

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of Pteroglossus spp. and Ramphastos spp. in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

Paraguay

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Class: | Aves |
| 12. Order: | Piciformes |
| 13. Family: | Ramphastidae |
| Genus: | Pteroglossus and Ramphastos |

List of species of the genus Pteroglossus

<u>Pteroglossus torquatus</u>	English:	collared aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo ou arasari à collier
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo o Arasari acollarado
<u>P. pluricinctus</u>	English:	many banded aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo ou arasari
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo, Arasari doble franga
<u>P. aracari</u>	English:	black-necked aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo, arasari à cou noir
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo, arasari cuellinegro, de-bico-branco
	Portuguese:	Camisa-de-meio, Culico, Tucano-de-cinta
		Aracari-da-mata ou Aracari-minhoca
<u>P. viridis</u>	English:	green aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo ou arasari vert
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo o Arasari verde
	Portuguese:	Aracari-miudinho
<u>P. flavirostris</u>	English:	red-necked aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo ou arasari rose
	Spanish:	Tucán-Arasari o Arasari rosado

<u>P. beauharnaesii</u>	English:	curl-crested aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo ou arasari crépu
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo o Arasari cresco
	Portuguese:	Aracari-mulato
<u>P. castanotis</u>	French:	arasari fascié brun
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo castaño
	Portuguese:	Tucani o aracari-castanho
<u>P. inscriptus</u>	English:	lettered aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo
	Spanish:	Tucán tilingo, Arasari chico
	Portuguese:	Aracari miudinho
<u>P. bitorquatus</u>	English:	red-necked aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo, arasari rose
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo, Arasari rosado
<u>P. mariae</u>	English:	brown mandibled aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo, arasari
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo, Arasari piquipardo
<u>P. sanguineus</u>	English:	striped billed aracari
	French:	toucan tilingo, arasari à bec noir
	Spanish:	Tucán-tilingo, Arasari pico negro

List of Species of the genus Ramphastos

<u>Ramphastos toco</u>	English:	toco toucan
	French:	grand toucan, toucan toco
	Spanish:	Tucán grande, Tucán toco
	Guarani:	Tucá guazú
<u>R. dicolorus</u>	English:	red-breasted toucan
	French:	toucan rouge et jaune et toucan à poitrine rouge
	Spanish:	Tucán rojo y amarillo
<u>R. citreolaemus</u>	English:	citron-throated
	French:	toucan à bec bleu
	Spanish:	Tucán picoazul
<u>R. tucanus</u>	English:	red-billed toucan
	French:	toucan rouge
	Spanish:	Tucán piquirojo
(englobe <u>R. aurantirostris</u>)	English:	orange-billed toucan
	French:	toucan à bec doré
	Spanish:	Tucán picodorado

<u>R. sulphuratus</u>	English:	keel-billed toucan
	French:	toucan à bec vert
	Spanish:	Tucán picoverde
<u>R. brevis</u>	English:	choco toucan
	French:	toucan à bec rouge
	Spanish:	Tucán pico rojo
<u>R. swainsonii</u>	English:	chestnut-mandibled toucan
	French:	toucan à bec brun
	Spanish:	Tucán pico castaño
<u>R. ambiguus</u>	English:	black-mandibled toucan
	French:	toucan à bec noir
	Spanish:	Tucán piconegro
<u>R. vitellinus</u>	English:	channel-billed toucan
	French:	toucan à bec cannelé
	Spanish:	Tucán pico acanalado
<u>R. culminatus</u>	English:	yellow-ridged toucan
	French:	toucan à croupion doré
	Spanish:	Tucán rabadilla dorada
<u>R. cuvieri</u>	English:	Cuvier's toucan
	French:	toucan à bec courbe
	Spanish:	Tucán picovurvo

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution:

Pteroglossus torquatus: From Mexico to northwestern South America including Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

Habitat: Secondary rainforest and on the edges of forests.

P. aracari: From the three Guyanas in the north to Santa Catarina in southern Brazil

Habitat: Generally found in gallery forests.

P. viridis: The three Guyanas and northern Brazil.

Habitat: Rainforest up to 600 m.

P. flavirostris: From southeastern Colombia to the southwestern Brazilian Amazon.

Habitat: Edges of forests, close to savannas and plantations.

P. beauharnaesii: From the eastern upper Amazon and Mato Grosso in Brazil to Bolivia and western Peru.

Habitat: Lives close to rivers and wet areas in general.

