

IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

The Species of Gambia

Included in the Convention on
International Trade in Endangered Species
of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)



YEAR 2018



IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

The CITES Species of Gambia

Born Free USA thanks the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for funding this guide and the Gambian authorities for their support.



See the last section for a list of useful contacts, including the organizations displayed above.

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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

While working in any capacity at a border, whether it be on the ground between countries or at a port of entry by air or sea, this guide will help you identify wildlife species listed in the CITES appendices, their parts and products, and their level of endangerment according to the IUCN Red List. The guide is organized by Class and Order, so if you see a reptile specimen, you can look up the reptile order and the corresponding species, like the Nile crocodile, to get the detailed information on that animal. The Table of Contents will list each Order by page number, or you can just flip through the guide to view the species.

You'll notice green dividers (like the one below) that separate each Order, followed by the individual species listed in the CITES appendices and/or assessed in the IUCN Red List. When available, each listing shows a photograph or illustration of the species and in some cases, a sample of the parts and products that are seen in trade as well to help better discern if what you're looking at is indeed a specimen from a CITES-listed species. This guide includes information on all CITES-listed fauna and flora species for which Gambia is a range state.

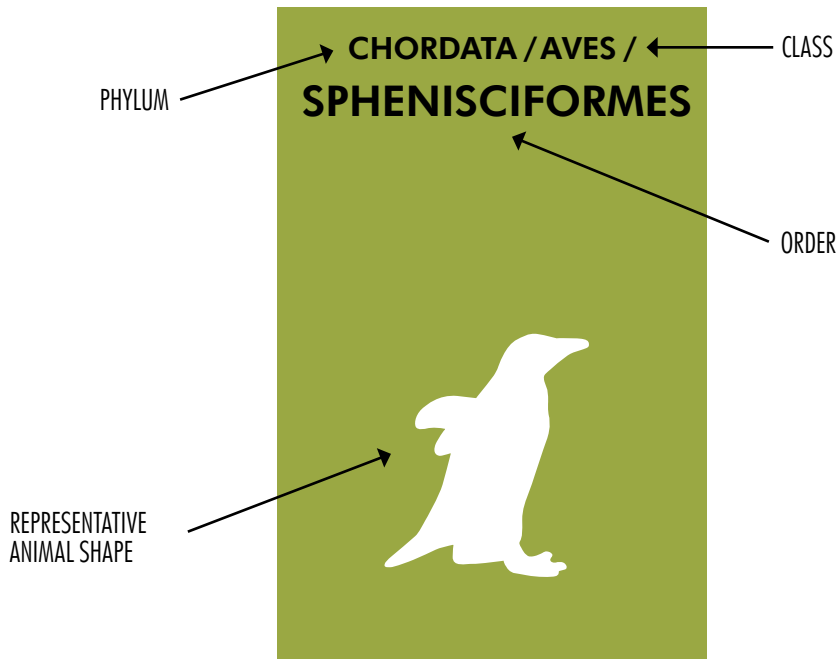


PHOTO: KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICES



Global commercialization of wild animals and plants is a multi-billion dollar industry and can result in extreme animal cruelty and serious population declines. Law enforcement officials have declared that the illegal wildlife trade is fourth only to illegal drug, weapon and human trafficking in terms of profitability. The hope is

that this guide will make it easier for you to identify protected species and their parts and products.

PHOTO: IAN REDMOND



Assistant Warden Mbilizi Wenga shows Born Free's Ian Redmond a poached gorilla skull.

PHOTO: U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



United States Fish & Wildlife Services works to identify various species of confiscated shark fins.

WHAT IS CITES?

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a multilateral agreement between more than 180 governments regulating international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants to ensure that it does not threaten their survival. The CITES treaty was initially signed in 1973 and entered into force in July 1975.

How does CITES work?



