

# TRAFFIC RAPPORT

NR 3



## PSITTACINE IMPORTS IN THE NETHERLANDS 1982-1984

by

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Dr. M. van den Berg

1986





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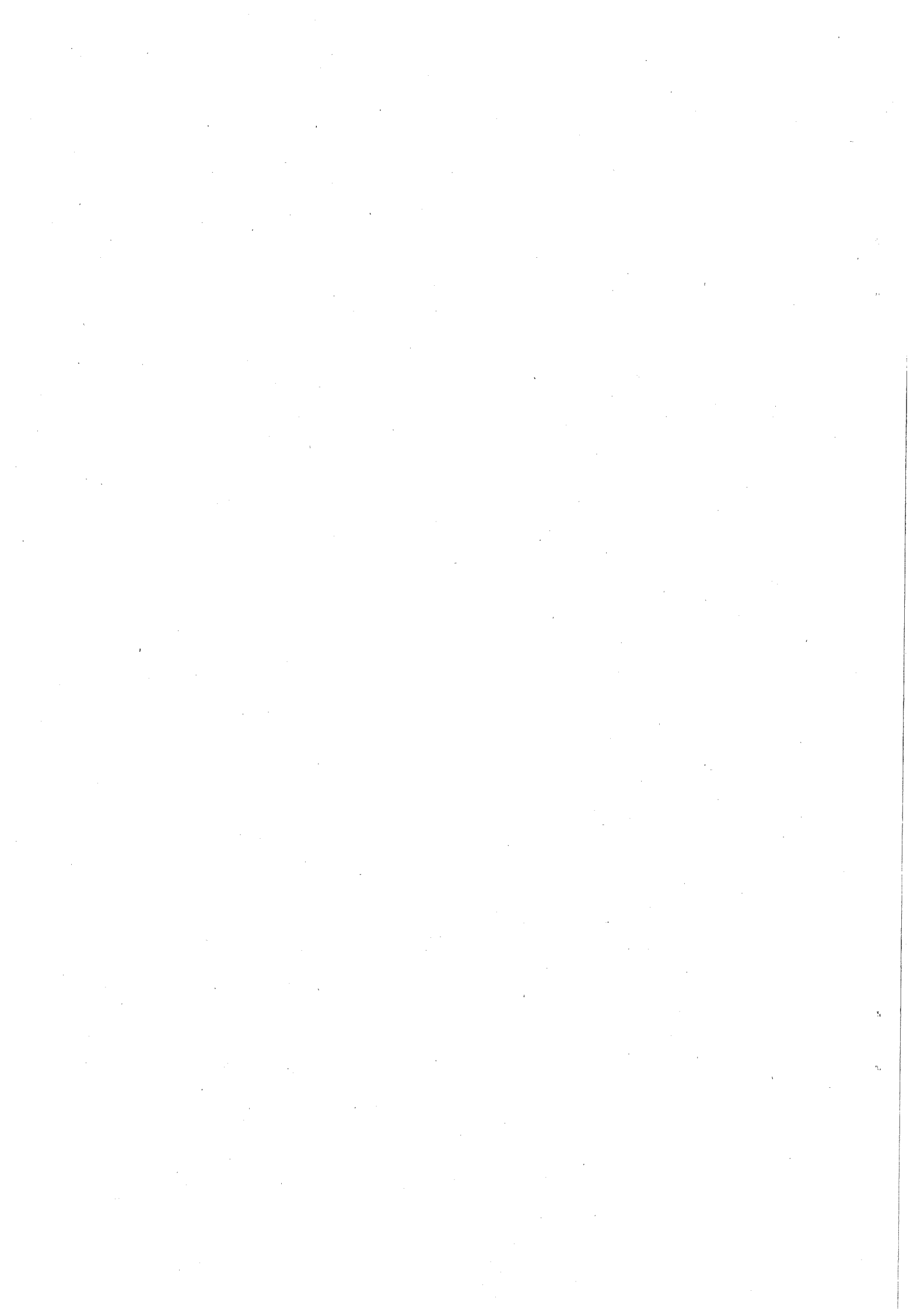
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**1986**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Parrots are amongst the most heavily traded species for the pet business. Although habitat destruction is the most important threat, many declining species are subject to extensive trade, and for that reason the whole family of the psittacines was included in Appendix II of CITES at the third conference of the parties in 1981 in New Delhi. Thirty four species are presently listed in Appendix I following amendments made in 1985 (see Appendix D to this report).

The Netherlands were not a Party to CITES until 18 July 1984 but E.E.C. Regulation 3626/82 came into force on 1 January 1984, and stricter import controls were enforced from that date.

In recent years several reports have been published on trade in parrots. A previous report on import in The Netherlands was published in 1983 (Berg, M. v.d. et al, An analysis of Psittacines imported at Schiphol Airport during 1980 and 1981. TRAFFIC Bull. 5(1): 2-6.)

This report revealed that The Netherlands had become a laundering country for illegally exported parrots. Species that were protected in their range states but not listed by the Dutch Endangered Exotic Species Act could be freely imported, and could then be re-exported to other destinations. Becoming aware of this, the government adopted the policy of not issuing re-export permits for psittacines that had been imported without proper CITES documents. On one occasion the matter was brought into court by a trader who pleaded that the Dutch government had no right to refuse a re-export permit for 1000 African grey parrots Psittacus erithacus that he had imported from Zaïre with non-valid CITES documents. The judge decided that re-export based on false documents would be inconsiderate towards other states, and for such reasons the refusal was justified. Towards the end of 1983, when traders and the public were informed about the change in trade legislation and enforcement, it became obvious that many traders started stockpiling. As they could not obtain re-export permits for these shipments a surplus developed and many parrots were offered for sale for lower prices than before.

In the first six months of 1984 imports decreased dramatically to some 25% of those in the previous period but now the traders have got used to the new situation the import has recovered slightly.

The effects of the implementation of the E.E.C. Regulation and CITES are that prices are increasing and more efforts are being made to breed species that are highly desirable in the pet trade and were previously cheaper to import from the wild.

The objective of this report is to present import data for 1982 and 1983 as for these years no official data will be made available. The data from the first CITES annual report (1984) are added to illustrate the present level of trade.



## II. METHODS

In 1982 and 1983, when the Dutch Endangered Exotic Species Act was enforced, parrot imports were checked by two government departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The first of these, the Veterinary Service, is responsible for checking the health certificates accompanying parrot shipments. These certificates are accepted if issued by the proper authority in the exporting country and state that the birds are free from contagious diseases and have been quarantined for 45 days immediately prior to shipment. After import psittacines are subject to another quarantine period of 30 days in The Netherlands before they can be sold to the public.

There are forty-four licensed quarantine stations in The Netherlands but no central administration of numbers held annually exists.

The second check was by the Department of Area Protection and Species Conservation whose wildlife inspectors regularly checked imports for possible violation of the Dutch national law. Since 1984 they have acted as inspectors for the implementation of the E.E.C Regulation and CITES. In order to import live animals for other than agricultural reasons an Animal Welfare Act licence is necessary.

In 1982 and 1983 neither of the above-mentioned agencies kept exact records of total numbers and species of imported psittacines. However the Veterinary Service at Schiphol Airport - the main port of entry for live birds - kept daily records of the number of psittacines entering the country, but these records did not list the species present in the shipments and did not distinguish between wild-captured and captive-bred birds. These data are mentioned as 'Annual Report of the Veterinary Service' (see Table I). In addition they stored the copies of the health-certificates, in most cases together with a copy of the invoice of the shipment. Although the files are fairly complete the veterinary officers seldom added notes indicating when a shipment contained a higher or a lower number of birds than stated in the documents. This may account for the differences between the total number of the Annual Veterinary Report and the numbers that were taken from the filed invoices. The data were

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extracted from the files, with the kind permission of Dr. A. Osinga, Head of the Veterinary Service at Haarlem at that time. Other data about import from Germany and Belgium by road were sought but were not available.