P. castanotis: In Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, northern Bolivia and Brazil (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul). Can also be found in eastern and western Paraguay and as far south as Misiones Province in Argentina.

Habitat: Lives in high forests in shore areas.

P. inscriptus: Found throughout the Amazon, including Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia.

Habitat: Shore areas.

P. bitorquatus: Brazil in the upper Amazon.

Habitat: Shore areas

P. mariae: Northeast Peru, northern Bolivia in Beni, western Brazilian Amazon and south of the Amazon River and Purú River.

Habitat: Woodlands.

P. sanguineus: Colombia, area of the Urabá Gulf and northern Ecuador.

Habitat: Woodlands

The Ramphastidae family of neotropical birds is distributed from Mexico to northeastern Argentina.

Ramphastos toco: Widely distributed in South America, and is found in Brazil in the states of Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Mato Grosso, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. It is found in northeastern Argentina, throughout all of eastern Paraguay, and in western Paraguay in the area of the Paraguay and Pilcoayo Rivers.

Habitat: These birds are typical of tropical and subtropical zones with low-lying gallery forests.

R. dicolorus: Found in southeastern Brazil in the states of Goiás, Minas, Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul; northeastern Argentina: eastern Paraguay and western Paraguay in Alto Paraguay Department.

Habitat: Typical of subtropical forests along the Atlantic.

R. citreolaemus: Found in Lake Maracaibo and on the northern slopes of the Andes in Colombia.

Habitat: Tropical rainforest.

R. tucanus: Found in the tropical part of the Orinoco River Basin, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Venezuela, northeastern Colombia and northern Brazil.

Habitat: Tropical rainforest, edges of forests and fields.

R. culminatus: Andes, western Venezuela, eastern Colombia to northern Bolivia, including the western Brazilian Amazon.

Habitat: Rainforest

R. sulphuratus: Found from Mexico to Colombia.

Habitat: Edges of forests, secondary forests in tropical areas.

R. brevis: Western Colombia and Ecuador.

Habitat: High mountain forests.

R. swainsonii: Western Colombia.

Habitat: High mountain forest.

R. ambiguus: Is distributed from northwestern Venezuela and Colombia southward to central Peru.

Habitat: Tropical and subtropical rainforest.

R. vitellinus: Eastern Venezuela, the three Guyanas to eastern Brazil including Santa Catarina.

Habitat: Rainforest up to 1,000 m, and frequently found close to water.

R. cuvieri: Amazon River basin, including southeast Colombia, north Bolivia and west Brazil.

Habitat: Clearings along rivers and plantations.

22. Population: No concrete data exist on the population status of this species, nor on the effect of the trade on such populations. The fact that it is not possible to determine the volume of trade and the species concerned, prevent any assessment of its trade on the wild populations.

In any case, it has been proved that for certain species the pet trade is the main conservation problem (Nilsson, 1981), while for others it occupies only the second position after the habitat destruction or change. Thus, species as Ramphastos toco have experienced a population decrease (Contreras, *et al.* 1991), and become rather rare in some northernmost localities of Argentina.

Observations during the Paraguayan wildlife inventory project conducted by the Natural History Museum of Paraguay (for 11 consecutive years) indicate a sharp drop in the populations of R. toco, R. dicolorus and P. castanotis. The populations have fallen owing to destruction of the habitat and capture

of the birds for sale as pets. Despite the ban on selling wild animals in Paraguay, there is a large local market for the sale of toucans as pets. No exports of toucans have been recorded recently, but informants have stated that they are smuggled over the Argentine border.

3. Trade Data:

31. National Utilization: Sold as pets and to supply zoological public and private collections, as they are considered as excellent house birds (Thomas Gilliard, 1970), and they are able to imitate the voices of other birds (Sick, 1985). Stuffed birds are also used to manufacture lamps (Dibar and Armando, 1991). Generally the trade is illegal as these species are protected in most of the South American countries. In some of them, such as Brazil, they are hunted for meat, trophies, to make ornaments with their feathers (in some ethnies) and also for popular medicinal uses (Sick, 1985).
32. Legal International Trade: Since the 1960's, the United States of America have registered a significant trade in the species of those genera (Banks, 1970 and 1975; Banks and Clapp, 1972; Clapp and Banks, 1973 a and b). However, as the toucans are not listed in CITES, the international trade has, in general, rarely been monitored. Therefore, the existing information for the last decade is poor and fragmented, comprising only partial information from the TRAFFIC network. The same remark applies to the imports into the United States of America originating from the reports of the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior and of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service has data on imports of Ramphastidae into the United States, provided by TRAFFIC USA, which indicate that R. toco is the most widely sold species, and Guyana the largest exporter from 1984 to 1991 (Table 1).