PHOTO: ISTOCK / WEBGIZDS

CITES does not regulate internal trade but only international trade in species listed in the CITES Appendices. International trade includes import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea (transportation into a country of a specimen of a listed species taken on the high seas). CITES requires that international trade in protected species

be authorized through a permitting system. The level of protection from trade varies according to the degree of protection needed by each species; in other words, the more endangered a species is, the more restricted its trade is. Trade in CITES species is diverse and includes, amongst other things, trade in live animals and plants, food products, traditional medicine, leather goods, timber, wooden instruments or furniture, roots or extract, and raw or processed wildlife products.

What species are covered by CITES?



As of 2017, around 5,800 species of fauna and 30,000 species of flora are regulated by CITES and listed in CITES Appendices I, II or III. The listing of species in the Appendices is based in part on their conservation status and on the urgency of their need for protection from international trade.

APPENDIX I limits international trade in species that are “threatened with extinction and are or may be affected by trade” (CITES Article II, 1) to exceptional circumstances for non-commercial purposes and imposes the issuance by both the exporting and importing countries of both an import and an export permit. CITES resolutions define an activity as commercial “if its purpose is to obtain economic benefit (whether in cash or otherwise), and is directed toward resale, exchange, provision of a service or any other form of economic use or benefit” (Resolution Conf. 5.10 (Rev. CoP 15)). Appendix I includes over 1,000 species amongst which are all species of pangolins, grey parrots, sea turtles, leopards and manatees.

APPENDIX II applies to species “although not necessarily now threatened with extinction, may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival” (CITES Article II, 2). Species can also be listed in Appendix II if they look like, or if their parts and products look like, other listed species in Appendices I or II. International trade in Appendix II species is authorized, but is strictly controlled through a permitting system to ensure that it is not detrimental to the survival of the species, that specimens were legally acquired, and, for live specimens, that they are prepared and shipped so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment. Appendix II includes almost 34,600 species amongst which are silky and thresher sharks, and most species of primates, parrots and orchids.

APPENDIX III applies to species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for support in controlling the trade (CITES Article II, 3). International trade in Appendix III species is authorized if specimens were legally acquired, and, for live specimens, if they are so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment. Appendix III includes over 200 species amongst which are the honey badger and African civet listed by Botswana.

The listing of species in CITES Appendices I or II is reviewed regularly by CITES Parties during meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) organized every three years. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure, as each Party is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it. An updated version of the CITES Appendices is available on the CITES website at: www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

How does CITES protect species?



In order for international trade to be legal under CITES, the issuance of valid CITES permits and certificates, and control of these documents at the border, are necessary. Requirements on the issuance of CITES permits vary depending on the listing of the species in Appendices I, II or III. The issuance of CITES permits for species in Appendices I or II always

necessitates a finding of non-detriment (NDF) certifying that the transaction authorized by the CITES permit will not harm the population of the species in the wild.

Trade of species in:

- Appendix I requires both an import and export permit (the import permit must be issued first);
- Appendix II requires only an export permit;
- Appendix III species requires an export permit issued by the country that listed the species or a certificate of origin for specimens originating from other CITES Parties.

The introduction from the sea of species included in Appendix I or II requires the issuance of an introduction from the sea certificate while re-exports of species in Appendices I, II or III require the issuance of a re-export certificate.

In addition, a CITES Party (such as those belonging to the European Union) may impose stricter domestic measures regarding the permits required for trade or import into their country.

CITES includes a list of exemptions (CITES Article VII) to standard permitting requirements for:

- Specimens in transit or being transshipped that have not left customs control;
- Specimens that were acquired before CITES provisions applied to them (or pre-Convention specimens);
- Specimens that are personal or household effects;
- Animals bred in captivity and artificially propagated plants;
- Certain types of specimens being exchanged by registered scientists or scientific institutions;
- Animals or plants forming part of a travelling collection or exhibition, such as a circus.

How vital is the fight against wildlife trafficking?

The unprecedented explosion in illegal wildlife trade jeopardizes the survival of endangered species and undermines the efforts deployed by countries to manage their natural resources. Wildlife crime also has a profound impact on local communities, local economies and global security. The identification of species illegally traded is a critical component in wildlife law enforcement.