This means that the data in this report for 1982 and 1983 are by no means complete. Nevertheless we have thought it worthwhile to accumulate and process them, as they give an impression of developments in the trade. The data of 1984 give official imports as extracted from the Dutch annual report. The entries for captive-bred birds are omitted (apart from those relating to Agapornis cana which are suspected to refer to wild-caught birds) as the present report deals only with trade in psittacines from the wild. In the near future a survey of captivebreeding of parrot species in Holland will be published.

For all years, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit provided us with comparative tabulations of all entries in annual reports submitted by party states to the CITES Secretariat involving psittacines and The Netherlands. These figures show under the heading C.T. in the Species Tables that for 1982 and 1983 the data are from 16 countries that recorded export of psittacines to The Netherlands. In 1984 the comparative tabulation included data from the 40 countries that at that time (March 6, 1986) had submitted CITES annual reports.

### III. GENERAL RESULTS

The countries of origin are divided into the following regions:

1) South and Central America; 2) Southeast Asia and Pacific; 3) Africa. Psittacines that are re-exported from countries outside their region of origin are recorded in that region in the table to facilitate comparison.

The total numbers for the three regions are shown in table I.

The data of 1982 and 1983 are import data from Schiphol Airport and those for 1984 are from the Dutch annual report to CITES.

Table I

| Region/year                                     | 1982   | 1983   | 1984   |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| South and<br>Central America                    | 4.256  | 6.179  | 2.856  |
| South East Asia<br>and Pacific                  | 2.139  | 2.588  | 599    |
| Africa  | 10.178 | 8.484  | 7.650  |
| Total   | 16.573 | 17.251 | 11.105 |
| Annual report<br>Veterinary Service<br>Schiphol | 17.601 | 16.030 | --     |

This table shows the numbers imported from the three regions for the three years considered. The data for 1982 and 1983 are import data to Schiphol Airport from the filed invoices and from the total numbers of the daily reports of the Veterinary Service (Annual Report Veterinary Service).

All data involving species, country of origin, year of trade, and comparative tabulation data are shown in the Species Tables A, B, C.

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The overall decline of psittacine imports via Schiphol is noteworthy, although the numbers recorded in 1983 are slightly higher than in 1982.

Van den Berg et.al (1983) recorded a total of 33.379 parrots imported during the 16 months of 1980 and 1981 considered. Assuming that imports are more or less randomly distributed in time this may be corrected for 12 months, which gives the number 25034. This number is close to the total number for 1981 as given by the annual Veterinary Report: 26.592. It is likely that the figures for 1981-1983 give a good indication of the total numbers imported in those years, and comparing them to the 1984 figure (11.105) we conclude that the trend of decline is a fact.

Comparing the data in this report with the published import data from other countries reveals that according to the CITES annual report Japan imported in 1981 18.868 psittacines but this figure included trade in captive-bred species and non-CITES psittacines (budgeriars and cockatiels). Unofficial data obtained from eight live-bird importers contained 110.343 parrots (Roet, E., and T. Milliken, 1985).

The U.S. imported in 1984 a total number of 246.622 psittacines according to data of the Fish and Wildlife Service (see Dixon, A., 1986). In the bulletin of TRAFFIC (U.S.A.) Vol. 6(2) of april 1985 a synopsis is published for U.S. import for parrots of South and Central America; 190.432 in 1982, 157.308 in 1983 and 54.670 in 1984. Compared to the Dutch import data for those years (see Table I) and the Japanese data the U.S.A. is probably the biggest consumer of Neotropical parrots in the world.

From the import documents in 1982 and 1983 sixty-five species were identified, imported from 18 countries. When the data from the comparative tabulation for those years and for 1984 are added the total increases to 94 species from 36 countries. The additional species recorded in 1984 were due to the fact that in that year virtually all imported psittacines were identified to species level whereas in 1982-1983 there were

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relatively large numbers of unidentified shipments. Some countries reported export to The Netherlands in cases where either the import here would have been illegal and for that reason went unrecorded, or the birds did not enter The Netherlands but were resold to a new customer in transit.

The most numerous species reported in trade was Fischer's lovebird Agapornis fischeri. In the period 1982-1984 there was a total of 13.564 recorded as imported; however Tanzania recorded an export to The Netherlands of 23.825. Other species that were imported in large numbers were the blue-fronted amazon Amazona aestiva from South America and the grey parrot Psittacus erithacus from Africa.

#### IV. RESULTS PER REGION

##### 1. SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Forty-eight identified species from this region were exported or re-exported by 16 countries. Six of these: Portugal, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, USA, Switzerland and The Netherlands Antilles re-exported psittacines.

Ten countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Uruguay exported native birds, but some e.g. Trinidad probably also re-exported birds from other countries.

Of these countries Mexico is not a Party to CITES and Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad and Uruguay, have not yet submitted an annual report for 1984, so the comparative tabulation contains many discrepancies.

##### Argentina

Argentina submitted an annual report which records export to The Netherlands. However for veterinarian reasons no direct import from Argentina is allowed to The Netherlands, and the birds have certainly not entered the country officially.

Argentina recorded export of 9 species (see Table II).

Table II

|                        |   |                                |              |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Blue-fronted amazon    | - | <u>Amazona aestiva</u>         | 850 in '82   |
|                        |   | + 100 in '83                   | + 200 in '84 |
| Blue-crowned conure    | - | <u>Aratinga acuticauda</u>     | 20 in '82    |
| Peach-fronted conure   | - | <u>Aratinga aurea</u>          | 50 in '82    |
|                        |   |                                | + 100 in '83 |
| Sierra parakeet        | - | <u>Bolborhynchus aymara</u>    | 135 in '82   |
| Canary-winged parakeet | - | <u>Brotogeris versicolorus</u> | 100 in '82   |
| Patagonian conure      | - | <u>Cyanoliseus patagonus</u>   | 273 in '82   |

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|                |   |                                |            |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| Austral conure | - | <u>Enicognatus ferrugineus</u> | 25 in '82  |
| Monk parakeet  | - | <u>Myiopsitta monachus</u>     | every year |
| Nanday conure  | - | <u>Nandayus nenday</u>         | every year |

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### Suriname

The annual report of Suriname for 1984 is compared below to the Dutch report for that year. Suriname apparently exported 13 species to The Netherlands (see Table III).

Table III

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| <u>Species</u>  | <u>Dutch record</u> | <u>Surinam record</u> |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Orange-winged amazon <u>Amazona amazonica</u>         | 348                 | 748                   |
| Mealy amazon <u>Amazona farinosa</u>                  | -                   | 40                    |
| Yellow crowned amazon <u>Amazona ochrocephala</u>     | 1                   | -                     |
| Blue and yellow macaw <u>Ara ararauna</u>             | 5                   | 7                     |
| Green-winged macaw <u>Ara chloroptera</u>             | -                   | 5                     |
| Scarlet macaw <u>Ara macao</u>                        | -                   | 1                     |
| Chestnut-fronted macaw <u>Ara severa</u>              | -                   | 1                     |
| Brown-throated conure <u>Aratinga pertinax</u>        | 5                   | 61                    |
| Golden-winged parakeet <u>Brotogeris chrysopterus</u> | 80                  | 80                    |
| Hawk-headed parrot <u>Deropterus accipitrinus</u>     | 7                   | 7                     |
| Green-rumped parrotlet <u>Forpus passerinus</u>       | 147                 | 261                   |
| Black-headed caique <u>Pionites melanocephala</u>     | 90                  | 142                   |
| Blue-headed parrot <u>Pionus menstruus</u>            | 1                   | 6                     |

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Of the 13 entries only 2 correlate exactly.

