AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Ten-Year-Review Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of *Pachypodium namaquanum* from Appendix I to Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

Swiss Confederation

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Magnoliopsida (Dicotylédones)

12. Order: Gentianales

13. Family: Apocynaceae

14. Species: *Pachypodium namaquanum* (Welw.)

15. Common Names:

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

A small population is found in South Africa near the Namibian border, and several other large populations are reported in Namibia. These populations no longer appear to be endangered by collecting, primarily because of the wide availability of artificially propagated plants. In addition, their habitat is not threatened. The Namibian populations are regenerating well, with numerous young plants. The species has been listed in Appendix I since 1983. Large quantities of artificially propagated specimens of *P. namaquanum* are available in Europe and the United States (D. Supthut, pers comm). In addition, the low cost of these plants and surveillance measures established in the field deter potential collectors. An adequate number of "parent plants" are also available in nurseries, particularly in the United States. These "parent plants" produce large numbers of seeds. The collection of seeds from wild plants is difficult, since, when the fruit of the Apocynaceae dry, they release large quantities of feathery seeds, which are carried far away by the wind. It can be reasonably assumed that enough seeds escape to regenerate the population, even with sustained collection. In addition, the immature fruit cannot be collected, since the seeds will not ripen or germinate. The present proposal for transfer to Appendix II has been discussed at the 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings of the Plants Committee, which, in view of the problems associated with export permits, supports the present proposal. It recognizes that its primary aim is to promote trade in these artificially mass propagated plants, to minimize the pressure on wild plants.

3. Trade Data (statistics WCMC)

a) live plants

1989

IMP	EXP	Quant	Purp	W/A
GB	ZA	100	C	A

1990

IMP	EXP	Quant	Purp	W/A
CA	US	10	C	A
CH	US	2	C	A
DE	US	3	C	A
DE	ZA	100	C	A
FR	US	1	C	A
GB	US	21	C	A
GB	ZA	100	C	A

1991

IMP	EXP	Quant	Purp	W/A
AT	DE	1	S	?
DE	US	2	C	A
DE	ZA	20	C	A
IT	ZA	5	C	A
JP	ZA	10	C	A

Purpose:	C	=	commercial purposes
	S	=	scientific purposes
W/A:	A	=	artificially propagated
	W	=	wild
	I	=	illegal (confiscated)
	-	=	not indicated

According to the above data, South Africa is still the principal exporter (in numbers) of *P. namaquanum* and, according to the permits issued, all the plants are artificially propagated. In addition, a few plants originate from the United States, where propagation is being effectively performed. The lack of information on trade in wild plants is understandable, since trade in wild Appendix I species is prohibited. In addition, it should be noted that no information has been reported on illegal or confiscated shipments. It should also be noted that the information provided in the annual reports is often of limited quality and accuracy. The number of artificially propagated plants in trade may thus be much higher. No information is available on the trade in seeds!

In conclusion, proper management and control of the wild populations are desirable, but are the responsibility of the national authorities, rather than CITES.

4. Protection Status

5. Information on Similar Species

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

SUPTHUT, D. (1993). comm. pers.

WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre), Cambridge, UK.