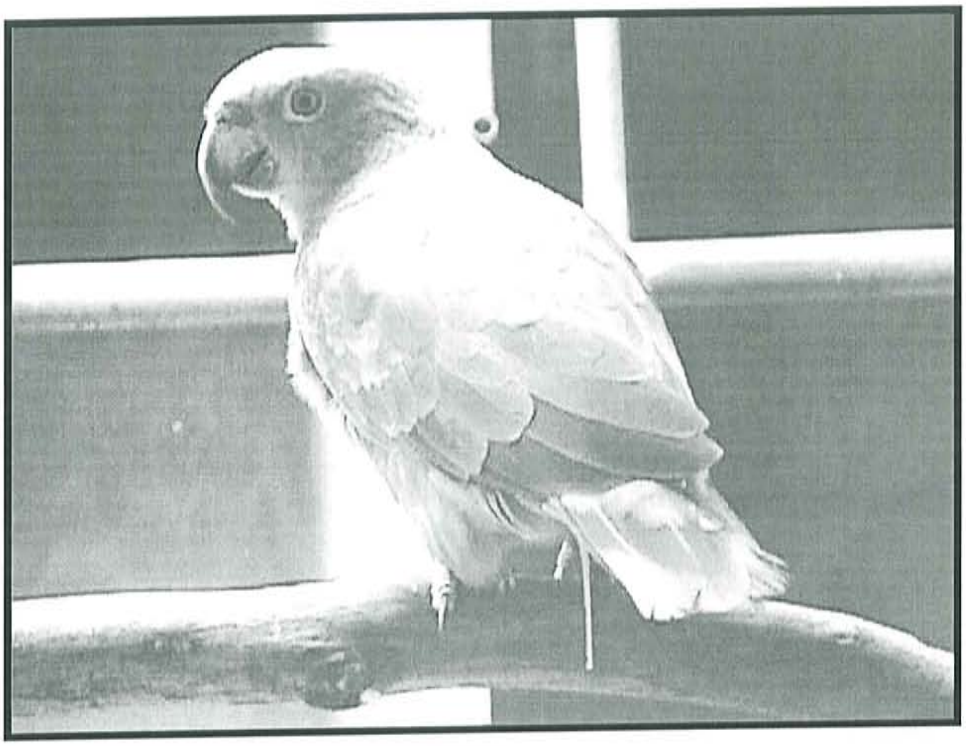
CITES APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND CCREDITATION OF OPERATION BREEDING APPENDIX I SPECIES

Yellow-Naped Amazon *(Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata)*

FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

(Res. Conf. 12.10)



Birds International, Inc.
No. 1 Sto Nino St. Alemars Subd.
Commonwealth Heights, Fairview, Quezon City, Philippines

INTRODUCTION

This proposal is being submitted to the CITES Secretariat-Switzerland through the CITES Management Authority of the Philippines, the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), for the purpose of gaining accreditation for the possible trade of Birds International, Inc.'s captive-bred, second and succeeding generations of Yellow-naped Amazon *(Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata)*.

Birds International, Inc. (BII) is engaged in the conservation and propagation of the world's rare and exotic species of psittacines, 95% of which are non-Philippine birds. It operates its activities on a six-hectare farm in Quezon City, Philippines. BII is a CITES registered breeding facility (A-PH-501) breeding Appendix I species of Golden Conure *(Aratinga guarouba)* for commercial purposes.

While most breeding and conservation efforts done are government-initiated and sponsored, BII was founded privately by Antonio M. de Dios. What started as a pure hobby became a well-organized, systematic and highly technical operation to breed and conserve, which ultimately culminated in the establishment of BII.

Upon its establishment in the early 1970s, BII's principal aim was to undertake biological and conservation studies for future breeding efforts. Also, a continuous exchange of information was established with other international aviculturists.

An influx of investments followed to be able to achieve the desired breeding conditions and provide the expertise required for the successful propagation of the birds. Necessary facilities such as a veterinary hospital with twenty rooms to accommodate various cases; a laboratory with high-powered microscopes, a serum analyzer unit, a mechanical convection unit; breeding and non-breeding cages and aviaries of various designs and sizes; a 45 air-conditioned room nursery; a fully insulated hatchery with more than 40 units of Grumbach egg incubators and hatchers; dietary centers; water filtration systems, sprinkler systems for birds' artificial shower and staff quarters were constructed. In addition, hundreds of animal incubators and other needed equipment, feeds and medicines were imported.

