

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of Musophagidae ssp. in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

The Kingdom of the Netherlands.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

In the attached documents.

E9-NL03.PRO

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Corytheola cristata* (Vieillot 1816)
- Scientific synonyms: None relevant
15. Common Names:
English: Great Blue Turaco, Blue Plantain-eater
French: Touraco géant
Spanish: Gran turaco azul

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire.
22. Population: Population estimates not available. Common where not persecuted.
23. Habitat: Inhabits canopy of lowland rainforest and, equally, narrow belts of gallery forest in mesic savannas; also large trees remaining in felled forest, old plantations, and mountain forest up to 2300 m.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: In W. Africa considered a delicacy, and much persecuted near towns and villages.
32. Legal International Trade: The species is traded in small numbers.

Total reported trade in 1987: none; 1988: 1-2; 1989: none; 1990: none; 1991: 29-31 (Source WCMC).
33. Illegal Trade: Illegal trade is not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its size and attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International: The species is listed in Appendix III of CITES by Ghana (26.02.76).

43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The great blue turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem, especially with immature birds. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Musophaga johnstoni* (Sharpe 1901)

Scientific synonyms: None relevant

15. Common Names: English: Violet turaco
French: Touraco violet
Spanish: Turaco de Rwenzori

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Rwanda, Uganda, Zaire.
22. Population: Resident to the mountains of the western Rift in SW Uganda, E Zaire and Rwanda from Rwenzoris through Kivu to Mt. Kabobo (NW L. Tanganyika). Locally common in forest at 2200-3400 m.
23. Habitat: In Rwenzori commonest at about 3000 m, just below tree-heath zone. Common on well-forested volcanic slopes in central Kivi Mts, also inhabits bamboos and *Podocarpus*.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None known.
32. Legal International Trade: The species has been in trade. Present situation not known.
33. Illegal Trade: Not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:
43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The violet turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Musophaga rossae* (Gould 1852)

Scientific synonyms:

15. Common Names: English: Ross's turaco, Lady Ross's violet plantain-eater
French: Touraco de Lady Ross
Spanish: Turaco de Ross

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia.
22. Population: Main range is from SW Sudan, NE and E Zaire, S Uganda, W Kenya (highlands east to Tugen Hills, Molo, Kericho, Mara R. and Kisumu), NW United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi to all S Zaire, N and E Angola and N Zambia. Widely distributed, frequent to locally common.
23. Habitat: This species inhabits canopy of patches of evergreen gallery and riparian forest, *Mavunda* forest and *Marquesia* thickets and thick miombo woodland, in Gabon also in primary and secondary rainforest.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None known.
32. Legal International Trade: The United Republic of Tanzania reported an export of 6 specimens in 1992.
33. Illegal Trade: Not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:

43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The Ross's turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a look-a-like problem with the violet turaco. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Musophaga violacea* (Lest 1789)
- Scientific synonyms: None relevant
15. Common Names: English: Violet turaco, violet plantain-eater
French: Touraco violet
Spanish: Turaco violeta

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia?, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone?, Togo.
22. Population: Endemic, resident; frequent from S Senegambia and Guinea to N Nigeria, NW Cameroon (Benue Valley, Genderu Mts., Galim, Poli) and N Central Republic. Occurs South to coast in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Extra-limital Liberia, Sierra Leone.
23. Habitat: Inhabits gallery forest, forest edges and fringing forests along watercourses in mesic or arid savanna country; also tall dense timber in parks and mature gardens.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: locally hunted for food.
32. Legal International Trade: The species is traded in (moderate) numbers (see Annex).
33. Illegal Trade: Not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:
43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The violet turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem. Especially with immature birds. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

Total trade in live specimens reported (Source WCMC):

