

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of Ciconia ciconia in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

The Federal Republic of Germany.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Ciconiiformes
13. Family: Ciconiidae
14. Species: Ciconia ciconia, Linnaeus, 1758.
15. Common Names:
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| English: | white stork |
| French: | cigogne blanche |
| Spanish: | Cigüeña |
| Afrikaans: | Prinkaanvoel |
| Arabian: | Hadschi-Laklak |
| Czech: | Cap bily |
| Danish: | Hvid Stork |
| German: | Weissstorch |
| Hungarian: | Fehér golya |
| Italian: | Ciconia bianca |
| Polish: | Bocian bily |
| Portuguese: | Cegonha branca |
| Roumanian: | Barza alba |
| Russian: | Bielyj aist |
| Turkish: | Leylek |
| Yugoslavian: | Roda bijela |

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: The distribution range of the white stork includes breeding, migrating and wintering areas. It extends from Europe to the whole of Africa as well as through Arabia and Asia Minor to India, Sri Lanka and West China. The subspecies Ciconia c. asiatica is confined to Asia and has to be seen separately from the nominate form Ciconia c. ciconia (Berndt & Meise, 1959; Creutz, 1985).

C. c. ciconia breeds mainly in Europe (including Asia Minor) and North Africa. Smaller populations breed in Syria, Israel and Iraq (Creutz, 1985; Anon., 1988a). Moreover some small isolated breeding areas exist in South Africa since some decades

(Broekhuysen, 1965; Siegfried et al., 1976). The winter quarters of C. c. ciconia are mainly located in the tropical savannas between North and South Africa (Schüz, 1971).

The Asian subspecies breeds in the U.S.S.R. (Central Asia) and is wintering in West China, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Burma as well as sometimes in Sri Lanka (Schüz, 1963; Meyer de Schauensee, 1984; Creutz, 1985) (see Distribution Maps, Annex 1).

22. Population: At present the whole stock of C. c. ciconia is estimated at about 137,000 breeding pairs. The greatest population (120,000 pairs) occur in continental Europe (including Turkey). Other populations exist in North Africa (16,350 pairs), Iran (2,350 pairs), Israel (50 pairs) and South Africa (5-15 pairs). Small stocks probably breed in Syria and Iraq (no recent information is available from these countries) (Anon., 1988a).

The white stork has become extinct in Belgium (1895), Switzerland (1950) and Sweden (1954). At present the populations of France and the Netherlands are reported to be extinct (Anon., 1988a).

Since 1900 the population in the Federal Republic of Germany have decreased about 80 - 90% (Heckenroth, 1986), and the stocks of the German Democratic Republic (Dornbusch, 1987), Hungary (Jakob, 1987), Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Portugal and Spain about 50% and more (Rheinwald, in press). This drastical decline differs from former fluctuations by the unusual long period of continuous reduction, the perpetual regional extension as well as the poor prospect of natural recovery (Anon., 1988a). In Switzerland (Bloesch, 1980), Belgium, the Netherlands (Anon., 1988a), France (Schierer, 1986) and the Federal Republic of Germany (Anon., 1988a) small (mostly non migratory) populations could be established by reintroduction.

So far the number of white storks in Austria, Poland (Rheinwald, in press) and in the Czechoslovakia (Rejman & Stollman, 1986) remain stable. An important expansion (since 1900 about 17,000 pairs) is registrated in the U.S.S.R. (Veroman, 1987; Anon., 1988a). However, the populations of Greece, Turkey, Iran and Morocco are still declining. An especially strong reduction is recorded in Algeria (Rheinwald, in press).

(Detailed data about recent and former stocks, see Annex 2).

Information about the Asian subspecies is scarce. The population is estimated at only 600 breeding pairs (Bezzel, 1985). Because of abundant hunting a further decline can be expected (Creutz, 1985).

23. Habitat: C. c. ciconia uses different types of open habitats like riverine flats, wet meadows, ricefields, pastures and extensively cultivated fields. Favoured breeding places are singular trees, cliff ledges, roofs, spires and pylons. Vastly open areas in vicinity of water or even dry steppes and savannas with abundance of food are used as winter quarters (Bezzel, 1985; Creutz, 1985).

The species feeds exclusively on animals. Mainly reptiles, amphibians as well as great amounts of different invertebrates, especially earth-worms and locusts serve as food (Bezzel, 1985; Creutz, 1985).

The intensification of land cultivation resulted in the destruction of the habitats of the white stork. This is the most important reason for the extinction of the species in many European regions. Because of the continuous draining of wet meadows, dyking and surfacing of river sides and other cultivation measures a further drastical reduction of most of all European populations can be expected (Schüz, 1980a; Bezzel, 1982; Heckenroth, 1986; Hölzinger, 1986).

Information about the habitat of the Asian white stork is rare (Creutz, 1985). The diet mainly consists of reptiles and insects (Johansen et al., 1954).

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: In most African countries (especially in West and Middle Africa) the white stork is used as food. In contrast to Egypt where the white stork is eaten only sometimes (Amer in litt., 1988), it is a frequently used article of food in Sudan (Anon., 1986b) and most of all in Mali (Anon., 1988a) and Senegal (Creutz, 1985). Moreover the feathers, bones and beaks are used for the production of head dresses, arrows, household goods and medicine in Niger, Nigeria and Zambia (Creutz, 1985). The beaks of white storks are desirable game trophies in Lebanon (Creutz, 1985).

The Asian subspecies is used as food in the U.S.S.R. (Middle Asia) and particularly in Afghanistan. Moreover, in China, chopsticks are made of the greater bones (Creutz, 1985).

32. Legal International Trade: Data on international trade are rare.

According to the Ministry of the Environment in Denmark trade in white storks does often occur, mainly between zoological gardens. Lately 7 white storks arrived at the Zoological Garden in Copenhagen, Denmark, sent from Ruhr Zoo, Gelsenkirchen in F.R. Germany. Denmark also received white storks from Polish zoological gardens lately (Sloth in litt., 1988) (see also Annex 3).

In the Netherlands there is very little legal trade in the white stork which is limited to zoo-born specimens between zoos (Openneer in litt., 1988).

Imports:

Switzerland	1985:	13 F.R. Germany *
	1979:	12 Bulgaria, 5 Poland
	1981:	8 F.R. Germany *
	1983:	1 France **
	1984:	1 F.R. Germany
	1985:	2 F.R. Germany **

Exports:

Switzerland	1982:	12 F.R. Germany *
	1983:	10 F.R. Germany *, 2 Sri Lanka **
	1984:	40 F.R. Germany *, 2 F.R. Germany **
	1985:	10 Italy, 6 France, 2 F.R. Germany
	1986:	11 F.R. Germany **, 6 Italy

(* = for reintroduction; ** = exchange by zoos)

(Ref.: Dollinger in litt., 1988)

In the past Ciconia c. ciconia was exploited in India for trade, mainly for export (Agrawal) in litt., 1988).

Recent travellers in Syria have noted a marked increase in the number of stuffed birds for sale, including white storks (Anon., 1988b).

White storks have been legally imported to Sweden for two privately owned stork farms, which aim to breed storks for reintroductions (Esping & Hedlung in litt., 1988).

33. Illegal Trade: According to Blanke, Scientific Authority of CITES in the Federal Republic of Germany, live specimens from Poland are offered in the Federal Republic of Germany (Blanke pers. com., 1988).

In 1981, 18 white storks were confiscated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The country of origin was probably Bulgaria (Künkele in litt., 1989).

34. Potential Trade Threats: The winter quarters of the drastically declining white stork populations of Middle and Southwest Europe and North Africa are mostly in such African countries where the meat as well as products of feathers, bones and beaks are desirable trading articles (Creutz, 1985). The annual losses of white storks can amount to several hundreds of birds in Niger and Senegal (Creutz, 1985) and even to several thousands of birds in Mali (Anon., 1988a). Well organized trapping expeditions are persecuting the species in Nigeria (Anon., 1986a). The survival of natural white stork populations (especially local remaining stocks) in North Africa, South-West and Middle Europe can only be saved, if the protection will increase by a better control of trading and hunting.

White storks of the Asian subspecies are hunted in the Middle Asian breeding range (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and most of all on their passage through Afghanistan. With regard to the probably poor stock, strict protection measures are urgently required to preserve C. c. asiatica (Creutz, 1985).

4. Protection Status

41. National:

Algeria: The species is protected by law (Decree concerning the protection of wild animal species) since 02.08.1983.

Austria: As an endangered species the white stork is protected in the federal lands of Austria (Erdresser in litt., 1989).

Belgium: The species is protected since 1968 (Tambour in litt., 1989).

Cameroon: Hunting of the species is restricted since 29.07.1983.

Congo: The species is protected by law since 21.04.1983.

Cyprus: The species is fully protected by national law [Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources (Cyprus) in litt., 1988].

Czechoslovakia: The species is protected (Slovak National Council Law on the free-living animals conservation, Decree No. 125/1965) (Lucinkiewicz in litt., 1988).

Denmark: The species is totally protected since 1894 (Skov, 1985).

Ethiopia: The species is protected totally by law (Mahamued in litt., 1988).

Egypt: At present no protection at national level but the inclusion of the species in the list of protected birds in Egypt is proposed (Amer in litt., 1988).

F. R. Germany: The species is especially protected since 01.01.1987 (BArtSchV. from 19.12.1986).

German Dem. Rep.: The species is protected by law (Artenschutzbestimmung v. 01.04.1984) and is included in the category of protected threatened species (Grummt in litt., 1988).

India: The species is protected by law (Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972). Export of this species or products obtained from the same is not permitted (Bist in litt., 1988).

Israel: The species is fully protected by law (Perry in litt., 1988).

Lebanon: The species is protected (Hoyek in litt., 1988).

Lesotho: The species is protected by law against hunting (Game Preservation Proclamation) since 06.08.1951.

Liechtenstein: The species is protected by national law (Dollinger in litt., 1988).

Malawi: The species is protected by law (Wild Birds Protection Act) since 1959.

Mali: The species is protected by law since 1969.

Morocco: The species is protected (Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture No. 582-62) since 3 November 1962 (Karmouni in litt., 1988).

Netherlands: The species is fully protected under the Bird Protection Act (Openneer in litt., 1988).

Nigeria: The species is protected by law (Wild Animals Preservation Act) since 30.05.1961.

Senegal: The species is protected by law since 1967.

Sierra Leone: The species is protected by law (Wildlife Conservation Act) since 1972.

South Africa (Natal): The species is protected by law (Nature Conservation Ordinance) since 21.08.1974.

Sudan: The species is protected by law (Preservation of Wild Animals Act) since 1976.

Sweden: The species is fully protected by law (Esping & Hedlung in litt., 1988).

