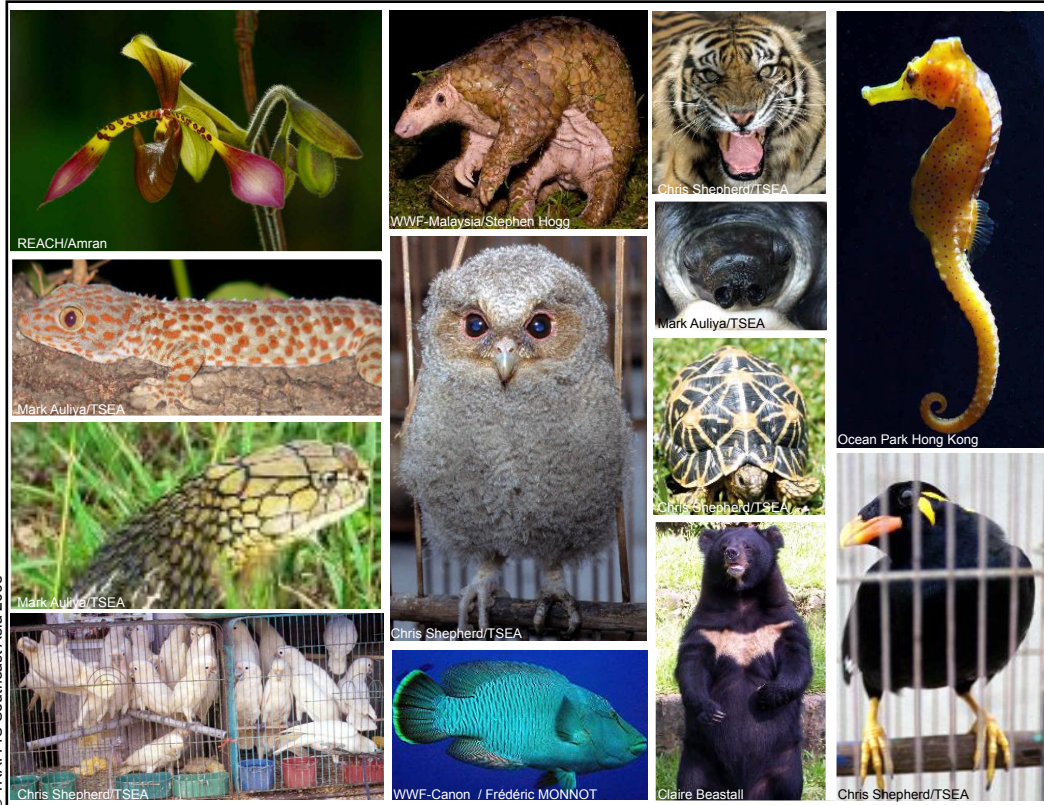


# IDENTIFICATION SHEETS FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES TRADED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

English (Restricted version)  
(No national legislation included)



# Contents

These identification sheets have been prepared by TRAFFIC Southeast Asia to assist enforcement officials in the identification of wildlife species that are commonly found in trade in Southeast Asia. These were prepared in 2008 and 2009 and feature **87** sheets.

## RESOURCES

CITES and the IUCN Red List
CITES Management and Scientific Authorities
Guide to Verification of CITES Permits
Measurements and Glossary
*Common Smuggling Techniques - On the Person
*Common Smuggling Techniques - Hidden in Luggage
*Common Smuggling Techniques - Hidden in Cargo
*Common Smuggling Techniques - Mixed with Lookalike Species
*Common Smuggling Techniques - Under the Guise of Captive Breeding
*Detecting Fraudulent Permits
*Situations where Fraudulent Permits are often Found

\*Not included in this version

## MAMMALS

<i>Bos gaurus</i> & <i>Bos javanicus</i>	Gaur and Banteng
<i>Capricornis</i> spp.	Serow spp.
<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	Tibetan Antelope - Shatoosh
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Saiga Antelope
Deer and Antlers	Multi-tined Antlers
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	Musk Deer spp.
<i>Felidae</i> (1)	Cats
<i>Felidae</i> (2)	Southeast Asian CITES I Cat species
<i>Felidae</i> (3)	Parts & Derivatives commonly found in Trade
Southeast Asian Otters	Southeast Asian Otters
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun Bear
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asiatic Black Bear
<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i> & <i>Chrotogale owstoni</i>	Banded Palm Civet & Owston's Civet
<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i> & <i>Prionodon linsang</i>	Spotted Linsang & Banded Linsang
<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong
Rhinocerotidae	Rhinoceros spp.
<i>Manis</i> spp.	Pangolin spp.
Primates	Primate spp.
<i>Nycticebus</i> spp.	Loris spp.
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Long-tailed Macaque
<i>Elephas maximus</i> & <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephants

## BIRDS

<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> & <i>D. arcuata</i>	Lesser Whistling & Wandering Whistling Ducks
<i>Leptoptilos</i> spp.	Adjutant Stork spp.
Bucerotidiformes spp.	Hornbill spp.
<i>Copsychus malbaricus</i>	White-rumped Shama
Falconiformes	Birds of Prey
<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	Straw-headed Bulbul
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill Mynah
Psittaciformes spp.	Parrots
<i>Cacatua</i> spp.	White Cockatoo spp.
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo
<i>Eos</i> spp.	Indonesian Lorikeet spp.
<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot
<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	Chattering Lory
<i>Lorius lory</i>	Black-capped Lory
Strigiformes	Owl spp.

## REPTILES

Crocodylia spp.	Hides
Alligators & Caiman	Alligator & Caiman species
<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae</i> & <i>C. mindorensis</i>	Philippine & New Guinea Crocodiles
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> & <i>C. siamensis</i>	Siamese & Estuarine Crocodiles
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	False Gharial
<i>Uromastyx</i> spp.	Spiny-tailed Lizards species
<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	Day Gecko species
<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Tokay Gecko
<i>Varanus</i> spp.	Monitor Lizard species
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Oriental Rat Snake
<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> , <i>Naja</i> spp.	Cobra species
Pythons	Python species
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nosed Turtle
Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae	Marine Turtle
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle
<i>Batagur</i> spp.	<i>Batagur</i> species
<i>Cuora</i> spp.	Asian Box Turtle species
<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Malaysian Giant Turtle
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider
Testudinidae spp.	Tortoise species
<i>Astrochelys (Geochelone) radiata</i>	Radiated Tortoise
<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>	Ploughshare Tortoise
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Indian Star Tortoise
<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	Burmese Star Tortoise
<i>Geochelone (Stigomochelys) pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise
<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	Pancake Tortoise
<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian Brown Tortoise
<i>Manouria impressa</i>	Impressed Tortoise
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle
<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Chinese Softshell Turtle

## AMPHIBIANS

<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	Tomato Frog
-----------------------------	-------------

## FISH

<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian Arowana
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead Wrasse
<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	Seahorse species

## INVERTEBRATES

Tridacnidae spp.	Giant Clam species
------------------	--------------------

## PLANTS

Nepenthaceae	Pitcher Plants
Orchidaecae (1)	CITES Appendix I species
Orchidaecae (2)	Identification of Wild Orchids
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	Ramin species



# CITES & The IUCN Red List

## CITES

CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments (member States). It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants (or their parts and derivatives ie. anything made from even parts of them) does not threaten their survival.

CITES works by subjecting the international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction of any of the 30,000 species covered by the Convention has to be authorised through a licencing system. Animals and plants listed under CITES appear within one of three Appendices meaning that their trade is tightly regulated through a standardised permit system:

**Appendix I** includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in these is allowed only in exceptional circumstances.

**Appendix II** includes species in which uncontrolled trade could threaten their survival. These species are not necessarily threatened at the current time.

**Appendix III** contains species which are protected in at least one country that has requested other member States for help in controlling the trade.

A specimen of a CITES-listed species can only be imported into or exported (or re-exported) out of a member State if the appropriate documents have been obtained in advance and are presented for clearance at the port of entry or exit. In some cases your national law may be stricter and it is this which should be applied in such cases.

Further information is available at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

## IUCN Red List

For over 40 years the IUCN has through its Species Survival Commission (SSC) been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations on a global scale to highlight those which are threatened with extinction.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information for animals and plants that have been evaluated. The assigned Categories and Criteria are designed to determine the relative risk of extinction.

Species listed CR (Critically Endangered), EN (Endangered) and VU (Vulnerable) have a higher risk of global extinction than those listed as NT (Near Threatened) or LC (Least Concern).

More information is available at [www.redlist.org](http://www.redlist.org)

There is no formal link between CITES and the IUCN Red List.

**CITES:** determines which procedures are followed with respect to international trade in listed animals and plants.

**IUCN Red List:** determines biological status of animals and plants.

# CITES Management and Scientific Authorities

CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction of the species covered by the Convention has to be authorised by a licensing system. Each country which is party to CITES must designate one or more Management Authorities to be in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities who advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.

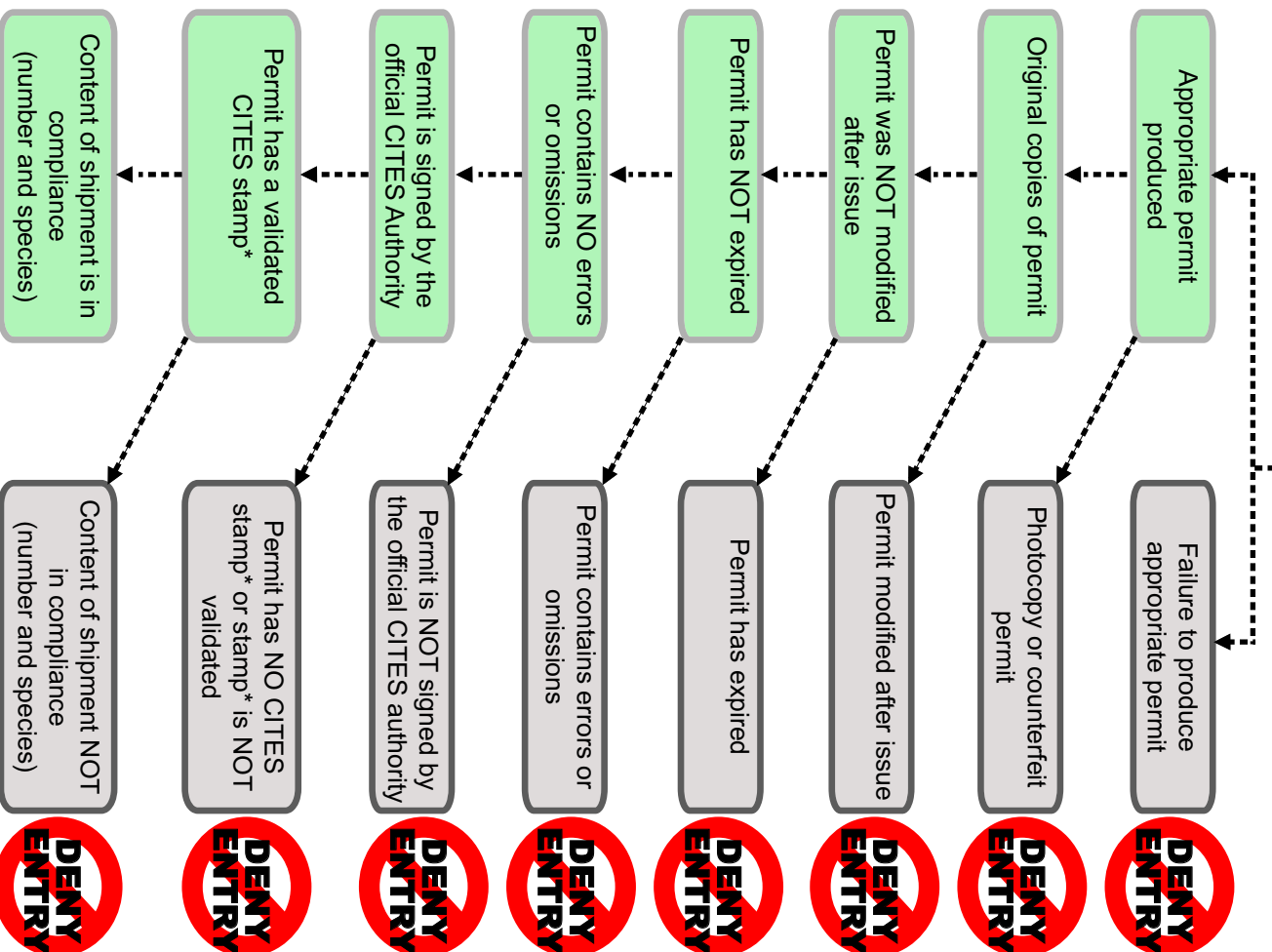
**MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

**SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY**

# GUIDE TO VERIFICATION OF CITES PERMITS

## CITES permit accompanying shipment

**APPENDIX I**  
Export permit or re-export certificate and import permit  
**APPENDIX II**  
Export permit or re-export certificate  
**APPENDIX III**  
Export permit or certificate of origin



**ALLOW ENTRY\*\***

**DENY ENTRY**

**DENY ENTRY**

**DENY ENTRY**

**DENY ENTRY**

**DENY ENTRY**

**DENY ENTRY**

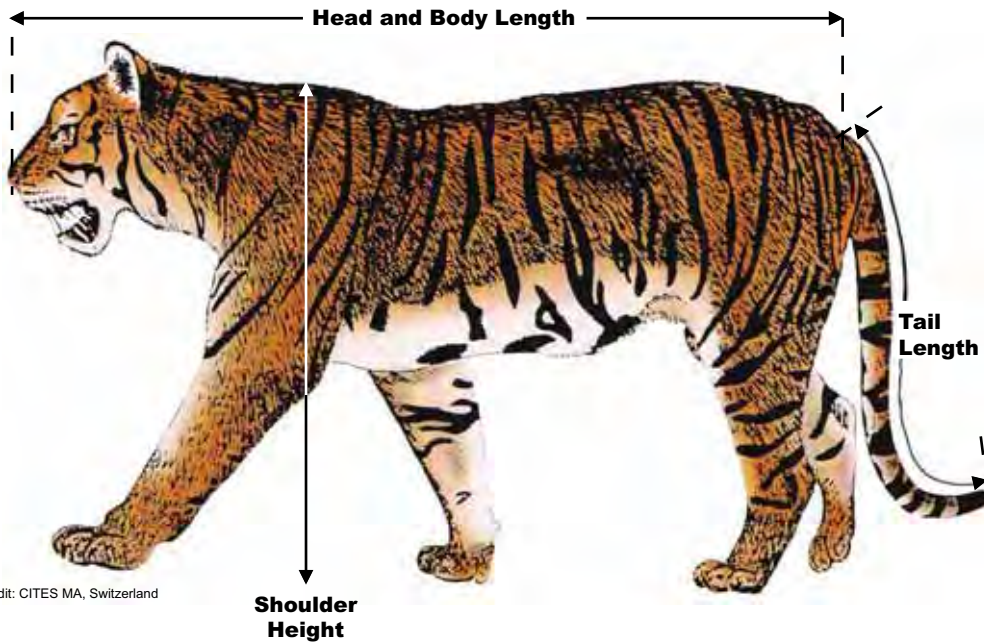
**DENY ENTRY**

**DENY ENTRY**

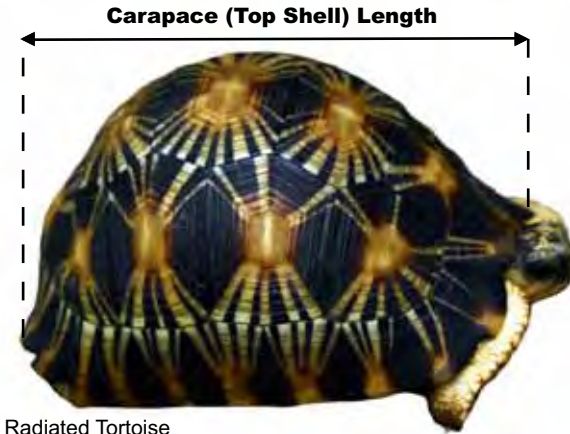
\* Where applicable (not all countries use CITES stamps)  
\*\* Check to see if species is subject to any other form of control

# Measurements and Glossary

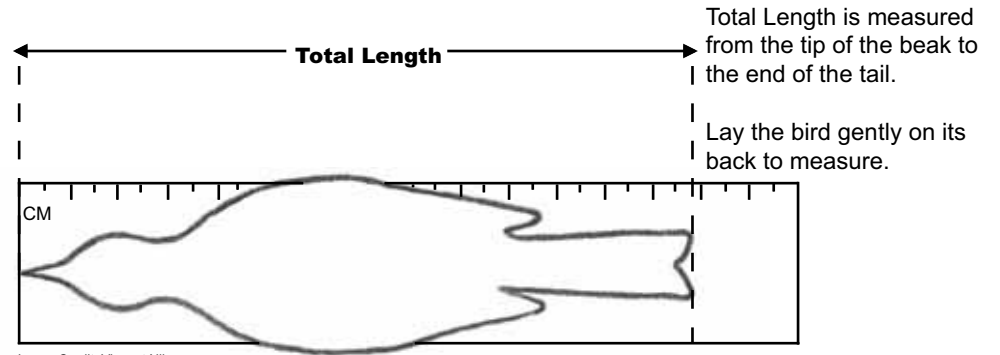
## Measurements



Credit: CITES MA, Switzerland



Radiated Tortoise  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



## Glossary

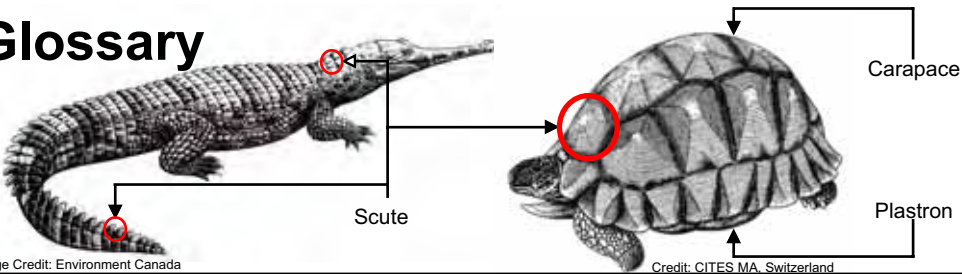


Image Credit: Environment Canada

Credit: CITES MA, Switzerland

### Scute:

Horny or bony external plate, scale on a crocodile or the shell of a turtle

### Carapace:

Top part of a turtle's shell, covering its back. Usually covered with scutes (scales) or soft skin

### Plastron:

Bottom part of a turtle's shell, covering its stomach.



# Bos gaurus (now B. frontalis) - Gaur and Bos javanicus - Banteng

## Gaur

**Other Names:** Seladang (Malaysia), Pyoung (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Height at shoulder: 165 - 220cm, Head and Body Length: 250 - 330cm, Tail Length: 70 - 105cm, Weight: 650 - 1,000kg

## Banteng

**Other Names:** Tsaine (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Height at Shoulder: 120 - 190cm, Head and Body Length: 180 - 225cm, Tail Length: 65 - 70cm, Weight: 400 - 900kg

**International Conservation Status:**

**Gaur: CITES Appendix I**

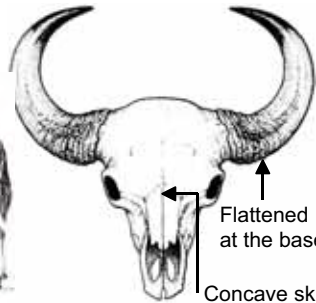
**IUCN: Gaur VU; Banteng EN**

### Distinguishing Features:

*Bos gaurus (B. frontalis) - Gaur*

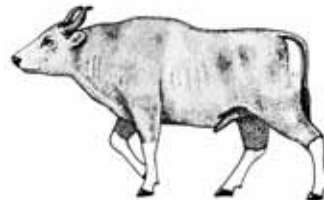


Body deep brown, black or grey. Lower legs white.

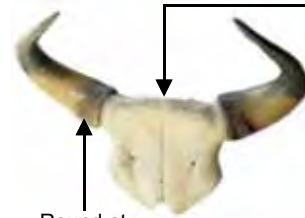


Horn Length:  $\leq 95$ cm  
Horn Circumference:  $\leq 56$ cm

*Bos javanicus - Banteng*



Body dark brown to black (male), light brown (female). Lower legs and rump white.



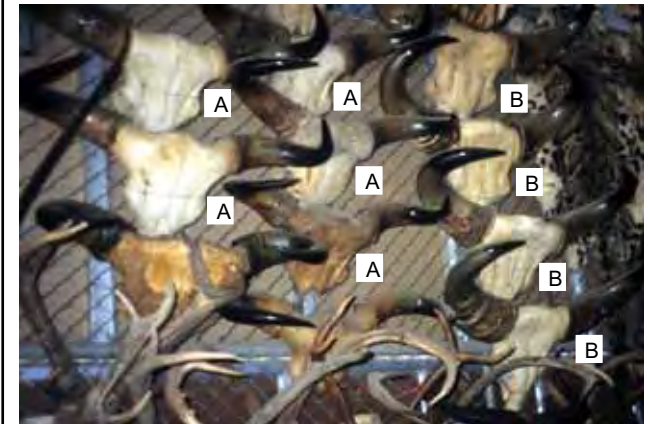
Round at the base  
Hairless bony ridge



Juvenile Male Banteng  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Horn Length:  $\leq 87$ cm  
Horn Circumference:  $\leq 48$ cm

**Traded as:** As horns and skulls, meat.



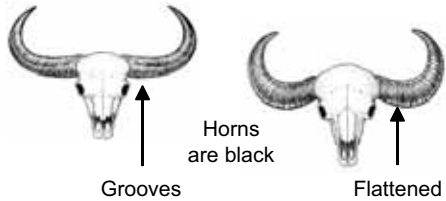
Horns on sale  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA

A: Banteng Horns

B: Gaur Horns

### Similar to:

*Bubalus arnee - Water Buffalo*



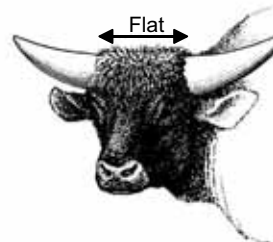
Horns are black

Grooves

Flattened

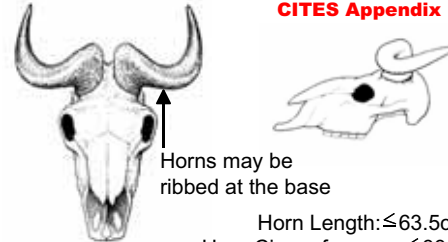
Horn Length:  $\leq 149$ cm,  
Horn Circumference:  $\leq 58$ cm

*Bos taurus - Domestic Cow*



Flat

*Budorcas taxicolor - Takin*  
**CITES Appendix II**



Horns may be ribbed at the base

Horn Length:  $\leq 63.5$ cm,  
Horn Circumference:  $\leq 33$ cm



Banteng Horns on sale  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA

Gaur Horns on sale  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA

Image Source: Environment Canada unless stated

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

March 2008



# Capricornis spp. - Serow spp.

## Serow

**Other Names:** Kambing Gurun (Malaysia), Taw sai (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia (Sumatra); Japan; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam

### Physical Characteristics:

Head and body length: 140 - 155cm; Shoulder Height: 85 - 94cm; Tail length: 11 - 16cm; Horn Length: 15 - 25.5cm

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Claire Beasall



Credit: Claire Beasall



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Obvious gland under the each eye

- Long ears,
- Short neck, thick, stiff mane from the crown to the shoulders (may be brown or white in colour).
- Coat is coarse and varies in colour: brown-greyish-black, reddish
- Underparts may be lighter

### Similar to:

#### Naemorhedus spp. - Goral spp.

All listed in **CITES Appendix I**

Head and body length: 82 - 130cm;

Shoulder Height: 57 - 78.5cm;

Tail length: 7 - 20cm

Horn Length: 7.8 - 12cm

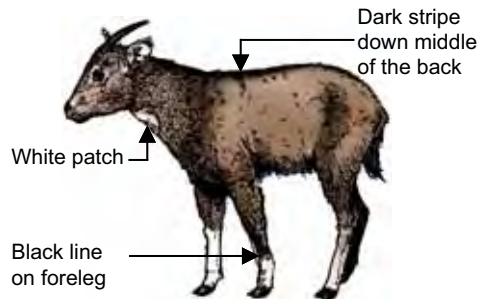
- Smaller body and horns than *Capricornis* spp.

- No obvious gland under the eye

- Coat colour: grey to dark brown or red

- Underparts: usually lighter

Distribution: Bhutan; China; India; Myanmar; Korea; Lao PDR; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Thailand



### International Conservation Status:

All *Capricornis* species listed in:

**CITES Appendix I**,

(except *C. crispus* - Japanese Serow and *C. swinhoei* - Formosan/Taiwanese Serow)

**IUCN:** Varies **LR - VU** (not all listed)



Credit: Claire Beasall

**Traded as:** Most often as body parts (horns, head, forelegs etc.) for medicine and as meat.



Serow Horns

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Serow Horn

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Rendering Oil from Head & Legs

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Serow Head

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Serow Skin

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Rendering Oil from Head & Legs

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA





# Pantholops hodgsonii - Tibetan Antelope

## Tibetan Antelope

**Other Names:** Chiru (English), Tsod (Tibetan), Zanglingyang (Chinese)

**Distribution:** China (Qinghai, Xingjiang); India (Jammu-Kashmir)

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Height at the Shoulder: Up to 85cm, Weight: Up to 40kg

**International Conservation**<sup>α</sup>

**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: EN**



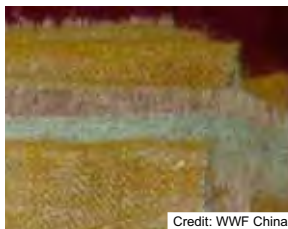
Credit: Tony Lynam

**NOTE: You should contact local experts for further definitive identification.**

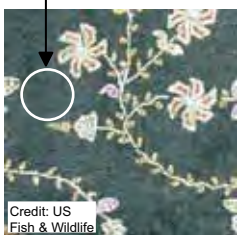
### Distinguishing Features:

Products made of Tibetan Antelope hair are known as **Shahtoosh**. Shahtoosh shawls are softer, thinner and less dense than others. Vendors may show this by passing a shawl through a ring.

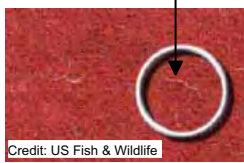
- Mostly off-white and brownish beige (but can be dyed any colour). White is usually the most expensive.
- The weaver may sew his/her initials on one corner of the shawl
- Often has delicate embroidery all over or just along the edge of the shawl
- Shawls often edged with a short fringe
- May have a fine but distinct diamond weave pattern (visible with a magnifying lens)



Credit: WWF China

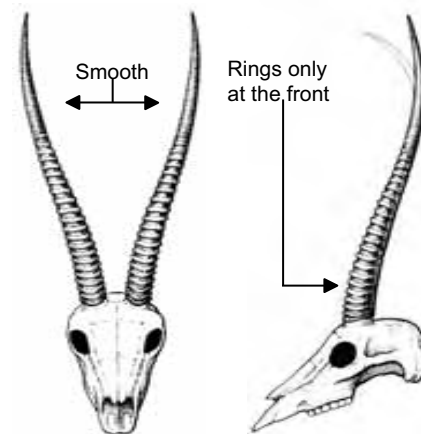


Credit: US Fish & Wildlife



Credit: US Fish & Wildlife

Shahtoosh is made from the under fur and does not contain very long hairs - but may see a few short light coloured "guard hairs" which are coarser than human hair and crimped or crinkled.