	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
1987	BE	GM		7	
	BE	GH		1	
	BE	GN		11	70
	BE	LR		30	18
	DE	GN			20
	DE	LR			32
	GB	CH		1	
	IL	BE	GN		2
	IT	GN			5
	JP	LR			14
	JP	NL	GN		4
	JP	NL	XX		2
	KR	NL	GN		4
	NL	GN		89	
	NL	GN			100
	NL	LR			14
	NL	ML		4	
	SG	LR			10
	SN	GN			85
	SU	NL	XX		5
	TW	BE	ML		14
	US	CA	NL	5	
	US	TG		4	
1988	BE	GN		70	34
	BE	SN		6	
	DE	TG			10
	DK	GN		4	
	ES	GH			2
	JP	NI	GN		20
	KW	GH			6
	NL	GN		59	

	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
1988 (cont.)	NL	GN			73
	NL	LR		21	
	PE	DE	LR		2
	SG	GN		20	
	SG	LR		10	
	US	CA		2	
	US	DE	LR	10	10
	US	LR			10
	ZA	NL	GN		5
1989	AN	NL	GN		2
	AT	GH			5
	AU	TG			5
	BE	GN		8	58
	BE	GN			1
	DE	GN		6	
	FR	GN			5
	GB	GB		2	
	NL	GN		100	5
	NL	XX		2	
	US	GN		81	100
1990	AE	GB			1
	AT	GN			31
	BE	GN			28
	DE	GN			20
	FR	GN			14
	IT	GN			50
	JP	GH			7
	MY	GN			17
	NL	GN		126	
	NL	GN			170
	NL	LR		20	
	PT	GN		15	
	PT	GN			3

	Country of			Imports Reported Quantity Units	Exports Reported Quantity Units
	Import	Export	Origin		
	SU	NL	GN		26
1990 (cont.)	TW	GN			24
	US	GH			3
	YU	GH			4
1991	BR	NL		6	
	DE	GN		40	
	DE	GN			51
	FR	CH		1	
	FR	CH			1
	FR	GN			156
	GB	GN			35
	JP	GH			7
	NL	GN		21	89
	SA	US			3
	US	GH		5	
	US	GH			11
	ZA	GN			6

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Tauraco bannermanni* (Bates 1923)

Scientific synonyms: None relevant

15. Common Names:
- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| English: | Bannerman's turaco |
| French: | Touraco de Bannerman |
| Spanish: | Turaco de Bannerman |

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Cameroon, Nigeria.

22. Population: Endemic, resident, Bamenda-Banso Highlands, W. Cameroon (Kumbo, Oku, Bambulue, Santa, Bamenda, Mt Lefo, Sabga Pass, Bagu-Ngemba Forest, Bali-Ngemba Forest, Bamboutos Mts.). Restricted to montane forest, especially in ravines and crater rims, where common; but all of these forest are small, badly damaged, and being rapidly destroyed by cultivation and overgrazing, even on Mt Oku. Unless Oku Forest is conserved this species will almost certainly not survive (Collar and Stuart, 1985). No population estimates available.

The species is listed as Endangered by the IUCN.

23. Habitat: Restricted to montane forest, especially in ravines and crater rims.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None known.
32. Legal International Trade: The species has been (is) traded in small numbers.
33. Illegal Trade: None known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:

43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The Bannerman's turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem, especially with the violet turaco. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

- Collar, N.J., Stuart, S.N., 1985, Threatened Birds of Africa and its Islands. ICBP/IUCN Red Data Book, 3rd ed., ICBP, Cambridge.
- Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.
- Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.
- World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophigidae
14. Species: *Tauraco erythrolophus* (Vieillot 1819)

Scientific synonyms: None relevant

15. Common Names: English: Red-crested turaco
French: Tauraco pauline
Spanish: Turaco de cresta roja

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Angola.
22. Population: Endemic, resident to Angola. Range from lower Zaire River to Cambo River, upper Cuanza River, along escarpment to Chingoroi. No population estimates available. Common in forest at Gabela and Salazar.
23. Habitat: Evergreen and gallery forest along rivers.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None known.
32. Legal International Trade:
33. Illegal Trade: The species has been traded in small numbers. Present situation unknown.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:
43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The red-crested turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem, especially with the Bannerman's turaco, with which it forms a superspecies. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Tauraco hartlaubi* (Fischer/Reichenow 1923)

