WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION - CITES GALLIFORMES PERIODIC REVIEW FINAL REPORT

The approach used by the World Pheasant Association in the preparation of this report was to:

Outline information gathered about the species considered for evaluation in this review was first drawn from consolidated sources, with the intent of providing a baseline summary. Consequently, only a small number of base references (containing the most current information) were referred to. The term 'Information is not readily available' used in sections throughout the document, indicates that the sources consulted did not contain such information and, therefore, additional information may be available either in the literature or from informed sources., such as range states

Draft accounts were then circulated to members of the IUCN SSC-WPA Galliformes Specialist Group who had particular knowledge about a species. For some species, there were no known species experts. Specialist Group members checked information provided and supplemented it where possible. Responses varied in the level of detail returned for each species.

All information is taken from BirdLife International species factsheets 2011 unless otherwise referenced.

Species considered for review:

Scientific name	**Common name**	**Status on IUCN Red List**
Argusianus argus	Argus pheasant	Near Threatened
Catreus wallichii	Cheer pheasant	Vulnerable
Crossoptilon harmani	Tibetan eared-pheasant	Near Threatened
Gallus sonneratii	Grey junglefowl	Least Concern
Ithaginis cruentus	Blood pheasant	Least Concern
Lophophorus impejanus	Himalayan monal	Least Concern
Lophophorus lhuysii	Chinese monal	Vulnerable
Lophophorus sclateri	Sclater's monal	Vulnerable
Lophura imperialis	Imperial pheasant	Not listed
Mitu mitu	Crax mitu	Extinct in the Wild
Polyplectron bicalcaratum	Grey peacock-pheasant	Least Concern
Polyplectron germaini	Germian's peacock-pheasant	Near Threatened
Syrmaticus humiae	Hume's pheasant	Near Threatened
Tetraogallus caspius	Caspian snowcock	Least Concern
Tetraogallus tibetanus	Tibetan snowcock	Least Concern
Tragopan melanocephalus	Western tragopan	Vulnerable

Species: *Argusianus argus*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Argusianus argus
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Argus pheasant, great argus pheasant

2. Overview
Great argus pheasant is listed in CITES Appendix II and as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List.
3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Southern Thailand though Peninsular Malaysia to Sumatra and Borneo. Range States: Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Thailand, Myanmar. Further information is given by Delacour (1977) and Johnsgard (1999).

    3.2 Habitat
    Lowland Sundaic forest:
    [*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]
    Tropical/subtropical lowland and hill forest, from the extreme lowlands (in those few places where such forest remains) to about 600 m above sea level (asl) in Sumatra and to 900 m or occasionally higher in Borneo and Peninsular Malaysia. There is a preference for primary lowland forest (Winarni et al., 2009) and it occurs in selectively logged (i.e. partially disturbed) forest but not normally in forest newly grown following total forest removal (secondary forest, although the literature often confounds these distinctions). Use of secondary forest immediately adjacent to primary forest (e.g. by young or subordinate birds) is a possibility, but probably of only peripheral significance.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    [*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]
    Long-lived with small clutch size, intensive care of young but low reproductive rate and occurring at low population density. Males in breeding condition call from single-ownership fixed display sites to which a female may be occasionally attracted. After mating a 2-egg clutch is incubated by the female alone for 24–25 days. Longevity record of male in captivity, 33 years (Delacour, 1977). Wells (1999) and Johnsgard (1999) provide recent summaries.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]
    Body weights in the region of 2.0 to 2.5 kg for males, 1.6 to 1.8 kg for females. Great Argus is a large bird with predominantly rufous brown complex spotted and barred plumage. The bill is white and the head and neck are small and mostly featherless, exposing blue skin. The legs are a dull crimson-pink to deep red; there are no spurs. The male's tail is long, and the secondaries fantastically elongated and ornamented with rows of ocelli. Females are duller and smaller than the male (Madge & McGowan, 2002). The population in Borneo is subspecifically distinct *A. argus grayi* from that in Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra *A. argus argus*. Further information is given by Delacour (1977) and Johnsgard (1999).

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    [*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]
    Very loud calls (audible for more than a kilometre) of argus pheasant are a characteristic sound of the Southeast Asian rain forest. Individuals are typically solitary for much of their lives. They swallow some large as well as small fruits whole, or break up soft fruits and take various invertebrates including ants (Davison, 1981a); they tend to be seed predators rather than seed dispersers. Calling of males from fixed sites would seem to make them vulnerable to predators but they are intensely wary. Numbers heard calling vary widely with season and from year to year, possibly according to food availability, making census data from calls poorly reliable (Leighton & Leighton, 1983; Nijman, 1998). In Peninsular Malaysia the calling (potential breeding) season for males can vary from 3 to 8 months, and in Borneo seasonality seems less marked and more irregular, undermining simplistic comparison.

4. Status and trends

4.1 Habitat trends

[*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]

The forests in the Sundaic lowlands are declining due to land conversion as well as forest fires (O'Brien & Kinnaird, 1998), and remaining forest quality is affected by selective logging (Nijman, 1998; Winarni et al., 2009). The population is increasingly restricted to hill slopes where there is less impact and can use selectively logged forest habitat but is absent from secondary forest that follows total land clearance.

4.2 Population size

The population is estimated to be 100,000 mature individuals

4.3 Population structure

[*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]

Males are much more vocal than females, and a call type used by females is shared with males, so males always seem commoner in censuses (Davison & Scriven, 1987). Trapping results and therefore museum samples are also biased towards males as traps are often set at male calling/display sites. Hence, no reliable information on sex ratio exists. Males mature over two or three years but mating could be deferred if a male fails to secure a calling/display site. After split from the parent, probably at 6 – 12 months, most time is spent alone except for a brief mating period. Densities are low, typically 1 – 5 birds per km^2, and considered to be lower in selectively logged than in pristine forest (Nijman, 1998; Winarni et al., 2009). If a male is removed from its display site (e.g. by hunting) the site may be taken over the same year or later by another, or even by a third male, suggesting there is a pool of physiologically mature males unable to secure sites.