Wildlife trafficking destroys biodiversity and jeopardizes local economies

Wildlife trafficking has a devastating effect on biodiversity and on income streams for rural households that sustainably use natural resources. Illegal logging and killing of endangered species have drastically diminished healthy ecosystems on which many local communities depend. The fight against wildlife crime includes preventing traffickers from harvesting, killing and illegally trading endangered flora and fauna species.

Wildlife trafficking threatens national and regional security

The low risk and the high-yield value of wildlife trafficking has made it the crime of choice for numerous terrorist organizations. The traffickers of illicit wildlife use other criminal networks to transport and sell wildlife products, and transnational criminal groups use wildlife trafficking as a lucrative business to fund their criminal activities. The same smuggling routes used by drug traffickers are also being used to move endangered species being illegally traded. Fighting wildlife crime is therefore a high priority in West Africa and contributes to stopping transnational crime threatening national and regional security.

What is the Red List of Threatened Species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)?



PHOTO: SIASVANSCHALKWYK

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world's main authority on the conservation status of species. It is a membership organization which includes more than 1,000 organizations, as well as 10,000 individual scientists and experts. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (or Red List) is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status taxonomic,

conservation status and distribution information on plants of flora and fauna species. It provides and animals that have been globally evaluated.

Species assessed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species are classified into nine groups, assessed according to criteria such as rate of decline, population size, area of geographic distribution, and degree of population and distribution fragmentation. The nine categories of the IUCN Red List are listed on the following page:

WHAT IS THE IUCN RED LIST? – *continued*

Categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species:

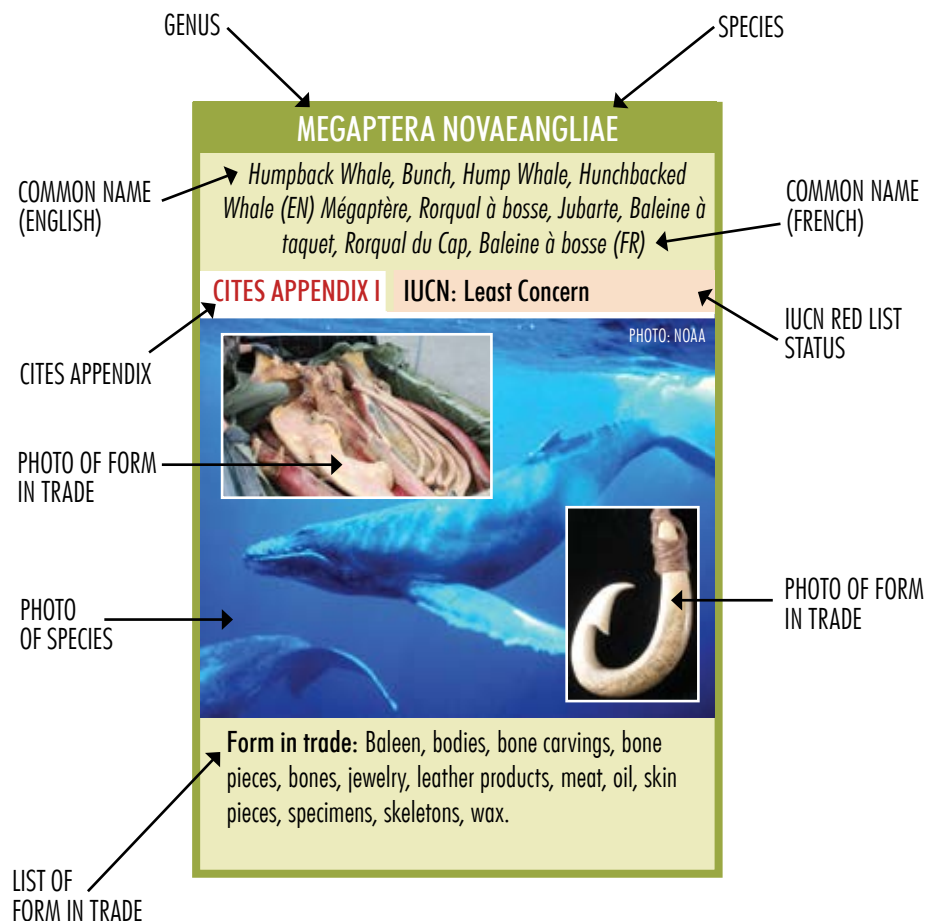
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| • Extinct (EX) | There is no reasonable doubt that the last individual of the taxon has died. |
| • Extinct in the Wild (EW) | The taxon is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. |
| • Critically Endangered (CR) | The taxon is considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. |
| • Endangered (EN) | The taxon is considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. |
| • Vulnerable (VU) | The taxon is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. |
| • Near Threatened (NT) | The taxon it does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for these criteria. |
| • Least Concern (LC) | The taxon does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. |
| • Data Deficient (DD) | There is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of the risk of extinction of the taxon based on its distribution and/or population status. |
| • Not Evaluated (NE) | The taxon has not yet been evaluated against the criteria. |