In the previous years small numbers of three more species were imported in The Netherlands, sun conure Aratinga solstitialis, dusky parrot Pionus fuscus (120 in 1983) and the chestnut-fronted macaw Ara severa.

### Bolivia

Bolivia was the main supplier of parrots to The Netherlands in 1982 and 1983. Among the 12 exported species one is not native to Bolivia, i.e. Illiger's macaw Ara maracana, and this was probably smuggled from Brazil. The export ban of 1 May 1984 caused a dramatic decline: in 1984 only 250 blue fronted amazons Amazona aestiva and 20 green-winged macaws Ara chloroptera were imported.

### Brazil

Brazil has officially banned all export of wildlife since 1967; the very small numbers recorded were probably personal pets. The imports from Portugal were all of species native to Brazil and it is likely that the records in this report highlight a well established smuggling route.

### Ecuador

Ecuador has officially banned export of wildlife for other than scientific reasons from 22 February 1983. Nevertheless 13 species were exported among which were three that do not occur in the country: golden-winged parakeet Brotogeris chrysopterus (in 1984), yellow-faced amazon Amazona xanthops (which only occurs in central Brazil) and Tui parakeet Brotogeris sanctithomae. All these birds were subsequently confiscated.

In addition, there are no recent records of the canary-winged parakeet Brotogeris versicolorus and it is doubtful if even the old records are valid. Notable are the relatively large numbers of unidentified birds in 1982 (1073) and 1983 (423). Included in the unidentified parrots is an entry that mentions rose-faced parrotlet. It is possible that this is the rose-faced parrot Pionopsitta pulchra that appears to have been recorded before in trade only by Nilsson (1985).

### Guyana

Eight species, all native to the country were imported from Guyana. The largest numbers recorded as import to The Netherlands were the orange-winged amazon Amazona amazonica, 430 in 1982 and 798 in 1984, and the mealy amazon Amazona farinosa, 154 in 1982 and 134 in 1984.



### Mexico

Mexico is not a Party to CITES but since 20 September 1982 import and export of wildlife has been strictly regulated. The data show import of five species one of which is not native i.e the red-fronted conure Aratinga wagleri.

The yellow-crowned amazon Amazona ochrocephala is probably the most popular species for the pet trade; the subspecies from the Tres Marias Islands, Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae is the one reported. This is a very rare subspecies, and for that reason should not be in trade.

It is likely however that they are misidentified; the subspecies A.o. magna (Monroe and Howell 1966) from the Atlantic coast of Mexico, unfortunately not recognised by Forshaw (1978) Parrots of the World, 2nd edition, is probably the bird referred to by the trade as the double yellow-headed amazon. (Silva (1985).

The unidentified Forpus species may be the Mexican parrotlet, Forpus cyanopygius.

### Peru

In Peru trade in wildlife is restricted and all species of psittacines are subject to either a ban or an export quota.

Eight species were in trade from Peru, one of which, the green conure Aratinga holochlora is not native; it was imported to The Netherlands in 1982 with Peru mentioned as the country of origin. For six of the seven native exported species there have been strict export regulations since 1983. The canary-winged parakeet Brotogeris versicolorus is banned from trade but 200 were imported in 1982. The mountain parakeet Bolborhynchus aurifrons and the Andean parakeet Bolborhynchus orbynesius were the most frequently imported species in 1984: 255 and 240 respectively.

### Trinidad

Trinidad became a Party to CITES on 18 April 1984. Prior to that exports of the orange-winged amazon Amazona amazonica and the green-rumped parrotlet Forpus passerinus had been controlled since 1958.

The Netherlands imported five species of which one, the black-headed caique Pionites melanocephala is not native at all; the blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna has been extinct since the 1960 s and there are no authentic specimens of the yellow-crowned amazon Amazona ochrocephala. Considerable numbers of amazons were exported unidentified in 1982 and 1983 and it is likely that these were re-exports from other countries.

#### Uruguay

The only entry in the table is an import of 460 unidentified psittacines in 1982.

#### The Netherlands Antilles

One import of 3 brown-throated conures Aratinga pertinax is recorded for 1984.

Taiwan, The United Kingdom and the USA re-exported very small numbers: a total of 8 specimens of 2 species: four scarlet macaws Ara macao in 1982, and four blue-fronted amazons Amazona aestiva in 1984.

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## 2. SOUTH EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

From this region 33 identified species were recorded in trade exported or re-exported from 10 countries. Australia, India \*, Indonesia, Malaysia \*, Papua New Guinea \*, Philippines \*, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand \*. Five countries, marked with asterisks, submitted annual reports for 1984 but the CITES comparative tabulation does not show any correlating entries for these countries and The Netherlands. Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Taiwan are not Party to CITES.

### Singapore

Singapore was the main exporter to the Netherlands in 1982 and 1983. In 1984 the numbers dropped dramatically because of the E.E.C. Regulation implementing CITES. It is likely that all exports from Singapore are re-exports because all native birds are protected; the veterinary health certificates mention Indonesia as the country of origin in almost all shipments. The reason for this re-export of Indonesian species is that The Netherlands does not allow direct import from Indonesia for veterinary reasons.

Twenty species were imported from Singapore. Five species of cockatoos were identified from the veterinary health certificates, four native to Indonesia. Thirty blue-eyed cockatoos, Cacatua ophthalmica, a species confined to New Britain and New Ireland (Papua New Guinea) were imported in 1982. Two distinct subspecies of the lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo were imported, including the citron-crested cockatoo Cacatua sulphurea citrinocristata of Sumba which is always mentioned separately.

There is some confusion about the identity of the name "medium sulphur-crested cockatoo". It was generally assumed that medium sulphur-crested refers to the subspecies Cacatua galerita eleonora of the Aru Islands and the the greater sulphur-crested or triton cockatoo refers to C.g. triton from Irian Yaya and some adjacent islands. According to some

traders the name "medium sulphur-crested" is also used for a subspecies of the lesser sulphur crested cockatoo Cacatua sulphurea abbotti of Salembu Besar Island in the Java Sea. The problem arises from the fact that Cacatua galerita (including all subspecies) is protected throughout its range but Cacatua sulphurea is not.

The export from Singapore shows, especially in 1983, a relatively high number of unidentified cockatoos (451) and mixed shipments of parrots and cockatoos (75). It is certain that some of these shipments contained protected Australian species such as Major Mitchell's cockatoo Cacatua leadbeateri and the galah Eolophus roseicapillus. Dutch traders offered both these species for sale, including Major Mitchell's cockatoos for 4000 \$ U.S. a pair. The Eclectus parrot Eclectus roratus, a protected species in Indonesia, was also exported in small numbers.

The unidentified hanging parrots Loriculus sp. which Singapore exported (50 in 1982 and 65 in 1983) may have represented another protected Indonesian species the green hanging parrot Loriculus exilis. Unidentified entries may represent protected species like purple-naped lory, Lorius domicellus, black-capped lory Lorius lory, and ornate lorikeet Trichoglossus ornatus. All of these species are highly valued in the pet trade. Species from Irian Jaya were the fairy lorikeet Charmosyna pulchella, Stella's lory Charmosyna papou stellae, Goldie's lorikeet Trichoglossus goldiei and Musschenbroek's lory Neopsittacus musschenbroekii. The striated lorikeet Charmosyna multistriata is not included in the Tables as it was only identified in the imports of 1981, but it was probably also imported in the following years.