BII is jointly managed by Mr. Antonio de Dios and his daughter, Regina. They have a staff of one hundred thirty (130) people consisting of college graduates with degrees in veterinary medicine, medical technology, animal husbandry, agriculture and zoology; and a support group of maintenance people consisting of gardeners, janitors, carpenters, masons, electricians and welders. Functional groups carry out specialized activities such as hospital management, nursery management, management of facilities and equipment and the likes.

In its more than thirty years of bird conservation and propagation, BII has made substantial contributions to the accumulation of technical knowledge on bird farming. It has achieved breeding success in its Appendix I and II species, most notably the Spix's Macaw *Cyanopsitta spixii)*

The Philippines became an active member of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species Flora and Fauna (CITES) in 1981. With its strong adherence to the CITES regulation of restricting the trade of wildlife species only to those that are born and bred in captivity, BII was registered as a preferred pioneer industry with the Board of Investments of the Philippines (BOI) Certificate of Registration No. 83-598 on November 16, 1983. On August 14, 1985, BII was granted Wildlife Permit No. 3 by the then Bureau of Forest Development, which allowed Birds International, Inc to export its captive-bred birds.

Net revenue generated by BII is flowed back to its operation. We continually maintain and upgrade our facilities, we hold training and seminars for our staff conducted by international professionals and we also sponsor and undertake training programs for both local and foreign veterinarians from various zoos like the Sao Paolo Zoo in Brazil, Criadouro Chaparral also in Brazil and the Philippine Eagle Conservation Program. We have allowed members of some Asian parks like the Jurong Bird Park in Singapore to observe our system of operation. We engage in exchanging ideas and information exchange with zoos and aviculturists from around the world to give the best care possible to these beautiful avian species. In the end, if such a need should arise, we are willing to be a part of their reintroduction to the wild.

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER AND THE MANAGER OF THE CAPTIVE BREEEDING OPERATION.

Birds International Incorporated (BII)
No. 1 Sto Nino St. Alemars Subd.
Commonwealth Heights, Fairview, Quezon City Philippines
Website Address: www.birdsinternational.net
e-mail: info@birdsinternational.net

Mr. Antonio M. de Dios – Founder-President
Ms. Ma. Regina de Dios-Jardinel - Manager

2. DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: February 1975

3. SPECIES BRED: Yellow-Naped Amazon *(Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata)*[1]

4. DETAILS OF THE NUMBER AND AGE (IF KNOWN OR APPROPRIATE) OF MALES AND FEMALES THAT COMPRISE THE PARENTAL BREEDING STOCKS. (Evidence of legal acquisition of each male and female including receipts, CITES documents, capture permits, etc)

The company (BII, Philippines[2]) acquired a total of forty heads (40) Yellow-naped Amazon[3] with unknown age from Singapore[4]. From this total, twenty four (24) heads or twelve (12.12) pairs became the parental breeding pairs, while sixteen heads (16) died during the quarantine period and. Refer to Annex A for the details.

5. OPERATIONS LOCATED WITHIN RANGE STATES MUST PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT THE PARENTAL STOCK WAS OBTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT NATIONAL LAWS (e.g capture permits, receipts, etc) or, if imported, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (e.g. receipts, CITES documents, etc)

Not Applicable Birds International Inc. (BII) is located in a non-range state.

6. OPERATIONS LOCATED IN NON-RANGE STATES MUST PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT THE ANIMALS COMPRISING THE PARENTAL STOCK ARE: a) are pre-convention specimen (relevant dated receipts or other acceptable proof of lawful acquisition) b) have been derived from pre-convention specimens (relevant dated receipts or other acceptable proof of lawful acquisition) c) or were acquired from the range State in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions.

All Yellow-Naped Amazon specimens imported by BII from Singapore (non-range State) in 1980 were allowed and covered by import permits issued by BAI (Bureau of Animal Industry). From the total acquisition of forty (40) specimens, only twelve (12.12) pairs was set-up to become the parental breeding stocks. Refer to Annex B for the details. Refer to Exhibit 1 for the BAI issued Import Permits.