Scientific synonyms: None relevant

15. Common Names:
- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| English: | Hartlaub's turaco |
| French: | Touraco de Hartlaub |
| Spanish: | Turaco de Hartlaub |

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda.
22. Population: Resident of the highlands of Kenya, extending into Uganda (Mts Morongole, Moroto, Kadam, Debasien and Elgon) and United Republic of Tanzania (Loliendo, Longodo, Meru, Kilimanjaro, N and S Pare Mts and W Usambaras), 1600-3000 m. The species is common and locally abundant.
23. Habitat: It inhabits highland evergreen forests; sometimes seen in or over more open country. Keeps mainly to leafy canopy, occasionally coming to the ground to drink.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Not known.
32. Legal International Trade: The United Republic of Tanzania reported an export of 518 spec. in 1992.
33. Illegal Trade: Not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:
43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

Hartlaub's turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem, especially with the purple-crested turaco, which is listed in Appendix II. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

- Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.
- Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.
- World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musopahgidae
14. Species: *Tauraco leucotis* (Rüppell 1835)
- Scientific synonyms: None relevant
15. Common Names:
English: White-cheeked turaco
French: Touraco à joues blanches
Spanish: Turaco de mejillas blancas
16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan.
22. Population: Resident in SE Sudan (common on Boma Hills and just crosses Ethiopia border into Fung Province) and Ethiopia, where frequent to common and widespread from Eritrea to Yavello and Algehe, East to about Verme Falls and Jejega.
23. Habitat: It is common in *Podocarpus* forests, tall trees and thick bush along watercourses, at about 1500 m. Occurs below 850 m in Omo Valley.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None known.
32. Legal International Trade: In the past it has been in trade. Present situation not known.
33. Illegal Trade: Not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:
43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The white-cheeked turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves

12. Order: Cuculiformes

13. Family: Musophagidae

14. Species: *Tauraco macrorhynchus* (Fraser 1839)

Scientific synonyms: *Corythaix macrorhynchus*

15. Common Names: English: Yellow-billed turaco, black-tipped crested turaco, crested turaco, Verreaux's turaco
French: Touraco à gros bec
Spanish: Turaco de pico amarillo

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Angola?, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Bioko, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria?, Sierra Leone, Zaire.

22. Population: Resident of lowland rainforest from Sierra Leone to Ghana and from Nigeria and Bioko through W Cameroon and Gabon to SW Congo and Angola. Widespread but more localized than *T. persa*; very common on Mt. Nimba (Liberia) and in NE Gabon; elsewhere uncommon, but probably overlooked and confused with *T. persa*.

23. Habitat: Frequents canopy of tall trees in lowland rainforest, inhabiting variety of forest types. Occurs in gallery forest in mountains, up to 1500 m (but avoids gallery forest in lowland savanna). Likes forested hillsides and slopes, home range often including a stream or river. Commoner in unbroken primary forest than *T. persa*, which is commoner at forest edges and in old cultivations.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Not known.

32. Legal International Trade: The species is in trade. Numbers not known.

33. Illegal Trade: No information.

34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its attractive colouring the species is highly priced by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:

42. International: The species is listed in Appendix III of CITES by Ghana 26.02.76).

43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Management plans, c.q. quota, should be established by the countries of origin before export is allowed.

5. Information on Similar Species

The yellow-billed turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, there is a look-a-like problem. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Fry, H.C., Keith, S., Urban, E.K. (Eds.), 1988, The Birds of Africa, Vol. III, Academic Press, London.

Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Snow, P.W. (ed.), 1978, An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-Passerine Birds, British Museum (Natural History), London.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1993, World checklist of threatened birds, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Aves
12. Order: Cuculiformes
13. Family: Musophagidae
14. Species: *Tauraco ruspolii* (Salvadori 1896)
- Scientific synonyms: None relevant
15. Common Names:
English: Ruspoli's turaco
French: Touraco du prince Ruspoli
Spanish: Turaco de Ruspoli

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Ethiopia.

22. Population: Endemic, resident of Ethiopia. It is restricted to two areas: one 70x30 km bounded by Wadera; and one c. 100 km. Southwest of Neghelli at Aero in 25 km² patch of forest and perhaps in small patch of forest at Guba, 55 km West of Aero. Locally common (21 seen in a day, 1983), 4 pairs occupied 150 ha of habitat (Collar and Stuart, 1985).

It is listed as Rare by IUCN. No population estimates exists, but numbers will be low taken into account the small area in which they occur.

23. Habitat: Occurs at 1275-1800 m in juniper forest with dense evergreen undergrowth; high dense scrub with *Flacourtia*, mixed broad leaved scrub with scattered acacias, *Gardenia* and figs; *Acacia* woodland and even very dry *Acacia* scrub with dense clumps of *Ficus* and other trees along streams and in damp hollows. It is a secretive and elusive bird.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: None known.
32. Legal International Trade: No reported trade.
33. Illegal Trade: Not known.
34. Potential Trade Threats: Due to its rareness in combination with its attractive colouration its is highly sought after by aviculturists.

4. Protection Status

41. National:
42. International:

43. Additional Protection Needs: Listing in Appendix II of CITES is a good tool to control international trade. Habitat in which it occurs has to be protected to prevent extinction due to habitat loss.

5. Information on Similar Species

The Ruspoli's turaco belongs to the family Musophagidae, which are brightly coloured forest and savanna woodland birds. Most of the species (genera: *Corytheola*, *Tauraco* and *Musophaga*, totalling 15 species) are difficult to distinguish, and there is a serious look-a-like problem. 7 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 species are listed in Appendix III by Ghana.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

All countries of origin were consulted in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21.

7. Additional Remarks

None.

8. References

Collar, N.J., Stuart, S.N., 1985, Threatened Birds of Africa and its Islands. ICBP/IUCN Red Data Book, 3rd ed., ICBP, Cambridge.

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Sibley, C. G., Monroe, B.L., 1990, Distribution and Taxonomy of the Birds of the World, Yale University Press, New Haven.

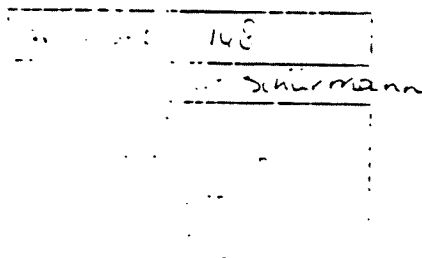
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REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER
ORGANE DE GESTION AUPRES DE LA CITES
DIRECTION DE LA FAUNE DE LA PECHE ET
DE LA PISCICULTURE
MINISTERE DE L'HYDRAULIQUE ET DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT

BP 721 NIAMEY - NIGER (Afrique de l'Ouest).

18 AVE 1994



Le Responsable de l'Organe de Gestion

au Dr. A.N. VAN DER ZANDE

Postbus 20401, 2500 EK

s' GRAVENHAGE

HOLLANDE

Objet : Propositions pour la 9e
Conférence, des Contractants
à la CITES.

Référence : V/L NBLF - 93-12033 du
14 Décembre 1993.

MINISTERIE VAN LANDBOUW NATUURBEHEER EN VISSEL		
77		
AG Nr NBLF 94-5170		
Onvr/ 4/594	Beantw	Passt
Clt. " 1.218.213 F+5/		

Monsieur,

Suite à votre lettre de référence, j'ai l'honneur de vous
communiquer ce qui suit :

X Notre pays apprécie hautement votre initiative qui consiste
à inscrire l'espèce Balearica pavonina (grue Couronnée) en annexe I et
l'espèce Musophaga spp (Touraco) en annexe II; nous sommes très récon-
fortés de la volonté de votre pays pour la sauvegarde des espèces
sauvages menacées de disparition par effet du commerce.

