Hydrophiidae occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, of which about eight species are caught regularly by prawn trawlers; the most commonly caught being Hydrophis elegans, Lapemis hardwickii, Disteira major and Aipysurus eydouxii (Burns, pers. comm.). According to Burns (pers. comm.), the incidental catch of sea snakes in the Gulf by prawn trawlers is approximately 100 000 a year and mortality is approximately forty per cent.

Prior to 17 November 1982 the Commonwealth (Federal) Government had no power to regulate export of skins of sea snakes, but an amendment to the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations, which included the family Hydrophiidae on the Twelfth Schedule, took effect on that date thereby prohibiting the export of sea snakes, their parts, products and derivatives, except where approval had been granted by the Minister for Home Affairs & Environment (D.T. McVeigh, Minister for Home Affairs & Environment, *in litt.* to M. Kennedy, Fund for Animals, 14.12.82). Under the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Act 1982, in force since 1 May 1984, commercial export of sea snakes will only be permitted for specimens taken in accordance with an approved management programme.

In 1983 the Arafura Leather Company in Cairns was issued with a marine products factory licence by the Queensland government to enable it to purchase sea snakes for processing (A. Hegarty, Qld. Dept. of Primary Industries, *in litt.* to S. Burgin, Total Environment Centre, 11.2.83). Hegarty (*loc. cit.*) stated that the commercial utilisation of the snakes represented the sensible use of an otherwise wasted resource and, provided that there was no deliberate target-fishing for the snakes, it would not constitute an additional source of mortality. A decision was taken by the Queensland government to confine the use of snakes to those taken in the Gulf of Carpentaria as there was less likelihood that target-fishing would develop there than on the eastern seaboard of Australia,

Table 1
Species of sea snake which may not be collected for processing

<u>Ephalophis greyi</u>	
<u>Ephalophis mertoni</u> (sic)	(= <u>Parahydrophis mertoni</u>)
<u>Hydrelaps darwiniensis</u>	
<u>Disteira kingii</u>	
<u>Laticauda</u> spp.	
<u>Hydrophis melanosoma</u>	
<u>Hydrophis melanocephalus</u>	
<u>Hydrophis pacificus</u>	

Source: G.I. Alexander, Qld. Dept. of Primary Industries, *in litt.* to S. Burgin, Total Environment Centre, 17.3.83.

given the 'limited licence' nature of the fishery and the catch-handling infra-structure which lends itself to a greater measure of control. (However a spokesman for the Queensland Fisheries Department recently advised (pers. comm.) that two licences were current; one for the Gulf, one for the east coast and each for a maximum of 20 000 snakes for the year.) Hegarty (*loc. cit.*) also stated that a condition of the marine products factory licence was that all specimens accepted and skins processed must have the tails attached to allow the skins to be readily identified. In addition, each specimen must be accompanied by details of location and date of capture, and data on length, weight and sex must be recorded for each individual handled (M. Ahern, Minister for Primary Industries (Qld.), *in litt.* to S. Burgin). The licence conditions also precluded the use of certain nominated species (see Table 1).

Export approval was given by the Commonwealth Government in the period before the Wildlife Protection Act came into force for a total of 1667 skins (see Table 2). No skins have been permitted to be exported since the commencement of the Act (Ovington, *in litt.*).

Table 2
Sea snake skins exported before the Wildlife Protection Act came into force

<u>Lapemis hardwickii</u>	303 skins
<u>Aipysurus laevis</u>	145 "
<u>A. eydouxii</u>	395 "
<u>A. duboisii</u>	99 "
<u>Astrotia stokesii</u>	67 "
<u>Acalyptophis peroni</u>	97 "
<u>Hydrophis</u> spp.	74 "
<u>H. elegans</u>	225 "
<u>Disteira major</u>	262 "

Source: J.D. Ovington, ANPWS, *in litt.*, 7.10.86.