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[1] Listed to Appendix II on June 06, 1981
Elevated to Appendix I on February 13, 2003
[2] Acceded to CITES on November 16, 1981
[3] Acquired through BAI (Bureau of Animal Industry) Import Permit No.P-153 dated 1980-06-26
[4] Acceded to CITES on February 28, 1987

7. CURRENT STOCKS (numbers, by sex and age, of progeny held in addition to the parental breeding stock above)

The company's current stock of thirty-nine (39) specimens are composed of F1 breeding pairs at sixteen pairs (16.16) and seven (7) F2 progenies. Please refer to table below.

Total Current Stock of Yellow-Naped Amazon

Age (Years)	Sex			Total
	Male	Female	Unsexed	
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
4	2	2	0	4
6	0	1	0	1
8	3	3	0	6
10	7	8	0	15
12	3	4	0	7
14	3	2	0	5
16	0	1	0	1
18	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
Total	18	21	0	39

8. INFORMATION ON THE PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITIES IN THE DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND WHERE POSSIBLE, BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES.

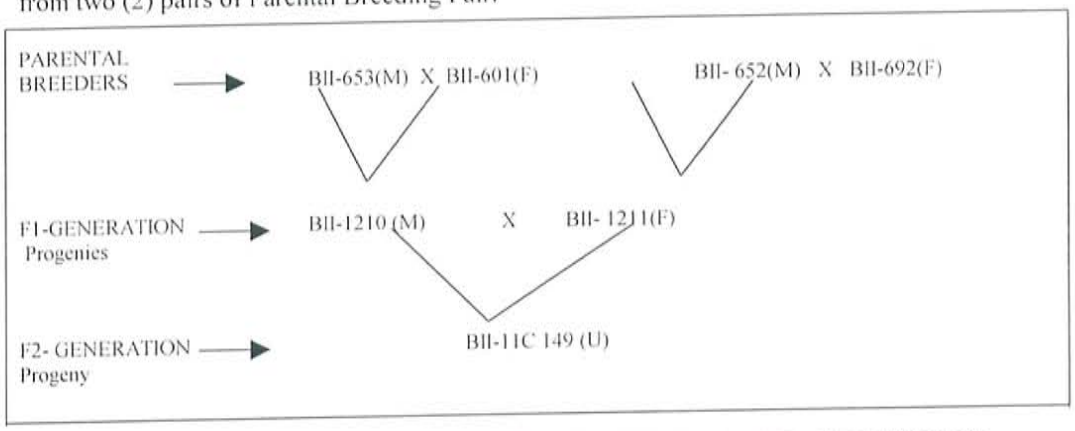
From the total production of forty-five(45) F1-generation progenies, twenty-nine percent (29%) died, while seventy-one percent (71%) are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C the details

From the total of one hundred eight (108) F2-generation progenies, one percent (1%) died, while ninety-nine percent (99%) are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C details.