Data from APHIS provided by TRAFFIC International for 1986 to 1988 show that Suriname has exported the largest number of Pteroglossus and Guyana the largest number of Ramphastos (Table 2).

Data provided by TRAFFIC International or the MAFF (U.K. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) conclude that Guyana is the largest exporter of toucans in South America, which Ramphastos is the most widely sold genus (Table 3).

The information and references concerning the minimum international trade in the genera Ramphastos and Pteroglossus are summarized in the Annex to this document (compiled by TRAFFIC South America). Many gaps appear in the data which concern either years or species. This reflects the poor attention put on these specimens by the international community.

An analysis of the table in the Annex shows that during the period 1968-72 - during which the import data of the United States of America are the most complete - the trade in the genus Ramphastos for this single country reached a total of 6946 for the five years. From the same source, the total for the five years for the genus Pteroglossus is 2875 specimens.

The data concerning the US imports in the last decade, 1984-1991, are fragmentary. In general, the US - Services do not use to record details on the toucan species on the official forms, except for the CITES species (T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International, pers. comm); in any case, a minimum of information exists to allow an evaluation of the trade volume and to know the species in question. According to the same source, the United States of America imported a minimum of 434 Pteroglossus during those years and some 1845 Ramphastos. Taking into account that many of the imports are reported as "live birds", the actual number of imports must be much higher than that recorded.

The detailed imports into the United Kingdom for 1988 and 1989 indicate a total of 142 specimens of the genera Ramphastos and Pteroglossus including those not identified.

According to information from the TRAFFIC network, the annual imports into Belgium might include up to 1000 specimens, while the number may be higher in the case of the Netherlands. The trade in toucans is also usual in countries such as France and Spain.

The recent imports of the United States of America and the United Kingdom originated from the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Netherlands, Paraguay, Suriname, Venezuela and Germany. From some of those countries - Germany, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Venezuela - the trade was insignificant and can be disregarded in this analysis as the specimens may originate from scientific and zoological exchanges.

It appears from the US Fish and Wildlife Service data that 48.6% of the specimens imported between 1984 and 1991 (877 Ramphastos toco) came from Argentina. It is worthwhile to strengthen that it was not the policy of the Management Authority of this country to authorize the international trade in Ramphastidae and this, at least, for the last 10 years (T. Waller, TRAFFIC South America, pers. comm.). To this effect, the imports from Argentina were against the legislation of this country, and undermined its conservation efforts. The same situation seems also to exist for Honduras as this country specifically banned the trade in R. sulphuratus in its Resolution 208/85 (7 July 1986); in spite of this and from US Fish and Wildlife Service data, the United States of America imported a minimum of 81 specimens of this species, mainly in 1987 and 1988.

Finally, if the legislation is analysed, it appears that most countries except Guyana and Suriname, have totally banned the trade in these species. While the imports have taken place in accordance with the law of the importing countries, the specimens, for most of them, were smuggled out of the exporting countries. The inclusion of these species in CITES Appendix II responds to the need to contribute to the conservation measures taken for them in most of Latin America, and thus to contribute to prevent the ambiguous legal situation regarding export and import of toucans.

33. Illegal Trade: Worthwhile to note the import of specimens from Chile and the Netherlands where no populations of such species occur. Those states may, in some way, be laundering the trade in specimens from other South American countries, where the trade in such species is banned. The fact that the Rhamphastidae are not listed in CITES do not allow the refusal of shipments from South America to many European countries, and that favours the illegal trade

The US-FWS statistics indicate Argentina as the source of more than 800 R. toco and R. sulphuratus imported into the United States of America between 1984 and 1985. However, the Argentine exports were not legally authorized by the authorities (T. Waller, TRAFFIC South America, pers. comm.). In addition, the second species does not occur in that country. In the same way Chile is mentioned as the origin of 50 R. toco when this species is lacking in its territory. Honduras specifically protects R. sulphuratus since 1986; however, after that date (1987-1988) very significant imports of this species of that origin are recorded in the United States from the US-FWS data.