More information on the IUCN Red List is available at:

www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria/2001-categories-criteria

HOW TO READ THIS GUIDE

Each species listed in this guide is presented in a box like the one shown below containing the following information:



This guidebook uses color coding to help you easily identify the level of “threatened and endangered” each species listed is. The listings come from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

CITES Appendix

The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need. The Conference of the Parties (CoP), which is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention and comprises all its member States, has agreed on a set of biological and trade criteria to help determine whether a species should be included in Appendices I or II. At each regular meeting of the CoP, Parties submit proposals based on those criteria to amend these two Appendices. Those amendment proposals are discussed and then submitted to a vote. More information is available at: www.cites.org. At any time, a Party that is a range State may also unilaterally request a species be included in Appendix III. More information is available on the CITES website at: <https://cites.org/eng>

CITES APPENDIX I < includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

CITES APPENDIX II < includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.

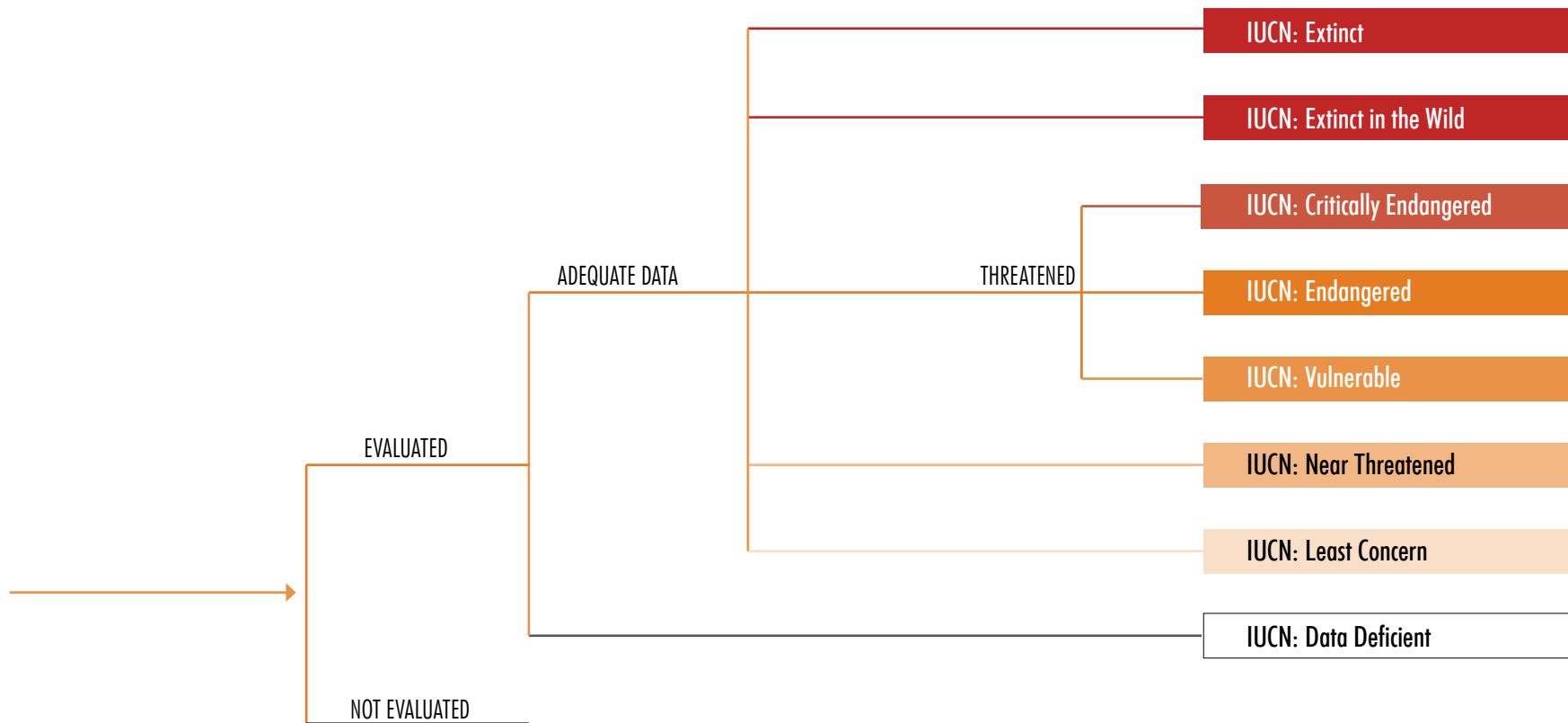
CITES APPENDIX III < includes species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