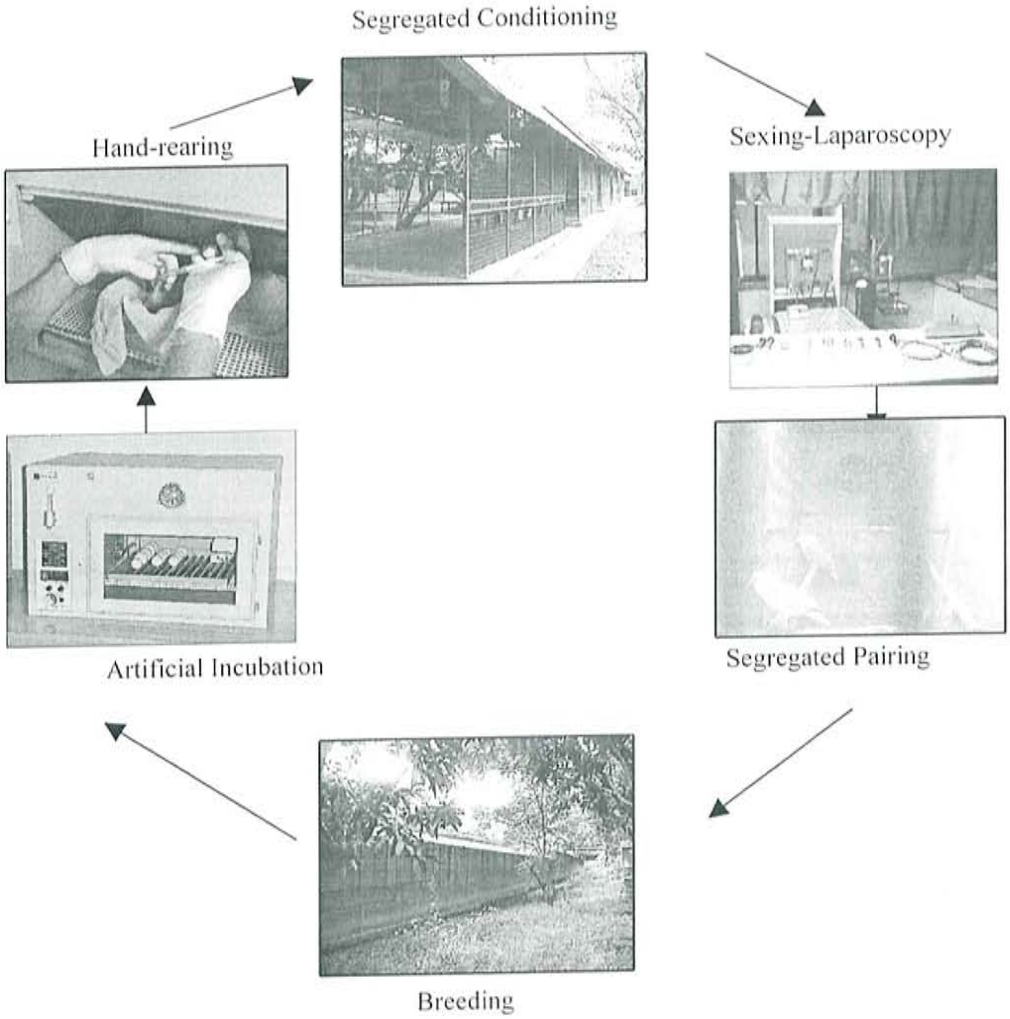
9. DOCUMENTATION SHOWING THAT THE SPECIES HAS BEEN BRED TO SECOND GENERATION BREEDING OFFSPRING (F2) AT THE FACILITY AND THE DESCRIPTION OF METHOD USED.

When Birds International started Yellow-naped Amazon, the company decided to practice the CLOSED CYCLE BREEDING AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM. This production system requires an initial take from the wild but after the initial establishment no wild specimen will be added or taken from the wild to augment the existing parental breeding pairs. Likewise, the company follows a SEGREGATION STRATEGY of progenies coming from various generations. Segregation will ensure grouping of progenies coming from the same generation and will eliminate chances of mixing individuals from the different generations therefore making pairing of similar generation easier and the realization of F2 and F3 generation attainable.

Diagram below will show how BII was able to achieve F1 and F2 generation from two (2) pairs of Parental Breeding Pair.



Presented below is the CLOSED CYCLE BREEDING AND PRODUCTION SYSYTEM for the development of Yellow-naped Amazon leading to F1 and F2 generation progenies.



STAGES OF BREEDING	DESCRIPTION
BII is implementing the CLOSE BREEDING AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM as well as SEGREGATION STRATEGY in various stages of breeding when applicable.	
Segregated Conditioning	• Birds with varying bloodlines are placed in a flight aviary where they can socialize and or bond with other birds (same species). This stage is the maturation period. Usually it will take three (3) -five (5) years to attain reproductive maturity.
Sexing	• All unrelated, mature and with good quality birds are subjected to laparoscopy, to check maturity of reproductive organs such as the ovary/testes. This procedure is required to ensure proper pairing of sexually mature individuals.
Segregated Pairing	• Sexually compatible male and female will be set-up in either a Large Portable Cage or inside a Breeding Aviary. Newly paired breeder will be monitored and any aggression between the pair will be taken into consideration for possible break-up to avoid injury of either the male or the female.
Segregated Breeding	• Nest boxes with nesting materials are installed for egg-laying and special diet rich in Calcium will be provided. During breeding season a daily check-up of nest-boxes is required. However, noise and any other form of disturbance is avoided if not minimized.
Artificial Incubation	• Eggs are carefully pulled-out from nest boxes for cleaning and disinfection after which the eggs are placed inside a Grumbach Egg Incubator for artificial incubation. Monitoring is done daily. Incubation is between 25-28 days
Hand-Rearing	• Hatchlings are carefully cleaned and placed inside AICU-Animal Intensive Care Unit at the Nursery. A culture test of the eggshell is required if the hatclings exhibited any abnormal condition during incubation or immediately after hatching. Specially formulated diet will be given from day one until the bird is fully weaned. Weaning is between four (4) –eight (8) months

10. IF THE OPERATION HAS ONLY BRED THE SPECIES TO THE FIRST GENERATION, DOCUMENTATION SHOWING THAT THE HUSBANDRY METHODS ARE THE SAME AS, OR SIMILAR TO THOSE THAT HAVE RESULTED IN SECOND-GENERATION OFFSPRING ELSEWHERE.