These species are offered in catalogues from Argentina export companies in spite of the restrictive legislation on them; similarly these species are mentioned on commercial invoices from companies which participate in the illegal trade in Argentina.

During 1988, large quantities of toucans have been illegally exported from Argentina to Europe, in particular the Netherlands and Switzerland, according to information from TRAFFIC South America. As an example, on 4 September 1988, eight illegal shipments of Argentine birds left for Singapore, Taiwan, Switzerland, Japan, the Netherlands and Italy by flight IB 898 of Iberia, with a total weight of more than 900 kg. On 7 September 1988, TRAFFIC South America informed the CITES Secretariat, providing the flight number, as well as the air way-bill number of each cage. Thus, it was possible to determine that those for Amsterdam (the Netherlands) consisted of toucans (Ramphastos toco) and that there were also toucans in the shipment for Italy, via Switzerland. None of the importing countries were able to refuse the shipments because they were concerning species not listed in CITES and the legislation prevented any action. Those cases are presumably under investigation by the Argentine Justice (Thomas Waller, TRAFFIC South America, pers. comm.).

During 1988, shipments in contravention with the laws of Argentina and Uruguay were registered through the KLM airline, going to the Netherlands. the animals were shipped either from the Buenos Aires airport or that of Montevideo by a fauna smuggler from Brazil (C. Bertonatti, Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, pers. comm.).

Most of the specimens exported from Argentina originate from neighbouring countries such as Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia, at the borders of which it is difficult to have efficient controls.

The fact that these species are not included in CITES allows specimens to be illegally transported through the borders of their countries of origin, to enter in the legal circuit of trade of the importing countries. The illegal trade is thus

laundered, whatever the efforts of the countries of origin to conserve the resource.

The inclusion in Appendix II would permit determining the actual quantities and the species concerned and thus to assess whether the trade is significant regarding its possible impact on the wild populations.

4. Protection Status

41. National: In general, they are protected against trade in most of the range states, according to the consulted work: Wildlife Trade Laws in Latin America - WWF - CITES, 1985 and updates.

PARAGUAY

- a) Presidential Decree No. 18796/75 "declaring that the government shall protect all species of wildlife that temporarily or permanently live in the territory of the Republic, ordering conservation measures, and prohibiting hunting, sale or export of the wildlife in question".

Despite this legislation, commerce in wildlife continues in the country, and toucans have recently been included in the activities in question.

- b) In addition to the above decree, Presidential Decree 10655/91 has recently been signed to implement CITES in Paraguay "creating entities, assigning functions, ordering conservation measures, regulating hunting and collecting, exports, imports and re-exports of the species included in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

If the genera Ramphastos and Pteroglossus are included in Appendix II of CITES they would be protected in Paraguay under this Decree.

ARGENTINA

Restricted by Ley 2.421, Decreto Reglamentario 691/81 and Resolución 62/86 SAGP. Its five species are listed in Annex III.

BOLIVIA

Protected by Decreto Supremo 21.312 of 27 June 1987.

BRAZIL

Protected by Ley 5.197 of 3 January 1967.

COLOMBIA

Protected by decreto Ley 2.811 of 1974, Decreto 1.608/78 and Resolución 849.

COSTA RICA

Protected by Ley 6.919 of 17 November 1989 and Decreto 15.403-MAG of 10 April 1984. In accordance with other rules of Decreto 15.985-MAG of 29 October 1984, Ramphastos sulphuratus and R. swainsonii are listed as endangered species.

ECUADOR

Protected by Article 47 of Ley 74 of 14 August 1981.

EL SALVADOR

Lack of specific legislation.

FRENCH GUYANA

Protected by Article 2 of Arrêté of 15 May 1986.

GUATEMALA

Protected by Resolución 410-86 of 23 June 1986. R. sulphuratus is included in Appendix III.

GUYANA

The export of those and other species is regulated.

HONDURAS

Protected by Resolución 206-86 of 7 July 1986, where R. sulphuratus is specifically mentioned.

MEXICO

Protected by the Bases de Control established on 20 September 1982.

NICARAGUA

Protected by Decreto 625 of 1977.

PANAMA

Not protected.

SURINAME

Indeterminate.

VENEZUELA

Protected by Ley de Protección de la Fauna Silvestre Resolución MAG-RNR-5-2761, Resolución 95.

42. International: Ramphastos toco, Ramphastos dicolorus and Pteroglossus castanotis are listed in Appendix III for Argentina.