Quite a lot of birds were imported as unidentified lorries, lorikeets or parrots in 1982 and 1983.

Forty-five Derbyan parakeets Psittacula derbiana were imported in 1982 from Singapore. The country of origin was most probably China, as the Indian population is confined to a rather inaccessible area in Arunachal Pradesh and is banned from export. The long tailed parakeet Psittacula longicauda is a native species in Singapore, but is banned from export; the thirty-five exported in 1982 presumably originated in Indonesia.

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### Australia

All commercial export of psittacines is forbidden in Australia. The Only reported exports, both in 1982, were 1 galah Eolophus roseicapillus and 4 red-tailed cockatoos Calyptorhynchus magnificus.

### India

India is the regular supplier of popular pet species such as the plum-headed parakeet Psittacula cyanocephala and the Alexandrine parakeet Psittacula eupatria. The slaty-headed parakeet Psittacula himalayana, the rose-ringed parakeet Psittacula krameri and the moustached parakeet Psittacula alexandri are registered as imports into the Netherlands, but the Indian annual reports do not mention any exports to The Netherlands.

### Indonesia

Official import from Indonesia consists only of 2 lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos Cacatua sulphurea and 1 umbrella cockatoo Cacatua alba in 1984. Indonesia mentions export of 1 chattering lory Lorius garrulus in 1983. Nevertheless there is an extensive trade in Indonesian species via Singapore, and possibly from other non-CITES-Parties such as Taiwan.

### Malaysia

In 1984 150 blue-crowned hanging parrots Loriculus galgulus were imported. The single salmon-crested cockatoo Cacatua moluccensis was clearly a re-export, as were five palm cockatoos Probosciger aterrimus recorded as exports to the Netherlands in 1982.

### Papua New Guinea

The annual report of this country recorded export of 2 greater sulphur-crested cockatoos Cacatua galerita as dead bodies, and 2 rainbow lorikeets Trichoglossus haematodus in 1983.

### Philippines

This country exported two species, the red-vented cockatoo Cacatua haematuropygia and the Philippine hanging parrot Loriculus philippensis.

Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Thailand all re-exported species. It is clear that in 1982 Thailand acted as a laundering country for Australian parrots. Eight Major Mitchell's cockatoos Cacatua leadbeateri and twenty-four Galahs Eolophcus roseicapillus were imported at Schiphol.

### 3. AFRICA

Ten countries exported 13 identified species to the Netherlands:

Cameroon \*, Ghana \*, Liberia \*, Madagascar \*, Nigeria, Tanzania \*, Togo, Zaïre, Mali and the United States of America.

Only Mali is not a CITES-member. The countries marked with an asterisk have submitted annual reports for 1984.

The species traded in highest numbers were lovebirds: Fischer's lovebird Agapornis fischeri and masked lovebird Agapornis personata. Tanzania imposed an export ban on the masked lovebird in 1984, (CITES Notification to the parties 283, 15 March 1984) and in 1983 and 1984 the species does not appear in trade to The Netherlands. The comparative tabulation shows some recorded exports as well as imports but for most species Tanzania gives a much higher export figure than the recorded import in The Netherlands. Only for the red-bellied parrot Poicephalus rufiventris does The Netherlands give a higher import figure.

In 1984 a far greater import of grey parrots Psittacus erithacus was recorded than in the previous years. It is quite likely that in 1982 and 1983 the imports were not at Schiphol Airport; traders in the southern part of the Netherlands quite often had their shipments sent to Brussels Airport and collected them from there. Most of the grey parrots probably entered The Netherlands by road from Belgium e.g. the 1000 from Zaïre mentioned in the introduction. Two quite distinct subspecies of the grey parrot are in trade: the first generally offered for sale as the Congo grey parrot, and the second as the Timneh grey parrot. The latter is indigenous to Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali and the westernmost parts of Ivory Coast. They are smaller and darker, and as a rule offered for lower prices than the Congo grey parrot. Most probably Liberia is the exporter of this subspecies.

#### Cameroon

In 1984 an import of 170 grey parrots was recorded where Cameroon reported exporting 300 to The Netherlands.

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### Ghana

This country imposed an export ban on grey parrots in May 1980 but on 30 June 1982 this ban was lifted and the data show modest numbers imported to The Netherlands in 1982-1984.

### Liberia

Liberia exported two species; 36 red-faced lovebirds Agapornis pullaria, a species not native to the country, were imported, where Liberia stated 5 exported in 1984. The main exported species is the grey parrot Psittacus erithacus, presumably the indigenous subspecies P.e. timneh. A shipment of 85 was confiscated at the time of import in 1984.

### Madagascar

In 1983 225 grey-headed lovebirds Agapornis cana were exported as captive-bred specimens. As the species is common in Madagascar it does not seem likely that captive-breeding is undertaken in the country. In 1984 25 black parrots Coracopsis nigra and 25 vasa parrots Coracopsis vasa were reported to be exported to The Netherlands. Until 1984 Coracopsis species were listed in the Endangered Exotic Species Act; in The Netherlands the black parrot is still listed which means that import, trade and possession are strictly forbidden.

### Nigeria

The only entry for Nigeria is the import of 4 grey parrots in 1984.

### Tanzania

From this country six species were imported, 3 lovebirds, and 3 Poicephalus of the lovebirds Agapornis fischeri is the most regularly traded species; the numbers are so high that it is questionable whether the population can withstand such annual "harvesting". A small number (50) of red-faced lovebirds Agapornis pullaria was imported in 1982. Of the Poicephalus species Meyer's parrot Poicephalus meyeri is regularly imported, and for this species the comparative tabulation gives almost mat-



ching figures. For the red-bellied parrot Poiceperalus rufiventris, Tanzania reported a lower export number (65) than the Dutch import number (115) and for Jardine's parrot Poicephalus gulielmi Tanzania reported that 145 had been exported to The Netherlands in 1984.

For other data about Tanzania see introduction to the chapter on Africa (page 19).

#### Togo

One brown-headed parrot Poicephalus cryptoxanthus, a species that does not occur in Togo, was imported, probably brought in as a personal pet.

#### Mali

Mali exported two species, both common in trade, the Senegal parrot Poicephalus senegalus, and the grey parrot Psittacus erithacus. Both species are native to Mali although the grey parrot is not so common that export of 860 in two years is likely to be possible using only locally caught birds. There is reason to believe that Mali, a non-CITES Party, is acting as a laundering country for illegal trade from other African countries. In 1984 one shipment was confiscated.

#### Zaïre

In 1984 300 grey parrots Psittacus erithacus were imported from Zaïre; this despite the fact that Zaïre banned all exports from 7 February 1984 and prior to that had only issued permits for a maximum of two birds per permit. (CITES Notification to the Parties No 284, 15 March 1984).

#### U.S.A

The U.S.A reported a re-export from South Africa to The Netherlands in 1983 of 8 peach-faced lovebirds Agapornis roseicollis.

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## V. CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL REMARKS

1. There has been a decline in numbers of psittacines imported to The Netherlands since the earliest available data.

1975 - 43.300        (Inskipp and Wells 1981)  
1981 - 26.592        (Van den Berg et/al. 1983)  
1984 - 11.105        (Dutch Annual Report 1984).

The data for 1982 and 1983 do not give the total import for these years, and in the text this is explained.