WHAT THE IUCN COLORS MEAN

IUCN Red List:

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction. The general aim of the system is to provide an explicit, objective framework for the classification of the broadest range of species according to their extinction risk.

The IUCN Red List categories reflect an increasing risk of extinction. Thus, a listing in a higher extinction risk category implies a higher expectation of extinction, and over time more taxa listed in a higher category are expected to go extinct than those in a lower one — without effective conservation action.



CHECK!

STEPS FOR CITES PERMITS

Check that the permit...

- Is still valid (an export permit is valid until six months after the date of issuance but some Parties use a shorter validity period; an import permit has a validity of maximum one year).
- Was signed by the permit applicant, if there is a space for the applicant's signature.
- Includes complete name and contact details for the importer and exporter.

- Describes with accuracy the specimens included.
- Is a CITES permit and not a health certificate or another document.
- Is an original and not a photocopy or a duplicate.
- Is not falsified (i.e. that it was not changed after issuance) and is not a counterfeit.
- Was issued by the correct Management Authority.
- Does not include errors (refers to the correct source code, the correct purpose code, the correct country of origin, etc.).
- Includes information that matches the content of shipment (correct species, correct number of specimens, correct description and identification mark, correct source code, correct country of origin, same content as initial export permit in case of a re-export).
- Includes a security stamp if country issuing the permit uses security stamps.*
- Was endorsed at time of export and that number of specimens exported is confirmed on the permit.

Check that the security stamp...

- Was canceled by the signature of the issuing official and a stamp or seal (the seal, signature and security stamp number must be clearly legible).
- Is authentic and was issued for the permit.

*List of countries requiring a security stamp as of 30 November 2011 (CITES Notification No 2011/052):

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| • Argentina | • Dominican Republic | • Madagascar | • Slovenia |
| • Bahamas | • Ecuador | • Malawi | • South Africa |
| • Benin | • El Salvador | • Malaysia | • Sri Lanka |
| • Bermuda | • Eritrea | • Mali | • Sudan |
| • Botswana | • Finland | • Malta | • Suriname |
| • Brazil | • Gabon | • Mongolia | • Sweden |
| • Burkina Faso | • Ghana | • Morocco | • Switzerland |
| • Cambodia | • Guatemala | • Mozambique | • Tanzania (the United Republic of) |
| • Cameroon | • Guinea Bissau | • Namibia | • Togo |
| • Central African Republic | • Guyana | • Nepal | • Trinidad and Tobago |
| • Chad | • Honduras* | • New Zealand | • United Arab Emirates |
| • Chile | • India | • Nicaragua | • Uruguay |
| • Colombia | • Indonesia | • Niger | • Uzbekistan |
| • Congo | • Iran (the Islamic Republic of) | • Norway | • Vanuatu |
| • Costa Rica | • Ivory Coast | • Pakistan | • Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of) |
| • Croatia | • Jamaica | • Panama | • Viet Nam |
| • Cuba | • Japan | • Paraguay | • Zambia |
| • Czech Republic | • Kazakhstan | • Peru | • Zimbabwe |
| • Democratic Republic of the Congo | • Kenya | • Philippines | |
| • Denmark (and Greenland) | • Liberia | • Poland | |
| | • Libya | • Romania | |
| | • Luxembourg | • Russian Federation | |
| | | • Serbia | |
| | | • Slovakia | |