4.4 Population trends

The population is suspected to be slowly decreasing.

4.5 Geographic trends

Information is not readily available.

5. Threats

[*Information from Davison in litt., 2012 unless otherwise referenced*]

Habitat loss due to land conversion and reduction in habitat quality due to selective logging and forest fires (Nijman, 1998; Winarni et al., 2009). Habitat fragmentation isolates small populations (because of low population density) that may have a skewed sex ratio but may appear to survive for some years because of the persistence of long-lived calling males. Spread to habitat fragments is highly constrained by inability to move across large gaps or through other habitats, though narrow logging tracks in selectively logged forest and small rivers in any forest need not be an obstacle. This species is also hunted/trapped for use as caged birds and small-scale subsistence by catch. Continued hunting in one area eventually uses up the apparent pool of non-calling site males and the population is then extirpated locally. Tourism has led to the habituation of a few individuals at well-known sites, permitting photography, but this creates unwary males susceptible to predation or hunting.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Adults and juveniles are used for human subsistence at a national level (BirdLife International, 2011). Feathers of birds trapped or shot for food are used as ceremonial headgear in Sabah and Sarawak (Malaysia), Kalimantan (Indonesia), occasionally in Brunei, and possibly in Sumatra (Indonesia) (Davison in litt., 2012).

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Argusianus argus*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	4	11
Feathers Total	455	9457
Live Total	434	139
Skins Total	2	5
Specimens Total	7	14
Trophies Total	0	1
Unspecified Total	1	0
Grand Total	903	9627

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Argusianus argus*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	3	1
Feathers Total	265	17
Live Total	161	7
Specimens Total	2	14
Grand Total	431	39

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
In Indonesia, the species is protected under Government Regulation No. 7, 1999 (Nwinarni in litt., 2012).

7.2 International
CITES Appendix II and EU Annex B.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

There were seven breeders with a total of 22 birds in captivity in Europe in 2007 (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). The International Species Information System records 47 individuals in 19 ISIS institutions with four births in the last 12 months (ISIS 2012). Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

There are a number of protected areas throughout its range but further information is not readily available.

9. Information on similar species

It may be easy to confuse great argus with crested argus *Rheinardia ocellata* (Madge & McGowan, 2002). Trapping methods do not discriminate between various ground-living birds and mammals (other pheasants, partridges, ground cuckoo, mouse-deer, civets, etc.) or reptiles (monitor lizards, etc.) (Davison in litt., 2012).

10. Consultations

Information on the species in Thailand can be found in AC24 Document 10.2 Annex 3.

12. References

Azlan, Mohd. Jayaseelan and Davison, G.W.H. 2006. Camera trapping as a tool to study ground dwelling birds? *Malayan Nature Journal* 57: 359–368.

BirdLife International. 2011. Species factsheet: *Argusianus argus*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

Davison, G.W.H. 1981a. Diet and dispersion of the Great Argus *Argusianus argus*. *Ibis*, 123: 485–494.

Davison, G.W.H. 1984b. Sexual selection and the mating system of *Argusianus argus* (Aves: Phasianidae). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 15: 91–104.

Davison, G.W.H., and Scriven, K.W. 1987. Recent pheasant surveys in Peninsular Malaysia. Pages 90 – 101 in Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Pheasants in Asia (C. Savage and M.W. Ridley, eds.). World Pheasant Association, Reading, United Kingdom.

Delacour, J. 1977. *The Pheasants of the World*, 2nd edition. World Pheasant Association and Spur Publications, Hindhead, United Kingdom.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Johnsgard, P.A. 1999. *Pheasants of the World, Biology and Natural History*, 2nd edition. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Kinnaird, M.F., and O'Brien, T.G. 1998. Ecological effects of wildfire on lowland rainforest in Sumatra. *Conservation Biology*, 12: 954–956.

Leighton, M., and Leighton, D.R. 1983. Vertebrate responses to fruiting seasonality within a Bornean rainforest. Pp. 181 – 196 in *Tropical Rainforest Ecology and Management* (S.L. Sutton, T.C. Whitmore and A.C. Chadwick, eds.). Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. *Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world*. Christopher Helm, London.

Nijman, V. 1998. Habitat preference of Great Argus Pheasant (*Argusianus argus*) in Kayan Mentarang National Park, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Journal of Ornithology*, 139: 313–323.

O'Brien, T.G., and Kinnaird, M.F. 2008. A picture is worth a thousand words: the application of camera trapping to the study of birds. *Bird Conservation International*, 18: S144–S162.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Wells, D.R. 1999. *The Birds of the Thai-Malay Peninsula*. Vol. 1, Non-passerines. Academic Press, Oxford and London.

Winarni, N.L., O'Brien, T.G., Carroll, J.P., and Kinnaird, M.F. 2009. Movements, distribution, and abundance of reat Argus pheasants (*Argusianus argus*) in a Sumatran rainforest. *The Auk*, 126(2): 341–350.

Species: *Catreus wallichii*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Catreus wallichii
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Cheer pheasant, chir pheasant, Wallich's pheasant

2. Overview
Cheer pheasant is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    The species is found along the Himalayas in North Pakistan through to India and central and western Nepal. Its distribution is patchy with small localized populations.

    3.2 Habitat
    Grassy Himalayan slopes and stunted forest. The species inhabits steep, rocky slopes from 1500 to 3500 m asl. Their habitat is dominated by tall grass, scrub and scattered trees (often Chir Pine *Pinus roxburghii*) (Kalsi in litt., 2012). The species prefers early successional or human disturbed habitat (Kalsi in litt., 2012).

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    During the breeding season cheer pheasant lay 9 to 12 eggs in undergrowth rather than a nest and the incubation period is 26 to 28 days (Kalsi in litt., 2012).

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    Cheer pheasant is a grey, brown pheasant with a long crest and red facial skin. The male is larger than the female with a plain pale-grey upper neck with dark barring on a long tail. The female is smaller with similar plumage to the male but with a shorter tail.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population of this species is estimated to be 4,000 to 6,000 mature individuals.