The decline in 1984 is mainly due to the low number imported from South-East Asia and a much stricter control of export from South American countries.

Ninety-four species were recorded in trade, this is 29% of the 329 extant species of the Family Psittacinae.

2. The comparative tabulation of 1984 contains hardly any correlating entries. Out of 191 possibly correlating entries, only 3 correlate exactly: Aratinga wagleri from Peru in 1982 and Brotogeris chrysopterus and Deroptyus accipitrinus from Suriname in 1984. Other entries showing imperfect correlation were 13 involving Suriname, 4 involving India, 8 involving Tanzania, 4 involving Liberia and 1 involving Cameroon.
3. There is good evidence that there is still considerable illegal trade, and it is important that all EEC countries cooperate in the future to stamp out these activities.
4. This report gives trade records for a number of species that are uncommon or rare in their natural habitat. Special attention should be given to species that are declining, and besides trade data also data on the status in their natural habitat are needed to judge whether these species are over-exploited, and need further protection.

5. In the future more species that were once traded abundantly from the wild will be bred in captivity. Better control of captive-breeding operations will be necessary to prevent wild-caught birds entering trade but reported as captive-bred.

**VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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the authors, June 1986

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**VIII. APPENDICES****LEGENDA SPECIES TABLES**

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Sch. 82 | Import to Schiphol Airport 1982                                   |
| Sch. 83 | " " " " 1983  |
| Ned. 84 | Annual CITES-report of the Netherlands 1984                       |
| CT      | Comparative tabulation provided by WTMU and the CITES-secretariat |

Countries marked with an asterisk: export species not occurring in that country.

0 = Nil reported.

-- = Annual report not submitted by party state.

A blank indicates a non-party state.





## 1. SPECIES TABLES

## A. TRADE FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

| Species              | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Med 84 | CT 84 |
|----------------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Amazona aestiva      | Argentina  | 0      | 850   | 0      | 100   | 0      | 200   |
| Blue-fronted amazon  | Bolivia    | 0      | 202   | 1095   | 0     | 250    | --    |
|                      | Taiwan *   |        |       |        |       | 4      |       |
| " amazonica          | Ecuador    | 0      | 0     | 0      | --    | 2      | --    |
|                      | Guyana     | 430    | --    | 0      | --    | 798    | --    |
| Orange-winged amazon | Suriname   | 0      | 130   | 114    | 299   | 348    | 748   |
|                      | Trinidad   | 8      |       | 9      |       | 0      | --    |
| " autumnalis         | Ecuador    | 0      | 0     | 88     | --    | 0      | --    |
| Red-lore'd amazon    | Mexico     | 40     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| " farinosa           | Guyana     | 154    | --    | 0      | --    | 134    | --    |
| Mealy amazon         | Suriname   | 0      | 3     | 0      | 8     | 0      | 40    |
| " festiva            | Brazil     | 0      | --    | 0      | --    | 1      | --    |
| Fertive amazon       | Portugal * | 0      | --    | 2      | --    | 0      | --    |

| Species               | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Amazona finschi       | Mexico     | 0      |       | 45     |       | 0      |       |
| Lilac-crowned amazon  |            |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| " ochrocephala        | Guyana     | 3      | --    | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Yellow crowned amazon | Mexico     | 0      |       | 25     |       | 0      |       |
|                       | Portugal * | 0      | --    | 1      | --    | 0      | --    |
|                       | Suriname   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 2     | 1      | 0     |
|                       | Trinidad * | 260    |       | 0      |       | 0      | --    |
| Amazona viridigenalis | XX         | 0      |       | 0      |       | 1      |       |
| Green-cheeked amazon  |            |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| " xanthops            | Brazil     | 0      | --    | 0      | --    | 8      | --    |
| Yellow-faced amazon   | Ecuador *  | 0      | 0     | 0      | --    | 47     | --    |
| " spp                 | Bolivia    | 0      | 0     | 150    | 0     | 0      | --    |
| Unidentified amazons  | Ecuador    | 0      | 0     | 64     | --    | 0      | --    |
|                       | Mexico     | 20     |       | 40     |       | 0      |       |
|                       | Trinidad   | 560    |       | 298    |       | 0      | --    |

| Species               | Country      | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Ara ararauna          | Bolivia      | 0      | 169   | 76     | 0     | 0      | --    |
| Blue and yellow macaw | Ecuador      | 0      | 0     | 0      | --    | 20     | --    |
|                       | Portugal *   | 0      | --    | 1      | --    | 0      | --    |
|                       | Suriname     | 0      | 1     | 5      | 8     | 5      | 7     |
|                       | Trinidad *   | 8      |       | 0      |       | 0      | --    |
| <hr/>                 |              |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| ' ' auricollis        | Bolivia      | 0      | 100   | 30     | 0     | 0      | --    |
| Yellow-collared macaw |              |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| <hr/>                 |              |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| ' ' chloroptera       | Bolivia      | 0      | 0     | 104    | 0     | 20     | --    |
| Green-winged macaw    | Guyana       | 0      | --    | 0      | --    | 5      | --    |
|                       | Suriname     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 1     | 0      | 5     |
| <hr/>                 |              |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| ' ' macao             | Suriname     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 1     |
| Scarlet macaw         | Un.Kingdom * | 0      | 3     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
|                       | USA *        | 0      | 1     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| <hr/>                 |              |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| ' ' manilata          | Bolivia      | 0      | 0     | 18     | 0     | 0      | --    |
| Red-bellied macaw     |              |        |       |        |       |        |       |

| Species                                      | Country             | Sch.82 | CT 82   | Sch.83  | CT 83  | Ned 84 | CT 84   |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Ara maracana<br>Illiger's macaw              | Bolivia *           | 0      | 0       | 15      | 0      | 0      | --      |
| " nobilis<br>Red-shouldered macaw            | Bolivia             | 0      | 10      | 0       | 0      | 0      | --      |
| " severa<br>Chestnut-fronted macaw           | Bolivia<br>Suriname | 0<br>0 | 40<br>4 | 30<br>0 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>0 | --<br>1 |
| " spp<br>Unidentified macaws                 | Trinidad            | 30     |         | 72      |        | 0      | --      |
| Aratinga acuticaudata<br>Blue-crowned conure | Argentina           | 0      | 20      | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| " aurea<br>Peach-fronted conure              | Argentina           | 0      | 50      | 0       | 100    | 0      | 0       |
| " holochlora<br>Green conure                 | Peru *              | 0      | 25      | 0       | --     | 0      | --      |

| Species                                      | Country      | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Med 84 | CT 84 |
|--|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Aratinga erythrogenys<br>Red-masked conure   | Peru         | 0      | 0     | 180    | --    | 25     | --    |
| " pertinax                                   | Guyana       | 0      | --    | 0      | --    | 89     | --    |
| Brown-throated conure                        | Neth. Antil. | 0      |       | 0      |       | 3      |       |
|  | Suriname     | 0      | 16    | 245    | 511   | 5      | 61    |
| " solstitialis                               | Guyana       | 10     | --    | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Sun conure                                   | Suriname     | 0      | 0     | 10     | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| Aratinga wagleri                             | Ecuador      | 0      | 0     | 4      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Red-fronted conure                           | Mexico *     | 25     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
|  | Peru         | 85     | 85    | 114    | --    | 20     | --    |
| " spp  | Bolivia      | 0      | 0     | 30     | 0     | 0      | --    |
| Unidentified Aratinga<br>conures             | Ecuador      | 0      | 0     | 24     | --    | 0      | --    |
|  | Peru         | 25     | 0     | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Bolborhynchus aurifrons<br>Mountain parakeet | Peru         | 0      | 0     | 170    | --    | 225    | --    |