According to Burns (pers. comm.), the Arafura Leather Company currently uses 3000-4000 skins annually to make items such as wallets, handbags, etc. John Landon, Arafura's Melbourne-based marketing agent, states (pers. comm.) that they are currently selling their products to the 'top end of the market' in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. He quotes retail prices of A\$60+ (US\$38) for wallets and belts and A\$250+ for handbags. He declines, for commercial reasons, to say what price Arafura pays for the skins but Burns says (pers. comm.) that the price paid for the raw frozen skins used to be "A\$3 per metre, but is probably more now". It is rumoured that several people around Cairns have established small cottage industries making sea snake skin wallets, etc., for sale to tourists.

The Arafura Leather Company is keen to break out of the limited Australian market and into the lucrative overseas market in Europe, Japan and the USA. Pressure on the Commonwealth Government to allow exports of sea snake skins has increased recently, particularly since the popular film "Crocodile Dundee", in which the star actor wore a sea snake skin jacket, has reportedly created a demand for them overseas (e.g. Brisbane Sun, 30.7.86).

References:

- Anon, 1986: Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service Report 1984-85. Australian Gov. Publishing Service, Canberra, p. 51.
- Cogger, H.G., Cameron, E.E. & Cogger, H.M. (1983): Zoological Catalogue of Australia. Vol. 1, Amphibia and Reptilia. Australian Gov. Publishing Service, Canberra.

* * * *

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Caviar Poachers Caught

A member of a special Soviet police force, which was set up to help stop illicit trade in black caviar, has been found in possession of over 346 kg of caviar poached from Agrakhanski Bay in the Caspian Sea.

The caviar (roe from the sturgeon fish) was discovered in an ambulance on its way to be sold in the city of Makhachkal. It was traced back to a camp of poachers with an armed guard. They had been slitting open the sturgeon to remove the caviar and returned the fish to the water.

Another incident further north, where forty headless sturgeon were discovered, led to the capture of four poachers and, in a separate incident, two poachers were arrested after poaching sixty-one fish, and preparing 97 kg of caviar. The loss to the state was estimated at 20 000 roubles (US\$19 000).

Source: The Sydney Morning Herald, 20.9.86

Asian Bonytongues in Japan

A considerable and persistent illegal Japanese trade in Asian Bonytongues Scleropages formosus, a CITES Appendix I, South-east Asian freshwater fish, was first documented in the Traffic Bulletin Vol. VI(3/4) (The Japanese Trade in Bonytongues and CITES-listed Fish; Matsumura and Milliken, 1984). A subsequent WTMU study on the international trade in the species appeared in Vol. VII(5) (International Trade in Asian Bonytongues; Joseph et al., 1986) also concluded that "it seems likely that Japan is the major importer of the fish".

Although this publicity has resulted in improved control efforts on the part of Japanese Customs authorities, the illegal trade continues. So far in 1986, according to newspaper accounts, Customs have intercepted four shipments of the fish at the ports of entry. The Government has not officially disclosed the details of these confiscations, but it has been reported in the press that incidents occurred at Osaka and Narita (Tokyo) international airports. In the spring, a total of forty-nine Asian Bonytongues were reportedly apprehended on two separate occasions at Osaka and Narita; all of the fish subsequently died. Two more cases at Narita occurred in July. One exceptionally large shipment reportedly involved 480 fish from Singapore, 242 of which were dead on arrival. The other case apparently involved nine 20-cm Asian Bonytongues from Thailand, three of which died. Both Singapore and Thailand were identified as staging points for Japan's illegal trade in the earlier reports.

Recent monitoring of pet and tropical fish retail outlets in and around Tokyo by TRAFFIC (Japan) revealed the presence of small Asian Bonytongue specimens under 10 cm in size for sale at prices reaching Y89 000 (US\$575). While many shops regularly feature specimens 20 cm and longer, it is difficult to say when these fish were imported. On the other hand, TRAFFIC (Japan) believes that fish measuring less than 10 cm are certainly recent imports and, therefore, tangible evidence that illegal shipments are still circumventing Government controls.

TRAFFIC asked the Japanese CITES Management Authority to investigate one particular shop, which featured seven small fish, but government action was not forthcoming, apparently because Japan has still not developed internal guidelines for law enforcement activities. When brought to the attention of the press, however, the affair gained considerable media coverage. TRAFFIC (Japan) now reports that the Government is finally investigating the matter and moving towards the establishment of investigation procedures for future suspected violations.