Chiru Horns (found only on males) are very distinctive.  
Image Credit: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Skins and processed into shawls. Occasionally as horns (also used in medicine).



Confiscated Shahtoosh shawls  
Credit: NRECD, Thailand



Decorated Chiru skulls and horns  
Credit: WWF China

### Similar to:

- Pashmina which is made from the hair of the Cashmere Goat can look similar. Much cheaper than shahtoosh
- Can appear similar to shahtoosh: light weight, soft, with or without diamond weave pattern. Loose woven shawls can be passed through a ring as they have less fabric in them.
- Traditionally the fringes on pashmina shawls are longer and are often twisted.



Credit: US Fish & Wildlife



Credit: US Fish & Wildlife

# Saiga tatarica - Saiga Antelope

## Saiga Antelope

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** Khazakhstan; Mongolia; Russian Federation; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 108 - 146cm; Tail Length: 6 - 13cm; Weight: 21 - 51kg

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: CR**

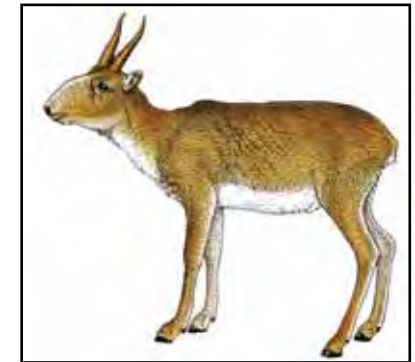


Illustration Credit: Environment Canada

**Distinguishing Features of Saiga Horns:**



Credit: TRAFFIC SEA

Different from any other horn.

Only males have horns and these are:

- Are solid at the base
- Are semi-transparent
- Are light waxy brown in colour
- Are almost round in cross-section
- Are slightly curved
- Measure up to 30cm (along the curve)



Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Credit: Environment Canada



Credit: Environment Canada

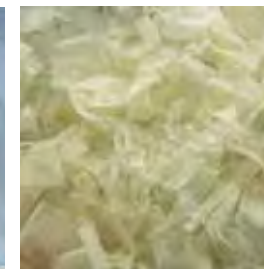
**Traded as:** Whole horns and horn shavings



Saiga Horns on sale  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Shaved Saiga Horn  
Credit: Claire Beastall



Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Examples of Packaging of Saiga Horn Products  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Common inscription used to describe Saiga Antelope Horn on the packaging of Traditional Medicine products

Saiga Antelope Horn

Chinese Character: 羚羊角

Pinyin: Ling Yang Jiao



# Multi-tined Antlers

## Deer Antlers

Other deer antlers are traded - these are representatives of those most often found in trade  
 Are only found on adult male deer  
 Shed and regrown at regular intervals (unlike horns which are permanent).

International Conservation Status:

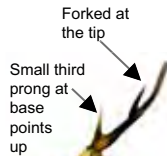
CITES listing varies.

### *Axis porcinus* - Hog Deer

IUCN: EN, *Axis porcinus annamaticus* (from Viet Nam) listed as CR



3 Tines



Forked at the tip  
 Small third prong at base points up

Head & Body Length: 140 - 150cm  
 Tail Length: 17 - 21cm  
 Height at shoulder: 65 - 72cm  
 Weight: 70 - 110kg  
 Distribution: Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand

### *Cervus nippon* - Sika Deer

IUCN: LC, *Cervus nippon pseudaxis* (from Viet Nam) listed as CR



Length: around 92cm



Circumference: around 14cm



Adult males often have 5 tines

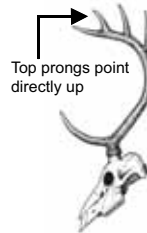
Head & Body Length: 950 - 180cm  
 Tail Length: 75 - 150cm  
 Height at shoulder: 650 - 110cm  
 Weight: up to 80kg  
 Distribution: China; Japan; Russian Federation; Taiwan; Viet Nam

### *Rucervus (Cervus) duvaucelli* - Barasingha Deer

CITES Appendix I  
 IUCN: EN



Usually 10 - 15 tines  
 Similar to *Rucervus eldi*  
 Antlers smooth



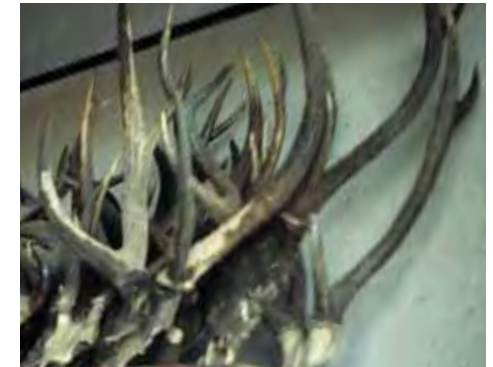
Top prongs point directly up

Length: 75 - 108cm

Head & Body Length: up to 180cm  
 Tail Length: 12 - 20cm  
 Height at shoulder: 119 - 124cm  
 Weight: up to 81kg  
 Distribution: India; Nepal

### Traded as:

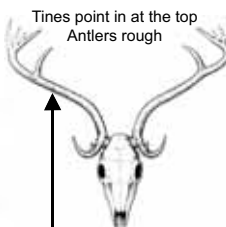
Whole antlers, antler velvet and other ingredients for traditional medicine



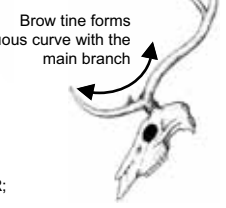
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

### *Rucervus (Cervus) eldii* - Eld's Deer

CITES Appendix I  
 IUCN: EN



Tines point in at the top  
 Antlers rough



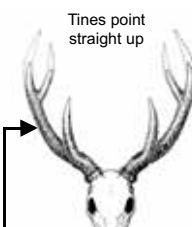
Circumference: 12.5 - 19cm  
 Brow line forms continuous curve with the main branch

Antler Length: 85 - 117cm

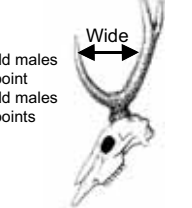
Head & Body Length: 150 - 170cm  
 Tail Length: 22 - 50cm  
 Height at shoulder: 120 - 130cm  
 Weight: 95 - 150kg  
 Distribution: Cambodia; India; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

### *Rusa (Cervus) unicolor* - Sambar Deer

IUCN: VU



Tines point straight up  
 Circumference: 8.5 - 24cm



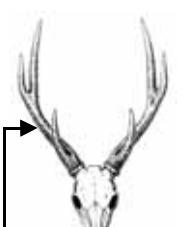
Wide  
 2 year old males have 1 point  
 3 year old males have 2 points

Antler Length: 38 - 108cm

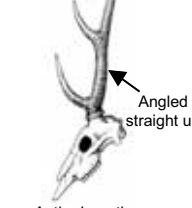
Head & Body Length: 170 - 270cm  
 Tail Length: 22 - 35cm  
 Height at shoulder: 120 - 150cm  
 Weight: 150 - 300kg  
 Distribution: Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam

### *Cervus timorensis* - Javan Deer

IUCN: LR



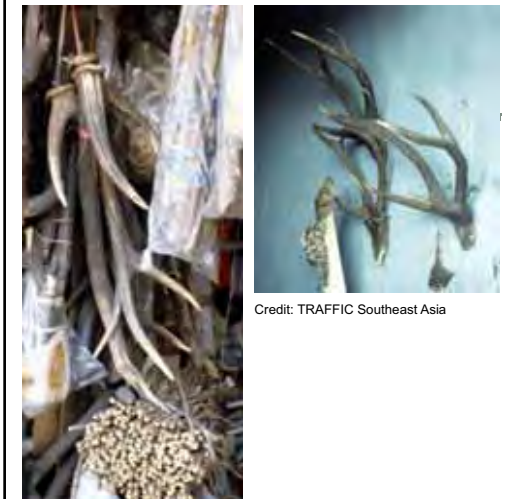
Tines point straight up  
 Circumference: 10 - 17.8cm



Angled straight up

Antler Length: 45 - 98cm

Head & Body Length: 130 - 210cm  
 Tail Length: 10 - 30cm  
 Height at shoulder: 80 - 110cm  
 Weight: 50 - 115kg  
 Distribution: Indonesia



Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

Image Source: Environment Canada unless stated

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

March 2008





# Moschus spp. - Musk Deer Spp.

## Musk Deer spp.

**Other Names:** Kado gaow (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Afghanistan; Bhutan; China; India; Korea (North & South); Lao PDR; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Viet Nam

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 70 - 100cm, Shoulder Height: 50 - 61cm, Tail Length: 1.8 - 6cm. Weight: 7 - 17kg

### International Conservation Status:

**CITES Appendix I:** Musk Deer from Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.

**CITES Appendix II:** All Musk Deer from other places.

**IUCN:** varies from **LC** to **EN** depending on the species.



Credit: WWF-Canon / Gerald S. CUBITT

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: WWF-Canon / Grigori MAZMANYAN

- No antlers.
- Rump about 5 cm higher than shoulder.
- Body covered with long thick bristly hairs, often white at the base.
- Colour: varies, generally dark brown, mottled and speckled with light grey above and paler beneath.
- Chin, inner border of ears and inside of thighs whitish, may have white spot on each side of the throat.

Upper canine teeth of males as tusks around 7.5cm long, smaller in females.



Credit: WWF-Canon / Grigori MAZMANYAN

**Traded as:** Musk - For Traditional Medicine - traded either as whole glands or processed (most often as oils, sprays, medicated plasters and raw musk powder).

Musk Gland  
Credit: TRAFFIC



### The Musk Gland:

- Found between the navel and the genitals of male Musk Deer over three years of age.
- Those in trade are around 4 - 6cm long, 3.5 - 4.5cm wide and 4 - 5cm deep
- The gland is removed from the animal and dried.
- The secretion inside becomes granular (coloured red-brown to black) and powdery.

Examples of Musk Deer Product Packaging  
Credit: TRAFFIC



Common inscriptions used to describe musk deer on the packaging of Traditional Medicine products

	Musk Deer	Musk
Chinese Character:	鹿麝	麝香
Pinyin:	Lu She	She Xiang
Roman:	Moschus, Cervi	Moschus

# Felidae (1) - Cats

## Cats

### Physical Characteristics:

Head and Body length: varies 37 - 280cm  
Tail Length: 5.1 - 110cm  
Weight: 1.5 - 306kg

### International Conservation Status:

All Cats (except the domestic cat) are listed in **CITES Appendix I or II**



Leopard Cat Kitten  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Alain COMPOST

### Distinguishing Features:



Leopard  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY

Head: Rounded and short  
Body: Lithe, muscular, compact, deep chested  
Mammae (nipples): 2 - 4  
Feet: Front - 5 digits; Back - 4 digits. Pads naked.



Domestic Cat claws  
Credit: Claire Beasall

Claws:  
Suited for laceration

Tongue:  
Suited for laceration



Tiger  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Asian Golden Cat  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Gerald S. CUBITT

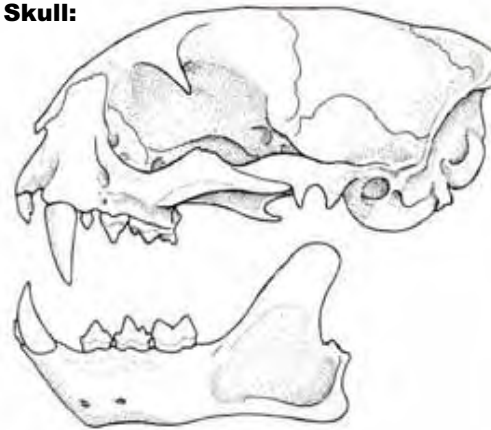
Ears: May be pointed or rounded

Eyes: Pupils contract vertically



Jungle Cat  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Roger HOOPER

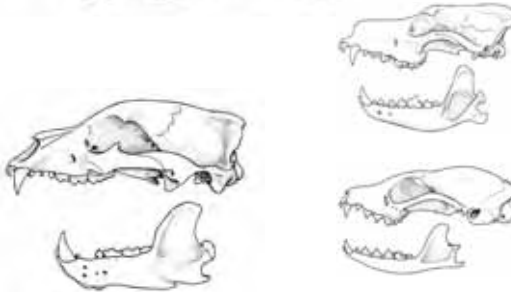
### Skull:



Felidae (Cat family) Skull  
Rounded and shortened  
28 - 30 teeth



Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) Skull  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Canidae (Dog family) Skull  
Elongated  
42 teeth

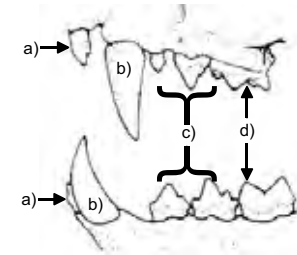
Viverridae (Civet family) Skull  
Long and flattened  
32 - 40 teeth

Ursidae (Bear family) Skull  
Massive  
40 - 42 teeth

Mustelidae (Otter family) Skull  
Sturdy with short face  
28 - 38 teeth

Image Credit: Tim Lawlor

### Teeth:



- a) Front Teeth (Incisors): Small and in a line (Top: 3; Bottom: 3) x 2
- b) Fang (Canine): Long, sharp, slightly curved (Top: 1; Bottom: 1) x 2
- c) Cutting (carnassial/pre-molar) Teeth: Large (Top: 2 - 3; Bottom: 2) x 2
- d) Grinding (molar) Teeth: Upper - small (Top: 1; Bottom: 1) x 2

Image Credit: Tim Lawlor

### Traded as:

Skins, bones, meat, teeth, claws, ingredients for traditional medicine and as living animals



# Felidae (2) Southeast Asian Cats listed in CITES Appendix I

## Southeast Asian Cats listed in CITES Appendix I

All other cats (except domestic cat) are listed in CITES Appendix II

International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

*Panthera tigris* - Tiger



Credit: WWF-Canon / Mike GRIFFITHS

Head & Body Length: 140 - 180cm,  
Tail Length: 60 - 95cm  
Weight: 180 - 245kg



Credit: Julia Ng/TSEA



*Panthera pardus* - Leopard



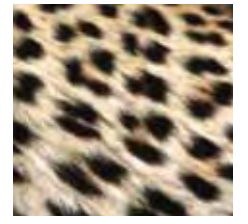
Credit: WWF-Canon / Gerald S. CUBITT

Head & Body Length: 91 - 191cm,  
Tail Length: 45 - 78cm  
Weight: 45 - 65kg

Leopards with black coats found in some locations - (spots visible in sunlight).



Credit: TSEA



Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY

*Uncia uncia* - Snow Leopard



Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY

Head & Body Length: 100 - 130cm,  
Tail Length: 80 - 100cm  
Weight: 30 - 55kg

Fur is longer than other Southeast Asian cat species, thick on the belly.



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Neofelis nebulosa* - Clouded Leopard



Credit: WWF-Canon / Gerald S. CUBITT

Head & Body Length: 61 - 106cm,  
Tail Length: 55 - 91cm  
Weight: 15 - 23kg



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Credit: WWF-Canon / Gerald S. CUBITT

*Catopuma temmincki* - Asian Golden Cat



Credit: WWF-Canon / Gerald S. CUBITT

- Relatively plain coat.
- Coat colour variable (golden-brown to light brown to greyish to black).
- Usually darker along spine and paler underneath.
- Tail dark above, pale below, often with dark tip.

Note: Some animals from Myanmar may have extensive dark spots and stripes. Face and tail same as more common form.

Head & Body Length: 76 - 84cm,  
Tail Length: 43 - 50cm  
Weight: 12 - 15kg

*Pardofelis marmorata* - Marbled Cat



Credit: WWF-Malaysia / Ken SCRIVEN

- Fur very thick.
- Similar to *Neofelis nebulosa* but smaller, more black spots on legs.

Head & Body Length: 45 - 53cm,  
Tail Length: 47 - 55cm  
Weight: 2 - 4kg

*Prionailurus planiceps* - Flat-headed Cat



Credit: Claire Beasall

- Small ears, top of head long and flattened.
- Coat appears deep red. Hair of upperparts brown with fine grey and pale buff speckles.

Head & Body Length: 44 - 50cm,  
Tail Length: 13 - 17cm  
Weight: 1.5 - 2.2kg

*Prionailurus bengalensis* - Leopard Cat



Credit: WWF-Malaysia / E.P. Gee

- Red-orange or yellowish with black spots over upperparts including tail. Underparts white with black spots.

- Similar to, but much smaller than *Prionailurus viverrinus* - Fishing Cat (Head and body length: 72 - 78cm).

Head & Body Length: 40 - 55cm,  
Tail Length: 23 - 29cm  
Weight: 3 - 5kg

NOTE: Only populations in Bangladesh; India and Thailand are CITES I. All other populations are CITES II.



# Felidae (3) (Cats) - Parts and Derivatives commonly found in Trade

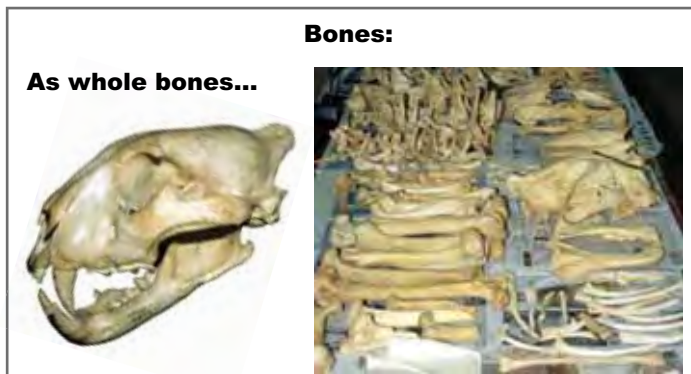
## Felidae (Cats) - Parts and Derivatives commonly found in Trade

**Traded as:** Bones, meat, teeth, claws, ingredients for traditional medicine.  
(For details on skin identification see CITES I Southeast Asian Cat Species).

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>  
All Cats (except the domestic cat) are listed on  
**CITES Appendix I or II**



Leopard Cat Kitten  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Alain COMPOST



**As whole bones...**

**Bones:**

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) Skull  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Confiscated Tiger Bone  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**...or as an ingredient in Traditional Medicine.**

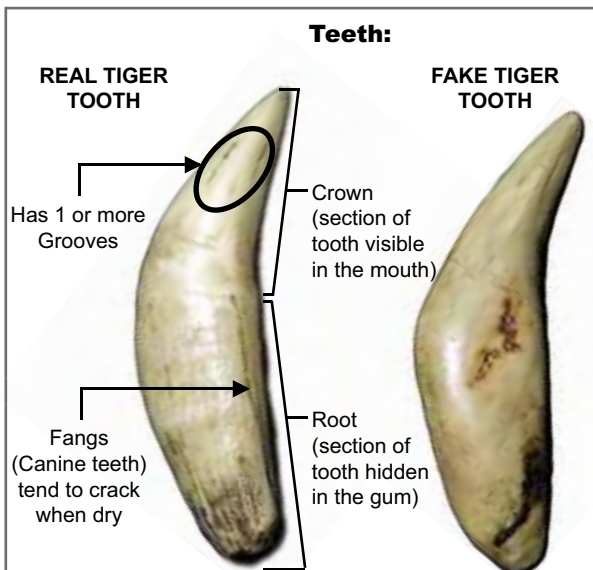
Common inscriptions used to describe Tiger Bone and Leopard Bone on the packaging of Traditional Medicine products

Examples of Tiger Bone Product Packaging  
Credit: TRAFFIC

Chinese Character: 虎骨 Pinyin: Hu Gu

Tiger Bone

Leopard Bone 豹骨 Pinyin: Bao Gu



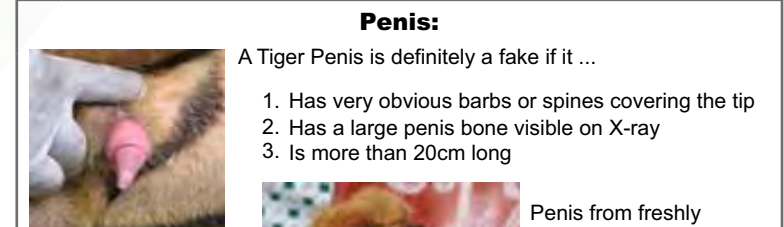
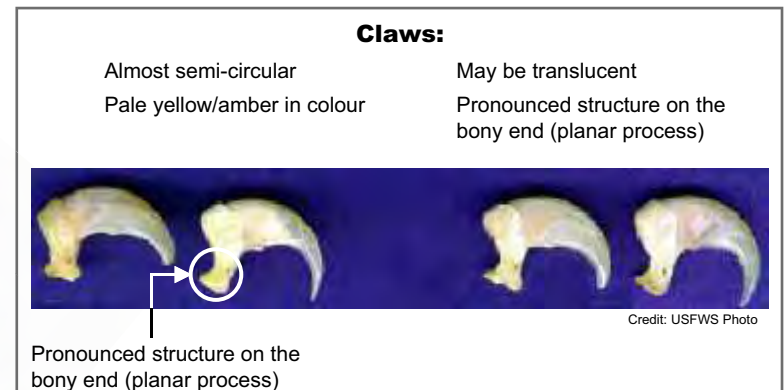
Tiger tooth - Real and Fake  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Teeth may be carved  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



The skin is real, the teeth are fake. The original teeth were probably sold separately  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Tiger Penis  
Credit: C. Beasall  
Barbs are hardly visible on genuine tiger penis

- Claws:**
- Almost semi-circular
  - Pale yellow/amber in colour
  - May be translucent
  - Pronounced structure on the bony end (planar process)
- Penis:**
- A Tiger Penis is definitely a fake if it ...
1. Has very obvious barbs or spines covering the tip
  2. Has a large penis bone visible on X-ray
  3. Is more than 20cm long



Penis from freshly killed Leopard  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Fake Tiger Penis  
Credit: Leong/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

# Southeast Asian Otters

## Southeast Asian Otters

**Other Names:** Memerang (Malaysia)

**Physical**

**Characteristics:** Brown with paler throat, dense fur, long slim body, webbed feet, long muscular tail  
 Southeast Asian Otters - Head and Body length: 36 - 80cm,  
 Tail Length: 22.5 - 48cm

**International Conservation Status:**

All *Lutrinae* spp. are listed in **CITES Appendix II**,  
 except for *Lutra lutra* which is listed in **CITES Appendix I**



*Lutra perspicillata* (Smooth Otter)  
 Credit: Claire Beastall

**Distinguishing Features:**

*Anonyx cinerea*  
**Asian Small-clawed Otter**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: VU**

Head and body length: 36 - 55cm,  
 Tail length: 25 - 35cm

- Small
- Dark brown to greyish-brown
- Throat and side of neck pale
- Claws very small, do not extend beyond the toe pads



Credit: Gerald S CUTBITT/WWF-Canon

Distribution: Asia - in Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

*Lutra sumatrana*  
**Hairy-nosed Otter**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: EN**

Head and body length: 50 - 80cm  
 Tail length: 37 - 50cm

- Upperparts including side of neck dark brown
- Irregular patches on chin and throat
- Tail round in cross section
- Tip of nose covered in hair



Credit: Annette Olsson/CI Cambodia

Distribution: Cambodia; Malaysia; Thailand; Viet Nam

*Lutra lutra*  
**Eurasian Otter**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: NT**

Head and body length: 55 - 72cm  
 Tail length: 37.5 - 48cm

- "W"-shaped edge between fur on face and bare nose
- Short fur with long paler hairs giving greyish effect
- Tip of tail round in cross section



Credit: Sanchez & Lopez/WWF-Canon

Distribution: Europe and Asia.  
 In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

*Lutra perspicillata*  
**Smooth-coated Otter**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: VU**

Head and body length: 65 - 75cm  
 Tail length: 40 - 45cm

- Fur smooth and shiny
- Throat and side of neck pale
- Straight edge between fur on face and bare nose
- Tail slightly flattened in cross section.



Credit: Claire Beastall

Distribution: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Traded as:**

Skins, live for the pet trade



Otter skins - right: *Lutra sumatrana* (Hairy-nosed Otter), left: *Lutra perspicillata* (Smooth Otter)  
 Credit: Annette Olsson/CI Cambodia

**Similar to:**

*Cynogale benettii* - Otter Civet

**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: EN**

- Entirely dark brown
- Short tail
- Faint pale spot above each eye
- White lips, very long white whiskers



Credit: WWF\_PHKA\_VATech

Head and body length: 57.5 - 68cm,  
 Tail length: 12 - 20.5cm

Distribution: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand. Uncertain presence in China; Singapore; Viet Nam



# Helarctos malayanus - Sun Bear

## Sun Bear:

**Other Names:** Malay weh wan (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan); Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand;

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 100 - 140cm, Tail Length: 3 - 7cm

**International Conservation Status:**

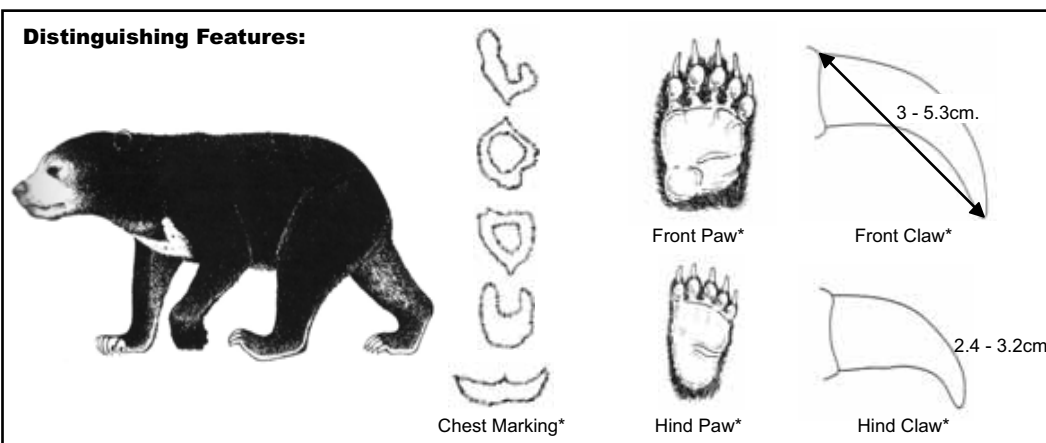
**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: VU**



Credit: Gabriella Fredriksson

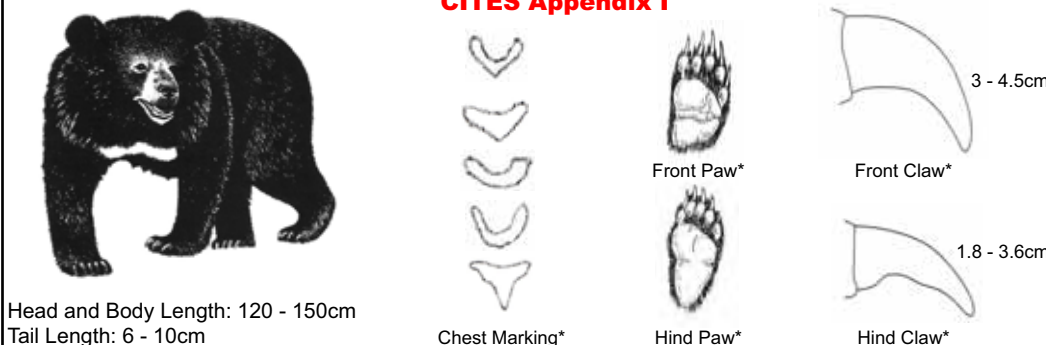
### Distinguishing Features:



### Similar to:

**Asiatic Black Bear - *Ursus thibetanus***

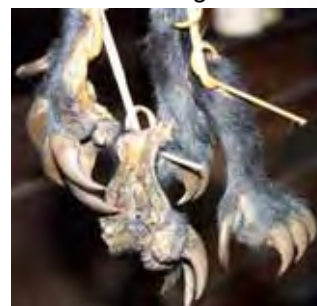
**CITES Appendix I**



Head and Body Length: 120 - 150cm  
Tail Length: 6 - 10cm

\* Image Source: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Live animals, stuffed animals, meat, claws, paws, teeth, skin, gall bladder, bile.