| Species   | Country   | Sch.82                    | CT 82                    | Sch.83                  | CT 83                    | Ned 84                | CT 84                     |
|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Bolborhynchus aymara<br>Sierra parakeet           | Argentina<br>Bolivia                                    | 0<br>0                    | 135<br>0                 | 0<br>40                 | 0<br>0                   | 0<br>0                | 0<br>--                   |
| " orbynesius<br>Andean parakeet                   | Peru  | 0                         | 80                       | 340                     | --                       | 240                   | --                        |
| Brotogeris chrysopterus<br>Golden-winged parakeet | Ecuador *<br>Suriname                                   | 0<br>0                    | 0<br>6                   | 0<br>0                  | --<br>33                 | 5<br>80               | --<br>80                  |
| " pyrrhopterus<br>Grey-cheeked parakeet           | Peru  | 0                         | 230                      | 0                       | --                       | 0                     | --                        |
| " sanctithomae<br>Tui parakeet                    | Ecuador*  | 0                         | 0                        | 0                       | --                       | 4                     | --                        |
| " versicolorus<br>Canary-winged<br>parakeet       | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br>Ecuador *<br>Peru<br>Portugal * | 0<br>0<br>180<br>200<br>0 | 100<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>-- | 0<br>132<br>0<br>0<br>2 | 0<br>0<br>--<br>--<br>-- | 0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0 | 0<br>--<br>--<br>--<br>-- |

| Species                                 | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|---|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Brotogeris spp                          | Brazil     | 0      | --    | 0      | --    | 2      | --    |
| Unidentified Brotogeris parakeets       | Ecuador    | 0      | 40    | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Cyanoliseus patagonus Patagonian conure | Argentina  | 0      | 273   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| Deroptylus accipitrinus                 | Guyana     | 3      | --    | 0      | --    | 11     | --    |
| Hawk-headed parrot                      | Portugal * | 0      | --    | 14     | --    | 0      | --    |
|   | Suriname   | 0      | 2     | 0      | 0     | 7      | 7     |
| Enicognathus ferrugineus Austral conure | Argentina  | 0      | 25    | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| Forpus coelestis Pacific parrotlet      | Ecuador    | 100    | 0     | 350    | --    | 0      | --    |
|   | Peru       | 0      | 100   | 0      | --    | 200    | --    |
| " passerinus Green-rumped parrotlet     | Suriname   | 0      | 73    | 4      | 226   | 147    | 261   |

| Species                | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|------------------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Forpus spp             | Ecuador    | 0      | 0     | 150    | --    | 0      | --    |
| Unidentified Forpus    | Mexico     | 120    |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| parrotlets             | Peru       | 0      | 0     | 2      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Myiopsitta monachus    | Argentina  | 0      | 350   | 0      | 220   | 0      | 50    |
| Monk parakeet          |            |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Nandayus nenday        | Argentina  | 0      | 967   | 0      | 50    | 0      | 150   |
| Nanday conure          |            |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Pionites melanocephala | Suriname   | 0      | 20    | 36     | 202   | 90     | 142   |
| Black-headed caique    | Trinidad * | 0      |       | 55     |       | 0      | --    |
| Pionus chalcopterus    | Ecuador    | 24     | 0     | 12     | --    | 0      | --    |
| Bronze-winged parrot   |            |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| " fuscus               | Suriname   | 0      | 0     | 120    | 200   | 0      | 0     |
| Dusky parrot           |            |        |       |        |       |        |       |



| Species                                  | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Med 84 | CT 84 |
|--|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Pionus menstruus                         | Bolivia    | 0      | 40    | 0      | 0     | 0      | --    |
| Blue-headed parrot                       | Ecuador    | 9      | --    | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
|  | Guyana     | 39     | 0     | 17     | --    | 25     | --    |
|  | Suriname   | 0      | 28    | 180    | 410   | 1      | 6     |
|  | Trinidad   | 35     |       | 81     |       | 0      | --    |
| " seniloides<br>White-headed parrot      | Ecuador    | 0      | 0     | 0      | --    | 3      | --    |
| " sordidus<br>Red-billed parrot          | Ecuador    | 6      | 0     | 28     | --    | 0      | --    |
| " spp<br>Unidentified Pionus<br>parrots  | Ecuador    | 0      | 0     | 89     | --    | 0      | --    |
| Pyrrhura molinae<br>Green-cheeked conure | Bolivia    | 0      | 0     | 20     | 0     | 0      | --    |
| " perlata<br>Pearly conure               | Portugal * | 0      | --    | 3      | --    | 0      | --    |

| Species   | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Med 84 | CT 84 |
|---|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Triclaria malachitacea<br>Purple-bellied parrot | Portugal * | 0      | --    | 2      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Psittacines spp<br>Unidentified parrots         | Ecuador    | 1073   | 0     | 423    | --    | 0      | --    |
|   | Mexico     | 349    |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
|   | Portugal * | 0      | --    | 20     | --    | 0      | --    |
|   | Uruguay    | 460    | 0     | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |

B. TRADE FROM SOUTH EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

| Species   | Country          | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83    | Med 84 | CT 84 |
|---|------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| <i>Alisterus amboinensis</i><br>Amboina king parrot | Singapore *      | 2      |       | 0      |          | 0      |       |
| <i>Cacatua alba</i><br>White cockatoo               | Indonesia        | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0        | 1      | --    |
|   | Saudi Arabia *   | 0      |       | 0      |          | 1      |       |
|   | Singapore *      | 79     |       | 0      |          | 0      |       |
|   | Taiwan *         | 0      |       | 0      |          | 2      |       |
| ' ' <i>galerita</i><br>Sulphur-crested cockatoo     | Papua New Guinea | 0      | --    | 0      | 2 bodies | 0      | 0     |
| ' ' <i>goffini</i><br>Goffin's cockatoo             | Singapore *      | 163    |       | 0      |          | 10     |       |
| ' ' <i>haematuropygia</i><br>Red-vented cockatoo    | Philippines      | 24     | 0     | 0      | 20       | 0      | 0     |

| Species   | Country                                      | Sch.82        | CT 82 | Sch.83        | CT 83 | Ned 84       | CT 84 |
|---|--|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Cacatua leadbeateri<br>Major Mitchell's cockatoo                  | Thailand *                                   | 8             |       | 0             | --    | 0            | 0     |
| " moluccensis<br>Salmon-crested cockatoo                          | Malaysia *<br>Singapore *                    | 0<br>85       | 0     | 0<br>4        | 0     | 1<br>0       | 0     |
| " ophthalmica<br>Blue-eyed cockatoo                               | Singapore *                                  | 30            |       | 0             |       | 0            |       |
| " sulphurea<br>Lesser sulphur-crested<br>cockatoo                 | Indonesia<br>Singapore *<br>Taiwan *         | 0<br>128<br>0 | 0     | 0<br>0<br>0   | 0     | 2<br>10<br>2 | --    |
| Cacatua sulphurea citrino-<br>cristata<br>Citron-crested cockatoo | Singapore *                                  | 51            |       | 0             |       | 0            |       |
| " spp<br>Unidentified cockatoo's                                  | Philippines<br>Saudi Arabia *<br>Singapore * | 14<br>0<br>28 | 0     | 0<br>8<br>451 | 0     | 0<br>0<br>0  | 0     |