Source: TRAFFIC (Japan)

Eels Exempted from Export Control

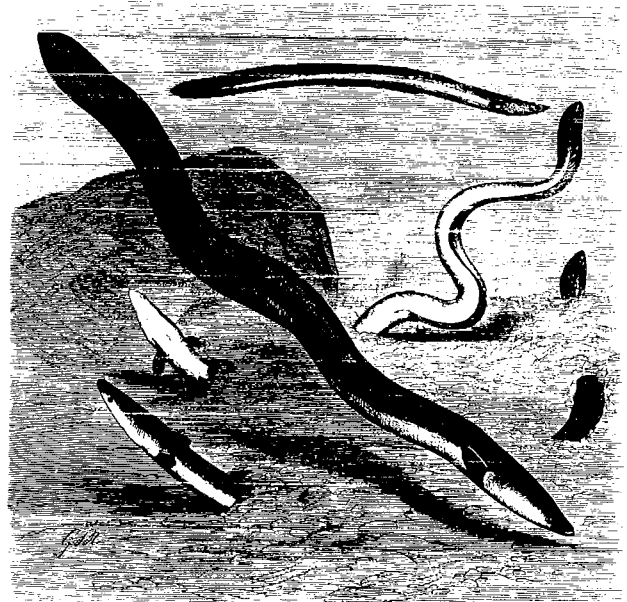
Part I of Schedule 4 of the Australian Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Act 1982 was amended on 15 July 1986 by declaration of the Minister for Arts, Heritage & Environment in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette S341 dated 16 July 1986, to include "a specimen that is, or is derived from, a fish of the species Anguilla australis or the species Anguilla reinhardtii." Schedule 4 lists specimens that are, or are derived from, native Australian fauna and flora, the export of which is not controlled under the Act.

The two species concerned, the Long-finned Eel A. reinhardtii and the Short-finned Eel A. australis, are the basis of a million dollar fishery in Victoria (Harrington & Beumer, 1980). There are also small commercial fisheries established in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania according to the Victorian Dept. of Conservation, Forests & Lands. A. australis is the principal commercial species in Victoria (Merrick & Schmida, 1984), forming about ninety-five per cent of the annual commercial eel catch (Harrington & Beumer, 1980). Harrington & Beumer (1980) state that during the last decade (i.e. before 1980) the annual catch of eels from Victoria increased from 80 to 211 tonnes (t). A spokesman for the Victorian Dept. of Conservation, Forests & Lands quoted (pers. comm.) production figures for A. australis in 1984/85 of 160 t, plus 67 t cultured; production of A. reinhardtii was negligible. The price paid to fishermen in that year was A\$1.75 (US\$1.10) a kg for A. australis and A\$1.00-1.60 a kg for A. reinhardtii. In 1985/86 the prices paid were A\$1.85 a kg for A. australis and A\$1.10-2.50 a kg for A. reinhardtii. Approximately twenty-five fishermen in Victoria have commercial licences for eels; the fishery is closed. Most of the catch is exported, mainly to Europe and to South-east Asia (Anon., 1980; Beumer, pers. comm.). The market for A. reinhardtii in 1980 was only for live eels heavier than 3 kg, which were exported to Hong Kong and Taiwan (Harrington & Beumer, 1980).

References

- Anon., (1980). Vic. eels exported to Europe. Australian Fisheries 39(8):22.
- Harrington, D. & Beumer, J. (1980). Eels support a valuable fishery in Victoria. Australian Fisheries 39(8):23.
- Merrick, J.R. & Schmida, G.E. (1984). Australian Freshwater Fishes; Biology and Management. John R. Merrick, North Ryde.