    4.3 Population structure
    The population is fragmented into smaller subpopulations with most containing less than 10 individuals. In Pakistan, it is thought only to persist in the Jhelum Valley. In India, it is confined to Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. A recent assessment estimated the Nepalese population to be under 1000 individuals (Baral in litt., 2012). Several localized populations have been recorded in Nepal with the largest sub-population estimated to be 50 to 249 individuals (BirdLife International, 2011) although more likely to be on the lower end of the scale (Kalsi in litt., 2012).

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is thought to be decreasing.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    The species has always had a fragmented distribution but further information about geographic trends is not readily available.

5. Threats

The species is hunted for food and its eggs collected. In Jumla and Dolpa in Nepal, male cheer pheasant are kept in cages and their calls used to attracted and hunt other individuals (L. Poudyal in litt., 2012). The bird is also raised for meat and eggs in many remote hill districts within its geographical range in Nepal (Baral in litt., 2012).

Isolated and small populations make the species more susceptible to human disturbance including overgrazing, wood felling, grass cutting and burning (BirdLife International, 2011; Kalsi in litt., 2012). However, if controlled these practices can also create moderately disturbed habitat, which is favoured by cheer pheasant.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Adults and juveniles are used for human subsistence on a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Catreus wallichii*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	3	1
Eggs Total	6161	0
Eggs (live) Total	323	0
Live Total	830	289
Grand Total	7317	290

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Catreus wallichii*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	2	0
Eggs Total	5035	0
Eggs (live) Total	323	0
Live Total	40	0
Grand Total	5400	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes

Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts

Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

Legally protected in Nepal and India. In India, the species is protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

7.2 International

CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

A reintroduction programme in Pakistan was unsuccessful. Further information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring

Status surveys have been undertaken in Himachel Pradesh, Uttarakhand, India and Nepal. This includes research into population ecology and habitat preferences.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

The most recent records of this species in captivity in Europe are from France and Germany in 2010 and the UK in 2009. In France, there were a total of 75 birds and in Germany there were seven breeders with a total of 90 individuals. In the UK, there were 10 breeders with 37 birds. (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 73 captive individuals in 17 ISIS institutions with 11 births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

Cheer pheasant is found in 18 Wildlife Sanctuaries, three National Parks and one Biosphere Reserve in India. In Nepal, it is present in Annapurna Conservation Area, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve and Rara National Park. It has also been recently established in Api-Nampa Conservation Area in northwest Nepal (Baral in litt., 2012). In Pakistan, it is present in Machiara National Park and Salkala Wildlife Sanctuary.

9. Information on similar species

This species could be confused with Kalij pheasant *Lophura leucomelanos.*

12. References

BirdLife International. 2011. Species factsheet: *Catreus wallichii*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Crossoptilon harmani*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Crossoptilon harmani
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Tibetan eared-pheasant, Harman's eared-pheasant, Elwes's eared-pheasant

2. Overview
Tibetan eared-pheasant is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    The species is found in southeast Tibet, China and in one locality in northern Arunachal Pradesh, India.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate forest and grassland.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    This species forms groups of 3-10 individuals. It is thought to breed in May to July in the wild. In captivity, it produces 4-7 eggs in a clutch and the female incubates for 24 days.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    Blue-grey plumage with a white band underneath the chin. Short ear-tufts and bare facial skin. The tail is long and drooping. The sexes are similar but the male has a short spur.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population size is unknown although thought to be locally numerous.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is suspected to be slowly declining.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Habitat degradation is a major threat to the species (Lu in litt., 2012). In Tibet, hunting and deforestation may be causing decline.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    Adults and juveniles caught for human subsistence on a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Crossoptilon harmani (= C. crossoptilon)*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	10	2
Eggs (live) Total	0	6
Feathers Total	0	30
Leather items Total	44	0
Live Total	938	143
Skins Total	2	4
Skulls Total	2	0
Specimens Total	12	101
Unspecified Total	1	0
Grand Total	1009	286

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Crossoptilon harmani (= C. crossoptilon)*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	5	0
Live Total	208	0
Skulls Total	2	0
Unspecified Total	1	0
Grand Total	216	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
Information is not readily available.

7.2 International
CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

There are no records of this species in captivity in Europe (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records no individuals of this species in ISIS institutions. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

There are a number of protected areas throughout its range.

9. Information on similar species

Similar species are white eared-pheasant *Crossoptilon crossoptilon* (from which this species was split), blue eared-pheasant *Crossoptilon auritum* and brown eared-pheasant *Crossoptilon mantchuricum*.

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Crossoptilon harmani*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Gallus sonneratii*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Gallus sonneratii
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Grey junglefowl, Sonnerat's junglefowl

2. Overview
Grey junglefowl is listed in CITES Appendix II and as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List. At the 24th meeting of the Animals Committee, it was reported that Hungary was undertaking the periodic review for this species (AC24 Summary Record, page 23).

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Grey junglefowl is widely distributed in India.

    3.2 Habitat
    Subtropical and tropical lowland moist forest and dry shrub land. Arable land and plantations.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Information is not readily available.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    The body plumage is overall grey and finely patterned. Males have a shawl of blackish feathers with white spots and tipped with yellow during the breeding season. They also have a prominent comb, throat wattles and ear lappets and bare skin on face and throat. They often have a single long sharp spur and long dark and curving tail feathers, laterally compressed. Females have a reduced or very small comb, no spur and are duller than the males.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population size has not been determined but is thought to be locally common throughout its range.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The species is suspected to be declining.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Primary threats to the species are habitat loss and degradation caused by agricultural practices, timber extraction. Hunting is also a threat.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    Adults and juveniles are caught for human subsistence at a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Gallus sonneratii*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	8	0
Feathers Total	72544	273620
Garments Total	219	201
Live Total	731	270
Pairs of shoes Total	24	0
Skin pieces Total	3240	5221
Skins Total	1786	719
Specimens Total	1203	0
Trophies Total	3	4
Unspecified Total	192	0
Watchstraps Total	6	0
Grand Total	79956	280035

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Gallus sonneratii*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	3	0
Feathers Total	29653	2540
Live Total	290	0
Pairs of shoes Total	24	0
Skin pieces Total	2650	0
Skins Total	82	0
Specimens Total	1200	0
Trophies Total	3	3
Unspecified Total	25	0
Watchstraps Total	6	0
Grand Total	33936	2543

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

Information is not readily available.