Sun Bear Paws  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Sun Bear Paw  
Credit: Klote



Bear Paws and other parts being rendered for oil  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Sun Bear Gall Bladder  
Credit: Mei Hsiu Hwang

Common inscriptions used to describe bear bile

Chinese Character: 熊胆

Pinyin: Xiong Dan



Sun Bear Claws  
Credit: Mei Hsiu Hwang



Stuffed Sun Bear  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



# Ursus thibetanus - Asiatic Black Bear

## Asiatic Black Bear:

**Other Names:** Weh wan gyi (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; India; Iran; Japan; Korea; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 120 - 150cm, Tail Length: 6 - 10cm

**International Conservation Status:**

**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: VU (CR for subspecies found in Iran and Pakistan)**



Credit: Claire Beastall

### Distinguishing Features:



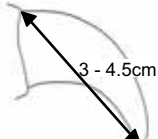
Chest Marking\*



Front Paw\*



Hind Paw\*



Front Claw\*



Hind Claw\*

### Similar to:

#### *Helarctos malayanus* - Sun Bear

**CITES APPENDIX I**



Chest Marking\*



Front Paw\*



Hind Paw\*



Front Claw\*



Hind Claw\*

Head and Body Length: 100 - 140cm,  
Tail Length: 3 - 7cm

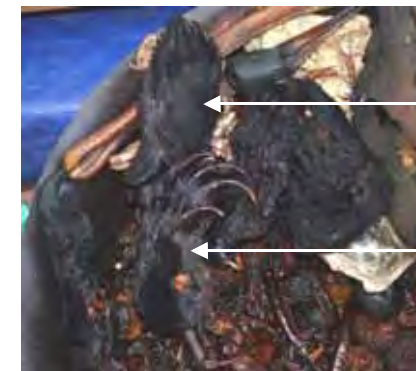
\*Image Source: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Live animals, meat, claws, paws, teeth, skin, gall bladder, bile.



Bear Paws and Gall Bladders

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Asiatic Black Bear Paw

Sun Bear Paw

Bear Paws and other parts being rendered for oil

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Bear Gall Bladder

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Common inscriptions used to describe bear bile

Chinese Character: 熊胆

Pinyin: Xiong Dan



Removal of Gall Bladder from Bear Cub

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

# Hemigalus derbyanus - Banded Palm Civet & Chrotogale owstoni - Owston's Civet

## Banded Palm Civet

**Other Names:** Musang belang (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam (?); Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra); Malaysia, Myanmar; Thailand

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Head and Body length: 45 - 56cm,  
Tail length: 25 - 36cm

## Owston's Civet

**Other Names:** Cây vằn (Viet Nam)

**Distribution:** Cambodia (?); China; Lao PDR;  
Viet Nam

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Head and Body length: 51 - 63cm,  
Tail length: 38 - 48cm

### Distinguishing Features:

*Hemigalus derbyanus* - Banded Palm Civet

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: VU**

- Body colour usually pale buff to golden-brown, paler underneath
- Distinct dark brown or black bars across back,
- Dark longitudinal stripes on neck and face.
- Tail mostly dark brown, banded only at base.



Credit: Chan Ah Lak

*Chrotogale owstoni* - Owston's Palm Civet

**Not CITES listed**

**IUCN: VU**

- Body colour varies from greyish-white to buffy-brown, paler underneath
- Broad black bands across back
- Stripes on neck and face
- Pattern varies between individuals
- Base of tail banded, dark at end



Credit: Scott Robertson

Dark spots on sides of neck and legs.

### Traded as:

Live and for fur trade and stuffed as souvenirs



Credit: Barney Long/FFI Vietnam



# Prionodon pardicolor - Spotted Linsang & Prionodon linsang - Banded Linsang

## Spotted Linsang

**Other Names:** Cây gấm (Viet Nam)

**Distribution:** Cambodia; China; India; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body length: 35 - 37cm, Tail length: 31 - 34cm

## Banded Linsang

**Other Names:** Linsang (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body length: 35 - 45cm, Tail length: 30 - 42cm

**Traded as:** For fur trade and stuffed as souvenirs

### Distinguishing Features:

#### *Prionodon pardicolor* - Spotted Linsang

**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: LC**

- Whitish to light brown to orange buff
- Many irregular black spots on back and sides of body
- Dark lines on the side of the neck
- Spots tend to remain separate



Credit: Barney Long/WWF

8 or 9 complete dark bands around the tail

Spots on back and sides of body

#### *Prionodon linsang* - Banded Linsang

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: LC**

- Whitish to golden or buff in colour
- Pattern of dark large brown spots which merge into about 5 dark transverse bands on upper parts and longitudinal bands on sides of neck
- 7 black and pale bands around the tail



Credit: Sergio Baffoni

Large spots which merge into 5 dark bands

7 complete dark bands around the tail

# Arctictis binturong - Binturong

## Binturong

**Other Names:** Bear Cat (English)

**Distribution** Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Head and Body length: 65 - 95cm, Tail Length: 50 - 80cm  
Weight: 6 - 9kg

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>a</sup>

Listed in **CITES Appendix III**  
by India

**IUCN: VU**



Credit: David Lawson/WWF-Canon

### Distinguishing Features:

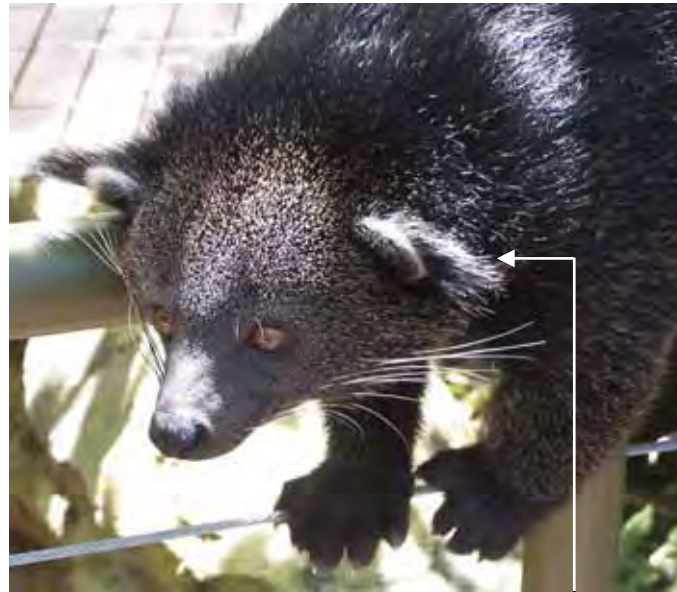
- Long coarse black fur with some white or red hairs
- Lighter fur found mostly on head, making head lighter than the body



Credit: Claire Beasall

Tail prehensile  
(able to grasp  
objects)

Long tail with thick  
hair, especially  
near the base



Credit: Claire Beasall

Ears round, edged in  
white with long tufts  
of hair at ends

### Traded as:

As skins and live as young animals  
for the pet trade



Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



# Rhinocerotidae spp. - Rhinoceros spp.

## Rhinocerotidae

**Other Names:** Badak (Malaysia)

**Three species are found In Asia:**

*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* - Sumatran Rhinoceros: Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra); Malaysia; Thailand

*Rhinoceros sondaicus* - Javan Rhinoceros: Indonesia (Java); Malaysia (extinct?); Viet Nam

*Rhinoceros unicornis* - Indian/One-horned Rhinoceros: Bhutan; India; Nepal

**Two species are found in Africa:**

*Diceros bicornis* - Black Rhinoceros and *Ceratotherium simum* - White Rhinoceros

**Physical**

**Characteristics:** Shoulder Height: 100 - 180cm, Weight: 0.6 - 2.7 tonnes

**International Conservation Status:**

**CITES Appendix I**

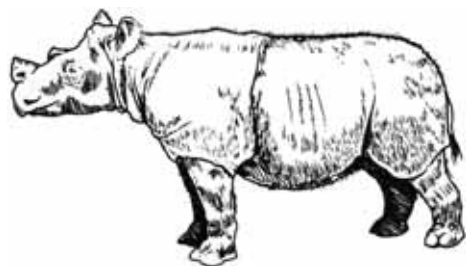
Populations of *Ceratotherium simum simum* from South Africa and Swaziland are listed in **Appendix II**

**IUCN:** *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, *Diceros bicornis*: **CR**, *Rhinoceros unicornis*: **VU**, *Ceratotherium simum*: **NT** (Northern populations of *C. simum*: **CR**)



*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*  
Credit: Claire Beastall

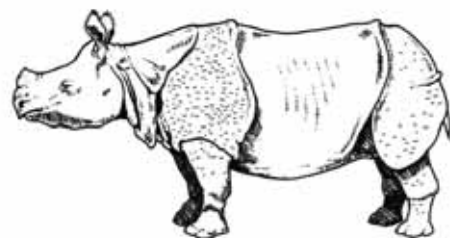
**Distinguishing Features:** As whole animal, cannot be mistaken for anything else



*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* - Sumatran Rhinoceros

Shoulder Height: 100 - 150cm  
Weight: 0.6 - 0.95 tonnes

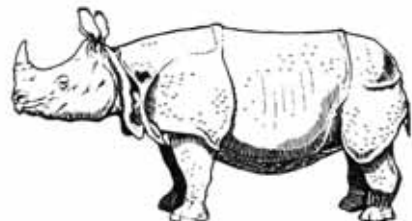
Two Horns: Front horn 25 - 79cm, second horn usually under 10cm



*Rhinoceros sondaicus* - Javan Rhinoceros

Shoulder Height: 150 - 170cm  
Weight: 0.9 - 2.3 tonnes

Single Horn: 25cm in males, females have smaller or no horn.



*Rhinoceros unicornis* - Indian/One-horned Rhinoceros

Shoulder Height: 175 - 200cm  
Weight: 1.8 - 2.7 tonnes

Single Horn: 20 - 61cm

**Traded as:** Horns, skins and trophies

NOTE: Traders often prefer the horn to have some skin attached as proof that is real.

Rhinoceros horn is made of keratin (same as hair and fingernails).

Rhinoceros skin may be up to 5cm thick.

Common inscription used to describe rhinoceros horn on the packaging of Traditional Medicine products

Rhinoceros Horn

Chinese Character:

犀牛垫铁



*Ceratotherium simum* foot  
Credit: Environment Canada



*Ceratotherium simum simum* horns.  
Note the look of the worn areas of the horn  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY



Confiscated Rhinoceros Horn  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Mark ATKINSON



Rhinoceros Horn is used in the manufacture of dagger handles in the Yemen  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Esmond Bradley MARTIN

# Manis spp. - Pangolin spp.

## Pangolin

**Other Names:** Thing kway jut (Myanmar) Tê Tê (VN)

**Distribution:** Africa and Asia

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Head & Body Length: 425 - 550mm, Tail Length: 160 - 470mm, Weight: 5-7kg

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: WWF-Malayaia / Stephen Hogg



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Prehensile tail

No teeth

Conical shaped head

**Similar to:** No other group of animals  
There are 8 species of Pangolins: 4 are found in Africa, 1 is found in South Asia.  
There are 3 species native to Southeast Asia.

NOTE: Distinguishing between *Manis javanica* and *Manis culionensis* is difficult.

### *Manis pentadactyla* (Chinese Pangolin)

- Claws of hind feet less than twice as long as those on fore feet
- 20 or fewer scales along tail edge

Distribution: Cambodia; China; Hong Kong; India; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Nepal; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam

### *Manis javanica* (Malayan Pangolin) and *Manis culionensis*\* (Palawan/Philippine Pangolin)

- Claws of hind feet more than twice as long as those on fore feet
- More than 20 scales along tail edge

Distribution: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

\*Distribution: Palawan and Culion Islands, Philippines

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II : Zero Quota:**  
**International Trade in wild caught Asian Pangolins for commercial purposes is NOT permitted**

**IUCN: Varies up to EN**



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**Traded as:** Usually transported as live animals, also seen as frozen whole animals, scales, leather, foetus, meat and medicine



Pangolin Seizure  
Credit: Royal Thai Police



Removing Scales from Skin  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Pangolin Scales  
Credit: Julia Ng/TSEA

Common inscriptions used to describe pangolin  
Chinese Character: 穿山甲  
Pinyin: Chuan Shan Jia



Pangolin Foetuses  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Pangolin Leather Bag  
Credit: James Compton/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

\*Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Primates - Apes and Monkeys

## Primates

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

All are at least **CITES Appendix II**.

See below for Southeast Asian Primates listed in **CITES Appendix I**

**Distinguishing Features:** All primates have:

- Forward facing eyes
- Short snout, flat face
- Nails instead of claws
- Four limbs



*Nycticebus coucang*  
(Sunda Slow Loris)  
Credit: Claire Beasall



*Trachypithecus cristatus*  
(Silvered Langur)  
Credit: Claire Beasall



*Macaca nemestrina*  
(Southern Pig-tailed Macaque)  
Credit: WWF Malaysia / Chew Yen Fook



*Nomascus gabriellae*  
(Buff-cheeked Gibbon)  
Credit: Claire Beasall



*Pongo abelii* young animal  
(Sumatran Orangutan)  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Gibbons and orangutans do not have a tail

### CITES I listed Southeast Asian Primates:

*Nycticebus* spp. (All Loris species)  
IUCN: Varies up to EN  
Distribution: Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam

*Presbytis potenziani* (Mentawai Leaf Monkey)  
IUCN: EN  
Distribution: Indonesia (Mentawai Islands)

*Simias concolor* (Pig-tailed Langur)  
IUCN: CR  
Distribution: Indonesia (Mentawai Islands)

*Nasalis larvatus* (Proboscis Monkey)  
IUCN: EN  
Distribution: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia (Kalimantan), Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak)

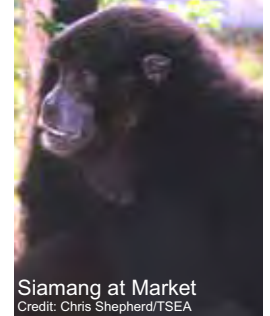
*Rhinopithecus* spp. (All Snub-nosed Monkeys)  
IUCN: Varies up to CR  
Distribution: China; Viet Nam

*Pygathrix* spp. (All Douc Langurs)  
IUCN: Varies up to CR  
Distribution: Cambodia; Lao PDR, Viet Nam

*Hylobatidae* spp. (All Gibbons and Siamang)  
IUCN: Varies up to CR  
Distribution: Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

*Hominidae* spp. (All Great Apes) - Includes Orangutan  
*Pongo* spp. (Sumatran and Bornean Orangutans)  
IUCN: Varies up to CR  
Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan); Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

**Traded as:** Live animals, meat, skulls, parts for medicine



Siamang at Market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

*Nasalis larvatus*  
(Proboscis Monkey)  
Credit: WWF - Canon / Alain COMPOST



Orangutan at Theme Park  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Pygathrix nemaeus*  
(Red-shanked Douc Langur)  
Credit: WWF - Canon / Martin HARVEY



Monkey Skull on sale  
Credit: Claire Beasall

# Nycticebus spp. - Loris spp.

## Loris

**Other Names:** Kongkang (Malaysia), Culi (Viet Nam)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 21 - 38cm, Tail Length: up to 2.5cm

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Claire Beasall

- Large eyes
- Dark rings around the eyes
- Wet nose
- Small ears
- Five toes on each foot
- Short or no visible tail



Credit: WWFM / MPS

### Similar to:

*Tarsius* spp.  
Tarsier

**CITES Appendix II**

Head and Body Length: 9.5 - 15cm,  
Tail Length: up to 20 - 24cm

Distribution: Brunei Darussalam;  
Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines



Credit: WWF-Canon / Jürgen FREUND

- Very large eyes
- Very large ears
- Five toes on each foot
- Tail much longer than body

### International Conservation Status:

**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: Varies up to EN**



Credit: WWFM / M. Kavanagh

**Traded as:** Live animals, skinned or prepared for food or traditional medicine.



Loris prepared for Traditional Medicine  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Loris in Market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Loris Skins  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Loris prepared for Traditional Medicine  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Loris in Market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Macaca fascicularis - Long-tailed Macaque

## Long-tailed Macaque

**Other Names:** Kera (Malaysia), Miao tangar (Myanmar)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Mauritius; Myanmar; Palau; Philippines, Singapore;

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 38 - 65cm, Tail Length: 40 - 55cm, Adult Weight: Male: 4.7 - 8.3kg, Female: 2.5 - 5.7kg

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: WWFM / Stephen Hogg

- Hair on crown of head grows backwards (often resulting in crest)
- Pinkish face
- Long tail
- Males: Cheek whiskers, moustache
- Females: Beard
- Infants: Born black
- Coat: varies from grey to reddish-brown - underparts lighter



Credit: WWFM / Gerald Cubitt

### International Conservation

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: LC**



Credit: WWFM / Chew Yen Fook

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, often as young animals, also as meat



Infant Long-tailed Macaques

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Adults and juveniles may be transported in baskets

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**Similar to:** Within Southeast Asia - other brown macaques

#### *Macaca arctoides* - Stump-tailed Macaque



Credit: Tilo Nadler

- Tail Length: 1.4 - 6.9cm
- Tail: almost hairless
- Face: hairless and mottled deep red and black
- Infants: born white
- Adult Weight: Male: 4.7 - 8.3kg, Female: 2.5 - 5.7kg

#### *Macaca assamensis* - Assamese Macaque



Credit: Tilo Nadler

- Tail Length: 20 - 29cm
- Coat varies from yellowish to darkish brown.
- Face: hairless and light red in adults
- Hindquarters: greyish
- Adult Weight: Male: 7.9 - 15kg, Female: 4.9 - 8.6kg

#### *Macaca mulatta* - Rhesus Macaque



Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY

- Tail Length: 19 - 30cm
- Coat brown.
- Face light red, rump red
- Adult Weight: Male: 5.6 - 10.9kg, Female: 4.4 - 10.9kg

#### *Macaca nemestrina*\* and *Macaca leonina* Southern\* and Northern Pig-Tailed Macaques



Credit\*: WWFM / Stephen Hogg

- Tail Length: 13 - 24.5cm
- Tail: often held curved, thinly furred or naked
- Coat: brown above, white beneath.
- Head: dark brown
- Adult Weight: Male: 6.2 - 14.5kg, Female: 4.7 - 10.9kg

# Elephas maximus & Loxodonta africana - Elephant

## Elephant

**Other Names:** Gajah (MY), Voi (VN)

**Distribution:**

Asian Elephant (Elephas maximus): Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam

African Elephant (Loxodonta africana): Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Democratic Republic of Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zimbabwe

**Physical**

**Characteristics:** Height to shoulder: Up to 4 metres, Weight: Up to 10 tonnes

**Similar to:** No other animal as a living specimen

**As Tusk or Carved:**

**Natural Substitutes:** Mammoth Tusk (extinct 10,000 years ago), Narwal Tusk, Walrus Tusk or Tooth, Whale Tooth, Wart Hog Tusk, Hippopotamus Tooth, Bone, Helmeted Hornbill Casque, Tagua Palm Nuts

**Artificial Substitutes:** Resin, Casein

**Distinguishing Elephant Ivory from substitutes:**

**Under ultra violet light:**

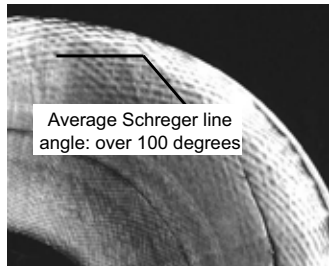
- Mammoth and elephant ivory looks white/blue fluorescent
- Mammoth ivory may show brown or blue-green blemishes
- Elephant ivory does not

**Schreger Lines:**

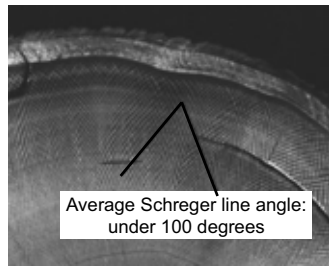
Natural lines found only on polished cross section of natural elephant or mammoth ivory.

Use those on the edge of the tusk to distinguish between elephant and mammoth ivory.

1. Use a photocopy machine to get an image of the ivory.
2. Put a transparent sheet between the object and the glass and enlarging the image to make it clearer.
3. Mark selected angles on the photocopy and extend them so that you can measure them.
4. Measure a few of these angles and work out the average of these.



Elephant Ivory



Mammoth Ivory

**International Conservation Status:**

**CITES Appendix I**

Loxodonta africana populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe CITES Appendix II\*\*

**IUCN: Elephas maximus - EN**  
**Loxodonta africana - NT**



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

**Traded as:** Live animals (for the trekking and tourist industry), tusks or worked ivory, teeth, skull and other bones, hair, skin, trophies



Elephant Hair and Elephant Hair rings  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Elephant Teeth  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Elephant Skin  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Chopsticks made from Elephant Ivory  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Whole Elephant Tusk  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Carved Elephant Tusk  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Carved souvenirs made from Elephant Ivory  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

Schreger Line Photo Credits: US Fish & Wildlife

\*\*Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

\*\*Strict conditions apply, check CITES Appendices [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)



# Dendrocygna javanica - Lesser Whistling Duck and Dendrocygna arcuata - Wandering Whistling Duck

## Lesser Whistling Duck

**Other Names:** Itek Belibis, Belibis Kembang (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 38 - 41cm

## Wandering Whistling Duck

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** Australia; Indonesia; New Britain; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 40 - 45cm

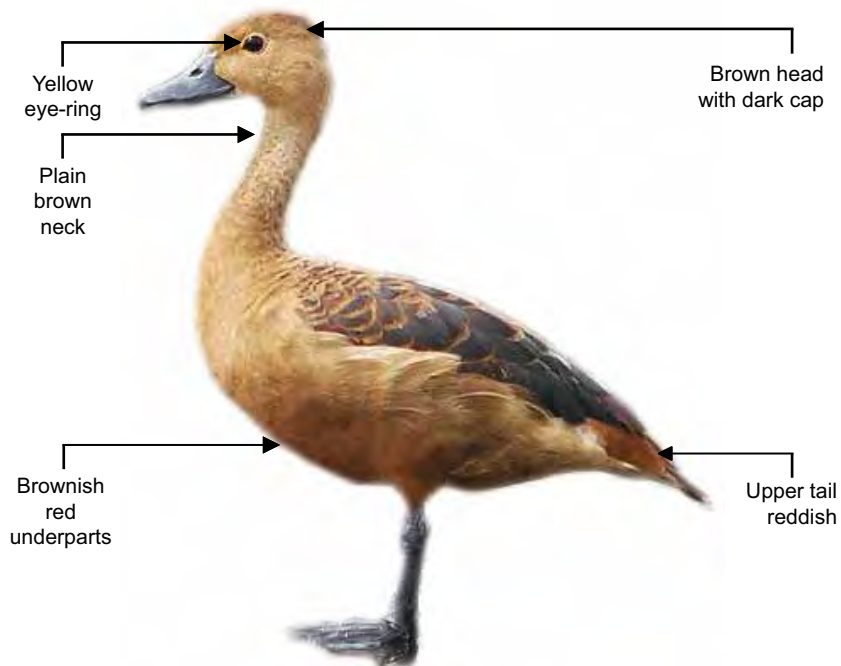
**International Conservation Status:**<sup>a</sup>

**Not listed in CITES**

**IUCN:** *Dendrocygna javanica*: LC  
*Dendrocygna arcuata*: LC

### Distinguishing Features:

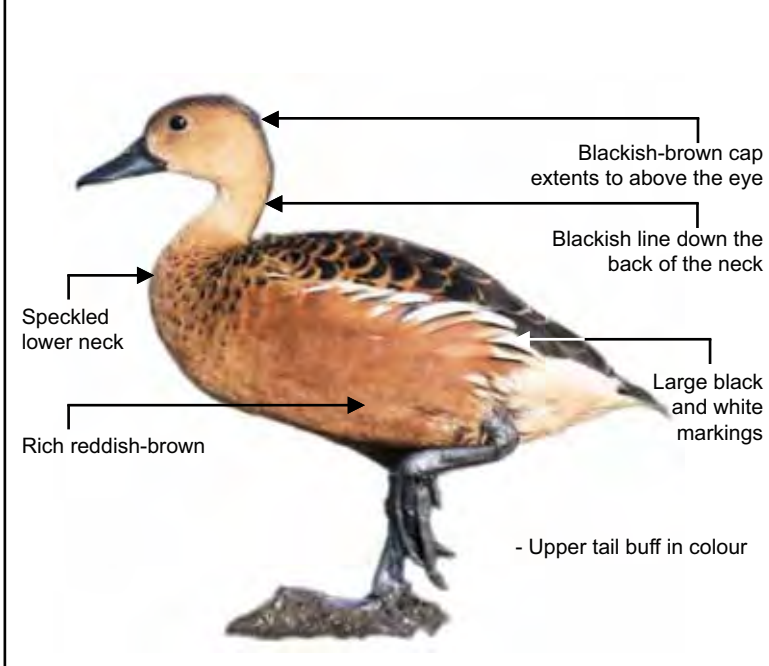
*Dendrocygna javanica* - Lesser Whistling Duck



Credit: Choy Wai Mun

### Distinguishing Features:

*Dendrocygna arcuata* - Wandering Whistling Duck



Credit: Lynn and Brad Weinert

### Traded as:

Live animals



*Dendrocygna javanica*  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

<sup>a</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

# Leptoptilos spp. - Adjutant Storks

## Greater Adjutant Stork

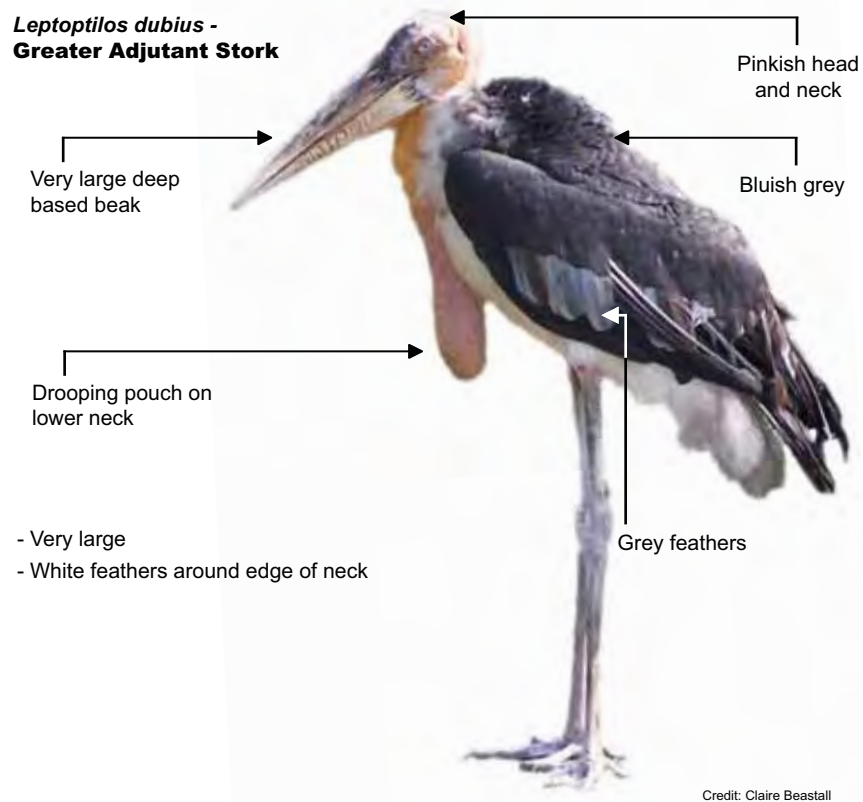
**Other Names:** Gio đầy lớn (Viet Nam)