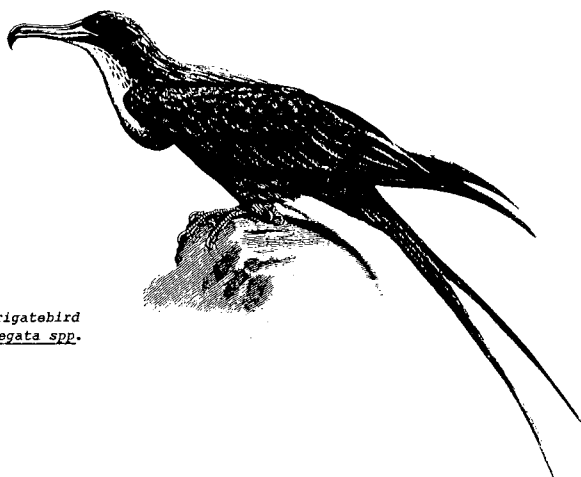
Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)



Seabird Hunting Controlled in N. Keeling

A temporary ban has been declared on the harvesting of seabirds on North Keeling Island in the Australian Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Indian Ocean.

The ban, which will last until 30 June 1987, is part of a seabird management programme announced on 18 July 1986 in a joint statement by the Australian Federal Minister for Arts, Heritage & Environment, Mr Barry Cohen, and the Federal Minister for Territories, Mr Gordon Scholes. The Cocos Malay community has traditionally hunted seabirds, principally Red-footed Boobies *Sula sula* and frigatebirds *Fregata* spp. The Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service (ANPWS) began surveying the bird populations in 1985 following public concern about the possible effects of the harvest. North Keeling Island has significant colonies of Red-footed Boobies, Lesser Frigatebirds *F. ariel*, Greater Frigatebirds *F. minor*, White Terns *Gygis alba* and Common Noddies *Anous stolidus*. Based on the 1985 surveys, the number of Red-footed Boobies has been conservatively estimated at 17 000 breeding pairs and the number of Lesser Frigatebirds at 4000 breeding pairs. These are the two main species harvested. Figures for the other species are not known. There are no data on harvesting levels although, on the basis of anecdotal accounts, the estimate for 1985 is between 3000 and 10 000 birds. Eggs are not taken (Australian Senate Hansard, 7.5.86, p. 2573).



Frigatebird
Fregata spp.

During the period of the ban, strictly regulated hunting of Red-footed Boobies will be permitted on Horsburgh Island in the main atoll where some birds roost but do not breed. Data gathered during the period will be used to determine permissible hunting levels for the future when a quota/permit system will be introduced. Future hunting is likely to be restricted to Red-footed Boobies.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

* Birds Discovered at Sydney Airport

According to sources in the Australian Customs Service and the Australian Museum, three Monk Parakeets *Myiopsitta monachus* were found dead at Mascot Airport, Sydney on 9 September 1986. The dead birds had been deposited in toilets situated before the immigration barrier.

* * * *

Two passengers on a Qantas flight from Singapore were apprehended by Customs at Sydney, on 15 September 1986, attempting to bring live birds into Australia. A Customs officer was conducting a routine search of a man's baggage when he allegedly noticed bird catalogues and some birdseed in the bottom of a suitcase. The officer became suspicious and the passenger was body-searched, resulting in six live birds being found secreted in the man's jacket pockets (Australian Customs Service News Release C23/86). The birds were subsequently identified by the Australian Museum as two Red-crested Finches *Coryphospingus cucullatus*, two Paradise Whydahs *Vidua paradisaea* and two Pintail Whydahs *Vidua macroura*. (The Avicultural Society of Australia's 1986 Guide to Bird Prices lists Pintail Whydah at A\$1200 (US\$760) a pair; the other species are not listed.) Subsequent action by Customs resulted in the apprehension of another man who had been on the same flight and was transitting to Melbourne. He was found to have two Red-crested Finches in his luggage. The birds are prohibited imports under the Quarantine Act 1908 and were destroyed the same day, the skins being donated to the Australian Museum. Charges have not yet been laid against the importers.