7.2 International

CITES Appendix II and EU Annex B.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring

Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

The most recent records of this species in captivity in Europe are from France and Germany in 2010 and the UK in 2009. In France, there were a total of 78 birds and in Germany there were nine breeders with a total of 31 individuals. In the UK, there were eight breeders with a total of 28 birds. (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 24 captive individuals in 10 ISIS institutions with 5 births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

Information is not readily available.

9. Information on similar species

Similar to red junglefowl *Gallus gallus,* green junglefowl *Gallus varius* and Sri Lanka Junglefowl *Gallus lafayetii* .

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Gallus sonneratii*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Ithaginis cruentus*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Ithaginis cruentus
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Blood pheasant

2. Overview
Blood pheasant is listed in CITES Appendix II and as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Blood pheasant have a large distribution and their range states are India, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan and China.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate forest and shrub land. Alpine meadows (K. Poudyal in litt., 2012).

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Blood pheasant occur in groups of approximately 5-30 and forage in the day and roost in trees or thickets. During breeding season (April to June) a clutch of 2-7 eggs is produced.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    A round partridge-shaped pheasant with a short tail with a range of colour variations from grey-olive types to bright crimson. The black bill with a red base is short and decurved and there is a bare patch around the red eyes outlined by a black line. The upper breast and neck are a very pale yellow, sometimes streaked with red. The lower breast and belly is green becoming buffish and then red. The rest of the body is mostly grey and greenish white. The female is grey on the top of the head and neck and light rust on the rest of the face and throat. The plumage is various shades of light and dark brown.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    This species is an indicator of good habitat quality and also forms a prey base for animals in a high altitude ecosystem (K. Poudyal in litt., 2012).

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The global population size has not been quantified although the species is reported to be common in some areas and rare in others.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is suspected to be slowly declining.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Habitat loss and degradation caused by timber extraction, overgrazing and agricultural conversion. The species is also threatened by hunting. Blood pheasant are hunted for their bright plumage and opportunistic collection of their eggs may occur (K. Poudyal in litt., 2012).

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Adults and juveniles are caught for human subsistence at a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Ithaginis cruentus*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	1	0
Live Total	87	0
Specimens Total	1	0
Trophies Total	0	4
Grand Total	89	4

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Ithaginis cruentus*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	1	0
Live Total	77	0
Specimens Total	1	0
Trophies Total	0	4
Grand Total	79	4

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes

Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts

Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

In India, the species is protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

7.2 International

CITES Appendix II and EU Annex B.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring

Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

The World Pheasant Association captive census recorded one breeder in the UK with four birds in 2009 (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records no captive individuals in ISIS institutions. There are, however, breeders in Germany who have had success breeding this species (Kumar in litt., 2012) and it is held in Beijing Zoo. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

In Nepal, the species is found in four conservation areas, five national parks and one hunting reserve (Baral in litt., 2012; Birdlife International, 2011).

9. Information on similar species

It is difficult to confuse this species with others. The crested and unmarked appearance of the female blood pheasant means that it cannot be confused with female *Tragopan* and koklass pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha* (Madge & McGowan, 2002).

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Ithaginis cruentus*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Lophophorus impejanus*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Lophophorus impejanus
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Himalayan monal, Impeyan pheasant, Impeian pheasant, Danphe

2. Overview
Himalayan monal is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Himalayan monal has large range and can be found across the Himalayan Mountains from east Afghanistan to northern Pakistan, northwest India, Nepal, Bhutan, northeast Myanmar through to China.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate forest , alpine scrub and meadow (Kumar in litt., 2012). The species is usually found on forest edges and grassy slopes.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    [Information from Kumar in litt., 2012]
    Himalayan monal are found at high elevations in the Himalayas and have been recorded up to 4500 m above sea level. They are known to descend down to the lower elevations during the winter months. Intense courtship displays occur in April, coinciding with the receding snowline. Himalayan monal males are solitary, although can form all male or mixed sex groups depending on the season. Female monals occur in large groups of 10 -20 individuals during the winter months. During breeding season (April to June) a clutch of 2-7 eggs is produced. The species nests on the ground in the alpine scrub or in the alpine meadows amongst tussock grass or under the shelter of rocks.

    Himalayan monal are known to feed on the tubers of a number of alpine meadow plants and in Nepal have been reported to come down to potato fields to feed. Golden Eagle and Crested hawk eagle appear to be their major predators.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    Male Himalayan monals have glossy black under parts with a metallic green head with a peacock like crest. The nape is an iridescent copper and the back and wings start with yellow-green becoming purplish-blue and metallic green, to a whitish lower back with a rufous tail. The female has a white chin and throat with bare bluish skin around the eye. The rest of the plumage is a dark brown and buff.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The species is reported to be widespread and common but there is no current data to confirm numbers.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The species is thought to be in decline. In Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India the population is in decline (K. Poudyal in litt., 2012).

4.5 Geographic trends
Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Habitat loss and degradation, hunting for food and feathers (particularly crest feathers) are thought to threaten the species (Baral in litt, 2012; BirdLife International 2011).