Ramphastos sulphuratus is listed in Appendix III for Guatemala.

5. Information on Similar Species

The toucan species of the genus Ramphastos are characterized within the family Ramphastidae - in being the biggest of the group in addition to present on most of its plumage an intense black colour. The species of the genus Pteroglossus, apart from being smaller and similar, compared to other small toucans, are those which present the major contrast and variety in colour of the whole group.

The genus Andigena can be easily recognized from the former by its features, yellow greenish general shade, with ochre back and yellowish belly.

The genus Aulacorhynchus presents a greenish general shade and a greenish or dark chest, which make it rather unmistakable. Of similar coloration, the genus Selenidera presents in some species an ochrish chest. For both genera, the tip of the tail feathers are of a different colour than the rest of these feathers.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

7. Additional Remarks

According to the commercial data, Ramphastos and Pteroglossus are the most popular members of the Ramphastidae family on the pet market. Moreover, their habitat is being destroyed owing to growth of the rural population and the expansion of crop and livestock farming.

The inclusion of these species in CITES Appendix II would allow a better control on their trade, avoiding illegal transactions and facilitate the assessment of the actual impact of the capture on the different species and their wild populations.

For these reasons, we suggest to the Conference of the Parties that the genera Ramphastos and Pteroglossus be included in CITES Appendix II.

8. References

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Table 1:
IMPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1984-1988
GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Genus: Ramphastos

Country	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	Total
GERMANY R. toco	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ARGENTINA R. sulphuratus	0	6	0	1	0	-	-	-	7
R. toco	405	464	0	0	0	0	1	0	870
TOTAL	405	470	0	1	0	0	1	0	877
BRASIL R. toco	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
CHILE R. toco	50	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	50
COLOMBIA R. sulphuratus	0	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	2
EQUATEUR R. toco	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	2
EL SALVADOR R. sulphuratus	0	15	0	0	0	-	-	-	15
GUYANA R. toco	53	51	55	50	156	62	35	16	478
R. vitellinus	26	18	36	16	73	31	37	8	245
TOTAL	79	69	91	66	229	93	72	24	723
HONDURAS R. sulphuratus	2	0	1	31	47	-	-	-	81
PARAGUAY R. toco	6	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	6
SURINAME R. vitellinus	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	8	23
VENEZUELA R. toco	0	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	2
UNKNWON R. sulphuratus	0	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	2
R. toco	0	0	1	0	9	-	-	-	10
R. vitellinus	0	0	0	0	9	-	-	-	9
TOTAL	0	2	1	0	18	-	-	-	21

Table 2:
IMPORTATIONS OF TOUCANS BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1986-1988
GIVEN BY APHS

Country/Species	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL
BELGIUM				
Pteroglossus bitorquatus	0	0	2	2
DENMARK				
Aulacorhynchus prasinus	2	0	0	2
GUYANA				
Pteroglossus aracari	31	0	18	49
Pteroglossus viridis	2	1	4	7
Pteroglossus sp.	60	0	0	60
Ramphastos ambiguus	4	0	0	4
Ramphastos dicolorus	10	0	0	10
Ramphastos toco	55	22	84	161
Ramphastos tucanus	111	12	41	164
Ramphastos vitellinus	69	12	25	106
Selenidera culik	0	1	0	1
Toucanette unknown	102	4	0	106
Tucan unknown	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	445	52	172	669
HONDURAS				
Pteroglossus sp.	0	10	8	18
Ramphastos sulphuratus	0	31	35	66
Toucanette unknown	0	11	0	11
TOTAL	0	52	43	95
NETHERLANDS				
Andigena sp.	12	0	0	12
Pteroglossus pluricinctus	10	0	0	10
Ramphastos ambiguus	12	0	0	12
Tucan unknown	10	0	0	10
TOTAL	44	0	0	44
SURINAME				
Pteroglossus aracari	0	126	28	154
Pteroglossus viridis	12	93	10	115
Ramphastos sulphuratus	0	0	9	9
Ramphastos tucanus	1	3	7	11
Ramphastos vitellinus	0	2	0	2
Tucan unknown	4	0	2	6
Toucanette	24	0	0	24
TOTAL	41	224	56	221