Switzerland: The species is protected by national law (Dollinger in litt., 1988).

Zaire: The species is protected by law since 1982.

Zimbabwe: The species is protected by law (Nduku in litt., 1988).

[Ref.: IUCN (1986), African Wildlife Laws]

42. International: The white stork is included in class A of the "African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources".

The white stork is included in Appendix II of the "Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals".

The species is included in Appendix II of the "Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats" with special regard for the maintenance of habitats.

In the "European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds" the white stork is included in Appendix I. Especially protected habitats are declared in the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Although the "Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat" includes no appendices of threatened species, Ramsar sites in Austria, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Portugal, the U.S.S.R. and Spain as well as in Yugoslavia are of vital importance to the white stork.

43. Additional Protection Needs: In Lebanon and Syria 4,000 - 6,000 white storks are killed annually on their passage. Losses of a similar amount can be presumed to occur in the African winter quarters (Anon., 1988a).

The perpetual decline of the breeding populations in North Africa, South-West and Middle Europe is strengthened by the continuous hunting of the species in the migrating and wintering areas. Food shortage due to severe drought in the Sahel region might also be a main factor affecting the species in West Africa (Candeias & Araújo, in press). An extinction of local remaining populations cannot be excluded.

The organization of some research with conservational purpose in the wintering grounds is urgently needed and may be a possible way of controlling the decrease of the white stork population in Europe (Candeias & Araújo, in press).

Especially the population of the Asian subspecies is threatened by hunting (Creutz, 1985), so that improved protection is urgently required.

5. Information on Similar Species

The Oriental stork (Ciconia c. boyciana) is different from C. c. ciconia by its black and more massively formed bill. The callowed skin of the chin and around the eyes is red instead of black and the feathers of the Oriental stork are less contrastly. However, the juveniles of European and Oriental white storks resemble each other in general by having a brownish plumage. The nestlings of C. c. ciconia and C. c. boyciana also have no substantial distinctions in the colour of their bills, which are blackish or brownish (Dement'ev & Gladkov, 1951).

The Zoological Survey of India proposes the inclusion of C. c. ciconia in Appendix I of CITES, together with C. c. boyciana as this is very much desirable for the safety of C. c. boyciana which may be exploited in the guise of the nominate subspecies (Agrawal in litt., 1988).

In the opinion of some authors the Oriental storks has to be seen as a separate species (Creutz, 1985).

Its distribution extends from the Southeastern U.S.S.R. to China (see Annex 1). In Korea as well as in Japan the species has become extinct during the last few years (Olney, 1986). Ciconia c. boyciana is already included in Appendix I of CITES since 20.06.1976.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

Austria: Takes the view, that the inclusion of the white stork in Appendix II seems not to be necessary because no significance of trade exists at present, but would raise no objections if it appears to be suitable from international reasons (Erdresser in litt., 1989).

Cyprus: Would in principle raise no objection for the inclusion of this species in Appendix II [Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Cyprus) in litt., 1988].

Czechoslovakia: Supports the proposal (Lucinkiewicz in litt., 1988).

Egypt: Agrees with the proposal (Amer in litt., 1988).

Ethiopia: Welcomes the proposal (Mahamued in litt., 1988).

Gabon: Would support the proposal (Memvie in litt., 1988).

German Dem. Rep.: Has no objections to the inclusion of the species in Appendix II (Grummt in litt., 1988).

India: Does not have any objection to the proposal (Bist in litt., 1988).

The Zoological Survey of India proposes the inclusion of C. c. ciconia in Appendix I of CITES, together with C. c. boyciana, because it is very much desirable for the safety of the latter which may be exploited in the guise of the nominate subspecies (Agrawal in litt., 1988).

Islamic Republic of Iran: Agrees with the proposal (Dabiri in litt., 1989).

Israel: To their point of view there seems to be no need for the inclusion of the white stork in Appendix II. But Israel would certainly support the proposal if international trade in other countries would constitute a significant factor in the impairment of this species (Perry in litt., 1988).

Liechtenstein: The country would probably not support the proposal (Dollinger in litt., 1988).

Morocco: Would also propose the inclusion of the white stork in Appendix II and would support the proposal (Karmouni in litt., 1988).

Netherlands: Would not take an official standpoint until there is an official proposal (Openneer in litt., 1988).

Sweden: Does not support the proposal because the decline of the white stork does not seem to be caused by trading (Esping & Hedlund in litt., 1988).

Switzerland: The country would probably not support the proposal (Dollinger in litt., 1988).

Uganda: Has no objection to the inclusion of the species in Appendix II (Okua in litt., 1988).

Zimbabwe: Does not support the proposal because white storks, although threatened are not endangered by trade. However a proposal to include the species in Appendix III would be supported (Nduku in litt., 1988).

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

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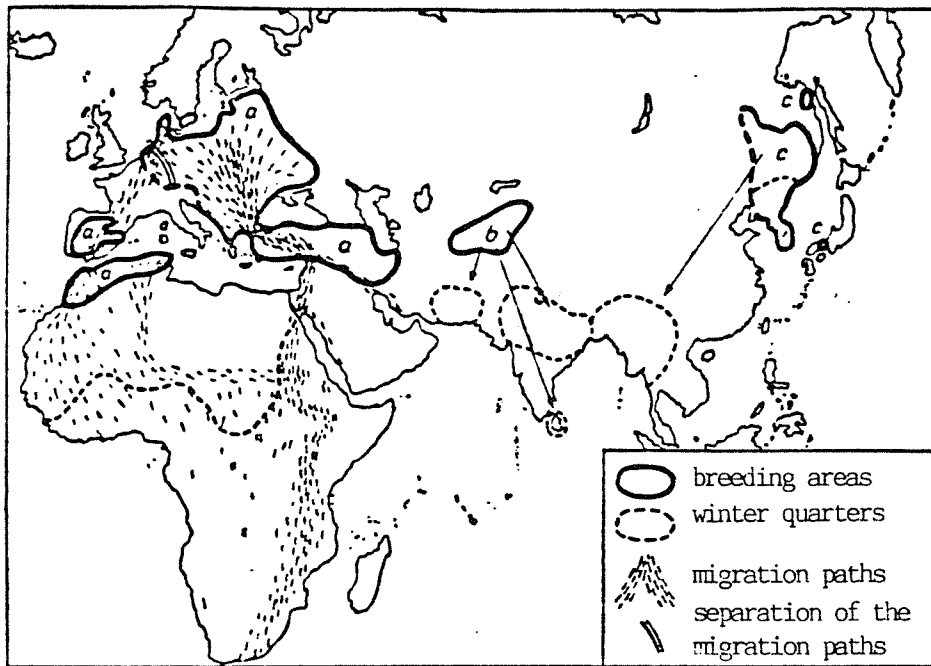


Fig.1: Distribution of the White Stork. a - White Stork (*Ciconia c. ciconia*); b - Asian White Stork (*Ciconia c. asiatica*); c - Oriental White Stork (*Ciconia c. boyciana*). According to Berndt & Meise, 1959.

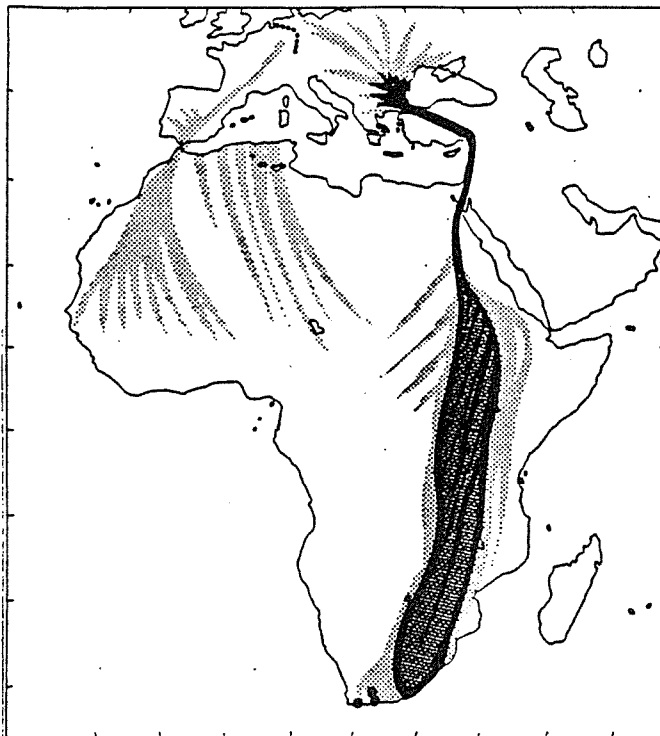


Fig.2: The migration paths of the White Stork (*Ciconia c. ciconia*). Density according to the screen; separation of the migrating paths in Middle Europe showed by the dotted line. According to Schüz, 1971.

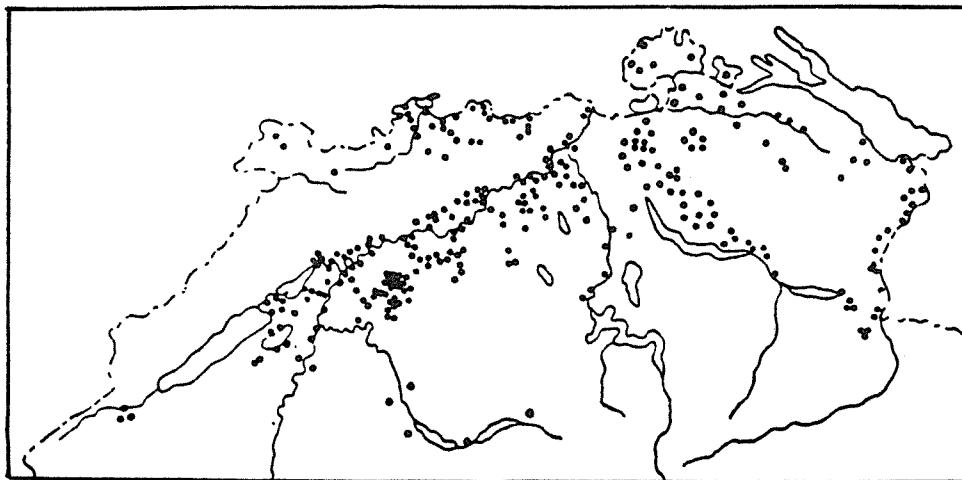


Fig.3: Former distribution of the White Stork in Switzerland. According to Schüz, 1967 (compare with fig.1 and tab.1 in Annex 2).