6. Utilization and trade
6.1 National utilization
Adults and juveniles caught for human subsistence at a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Lophophorus impejanus*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	51	12
Carvings Total	0	2
Eggs Total	6	0
Feathers Total	1314	19
Live Total	1287	533
Skin pieces Total	0	3
Skins Total	5	14
Specimens Total	6	4
Tails Total	0	1
Trophies Total	3	0
Grand Total	2672	588

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Lophophorus impejanus*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	39	2
Carvings Total	0	2
Eggs Total	6	0
Live Total	44	0
Skins Total	2	0
Specimens Total	2	4
Trophies Total	3	0
Grand Total	96	8

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

In Nepal the species is protected by National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 (1973) and National bird (Baral in litt., 2012). In India it is the State bird of Uttarakhand (Baral in litt., 2012) and protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

7.2 International

CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring

Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

Records of this species in captivity in Europe could not be obtained. ISIS (2012) records 235 captive individuals in 82 ISIS institutions with 12 births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

There are two Important Bird Areas in Afghanistan where Himalayan monal is found, Pech and Waygal valleys and Safed Koh. In Nepal, the species is protected in two conservation areas, six national parks and also found in one hunting reserve (Birdlife International, 2011). In India, the species is found in a number of protected areas in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. In the north eastern part of India they are reported to occur the Dibang Valley Wildlife Sanctuary (Kumar in litt., 2012).

9. Information on similar species

Female Himalayan monal can be confused with female koklass pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha*, *Tragopan* and other female *Lophophorus* in northeast India and Tibet and Myanmar. For further information see Madge & McGowan (2002).

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Lophophorus impejanus*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.**Species:**

Lophophorus lhuysii

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Lophophorus lhuysii
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Chinese monal, Chinese Impeyan

2. Overview
Chinese monal is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Chinese monal is endemic to southwest China. It has been recorded in the mountains of west Sichuan and adjacent east Tiber, southeast Qinghai, and south Gansu. It may also be found in northwest Yunnan.

    3.2 Habitat
    Coniferous and rhododendron scrub and alpine meadows.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    The species forms single and mixed sex flocks during the breeding season in areas with more than one pair. Chinese monal spends most of the time at higher elevations but exact altitudinal movement is unknown (Madge & McGowan, 2002).

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    The male has a metallic green head and blue facial skin. The purple crest is drooping but bushy and the throat and chest are black. The under parts are blackish. The nape is coppery-golden and leads to purplish-green upper parts with the lower back becoming whiter. The tail is also purplish-green. The female is smaller with a creamy white chin and throat with brownish-black plumage with rufous-brown barring.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    During a national wildlife survey in China 1995-2000 the total population was estimated at 12,000 individuals, but estimated at 10,000 to 20,000 (BirdLife International, 2011). In the Mia mountains in Sichuan the mean density has been estimated at six per 1 km^2 in winter and four in summer (Madge & McGowan, 2002).

    4.3 Population structure
    The population is severely fragmented with the largest population estimated between 250-1000 individuals.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is thought to be declining but the rate has not been estimated, although there is possibility that the population falls below 10,000 mature individuals particularly due to the uncertainty of the population estimates.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Overgrazing by wild yak, large-scale collection of the species food source (herbs and plants including *Fritillaria* spp.) by people for medicinal purposes and localised hunting are the primary threats to Chinese monal.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Adults and juveniles are used for human subsistence at a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Lophophorus lhuysii*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Eggs Total	0	6
Live Total	8	0
Specimens Total	0	2
Grand Total	8	8

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Lophophorus lhuysii*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Live Total	8	0
Grand Total	8	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes

Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts

Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

Chinese monal is nationally protected (first class) in China.

7.2 International

CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring

There have been no surveys undertaken for the species since the National Survey of China (1995-2000).

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic
Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
Records of this species in captivity in Europe could not be obtained. ISIS (2012) records no captive individuals in ISIS institutions. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
The species has been recorded in nature reserves in Qionglai Shan and Min Shan ranges. There are no protected areas in the western part of its range.

9. Information on similar species
Chinese monal is similar to Sclater's monal *Lophophorous sclateri* and Himalyan monal *Lophophorous impejanus*. For detailed descriptions, see Madge and McGowan (2002).

12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Lophophorus lhuysii*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

Species: *Lophophorus sclateri*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Lophophorus sclateri
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Sclater's monal, crestless monal,

2. Overview
Sclater's monal is listed in CITES Appendix 1 and as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Sclater's monal is endemic to the eastern Himalyas. Its range stretches from north-eastern India to north Myanmar and China.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate forest and shrub land and subtropical/tropical high altitude grassland

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    [Information from Kumar in litt., 2012]
    The species is poorly known. Two subspecies *L. s. arunachalensis* that has an all-white tail in males and *L. s. orientalis* have been described. The latter subspecies has not been generally accepted. Recent studies on the species in Yunnan, China and Arunachal Pradesh in India have provided some information on diet and nesting.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    The tail of this species is slightly shorter than other species. The crown feathers are curly and short and the tail is chestnut with a white terminal band. The colouring is similar to the other two monal species. The male has a metallic green head and copper neck to purple and iridescent green back and black under parts. The female has a buffish white throat and neck with brown and buff plumage.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population is estimated to be between 2,500 and 9,999 mature individuals. The largest subpopulation is estimated to be 250 to 1,000 individuals.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is suspected to be decreasing at a moderate rate.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Hunting for food is the primary threat to the species and hunting for feathers is a localised problem in India as well as habitat degradation as a result of logging.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    Adults and juveniles are caught for food and as pets on a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Lophophorus sclateri*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
(no trade)		

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Lophophorus sclateri*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
(no trade)		

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
In India, the species is protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

7.2 International
CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International
Information is not readily available.

8.3.2 Domestic
Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
Records of this species in captivity in Europe could not be obtained. ISIS (2012) records no captive individuals in ISIS institutions. This species is, however, found in captivity in China (Kumar in litt., 2012). Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
A small number of the species has been recorded in Gaoigong Shan National Nature Reserve in Yunnan and Yarlung Zangbo Daxiagu Nature Reserve, China. It has been recorded in a further five Important Bird Areas in China and six in India one of which is as wildlife sanctuary. The species has also been recorded in Muland National Park in India. In Myanmar, it is present in Hkakabo Razi National Park and Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary.

9. Information on similar species
Sclater's monal is similar to Chinese monal *Lophophorous lhuysii* and Himalayan monal *Lophophorous impejanus*. For detailed descriptions, see Madge and McGowan (2002).