| Species                                      | Country     | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|--|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Cacatua spec + Psittacine spec               | Singapore   | 0      |       | 75     |       | 0      |       |
| Mixed cockatoo's and parrots                 |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Calyptorhynchus magnificus<br>Black cockatoo | Australia   | 0      | 4     | 0      | ---   | 0      | ---   |
| Chalcopsitta atra<br>Black lory              | Singapore * | 14     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| Charmosyna papou<br>Papuan stella lory       | Singapore * | 4      |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| " pulchella<br>Fairy lorikeet                | Singapore * | 0      |       | 0      |       | 10     |       |
| Eclectus roratus<br>Eclectus parrot          | Singapore * | 12     |       | 2      |       | 0      |       |

| Species  | Country     | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Med 84 | CT 84 |
|--|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Eolophus roseicapillus<br>Galah                      | Australia   | 0      | 1     | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
|  | Thailand *  | 24     |       | 0      | --    | 0      | --    |
| Eos bornea<br>Red lory                               | Singapore * | 40     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| " reticulata<br>Blue-streaked lory                   | Singapore * | 4      |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| Loriculus galgulus<br>Blue-crowned hanging<br>parrot | Malaysia    | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 150    | 0     |
| " philippensis<br>Philippine hanging parrot          | Philippines | 200    | 0     | 0      | 30    | 0      | 0     |
| " spp<br>Unidentified hanging<br>parrots             | Singapore   | 50     |       | 65     |       | 0      |       |

| Species                      | Country     | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Lorius garrulus              | Indonesia   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 1     | 0      | ---   |
| Chattering lory              | Singapore * | 12     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| Neopsittacus musschenbroekii | Singapore * | 15     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| Musschenbroek's lory         |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Probosciger aterrimus        | Malaysia *  | 0      | 5     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| Palm cockatoo                |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Psittacula alexandri         | India       | 0      | 0     | 50     | 0     | 100    | 0     |
| Moustached parakeet          |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| " cyanocephala               | India       | 583    | 1568  | 850    | 211   | 100    | 0     |
| Plum-headed parakeet         |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Psittacula derbiana          | Singapore * | 45     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| Derbyan parakeet             |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| " eupatria                   | India       | 150    | 390   | 180    | 131   | 100    | 0     |
| Alexandrine parakeet         |             |        |       |        |       |        |       |

| Species  | Country     | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Red 84 | CT 84 |
|--|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| <i>Psittacula himalayana</i><br>Slaty-headed parakeet                | India       | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 100    | 0     |
| " <i>krameri</i><br>Rose-ringed parakeet                             | India       | 30     | 0     | 592    | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| " <i>longicauda</i><br>Long-tailed parakeet                          | Singapore   | 35     | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| " spp<br>Unidentified <i>Psittacula</i><br>parakeets                 | Singapore   | 30     | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| <i>Psittaculirostris des-<br/>marestii</i><br>Desmarest's fig parrot | Singapore * | 13     | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| <i>Trichoglossus euteles</i><br>Perfect lorikeet                     | Singapore * | 10     | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     |



| Species                         | Country          | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Trichoglossus goldiei           | Singapore *      | 51     |       | 0      |       | 0      |       |
| Goldie's lorikeet               |                  |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| " haematodus                    | Papua New Guinea | 0      | --    | 0      | 2     | 0      | 0     |
| Rainbow lory                    | Singapore *      | 41     |       | 0      |       | 10     |       |
| " spp                           | Singapore *      | 42     |       | 26     |       | 0      |       |
| Unidentified lories             |                  |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Loriinae spp                    |                  |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Unidentified lories & lorikeets | Singapore *      | 94     |       | 71     |       | 0      |       |
| Psittaciformes spp              |                  |        |       |        |       |        |       |
| Unidentified parrots            | Singapore        | 28     |       | 226    |       | 0      |       |

C. TRADE FROM AFRICA

| Species                                | Country               | Sch.82  | CT 82  | Sch.83 | CT 83  | Ned 84  | CT 84  |
|--|-----------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Agapornis cana<br>Grey-headed lovebird | Madagascar            | 0       | 0      | 0      | 225cb  | 0       | 0      |
| " fischeri<br>Fischer's lovebird       | Tanzania              | 4055    | 9574   | 4300   | 5791   | 5209    | 8460   |
| " personata<br>Masked lovebird         | Tanzania              | 1105    | 3599   | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0      |
| " pullaria<br>Red-faced lovebird       | Liberia *<br>Tanzania | 0<br>50 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>0 | 36<br>0 | 5<br>0 |
| " roseicollis<br>Peach-faced lovebird  | USA (re South Africa) | 0       | 0      | 0      | 8      | 0       | 0      |
| " spec.<br>Unidentified lovebirds      | Tanzania              | 3758    | 0      | 2605   | 0      | 0       | 0      |

| Species  | Country    | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|--|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Coracopsis nigra<br>Black parrot                 | Madagascar | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 25    |
| " vasa<br>Vasa parrot                            | Madagascar | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 25    |
| Poicephalus cryptoxanthus<br>Brown-headed parrot | Togo *     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 1      | --    |
| " gulielmi<br>Jardine's parrot                   | Tanzania   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 125   |
| " meyeri<br>Meyer's parrot                       | Tanzania   | 550    | 572   | 124    | 137   | 140    | 230   |
| " rufiventris<br>Red-bellied parrot              | Tanzania   | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 115    | 65    |
| " senegalus<br>Senegal parrot                    | Mali       | 250    |       | 600    |       | 0      |       |

| Species             | Country  | Sch.82 | CT 82 | Sch.83 | CT 83 | Ned 84 | CT 84 |
|---------------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Psittacus erithacus | Cameroon | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 170    | 300   |
| Grey parrot         | Ghana    | 50     | 0     | 140    | 0     | 92     | --    |
|                     | Liberia  | 100    | 350   | 115    | 240   | 1580   | 1850  |
|                     | Mali     | 260    |       | 600    |       | 1 shpt |       |
|                     | Nigeria  | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 4      | --    |
|                     | XX       | 0      |       | 0      |       | 3      |       |
|                     | Zaire    | 0      | --    | 0      | --    | 300    | --    |

**APPENDIX D SPECIES LISTED IN APP I OF CITES AND  
DUTCH ENDANGERED EXOTIC SPECIES ACT CITES App. I D.E.E.S.A.**

|   |                           |   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| <u>Amazona arausiaca</u> red-necked amazon                              | x                         | x |
| " <u>barbadensis</u> yellow-shouldered amazon                           | x                         | x |
| " <u>brasiliensis</u> red-tailed amazon                                 | x                         | x |
| " <u>dufresniana</u> blue-cheeked amazon                                | subsp. <u>rhodocoryta</u> | x |
| " <u>gouldingii</u> St. Vincent amazon                                  | x                         | x |
| " <u>imperialis</u> imperial amazon                                     | x                         | x |
| " <u>leucocephala</u> Cuban amazon                                      | x                         | x |
| " <u>pretrei</u> red-spectacled amazon                                  | x                         | x |
| " <u>versicolor</u> St. Lucia amazon                                    | x                         | x |
| " <u>vinacea</u> vinaceous amazon                                       | x                         | x |
| " <u>vittata</u> Puerto Rican amazon                                    | x                         | x |
| " <u>agilis</u> black-billed amazon                                     |                           | x |
| " <u>collaria</u> yellow-billed amazon                                  |                           | x |
| " <u>oratrix</u> yellow-crowned amazon                                  |                           | x |
| " <u>viridigenalis</u> green-cheeked amazon                             |                           | x |
| <u>Anodorhynchus glaucus</u> glaucus macaw                              | x                         | x |
| " <u>leari</u> Lear's macaw   | x                         | x |
| <u>Genus-Anodorhynchus</u>  |                           | x |
| <u>Ara ambigua</u> Buffon's macaw                                       | x                         | x |
| " <u>glaucogularis</u> caninde macaw                                    | x                         | x |
| " <u>macao</u> scarlet macaw  | x/since 1985              | x |
| " <u>rubrogenis</u> red-fronted macaw                                   | x                         | x |
| " <u>maracana</u> Illiger's macaw                                       |                           | x |
| " <u>militarius</u> military macaw                                      |                           | x |
| <u>Aratinga guarouba</u> golden conure                                  | x                         | x |
| " <u>auricapilla</u> golden-capped conure                               |                           | x |
| <u>Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons</u> rufous-fronted parakeet            |                           | x |
| <u>Brotogeris pyrrhopterus</u> grey-cheeked parakeet                    |                           | x |
| <u>Cacatua tenuirostris</u> long-billed corella                         |                           | x |
| <u>Calyptorhynchus lathami</u> glossy cockatoo                          |                           | x |
| <u>Cyanopsitta spixii</u> spix's macaw                                  | x                         | x |
| <u>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</u> chatham yellow-fronted<br>parakeet | x                         |   |
| " <u>novaezelandiae</u> red-fronted parakeet                            | x                         |   |