Vous pouvez d'ores et déjà compter sur notre pays pour appuyer
cette initiative.

Notre pays est également conscient que, le seul fait
d'inscrire une espèce dans une des annexes de la CITES n'est pas suffi-
sant pour lui garantir une préservation effective et totale ;

.../...

c'est pourquoi, le Niger sollicite, dans le cadre de la Coopération bilatérale, un appui de votre pays pour faire l'état de conservation de ces deux espèces et envisage des mesures de leur sauvegarde. Nous serions très intéressés de connaître votre avis sur cette dernière proposition du Niger.

Très haute et fraternelle considération.

- ELHADJI MAMAN SAADOU -



Mr. J. M. J. J. J. J.
Minister Van Landouw, Natuurbeheer
en Visserij
Postbus 20401
3500 PB's - Grootvlag
The Netherlands

RECEIVED ON 11TH MAY 1994
from:
Ethiopian Management Authority
Wildlife Conservation Organization
Box 386, ADDIS ABABA
ETHIOPIA

Dear Sir,

Thanks for the letter you have sent us with reference number NBLF-93-12033 and dated 14 December, 1993 concerning proposals on *Balearea pavonina*, Crowned crane, and *Tauraco* spp.

At this point it is right to mention about the above stated bird species in our country.

1. Crowned Crane (*Balearea pavonina*)

The sub species we have here in Ethiopia is the Black Crowned Crane (*Balearea pavonina cecillae*).

These sub species are rare and are locally distributed in Western Highlands, Western Ethiopia and Rift Valley areas of Ethiopia. They are frequent to locally abundant (Urban & Brown, 1971). Concerning its utilisation, it used to be one of our live exportable species, until it was deleted from our list in September 1988, which was not long after the conference on cranes, which was held in 1988, in Nairobi Kenya. Though not enough information is available, we support the transfer of this species from Appendix II to Appendix I to betterly guaranty their survival.

2. *Tauraco* spp.

In Ethiopia so far there are known to be:

2.1. White-Checked Turaco

In Ethiopia there are two subspecies of White-checked Turaco whose scientific names are the following:

- 2.1.1. *Turaco leucotis* (Puppeli). This species is rare, and found in the Western highlands, Western Ethiopia, Southern Ethiopia & Rift Valley area. In these area they are frequent to common.

They have breeding records in October and possibly April, August, and December.

- 2.1.2. *Tauraco leucotis dan aloseni* (Sharpe) : This species is rare and recorded from South Ethiopia highlands, south east Ethiopia. They are frequent to common in their localities. There is no breeding records (urban & Brown 1971).

White checked Turaco are among the list of live exportable species in the country.

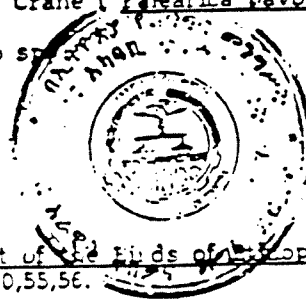
1.2. Prince Rupert's Tanager (Tania russelli) this species is a rare species and restricted to the south eastern highland at an altitude of around 1600m asl. It is an endangered species, confined to a very small area of habitat south of lake Abaya and north of Negelli. It is an endemic species to Ethiopia and thus found nowhere else in the world (Urban & Brown, 1971).

No trade is allowed in this species.
We therefore support your proposals ~~for~~:-

1. for the inclusion in Appendix I of Crowned Crane (Psittarica pavonina) and
2. for the inclusion of Appendix II of Tauraco sp.

Regd. No.

Handwritten signature/initials



Ref. Urban E.H. & Brown L.H. 1971. A checklist of the birds of Ethiopia. Haile Selassie I University press, Addis Ababa p. 40,55,56.