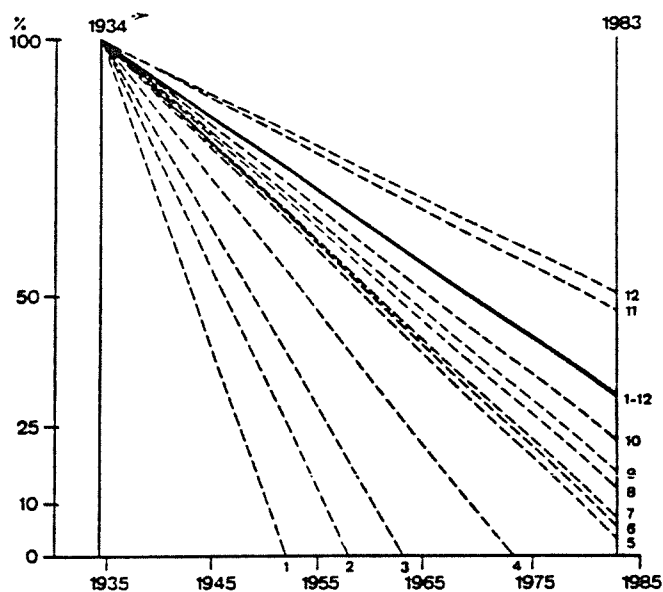


Fig.1: Reduction of several White Stork populations (1934 - 1984); in % of breeding pairs). Ranges 1-12: 1 = Sweden; 2 = Switzerland; 3 = Belgium; 4, 6, 9, 10 and 11 = areas of the FR Germany; 5 = the Netherlands; 7 = Denmark; 8 = Alsace-Lorraine / France and Baden / FR Germany; 12 = German DR and Berlin (West). According to Heckenroth, 1986 (compare with tab.1).

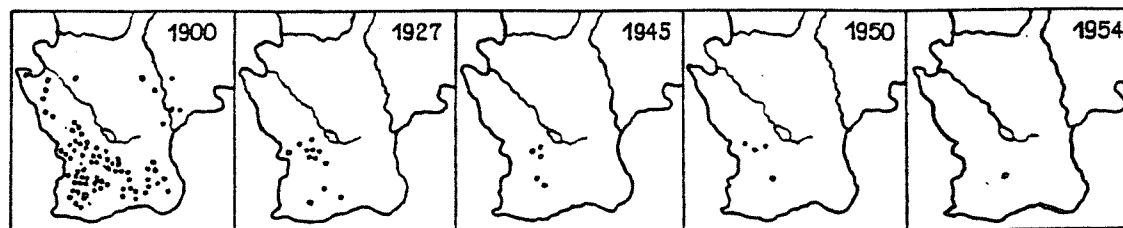


Fig.2: The extinction of the White Stork in South-Sweden. According to Schüz, 1967 (compare with fig.1 and tab.1).

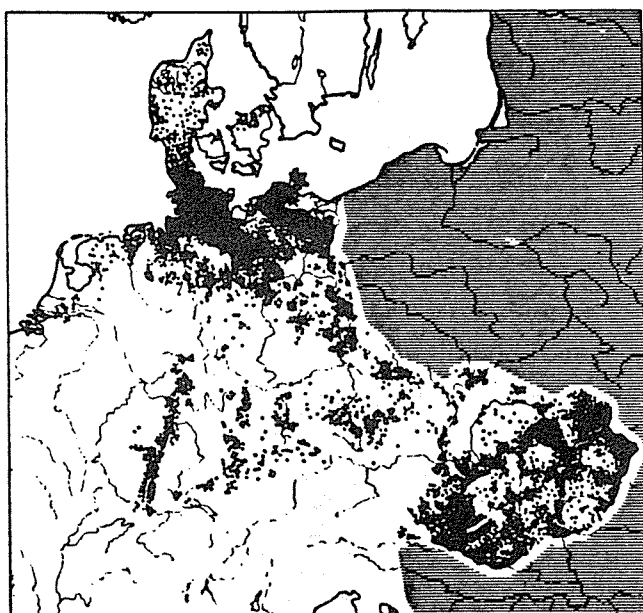


Fig.3: Former density of the White Stork populations (northern distribution). According to Niethammer, 1966 (compare with fig.1 and tab.1).

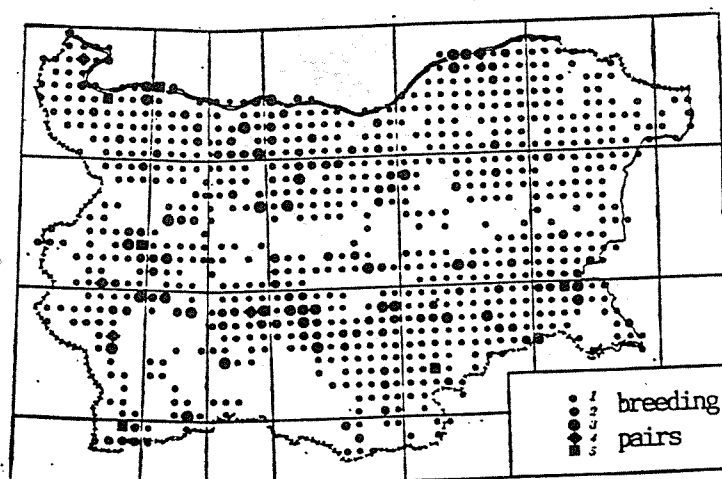


Fig.4: Density of the White Stork population in Bulgaria (1979-1981). According to Michev et al., 1986.

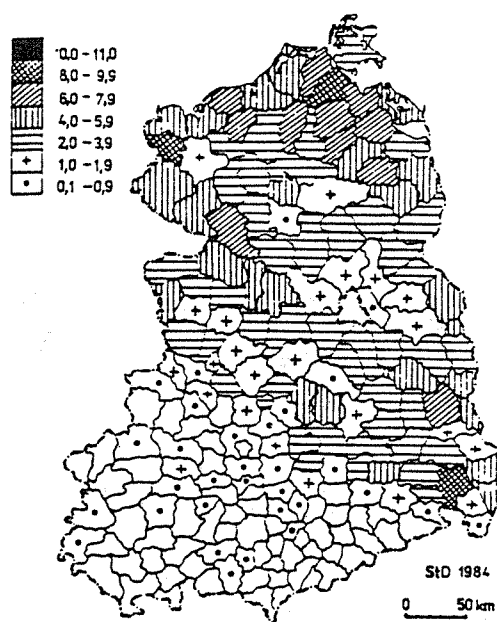
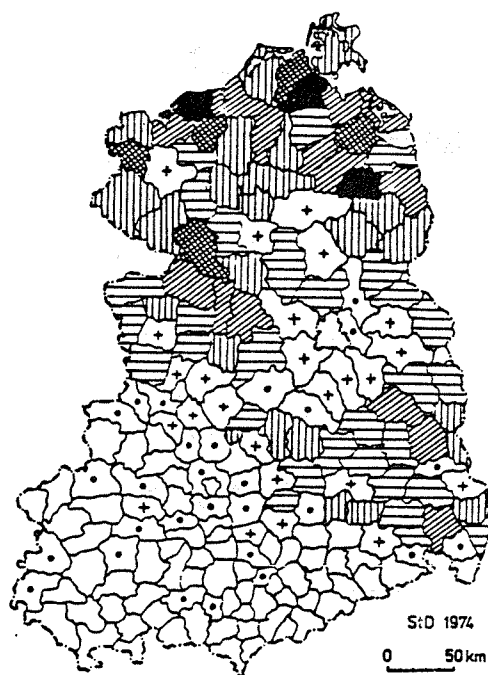
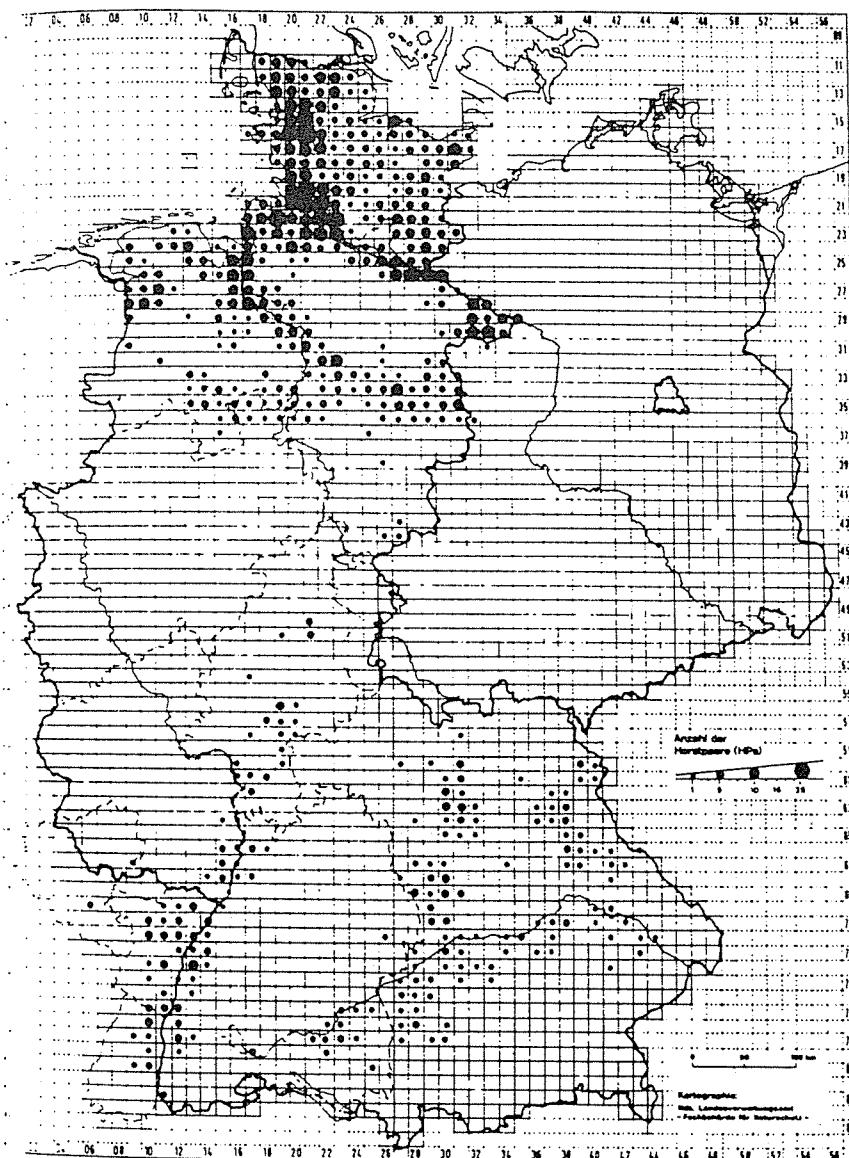
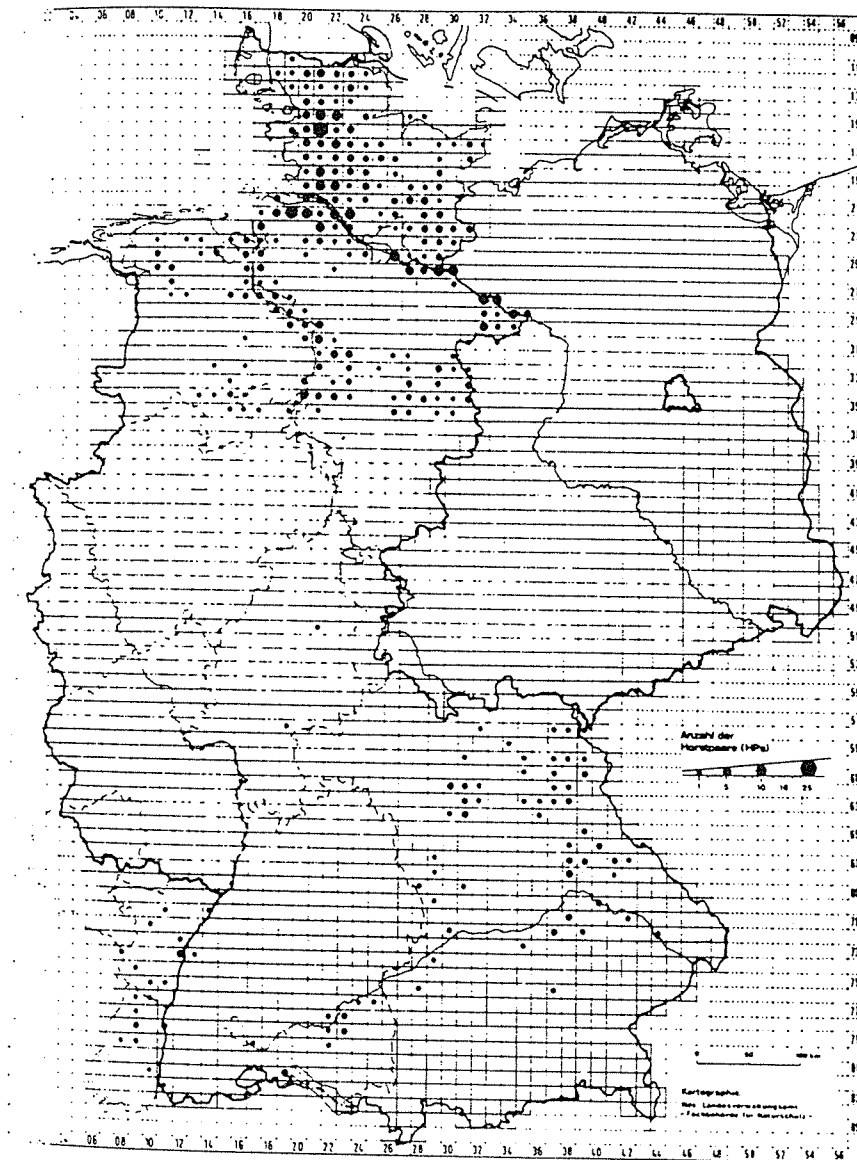