**Distribution:** Cambodia; India  
Vagrant: Bangladesh; Nepal, Thailand; Viet Nam  
Possibly extinct: Lao PDR, Myanmar

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 145 - 150cm

### Distinguishing Features:

*Leptoptilos dubius* -  
Greater Adjutant Stork



- Very large
- White feathers around edge of neck

Credit: Claire Beasall

## Lesser Adjutant Stork

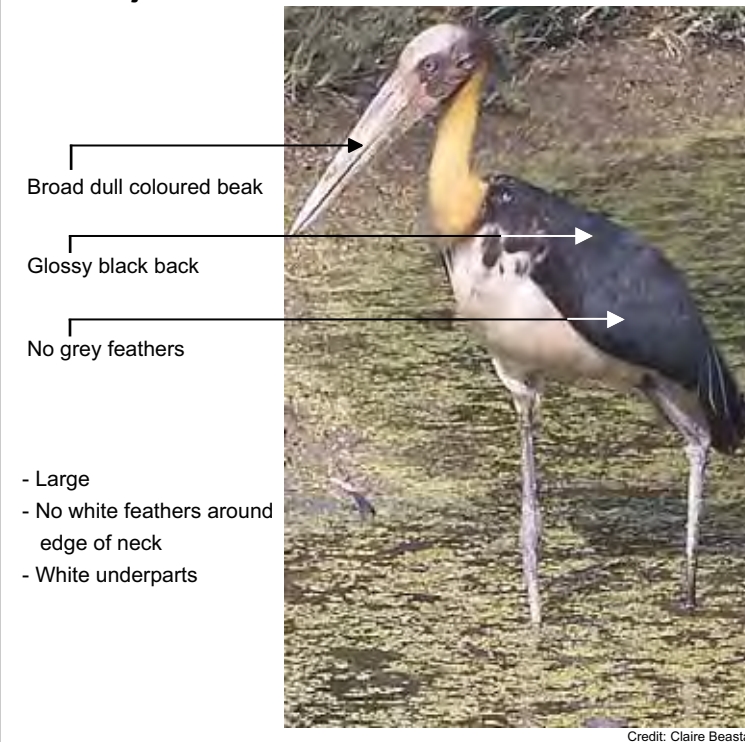
**Other Names:** Botak Kecil (Malaysia), Gio đầy giava (Viet Nam)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia;  
Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia, Myanmar;  
Nepal; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 122.5 - 129cm

### Distinguishing Features:

*Leptoptilos javanicus* -  
Lesser Adjutant Stork



- Large
- No white feathers around edge of neck
- White underparts

Credit: Claire Beasall

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>a</sup>

**Not listed in CITES**

**IUCN:** *Leptoptilos dubius*: EN  
*Leptoptilos javanicus*: VU

### Traded as:

Live animals



*Leptoptilos javanicus*  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

<sup>a</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Bucerotidformes - Hornbills

## Hornbills

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** Africa and Asia

**Physical**

**Characteristics:** Length: 320cm

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

4 species of Southeast Asian Hornbills are listed in **CITES Appendix I**; all other Southeast Asian Hornbills are listed in **CITES Appendix II**



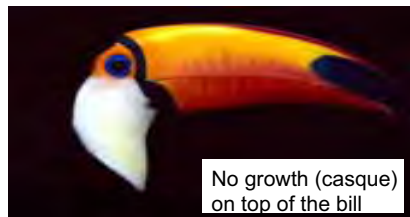
*Rhyticeros undulatus*  
(Wreathed Hornbill)  
Credit: Claire Beasall  
(Marking on pouch often partly concealed)

### Distinguishing Features:



*Anthracoceros albirostris*  
(Oriental Pied Hornbill)  
Credit: Claire Beasall

**Similar** Toucans - All from South America

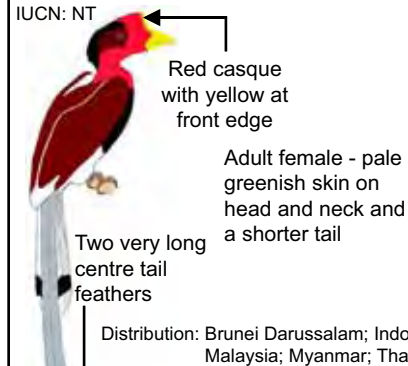


*Ramphastos toco* (Toco toucan) **CITES Appendix I**  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Michel GUNTHER

### 4 species of Southeast Asian Hornbills listed in **CITES Appendix I**

#### *Rhinoplax vigil* (Helmeted Hornbill)

IUCN: NT



Red casque with yellow at front edge

Adult female - pale greenish skin on head and neck and a shorter tail

Two very long centre tail feathers

Distribution: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand

#### *Buceros bicornis* (Great Hornbill)

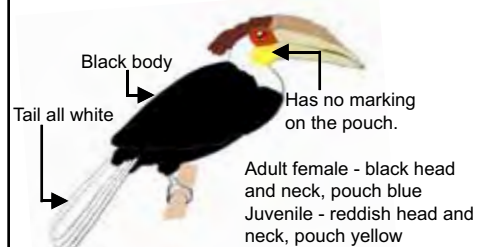
IUCN: NT



Distribution: Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam

#### *Rhyticeros (Aceros) subruficollis* (Plain-pouched Hornbill)

IUCN: VU



Black body

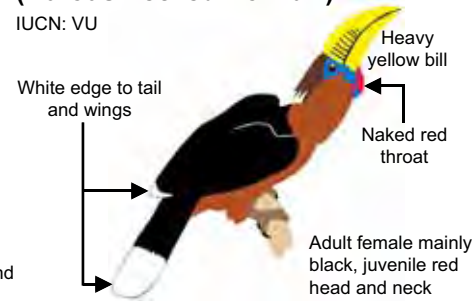
Has no marking on the pouch.

Adult female - black head and neck, pouch blue  
Juvenile - reddish head and neck, pouch yellow

Distribution: Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand

#### *Aceros nipalensis* (Rufous-necked Hornbill)

IUCN: VU



Heavy yellow bill

Naked red throat

White edge to tail and wings

Adult female mainly black, juvenile red head and neck

Distribution: Bhutan; China; India; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

### Traded as:

Casques and live birds for the pet trade



*Anthracoceros albirostris*  
(Oriental Pied Hornbill)  
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



*Buceros bicornis* (Great Hornbill) casques for sale  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

*Buceros bicornis* (Great Hornbill) casque  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TRAFFIC SEA

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)

# Copsychus malbaricus - White-rumped Shama

## White-rumped Shama

**Other Names:** Murai Batu, Murai Hutan (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Butan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam (introduced into Hawaii, USA)

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 25cm

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>  
**Not CITES listed**

**IUCN: LC**



Credit: John Steed

### Distinguishing Features:

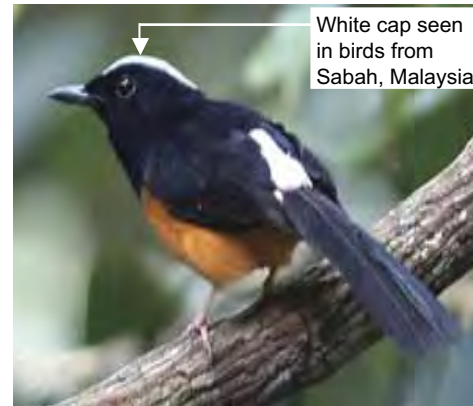
- White rump
- Male: Glossy black with chestnut belly
- Female: Grey with chestnut belly



Female White-rumped Shama  
Credit: Suppalak Klabdee



Male White-rumped Shama  
Credit: Lee Kip Yang



Male White-rumped Shama (Sabah, Malaysia)  
Credit: Suppalak Klabdee

### Traded as:

Live animals for songbird trade.

**NOTE: Females do not sing and so are very rarely seen in trade**



Smuggler arrested in US with live songbirds, including *Copsychus malbaricus*.  
Credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

### Similar to:

*Copsychus saularis*  
**Magpie Robin**

**IUCN: LC; Not CITES listed**

- Glossy black
- Belly and under tail white
- White wing stripe

Length: up to 21.6cm

Distribution: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam



Credit: John Steed

*Trichixis pyrropyga*  
**Rufous-tailed Shama**

**IUCN: NT; Not CITES listed**

Length: up to 21 - 22.5cm

Distribution: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand



Credit: Lim Kim Chye



Credit: Wouter Thijs

*Copsychus luzoniensis*  
**White-browed Shama**

**IUCN: LC; Not CITES listed**

Rarely found in trade

Length: up to 18cm  
Distribution: Philippines



# Falconiformes - Birds of Prey

## Birds of Prey

Includes Hawks, Eagles, Vultures, Falcons, Kites etc.

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** Worldwide

**Physical**

**Characteristics:** Height: 14 - 118cm; Wing span: 26 - 300cm, Weight: 35g - 14kg

**Distinguishing Features:**

- Upright posture
- Sharp claws (talons)
- Hooked Beak
- Tend to be dull in colour

Hooked bill

Sharp claws (talons)



*Spizaetus bartelsi* - Javan Hawk Eagle (juvenile)  
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



NOTE:  
Identifying chicks to species is very difficult.

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>

All are **CITES Appendix II**\* except for 15 species listed in **CITES Appendix I** - 5 of these are found in Southeast Asia:

- Aquila heliaca* - Eastern Imperial Eagle
- Haliaeetus albicilla* - White-tailed Eagle
- Pithecophaga jefferyi* - Philippine Eagle
- Falco jugger* - Laggar Falcon
- Falco peregrinus* - Peregrine Falcon

\* New World Vultures: 1 species listed in Appendix III, 4 species not listed

**IUCN:** Varies - up to CR



*Falco peregrinus* - Peregrine Falcon  
Credit: WWF-Canon / John S. MITCHELL

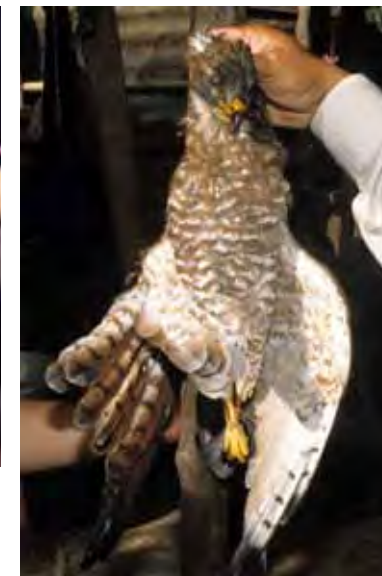
**Traded as:** Live animals, body parts for traditional medicine/magic



*Elanus caeruleus* - Black-winged Kite  
for sale in a market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Aviceda leuphotes* (Black Baza) for sale in a market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Bird of Prey for sale in a market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)

# *Pycnonotus zeylanicus* - Straw-headed Bulbul

## Straw-headed Bulbul

**Other Names:** Cangkurawa (Indonesia), Barau-barau (Sabah, Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand

**Physical Characteristics:** Height: 30cm - this is the largest of the Bulbuls

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>

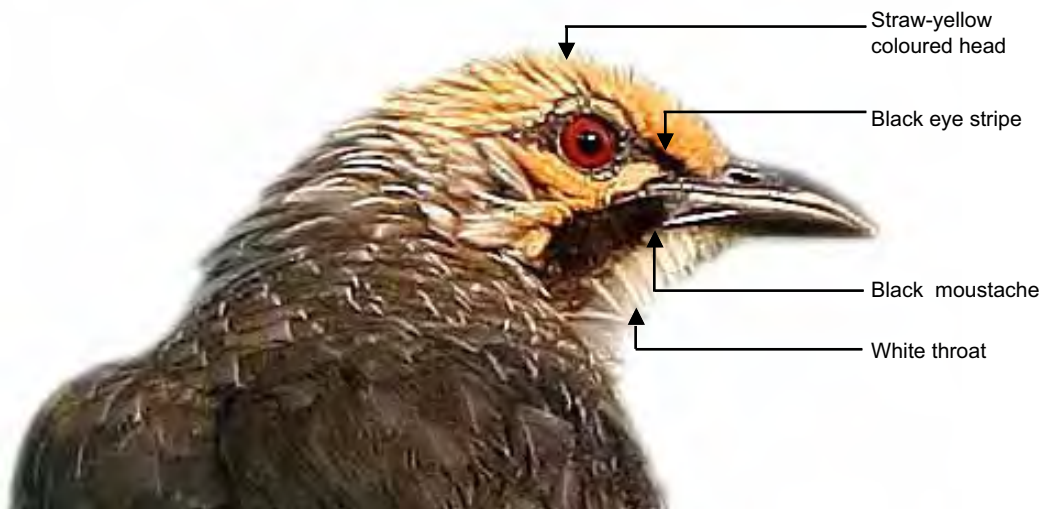
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: VU**



Credit: Mervin Quah

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Mervin Quah

**Similar to:** Other Bulbuls

This is the largest of the Bulbuls  
No other Bulbul has a straw-yellow head

**Traded as:** Live animal for the bird song and pet trade



Straw-headed Bulbul in a Market

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org), [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)



# Gracula religiosa - Hill Mynah

## Hill Mynah

**Other Names:** Tiong Emas (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia, Myanmar; Nepal; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam

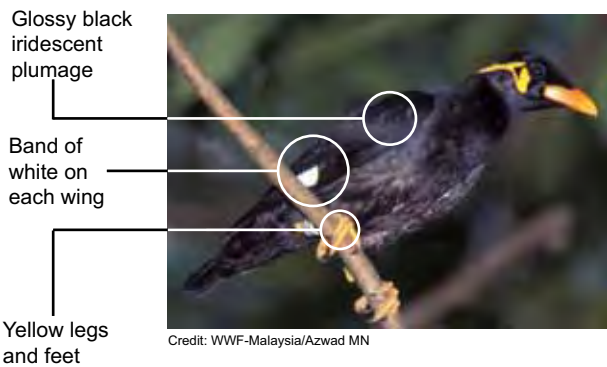
**Physical Characteristics:** Height: 30cm, Weight: 400g

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES: Appendix II**  
**IUCN: LC**



Credit: WWF-Malaysia / Oon Swee Hock

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: WWF-Malaysia/Azwad MN

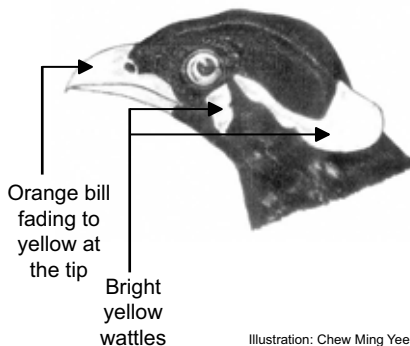


Illustration: Chew Ming Yee

**Traded as:** Live animals for the Pet trade.



Hill Mynah in Market  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Similar to:

*Mino dumonti*  
**Yellow-faced Mynah**

Yellow face patch around the eyes - has no wattles



Credit: Brent Stirton / Getty Images / WWF-UK

*Acridotheres tristis*  
**Common Mynah**

Yellow face patch around the eyes - has no wattles

Chest brown

White tip to tail



Credit: Yen Loong Lean



Hill Mynahs in a Market  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

# Psittaciformes spp. - Parrots

## Parrots

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Africa; South and Central Americas; Asia; Oceania

### Distinguishing Features of Parrots:

Height: from 8cm up to 100cm  
Whilst most are mainly green in colour, some are white or even red and blue

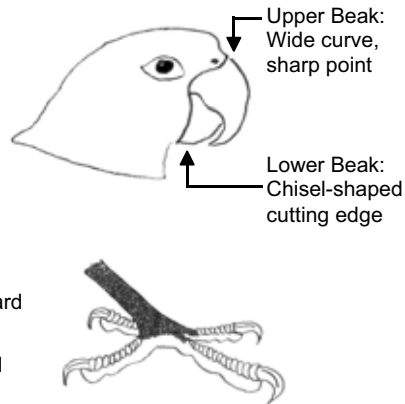
Head: Large

Neck: Short

Legs: Short

Beak: Broad at the base

Feet: Two toes point backward  
Two toes point forward



### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

**All Parrots either CITES Appendix I or Appendix II EXCEPT FOR the following FOUR species which are not protected:**

- Agapornis roseicollis* - Peach-faced Lovebird
- Melopsittacus undulatus* - Budgerigar
- Nymphicus hollandicus* - Cockatiel
- Psittacula krameri* - Ring-necked Parakeet



Female Eclectus Parrot  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**Traded as:** Live animals and live eggs (carried on the person) for the pet trade.

### Parrots NOT listed in CITES:

#### *Agapornis roseicollis* Peach-faced Lovebird

Distribution: Southwest Africa  
Length: 16cm

#### Natural colouration:

- Red band above beak (1)
- Beak pale in colour (2)
- Peach coloured cheeks (3)
- Green back of neck (4)
- Blue rump (5)

NOTE: Many colour variations in captive bred birds - back may be white, yellow or blue.

**Very similar parrot species are protected - seek advice if unsure.**



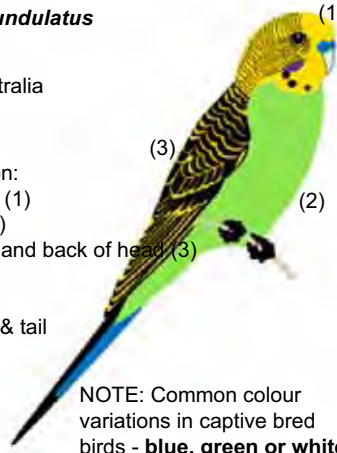
#### *Melopsittacus undulatus* Budgerigar

Distribution: Australia  
Length: 18cm

#### Usual Colouration:

- Plain forehead (1)
  - Plain breast (2)
  - Bars on wings and back of head (3)
- Distinctive:
- Small size
  - Pointed wings & tail

NOTE: Common colour variations in captive bred birds - blue, green or white.



#### *Nymphicus hollandicus* Cockatiel

Distribution: Australia  
Length: 29 - 33cm

#### Colouration:

- Upward curving crest (1)
  - Yellow face (2),
  - Orange patch (3)
  - White wing flash (4)
- Distinctive:
- Pointed wings & tail

NOTE: **Colour variations** do occur in captive bred birds



#### *Psittacula krameri* Ring-necked Parakeet

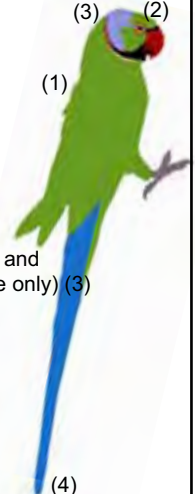
Distribution: Africa, Asia  
Length: 40cm

#### Natural colouration:

- Pale grass-green body (1)
  - Green head (2)
  - Black chin and black-pink collar and lavender top of head (adult male only) (3)
  - Blue tail with yellow tip (4)
- Distinctive:
- Pointed tail
  - No maroon shoulder patches

NOTE: Colour variations in captive bred birds - **blue or yellow.**

**Very similar parrot species are protected - seek advice if unsure**



<sup>α</sup> Image Source: Environment Canada

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)



# Cacatua spp. - White Cockatoos

## White Cockatoos

**Other Names:** Kakatua (Indonesia)

**International Conservation Status:**

**CITES Appendix I - 4 species**

**CITES Appendix II - all others**



**Distribution:** Australia; Indonesia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Solomon Islands

**Physical**

**Characteristics:** White or pale salmon-pink feathers. Medium - large birds with short squarish tail and long round-tipped wings. Both sexes look alike. Height: Up to 51cm

**Distinguishing Features of the 4 CITES APPENDIX I species:**

***Cacatua goffini***  
Tanimbar Cockatoo

Pink area between eye and beak

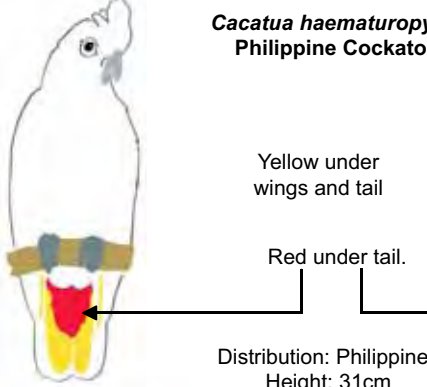

White eye ring

Yellow under wings and tail

Distribution: Indonesia  
Height: 32cm

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

***Cacatua haematuropygia***  
Philippine Cockatoo


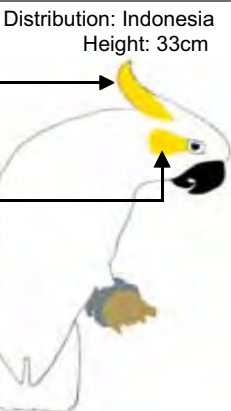
Yellow under wings and tail

Red under tail.

Distribution: Philippines  
Height: 31cm

Credit: Katala Foundation Inc.

***Cacatua sulphurea***  
Yellow-crested Cockatoo

Yellow Crest

Yellow wash on face

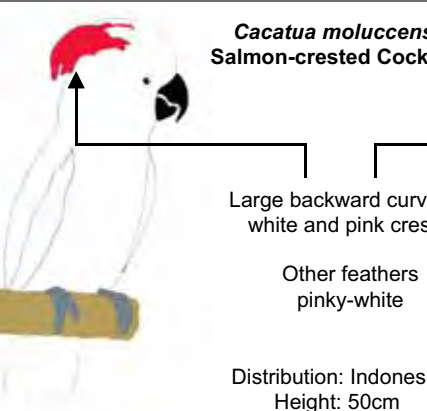

Dull yellow wash under wings and base of tail

Distribution: Indonesia  
Height: 33cm

Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY

Similar: *Cacatua galerita*  
larger, no yellow on face

***Cacatua moluccensis***  
Salmon-crested Cockatoo

Large backward curving white and pink crest

Other feathers pinky-white

Distribution: Indonesia  
Height: 50cm

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**Traded as:** Live animals and eggs (carried on the person) for the pet trade



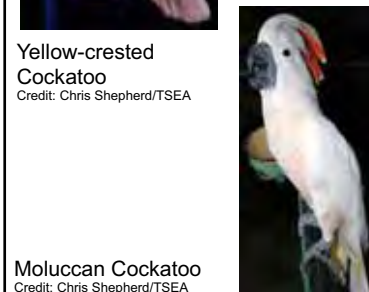
Tanimbar Cockatoos at a Market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Yellow-crested Cockatoo  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Philippine Cockatoo  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Moluccan Cockatoo  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

Drawings adapted from: Environment Canada

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)

January 2008



# Probosciger aterrimus - Palm Cockatoo

## Palm Cockatoo

**Other Names:** Kakatua raja, Kakatua hitam (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Australia; West Papua, Aru Islands, Indonesia; Papua New Guinea

**Physical Characteristics:** Head and Body Length: 51 - 64cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix I**  
**IUCN: LC**



Credit: Mark Auliyva/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:

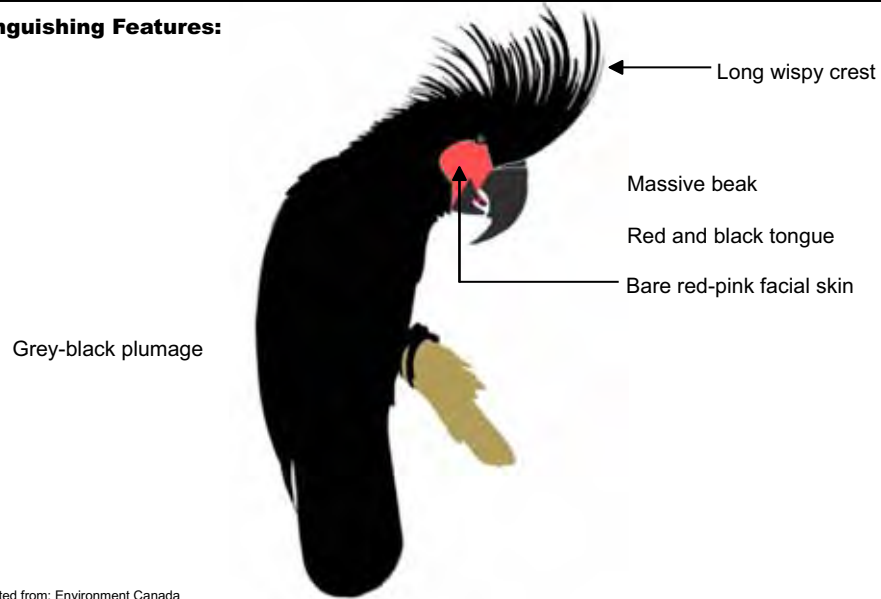


Image Adapted from: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Live animals and eggs (carried on the person) for the pet trade



Young Palm Cockatoo in a Cage  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Adult Palm Cockatoo  
 Credit: Mark Auliyva/TSEA

### Similar to:

#### Other Black Cockatoos CITES APPENDIX

Are only found in Australia

DO NOT have bare red-pink-facial skin

DO NOT have plain grey-black plumage

#### Other Black Parrots CITES APPENDIX

Only found in Madagascar; Comoros Islands and Seychelles

DO NOT have bare red-pink-facial skin

DO NOT have crest or black beak

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

\*Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)



# Eos spp. - Indonesian Lories

## Indonesian Lories

**Other Names:** Nuri Sangir (Red & Blue Lory, Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Eastern Indonesia

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 24 - 31cm

**International Conservation Status:** <sup>α</sup>

*Eos histrio* **CITES Appendix I**  
remainder **CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: LC**



Blue-streaked Lory  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade

<p><b>Red and Blue Lory</b> <i>Eos histrio</i> <b>CITES Appendix I</b> <b>IUCN: EN</b></p>	<p><b>Red Lory</b> <i>Eos bornea</i> <b>CITES Appendix II</b> <b>IUCN: LC</b></p>	<p><b>Blue-eared Lory</b> <i>Eos semilarvata</i> <b>CITES Appendix II</b> <b>IUCN: LC</b></p>	<p><b>Violet-necked Lory</b> <i>Eos squamata</i> <b>CITES Appendix II</b> <b>IUCN: LC</b></p>	<p><b>Black-winged Lory</b> <i>Eos cyanogenia</i> <b>CITES Appendix II</b> <b>IUCN: VU</b></p>	<p><b>Blue-streaked Lory</b> <i>Eos reticulata</i> <b>CITES Appendix II</b> <b>IUCN: NT</b></p>
<p>Head: 1. Purple-blue band on the back of the head (may vary in size)</p> <p>Body: 2. Broad blue band across the chest</p> <p>Tail: 3. Reddish-purple when viewed from above</p>	<p>Head: 1. Blue around the eye, no other purple on head</p> <p>Body: 2. No blue on the body, blue under base of tail</p> <p>Wing: 3. Small blue patch on each wing</p>	<p>Head: 1. Violet Blue on upper cheeks, ear area and band down side of neck</p> <p>Body: 2. Blue on abdomen and under tail</p>	<p>Head: 1. Violet blue collar round neck - varies may be very faint in some birds</p> <p>Body: 2. Blue on Abdomen and under tail</p>	<p>Head: 1. Bluish-purple band from eye to side of neck</p> <p>Body: 2. Black flanks and thighs</p> <p>Wing: 3. Black patch on wings</p>	<p>Head: 1. Bluish-purple band from eye down to base of neck</p> <p>Body: 2. Upper back blue-black streaked with violet-blue</p>
<p>Distribution: Sangir and islands in the Talaud and Nanusa groups, Indonesia.</p>	<p>Distribution: Moluccas including Buru, Seram and associated islands and the Kai Islands, Indonesia.</p>	<p>Distribution: Seram, Indonesia.</p>	<p>Distribution: Islands in the North Moluccas and West Papuan group, Indonesia.</p>	<p>Distribution: Islands in Geelvink Bay, West Papua, Indonesia.</p>	<p>Distribution: Tanimbar group, Indonesia.</p>