Not Applicable – The facility was able to produce up to second (F2).

11. PAST, CURRENT, AND EXPECTED ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF OFFSPRING, TOGETHER WITH THE INFORMATION ON THE PERCENTAGE OF: a) Female producing offspring each year b) Unusual fluctuations in the annual production of offspring (including an explanation of the probable cause).

Year	Total Percentage of Productive Female			Production According to Generation			Total Production
	Parental Breeding Pair (12.12)	F1 Breeding Pair (16.16)	F2 Breeding Pair (N/A)*	F1	F2	F3	
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	8	0	0	2	0	0	2
1990	8	0	0	2	0	0	2
1991	17	0	0	4	0	0	4
1992	25	0	0	5	0	0	5
1993	17	0	0	3	0	0	3
1994	42	0	0	8	0	0	8
1995	50	0	0	10	0	0	10
1996	33	13	0	6	2	0	8
1997	25	0	0	3	0	0	3
1998	8	0	0	2	0	0	2
1999	0	6	0	0	1	0	1
2000	0	6	0	0	1	0	1
2001	0	50	0	0	17	0	17
2002	0	56	0	0	24	0	24
2003	0	36	0	0	34	0	34
2004	0	63	0	0	29	0	29
2005	0	75	0	0	33*	0	33
2006	0	75	0	0	37*	0	37

Legend = * indicates projected value

12. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTICIPATED NEED FOR, AND SOURCE OF, ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS TO AUGMENT THE BREEDING STOCK TO INCREASE THE GENETIC POOL OF THE CAPTIVE POPULATION IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY DELETERIOUS INBREEDING.

Our current population of F1P-BR and the additional F2P-BR breeding stocks are sufficient sources of bloodlines to sustain our present captive breeding operation. Proper management of the progenies bloodlines through the use of a specimen control number using computerized relational database guides BII personnel to avoid pairing of related birds.

BII selects unrelated, mature and superior quality captive bred produced at the center. Contacts with other breeding operations worldwide allow the trade and exchange of this species thus eliminating the need to collect this species from the wild population.

13. TYPE OF PRODUCT EXPORTED

The products exported are of live captive-bred birds. Each bird is individually marked, either by closed leg-band or by microchip implant and inspected by the technical staff of the Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) which keeps a record of each bird bred from the time the egg hatched.

14. DETAILED DECRIPTION OF THE MARKING METHODS USED FOR THE BREEDING STOCK AND OFFSPRING AND FOR THE TYPES OF SPECIMENS THAT WILL BE EXPORTED.

14.1 CLOSED LEG-BAND and OPEN LEG-BAND

A closed stainless steel leg-band with unique number series is used for all captive-bred progenies and breeding stocks at the center. Closed leg-band is usually attached ten to fifteen days (10-15) after hatching. The closed leg-band identification is being used by the Philippines CITES-CMA to identify the birds intended for export. Also this is the basis for the issuance of CITES export permit.

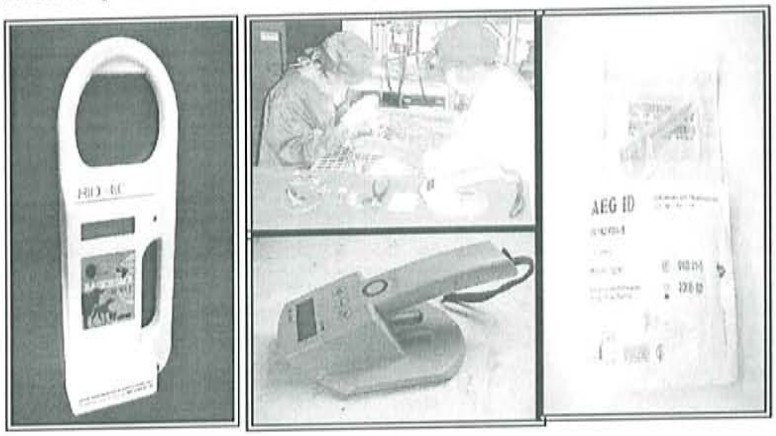
Close Leg-bands & Open Leg-band (½")

An open stainless steel leg-band is attached additionally to a female captive bred-progeny after surgical sexing. This will clearly identify the surgically sexed female because it is fitted with two leg-bands, a closed band on the right foot and an open band on the left.