12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Lophophorus sclateri*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

Species: *Lophura imperialis*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Lophura imperialis
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Imperial pheasant

2. Overview
Lophura imperialis is recognized as a species using the CITES Checklist for bird species and the species is listed in CITES Appendix I. The study of museum specimens, hybridisation experiments and DNA analysis provides evidence that proves conclusively that imperial pheasant is a hybrid between silver pheasant *Lophura nycthemera* (not listed in CITES) and Vietnamese pheasant *Lophura edwardsi* (listed in CITES Appendix I) (Hennache et al., 2003). Imperial pheasant is no longer recognised as a species on the IUCN Red List or by BirdLife International (BirdLife International, 2011).

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    This taxon is no longer considered a valid species.

    6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Lophura imperialis*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Live Total	22	9
Grand Total	22	9

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Lophura imperialis*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Live Total	4	0
Grand Total	4	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

    6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
    See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

    6.4 Illegal trade
    This taxon is no longer considered a valid species.

    6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
    Information is not readily available.

    6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
    This taxon is no longer considered a valid species.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

This taxon is no longer considered a valid species.

7.2 International

This taxon is no longer considered a valid species.

8. Species management

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

The last record of this species in captivity in Europe was in the UK in 2009. One breeder had three birds (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

9. Information on similar species

Edwards' pheasant *Lophura edwardsi*, one of the parent species of this hybrid is Endangered on the IUCN Red List and maybe warrant up listing to Critically Endangered. The taxonomic status of the Vietnamese pheasant *Lophura hatinhensis* is under investigation as it may not merit species status and may be an inbred form of Edwards's pheasant.

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Lophura imperialis*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 19/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

Hennache, A., Rasmussen, P., Lucchini, V., Rimondi, S., and Randi, E. 2003. Hybrid origin of the imperial pheasant *Lophura imperialis* (Delacour and Jabouille, 1942) demonstrated by morphology, hybrid experiments and DNA analyses. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 80: 573–600.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Mitu mitu*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Mitu mitu
    1.5 Scientific synonyms: Crax mitu
    1.6 Common names: Alagoas curassow, Marcgrave's razor-billed curassow

2. Overview
Alagoas Curassow is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Extinct in the Wild on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species Characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    This species is now extinct in the wild with the last unconfirmed sighting in the late 1980s. Its original distribution was in Alagoas and Pernambuco in northeast Brazil.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    Alagoas curassow is a large cracid with black plumage with purplish-blue sheen. The base of the tibia, vent and under tail-coverts are chestnut and the tail is tipped with brown. The bill is swollen red with a whitish tip. The legs and toes are also red. There is a small crescent of bare skin on the rear ear-coverts.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Mitu mitu*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Feathers Total	133	88
Garments Total	0	1
Live Total	19	0
Skulls Total	2	0
Unspecified Total	0	5
Grand Total	154	94

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Mitu mitu*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Feathers Total	0	83
Live Total	8	0
Skulls Total	1	0
Unspecified Total	0	5
Grand Total	9	88

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 4, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
Information is not readily available.

7.2 International
CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures
Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
In 1999, two aviculturists divided the only captive bred population of 44 birds which had been established in Rio de Janeiro in 1977 (BirdLife International 2011). In Europe, two females and one male were recorded as belonging to one breeder in the UK in 2004, but there have been no further updates about captive breed individuals in Europe since this time (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 19 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 13 captive individuals in 2 ISIS institutions with no births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
A 30 km^2 forest remnant in Alagoas, Usina Serra Grande and Usina Lea and one other site in Fazenda Petropolis in Usina Santo Antonio maybe used in the future for possible reintroduction attempts.

9. Information on similar species
Similar species to Alagoas Curassow are razor-billed curassow *Mitu tuberosum* and Salvin's curassow *Mitu salvini.* For detailed descriptions, see Madge and McGowan (2002).

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Mitu mitu*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 19/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Polyplectron bicalcaratum
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Grey peacock-pheasant, Chinquis peacock-pheasant, common peacock-pheasant

2. Overview
The grey peacock-pheasant is listed in CITES Appendix II and as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Grey peacock-pheasant has a wide distribution across southeast Asia and can be found in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

    3.2 Habitat
    Subtropical/tropical lowland forest and montane forest (BirdLife International, 2011). Their habitat is generally located in evergreen forest, particularly dry and hill evergreen forest (Thunhikorn in litt., 2012).

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Pairs are observed in the wild indicating the species maybe monogamous. The breeding season is between January and April (Thunhikorn in litt., 2012) and two eggs are normally produced in a clutch.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information taken from Madge & McGowan, 2002, unless otherwise referenced]
    Male grey peacock-pheasant is larger than the female, with an overall barred grey-brown plumage with green ocelli on the upper parts, outlined in buffish or white. The crest is dark grey, pale barred and forward pointing and the face is bare with pinkish or yellowish skin. The tail is elongated and graduated with pairs of metallic ocelli. Males normally have at least two spurs and as many as five (Thunhikorn in litt., 2012). The female is darker than the male and the plumage has less obvious blackish ocelli which are mostly absent on the tail.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    Population numbers have not been quantified but they are reported to be locally common to fairly common and rare.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is suspected to be declining.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Habitat loss and degradation and locally, hunting.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Information is not readily available.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	9	2
Feathers Total	4838	59
Live Total	817	290
Skins Total	4	15
Specimens Total	2	5
Live Total (*P. b. bakeri*)	27	0
Grand Total	5697	371

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	6	0
Feathers Total	263	5
Live Total	146	0
Specimens Total	0	5
Live Total (*P. b. bakeri*)	20	0
Grand Total	435	10

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes

Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts

Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

Information is not readily available.

7.2 International

CITES Appendix II and EU Annex B.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures
Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
The most recent records of this species in captivity in Europe are from France and Germany in 2010 and the UK in 2009. In France, there were a total of 73 birds and in Germany there were 17 breeders with a total of 101 individuals. In the UK, there were nine breeders with a total of 29 birds. (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 53 captive individuals in 23 ISIS institutions with 4 births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
Grey peacock-pheasant is present in 14 different Important Bird Areas in Lao PDR.