# Loriculus galgulus - Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot

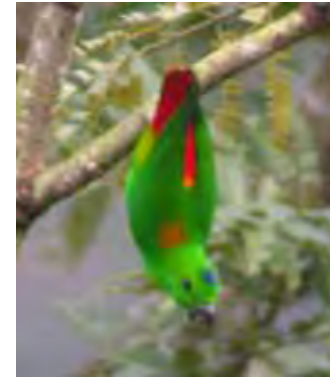
## Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot

**Other Names:** Burung Serindit (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; Thailand

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 12cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: LC**



Credit: Yen Loong Lean

### Distinguishing Features:

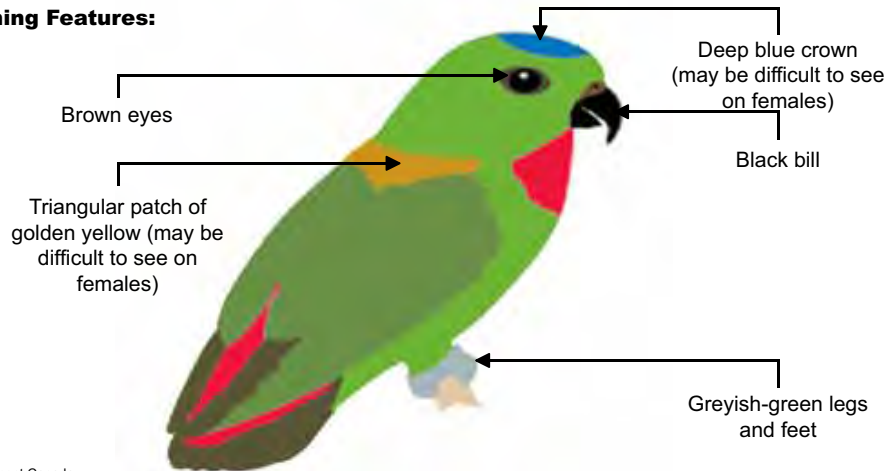


Image Source: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Similar to:

**Other Hanging Parrots**  
**CITES Appendix II**

DO NOT have deep blue crown  
DO NOT have triangular patch of golden yellow on mantle

**Budgerigar**  
*Melopsittacus undulatus*

Length: 18cm  
 May be listed as Budgerigar on documentation



Image Source: Environment Canada



# Lorius garrulus - Chattering Lory

## Chattering Lory

**Other Names:** Nuri Ternate (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** *Lorius garrulus garrulus* - Halmahera, Weda, Ternate Islands, Indonesia  
*Lorius garrulus flavopalliatu*s - Bacan and Obi Islands, Indonesia  
*Lorius garrulus morotaianus* - Morotai and Rau Islands, Indonesia

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 30cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: EN**



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:

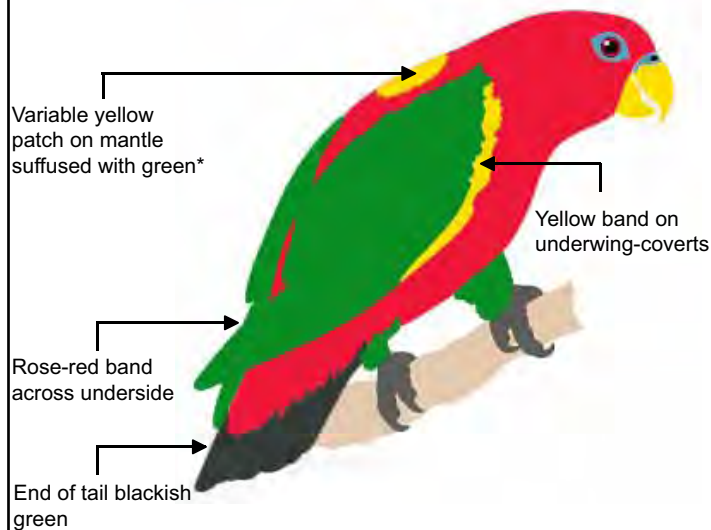


Image Source: Environment Canada (adapted)

*Lorius garrulus garrulus* - Yellow mantle patch suffused slightly with green. Yellow mantle patch variable in size

*Lorius garrulus flavopalliatu*s - Larger yellow mantle patch, but less green on mantle than *Lorius garrulus garrulus*

*Lorius garrulus morotaianus* - Small yellow mantle patch suffused with green

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade



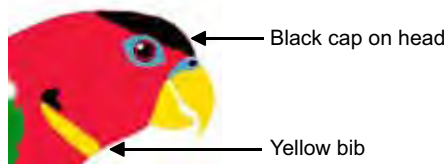
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Kredit Foto: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Similar to:

*Lorius chlorocercus*  
**Yellow-bibbed Lory**  
**CITES Appendix II**



© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)

# Lorius lory - Black-capped Lory

## Black-capped Lory

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** West Irian, Indonesia; Papua New Guinea

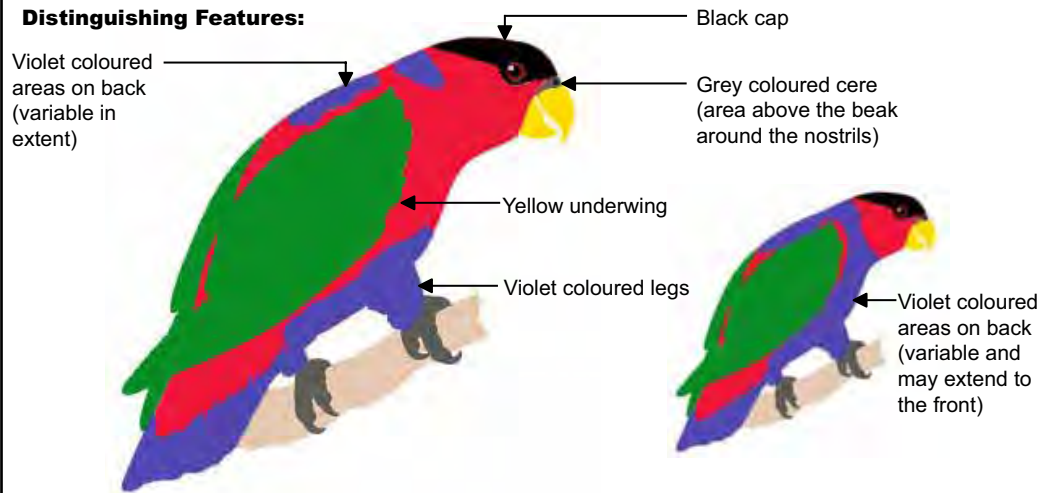
**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 31cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: LC**

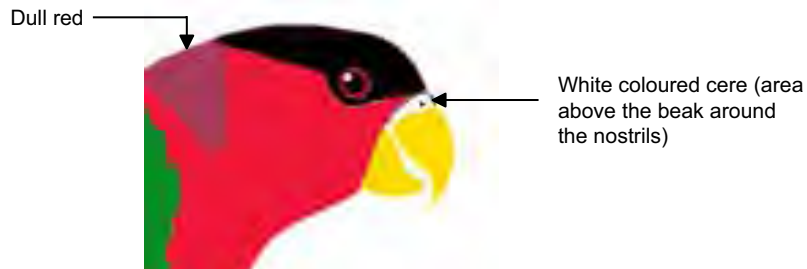


Credit: Lory Brent Stirton - Getty Images - WWF-UK

**Distinguishing Features:**



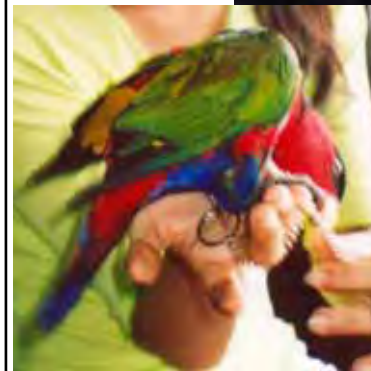
**Similar to:** *Lorius hypoinochrous* - Purple-bellied Lory  
**CITES Appendix II**



**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade.



Black-capped Lory in a market  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Black-capped Lory  
 Credit: James Compton/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

Image Adapted from: Environment Canada

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) and [www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species\\_search.html](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/search/species_search.html)

May 2008





# Strigiformes - Owls

## Owls

**Other Names:** Burung Hantu (Indonesia; Malaysia)

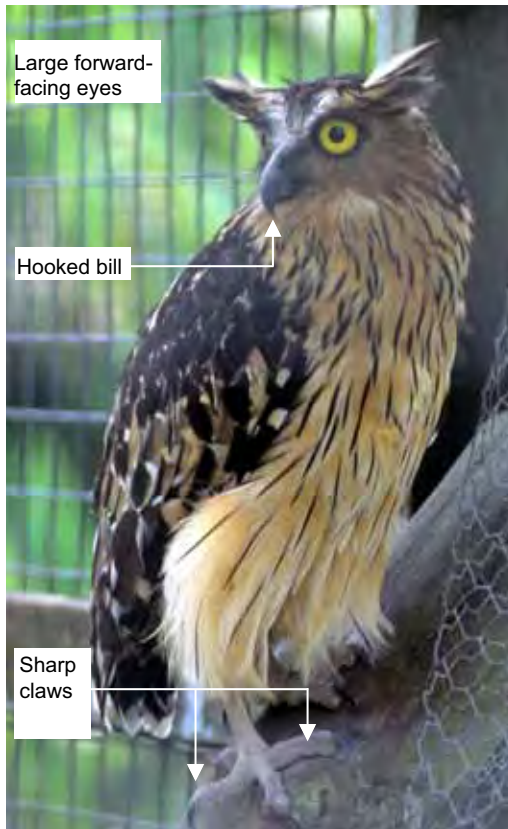
**Distribution:** Worldwide (except Antarctica)

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Height: 16 - 84cm; Wing span: 38 - 160cm, Weight: 40g - 1.8kg

### Distinguishing Features:

- Soft plumage (feathers)
- Upright posture
- Large rounded head
- Short tail
- Long legs (may be hidden by plumage)
- Reversible outer toe - can face forwards or backwards
- Tend to be dull in colour



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

NOTE: Identifying owl chicks to species is very difficult.

### International Conservation Status:

All are **CITES Appendix II** except for 5 species listed in **CITES Appendix I**

*Heteroglaux blewitti* - Forest Owlet (India)

*Mimizuku gurneyi* - Giant Scop's Owl (Philippines)

*Ninox natalis* - Christmas Island Hawk-Owl (Christmas Island)

*Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* Boobook Owl (Norfolk Island)

*Tyto soumagnei* - Madagascar Red Owl (Madagascar)

**IUCN:** Varies - up to CR



*Bubo sumatranus* (Barred Eagle Owl)  
Credit: Claire Beastall

**Traded as:** Live animals, body parts for traditional medicine/magic



*Tyto alba* (Barn Owl) for sale in a market

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Ninox scutulata* (Brown Hawk Owl) for sale in a market

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

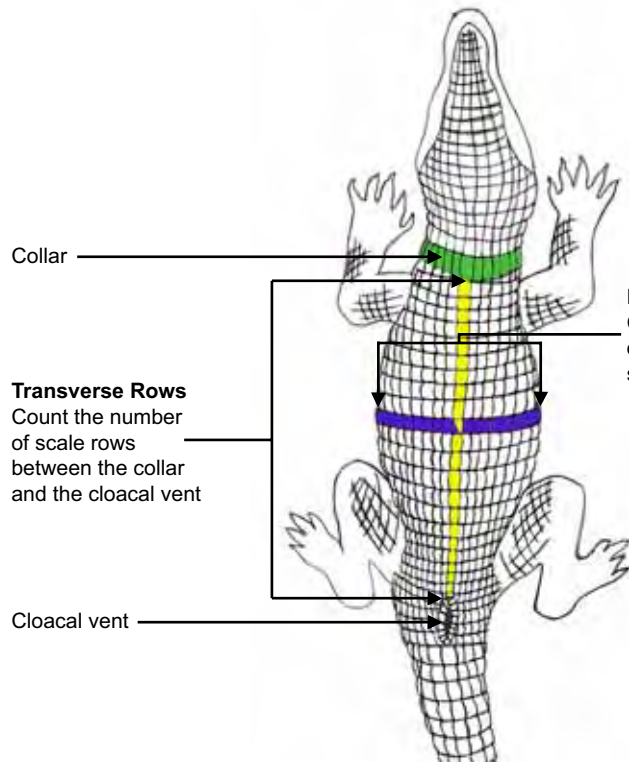


*Ketupa ketupu* (Buffy Fish Owl) for sale in a market

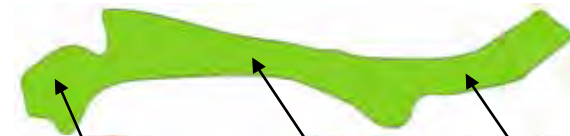
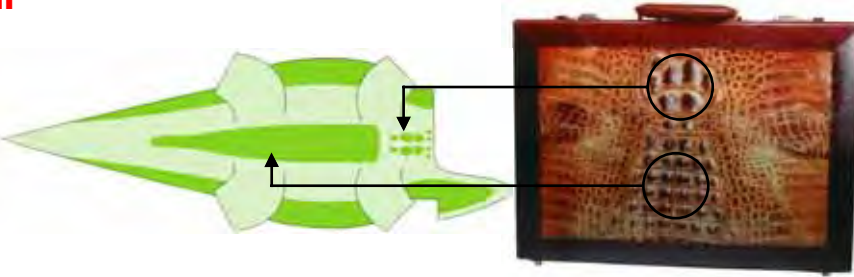
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

# Crocodylia spp. - Hides

All at least **CITES Appendix II**

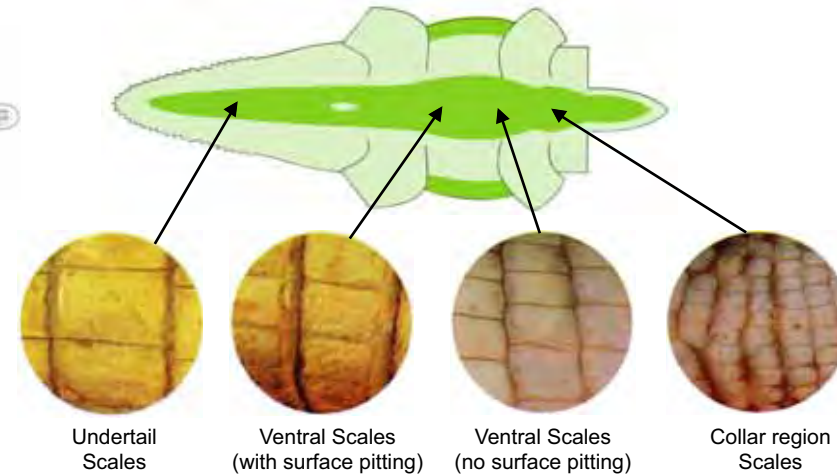
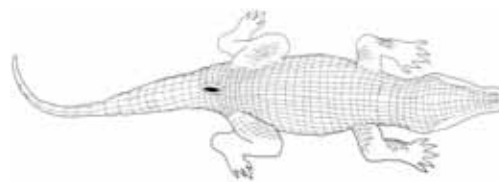


Longitudinal Rows  
Count the number of scales from one side to the other



## Identification of Crocodile skins

Species	Transverse Rows	Longitudinal Rows
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	29 - 34	12 - 14
<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	20 - 24	12 - 14
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	26 - 30	14 - 20
<i>Crocodylus novaeguinea</i>	22 - 28	12 - 18
<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	22 - 25	12 - 14
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	31 - 35	16 - 19
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	30 - 34	14 - 16
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	22 - 24	12 - 14



© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

All Images Credit: Environment Canada

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

March 2008

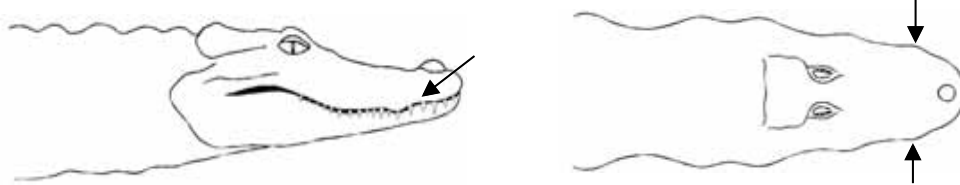




# Alligators & Caiman

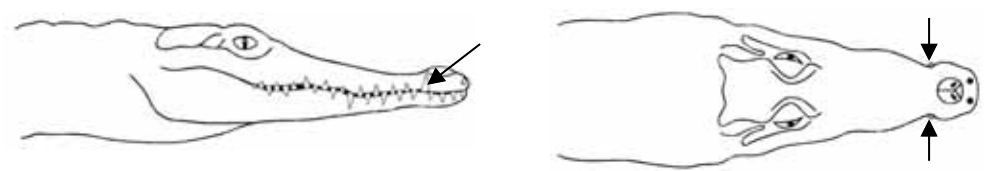
## Alligators and Caimans

Fourth tooth of the lower jaw hidden in internal socket of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed



## Crocodiles

Fourth tooth of the lower jaw visible in external notch of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed



## *Alligator mississippiensis* American Alligator

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: LC**

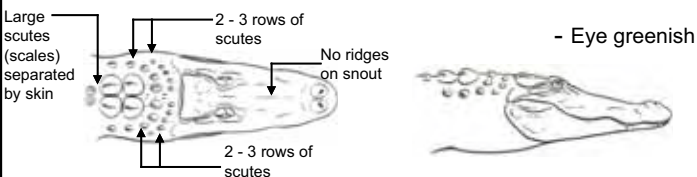
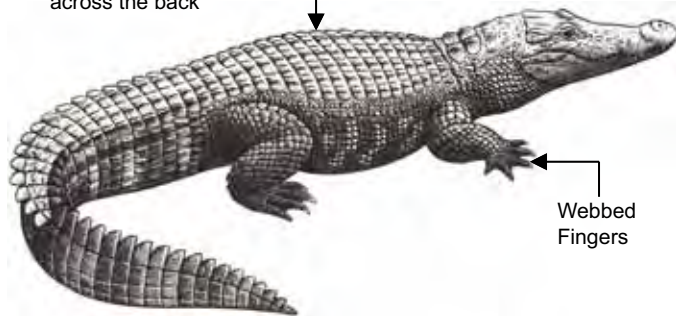
**Other names:** American Alligator, Gator (English)

**Distribution:** United States of America

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: Up to 6m - usually 4.8m.

8 - 10 scutes (scales)  
across the back



## *Alligator sinensis* Chinese Alligator

**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: CR**

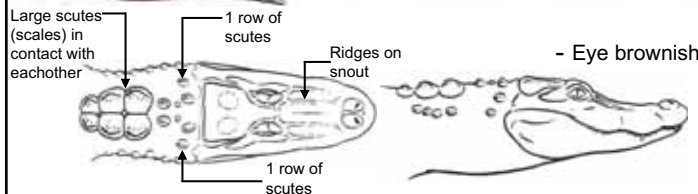
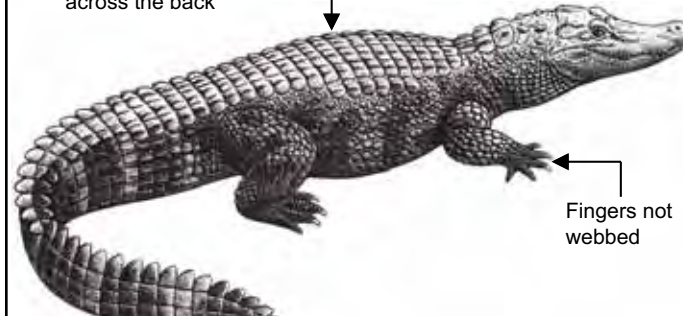
**Other names:** Chinese Alligator (English), Yangtze Alligator (English), E Yu, T'u'o, Tou Lung, Yow Lung

**Distribution:** China (Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang)

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: Up to 1.8m

6 scutes (scales)  
across the back



## *Caiman crocodylus* Spectacled Caiman

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: LR**

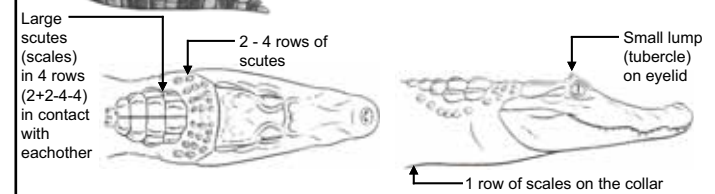
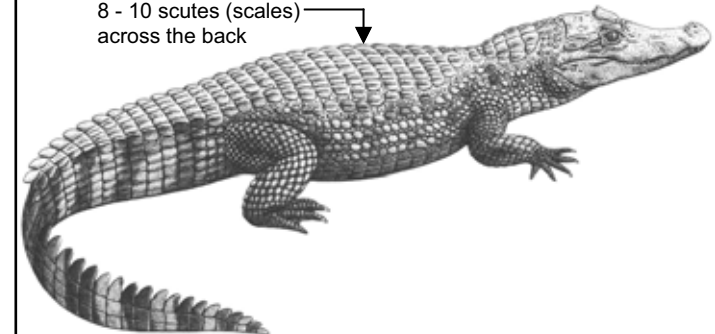
**Other names:** Spectacled Caiman, Common Caiman (English)

**Distribution:** Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; El Salvador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: Up to 2.7

8 - 10 scutes (scales)  
across the back



# Crocodylus novaeguineae & Crocodylus mindorensis

## Crocodylus novaeguineae New Guinea Crocodile

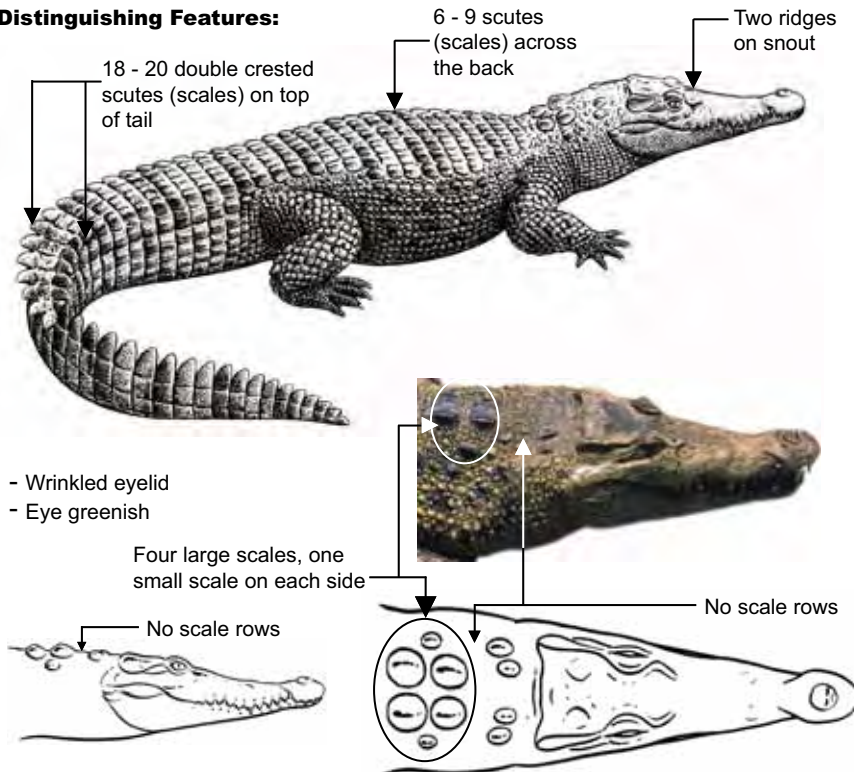
**CITES Appendix II**  
**IUCN: LC**

**Other names:** New Guinea Crocodile (English), Buaya air tawar, Pukpuk, Wahne huala (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea)

**Distribution:** Indonesia (West Irian); Papua New Guinea

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: Up to 3.5m.

**Distinguishing Features:**



## Crocodylus mindorensis Philippine Crocodile

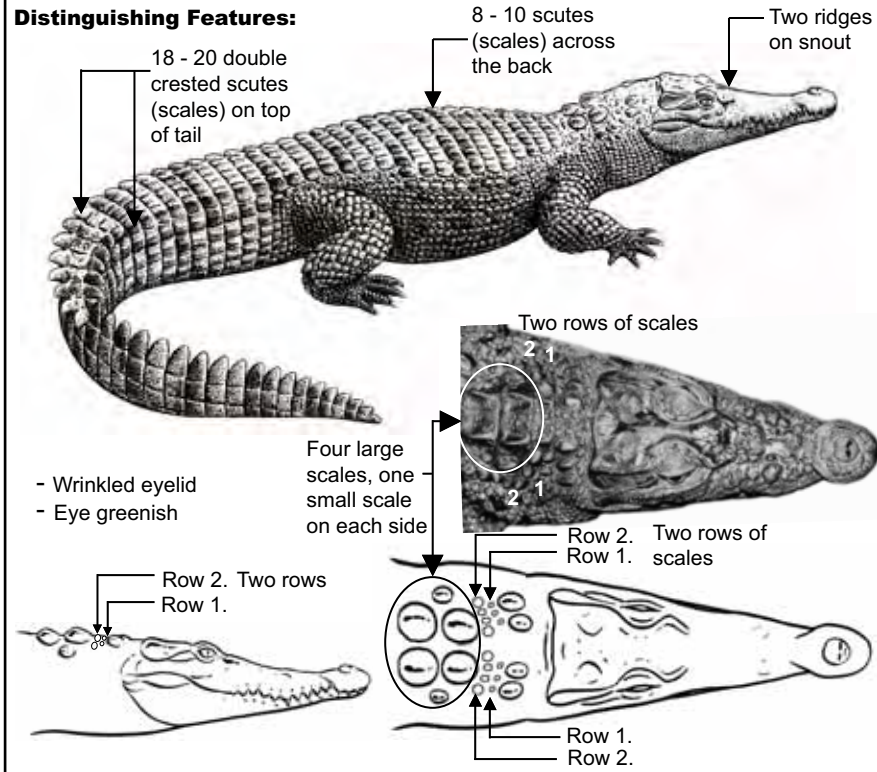
**CITES Appendix I**  
**IUCN: CR**

**Other names:** Philippine Crocodile (English)

**Distribution:** Philippines

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: Up to 3m.

