



# CITES 2002

## Analysis of Proposals from Madagascar to be Discussed at the 12<sup>th</sup> COP to CITES · Chile, Nov 2002 · Prepared by the Species Survival Network

SSN apologizes that this document is only available in English

SPECIES /PROPONENT/PROPOSAL	CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES	SSN VIEW
<p>Prop. 12.55</p> <p>Flat-tailed (Spider) Tortoise <i>Pyxis planicauda</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex I, sections A (i), (ii) and (v), B (i), (iii) and (iv), and C (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: Menabe region in western Madagascar</li> <li>• Population: Endangered (IUCN 2000); classification as Critically Endangered suggested by Conservation Action Management Plan workshop (IUCN/CBSG, 2001); population size probably under 10,000; severe population decline and probably local extinction due to recent over-collection for international trade; late maturity (12-14 years), very low reproductive rate (1-3 eggs/year)</li> <li>• Threats: over-collection for international pet trade, habitat loss</li> <li>• Trade: according to Malagasy export permits 1,367 specimens were exported in 2000 and 534 in 2001; Export quotas were exceeded in 2000 (initial quota of 25 later raised to 800 specimens) and 2001 (zero quota); continuing high demand</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent is sole Range State</li> <li>• Over-collection for international trade is a significant threat to the survival of the species; species in high demand in the pet trade</li> <li>• Listing in Appendix I recommended by IUCN Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group and Conservation Action Management Plan workshop (IUCN/CBSG, 2001) organized in Madagascar by IUCN</li> </ul> <p>? Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • restricted distribution • wild population small and fragmented • declining wild population • high vulnerability due to species' biology (low reproductive output) • habitat degraded</p>
<p>Prop. 12.56</p> <p>Spiny Dwarf Chameleon <i>Brookesia perarmata</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 1, of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex I, sections B (i) and (iii) and (iv), and C (i) and (ii), second item</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: Madagascar</li> <li>• Population: four fragmented subpopulations; limited to a small area; probably declining; Vulnerable (IUCN 2000); classification as Near Threatened suggested by Conservation Action Management Plan workshop (IUCN/CBSG, 2001); anticipated population loss of 10 - 19% within four years; low reproductive rate (2 eggs/year)</li> <li>• Threats: over-collection for international pet trade, habitat loss</li> <li>• Trade: between 1996 and 2001 2,841 specimens were imported to the US; in 2000 and 2001 at least 211 specimens were exported to Europe, Canada and Japan</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent is sole Range State</li> <li>• Collection for international trade is a significant threat to the species</li> <li>• High vulnerability to over-collection due to limited area of distribution, fragmentation and low reproduction rate</li> </ul> <p>? Meets criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • restricted distribution • declining and fragmented wild population • high vulnerability due to species' biology (low reproductive output) • habitat degraded</p>
<p>Prop. 12.57</p> <p>Leaf Chameleons <i>Brookesia spp.</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II except for <i>Brookesia perarmata</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: Madagascar</li> <li>• Population: no reliable data exist on current population size of any of the 25 proposed <i>Brookesia</i> species; low reproduction rate (2-8 eggs / year – depending on species); some species limited to small areas with fragmented habitat (e.g. <i>B. decaryi</i>, <i>B. minima</i>, <i>B. thieli</i>, <i>B. therezieni</i>, <i>B. bonisi</i>, <i>B. valeriae</i>, <i>B. vadoni</i>, <i>B. lambertoni</i>, <i>B. betschi</i>, <i>B. dentata</i>, <i>B. tuberculata</i>, <i>B. peyeriasi</i>)</li> <li>• Threats: collection for international pet trade, habitat degradation</li> <li>• Trade: In 2000 Madagascar exported 2,372 <i>Brookesia</i> sp. and in 2001 2,377; animals were mainly destined for pet markets in USA and Europe; at least 17 species recorded in trade; most exported specimens are <i>B. superciliaris</i>, followed by <i>B. decaryi</i>, <i>B. therzieni</i>, <i>B. minima</i>, <i>B. thieli</i>, <i>B. ebenau</i> and <i>B. stumpffi</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent is sole Range State</li> <li>• International trade is a significant threat</li> <li>• Many <i>Brookesia</i> species that are in trade are vulnerable to over-collection due to their limited area of distribution and low reproduction rate</li> <li>• Appendix II listing of the entire genus is warranted to bring trade in <i>Brookesia</i> sp. under effective control</li> <li>• Distinguishing between most <i>Brookesia</i> species is very difficult</li> <li>• <i>Brookesia</i> currently only chameleon genus from Madagascar not listed under CITES; listing of all Malagasy chameleons should aid CITES enforcement</li> </ul> <p>? Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • restricted distribution of many species • high vulnerability due to species' biology (low reproductive output) • declining wild populations assumed • habitat degraded • species difficult to distinguish from each other</p>