Table 3:
IMPORTATIONS OF TOUCANS BY THE UNITED-KINGDOM 1988-1989
GIVEN BY MAFF

Country/Species	1988	1989	TOTAL
BELGIUM *			
Pteroglossus torquatus	0	10	10
BRUNEI *			
Unknown	1	0	1
GUYANA			
Aulacorhynchus haematopygus	4	15	19
Pteroglossus aracari	3	0	3
Ramphastos toco	21	4	25
Ramphastos tucanus	15	9	24
Ramphastos vitellinus	13	4	17
Unknown	0	25	25
TOTAL	56	57	113
HONDURAS			
Pteroglossus torquatus	3	0	3
Ramphastos sulphuratus	19	0	19
TOTAL	22	0	22
NETHERLANDS			
Aulacorhynchus haematopygus	10	0	10
Aulacorhynchus pracinus	15	0	15
Pteroglossus viridis	2	0	2
Ramphastos toco	5	0	5
Ramphastos vitellinus	0	3	3
Unknown	5	0	5
TOTAL	37	3	40

* These species do not exist in this country.

ANEXO:
Datos Recopilados por TRAFFIC-Sudamérica

DEPORTACIONES DE TUCANES Y TUCANETAS DE LOS GENEROS *Pteroglossus* y *Ramphastos* A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

La información contenida en esta tabla representa los mínimos valores importados.
La ausencia de años no significa que no hayan existido operaciones en los mismos, sino falta de datos.
Los casilleros sin valores no implican importaciones nulas, sino ausencia de información.

ESPECIE	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1984-91
<i>Pteroglossus</i> sp.	6	314		25	11				5		17	60	10	8				95
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>						4	63					31	126	46				203
<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaisi</i>	155	223	85	314	297													
<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i>		2	2				5							2				2
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	86	96	392	61	24				6									
<i>Pteroglossus erythroptylus</i>																		
<i>Pteroglossus flavirostris</i>		5	1	6														
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	10																	
<i>Pteroglossus mariae</i>																		
<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>	352		9	4								10						10
<i>Pteroglossus sanguineus</i>	68	20	7		1													
<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	70	86	35	51	14			10										
<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	10	7	23		3	10					2	14	94	14				124
SUBTOTAL PTEROGLOSSUS	757	753	554	461	350	14	68	10	11		19	115	230	70				434
<i>Ramphastos</i> spp.	21	314	134	5	38	25												
<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>	12			1	7							16						16
<i>Ramphastos aurantillostris</i>																		
<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>																		
<i>Ramphastos citreolaemus</i>																		
<i>Ramphastos culminatus</i>																		
<i>Ramphastos ovisleri</i>	10		12	3		1	2		3									
<i>Ramphastos diolorus</i>	10	13		13	64	4	42					10						10
<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	199	486	370	279	142		27	16		2	23		31	44	2			102
<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>	57	125	53	167	5													
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	206	163	9	133	90	70	336	202	14	514	519	55	22	84	63	37	16	1310
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	76	26	44	169	91							112	15	48				175
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	56	222	656	1243	1222	12	31	21		26	18	69	14	25	31	37	16	236
SUBTOTAL RAMPHASTOS	647	1349	1278	2013	1659	112	438	239	17	542	560	262	82	201	96	74	32	1849
RAMPHASTIDAE NO IDENTIF.	3		291	179	87		13	58	18			141	15	2				158
MINIMA IMPORT. ANUAL	1407	2102	2123	2653	2096	126	519	307	46	542	579	510	327	273	96	74	32	2441

FUENTES CONSULTADAS

ESTADISTICA *Pteroglossus*: FWS1 FWS1 FWS1 FWS1 FWS1 NIL1 NIL1 NIL1 NIL1 - NIL2 APHIS APHIS APHIS - - -
ESTADISTICA *Ramphastos*: FWS1 FWS1 FWS1 FWS1 FWS1 NIL1 NIL1 NIL1 NIL1 FWS2 FWS2 APHIS APHIS APHIS FWS2 FWS2 FWS2
APHIS: Servicio de Inspección Sanitaria de Plantas y Animales de los Estados Unidos.
FWS1: USDI-FWS. Special Scientific Reports-Wildlife: 136, 148, 164, 170 y 193. 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 y 1972, respectivamente.
FWS2: Servicio de Casa y Pesca de los Estados Unidos de América.
NIL1: Nielsen, G. 1981. THE BIRD BUSINESS. Animal Welfare Institute. Washington. EEUU.
NIL2: Nielsen, G. 1989. IMPORTATION OF BIRDS INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 1985. Animal Welfare Institute. Washington. EEUU.

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AVES (1)