and animals, in co-operation with the CITES Secretariat.

WWF and IUCN to monitor trade and utilization of wild plants
part of the Worldwide TRAFFIC Network, which is supported by

TRAFFIC-India is a Programme Division of WWF-India, and

located at Grindel in Switzerland.

Independent National Organization. The coordination body, the WWF International, is
functions from New Delhi. The organization is part of the WWF Family with 27
experienced conservation organisations in the country. WWF-India, secretariat
country is implementing programmes. WWF-India is the largest and one of the most
initiative to improve its programmes. WWF-India's network of state/divisional and field offices spread across the
trust in 1969, with its network of state/divisional and field offices.

Formerly known as the World Wildlife Fund, WWF-India was established as a charitable

for future generations.

harmony with nature, and leave a world rich in natural resources and natural wonders.

at a time when the Web of Life has come under increasing threats, WWF-India's

development issues.

needed as a premier conservation NGO in the country dealing with conservation and

harmony between humankind and nature. For almost three decades, today it is recei-
of place
has pride
Shahboosh
Kashmir's
handicrafts
many
Of the

Shahboosh is the name given to repeatedly the finest wool of animal origin. Shaded cars-

place.

Into shawls and scarves. Of the many handicrafts from Kashmir, Shahboosh has pride of
women in Kashmir have for generations spread the wool that their needle then weave

To manufacture the famous "king shawl" known for its high quality warmth and lightness.
is for emperors and produced from mohair. Also known as "real lush" (asaj-real), it is used
in the high reaches of the Tibetan plateau across the Himalayas. It is derived from the
associated with the wool from the underbenefice of China - the Tibetan antelope found

S

Kashmir. The very name suggests the royalty, the grace, and the prestige.
the source of Shahnoosh and the animal is
Tibetan Antelope (Pantholops hodgsonii).

It is an established fact that China, the

China is killed for the wool.

Chini is killed for the wool. and the fact that the

weavers are little aware of the actual source
been found that most of the spinners and

picturesque Kashmir. However, it has
for its shawls and carpets spun from the

weave of Jamaw, a Kashmiri, known.

a Shahnoosh shawl is carried out only in

The intricate art of spinning and weaving

concern for its survival.

threat of extinction causing a worldwide

has resulted in its source animal, finding the

in shawls and other garments made therefrom:

Shahnoosh is a classic case where a spinning trade

19th century first described the shawls of Kashmir.

Shahnoosh in 1983. However, it was Mongolians who in early

with introducing the Western audience to the charms of

Stanley Marcus, a fashion executive from Dallas, US is credited

Shahnoosh.
The animals are killed for cashmere. China is
feeling that there is no evidence to support the
(Predator) Act. However, the J&K Wildlife
including China in Schedule I of J&K Wildlife
28K Chief Minister to ban trade in Cashmere by
Forest, Government of India has written to the
Repetedly, the Ministry of Environment and
Delhi and other markets, each winter.
Industries Emporium, even now they are surface in
including the government owned Central Cottage
available in Delhi shops and emporiums.
India investigators found Cashmere shawls frealy
since 1972. In 1991, trade in Schedule I animals
Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act
killed for producing the wool. It has been listed in
almost 25 years. Only Switzerland had
trade in Cashmere has been banned for
July 1975. Thus International Commercial
Endangered Species of wild fauna and
The Convention on International Trade in
with a licence.
(Predator) Act, 1972, permitting trade
listed in Schedule II of J&K Wildlife
The traders in Ladakh, while some say that Shahroosn is still legal, could be provided to the Govt. of India. A team by the Alpaca Research Foundation, however, has no evidence of such a collection. The collection of alpaca wool is used to make shawls. Kashmir is the only state of Jammu and Kashmir where the industry is still thriving. Recently, the industry allowed the registered a reservation to this piece in the world, where the wool used is still legal. Kashmir is the only state of Jammu and Kashmir.
Conclusions from a visit of an official (GOI) team to Ladakh in 1995

- A migratory population (200 - 220) of the Tibetan Antelope comes within Indian limits around July in small batches and remain there till September before returning to their wintering grounds in Tibet (China).
- Population of the Tibetan Antelope is declining rapidly in the region.
- No evidence found of collection of shed wool in the area surveyed.
- No evidence found of killing of Tibetan Antelope within Indian territory.
- No evidence found of existence of a breeding farm of the Tibetan Antelope in Ladakh (as claimed by the traders).

