AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Ten Year Review Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Deletion of Salacca clemensiana from Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

The United States of America.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Liliopsida (Monocotyledonae)

12. Order: Arecales

13. Family: Palmae (= Arecaceae)

131. Subfamily: Lepidocaryoideae

14. Species: Salacca clemensiana Becc.

15. Common Names: Dalúbi, kaúbi, lakaubi, lubo

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah, northwestern Crocker Range (Dransfield and Mogea, 1981). Philippines: Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. The species had been thought endemic to the Philippines (Quisumbing, 1967; Delegation of the Philippines, 1973) prior to its collection in Malaysia.

22. Population: Unknown. In Malaysia, a colony of about 20 plants was found. In the Philippines, Dr. D. Madulid (in litt. to D. Johnson, 12/03/86), speculates that it is probably rare on Mindanao now. However, he suggests that it is probably not threatened there.

23. Habitat: In Malaysia, it was found at ca 1000 m in a much disturbed area (beside a new road) transitional between hill dipterocarp and lower montane forests. In the Philippines, it has been found in forests at an altitude of 600-900 m.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: "The plant is apparently ornamental, but no economic uses are recorded for it" (Brown and Merrill, 1919). The species is sometimes used as a source of wild fruit (Elmer, 1919).

32. Legal International Trade: No evidence. Dr. Madulid recommended to the Deputy Chairman of the IUCN SSC Palm Specialist Group (in litt. to Johnson, 12/03/86) that the species should be removed from CITES because there are no records of commercial

international trade in either seeds or plants. Dr. Madulid is a member of the Palm Specialist Group. (Resolution Conf. 4.26 encourages completion of the 10 year review.)

33. Illegal Trade: Unknown.

34. Potential Trade Threats:

341. Live Specimens: D. Hull [pers. comm. to IUCN Threatened Plants Unit (TPU), 1980] is not familiar with this species and despite extensive contacts, has never seen seeds or plants of S. clemensiana in trade.

342. Parts and Derivatives: According to Dr. J. Dransfield (pers. comm. to TPU, 1980), there are vast numbers of palm seeds of all species leaving the Philippines, but this particular palm is of no value as a cultivated plant.

4. Protection Status

41. National: Unknown. The Philippines has several laws that might protect this species (Davis et al., 1986), but whether it is specifically included in Act No. 3983 or Presidential Decrees No. 1152 and No. 1586 is unknown, nor is it known how those laws are enforced.

42. International: Unknown.

43. Additional Protection Needs: Unknown.

5. Information on Similar Species

Salacca lophospatha J. Dransf. & Mogea of Borneo (syn. = Lophospatha borneensis Burret, not S. borneensis Becc.) is a very similar species which is incompletely known; better material is needed for study, which may show that it is only "a robust form" of S. clemensiana, now found only 30 km away (Dransfield and Mogea, 1981). No other species of Salacca are recorded by Merrill (1922) for the Philippines. The genus is briefly treated by Uhl and Dransfield (1987); cf. Moore (1973).

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

None; to be sought.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

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