<p>Prop. 12.58</p> <p>Four species of Microhylid Frogs <i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>, <i>S. madagascariensis</i>, <i>S. marmorata</i> and <i>S. pustulosa</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: Madagascar</li> <li>• Population: <i>S. gottlebei</i> proposed as Critically Endangered by Conservation Action Management Plan workshop (IUCN/CBSG, 2001) with anticipated population decline at least 10-19%; <i>S. madagascariensis</i>: population probably declining; population size of <i>S. marmorata</i> and <i>S. pustulosa</i> unknown; populations of <i>S. gottlebei</i> and <i>S. pustulosa</i> are limited to a small area</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent is sole Range State</li> <li>• International trade is a significant threat to these four species, due to their attractive colour</li> <li>• Exports by thousands, mainly to the USA and Europe</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II: (a) in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex II a, section B (i) for <i>S. gottlebei</i>, <i>S. pustulosa</i>, and (b) in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex II b, section A for <i>S. madagascariensis</i> and <i>S. marmorata</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threats: over-collection for international pet trade, habitat loss</li> <li>• Trade: <i>S. gottlebei</i>: export of 1,753 specimens in 2000 and 1,134 in 2001; <i>S. madagascariensis</i>: export of 1,137 in 2000 and 387 in 2001; <i>S. marmorata</i>: export of 1,833 specimens in 2000 and 2,918 in 2001; <i>S. pustulosa</i>: export of 1,775 specimens in 2000 and 1,008 in 2001</li> </ul>	<p>? Meets criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • restricted distribution of two species • decline of wild populations probable • species difficult to distinguish from each other</p>
<p>Prop. 12.59</p> <p>Malagasy Orchids <i>Aerangis alata</i>, <i>Aerangis platyphylla</i>*</p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>* According to standard nomenclature adopted by the Conference of the Parties, these are synonyms of <i>Aerangis ellisii</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: Madagascar</li> <li>• Population: no information; <i>A. alata</i> and <i>A. platyphylla</i> apparently conspecific; proposal applies to both taxa</li> <li>• Threats: severe destruction of habitat; chief pollinators on verge of extinction; collection for international trade</li> <li>• Trade: approximately 200 stems traded 1969; subsequent figures in CITES Annual Reports from Madagascar apparently unreliable; all exported plants apparently of wild origin; proponent states that "sustainable use of these taxa no longer seems possible in the medium or long term"</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT IF TAXONOMY CLARIFIED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent is sole Range State; proponent intends proposal to "discourage once and for all any gathering from the wild environment"</li> <li>• Collection for international trade is apparently a significant threat to the species</li> <li>• Species already under threat from habitat destruction and loss of pollinators</li> <li>• Unclear if the taxa proposed for listing are distinct from each other or from <i>A. ellisii</i>; proponents should clarify taxonomic status, identification problems</li> </ul> <p>? Meet criteria for Appendix I: internationally traded • restricted distribution • declining wild population • habitat degraded</p>
<p>Prop. 12.60</p> <p>Malagasy Palms <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>, <i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>, <i>Marojejya darianii</i>, <i>Ravenea rivularis</i>, <i>R. louvelli</i>, <i>Satranala decussilvae</i>, <i>Voanioala gerardii</i></p> <p><b>Madagascar</b></p> <p>Inclusion in Appendix II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution: Madagascar</li> <li>• Population: <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>: fewer than 20 adult stems known; <i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>: 50, in 2 populations; <i>Marojejya darianii</i>: unknown (species confined to single site); <i>Ravenea rivularis</i>: 60, in 2 populations (may now be lower); <i>R. louvelli</i>: some 20 stems; <i>Satranala decussilvae</i>: 30 adults, 40 young individuals, some plantlets; <i>Voanioala gerardii</i>: fewer than 10; only 1 adult stem known; all species highly localised</li> <li>• Threats: <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>: forest clearing, excessive harvesting, future large-scale ilmenite mining; <i>Marojejya darianii</i>: habitat degradation (slash-and-burn agriculture); <i>Ravenea louvelli</i>: habitat degradation (slash-and-burn agriculture)</li> <li>• Trade: General: most export of seeds and young plantlets; <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>: locally collected for wood and palm-heart; young leaves used to make hats for export; species much sought-after on international market <i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>: seeds and plantlets exported; species much sought-after on international market; <i>Marojejya darianii</i>: harvesting of seeds from wild continues; species much sought-after on international market; <i>Satranala decussilvae</i>: seeds harvested for export; <i>Voanioala gerardii</i>: domestic trade for palm-heart; species much sought-after on international market</li> </ul>	<p><b>SUPPORT IF TRADED PRODUCTS IDENTIFIABLE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent is sole Range State</li> <li>• All species extremely rare and localized, may not set seed every year, and grow slowly</li> <li>• Local protection efforts apparently insufficient to stop illegal trade; even within protected areas</li> <li>• Harvesters tend to gather all seeds produced, making regeneration difficult or impossible</li> <li>• Proponent should provide more information on international trade if available</li> <li>• Proponent should provide information on identification difficulties for seeds and plantlets</li> </ul> <p>? Meet criteria for Appendix II: internationally traded • restricted distribution • high vulnerability due to species' biology (low reproductive output) • declining wild populations assumed • habitat degraded</p>

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