# Songbird Trade in Oceania

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## Songbird Trade in Oceania

- The Oceania region has limited trade in live songbirds, but Birds of Paradise mounts and feathers are more widely traded.
- 1. CITES-listed songbirds of Oceania.
- 2. Non-CITES songbirds in trade in Oceania.
- 3. Domestic trade of songbirds in New Zealand.

Ribbon-tailed Astrapia (Astrapia mayeri)



- 2 species. Both probably incorrectly listed because, although threatened, they were never in international trade, except for scientific specimens.
  - Atrichornis clamosus Noisy Scrubbird Australia
  - Zosterops albogularis White-breasted Silvereye Australia





- No records of live birds traded internationally in the CITES database.
- Blood samples from Noisy Scrubbirds traded to NZ for scientific purposes.





 44 species. Most (38) are Birds of Paradise (Family Paradisaeidae) listed at the start of CITES in 1975. Most are from Papua New Guinea, a few from northern Australia, and some species are shared with Indonesia.



- Export of <200 live specimens of 19 species of Birds of Paradise (Family Paradisaeidae) from Papua New Guinea recorded in the CITES Trade Database since 1975.
- Between 1976 and 1989, transactions of 1-12 individuals, mainly to zoos in the United States and Australia.
- Less than 30 individuals of only 3 species traded live since 1990, mainly to zoos in Japan and China.

- Many specimens of display-mounted Birds of Paradise or their feathers are traded internationally, both legally and illegally.
- For example, between 1975 and 2022, NZ reported 46 legal and 3 illegal imports (mainly from PNG or Australia) and 4 exports (mainly to the Cook Islands) of mounts or feathers of Birds of Paradise.



- Export of 76 purportedly captive-bred live specimens of 7 species of Birds of Paradise (Family Paradisaeidae) from Solomon Islands to Singapore in 2005.
- Birds of Paradise are notoriously difficult species to breed successfully in captivity, and no captive-breeding facilities were known in the Solomon Islands, and so TRAFFIC (2012) considered that they were likely laundered through the Solomon Islands before they joined CITES in 2007.

• The remaining 6 species in Appendix II are either Australian endemics, such as the Black-throated Finch (*Poephila cincta*), or cage birds that have become naturalised in the wild (i.e., Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*) in Australia, and Java Sparrow Lonchura oryzivora in Australia and Fiji.



- The export of 2900 live specimens of purportedly captive-bred Hill Myna from the Solomon Islands to Singapore and Malaysia was queried by TRAFFIC (2012). In 2019, 100 purportedly wild-caught specimens exported from the Solomons to Oman is likely a reporting error because the species is not in the Solomons.
- The export of 100 live specimens of captive-bred Hill Myna from NZ to Turkey is a reporting error because the species is not in NZ.



- 6 species of introduced and naturalised European songbirds are listed courtesy of Ukraine's 2021 Appendix III listings.
- None of these 6 species has been reported to be traded from Australia nor New Zealand since the listing in 2021.



Eurasian Blackbird (Turdus merula)

European Goldfinch (Carduelis carduelis)

- In 1976, Ghana listed many bird species in Appendix III, but withdrew the listing in 2007.
- In the 1990s, before animal health regulations were changed, NZ imported about 800 captive-bred of these Appendix III songbirds from Great Britain and Australia, mainly Estrildidae finches and weavers.



Senegal Firefinch (Lagnosticta senegala)

Orange Weaver (Ploceus aurantius)

Lavender Waxbill (Estrilda caerulescens)

#### Trade of non-listed songbirds from Oceania

- Neither Australia nor New Zealand allow the export of <u>any</u> live specimens of native songbirds.
- Specimens of some species of Australian native songbirds were exported before their regulations came into place. Perhaps the most notable is the Gouldian Finch Chloebia gouldiae, which has a BirdLife threat classification of "Least Concern (LC)".



#### Trade of non-listed songbirds into Oceania

- 15 species of mainly European songbirds were introduced and became naturalised in New Zealand well before Animal Health Regulations came into force.
- 8 species (6 in common with NZ) were introduced and became naturalised in Australia.
- Other Oceania Parties all have a smaller number of introduced and naturalised songbird species.



House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)



Common Myna (Acridotheres tristis)

#### Trade of non-listed songbirds into Oceania

- For animal health reasons, neither Australia nor New Zealand (since about 2000) generally allow the importation of live specimens of songbirds.
- Specimens of some songbird species are probably illegally released from boats, judging by their appearance in Oceania well away from their natural range.





Red-vented Bulbul (Pycnonotus cafer) in NZ

Jungle Myna (Acridotheres fuscus) in the Cook Islands

#### Songbird trade in New Zealand

- It is illegal to hold native songbirds as pets.
- Mix of wild-bred or captive-bred introduced and naturalised species, and specialist cage-bird species introduced before Animal Health regulations were enacted.
- Small numbers of songbirds, all "Least Concern", are held and legally traded within New Zealand through pet shops, cagebird organisations, and online sales.





Greenfinch (Carduelis chloris), LC, naturalised ex Europe)

Zebra Finch (Taeniopygia castanotis), LC, cage-bird ex Australia

## Songbird Trade in Oceania

- The Oceania region has limited trade in live songbirds, and songbirds are not frequently held as pets in the region.
- Birds of Paradise mounts and feathers are the most widely traded songbird specimens.
- Some evidence of illegal laundering of songbirds through the region.
- No songbird species is singing out to be listed on CITES.

Ribbon-tailed Astrapia (Astrapia mayeri)