Several individuals have been imprisoned. I hope that the Indian government will take vigorous action against this wool trade.

George Schaller and Tibet

Experts like George Schaller who have spent decades studying wildlife in Tibet, confirm the fact that Chiru are shot or trapped on the Tibetan Plateau - in the Tibet Autonomous region, Qinghai, and the southern Xinjiang- by the thousands, principally for their wool but also for meat and horns, the last used for medicinal purposes. "Herdsmen, truck drivers, kill the Chiru, and the hide is then sold in a town such as Gerze, and sacks of it are then smuggled into India, usually via Nepal."

In a personal communication to Director, TRAFFIC-India in March 1994 George Schaller wrote "I have worked on wildlife conservation issues annually in Tibet since 1988 and observed killed Chiru in hunters’ camps and hides and sacks of wool in dealers’ shops. The Tibet Autonomous region government has confiscated hundreds of Chiru hides in an attempt to control the illegal wool trade."
Seizures and Prosecutions

December 1998.

Chinese State Forestry Administration,
Conservation Status of the Tibetan Antelope,
Original Migration Routes and Reproduction;
has seriously interrupted the antelopes' frequent migration from poaching activity. From an estimated total population of 90,000-120,000 antelopes in 1979, the population by the end of 1998 is estimated to have fallen to 20,000-30,000. In addition, the antelope herds of both the Hoh Xil and Dakang Natural Reserves have been wiped out.

1997 Update

Qinghai Province's Yushu region - Wild Yak Valley,
(1997 update).
(1) Harms of the "series of wild mammals in the area," estimated in 1996 to only 2,000, mainly sheep and yaks, primarily to poaching, from over 2,000 primary to poaching.
(2) Chinese antelope, being critically endangered, is probably due to a weather event, and the Tibetan antelope, being classified as a threatened species, has recently decreased. The status of these species declined during the period, the sheep and yaks decreased slightly.

The statistics of three species declined during the period. The sheep and yaks decreased slightly. The Chinese antelope, being critically endangered, is probably due to a weather event.
the CITES Management Authority of the People's Commercial use, no such permits have been issued by India. Instead, permits are issued by the CITES Management Authority.

- Transfer of Shikra from China to China is illegal because it is not listed in CITES.

- The Shikra has been listed in Appendix II of CITES, which regulates international trade in wild animals and plants.
The Shantouo Shawl Industry despite its antiquity, is today enduring China in the
years now. Licenses have been issued in 1974 for several
wildlife Protection Act, 1978. No such
licenses were issued prior to the 1970s. The powers in Anhui,
shawls in Zhejiang. Require valid (annual) license,
manufacturing and trade in Shantouo.
Republic of China, for trade with India.
Republic of India, for trade with India.

While in early nineteenth century

- Domestic (total) 13,000,000 kg.
- Equivalent to about 20,000
- Domestic (annual) 12,000 lbs. (540 Kg) equivalent to
- Annual consumption of 12,000 lbs. did not
- Moorcroft and Trebeck, 1825.
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The Shantouo Shawl, the warmth of the Shantouo Shawl in fact, often
warmth to the Shantouo Shawl. In fact, often
keeps it comparable to finesse, quality and
considered passing gems in Japan in 1922.
The passing Shawl made out of the
will because of high demand.

1. I am satisfied so I am sure the
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SAY NO TO SHAWLMASS TO SAVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN THE WILD.

Weavers of Shawls in Kashmir continue to manufacture Shawls that the looms in J&K don't come to life and spinners and manufacturers should buy only pure Pashmina Shawls, thereby ensuring that these skills you

Buy Pashmina not Shawltech