Fig.5-6: Development of the White Stork population in the German DR (1974-1984). StD = Density of Storks (breeding pairs). According to Dornbusch, 1987 (compare with fig.1 and tab.1).



Weißstorch (*Ciconia ciconia*). Brutbestand 1965.

Fig. 7: Development of the White Stork population
in the Fed. Rep. Germany.
Number of breeding pairs in 1965.
(Heckenroth, 1986)



Weißstorch (*Ciconia ciconia*). Brutbestand 1984.

Fig. 8: Development of the White Stork population
in the Fed. Rep. Germany.
Number of breeding pairs in 1984.
(Heckenroth, 1986)

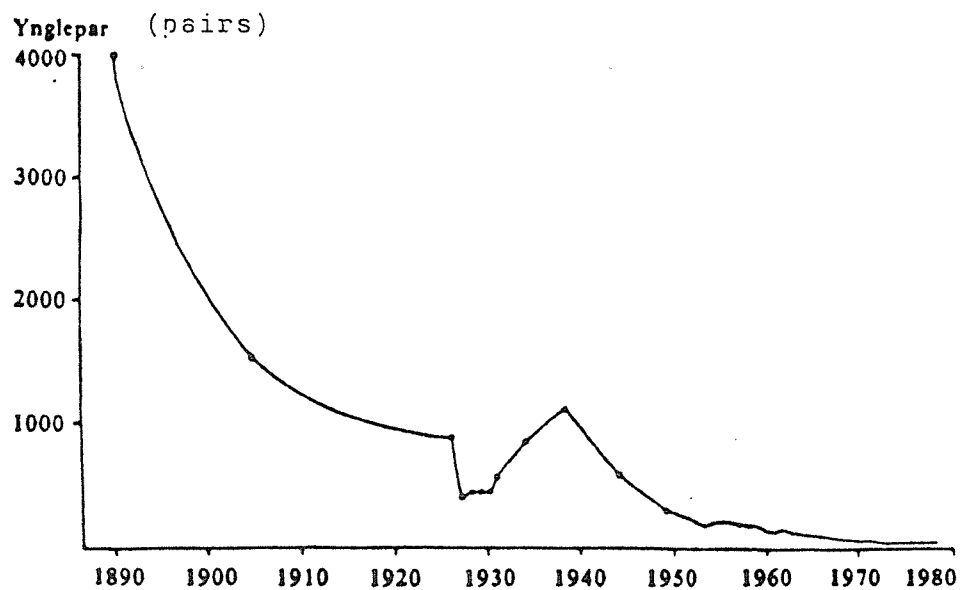


Fig. 9: Development of the White Stork population in Denmark. (Skov, 1985)

Tab. 1: Development of several White Stork populations

(Number of breeding pairs)

(combined according to Schifferli et al, 1977; Bezzel, 1985; Candeias & Araújo, 1985; Creutz, 1985; Skov, 1985; Heckenroth, 1986; Jakab, 1986; Jakubiec et al., 1986; Rejman, 1986; Ruthke, 1986; Bundesministerium f. Umwelt, Jugend u. Familie, 1988; Dollinger in lit., 1988; Lucinkiewicz in lit., 1988; Rheinwald, in press)

Austria	1960	296
	1962	393
	1972	384
	1984	318
	1986	< 300
Belgium	since 1895	0
Czechoslovakia	1934	2 219-2 313
	1958	1 587
	1968	1 176
	1974	1 124
	1984	1 018-1 669
Denmark	1900	4 000
	1927	500
	1934	859
	1952	222
	1964	111
	1974	40
	1979	31
	1980	25
	1981	25
	1982	20
	1983	21
	1984	19
	1985	14
	1986	13
Fed. Rep. Germany	1934	4 407
	1958	2 499
	1965	1 918
	1974	1 057
	1980	928
	1984	649
France (Alsace)	1947	177
	1974	9
German Dem. Rep.	1934	4 628
	1974	2 928
	1983	2 860
	1984	2 722

Greece	1958	9 200
	1965-66	5 000
	1984	1 500
Hungary	1941	21 614
	1958	7 473
	1963	5 908
	1968	4 439
	1974	4 005
	1979	4 774
	1984	4 693
Iran	1974	3 275
	1985	2 394
Morocco	1935	23 900
	1949	12 000 (?)
	1969	15 000
	1974	13 500
Netherlands	1910	ca. 500
	1929	209
	1946	98
	1964	8
Poland	1974	ca. 34 000
	1984	ca. 30 500
Portugal	1958-59	ca. 7 000
	1974-83	3 026
	1984	2 004
U.S.S.R.	1984	37 086
- Latvian SSR	1934	6 750
	1958	6 125
	1974	5 763
	1984	6 273
- Estonian SSR	1939	318
	1984	1 378
- Russian SFSR	1974	3 299
	1984	2 680
- Byelorussian SSR	1967	7 467
	1974	10 841
- Ukrainian SSR	1974	14 694
	1979	18 183
Spain	1948	14 503
	1957	12 701
	1974	7 343
	1984	6 753

Sweden	1907	60
	1934	12
	since 1954	0
Switzerland	1910	90
	1920	50
	1930	16
	1947	5
	since 1950	0
	(reintroduction) 1987	134
Yugoslavia	1984	4 500
- Slovenian	1965	162
	1984	138
- Vojvodian	1956-57	1 500
	1984	977
- Macedonia	1958	1 490
	1984	ca. 500

Tab.2: Stock-taking of the White Stork (1984).
According to Anon., 1988a.

Country	Breeding No. birds	Non-nesting & juvenile birds	Birds in winter	Birds on passage
Albania	<100	<80	-	-
Algeria	< 4.000	3.000	-	low 100s
Austria	630	440	-	low 1000s
Benin	-	-	100-200	-
Botswana	-	-	low 1000s?	low 1000s?
Bulgaria	10.840	9.800	-	166-227.000
Burkina Faso	-	-	100-200	-
Cameroon	-	-	low 1000s	low 100s
Chad	-	-	low 100s	low 100s
Czechoslovakia	3.340	3.250	-	high 1000s
Denmark	<24	<20	-	-
Egypt	-	low 100s	low 100s	<400.000
Ethiopia	-	-	low 100s	low 100s
France	26	40	rare	low 100s
GB (Gibraltar)	-	-	-	<31.500
German Dem.Rep.	5.550	4.000	-	low 100
German Fed.Rep.	<1.270	<1.200	rare	-
Ghana	-	-	100-200	-
Greece	<2.000	<1.900	?	many 10.000s
Hungary	9.380	8.160	-	low 10.000s
Iraq	?	?	-	low 100s
Iran	4.700	4.000	low 100s	low 1000s
Israel	<100	<100	2-4.000	<400.000

Country	Breeding No. birds	Non-nesting & juvenile birds	Birds in winter	Birds on passage
Ivory Coast	-	-	rare	rare
Jordan	-	rare	<100	<400.000
Kenya	-	low 100s	low 1000s	high 1000s
Lebanon	-	<100	<100	<400.000
Lesotho	-	<100	500-1.000	low 100s
Libya	-	-	rare	rare
Malawi	-	-	low 100s	low 1000s
Mali	-	?	many 1000s	many 1000s
Mauritania	-	-	a few 1000s?	many 1000s
Mocambique	-	-	low 1000s	high 1000s
Morocco	28.000	22.000	low 100s	30-35.000
Namibia	-	<100	low 100s	low 100s
Netherlands	4	?	-	-
Niger	-	-	low 100s	low 1000s
Nigeria	-	-	low 100s	-
Oman	-	-	low 100s	low 100s
Poland	57.800	62.500	-	?
Portugal	<3.066	<2.450	<100	-
Roumania	2.300	2.465	-	<370.000
Senegal & Gambia	-	-	low 100s	rare
Southern Africa	<10	low 100s	25-200.000	-
Soviet Union	>85.000	>80.000	-	-
Spain	>13.500	7-12.000	low 1000s	low 100s
Sudan	-	-	low 1000s	<400.000
Syria	?	?	?	<400.000