**Distinguishing Features:**



**Traded as:**  
Skins and live animals for the pet trade.



Crocodile skin on sale  
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

All Images Credit: Environment Canada

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

March 2008





# Crocodylus porosus & Crocodylus siamensis

## Crocodylus porosus Estuarine Crocodile

### CITES Appendix I

Except for populations in Australia; Indonesia and Papua New Guinea: **Appendix II**

### IUCN: LC

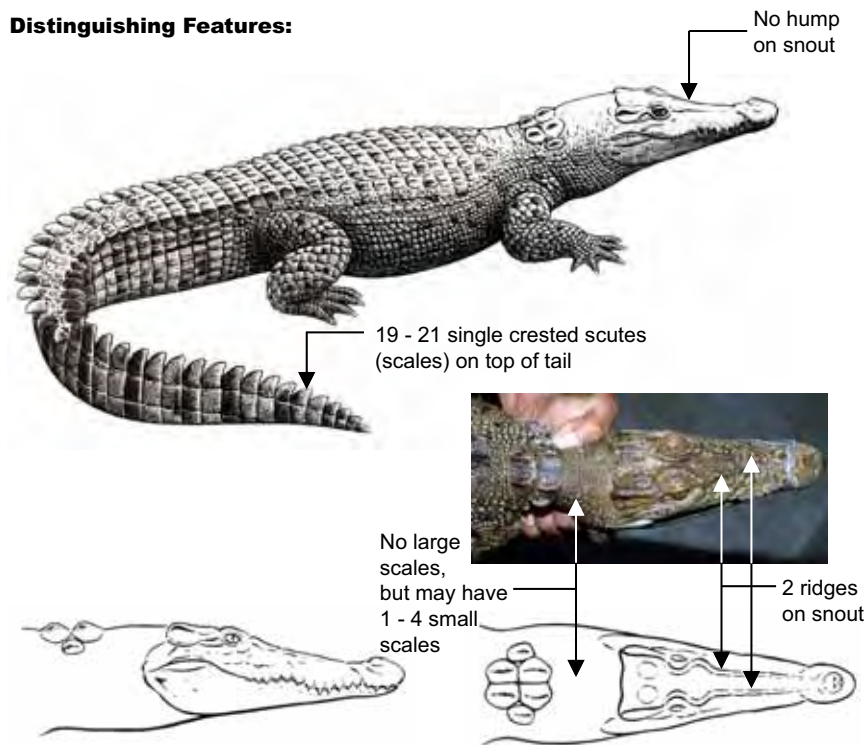
**Other Names:** Estuarine Crocodile, Saltwater Crocodile (English), Buaya muara (Indonesia), Baya, Pukpuk, Kone huala (Papua New Guinea), Jara Kaenumkem (Thailand)

**Distribution:** Australia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: Up to 7m.

### Distinguishing Features:



## Crocodylus siamensis Siamese Crocodile

### CITES Appendix I

### IUCN: CR

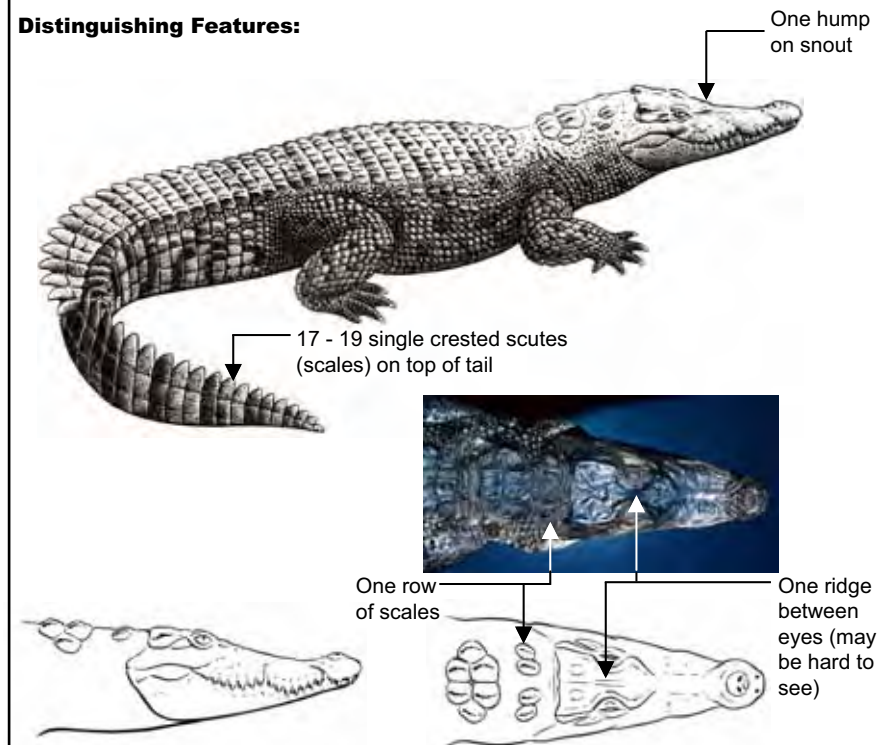
**Other Names:** Siamese Crocodile (English), Buaya kodok (Indonesia), Jara Kaenumchued (Thailand)

**Distribution:** Cambodia; Indonesia (Kalimantan); Lao PDR; Malaysia (Sarawak); Thailand; Viet Nam

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: Up to 4m.

### Distinguishing Features:



### Traded as:

Skins and live animals for the pet trade.



Baby Crocodile for sale in a market  
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



Crocodile skin bags  
Credit: Mark Aullya

# Tomistoma schlegelii - False Gharial

## False Gharial

**Other Names:** Tomistoma (English), Buaya sumpit (Indonesia), Julong julong (Malaysia), Takong (Thailand),

**Distribution:** Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra); Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak)

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: Up to 5 m

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix I**  
**IUCN: EN**



Credit: Mark Auliya

### Distinguishing Features:



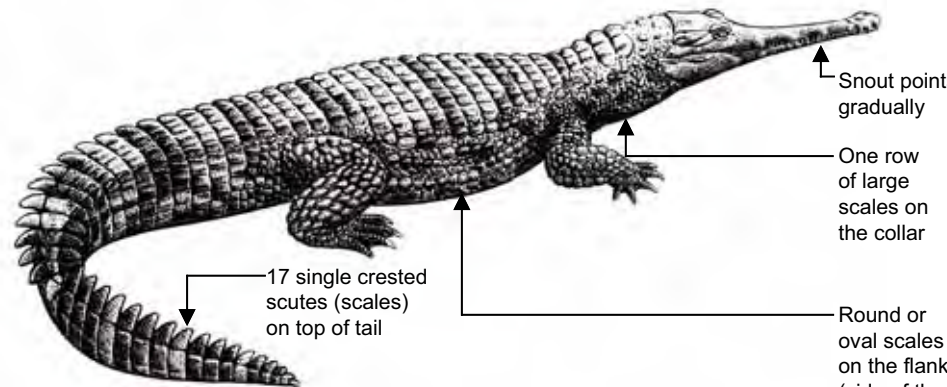
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

- Olive-brown colour with large distinct black blotches from the snout to the tail (blotches may fade with age).



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

- Eyes yellowish brown



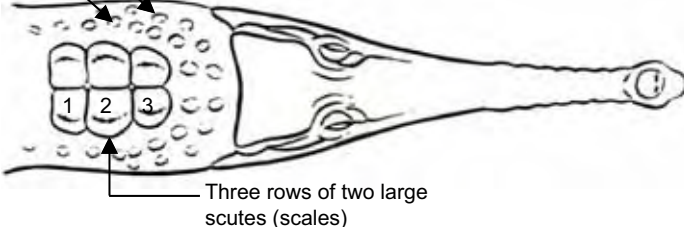
Snout points gradually

One row of large scales on the collar

17 single crested scutes (scales) on top of tail

Round or oval scales on the flank (side of the body)

Two rows of smaller scutes (scales)



Three rows of two large scutes (scales)



19 - 20 teeth on lower jaw

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, usually when young



Young False Gharial  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Alain COMPOST



Adult Female False Gharial  
Credit: Claire Beasall



# Uromastyx spp. - Spiny-tailed Lizards

## Spiny-tailed Lizards

**Other Names:** Dab Lizard, Mastigure (English)

**Distribution:** Northwest India to southwestern Asia and the Arabian Peninsula to Sahara of Africa.

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 91.5cm

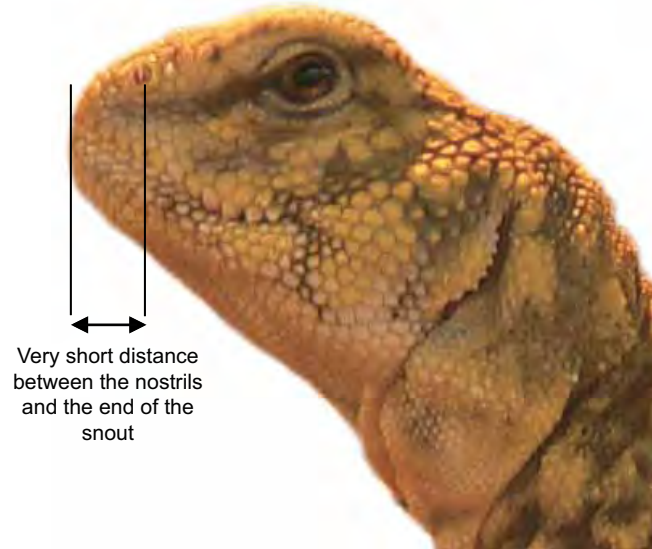
**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>  
All *Uromastyx* spp. are listed in  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: Varies from CR - LR/LC**



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:



Very short distance between the nostrils and the end of the snout

- Relatively flat, spiny tail
- Body relatively flat
- May have lateral skin folds



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Traded as:

Live animals for the pet trade and also for traditional medicine



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Similar to:

Spiny-tailed iguanid lizards from the Americas and Madagascar

Do not show the combination of features listed above



Credit: Anthony B. RATH/WWF-Canon

Australian agamid lizards

Do not show the combination of features listed above



Credit: Claire Beastall



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

# Phelsuma spp. - Day Gecko species

## Day Gecko species

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Andaman Islands (India); Comoro Islands; Kenya; Madagascar; Mauritius; Reunion; Rodrigues; Seychelles; Tanzania

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 7.6 - 30.5cm

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

All *Phelsuma* spp. are listed in **CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: Varies from CR - LR/LC**

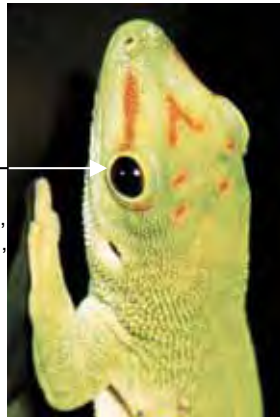


Credit: Eugène Bruins

### Distinguishing Features:

- Most are brightly coloured, usually green
- Active mainly during the day
- Large eyes, dark, round pupils
- Inner toe reduced

Large eyes, dark, round pupils



Credit: Eugène Bruins

Inner toes reduced



Credit: Eugène Bruins

### Traded as:

Live animals for the pet trade



Selection of *Phelsuma* spp. available for purchase in a pet shop  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Similar to:

#### Other geckos

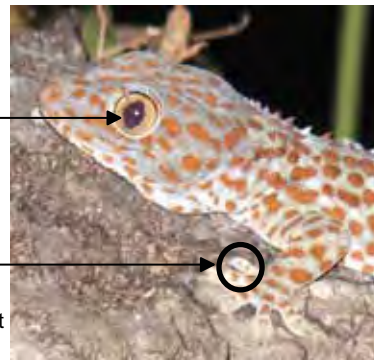
- Usually dull in colour
- Active mainly at night
- Pupils not round
- Inner toe not reduced



Leopard Gecko (*Eublepharis macularius*). Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Pupils not round

Inner toes not reduced



Tokay Gecko (*Gekko gekko*). Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



*Phelsuma quadricellata* on sale in a pet shop  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Gekko gekko - Tokay Gecko

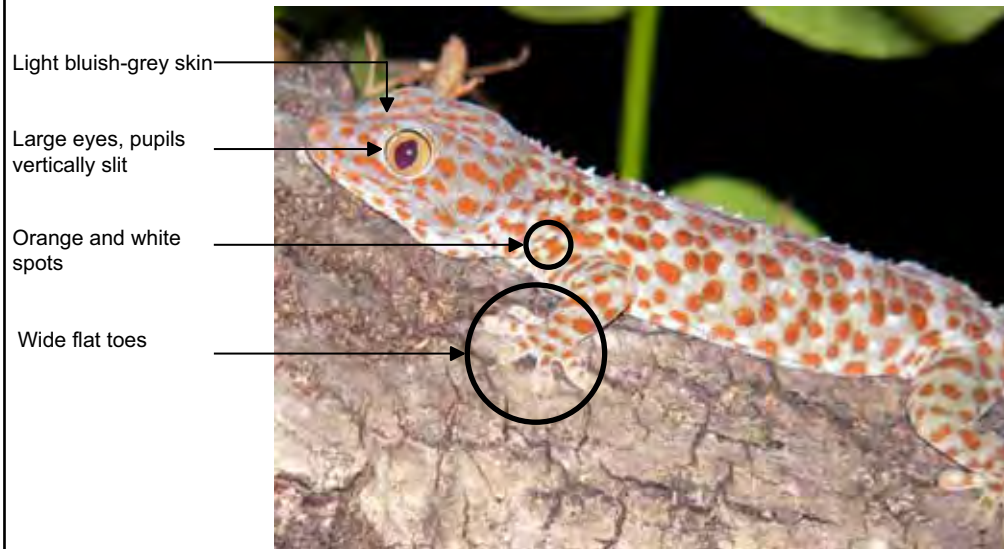
## Tokay Gecko

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Throughout eastern tropical Asia

**Physical Characteristics:** Total length: 20 - 40cm, Weight: 150 - 300g

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Similar to:

Other Geckos - other geckos do not have distinctive orange spots. The Tokay is the second largest species of gecko.

### International Conservation Status:

Not listed



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Traded as: Dried or stored in liquid for use in Traditional Medicine



Tokay Gecko for use in Traditional Medicine

Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



Tokay Gecko in Wine

Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



Tokay Gecko for use in Traditional Medicine

Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



Tokay Gecko for use in Traditional Medicine

Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



# Varanus spp. - Monitor Lizard spp.

## Varanus spp.

**Other Names:** Biawak (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Africa; Arabia; South Asia; Southeast Asia; East Indies; Australia; Marshall, Caroline and Fiji Islands.

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: Between 15cm - 3m

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

**CITES Appendix II** except for *Varanus bengalensis*, *V. flavescens*, *V. griseus*, *V. komodoensis*, *V. nebulosus* which are **Appendix I**

**IUCN:** Only 3 listed - *V. komodoensis*, *V. olivaceus*: **VU**, *V. flavescens*: **LR**



Credit: Mark Auliya

### Distinguishing Features:



Visible ear opening

Forked Tongue

*Varanus salvator* adult Credit: Claire Beasall



*Varanus salvator* juvenile Credit: Claire Beasall

- Muscular tail
- Powerful limbs and sharp claws
- Long neck
- Narrow head and pointed snout

### Traded as:



Close-up of back skin of Monitor Lizard viewed through magnification.  
Actual size of scales: 1mm in juvenile;  
2 - 3mm in adult

*Varanus prasinus* (Green Tree Monitor) from Australia; Indonesia (West Irian) and Papua New Guinea is commonly found in the pet trade.



*Varanus prasinus* in trade Length: Up to 80cm  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

The skin of *Varanus salvator* is commonly found in trade



*Varanus salvator* skin  
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

Shoe made from Monitor Lizard skin  
Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



*Varanus salvator* in wine  
Credit: Claire Beasall



*Varanus salvator* in trade  
Credit: Mark Auliya



# Ptyas mucosus - Oriental Rat Snake

## Oriental Rat Snake

**Other Names:** Banded Ratsnake (English)

**Distribution:** Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Iran; Lao PDR; Nepal; Malaysia; Myanmar; Pakistan; Taiwan; Thailand; Turkmenistan; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 320cm

**International Conservation Status:**

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN:** Not listed

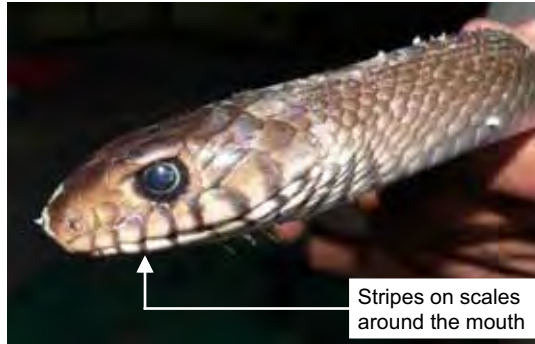


*Ptyas mucosus*  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:



Banded pattern on the body  
(difficult to see in darker animals)



Stripes on scales  
around the mouth

**Similar to:** *Ptyas korros* - Indochinese Rat Snake  
Not listed on CITES



No banded  
pattern on  
the body



No stripes on scales  
around the mouth

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Traded as:** Skins, meat and gall bladders for traditional medicine



*Ptyas mucosus* leather  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



*Ptyas mucosus* skin  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



*Ptyas mucosus* meat  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



*Ptyas mucosus* gall bladders  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

All Photographs Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

May 2008





# Ophiophagus, Naja spp. - Cobras

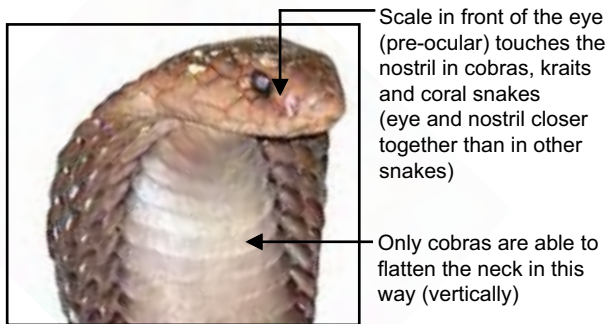
## Cobras

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Africa and Asia

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: Up to 585cm

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Mark Auliya

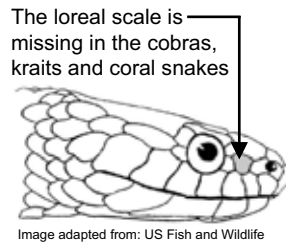


Image adapted from: US Fish and Wildlife



*Coelognathus (Elaphe) radiata* (Radiated Ratsnake) flattens the neck dorso-ventrally to mimic a cobra

Credit: Claire Beasall



Credit: Mark Auliya



Variation in pattern on the back of the neck of *Naja kaouthia* (Monocellate/Monocled Cobra)

Credit: Mark Auliya

### International Conservation Status:

The following Southeast Asian Cobra species are listed in **CITES Appendix II**:

*Ophiophagus hannah* (King Cobra),  
*Naja kaouthia* (Monocellate Cobra),  
*Naja mandalayensis* (Burmese Spitting Cobra),  
*Naja philippinensis* (Northern Philippine Cobra),  
*Naja samarensis* (Southeastern Philippine Cobra),  
*Naja siamensis* (Indochinese Spitting Cobra),  
*Naja sputatrix* (Javan Spitting Cobra),  
*Naja sumatrana* (Equatorial Spitting Cobra)

**IUCN:** Not listed



*Naja sputatrix* (Javan Spitting Cobra)  
 Credit: Mark Auliya

### Traded as: Skins, meat and gall bladders for traditional medicine



Skinning Cobras



Collecting blood from *Ophiophagus hannah*



Dead cobra at a market



Cobra skin



Cobra gall bladder (fresh)



Cobra gall bladder (dried)

All photographs credit to: Mark Auliya/TSEA



# Pythonidae - Pythons

## Pythons

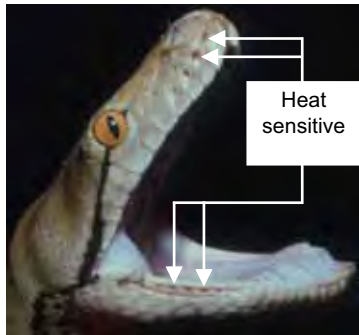
### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Africa; Asia and Australia (only found in the Old World)

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: Up to 10m

### Distinguishing Features:



Heat sensitive

Credit: Mark Auliya



Credit: Mark Auliya

Two small spurs (vestigial limbs) found either side of the cloaca (body opening above the base of the tail)

**Traded as:** Skins, meat and live for the pet trade



*Python reticulatus* in the meat trade

Credit: Bounma Vongxay



Python Skin Shoes

Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia



*Morelia viridis* (Green Tree Python) from Australia; Indonesia (West Irian) and Papua New Guinea is commonly found in the pet trade.  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY



*Python reticulatus* is commonly found in the skin trade

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Python curtus* and *Python brongersmai*

Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Python breitensteini*

Credit: Mark Auliya



Confiscated Python Skin

Credit: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

### Similar Boidae spp.

Six Boa species are listed in **CITES Appendix I**, all others are listed in **CITES Appendix II**. They are only found in Central and South America, Madagascar and the Indo-Pacific.

### International Conservation Status:

**CITES Appendix II** except *Python molurus molurus* (Indian Rock Python) which is listed in **CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN:** *Python molurus* - LR

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

# Carettochelys insculpta - Pig-nosed Turtle

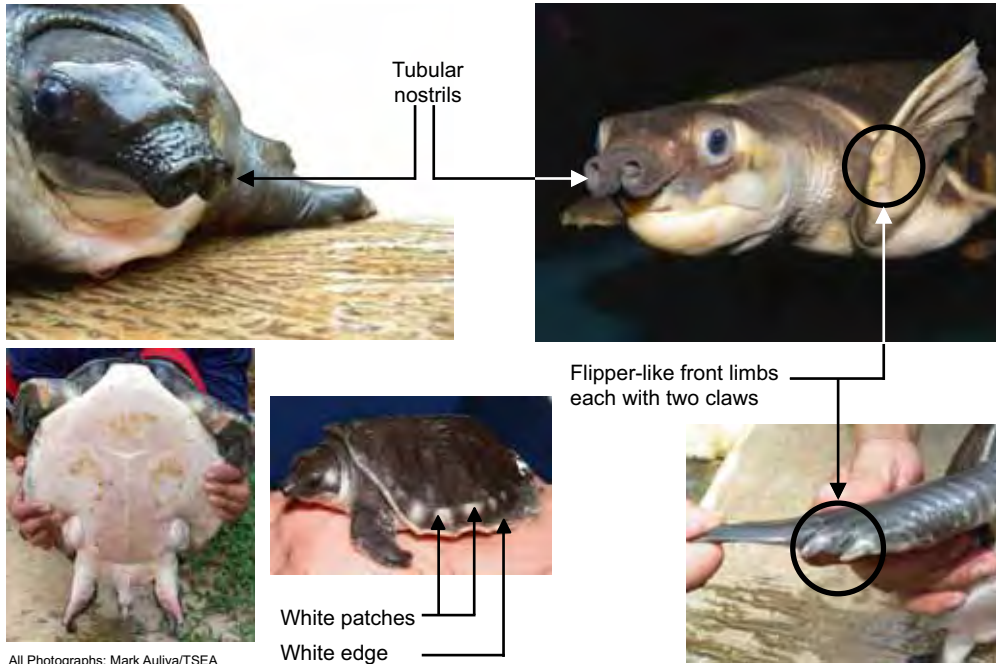
## Pig-nosed Turtle

**Other Names:** Labi-labi moncong babi (ID), Budu Susa (Fly River region, PNG), Garr (Morehead River region, PNG)

**Distribution:** Southern Rivers, West Papua (Indonesia and Papua New Guinea), Northern Territories (Australia)

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace Length: Up to 55cm

**Distinguishing Features:** Carapace (upper shell) covered with leather



**Similar to:** Soft Shell Turtle  
No Soft Shell Turtle has tubular nostrils or flipper-like front limbs with two claws

**International Conservation**  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: VU**



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, often as young animals also as meat



Hatchling Pig-nosed Turtle  
Credit: James Compton/TSEA



Hatchling Pig-nosed Turtle  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Pig-nosed Turtle meat  
Credit: James Compton/TSEA



Sub-adult Pig-nosed Turtle  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Adult Pig-nosed Turtle  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



# Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae - Marine Turtles

## Marine Turtles

**5 species are found in Southeast Asia:**

**Dermochelidae:** *Dermochelys coriacea* - Leatherback Turtle

**Cheloniidae:** *Eretmochelys imbricata* - Hawksbill Turtle

*Chelonia mydas* - Green Turtle

*Caretta caretta* - Loggerhead Turtle

*Lepidochelys olivacea* - Olive Ridley Turtle

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Carapace (Top shell) Length: Up to 150cm, Weight: Up to 950kg

**International Conservation Status:**

**All Marine Turtles are listed in  
CITES: Appendix I**

**IUCN: CR - EN**



Credit: WWF-Canon / Jürgen FREUND

### Distinguishing Features:

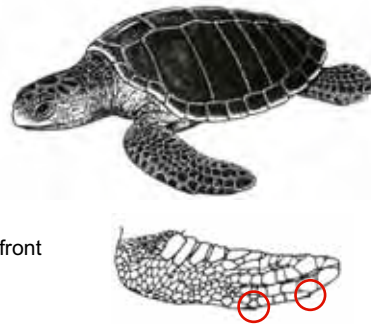
- Front limbs of all are paddle-shaped.
- Claws (where present) are on the front edge of the front limb.
- Head and limbs cannot withdraw into the shell

#### Cheloniidae

Shell covered with scutes (scales).

1 - 2 claws on the front edge of front limb.

Image Source: Environment Canada

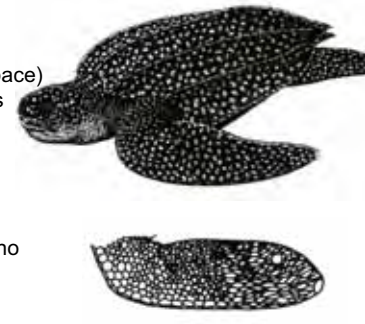


#### Dermochelyidae

Top shell (carapace) has seven keels (ridges) and is covered with leather.

Front limb has no claws.

Image Source: Environment Canada



#### Hatchlings



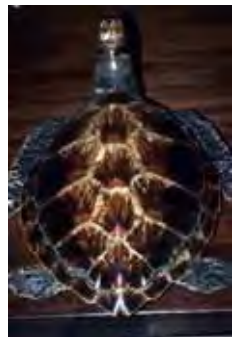
Leatherback Turtle  
Credit: WWF-Malaysia / Ken Scriven



Green Turtle  
Credit: WWF-Malaysia / Ken Scriven



Hawksbill Turtle  
Credit: Chris Shepherd / TSEA



Stuffed Hawksbill Turtle  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Hawksbill Turtle Shell  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Traded as:

Live animals, meat, eggs, stuffed whole animals, shell products (known as Bekko) such as jewellery, spectacle frames etc.



Bekko items  
Credit: Julia Ng/TSEA



Green Turtle Hatchlings for sale  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Marine Turtle meat  
Credit: James Compton/TSEA



Marine Turtle Eggs for sale  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Eggs:

Round and white (like a ping-pong ball)

#### Egg Diameter:

<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> :	5.1 - 5.5cm
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> :	4.0 - 4.6cm
<i>Caretta caretta</i> :	3.9 - 4.3cm
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> :	3.7 - 4.2cm
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> :	3.2 - 3.6cm

# Eretmochelys imbricata - Hawksbill Turtle

## Hawksbill Turtle

**Other Names:** Penyu Karah (MY), Penyu Sisik (ID)

**Distribution:** Atlantic: eastern central, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest, western central;  
 Indian Ocean: eastern and western;  
 Mediterranean and Black Sea;  
 Pacific: eastern central, northwest, southeast, southwest, western central

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (Shell) length: 62 - 114cm, Weight: 35 - 127kg

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>

**CITES: Appendix I**

**IUCN: CR**

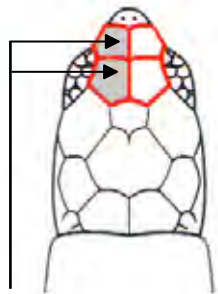


Credit: WWF-Canon / Cat HOLLOWAY

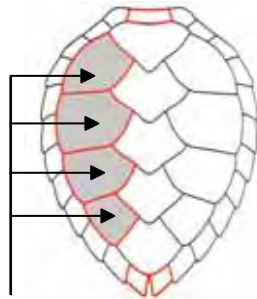
### Distinguishing Features:



Beak-like upper jaw<sup>#</sup>



2 pairs of prefrontal scales (between the eyes)\*

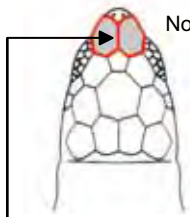


4 pairs of costal scutes (scales)\*  
 Thick overlapping scutes on carapace (upper shell)\*

### Similar to:

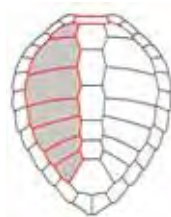
*Chelonia mydas* - Green Turtle  
**CITES: Appendix I**

No beak-like jaw



Only 1 pair of prefrontal scales (between the eyes)\*

*Lepidochelys olivacea* - Olive Ridley Turtle  
**CITES: Appendix I**



6 or more pairs of costal scutes\*  
 Marginal scutes on carapace do not overlap\*

**Traded as:** Live animals, meat, eggs, stuffed whole animals, shell products (known as Bekko) such as jewellery, spectacle frames etc.