* * * *

Frederick Angell and Kim McPhee of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, were apprehended at Mascot Airport, Sydney, on 23 May 1986 and charged with attempting to export native Australian birds of CITES-listed species without a permit. It was alleged that five parrots were found in Ms McPhee's baggage when she tried to board an aircraft bound for Christchurch, New Zealand. The birds were two Major Mitchell's Cockatoos *Cacatua leadbeateri*, two Gang-gang Cockatoos *Callocephalon fimbriatum* and a Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus*. Mr Angell was further charged with previously having exported eighteen birds to New Zealand without a permit. The two were convicted at Newcastle District Court on 17 October 1986. Angell was fined A\$5000 and placed on a two-year good behaviour bond with a special proviso that, if he came to notice within this period, he would automatically incur another A\$5000 fine. McPhee, who was acting as Angell's courier, was placed on a two-year good behaviour bond. This was the sixth prosecution under the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Act 1982.

Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)

Flamingo Eggs Smuggled into Chile

Prodena Bolivia recently funded an ornithologist, Saul Arias Cossio, in order to determine the extent of damage to Laguna Colorada in Eduardo Avaroa National Faunal Reserve in South-west Bolivia, after pollution and climatic conditions had allegedly caused the death of thousands of flamingos. During the investigations, it was discovered that nesting sites within the Reserve have become the target of egg poachers.

Apart from the removal of eggs for human consumption by local villagers, batches of 2000-3000 eggs have been removed in cartons and the eggs smuggled over the border into Chile.

Source: Bolivian Wildlife Society

Publications

Three invaluable new reference books:

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50pp. 1986. Price: £3.50 (or US\$5.00)
incl. postage.

This publication is in two parts. Part 1 contains lists of all species ever listed in CITES Appendices I, II and III and their English common names, with annotations to show when the species was listed, deleted or transferred from one Appendix to another. It includes five pages of nomenclatural and explanatory notes. Part 2 contains a record of all the specific Reservations ever entered by Parties to CITES, with annotations to show when the reservations became effective, when they were withdrawn and in some cases why.

Available from the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK.

1986 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals

105pp. 1986. No charge.

A list of all IUCN Red Data Book species - mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish and invertebrates - including their English common names, RDB category (Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare, etc.) and summarised distribution.

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A comprehensive reference to the laws affecting wildlife in African countries, in three parts. Part 1 contains summaries of the legislation for each African country, in French and in English. Part II contains detailed information on each item of legislation in each country. Part III is a summary for each species of the African legislation affecting it, allowing reference to the detailed information in Part II.

Available from the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK.

Close Shave

Two men were arrested at an aquarium in Hong Kong after snipping off a seal's whiskers whilst pretending to feed the animal.

Seal whiskers are reputedly used as an aphrodisiac in traditional Chinese medicine.

Source: *The Washington Times*, 17.7.86

Tropical Timber Agreement

The decision over the appointment of the Executive Director to the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), and the location of its headquarters, has finally been resolved after one year's dispute.

Under the Direction of Dr H. Freezailah of Malaysia, the ITTO is to begin operating in Yokohama, Japan, a city fast developing into an international trade centre.

The International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), administered by ITTO, can now be implemented by the forty-one party countries. These countries control over ninety-five per cent of all trade in tropical timber and of remaining tropical forests. Under the Agreement, the balance of votes is divided equally between producers and consumers.

Japan is the largest single importer of tropical timber and together with the EEC dominates the world market. According to the World Wildlife Fund, Japan's deforestation activities will now come under intense scrutiny from conservation organisations and other consumer countries, which face growing domestic pressure to curb their own part in forest destruction.

Source: *WWF Feature*, 5.8.86

Monitoring the Tropical Timber Trade

The global loss of tropical rainforest has been highlighted by several campaigns of conservation organisations who have emphasised the gross loss of a species-rich ecosystem. However little attempt has been made to identify the timber species which may be directly threatened by trade or to quantify the extent of the trade in each. A short project to determine the feasibility of this is about to be undertaken by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Funded by the Commission of the European Communities, the project will be carried out by Sara Oldfield who will begin in November 1986 and produce her report by the end of February 1987.

The project will determine what data and information on the tropical timber trade are needed by governments, the international conservation community and the timber industry, and will identify the published and unpublished sources of such data and information. It will also assess the potential uses of the available data. If appropriate, a data base will be designed, relating, as far as possible, the main species exploited, especially the threatened ones, to patterns and volume of international trade. Particular attention will be paid to those species which have been identified as priorities for genetic resource conservation.

Subscriptions

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