



**JNCC Report No. 381
Checklist of birds
listed in the CITES appendices
and in EC Regulation No. 338/97**

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**compiled by
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The JNCC is the forum through which the three country conservation agencies - the Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature and Scottish Natural Heritage - deliver their statutory responsibilities for Great Britain as a whole, and internationally. These responsibilities contribute to sustaining and enriching biological diversity, enhancing geological features and sustaining natural systems. As well as a source of advice and knowledge for the public, JNCC is the Government's wildlife adviser, providing guidance on the development of policies for, or affecting, nature conservation in Great Britain or internationally.

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Further copies of this report available from:

CITES Unit
Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Monkstone House
City Road
Peterborough PE1 1JY
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1733 562626
Fax: +44 1733 555948

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Introduction

In April 1991, the Nature Conservancy Council for England (English Nature), Countryside Council for Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage acting together through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee were appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as the United Kingdom's Scientific Authority for Animals under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES regulates international trade in wild animals, plants and products derived from them, helping to ensure their conservation on a global scale.

The intention of this publication is to provide a list of the species and subspecies of bird included in the CITES Appendices, together with their conservation status category in the *2004 IUCN Red List of threatened species* (IUCN, 2004) and the appropriate Annex in EC Regulation 338/97 (and subsequent updates).

This revised edition incorporates additions and amendments to the CITES appendices up to and including those made at the 13th Conference of the Parties in Thailand in October 2004 (effective from 12 January 2005) and those outlined in CITES Notification 2004/074 and Notification 2005/029. The most recent EC Regulation to amend the Annexes is 1332/2005, effective from 12 August 2005.

For background material on the rationale of the IUCN threat categories, readers are referred to IUCN (2004); for background on the workings of CITES, recommended works are Favre (1989) and Wijnstekers (2003). For information on the implementation of CITES in the EU, see European Commission (2005). For information by country on the diversity and status of birds and other taxonomic groups, and for a general review of biodiversity, readers are referred to Groombridge and Jenkins (2002).

In a publication of this nature, it is inevitable that users will discover entries that need correcting or updating. The publishers and UNEP-WCMC would be grateful to receive details of those entries so that the necessary changes can be made in the database from which this document is produced.

The database is continually updated and the downloaded version of this document may contain more recent information than the original printed publication.

Explanatory Notes

Each species is typically represented by a block of text including scientific name (with alternatives), common names in the three official CITES languages (where available), geographic range, CITES Appendix, EC Regulation 338/97 Annex, and Red List category. Where a species has component populations or formal subspecies which are treated differently by CITES, the species entry is subdivided appropriately.

Scientific names

For each taxon, the scientific name is given first (as listed in the CITES appendices), with the most frequently used synonyms listed beneath the scientific name.

Following CITES practice, nomenclature of genera and species follows Sibley and Monroe (1990 and 1993) except for Psittaciformes & Trochilidae. Nomenclature for Loriidae & Psittacidae follows Collar (1997), Cacatuidae follows Rowley (1997) and Trochilidae follows Schuchmann (1999).

The following species, mainly ones described since those publications, have been adopted for inclusion in the Appendices by the CITES Parties:

Glaucidium mooreorum da Silva, Coelho & Gonzaga, 2002

Glaucidium parkeri Howell & Robbins, 1995

Glaucidium nubicola Robbins & Stiles, 1999

Micrastur mintoni Whittaker, 2002

Ninox ios Rasmussen, 1999

Ninox sumbaensis Olsen, Wink, Sauer-Gürth & Trost, 2002

Otus alius Rasmussen, 1998

Otus collari Lambert & Rasmussen, 1998

Otus moheliensis Lafontaine & Moolaert, 1998

Pionopsitta aurantiocephala Gaban-Lima, Raposo & Hofling, 2002

Genera and species are arranged alphabetically within families. The nomenclature and sequence of families and higher taxa follows Morony, Bock

and Farrand (1975). Scientific names of species in Morony *et al.* (1975) which differ from those in Sibley and Monroe (1990 and 1993) have been inserted as synonyms.

Common names

Common names (in English, French and Spanish where available) appear on the line immediately following the scientific name and synonyms.

These are primarily taken from Sibley and Monroe (1990 and 1993), but some other commonly used names are given as synonyms. Well-defined subspecies treated by some authors as separate species, are given in parentheses following the species name in this list. Corresponding English names are also given in parentheses to denote that the name refers only to a particular form of the species.

Spanish names are taken from del Hoyo *et al.* (1992-2002). French names are primarily taken from Commission internationale des noms français des oiseaux (1993).

Other information

The three columns headed CITES, EC Reg. and RL list the following information for each taxon.

CITES

I, II or III in this column refers to the appendix in which the taxon is listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. NC = non-CITES

The two-letter abbreviations following Appendix III entries denote the countries whose governments have placed the taxon in this appendix, as follows:

AR	Argentina
CO	Colombia
CR	Costa Rica
GH	Ghana
GT	Guatemala
HN	Honduras
MU	Mauritius

MY Malaysia
NP Nepal

The CITES appendices include many species which are not threatened but which are considered 'look-alikes' for the purposes of international trade. Thus all Falconiformes and Strigiformes and virtually all Psittaciformes are included, together with the Otidae and Trochilidae. Additionally, Ghana has included in Appendix III several widespread and common species, such as *Bubulcus ibis*, *Streptopelia turtur* and *Ploceus cucullatus*.

EC Reg.

The letters in this column refer to the Annex of EC Regulation 338/97 in which the taxon is listed. NR = non Regulation.

RL

Threat categories follow those given in the 2004 IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2004) and are as follows:

EX	Extinct
EW	Extinct in the Wild
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
LR	Lower Risk
LR/cd	Lower Risk/Conservation dependent
LR/nt	Lower Risk/Near threatened
LR/lc	Lower Risk/Least concern
DD	Data Deficient
NE	Not Evaluated

Note that the current Red List includes assessments using both the 1994 and the 2001 Categories and Criteria.

Additional information can be found in BirdLife International (2000 and updates).

Geographical range

The geographical range of each taxon is generally given in terms of political units arranged alphabetically. Small island dependencies are also listed alphabetically.

Place-names and names of countries follow the Times Atlas (2003) and United Nations Cartographic Section (2004).

It should be noted that, when a species is listed as occurring within a given area or range state, it may not occur throughout that country or area, and may be confined to only one or a few localities. This is particularly true for migratory species.

Distribution notes

A question mark '?' preceding a geographical range has been used to indicate that there is some uncertainty in the occurrence of the species in that range.

A country where the species is known to be extinct is denoted by '(ex)', or by '(ex?)' where there is still a small possibility that the species survives, or where recent searches have been unsuccessful.

Range states where the species has been introduced are denoted by '[int]'. Range states where the species has been re-introduced are denoted by '[re-int]'.

Each country may be followed by a status category in parentheses:

Br = Breeding

Countries in which a species is known or presumed to breed. Much of the information on tropical species is based on sight evidence only, but such species are presumed to be breeding by virtue of their sedentary nature.

V = Vagrant

Countries in which a species has been recorded, but only as a rare or irregular visitor.

Where no status category is included this indicates a non-breeding species in the country concerned.

References

The numbers in the right-hand column refer to entries in the reference list at

the end of this document. Many of these are general works relevant to more than one geographical range or concerned with particular groups of species. Single country faunas and more specific references have generally been inserted in brackets after the appropriate country in the listings for geographical range.

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