Country	Breeding No. birds	Non-nesting & juvenile birds	Birds in winter	Birds on passage
Tanzania	-	5.000	100.000	high 1000s
Tunisia	660	300	rare	low 100s
Turkey	> 18.000	> 15.000	low 100s	< 370.000
Uganda	-	-	rare	high 1000s
Yemen Arab. Rep.	-	-	1000	low 100s
Yugoslavia	9.000	7.600	-	-
Zaire	-	-	rare	low 100s
Zambia	-	< 100	low 1000s	high 1000s
Zimbabwe	-	low 100s	high 1000s	high 1000s

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18 Nycticorax nycticorax	Nightheron
20 Ardeola ibis	Cattle egret
8 Egretta alba	Great egret
25 Egretta garzetta	Little egret
10 Ardeola ralloides	Egret
4 Ardea purpurea	Purple heron
6 Ciconia nigra	Black stork
16 ciconia ciconia	White stork
10 Eudocimus albus	American white ibis
15 Plegadis falcinellis	Glossy ibis
10 Platalea leucorodia	White spoonbill
3 Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald eagle
4 Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed seaeagle
1 Gyps fulvus	Griffon vulture
1/1 Aegypius monachus	European black vulture
1/1 Aquila rapax	Tawny eagle
1/0 Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle
3 Falco sparverinus	Sparrowfalcon
8 Falco vespertinus	Redfooted falcon



Dr. V. C. Agrawal
Scientist SE

D.O. No. 214-1/88-90/Tech./ 15597

AIR MAIL

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Phones: Director — 26-9248
Sr. Admin.
Officer — 26-0933
Office — 27-0202 (5 lines)

भारतीय प्राणि सर्वेक्षण विभाग

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~CALCUTTA 700 053~~

535 New Alipur, 'M' Block

Calcutta - 700 053

Dated the 25th November 1988

Dear Ms Klos,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 29th Sept. 1988, regarding the inclusion of the White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) in the Appendix II of CITES.

In this connection I am to state that the White Stork occurs in India as a winter visitor. Two subspecies occur, namely, Ciconia ciconia ciconia and C.c. boyciana. Former has a wide distribution from northwestern India, extending east to Assam and south to Tamil Nadu, whereas the latter subspecies is limited to northeastern India. In the past, both the subspecies were exploited in India for trade, mainly for export. The subspecies boyciana which had limited distribution in India naturally suffered more. Hence, it was protected at National level under Schedule I of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act and at International level in Appendix I of CITES.

The nominate subspecies (Ciconia ciconia ciconia), whose population has dwindled much in recent years also needs protection. Hence, we are going to propose its inclusion in Appendix I of CITES, together with boyciana. It is very much desirable for the safety of the eastern subspecies (C. c. boyciana) which may be exploited in the guise of the nominate subspecies.

As regards your further queries, the exact population status of the White Stork in India is not known but definitely dwindled. The main reasons of decline in population are due to overexploitation in the past and habitat destruction (reclamation, disturbance and pollution of water-bodies) in recent years. Legal trade in this species is not permissible in India and the illegal trade not known.

Hope, the above information will be of some use to you.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(V. C. AGRAWAL)

Ms Lydia Klos
Frankfurt Zoological Society
Alfred Brehm
Platz 16, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 1
Federal Republic of Germany

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CENTRAL VET. DIRECTORATE
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Lydia klos

Zoo Wuppertal

Hubertusallee 30

5600 Wuppertal 1

Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. M. Amer

Director

Cairo - 15-10-88

Dear Lydia

Thank you very much for your letter dated 29-09-1988 .
Concerning the white stork matter I am sorry to inform you that
for many reasons there is a gap of information about the species
status in Egypt. This gap includes all the topics you had asked
about them in your letter . However it is known that great
number of white stork visit Egypt in summer and Autumn. Thousands
of these birds stop in the rice fields of the Nile Delta for
feeding. Commercial value of the bird is limited, however, in
some cases they are hunted for meat. At the present time there
is no national level for protection but it is proposed to include
the species with the protected birds in Egypt.

About your proposal for inclusion of the white stork in
Appendix 11 of CITES, we certainly feel that it is very good idea
and give the species good priority for conservation, therefore we
agree with your proposal hoping the best of success for that.

Thanks again for your letter hoping to get another
opportunity to send you more information in future.

Best regards and looking forward to hearing from you

(S)....

Sincerely yours

M. Amer

Dr. M. Amer

Director of Egyptian Zoos and Wildlife
215
service



MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY INDIA



भारत सरकार

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पर्यावरण विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & WILDLIFE

बीकानेर, हाऊस, शाहजहाँ रोड,

नई दिल्ली-110 011.

Bikaner House, Shahjahan Road,

New Delhi-110011.

Dated : 16-12-1988

D.O. No. 3-19/88-WN/10504

S.S. BIST

Dear Miss Kles,

This has a reference to your letter dated 29th September, 1988 regarding your proposal for inclusion of the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) in App. II of CITES. As requested by you, I am enclosing herewith a note containing information on the status of this species in India based on all available sources.

It may be mentioned that this species is included in Schedule IV of our Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Export of this species or the products obtained from the same are not permitted for export from India. This species is also included in App. II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) to which India is a signatory. Another sub-species of White Stork called Eastern White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*) is included in App. I of CITES and Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Water Fowl Census carried out by the Bombay Natural History Society in January, 1988 has also indicated that this species is almost rare in India. In view of these facts, we do not have any objection to the proposal of West Germany for the inclusion of this

.....2/-



MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY INDIA



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Telegram : PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI

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Telephone 360881, 384556

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & WILDLIFE

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नई दिल्ली-110 011.

Bikaner House, Shahjahan Road,
New Delhi-110011.

-2-

species in App. II of CITES.

I hope this information will be found useful
by you.

With regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(S.S. BIST)

Encl: As stated above.

To

Mrs Lydia Hies,
Zoo Wuppertal,
Hubertusallee 30,
5600 Wuppertal 1,
Federal Republic of Germany.

In the name of Allah

Islamic Republic of Iran
Department of the Environment



سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست

Date : jan-1-1989

Ref. no : 21-1523

Lydia Klos
Zoo wuppertal
Huber tusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal 1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dear sirs,

Concerning your letter of 10th Oct. 1988, we are agree with your intention to make a proposal for inclusion of the " Ciconia Ciconia " in Appendix II of CITES. Our reasons for this agreement are :

1. The Population of this Sp. has decreased during recent decades.
2. Most of the suitable habitats has either destructed or altered.
3. Ciconia Ciconia is serevely suffered from chemical and other polutants.

The status of Ciconia Ciconia in Iran is :

- a) As a summer visitor specially in the N.W. of Iran was nearly a common species in last decade, and still we have a good population of this species in N.W. of Iran.
- b) As a resident species in S.W. of Iran was a fairly common species upto sixties, and now is a Rare species in those parts of our country.

Y O Box 1430 Tehran Iran Callo Environment

In the name of Allah

*Islamic Republic of Iran
Department of the Environment*



سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست

Date:

Ref. no.

c) In other parts of Iran, formerly was nearly fair, but now it is a very rare species.

In view of trade as this bird is a holy bird to Iranians, so it has never been traded neither legally nor illegally.

Yours sincerely

F. DABIRI
CITES Manager

Dept. of the Env.

P. O. Box : 4565

TEHRAN - IRAN

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Zoologische Gesellschaft
Frankfurt
zHd. von Frau L. Klös
Alfred-Brehm-Platz 16

D-6000 Frankfurt/M.1

Betrifft
Concerne

Antrag auf Aufnahme des Weissstorchs in Anhang II CITES

Sehr geehrte Frau Klös

Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom 10. Oktober 1988 kann ich wie folgt Stellung nehmen:

1. Das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen heisst eigentlich "Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen", es ist also kein umfassendes Artenschutzübereinkommen, wie es z.B. das Berner Übereinkommen für die europäische Fauna und Flora darstellt. Dies ist bei der Aufnahme von Tierarten in die Anhänge zu berücksichtigen.
2. Artikel II, Ziffern 1 und 2, enthält unter dem Titel "Grundprinzipien" die Kriterien für die Aufnahme von Arten in die Anhänge I und II: Anhang I enthält die von der Ausrottung bedrohten Arten, die durch den internationalen Handel beeinträchtigt werden oder beeinträchtigt werden können, Anhang II enthält Arten, die zwar nicht notwendigerweise schon heute bedroht sind, aber bedroht werden können, wenn der Handel mit Tieren dieser Arten nicht einer strengen Regelung unterworfen wird.
3. Der Storch ist unbestrittenerweise in Teilen seines Verbreitungsgebietes bedroht oder gefährdet. Dies gilt aber nicht für die Art insgesamt. Im Kompendium der Vögel Mitteleuropas: häufiger Brutvogel (abnehmend), in der Schweiz wiederangesiedelt. Häufiger Sommergast. Nominatform mit einer Gesamtpopulation von ca. 146'000 Brutpaaren. In Europa seit ca. 100 Jahren allgemein stark abnehmend, im Osten zum Teil regional zunehmend.

4. Gründe für die Bestandesabnahme sind (siehe die einschlägige Literatur) nicht etwa der internationale Handel, sondern die Entwässerung von Feuchtgebieten, die Ausdehnung des Ackerlandes zu Lasten der Wiesenflächen, der massive Einsatz von Pestiziden in der Landwirtschaft, Veränderungen an Brutplätzen, erhöhte Verluste durch Verdrängung, möglicherweise zunehmende Bejagung in den Winterquartieren etc.
5. Aus dem bisher Gesagten ergibt sich ziemlich eindeutig, dass der Weissstorch kein geeigneter "Kandidat" für die Aufnahme in Anhang II des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens ist, im Gegenteil, er würde die ohnehin zu langen Listen des Übereinkommens nur unnötig belasten. Die geeigneten internationalen Instrumente für den Schutz des Weissstorchs sind vielmehr das Berner Übereinkommen, das ihn als streng geschützte Art aufführt, und das Bonner Übereinkommen für wandernde Tierarten.
6. Das Berner Übereinkommen verpflichtet seine Vertragsstaaten, unter anderem den Handel mit streng geschützten Arten zu verbieten und Massnahmen zur Erhaltung der Lebensräume zu treffen. Es gilt - entweder direkt oder über die Vogelschutzrichtlinien der EG - im ganzen Wirtschaftsraum der EG und der EFTA. Vor kurzem hat Ungarn als erstes Land des COMECON die Absicht bekundet, dem Berner Übereinkommen beizutreten. Sollten in Verletzung des Berner Übereinkommens der Natur entnommene Vögel international gehandelt werden, würde das Europäische Übereinkommen über Rechtshilfe in Strafsachen greifen, so dass der Effekt ziemlich derselbe ist, wie wenn die Art in Anhang II des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens aufgeführt wäre.
7. In der Schweiz und im Fürstentum Liechtenstein ist der Weissstorch überdies (wie in den meisten anderen europäischen Ländern) durch die nationale Gesetzgebung geschützt. Seit Beginn meiner Tätigkeit im Bundesamt, d.h. seit 14 Jahren, wurden in der Schweiz keine Störche in Verletzung nationaler Rechtsvorschriften der Natur entnommen und exportiert. Wir haben auch keinerlei illegalen Einfuhren festgestellt.