14.2 MICROCHIP IMPLANT

An ISO microchip implant is also used for the identification of captive-bred progenies intended for export.

Microchip Reader *Microchip Installation* *Microchip Implant*



15. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSPECTION AND MONITORING PROCEDURES TO BE USED BY THE CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY TO CONFIRM AND IDENTIFY THE BREEDING STOCK AND THE OFFSPRING AND TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF UNAUTHORIZED SPECIMENS HELD AT OR INCORPORATED WITH THE OPERATION OR PROVIDED FOR EXPORT.

The following procedures are being adopted by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), the CITES Management Authority in monitoring the captive breeding operations of BII;

1. The collection of wildlife species from the natural habitat for breeding purposes is allowed only under a Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP) issued by the PAWB. Exotic species maybe acquired from breeders duly accredited and registered with PAWB or through importation under an import permit issued by the said agency;

2. A Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP) is also required for the establishment of breeding farms in the country. A WFP holder is required to maintain and provide breeding facilities suitable for the avian species to be maintained and spacious enough to ensure the welfare of the birds. Likewise, leg bands for the identification of the breeders and progenies are being checked/verified by the CMA.

3. The breeding farm is required to maintain a record for each species maintained in the farm, which shall include the data specified below. The record is periodically inspected and the stocks verified by the CMA. Only the recorded/validated animal stocks in the farm as registered in the book are allowed for trade/disposition.

    a. founding/breeder stocks- species, origin, age (date laid and date hatched) generation, sex, quantity, source, marking (leg-band, microchip etc) parental leg-band number if any.
    b. progenies – species, origin, generation, age (date laid and date hatched) sex, quantity, parental leg-band number.
    c. additional acquisition – local purchase, importation, exchange or donation, species, source, generation, origin,

age, quantity, parental leg-band, receipt, permit if imported

d. mortality /accidental escape – species, source, generation, origin, age, generation, quantity, parental leg-band number

e. hospital, nursery, incubator apparatus, and nesting area shall provide the same information as above.

4. The movement of the birds from the breeding farm to any point within the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines or from the collection area to the farm should be accompanied by a local transport permit issued by the concerned field office of the CMA;

5. Only captive-bred wildlife species/sub-species produced in the breeding farms authorized under WFP are allowed for trade. Birds intended for export are inspected/validated by PAWB and verified against the production report regularly submitted by the establishment to the CMA. Export permits are issued only when the results of the inspection and verification conform with the requirements of the CMA;

6. The establishment is also required to observe cleanliness and sanitation in the maintenance of the breeding farm and facilities. This is to prevent possible contamination and /or spread of pests and/or diseases, which will affect the survival of either the captive-bred specimens or other wildlife species which maybe found in the surrounding area.

7. Cleanliness and Sanitation- the breeding operation shall observe cleanliness and sanitation in the maintenance of the breeding farm and facility. This is to prevent possible contamination and /or spread of pests and/or diseases, which may affect the survival of both captive-bred, and the wild population of animals and other wildlife species in the area.

16. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITIES TO HOUSE THE CURRENT AND EXPECTED CAPTIVE STOCK, INCLUDING SECURITY MEASURES TO PREVENT ESCAPES AND/OR THEFTS. DETAILED INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF THE BREEDING AND REARING ENCLOSURES, EGG INCUBATION CAPACITY, FOOD PRODUCTION OR SUPPLY, AVIALABILITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND RECORD KEEPING.

The list of equipment and facilities presented below play a very vital role in the husbandry management and breeding of all Yellow-naped amazon at Birds International.