D.E.E.S.A. = Dutch Endangered Exotic Species Act

## CITES App. I D.E.E.S.A.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Coracopsis nigra</u> black parrot   |   | x |
| <u>Eos cyanogenia</u> black-winged lory  |   | x |
| " <u>histrion</u> red and blue lory  |   | x |
| " <u>reticulata</u> blue-streaked lory   |   | x |
| " <u>semilarvata</u> blue-eared lory   |   | x |
| <u>Eunymphicus cornutus</u> horned parakeet                                    |   | x |
| <u>Forpus xanthops</u> yellow-faced parrotlet                                  |   | x |
| <u>Geoffroyus heteroclitus</u> singing parrot                                  |   | x |
| " <u>simplex</u> blue-collared parrot  |   | x |
| <u>Geopsittacus occidentalis</u> night parrot                                  | x | x |
| Genus- <u>Hapalopsittaca</u>   |   | x |
| <u>Lorius albidinuchus</u> white-naped lory                                    |   | x |
| " <u>domicella</u> purple-naped lory   |   | x |
| <u>Neophema chrysogaster</u> orange-bellied parrot                             | x | x |
| <u>Ognorhynchus icterotis</u> yellow-eared conure                              | x | x |
| <u>Oropsitta diophaema coxeni</u> Coxen's fig parrot                           | x |   |
| <u>Pezoporus wallicus</u> ground parrot  | x | x |
| <u>Pionopsitta pileata</u> pileated parrot                                     | x | x |
| <u>Psephotus chrysopterygius</u> yellow-shouldered parrot                      | x |   |
| " <u>pulcherrimus</u> paradise parrot  | x | x |
| <u>Probosciger aterrimus</u> palm cockatoo                                     |   | x |
| <u>Prosopelia personata</u> masked shining parrot                              |   | x |
| <u>Psittacula echo</u> Mauritius parakeet                                      | x | x |
| <u>Psittacus erithacus princeps</u> grey parrot<br>of Fernando Po and Principe | x |   |
| <u>Pyrhura cruentata</u> blue-throated conure                                  | x | x |
| " <u>calliptera</u> brown-breasted conure                                      |   | x |
| " <u>perlata</u> pearly conure   |   | x |

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|                                    | CITES App. I | D.E.E.S.A. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Genus- <u>Rhynchopsitta</u>        | x            | x          |
| <u>Strigops habroptilus</u> kakapo | x            | x          |
| Genus- <u>Vini</u>                 |              | x          |

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Stocklist 1983 circulated by a Dutch trader

Offer:

100 Congo african grey parrots \$ 100 each by 20 heads one shipment \$ 90 each.  
by 30 heads or more \$ 88 each.

Blue fronted amazona parrots stock 30 heads price \$ 125 each.

Venezuela amazona parrots blueeyefronted stock 50 heads price \$ 88 each.

25 heads red fronted amazona parrots \$ 95 each

200 heads Timneh african grey parrots \$ 70 each

10 Green winged macaws \$ 400 each

20 Blue yellow macaws \$ 400 each

20 Dwarf severa macaws \$ 150 each

5 pairs Bronze winged Parrots \$ 250 pair

4 pairs Black ear Plonus Parrots \$ 175 pair

100 Senegal parrots \$ 45 pair

10 Meyer parrots \$ 67 pair

20 Salmon or Mollucan crested cockatoos \$ 310 each

20 Greater yellow sulp. crested cockatoos \$ 310 each

30 Medium yellow sulp. crested cockatoos \$ 220 each

50 Lesser yellowd sulp. crested cockatoos \$ 198 each

10 Orange or citron crested cockatoos \$ 250 each

40 Goffin cockatoos \$ 98 each

30 Bare eye cockatoos \$ 590 pair.

60 Umbrella or white mollucan cockatoos with Giant White head (umbrella head) \$ 205 each

50 pairs Fisheryt lovebirds \$ 30 pair

50 pairs Black masked personta lovebirds \$ 40 pair

50 pairs Cana Lovebirds a agapornis cana \$ 40 pair

75 pairs Peach faced lovebirds \$ 23 pair

100 pairs Blue peach faced lovebirds \$ 30 pair

100 pairs yellow pied lovebirds \$ 30 pair

20 pairs Harlequin, yellow pied o more then 50% \$ 50 pair

50 pairs Black masked blue, white and yellow personta lovebirds \$ 70 pair

other lovebirds like golden cherry, white rosei collis and others prices on request.

100 Alexander Ring neck parrakeets Giants \$ 80 pair.

100 African and Indian ring neck parrakeets \$ 30 pair

200 Blossum headed parrakeets \$ 45 pair

300 Canary winged parrakeets \$ 68 pair

Big Eclectus parrots 3 pairs stock \$ 500 pair

Golden mantle lorys usa \$ 235 pair

Green neck lorys, Rainbow, \$ 128 pair

Red Boerou Lorys, beautiful \$ 168 pair

Violet eared lorlekeets \$ 200 pair from all lorys approx 10 pairs stock.

10 pairs Derbian parrakeets \$ 400 pair

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20 Toco toucans \$ 400 each ( \$ 800 pair)

100 Java mynah birds \$ 90 each

200 Greater hill mynah birds \$ 70 each

100 Chinese Trushes, spotted trushes \$ 30 each

50 Tri colour Starlings \$ 40 each tri colour trushes

20 Leaf birds big type \$ 40 each

30 Golden fronted leaf birds \$ 30 each

500 Pekin robins males \$ 10 each by big order can can do some lower price on request.

30 Nuthaechs barbets \$ 40 each good singers

100 Soldier starlings \$ 40 pair.

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500 pairs of each type:

silverbill finches \$ 3.60 pair

golden sparrow finches \$ 3.50 pair

Cuthroat finches \$ 3.90 pair

Cordon blue finches \$ 5 pair

Orange cheeked waxbills \$ 5 pair

Green singing finches \$ 6 pair

Golden breasted waxbills \$ 6 pair

Orange weavers in full colour \$ 8 pair

Tri colour nun finches \$ 7 pair

black headed nuns and white headed nuns \$ 4 pair

4 pairs Matjor mitchell cockatoos \$ 4500 pair  
10 pairs Rose breasted or galah cockatoos \$ 1350 pair  
can be delivery immediately