Mit entsprechenden, auf nationalem Recht beruhenden Genehmigungen wurden von 1975 bis 1986 die folgenden Anzahlen Störche gehandelt:

Jahr	Einfuhren		Ausfuhren	
	Stück	Herkunftsland	Stück	Bestimmungsland
1975	13	BR Deutschland *	()	
1976	0		()	
1977	0		()	
1978	0		()	
1979	5	Polen	()	
	12	Bulgarien		
1980	0		()	
1981	8	BR Deutschland *	()	

Jahr	Einfuhren		Ausfuhren	
	Stück	Herkunftsland	Stück	Bestimmungsland
1982	0		12	BR Deutschland *
1983	1	Frankreich **	10	BR Deutschland *
			2	Sri Lanka **
1984	1	BR Deutschland	40	BR Deutschland *
			2	BR Deutschland **
1985	2	BR Deutschland **	6	Frankreich
			2	BR Deutschland
			10	Italien
1986	0		11	BR Deutschland *
			6	Italien
	42	Jahresmittel 3,5	101	Jahresmittel 20,2

Erläuterungen:

() in Jahresbericht nicht erfasst

* Bewegungen im Rahmen von Wiederansiedlungsprojekten

** Austausch zwischen Zoos

Wenn keine Anmerkung: Herkunft oder Bestimmungszweck aus Jahresbericht nicht ersichtlich.

8. Die in obiger Tabelle aufgeführten Störche sind - eventuell mit Ausnahme der 17 Vögel aus Bulgarien und Polen, was noch zu überprüfen wäre - alle entweder in zoologischen Gärten oder im Rahmen von Wiederansiedlungsprojekten nachgezogen worden. Sie waren mehrheitlich wiederum für Zoos oder Wiederansiedlungsprojekte bestimmt. Eine Gefährdung der Wildbestände ist aus diesem "Handel" nicht ersichtlich. Im Gegenteil: durch die Aufnahme der Art in Anhang II des Washingtoner Übereinkommens würden den mittlerweile in verschiedenen Ländern laufenden Wiederansiedlungsprojekten im Prinzip völlig unnötig administrative Hindernisse in den Weg gelegt.
9. Um die Jahrhundertwende gab es in der Schweiz rund 140 besetzte Storchenhorste. Aufgrund der Intensivierung der Landwirtschaft nahm dieser Bestand laufend ab, den Todesstoss erhielt er durch die "Anbauschlacht" während des zweiten Weltkrieges, als die vom Dritten Reich und seinen Satellitenstaaten völlig eingekreiste Schweiz auch noch die letzten Brach- und Riedflächen der Ernährung der Bevölkerung nutzbar machen wollte. 1950 war der Storch als Brutvogel ausgestorben. Dank den Bemühungen des Altreuer Wiederansiedlungsprojektes gab es 1987 in der Schweiz wieder 134 freifliegende Brutpaare, welche 175 Junge hochbrachten. Ohne das schweizerische Wiederansiedlungsprojekt wäre der Storch heute wohl auch im Elsass und in Baden-Württemberg ausgestorben.

Symptomatisch ist allerdings, dass unser Storchenbestand in erheblichem Mass auf die Zufütterung von Weissfischen etc. ange-

wiesen ist. Dies deutet einerseits eine gewisse Fragwürdigkeit des Wiederansiedlungsprojektes an, zeigt andererseits aber deutlich, dass die Probleme der Gefährdung nicht im Handel, sondern anderswo zu suchen sind.

10. Aufgrund unserer Einschätzung der Sachlage und in Kenntnis der Haltung unserer wissenschaftlichen Behörden in ähnlich gelagerten Fällen würden vermutlich sowohl die Schweiz wie das Fürstentum Liechtenstein einem Antrag zur Aufnahme des Weissstorchs in Anhang II des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens opponieren.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

ABTEILUNG INTERNATIONALER
VERKEHR UND TIERSCHUTZ
Der Chef:



Dr. Dollinger

Kopie z.K. an:

- Präsident der Fachkommission Artenschutz
- Landesforstamt Vaduz
- Dr. R. Blanke, BEF Frankfurt



REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH
BUNDESMINISTERIUM
FÜR WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ANGELEGENHEITEN

1031 Wien, Landstr. Hauptstr. 55-57
Telefon 0222 / 711 02

Name des Sachbearbeiters

AS Himmel

Klappe 344 Durchwahl

Fernschreib-Nr. 131300

Bitte in der Antwort die
Geschäftszahl dieses
Schreibens anführen.

┌ Geschäftszahl 23.032/3-I,II/A/3/89 ┐

Frau
Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal

Hubertusallee 30
D-5600 WUPPERTAL 1

Das Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Angelegenheiten teilt unter Bezugnahme auf Ihre Anfrage vom 10. Oktober 1988 mit, daß der Weißstorch (*Ciconia ciconia*) in den einzelnen österreichischen Bundesländern zwar als gefährdete Art naturschutzrechtlich und jagdschutzrechtlich geschützt ist, eine Aufnahme in den Anhang II jedoch nicht erforderlich erscheint, da derzeit keine Handelsrelevanz gegeben ist.

Falls jedoch in weiterer Folge, z. B. aus internationalen Gründen eine Aufnahme in den Anhang II doch zweckmäßig erscheinen sollte, würde dagegen kein Einwand erhoben werden.

In der Beilage wird ein Auszug aus der Broschüre "Artenschutz in Österreich" übermittelt.

1 Beilage

Wien, 21. Februar 1989

Für den Bundesminister:

Mag. Erdpresser

Für die Richtigkeit
der Ausfertigung:



Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 WUPPERTAL
Västtyskland

Dear Madame,

The Swedish National Environmental Protection Board, which is the scientific authority for CITES in Sweden, has received your letter concerning the inclusion of the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) in Appendix II of CITES. We should like to give you information on the status of the white stork in Sweden and our opinion about your proposal.

The white stork was common in the southernmost parts of Sweden, mainly in Skåne, with some breeding attempts reported also from more northerly provinces. The decline started more than 100 years ago, and at the beginning of this century, only about 50 pairs remained of a former population of more than 1 000 pairs. The last successful breeding occurred in 1954, and since more than 30 years, there are no wild white storks reproducing in Sweden.

The reasons for the decline and disappearance of the white stork in Sweden is a question of continuous debate. Most people involved agree that habitat destruction has played a role, but apart from that, many different theories have been presented, but not generally accepted.

There are two privately owned stork farms in Sweden, which aim to breed white storks for reintroduction. These storks have been legally imported to Sweden, but apart from that, no storks have been legally traded and there are no reports of illegal trading. As far as we know, white storks do not have any commercial value in Sweden. It is a fully protected species, and maybe too spectacular to be handled illegally.

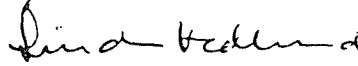
We are aware of the fact that the white stork has declined throughout large parts of its range, and that it needs a better international protection. We would be pleased to see an increase in number in the countries surrounding Sweden, which might facilitate a natural invasion into Sweden.

White storks probably suffer from hunting during migration and in their wintering grounds. An improved international protection status of the species might help to reduce this mortality. However, as the decline of the white stork does not seem to be caused by trading, the Swedish National Environmental Protection Board can not with the data available today support your proposal of including the white stork in Appendix II of CITES.

For the National Environmental Protection Board,

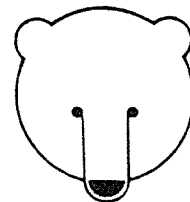
Yours sincerely,


Lars-Erik Esping


Linda Hedlund

Copy to

Lantbruksstyrelsen
Gd-pärm
Ui-ps



Tierpark Berlin

Träger des Karl-Marx-Ordens und des Vaterländischen Verdienstordens in Silber

26. 10. 1988
C/8

DDR-1136 Berlin
Friedrichsfelde
Am Tierpark 125
Ruf: 5 10 01 11
Telex: 11 - 26 57

Frau
Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30

D-5600 Wuppertal 1

Sehr geehrte Frau Klös!

Ich bestätige den Erhalt Ihres Schreibens vom 7. 10. 1988.
Von unserer Seite bestehen keine Bedenken für die Aufnahme des
Weißstorchs in den Anhang II des Washingtoner Artenschutzüber-
einkommens.

Da diese Art - zumindest im westlichen Teil ihres Verbreitungs-
gebietes - im Bestand weiter zurückgeht, ist diese Maßnahme durch-
aus zu begrüßen, obwohl ich nicht davon überzeugt bin, daß damit
der Rückgang des Weißstorchs aufgehalten werden kann. Die Zer-
störung des Lebensraumes ist mit Sicherheit von wesentlich stär-
kerem Einfluß auf den Rückgang dieser Art als der Handel.

Nach unserer Kenntnis wurden von seiten der DDR in den letzten
Jahren alljährlich nur wenige Exemplare des Weißstorchs verkauft
oder vertauscht. Es handelte sich dabei entweder um Exemplare,
die verletzt in Menschenhand gekommen sind oder um Tiere, die in
Tiergärten gezüchtet waren.

In der DDR beträgt der Brutbestand nach der letzten offiziellen
Zählung 2.700 Brutpaare. Der Weißstorch ist bei uns selbstver-
ständlich geschützt. Nach der Artenschutzbestimmung vom 1. 4. 1984
gehört er in die Kategorie der "geschützten bestandsgefährdeten
Arten".

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dr. W. Grehmt
Stellv. Direktor

Direction des Forêts et
Ressources Naturelles

Ministère de l'Agriculture
Avenue Sami Solh
Beyrouth-Liban

Beyrouth, le 14-11-88

Madame,

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 5/10/88 concernant la
fourniture des renseignements sur la Cigogne blanche : Ciconia
Ciconia.