Close up of Hawksbill Turtle Scutes  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Stuffed Young Hawksbill Turtle  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Stuffed Adult Hawksbill Turtle  
 Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Bekko Fan  
 Credit: Julia Ng/TSEA



Bekko Hair Comb  
 Credit: Julia Ng/TSEA



# Batagur spp.

## Batagur baska - River Terrapin

**Other Names:** Four-toed Terrapin (English), Tuntong, Tuntong Laut (Malaysia), Tungtung (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar. Extinct in Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 60cm

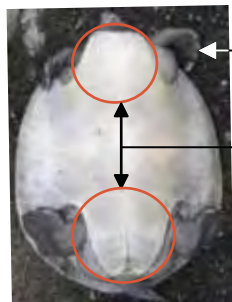
### Distinguishing Features:

- Four claws on front feet
- Top shell (carapace) colour varies from dark grey to black, females may be brown
- Head blackish-grey in colour (no reddish shades)



Upturned snout  
Serrated jaws

Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Four claws on front feet  
Front and back of plastron narrow

Credit: Sabine Schoppe  
Bottom shell (plastron)



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Top shell (carapace)

## Batagur (Callagur) borneoensis - Painted Terrapin

**Other Names:** Three-striped Batagur (English), Beluku (Iban, Borneo), Tuntong Sungei (Malaysia), Biuku, Sulong, Tuntung Semangka (Indonesia), Kura-kura jidat merah (West Kalimantan, Indonesia), Tumtum (East Kalimantan, Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 60cm

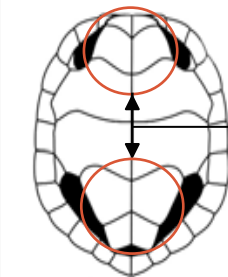
### Distinguishing Features:

- Five claws on front feet
- Top shell (carapace) colour varies
- Head colour varies



Upturned snout  
Serrated jaws

Batagur borneoensis female  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Front and back of plastron narrow

Bottom shell (plastron)  
Image Credit: Environment Canada

### Female (see picture on left)

Head: Orange-brown  
Top shell: Brown, may have faint pattern

### Male - Non-breeding



Head: Grey with orange-brown strip

Top shell: Black-brown, 3 broad black stripes, edge scutes (scales) may have black patterns



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Male - Breeding



Head: White, black edged red strip

Top shell: Creamy white, smooth. Black patterns as in non-breeding male (see picture in "Traded As" section)

Batagur borneoensis male - breeding  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>a</sup>

*Batagur baska*:  
**CITES Appendix I**

*Batagur borneoensis*:  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: CR**

### Traded as:

Eggs and live animals for the pet trade



Batagur borneoensis male in breeding colours  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Credit: TSEA

# Cuora spp. - Asian Box Turtle species

## Asian Box Turtle species

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** South and Southeast Asia

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 30cm

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>

All *Cuora* spp. are listed in **CITES Appendix II**

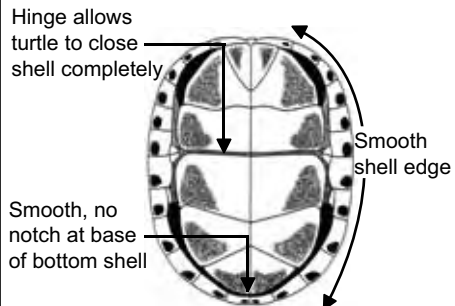
**IUCN: Varies from VU to EN**



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:

- Hinge on bottom shell (plastron)
- Edge of shell smooth (not serrated)
- Top shell (carapace) relatively high dome
- No notch at base of bottom shell (plastron)



Bottom shell (plastron)  
*Cuora amboinensis*

Relatively high dome

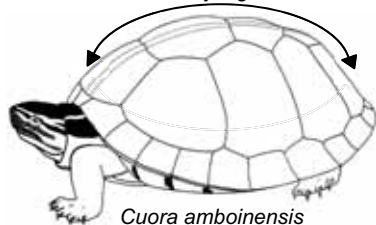


Image Source: Environment Canada

### *Cuora* spp. most commonly found in trade in Southeast Asia:

***Cuora amboinensis* - Southeast Asian Box Turtle**  
IUCN: VU

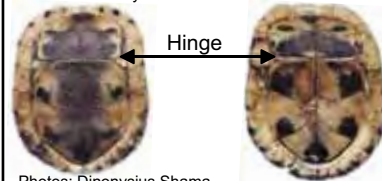


Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Three yellow stripes on black head

Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Photos: Dinonyshus Shama

Length: 22 - 25cm

Distribution: Bangladesh; Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam

***Cuora galbinifrons* - Indochinese Box Turtle**  
IUCN: CR



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Three black stripes on brownish head (not in juvenile)

Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

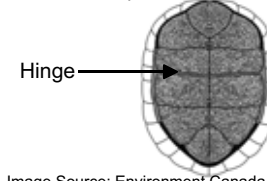


Image Source: Environment Canada

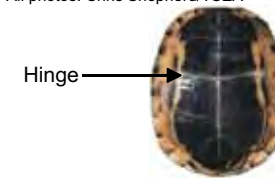
Length: Up to 19.8cm

Distribution: Cambodia (?); China; Lao PDR; Viet Nam

***Cuora trifasciata* - Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle**  
IUCN: CR



All photos: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Length: Up to 20.3cm

Distribution: China; Lao PDR; Myanmar (?); Viet Nam

### Traded as:

Live animals mainly for the meat trade (often in large quantities), some as pets



*Cuora amboinensis*  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



*Cuora amboinensis*  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



# Orlitia borneensis - Malaysian Giant Turtle

## Malaysian Giant Turtle

**Other Names:** Bajuku, Biukuk (Indonesia); Juku juku besar, Baning dayak (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Indonesia; Malaysia

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 80cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: EN**



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:



Top shell (carapace)  
Grey, brown or black

Head brown or black

Thickened scales  
around the eye

Sharp notch at the base  
of the lower shell (plastron)



First central  
scute wide at  
top and narrow  
at base



### Traded as:

Live animals for the meat trade (often in large quantities)



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

# Trachemys scripta elegans - Red-eared Slider

## Red-eared Slider

**Other Names:** Kura-kura Telinga merah, Kura-kura ninja (Indonesia), Kura terlinga-merah (Malaysia).

**Distribution:** U.S.A.  
**NOTE:** Introduced species in Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore and in other temperate, tropical and sub-tropical countries around the World.

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 30cm

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>  
**Not CITES listed**

**IUCN: Not listed**



Credit: Mark Auliya

### Distinguishing Features:



Long red patch  
 Dark green head with yellow stripes

- The shell colour (both top and bottom) varies with age.
- The colouration of the head does not change with age.
- The red patch on the side of the head, behind the eye is always present.
- Adult males have long claws.

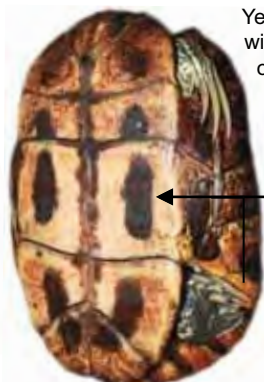
Credit: Mark Auliya

### Bottom shell (plastron)

Markings vary, but are similar to this



Very young animal  
 Credit: Sabine Schoppe

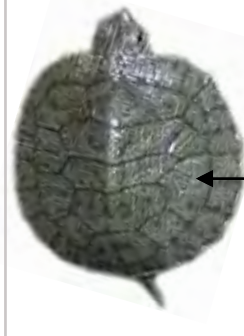


Adult  
 Credit: Mark Auliya

Yellowish-orange with a dark mark on each scale (scute)

**Top shell (carapace)**  
 Green- yellow in young animals, darkening with age to almost black

Scales (scutes) with radiating lines



Very young animal  
 Credit: Sabine Schoppe



Adult  
 Credit: Mark Auliya



Old adult  
 Credit: Mark Auliya

### Traded as:

Live animals for meat and the pet trade. Animals for the pet trade are often sold as juveniles.



Credit: Sabine Schoppe

**NOTE:**  
 Millions of captive bred Red-eared Sliders are traded legally each year.

Smugglers often list this species on the documents and then put other turtle species inside the shipment.



# Testudinidae spp. - Tortoise species

## Tortoise species

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Africa (including Madagascar); Americas; Europe; Asia

### Physical

**Characteristics:** Length: 10 - 135cm, Weight: 140g - 300kg

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

All are listed in **CITES Appendix II\***, except for 8 species which are listed in **Appendix I**

- Astrochelys (Geochelone) radiata* - Radiated Tortoise
- Astrochelys (Geochelone) yniphora* - Ploughshare Tortoise
- Chelonoidis (Geochelone) nigra* - Galapagos Giant Tortoise
- Gopherus flavomarginatus* - Yellow-bordered Tortoise
- Psammobates geometricus* - Geometric Tortoise
- Pyxis arachnoides* - Spider Tortoise
- Pyxis planicauda* - Flat-tailed Tortoise
- Testudo kleinmanni* - Kleinmann's Tortoise

**IUCN: Varies up to CR**



*Manouria impressa*  
Credit: Doug Hendrie

### Distinguishing Features:

Solid, often domed top shell (carapace)

Annual rings on scutes often very clear and well defined

Wide stumplike or "elephantine" hind feet



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Most can withdraw neck and limbs entirely into their bony shell

Some species can grow up to enormous size, weighing up to 300kg



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### NOTE:

All Testudinidae spp. live on land.

Live specimens must be given fresh water to drink, but should never be placed in a pool as they may drown.

\*NOTE: *Geochelone sulcata* - African Spurred Tortoise listed in CITES Appendix II. Zero quota for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes

### Traded as:

Live animals for the pet trade, meat, shell for medicine or decorative items



Seizure of live Tortoises  
Credit: Hartmut JUNGIUS / WWF-Canon



Tortoise shells used to make musical instruments  
Credit: Hartmut JUNGIUS / WWF-Canon

### Similar to: Freshwater and marine turtles

Freshwater turtle



Webbed feet

*Trachemys scripta elegans* - Red-eared Slider  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Marine turtle



Flipper-like feet

*Eretmochelys imbricata* - Hawksbill Turtle  
Credit: Cat HOLLOWAY / WWF-Canon

### NOTE:

Freshwater and marine turtles live mostly in water.

# Astrochelys (Geochelone) radiata - Radiated Tortoise

## Radiated Tortoise

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** Madagascar; introduced to Mauritius; Réunion

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (top shell) Length: Up to 40cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: CR**



**Distinguishing Features:**

Black rays of star pattern form fan-like design on about one quarter of the scute (scale)



Plastron with black triangles (Bottom shell)

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, often as young animals



Radiated Tortoise Shell Pattern

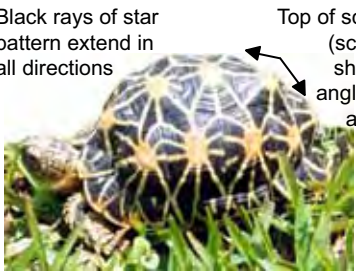


Radiated Tortoise Shell Pattern

**Similar to:** *Geochelone elegans* - Indian Star Tortoise  
**CITES Appendix II**

Black rays of star pattern extend in all directions

Top of scutes (scales) sharply angled in adults



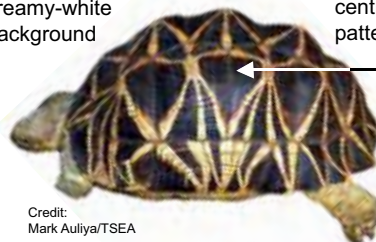
Plastron

Carapace Length: Up to 38cm

*Geochelone platynota* - Burmese Star Tortoise  
**CITES Appendix II**

Fewer dark rays, creamy-white background

No line linking centre of star pattern



Credit: Mark Auliyia/TSEA

Carapace Length: Up to 26cm



Credit: Jérôme Maran

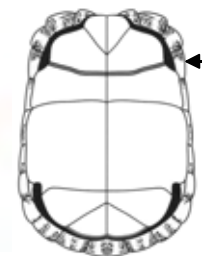
Plastron

*Pyxis arachnoides* - Spider Tortoise  
**CITES Appendix I**



Credit: WWF-Canon / Urs WOY

Carapace Length: Up to 15cm



Hinge present in some

Plastron\*

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

\* Image Source: Environment Canada  
All Photographs: Chris Shepherd/TSEA except where indicated).

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Astrochelys yniphora\* - Ploughshare Tortoise

## Ploughshare Tortoise

**Other Names:** Angonoka (Madagascar)  
 \*Scientific name may also be listed as *Angonoka yniphora* or *Geochelone yniphora*

**Distribution:** Madagascar

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (Top shell) Length: Up to 48cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: CR**



Credit: WWF-Canon / Meg GALLER

### Distinguishing Features:

Young animals have a pattern of rectangles. The centre part of the scute (scale) is clear (no streaks or spots).

Colours may fade in older animals.



Credit: Kathrin Schmidt

Large elongated and upturned protruding front scute (scale) on the underside of the shell (plastron) - longer in adult male.



Credit: WWF-Canon / Martin HARVEY



\* Image Source: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, as young animals and adults



Adult Ploughshare Tortoise confiscated from trade  
 Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

**Similar to:** As an adult, unmistakable, but hatchlings and juveniles of *Geochelone sulcata* (African Spurred Tortoise) look similar.

Young *Geochelone sulcata* have:

- A less domed shell
- A lighter colour
- Jagged edges to the shell



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

# Geochelone elegans - Indian Star Tortoise

## Indian Star Tortoise

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (Top shell) Length: Up to 38cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: LR**



**Distinguishing Features:**

Black rays of star pattern extend in all directions

Top of scutes (scales) sharply angled in adults



Plastron (Bottom shell)

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, often as young animals



Young Indian Star Tortoises on display at a pet shop



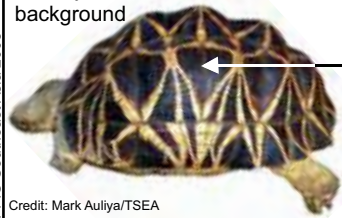
Indian Star Tortoise Shell Pattern

**Similar to:**

**Geochelone platynota - Burmese Star Tortoise**  
**CITES Appendix II**

Fewer dark rays, creamy-white background

Top of scutes more rounded



No line linking centre of star pattern



Credit: Jérôme Maran  
Plastron

Carapace Length: Up to 26cm

**Astrochelys (Geochelone) radiata - Radiated Tortoise**  
**CITES Appendix I**

Black rays of star pattern form fan-like design on about one quarter of the scute (scale)



Carapace Length: Up to 40cm



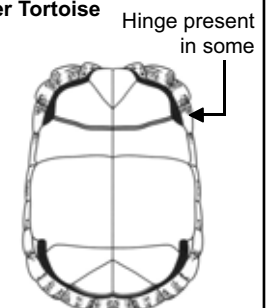
Plastron\*

**Pyxis arachnoides - Spider Tortoise**  
**CITES Appendix I**



Credit: WWF-Canon / Urs WOY

Carapace Length: Up to 15cm



Plastron\*

Hinge present in some

\* Image Source: Environment Canada  
All Photographs: Chris Shepherd/TSEA (except where indicated).

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Geochelone platynota - Burmese Star Tortoise

## Burmese Star Tortoise

**Distribution:** Myanmar

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (top shell) Length: Up to 26cm

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**

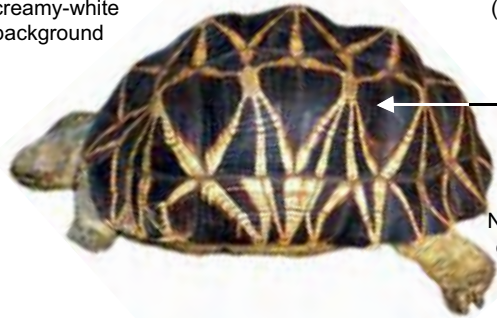
**IUCN: CR**



### Distinguishing Features:

Fewer dark rays, creamy-white background

Top of scutes (scales) more rounded



No line linking centre of star pattern

Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Credit: Jérôme Maran  
**Plastron**  
(Bottom shell)

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade, often as young animals



**Adult Burmese Star Tortoise**  
Credit: James Compton/TSEA



**Burmese Star Tortoise Carapace Pattern**  
Credit: James Compton/TSEA

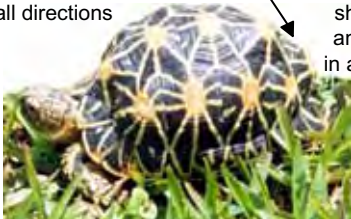
### Similar to:

**Geochelone elegans - Indian Star Tortoise**

**CITES Appendix II**

Black rays of star pattern extend in all directions

Top of scutes (scales) sharply angled in adults



Carapace Length: Up to 38cm



Plastron

**Astrochelys (Geochelone) radiata - Radiated Tortoise**

**CITES Appendix I**

Black rays of star pattern form fan-like design on about one quarter of the scutes (scale)



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Carapace Length: Up to 40cm



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Plastron

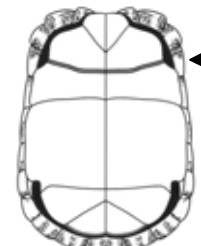
**Pyxis arachnoides - Spider Tortoise**

**CITES Appendix I**



Credit: WWF-Canon / Urs WOY

Carapace Length: Up to 15cm



Plastron\*

Hinge present in some

# Geochelone (Stigmochelys) pardalis - Leopard Tortoise

## Leopard Tortoise

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Angola; Botswana; Ethiopia; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; Uganda; Zaire; Zambia; Zimbabwe

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (Shell) length: Up to 70cm, Weight: 20kg

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**



Credit: WWF-Canon / Michel TERRETTAZ

### Distinguishing Features:

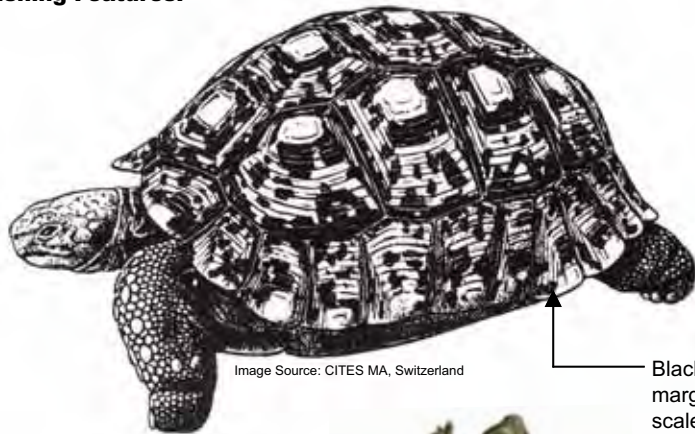
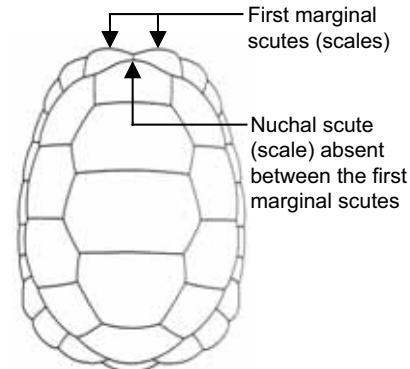


Image Source: CITES MA, Switzerland

Black patches on the marginal scutes (edge scales), especially visible in young animals



Carapace (Top of shell)  
Image Source: CITES MA, Switzerland

- Shell pattern of black spots and markings on a light cream or yellow background.
- The markings on the shell vary according to the area of origin.
- Some have patterns all over the shell, others have few.
- The design fades with age.



**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade.



Seizure of Leopard Tortoises  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Wil LUIJF

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

All Photographs Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

March 2008





# Malacochersus tornieri - Pancake Tortoise

## Pancake Tortoise

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** Kenya; Tanzania; Zimbabwe

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (Top shell) length: 18cm

### International Conservation Status:

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: VU**



Credit: Fabian Schmidt

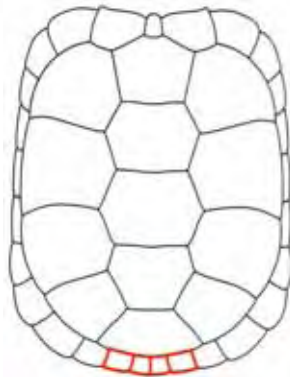
### Distinguishing Features:

Shell is flat  
(even large animals are only about 6cm thick)

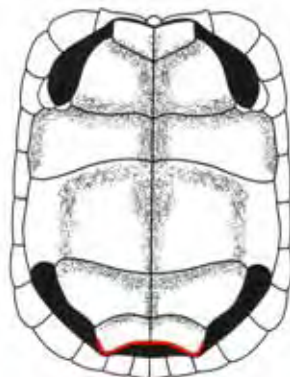
Star pattern on carapace  
(always visible, but less distinct in some animals)

The shell is squarish in shape when viewed from above.

The edges of the shell; both top and bottom (carapace and plastron) are fairly stiff; but the **middle sections are soft to the touch.**



Carapace (Top shell)



Plastron (Bottom shell)

Image Source: Environment Canada

**Traded as:** Live animals for the pet trade.



Pancake Tortoise on sale in a pet shop

Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

# Manouria emys - Asian Brown Tortoise

## Asian Brown Tortoise

**Other Names:** Baning perang, Kura-kura anam kaki (Malaysia), Kadazandusun, Suyan (Sabah, Malaysia), Baning coklat (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Bangladesh; India; Indonesia (Sumatra and Borneo); Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand, Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 60cm. Weight: up to 30kg

**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: EN**



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:

Largest of the Asian Tortoises

Top shell (carapace) and bottom shell (plastron) same colour - grey, brown or black

Head brown or black

Males have spur on the hind legs



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

There are two subspecies of *Manouria emys*:

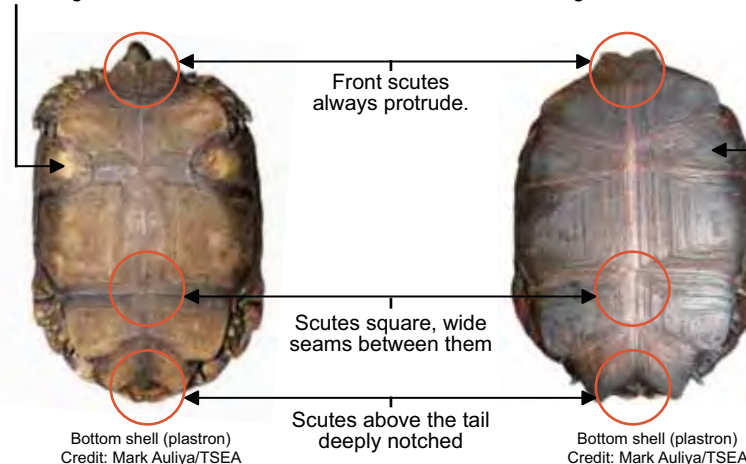
*Manouria emys emys* is found in Sumatra and Borneo (Indonesia); Malaysia; Southern Thailand

*Manouria emys phayrei* is found in Bangladesh; India; Myanmar; West-central Thailand

These look slightly different - but both are listed in CITES Appendix II

*Manouria emys emys* -  
Pair of scales (scutes) just behind the front legs do not touch in the centre

*Manouria emys phayrei* -  
Pair of scales (scutes) just behind the front legs touch in the centre



Bottom shell (plastron)  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

Bottom shell (plastron)  
Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Traded as:

Live animals for meat and the pet trade



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Similar to:

***Manouria impressa***  
**Impressed Tortoise**  
**CITES Appendix II**

Length: up to 31cm

Top and side scales (scutes) curve inwards

Serrated and upturned edge to top shell (carapace)



Credit: Douglas B. Hendrie

Distribution: Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam



# Manouria impressa - Impressed Tortoise

## Impressed Tortoise

**Other Names:** Banning bukit (Malaysia); Baning Asia (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 33cm

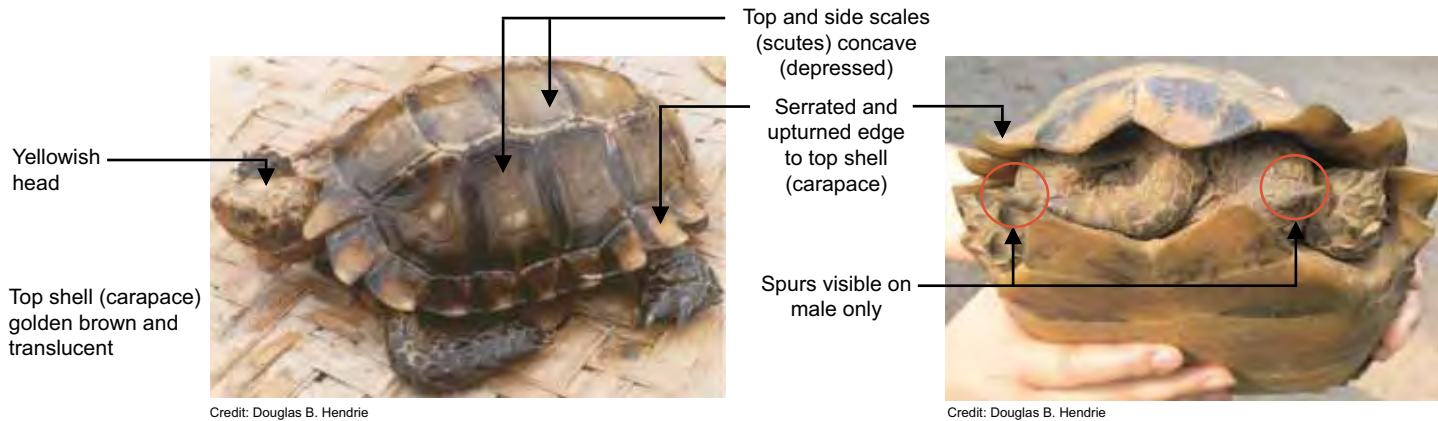
**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: VU**



Credit: Douglas B. Hendrie

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Douglas B. Hendrie

Credit: Douglas B. Hendrie

**Traded as:** Live animals for meat and the pet trade



Credit: ENV/R

### Similar to:

**Manouria emys**  
**Asian Brown Tortoise**  
**CITES Appendix II**

- Largest Asian Tortoise (up to 60cm long).
- Head brown or black
- Top and bottom shell - grey, brown or black
- Top and side scales do not curve inwards
- Edge of top shell not serrated and upturned



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Distribution: Bangladesh; India; Indonesia (Sumatra and Borneo); Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

# Amyda cartilaginea - Asiatic Softshell Turtle

## Asiatic Softshell Turtle

**Other Names:** Labi labi, Labi labi super, Kuaya emas (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Carapace (Top shell) Length: Up to 100cm