9. Information on similar species
Germain's peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron germaini*, Hainan peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron katsumatae* and Malayan peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron malacense* are similar species. For detailed descriptions, see Madge and McGowan (2002).

10. Consultations
Information on the species in Thailand can be found in AC24 Document 10.2 Annex 3.

12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Polyplectron germaini*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Polyplectron germaini
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Germian's peacock-pheasant

2. Overview
Germain's peacock-pheasant is listed in CITES Appendix II and as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Germian's peacock-pheasant is found in south Annam and Cochinchina, Vietnam and southern and eastern Mondulkiri Province and Ratanakiri Province in Cambodia. Its range state is Vietnam.

    3.2 Habitat
    The species main habitat is subtropical/tropical dry forest but is also found in subtropical/tropical lowland and montane forest.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Information is not readily available.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information taken from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    Germian's peacock-pheasant is dark with greenish-blue ocelli, which can appear purple. The facial skin is bare and a dull red and the head and neck are dark with distinct pale barring and the white upper throat. The tail is elongated and graduated with pairs of metallic ocelli. The female is smaller although similar in plumage colouring but with a fine buffish streaking. The tail is shorter and less graduated than male.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population size is estimated to be 10,000 to 19,999 mature individuals, with the biggest populations in protected areas in Cambodia. There is a big subpopulation in southern Mondulkiri Province with more than 1,000 individuals.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is considered to be undergoing a slow rate of decline.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Historically the threats have been habitat loss and fragmentation due to logging and human resettlement. Hunting is now seems to be a predominant cause of decline.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Adults and juveniles are caught for human subsistence on a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Polyplectron germaini*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Feathers Total	78	44
Live Total	218	129
Skeletons Total	1	0
Skins Total	1	1
Skulls Total	2	0
Specimens Total	2	3
Grand Total	302	177

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Polyplectron germaini*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Live Total	56	0
Skeletons Total	1	0
Skulls Total	2	0
Specimens Total	2	3
Grand Total	61	3

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes

Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts

Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

Information is not readily available.

7.2 International

This species is listed on CITES Appendix II and EU Annex B.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

A five-year project started in 1998, focusing on research towards a conservation management plan was undertaken in Cat Tien National Park and Cat Loc Nature Reserve, is now complete.

8.2 Population monitoring

Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

The most recent records of this species in captivity in Europe are from France and Germany in 2010 and the UK in 2009. In France, there were a total of 14 birds and in Germany there were eight breeders with a total of 39 individuals. In the UK, there were six breeders with a total of 22 birds. (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 19 captive individuals in 10 ISIS institutions with two births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation

The species is present in several protected areas in Vietnam. In Cambodia, the species has been recorded in Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area and Virachey National Park.

9. Information on similar species

Grey peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* and female *Lophura* pheasants. For detailed descriptions see Madge and McGowan (2002).

12. References

BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Polyplectron germaini*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 19/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Syrmaticus humiae*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Syrmaticus humiae
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Hume's pheasant, Mrs Hume's pheasant, Hume's bar-tailed pheasant, black-necked long-tailed pheasant, Hume's bar-backed pheasant.

2. Overview
Hume's pheasant is listed as in CITES Appendix I and Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    The species is found in northeast India, east Myanmar, south China and northwest Thailand.

    3.2 Habitat
    Subtropical/tropical dry forest and dry shrub land and temperate forest and shrub land.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Information is not readily available.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    Bold patterning on the plumage with a long barred tail. The male is dark chestnut with a dark greyish-purple hood and a white back and greyish tail barred brown to black. The female is duller with a shorter white tipped tail.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population is estimated to be 10,000 to 19,000 mature individuals. The largest subpopulation is estimated to be 250-1,000 individuals.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is suspected to be declining across its range, this includes some populations in protected areas.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Hunting and habitat loss as a result of agricultural practices and plantations are the primary threats to the species.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    Adults and juveniles are caught for human subsistence on a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Syrmaticus humiae*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	6	1
Eggs Total	91	0
Eggs (live) Total	0	6
Live Total	585	98
Skins Total	0	1
Grand Total	682	106

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Syrmaticus humiae*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	5	0
Eggs Total	91	0
Live Total	39	0
Grand Total	135	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
The species is legally protected in Thailand, Myanmar and China and in India is protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

7.2 International
This species is listed on CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures
Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
The most recent records of this species in captivity in Europe are from France in 2010, the UK in 2009 and Germany in 2008. In France, there were a total of 18 birds and in the UK there were 10 breeders with a total of 39 individuals. In Germany, there were four breeders with a total of 30 birds. (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 17 captive individuals in 10 ISIS institutions with two births in the last 12 months. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
The species is present in two nature reserves in China, two national parks and two wildlife sanctuaries in India, three national parks and two wildlife sanctuaries in Thailand.

9. Information on similar species
Similar species are female Elliot's pheasant *Syrmaticus ellioti*, see Madge and McGowan (2002) for more detail.

10. Consultations
Information on the species in Thailand can be found in AC24 Document 10.2 Annex 3.
12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Syrmaticus humiae*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 19/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Tetraogallus caspius*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Tetraogallus caspius
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Caspian Snowcock

2. Overview
Caspian snowcock is listed in CITES Appendix I as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Caspian snowcock is widely distributed and its range states are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Turkmenistan.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate grassland and rocky areas.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Information is not readily available.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information taken from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    Males have a grey crown and hind neck with a white stripe in front of the eye. The chin throat and fore neck are white. Body plumage is dark grey and the breast has small black spots and is paler grey than under parts. The flanks have this chestnut stripes. The tail is blackish. Females are duller than males with smaller spots on upper parts and the whitish areas on the sides of the neck are shorter. There are fewer less distinct breast spots.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The size of the population is estimated to be 10,000 to 50,000 mature individuals.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is suspected to be declining.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Threats to the species are predominantly habitat degradation from over-grazing and hunting throughout most of its range.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    Adults and juveniles caught for human subsistence on a national level.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Tetraogallus caspius*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
(no trade)		

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Tetraogallus caspius*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
(no trade)		

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
Information is not readily available.