J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que ce genre d'oiseaux
n'existe pas au Liban comme sédentaire et n'y séjourne que pour
quelques semaines lors de sa migration vers le nord au printemps
et dans une région parçageuse très restreinte en surface et située
dans la plaine de la Békaa à 850m. d'altitude.

La loi nationale interdit la chasse des oiseaux utiles
dont la cigogne blanche aussi sa capture et son commerce et cela
depuis 1943; toutefois, certains braconniers n'hésitent pas à chasser
les cigognes en guise de vantardise car la chasse de ces oiseaux
n'est pas compatible.

J'espère que ces quelques renseignements vous seraient
utiles.

Je vous prie, d'agréer l'expression de mes sentiments
les meilleurs.

Lydia Kloß
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Directeur

B. Hoyer
L'ingénieur Béchara Hoyek

ROYAUME DU MAROC
MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE

DIRECTION
DES EAUX ET FORÊTS ET DE LA
CONSERVATION DES SOLS

DIVISION DE LA CHASSE,
DE LA PÊCHE ET DE LA
PROTECTION DE LA NATURE

12497

N° EF/ CPN

Indice :

Objet :

EMA/F.n.

المملكة المغربية
وزارة الفلاحة
والإصلاح الزراعي
مديرية المياه والغابات
والحفاظة على التربة

Rabat, le 14 DEC. 1988 198...

Le Directeur des Eaux et Forêts et de la
Conservation des Sols

—/—

M^{me} LYDIA KLOS
ZOO WUPPERTAL
HUBERTUSALLEE 30
5600 WUPPERTAL
REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE
D'ALLEMAGNE.

—/—
aisant suite à la lettre que vous avez adressée au
Ministère de l'intérieur (Direction de l'urbanisme, de l'aménagement du
territoire et de l'environnement), concernant la cigogne blanche (ciconia
ciconia), j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que cette espèce est protégée
au Maroc par arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture n° 582-62 du 3 Novembre
1962 portant réglementation permanente de la chasse.

Elle est respectée par les Marocains et ne subit aucune
destruction au point d'être considérée comme un oiseau sacré. On rencontre
ses nids sur les édifices les plus élevés des villages et des villes com-
me les minarets ou les toits des maisons.

/_a cigogne blanche se répartit sur une grande partie du
pays en particulier la partie Nord et Nord-Ouest. Et c'est à proximité

.../....

des terrains marécageux que se rencontrent les grandes densités. La formation des couples et la restauration des nids a lieu généralement dès janvier. La ponte n'est cependant pas déposée avant la deuxième quinzaine de mars.

/-/-) lors que la population nicheuse est déjà accouplée, des passages d'individus en provenance d'Europe sont notés en février et mars. D'autres bandes d'individus non nicheurs sont observés jusqu'en mai-juin.

/e départ de la majorité des cigognes blanches se produit peu de temps après l'envol des jeunes (juillet-Août).

/)ans certaines zones favorables, quelques individus "hivernants" sont notés régulièrement durant le mois de septembre; c'est là aussi que ceux de retour les plus précoces sont observés. Puis les arrivées s'échelonnent d'octobre à fin décembre.

/a cigogne n'est pas commercialisée au Maroc et figure sur la liste des espèces animales que nous allons également proposer pour son inscription à l'annexe II de la convention de Washington sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction

/e ce fait l'intention de votre Gouvernement de proposer la cigogne blanche pour l'inclure dans l'annexe II de la CITES coïncide avec notre point de vue et ne ferait que renforcer la conservation de l'espèce.

/-/- n espérant que ces informations vous seront utiles, veuillez, agréer Madame l'expression de mes salutations les meilleures.

F/ Le Ministre de l'Agriculture
et de la Réforme Agraire
Le Directeur des Eaux et Forêts
et de la Conservation des Sols

Signé A. KARMOUNI



MINISTERIUM FÜR UMWELT
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Ministerium für Umwelt Baden-Württemberg · Postfach 10 34 39 · 7000 Stuttgart 10

Frau
Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30

5600 Wuppertal 1

Stuttgart, den 4.1.1989
Durchwahl (0711) 126 - 2794
Az: 26 - 8850.20
(BITTE BEI ANTWORT ANGEBEN!)

Betr.: Weißstorch (*Ciconia ciconia*)

Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 1.11.1988

Anl. : 1

Sehr geehrte Frau Klös,

in Baden-Württemberg wurden 1981 18 Störche beschlagnahmt (Herkunft vermutlich Bulgarien). Die Störche wurden der Weißstorch-Aufzuchtstation in Schwarzach zur Verfügung gestellt. Anbei erhalten Sie ein Exemplar der Beihefte Nr. 43 "Artenschutzsymposium Weißstorch", das für Ihre Arbeit sicherlich hilfreich ist.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dr. Künkele



Ústredie štátnej ochrany prírody - 031 01 Liptovský Mikuláš

Attn. Lýdia Hlboš
100 Muppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Muppertal 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Váš list zn./zo dňa

Vec

Naša značka

3943/88-2/1

Liptovský Mikuláš

December 5, 1988

Dear Ms. Hlboš,

With reference to your letter of 5th October 1988, we are very pleased to send you the information on status and protection of the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) in Slovakia enclosed.

We hope the material will be considered useful for your work.

With our best regards,

Yours sincerely,

ÚSTREDIE ŠTÁTNEJ OCHRANY PRÍRODY
Liptovský Mikuláš

8

Ing. Anton Ludzinskiwicz
Director

Encl.

Vybavuje:

Telefón: ÚŠOP 201 58, 201 59 **TELEX** 75534

232

TSNP-LM — 371650-68

Population and Protection of the White
Stork (Ciconia ciconia) in the Czechoslovak Republic

The data relevant to enlargement of the white stork in Slovakia were obtained by counting of nesting couples in years 1934-1984. There were 2 219 couples in 1934, that means 4.5 of couple a square kilometer. In 1965 there were 1 176 couples, which means 2.4 of couple a square kilometer. Only one young could be found in 27 nests. Within 31 years the number status of the nesting couples was reduced by 47 per cent. That status was much worse in some districts. In 1974 there were 1 124 nests occupied in Slovakia. There were 2.38 youngs per one nesting couple. In Eastern Slovakia there were 458 nests registered from 1975-1980.

The white stork predominantly nests on buildings (67.3 %), electric pylons (14.6 %) and trees (13.4 %).

In 1984 there were 1 618 nests occupied, located in 752 places of Slovakia. 38 per cent of couples have nested on electricity distribution facilities (387 nests). Preferring occupation of electric pylons and columns causes very important technical and conservative problems. In 1984 a great loss-rate of young ones has been found out from unknown reasons so far, which negatively affected the population density of species.

At present from 1985-1987, a moderate number increase of nesting couples (in locations) can be observed, which must be connected with increased conservation care about the species, as well as with activities of culture, education and promotion.

To January 1, 1985 57 individuals were bred in capture in zoological gardens in Czechoslovakia as a whole. Remarkable results were reached in Zoo in the town of Bojnice, where - besides its own rearing - couples nesting in the open air have been formed from the fosterlings, which would increase the density of population in the region of Horná Nitra.

The population developments of *Ciconia ciconia* can be found in:

Štollmann, L.: Chronológia bielého bieleho (*Ciconia ciconia* L.) na Slovensku (Chronology of the white stork in Slovakia). Ochrana prírody S. Príroda. Bratislava 1987, pages 7 - 42. Published for Ústredie štátnej ochrany prírody in Liptovský Mikuláš.

The white stork is being protected in Slovakia, according to the Decree No. 115/1965 of the Slovak National Council Law on the free-living animals conservation. Within the Red List of endangered and rare bird species of Czechoslovakia, the white stork is included into 5th category - among species requested further attention. Under the tariff of the state conservation in the Slovak Socialist Republic its value varies from 2 000 to 10 000 Kčs (Czechoslovak crowns). Under the Law No. 23/1962 of the Digest on the hunting, there is *Ciconia ciconia* included into the category of harmful feathered wild animals, but with regard to its serious decrease, the white stork is, according to the hunting law, being protected all the year round.

Enlargement of species at the territory of Slovakia:
The white stork settles in a concentrated way southern and south-eastern regions. But its territory also reaches mountain regions, especially inner-carpathian basins and larger valleys, where it mounts a height of 1 000 m. Two nesting couples represent an average density of the white stork, but there are approximately 16 couples/100 square kilometers as a maximum.

Causes of considerable decrease of the number are connected with environmental changes (drying out of areas, especially in lowlands, urbanization, other technical interventions into the landscape). There were some cases of illegal shooting, bird-nest picking, disturbances during the nesting, loss-rates from crashing into the electricity conduit, drowning in reservoirs with oil products, etc. Changes in winter habitats, especially killing the insect by means of insecticides, must be considered one of the main reasons for getting the white stork under threat.

In view of species protection it would be necessary to improve ecological conditions in selected habitats, to ensure strict species and area protection, to solve some technical problems (settlement of the electric pylons and columns), to build up rehabilitation centres, and to perform systematic activity of culture, education and promotion.

The white stork as a protected species has been excluded from any legal restrictions. Only the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic is authorized to make occasional exceptions from the conservation, based on the request for example: of zoological gardens, for the purpose of rearing young ones and their following exchange among other zoological gardens, or re-placing into the open nature respectively.

The categorization of the white stork into Appendix II of CITES fulfills to the conservation conditions of the above-mentioned species.

Prepared by MSc. Juraj Varga

Ref. No. DWM7.3 / 184

41

17 October 1988

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation
P.O. Box 386, Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA

Ms. Lydia K18s
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
D-5600 Wuppertal 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Ms. K18s

Re: Inclusion of Hunting Dog and White Stork on CITES App. II

Thank you for your letter of 29 September this year on the above subject.

We welcome your proposal that the Hunting Dog (Lycaon pictus), and the White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) be included in Appendix II of CITES. The status of both species would seem to give cause for concern on a worldwide basis.

We have been in touch with the IUCN/SSC Specialist survey of the Hunting Dog (John Fanshawe and Lory Frame) with details of recent sightings of the species in Ethiopia. As in other countries, sightings are few and far between, often with several years' gap in any one place. The species is not specifically selected against by man in Ethiopia, neither have there been campaigns for its eradication as in East Africa.

The Hunting Dog is in our Specially Protected legal schedule, which means it may only be captured or killed with Special Permission from the Ethiopian government Wildlife Conservation Organisation, and then only for scientific purposes.