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: VU**



*Amyda cartilaginea*  
Credit: Mark Auliya

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: Mark Auliya

Yellow dots on head and neck  
Nose is trunk-like and very straight



Credit: Mark Auliya

Carapace (top shell) rounded in shape  
Front edge of carapace has a rough texture with small bumps (tubercles)



**Traded as:** Live for the meat trade



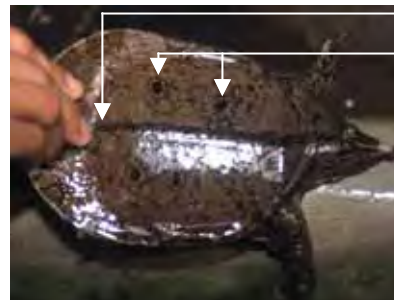
*Amyda cartilaginea* in trade  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

**Similar to:** *Dogania subplana* - Malayan Softshell Turtle  
**IUCN: LR**



Credit: Pauli Hien

Nose is trunk-like and turns down



Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

Carapace flat and rather smooth  
Dark stripe down centre of carapace  
2 or 3 dark rims on each side (may be surrounded by a fine line)



Credit: Mark Auliya

Front edge of carapace smooth with no rough texture

Carapace (Top shell) Length: Up to 35cm

Distribution: Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore



*Amyda cartilaginea* before shipment (note shell damage)  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



# Pelodiscus sinensis - Chinese Softshell Turtle

## Chinese Softshell Turtle

**Other Names:** Labi China (Malaysia), Labi labi Cina (Indonesia)

**Distribution:** China; Japan; Taiwan; Viet Nam  
Captive bred in large numbers

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 25 - 35cm

**International Conservation Status:** <sup>α</sup>  
Not CITES listed

**IUCN:** VU



Credit: Bui Dang Phong

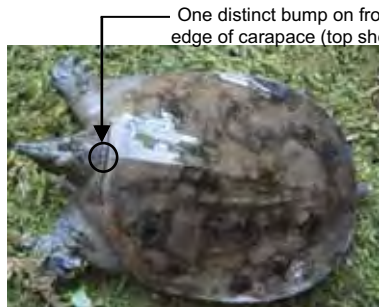
### Distinguishing Features:

- Colour varies considerably (green, brownish grey)
- May have black markings on carapace (top shell)
- Long nose in comparison to most softshelled turtles
- Carapace often grooved

Hatchlings: Red/orange (may be yellow or white) but always with black spots on rear legs and plastron (bottom shell), red fades with age.  
**Note:** pattern varies between individuals



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA



Credit: Bui Dang Phong



Credit: TSEA



Credit: TSEA



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Traded as:

Live animals for the pet trade and for the meat trade



Hatchlings for sale in a pet shop  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



At a meat market  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA

### Similar to:

***Amyda cartilaginea***  
CITES Appendix II  
IUCN: VU

- Yellow dots on head and neck
- Long straight nose
- Front edge of carapace (top shell) rough with distinct bumps



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

***Dogania subplana***  
Not CITES Listed  
IUCN: LR

- Black line down the centre of the carapace (top shell)
- Front edge of carapace (top shell) smooth
- Long downturned nose



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

# Dyscophus antongilii - Tomato Frog

## Tomato Frog

**Other Names:** Northern Tomato Frog

**Distribution:** Madagascar

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 6 - 10.5cm

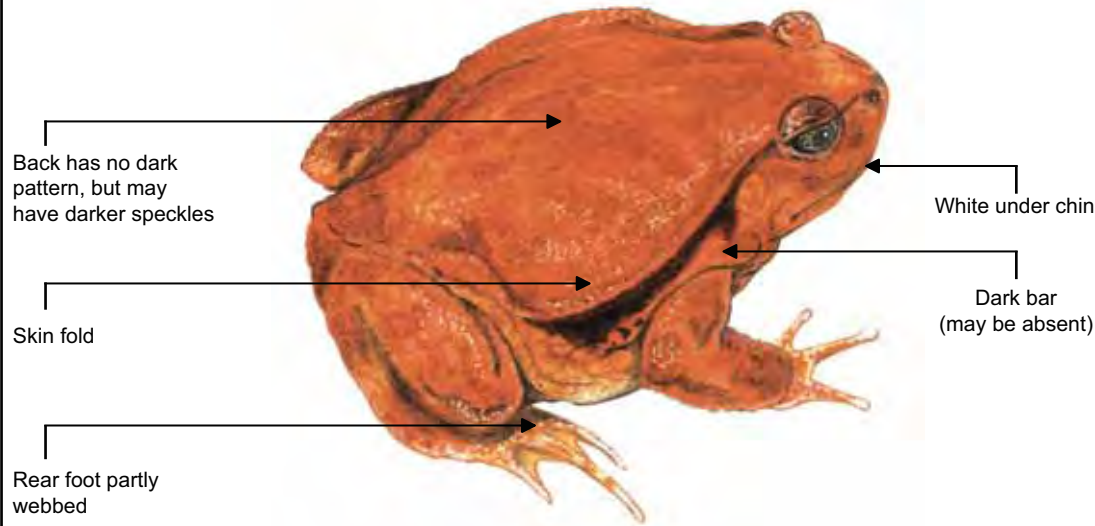
**International Conservation Status:**  
**CITES Appendix I**

**IUCN: NT**



Credit: Mark Auliya/TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:



Colour varies, but always more red than *Dyscophus guineti*

### Similar to:

*Dyscophus guineti*  
**Southern Tomato Frog / False Tomato Frog**  
Not listed in CITES

Length: 6.4 - 10cm



Colour varies, but always lighter red than *Dyscophus antongilii*



Credit: R. Isotti, A. Cambone - Homo ambiens / WWF-Canon

**Traded as:**  
Live animals for the pet trade



# Scleropages formosus - Asian Arowana

## Asian Arowana

**Other Names:** Ikan Kelisa (Malaysia); Ikan Kelesar (Indonesian); Jinglongyu (Chinese Hanyupinying), Trey tapawt (Khmer)

**Distribution:** Cambodia; Indonesia (Banka Island, Sumatra, Kalimantan); Lao PDR; Malaysia (including Sarawak); Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Physical Characteristics:** Total Adult Length: Up to 100cm, but most often seen between 50 - 60cm

### International Conservation <sup>α</sup>

#### CITES Appendix I

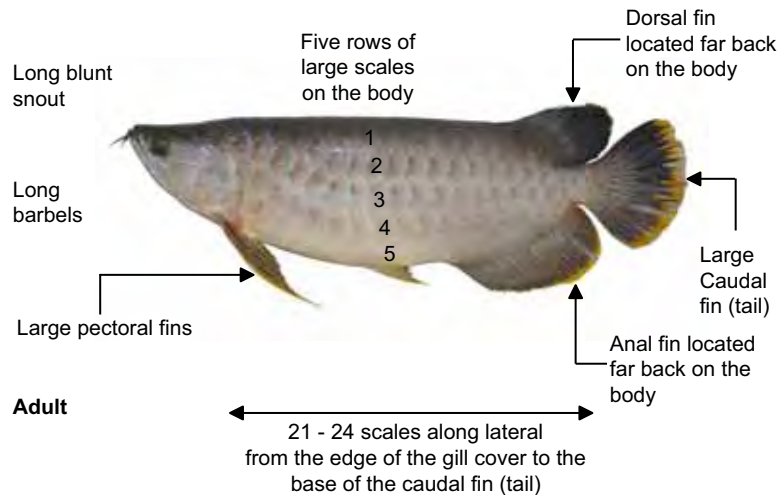
**Captive-bred animals can be traded ONLY IF:**

1. The breeder is registered with the CITES Authorities
- AND
2. If the animal is tagged with a microchip,
- AND
3. If the animal is at least F2 (captive bred second generation)

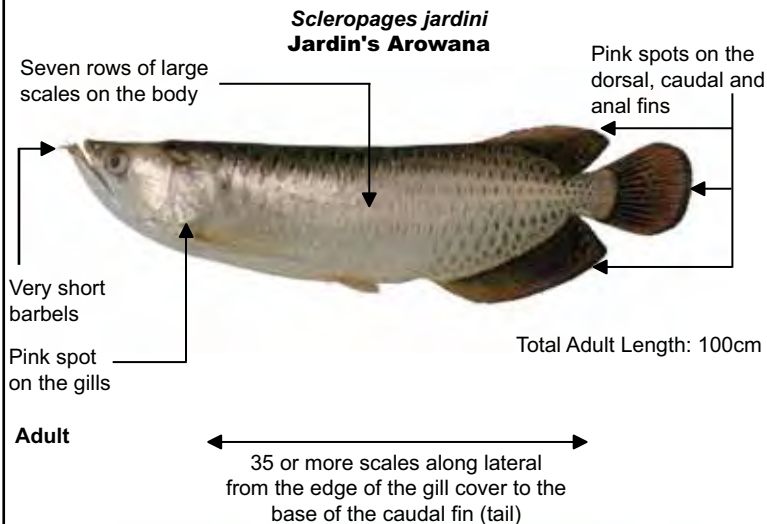
**IUCN: EN**



### Distinguishing Features:



### Similar to:

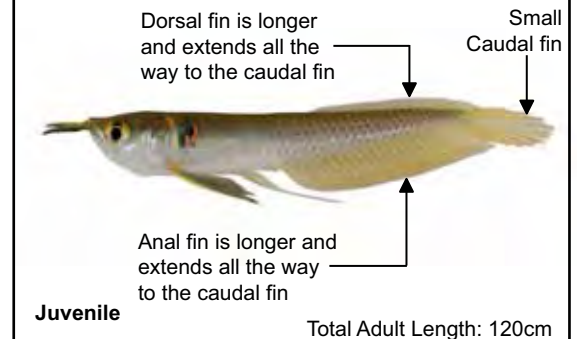


**Traded as:** Live animals for the Aquarium trade (often as juveniles).



Credit: Australia Customs

**Similar to:** *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*  
**Silver Arowana**



© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

All Photos (except where indicated) credited to: Tan Heok Hui

<sup>α</sup> Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

January 2008



# Cheilinus undulatus - Humphead Wrasse

## Humphead Wrasse

**Other Names:** Mameng, Licin, Langkawit (Malaysia), So-mei (Chinese)

**Distribution:** Indian Ocean: eastern and western;  
Pacific: eastern central, northwest, western central.

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: 229cm, Maximum Weight: 191kg

**International Conservation Status:** <sup>a</sup>

**CITES: Appendix II**

**IUCN: EN**



Credit: WWF-Canon / WWF / Hong Kong Cindy Cheng

### Distinguishing Features:



Credit: WWF-Canon / Frédéric MONNOT

Most have bright yellow margin to the tail fin

Body colour and shape changes with age as shown in this juvenile.



Credit: WWF-Canon / John E. RANDALL

All have distinctive lines running through the eye



Credit: Debbie Ng



Credit: Debbie Ng

### Traded as:

Living animals for the aquarium or restaurant trade. Animals are generally transported whole. Common market weight: 0.5 - 1.0kg and size: 30 - 40cm. Young animals may be kept in grow-out pens until they attain this size.



Fish Trap used for Humphead Wrasse  
Credit: Debbie Ng



Humphead Wrasse awaiting transfer  
Credit: Julia Ng / TSEA



Transfer of Humphead Wrasse  
Credit: Debbie Ng



Humphead Wrasse on display in Restaurant  
Credit: WWF-Canon / Michele DUPRAZ

**Similar to:** *Cheilinus chlorourus*  
Floral Maori Wrasse

- Does not have strong eye stripe or distinct bright yellow edge to tail fin.
- Has rows of white spots

*Cheilinus trilobatus*  
Triple Tail Wrasse

- Does not have strong eye stripe or distinct bright yellow edge to tail fin.
- Has pink dots and rows



# Hippocampus spp. - Seahorse spp.

## Hippocampus spp. - Seahorse spp.

**Other Names:**

**Distribution:** Temperate and tropical coastal waters (from about 50 degrees north to 50 degrees south).

**Physical Characteristics:** Vary from 2cm up to 35cm in height.

**International Conservation Status:**

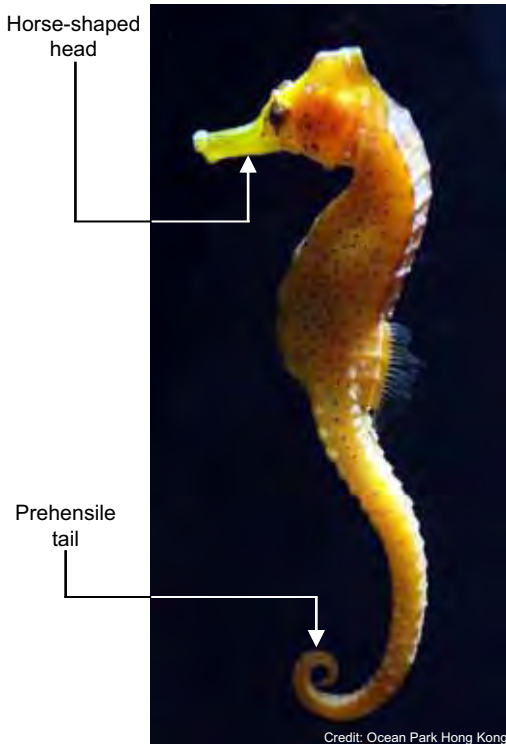
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: Varies up to EN**



Credit: Ocean Park Hong Kong

**Distinguishing Features:**



Credit: Ocean Park Hong Kong

**Similar to:**  
**Pipefish**



- Elongated, long narrow body (like a stretched out and straightened seahorse)
- No prehensile tail (but can coil)

**Seadragons**



- Elaborate, permanent leaf-like appendages (quantity and appearance differ according to species)
- Deep, laterally flattened body

Photo Credits: Ocean Park Hong Kong

**Traded as:** Dried for traditional medicine or souvenirs or as live animals for the aquarium trade.



Dried Seahorses on display  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA



Dried Seahorses  
Credit: WWF-Canon / John E. Newby



Dried Seahorses  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA



Dried Seahorses on display  
Credit: TRAFFIC SEA

© TRAFFIC Southeast Asia 2008

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

# Tridacnidae spp. - Giant Clam spp.

## Giant Clam spp.

**Other Names:** Kima (Malaysia)

**Distribution:** Indo-Pacific

**Physical Characteristics:** Length: up to 130cm, Weight: up to 300kg

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>  
**All Tridacnidae spp. are listed in**  
**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: Four listed, status varies from**  
**LR/conservation dependent to VU**



Credit: TSEA

### Distinguishing Features:

#### Live

Thick flesh covering the body (mantle) extends over the edge of the shell when open



Credit: Aileen Tan Shau-Hwai

Mantle may be brightly coloured



Credit: Mauri RAUTAKRI - WWF/Canon

#### Dead (shell only)

Inner shell not pearl-like and shiny



Credit: Claire Beastall



Credit: Claire Beastall



Credit: Claire Beastall

### Traded as:

Meat, shells and live for the aquarium trade



Credit: Alain COMPOST / WWF-Canon



Giant Clam meat for sale  
 Credit: Aileen Tan Shau-Hwai



Credit: TSEA



Giant Clam meat for sale  
 Credit: Aileen Tan Shau-Hwai



# Nepenthes spp. - Pitcher Plants

## Pitcher Plants

### Other Names:

**Distribution:** From northern Australia throughout Southeast Asia to southern China

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

Two species: *Nepenthes rajah* and *Nepenthes khasiana* are listed in **CITES APPENDIX I**  
All other *Nepenthes* are listed on **CITES APPENDIX II\***



*Nepenthes macfarlanei* (upper pitchers)  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence

### Distinguishing Features:



The pitcher grows from a tendril which is an extension of the leaf.



*Nepenthes albomarginata*  
Credit: K. Kalyanan

- Distinctive - vine like with thin stems and long narrow leaves (occasionally has branches)

- Pitcher emerges from the tip of the leaf - but not all leaves will develop pitchers

### CITES I Listed species:

*Nepenthes rajah*

IUCN: EN

Distribution: Malaysia (Sabah - Mount Kinabalu and Mount Tamboyukon only)

One of several species where the tendril starts from the underside of the leaf, around 1/3 from the tip.



*Nepenthes rajah*  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence

Pitcher may grow up to 35cm high and 18cm wide and hold over 3 litres of liquid.

*Nepenthes khasiana*

IUCN: Not listed

Distribution: India

**NOTE: You should contact local experts for further definitive identification.**

**Traded as:** Live plants

NOTE: Smugglers often cut off the last 1/3 of the leaf, removing all pitchers and tendrils to make identification more difficult.



*Nepenthes rafflesiana* in trade  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence

**\*CITES APPENDIX II** listed species:

All parts and derivatives, except:

- a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
- b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media; transported in sterile containers.

*Nepenthes albomarginata*  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence



*Nepenthes burbidgeae*  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence



*Nepenthes macfarlanei* (lower pitchers)  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence



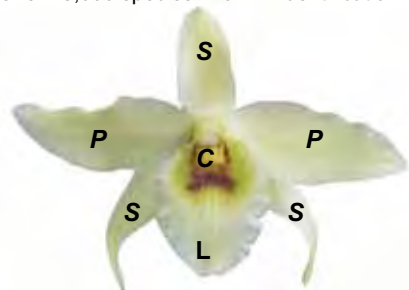
*Nepenthes sanguinea*  
Credit: Carrol Lawrence

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

## Orchids

**Other Names:** Anggerik (Malaysia)

Over 25,000 species known - identification is difficult but flowers do share certain traits.



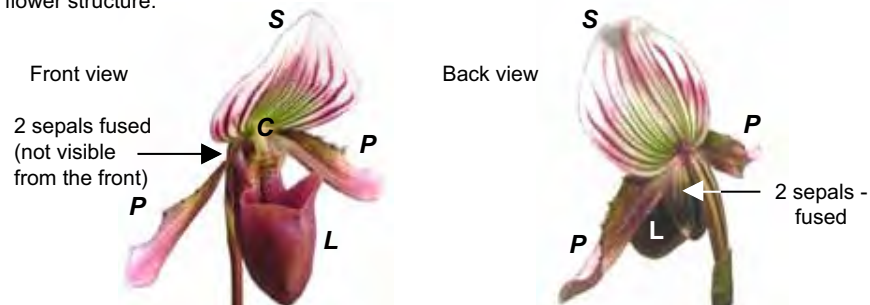
Flowers share certain traits:

- 3 sepals outside the petals (may look like a petal) (S)
- 3 petals (P), one (highly modified) forms a lip (L) and may be different in colour, shape & size to the other petals
- Left side of flower mirror image to the right
- Male and female flower parts fused into a column (C)

Credit: REACH/Amran

Slipper Orchids: Eg. *Phaphiopedilum* spp. and *Phragmipedium* spp.

Typical flower structure:



Credit: REACH/Carrol

### CITES Appendix I listed Orchids\*

<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>	Distribution: Thailand; Malaysia
<i>Renanthera imschootiana</i>	Distribution: India; Myanmar; Viet Nam
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp. (+/- 62 spp.)	Distribution: South and Southeast Asia; China; Papua New Guinea
<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp. (+/- 17 spp.)	Distribution: Central and South America
<i>Aerangis ellisii</i>	Distribution: Madagascar
<i>Laelia (Sophronitis) lobata</i>	Distribution: Brazil
<i>Laelia (Sophronitis) jongheana</i>	Distribution: Brazil
<i>Peristeria elata</i>	Distribution: Costa Rica; Panama; Venezuela; Colombia

### International Conservation Status:<sup>α</sup>

#### CITES Appendix I: 8 listed\*

Seedlings or tissue cultures of these which are: obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to CITES

#### CITES Appendix II: All other ORCHIDACEAE spp.

(See [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org) for exclusion details )

#### NOTE: All Wild Orchids require a CITES Permit

**Traded as:** Live specimens (not always in flower), cut flowers, souvenirs



Credit: REACH/Amran

*Paphiopedilum lowii*

### CITES Appendix I listed Orchids\* found in Southeast Asia



Credit: Greg Allikas

*Dendrobium cruentum*  
Distribution: Thailand and Malaysia



Credit: Nik Ahamad Fahmi

*Renanthera imschootiana*  
Distribution: India, Myanmar, Viet Nam



Eg. *Paphiopedilum barbatum*

Credit: REACH/Amran

*Paphiopedilum* spp. Distribution: South and Southeast Asia, China, Papua New Guinea

Leaf: - Leathery with a prominent middle rib

- V-shaped in cross-section.
- Usually short (under 20cm).
- Colour varies from plain or glossy green to mottled purple).

**NOTE: You should contact local experts for further definitive identification.**

<sup>α</sup>Check current conservation status at [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org), [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



# Orchidaceae

## Orchids

### All Wild Orchids require a CITES Permit...

	Wild	Artificially Propogated
<b>Quantity:</b>	Usually shipped in small numbers (less than 20 specimens)	Usually shipped in greater numbers (more than 20 specimens)
<b>Size:</b>	Specimen size varies	Specimens similar in size
<b>Roots:</b>	Often unhealthy, few in number, damaged or cut away. Growth direction differs from that expected from present container. May find algae, small ferns, tree bark, tree branch, rock, sand and small animals such as snails or insects.	Usually healthy, growth may be in the shape of the container. Artificial growth medium may be evident (charcoal, agar, coconut husk, sphagnum moss etc.)
<b>General Appearance:</b>	Unhealthy, leaves may be mottled or dull in colour, often damaged (insect, mould, algae, lichen)	Healthy with no damage to leaves (insect, mould, algae, lichen)

### International Conservation Status:

#### CITES Appendix II: All Orchids

Except for 8 listed (see Orchidaceae CITES APPENDIX I sheet 1 of 2)



Credit: WWF-Canon / Wil LUIJF

**NOTE: You should contact local experts for further definitive identification.**

### How to distinguish Wild from Artificially Propagated Orchids - What to look for...

#### Wild Orchid Roots:



Credit: REACH/Carrol

#### Might...

...show variation in growth direction (do not grow in the shape of a pot)

...be torn or damaged; new roots may grow from old damaged root material

...have part of the original substrate still attached

...be dead (fleshy outer layer withered into a brown powdery substance)

#### Wild Orchid Leaves:



Credit: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew



Credit: REACH/Carrol

#### Might...

...be crushed or torn

...show signs of chewing by insects or small mammals

...have light coloured spots or holes caused by insects

...be damaged through desiccation (less swollen and cracked especially along the midrib)

#### Wild Orchid General Appearance:



Credit: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

Uneven growth

Often with dried inflorescent or pod.



Credit: REACH/Carrol

#### Artificially propagated orchids:

...such as those grown in vitro culture are not subject to CITES

...plants artificially grown for export receive exactly the same treatment, are of the same size, age and health and so will look almost identical.



Credit: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

# Gonystylus spp. - Ramin spp.

## Ramin

**Other Names:** Bengol, Gaharu, Melawis, Garu Buaja, Lanutan-bagio

**Distribution:** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia, Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Solomon Islands

**International Conservation Status:**<sup>α</sup>

**CITES Appendix II**

**IUCN: 15 species listed VU**



Credit: Chen Hing Keong/TSEA

### Steps towards Identification:

**1. Take a sample of the wood to examine.**

Cut this from a transverse section

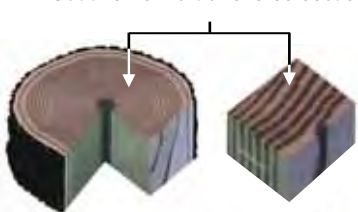


Image Source: Environment Canada

**2. Examine the trimmed surface.**

Use a very sharp knife to trim a small area from the surface of the transverse section



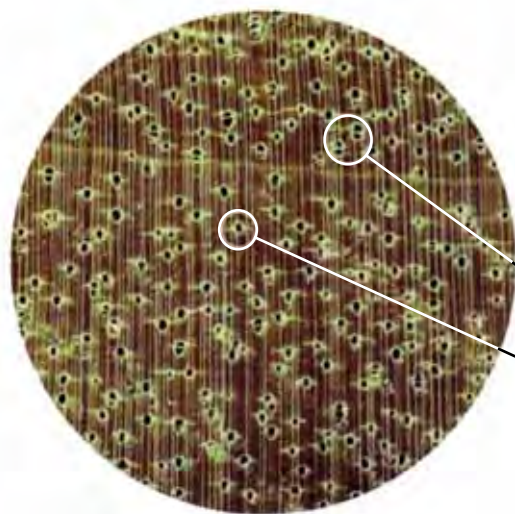
Use a 14x hand lens to examine the trimmed



You will need to hold the lens close to your eye to see clearly



### What you should see:



#### Ramin

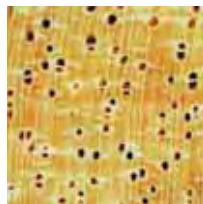
Heartwood whitish to pale yellow.

Moderately hard and heavy

Vessels NOT obviously arranged in growth rings

Vessels usually solitary, but may be multiple

Winged structure surrounding vessels

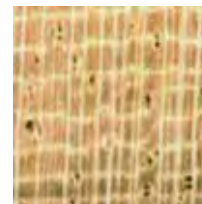


*Gonystylus sp.*



*Gonystylus sp.*

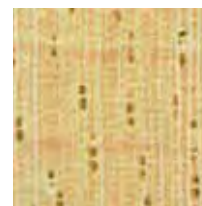
#### Similar to:



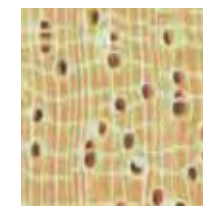
*Alstonia scholaris*



*Hevea brasiliensis*



*Dyera costulata*



*Endospermium malaccense*

**NOTE: You should contact local experts for further definitive identification.**

### Traded as:

Sawn timber, treated timber, often used for door frames, picture frames, baby cots and rulers.



Ramin may be stained in many colours  
Credit: Chris Shepherd/TSEA





The Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) involves Police, Customs and environment agencies of all 10 ASEAN countries – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam and Thailand.

ASEAN-WEN co-ordinates the regional response to illegal trade in protected species, which threatens biodiversity, endangers public health, and undermines economic wellbeing.

- ASEAN-WEN is:
- \* A regional INTERGOVERNMENTAL law-enforcement network designed to combat the illegal wildlife trade
  - \* A proactive response to Southeast Asia's alarming levels of wildlife trafficking and loss
  - \* A mechanism by which countries can share information and learn from each other's best practices

ASEAN-WEN receives support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and U.S. Department of State, as well as in-kind donations from ASEAN Member Countries.

## ASEAN WEN Support Programme



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It has offices covering most parts of the world and works in close co-operation with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

For further information contact:

Regional Director  
TRAFFIC Southeast Asia  
Unit 1 - 2, 1st Floor  
Jalan SS23/11, Taman SEA,  
47400 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor  
MALAYSIA

Tel: +603 7880 3940  
Fax: +603 7882 0171  
Website: [www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org)

TRAFFIC is a joint  
programme of



Wildlife Alliance works with local governments, communities and other like-minded NGOs which aim to conserve the environment and stop the illegal wildlife trade by directly protecting wildlife in the field, reducing consumer demand, and providing alternative livelihoods for local communities.

For further information contact:

Wildlife Alliance  
1150 17th Street NW  
Suite 403  
Washington, DC  
20036  
USA

Tel: +1 202 223 6350  
Fax: +1 202 223 6352  
Website: [www.wildlifealliance.org](http://www.wildlifealliance.org)

FREELAND Foundation  
591 UBC II Bldg., 10th Fl., Room 1001  
Soi Sukhumvit 33, Sukhumvit Road  
North Klongton, Wattana  
Bangkok 10110  
THAILAND

Tel: +662 204 2719 to 21  
Fax: +662 204 2722  
Website: [www.freeland.org](http://www.freeland.org)