7.2 International
This species is listed on CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures
Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
Records of this species in captivity in Europe could not be obtained. ISIS (2012) records no captive individuals in ISIS institutions. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
The species is found in five Important Bird Areas in Armenia, five in Azerbaijan, four in Georgia, six in Turkey and one in Turkmenistan. In the Islamic Republic of Iran the species is found in five protected areas and one wildlife refuge.

9. Information on similar species
Other species of *Tetraogallus* similar. See Madge and McGowan (2002) for further details.

12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Tetraogallus caspius*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 19/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

Species: *Tetraogallus tibetanus*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Tetraogallus tibetanus
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Tibetan snowcock

2. Overview
Tibetan snowcock is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Tibetan snowcock is widely distributed and found in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Tajikistan.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate grassland and rocky areas.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Information is not readily available.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    [Information taken from Madge & McGowan, 2002]
    Males have a grey crown and neck with a whitish throat and breast. A grey band divides throat from white under parts. Flanks and lower under parts are white with black stripes. The tail is blackish brown. The upper parts are sandy grey with buff streaks. The rump and upper tail converts are greyish-rufous and vermiculated. Females are duller than the male with less patterning but dusky-pale spotting.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population size is estimated to be 100,000 to 499,999 mature individuals

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The population is currently thought to be stable.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    Information is not readily available.

5. Threats
Climate change could be a potential threat to this species. As global warming continues, the glacial moraines that it inhabits at high altitude are expected to be more effected than other type of habitats (Baral in litt., 2012).

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

Information is not readily available.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Tetraogallus tibetanus*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Live Total	1	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Tetraogallus tibetanus*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
(no trade)	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Information is not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes

Information is not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts

Information is not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

In India, the species is protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

7.2 International

This species is listed on CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

Information is not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring

Information is not readily available.

8.3 Control measures

Information is not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

There are no records of this species in captivity in Europe (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records no captive individuals in ISIS institutions. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
The species is present in two conservation areas and four national parks in Nepal and present in two Important Bird Areas in Tajikistan.

9. Information on similar species
A similar species is the Himalayan snowcock *Tetraogallus himalayensis*. See Madge and McGowan (2002) for further details.

12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Tetraogallus tibetanus*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 16/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

Madge, S., and McGowan P. 2002. Pheasants, partridges and grouse: A guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world. Christopher Helm, London.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.

Species: *Tragopan melanocephalus*

1. Taxonomy
    1.1 Class: Aves
    1.2 Order: Galliformes
    1.3 Family: Phasianidae
    1.4 Species: Tragopan melanocephalus
    1.5 Scientific synonyms:
    1.6 Common names: Western tragopan, black headed tragopan, western horned-pheasant

2. Overview
Western tragopan is listed in CITES Appendix I and as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

3. Species characteristics
    3.1 Distribution
    Western tragopan is endemic to the western Himalayas and distributed from north Pakistan to northwest India.

    3.2 Habitat
    Temperate forest.

    3.3 Biological characteristics
    Information is not readily available.

    3.4 Morphological characteristics
    Male western tragopan have a red collar, orange/red facial skin with dark plumage grey and black plumage with white spots which are more pronounced on the under parts. Females are duller with brownish grey plumage spotted with black.

    3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem
    Information is not readily available.

4. Status and trends
    4.1 Habitat trends
    Information is not readily available.

    4.2 Population size
    The population is estimated to be 5,000 mature individuals. The largest subpopulation is estimated to be 325 pairs.

    4.3 Population structure
    Information is not readily available.

    4.4 Population trends
    The species population is suspected to be in decline.

    4.5 Geographic trends
    There is new data confirming the species occurrence in Uttarakhand.

5. Threats
Habitat degradation and fragmentation from over-grazing and timber collection are the primary threats. Hunting for meat and plumage is also a threat.

6. Utilization and trade
    6.1 National utilization
    Adults and juveniles are hunted in the wild for subsistence and for its plumage, which is used for decoration, jewellery and handicrafts.

6.2 Legal trade

Table 1a: *Tragopan melanocephalus*

CITES reported trade (sources = all) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Bodies Total	0	3
Derivatives Total	0	1
Live Total	1	0
Grand Total	1	4

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

Table 1b: *Tragopan melanocephalus*

CITES reported trade (source = wild [W]) during 1975-1999 and 2000-2010 (all terms and units combined).

Term	Total 1975-1999	Total 2000-2010
Live Total	1	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database. Accessed on January 5, 2011. Gross Exports/Imports. In most cases, the unit value is the number of specimens.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade
See tables 1a and 1b in section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade
Information not readily available.

6.5 Impacts to look-alikes
Information not readily available.

6.6 Actual or potential trade impacts
Information not readily available.

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National
In India, the species is protected by The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and it is also legally protected in Pakistan.

7.2 International
This species is listed on CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures
Information not readily available.

8.2 Population monitoring
There is a galliform monitoring and conservation project occurring in the Palas Valley in Pakistan. Surveys were conducted in 2005 and 2008 in most of its known range in Pakistan and in Himachal Pradesh, India.

8.3 Control measures
Information not readily available.

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation
The species is part of a breeding programme in Himachal Pradesh in India. There are no records however, of this species in captivity in Europe (http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed on 20 December 2011). ISIS (2012) records 22 captive individuals in one ISIS institution. Both WPA and ISIS databases rely on voluntary submission of records.

8.5 Habitat conservation
Western tragopan is found in three national parks and 10 wildlife sanctuaries in India.

9. Information on similar species
Similar species is the satyr tragopan *Tragopan satyra*. All *Tragopan* females are very similar. Further details can be found in BirdlLife International (2011).

12. References
BirdLife International (2011) Species factsheet: *Tragopan melanocephalus*. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 19/12/2011.

CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database (see: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK.

ISIS (2012) International Species Information System species holdings. Downloaded from https://www.isis.org/Pages/findanimals.aspx on 10 January 2012.

The World Pheasant Association European census database. 2011. Available online at http://www.wpa-europe.ch.vu/ accessed 20 December 2011.