The White Stork still passes through Ethiopia every year in reasonable numbers. Unfortunately the levels of our ecological monitoring are not yet sufficiently advanced to know whether numbers have decreased or remained stable. It would seem to be apparent that numbers of this species remain in Ethiopia to overwinter, while others pass through the country on their way further south. Any birds that die in Ethiopia and are discovered to be ringed are reported to the relevant ringing centre. In addition a summary of ringing recoveries over the years was sent to the WWF White Stork study that was being conducted in West Germany (Holger Schulz, in Lelm).

The White Stork is most frequently noted here on the recently harvested and/or burnt fields of grain crops in the highlands. It also is a Specially Protected species in Ethiopia.

Our data is insufficient to report on the historical as opposed to current distribution of these two species. A summary for the Hunting Dog is given in:

Yalden, D.W., Largen, M.J. and Kock, D. 1980. Catalogue of the Mammals of Ethiopia. 4. Carnivora. Monit. zool. Ital. N.S. Suppl. 13(8):176-177, map p. 224.

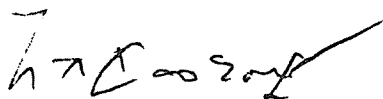
Most habitats are being altered in Ethiopia as the result of the struggle to feed the people of the country. However, in the case of the White Stork, the opening up of areas of cultivated land would appear to be to their advantage. The Hunting Dog is known from mainly non-cultivable areas, and of limited value to man for habitation or production.

Neither species has to the best of our knowledge any value for commercial utilisation.

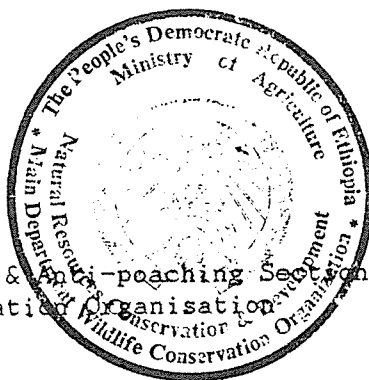
There is neither legal nor illegal trade of either species in Ethiopia, to the best of our knowledge.

We hope that this answers your queries with regard to these species. Please contact us if further information is required. We wish you the best in your efforts to obtain added international protection for these species through CITES.

Yours sincerely



Abdu Mahamued
Head, Wildlife Utilisation & Anti-poaching Section,
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation



PREMIERE VICE-PRIMATEUR

MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE FORESTIERE,
DE LA FAUNE, DES PARCS NATIONAUX,
DE LA PECHE, CHARGE DE L'OFFICE DU
CHEMIN DE FER TRANSGABONAIS

DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ECONOMIE
FORESTIERE, DE LA FAUNE, DES PARCS
NATIONAUX ET DE LA PECHE

DIRECTION DE LA FAUNE ET DE LA CHASSE

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICE

Libreville, le 9 / 12 / 1988

LE DIRECTEUR DE LA FAUNE ET
DE LA CHASSE

0137

N° /PVP/MEFFPNPCOFT/DGEFFPNP/DFC.-

- LIBREVILLE -

/ Monsieur Lydia KLOS ZOO
WUPPERTAL
HUBERTUSSALES 30
5600 WUPPERTAL 1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY

Monsieur,

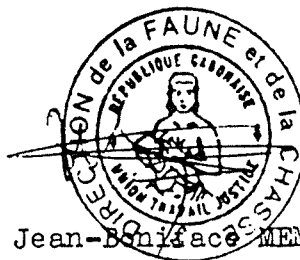
Compte tenu que la cigogne blanche (*Ciconia ciconia*) est une espèce migratrice et compte tenu aussi de son aire de distribution en Afrique de l'Ouest (on ne la rencontre qu'en Sierra Leone, en Guinée et au Libéria) et de l'avancée du désert qui menace son habitat dans cette partie du continent, je vous informe que nous partageons votre point de vue d'inclure cette espèce à l'annexe II de la CITES car une exploitation irrationnelle de celle-ci risquerait de provoquer inéluctablement sa disparition.

Quant à ce qui concerne les données scientifiques que vous nous demandez, nous sommes dans l'impossibilité de vous fournir ces renseignements car la cigogne blanche n'existe pas dans notre pays.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée./-

P. LE DIRECTEUR DE LA FAUNE ET DE LA
CHASSE.-

P.O. LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL ADJOINT DE
L'ECONOMIE FORESTIERE ASSURANT
L'INTERIM.-



Jean-Boniface MEMVIE.-

Ref. No. 78/1977/4
Tel. No. (02)302586

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
NICOSIA - CYPRUS.

31st October, 1988.

Ms Lydia Klos,
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30,
5600 Wuppertal 1,
Federal Republic of Germany.

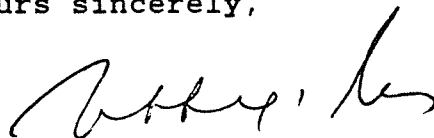
Dear Ms Klos,

Ciconia - Ciconia

I am directed to refer to your letter of 10 October, 1988 relating to the above subject and to enclose herewith the requested information.

The species in question is fully protected in Cyprus in accordance with the relevant national law. Under these circumstances the Cyprus Government would in principle raise no objection for the inclusion of this species in Appendix II of the CITES if and when a proposal for such an inclusion is officially put forward.

Yours sincerely,



for Director-General
Ministry of Agriculture and
Natural Resources.

AP/MT.

Ref: C/98/1 | 35

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT
P O BOX 8365
CAUSEWAY
HARARE
ZIMBABWE

31st October 1988

Lydia Klos
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal 1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dear Madam

re: CITES APPENDICES

We have received your proposal for submission to CITES and we have discussed the intended intention of your Institution.

CITES, as an organisation, is set to protect animal and plant species that may be endangered by trade. We feel that Lycaon pictus, Ciconia ciconia and Gyps coprotheres although threatened are not endangered by trade.

Under Zimbabwean laws all these species are specially protected animals and it is necessary for countries where these animals occur to protect them. But CITES should not over burden itself by putting on the appendices animals that are not threatened by trade or species not likely to enter into any trade. Zimbabwe does not support ^{the} move to be taken by FRG.

Zimbabwe would support those countries with these animals proposing to put them in appendix III.

Yours faithfully



W K NDUKU
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARKS AND WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT

WKN/PC

TELEGRAMS:

TELEPHONE: 20520

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON
THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO.

GM3/1/10



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

GAME DEPARTMENT,

P.O. BOX

ENTEBBE, UGANDA

10th November, 1988.

Ms Lydia K/OS
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal I
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dear Madam,

Thank you for your letter of 29th September, 1988.

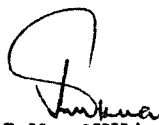
I have no objection on inclusion of the hunting dog (Lycaon pictus) and the white stork (Ciconia ciconia).

The hunting dog (Lycaon pictus) is very rarely seen in Uganda today. I would infact recommend it for the first schedule in CITES for Uganda. At one time they were numerous in Toro Game Reserve and they were hunted out because of heavy depredations on Uganda kob which was preferred. A few may exist in Karamoja region of Uganda and some sightings have been made in Ankole area in Bwizibwera.

The popu;ation status of the species is unknown. The hunting dogs were regarded as vermin therefore their population reduction was encouraged. We now have included the species among our protected species in the proposed revision of the Game Preservation and Control Act. We donot know of any trade in the species.

The white stork (Ciconia ciconia) is only a visitor to Uganda. We do not have a good idea of the population status of the birds. I am sorry I must state that we have not done much to gather research information on status of almost wildlife we protect.

If you could get researchers and fund them to help us carryout status survey of such species. I would appreciate.

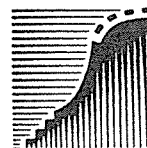

J.M. OKUA
AG. CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

JMO/gta.

Miss Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal

Hubertusallee 30

5600 WUPPERTAL 1
BRD



landbouw en visserij

uw brief van
5-10-1988

uw kenmerk

ons kenmerk
NMF-88-13199

datum
30 november 1988

onderwerp
White Stork

doorkiesnummer
070-792919

bijlagen

Dear Miss Klös,

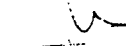
In reply to your abovementioned letter I draw your attention to the initiatives taken to develop an agreement under the Bonn Convention for the White Stork. In view of this data about population sizes and trends of the species have been gathered. Therefore, I think, you could best contact the secretariat of the Bonn Convention in Bonn to obtain details about populations, threats etc. in different countries.

There is very little legal and, as far as I know no illegal trade in the White Stork in our country. The little trade there is, is limited to zoo-born specimens between zoos. The White Stork is fully protected under the Bird Protection Act, which means that a license is needed for keeping live or dead specimens, for import, export etc.

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As for the Netherlands inclusion of the White Stork in Appendix II of CITES will add little to its status of fully protected bird. However, an official standpoint in this will not be taken until there is an official proposal.

HEAD OF THE DIVISION OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AND PROTECTION OF SPECIES,


Drs. M. Openneer.

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NATURE RESERVES AUTHORITY - 78 Yirmeyahu St, Jerusalem 94467 Tel. 02-536271



Ms
Lydia Kloes
Zoo Muppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Muppertal 1
Federal Republic of Germany

October 23, 1988

Dear Ms Kloes

Ciconia ciconia

Many thanks for your letter of October 10, 1988.

In Israel, the white stork is fully protected by law.

We are not aware of any problems concerning storks as a result of trade.

Huge numbers of white storks annually migrate across Israel on their northward route in spring and southwards in autumn. There is also a small population of white storks nesting in Israel.

Our stand as regards the inclusion of this species in Appendix 2 of the CITES Convention will be governed by the facts and by the explanations accompanying the proposal. As far as the situation in this country is concerned there seems to be no need for this.

Should it become apparent that the international trade in other countries constitutes a significant factor in the impairment of this species, we shall certainly support the proposal.

Yours sincerely

Dan Perry
Assistant Director-General

DPMP

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Ministry of the Environment
The National Forest and Nature Agency

Ministère de l'Environnement
Direction Générale des Forêts et de la Nature

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J.no. 88/27-550

Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt
Att. Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertus Allee 30
D-5600 Wuppertal 1
BRD

Dear Lydia Klös,

In reference to your letter dated 5 October, 1988 where you ask for information about the status of the white stork in Denmark, I can inform you that we have contacted the Danish Ornithological Society to ask their help.

- ./.
- From them we have received the enclosed material on the status. If you have any questions, feel free to contact the Ornithological Society direct.

- As regards trade in white stork this does often occur, mostly between zoological gardens. E.g. lately 7 white storks arrived at the Zoological Garden in Copenhagen sent from
- ./.
- Ruhr Zoo, Gelsenkirchen. I enclose a copy of the German permit for the shipment. We have also received white storks from Polish zoological gardens lately.

Kind regards,

Birgith Sloth