AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Ten Year Review Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Deletion of Oreomunnea pterocarpa (= Engelhardia pterocarpa) from Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Swiss Confederation.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledonae)

12. Order: Juglandales

13. Family: Julandaceae

14. Species: Oreomunnea pterocarpa Oersted 1856
[syn. = Engelhardtia pterocarpa (Oersted) Standley]

15. Common Names: English:
French:
Spanish: Gavilán blanco

16. Code Numbers:

Stone (1972, 1977) discussed why Oreomunnea Oersted should not be a section of Engelhardia Leschen. ex Blume (syn. = Engelhardtia Blume); see section 5 below.

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Endemic to the Atlantic watershed of Costa Rica, occurring in the valley along tributaries flowing into the Río Reventazón (Cartago Province), with an unconfirmed report at Laguna Hule (Alajuela Province) (Stone, 1977).

22. Population: Rare [less than 15 trees found in 10 years of looking (D. Stone in litt. to B. MacBryde, 11/10/75)]. The trees are scattered, and usually found isolated on steep hillsides, never more than 5-10 in several hectares. Probably self-compatible reproduction (Stone, 1983).

23. Habitat: A well-buttressed canopy tree reported to range from 200-1500 m in elevation, growing in very humid to wet forest (Stone, 1977; Holdridge and Poveda, 1975).

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Standley (1927) stated that the wood of O. pterocarpa is of good quality and is employed locally for house construction, interior finish and other purposes. Lankester

(1914), however, reported that live trees seem to suffer from internal decay near the base, usually spoiling the lumber, which is light and of fair quality but not of great durability. According to Holdridge and Poveda (1975), the wood is used locally for construction and other purposes, and might make an attractive veneer because the grain is somewhat streaked (Kribs, 1927; Heimsch and Wetmore, 1939). "(Commercial) lumbering and clearing for pasture are [destroying] the few remaining premontane rain forests" (Stone *in litt.* to MacBryde, 11/10/75).

32. Legal International Trade: No evidence (Oldfield, 1988). According to the Costa Rican Dirección General Forestal [*in litt.* to the IUCN Threatened Plants Unit (TPU), 1980], there is no Costa Rican trade in this species.

33. Illegal Trade: None known.

34. Potential Trade Threats: Unknown.

4. Protection Status

41. National: An interdepartmental Commission was established to analyze the situation for this and other native species regulated by CITES, together with other potentially threatened species in Costa Rica (Costa Rican Dirreción General Forestal *in litt.* to TPU, 1980).

42. International: Unknown. Resolution Conf. 2.19 at least does not appear to support retaining this species in Appendix I, in view of the apparent lack of international trade interest in it.

43. Additional Protection Needs: Unknown. The species is not one of the plants Costa Rica included in the Annex to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere [OEA/Ser.A/74a (SEPF); cf. Prance and Elias, 1977]. It has been recommended for cultivation on plantations (Merker *et al.*, 1943).

5. Information on Similar Species

There are two species of *Oreomunnea*; *O. mexicana* ranges from southern Mexico to Costa Rica. *Alfaroa* Standley, with seven species, occurs from Mexico to Colombia. Those two genera have more characteristics in common than either does with the Asian genus *Engelhardia*, which has five species and is sometimes used for timber and tanbark (Stone, 1972, 1977; Mabberley, 1987).

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

None; to be sought.

7. Additional Remarks

Resolution Conf. 4.26 encourages completion of the 10-year review. Submitted on behalf of the Chairman, Plants Committee.

8. References

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