Facilities at Birds International

Description	Number of Units	Description	
Hatchery-I & II	2	Incubation	86m^2
Nursery I-V	5	Hand-Rearing	1700m^2
Hanging Cages			
Small	30	Weaning/Rearing	.92m^3 / cage
Medium	120	Weaning/Rearing	2.63m^3 /cage
Large	60	Weaning/Rearing	4.46m^3 /cage
Mini-Flight	30	Conditioning Newly Weaned Birds	400m^2
Conditioning Flight	30	Conditioning Newly Weaned Birds	1750m^2
Breeding Aviary	27	Breeding	1500m^2
Portable Breeding Cages			
Small	270	Breeding	3m^3/ cage
Medium	250	Breeding	6m^3/ cage
Large	100	Breeding	8m^3/cage
Food Preparation	2	Food Production for Breeders/Conditioning	180m^2
Hospital	3	Patient Treatment/Recovery	577m^2
Laboratory	1	Specimen culture	13.5m^2
Warehouse	2	Storage	480m^2
Cold Storage-Warehouse	2	Storage	70m^2
Administration Building	1	Record Keeping/Documentation	252m^2
Caretaker's Quarter	4	Accommodation	1,462m^2
Dining Hall	1	Caretaker's Dining Area	25m^2
Quarantine Building	2	Treatment /Isolation Area	730m^2
Laundry Building	1	Laundry	60m^2

Equipment at Birds International

Description	Quantity	Purpose
Egg Incubators	30	Artificial Incubation
Egg Candlers	5	Egg Development Indication
AICU (Animal Intensive Care Units)	271	Hand-rearing
Walk-In Freezer	1	Food Storage
Endoscope	2	Endoscopy/Surgical Sexing
Photo-microscope	4	Bacteria Indentification
Mechanical Convection Incubator	1	Bacteria Culture
Surgitron	1	Surgery
Airconditioning Units	50	Temperature Control
Humidifier	2	Humidity Control
Microchip Reader	3	Microchip Number Identification
Computers (CPU+Monitor)	7	Record Keeping
Power Generators (90 KVA)	3	Stand-by Power Supply
Water Filtration (UV-Light)	1	Water Disinfection
Fork-Lift	1	Garbage Collection/Transport
Power Sprayer	5	Cleaning Cages
Mini-Van	1	Bird Export
Dump Truck	1	Materials/Equipment Transport
Reflotron	1	Blood Value Analyzer
Centrifuge	2	Blood Sample Preparation
Gas-Anesthesia Unit	2	Inhaled-Anesthesia
Digital Camera (mpeg/jpeg)	2	Picture/Documentation
Refrigerators	15	Food Storage

HATCHERY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Hatchery I

Hatchery II

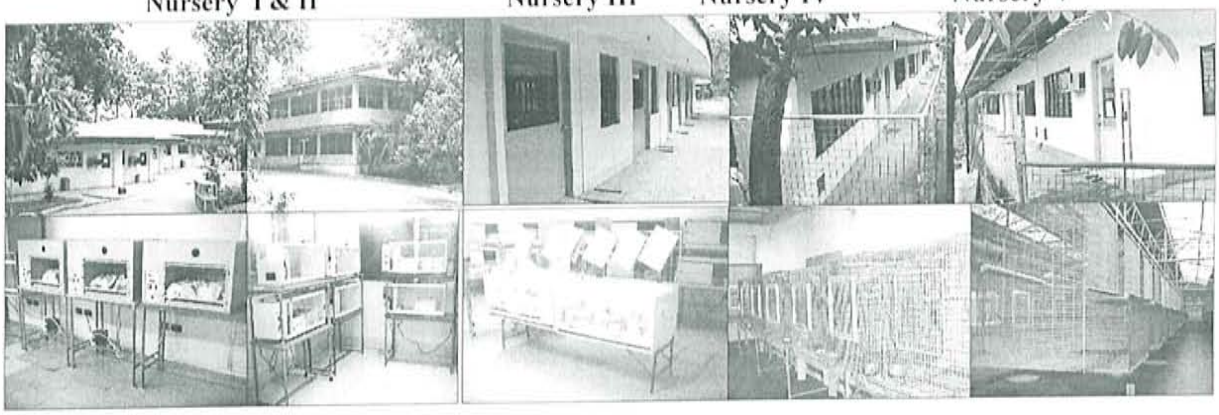
NURSERY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Nursery I & II

Nursery III

Nursery IV

Nursery V



CONDITIONING, BREEDING & PORTABLE BREEDING FACILITIES