* The CITES Management Authority of Honduras has asked the CITES Secretariat to inform the Parties that, owing to a shortage of security stamps, it will temporarily cease affixing CITES security stamps on its permits and certificates. The Secretariat will inform the Parties when Honduras resumes using security stamps. (CITES Notification No. 2013/021).

PRESENTATION OF SHARK AND RAY SPECIES LISTED IN CITES IN WEST AFRICA

SPHYRNA LEWINI

Scalloped Hammerhead Shark, Hammerhead Shark, Scalloped Hammerhead, Bronze Hammerhead Shark, Hammerhead, Kidney-headed Shark, Scalloped Hammerhead, Southern Hammerhead Shark (EN) Requin-marteau halicorne, Requin marteau (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered

PHOTO: SÉRET



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA



Sphyrna lewini dorsal fin

PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA



Sphyrna lewini pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Sphyrna lewini head (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

Distribution: The Scalloped hammerhead inhabits coastal warm temperate and tropical seas circumglobally. It can be found from the intertidal zone to a depth of 275 meters and can be found occasionally in enclosed bays and estuaries.

Identification: Scalloped hammerheads are recognizable by their broad, narrow bladed head. The anterior margin of the head is arched and a medial notch is present. At either side of the medial notch a lateral indentation is present (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). The body

length can reach a maximum of 4.2 meters (Diop, 2014), although the average length is less. Males reach sexual maturity at a length of about 1.6 meters, and females when they reach 2.1 meters. The pups measure approximately 50 centimeters at birth (Ritter, 2000). The shark's color varies from a brown-grey, olive or bronze on the dorsal side, and pale yellow or white on the ventral side (Ritter, 2016).

The dorsal fins are light brown in color (Abercrombie and Chapman, 2014). The first dorsal fin is found above or marginally behind the pectoral fin origins, and is tall

*References available upon request



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA

and falcate in shape. Conversely, the second dorsal fin is smaller than an anal fin in height, with a long inner margin and a slightly concave posterior margin. An anal fin is long and its insertion is located before the second dorsal fin insertion. Its posterior margin can be slightly concave to straight (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). Pectoral fins have a dusky to black tip (Diop, 2014), are sickle shaped and have a straight posterior (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Teeth are small with large bases and with smooth to weakly serrated edges. Between 30–36 teeth are present in the upper jaw and between 20–35 in the lower jaw (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Similar species: The Great hammerhead shark and Smooth hammerhead shark are similar species to the Scalloped hammerhead shark, although the latter can be distinguished by its shallower indentations halfway between the median indentation and the edge of the head and also by its smaller first dorsal fin (Hurst, 2010).

Threats: Scalloped hammerhead sharks are both targeted and taken as bycatch. They are caught in both coastal and pelagic fisheries through a range of methods such as longline, gillnets and purse seines. As these sharks aggregate together they are especially vulnerable to target fisheries, and due to their slow growth and long gestation period they are slow to recover.

Form in Trade: The main product of this species in international trade is the fins, often combined with Smooth hammerhead fins under the product name

“Chun Chi” (Whitcraft et al., 2014). These are especially high value due to their size and high fin ray count. Meat is consumed in some countries and can be found fresh, frozen, smoked or dried salted (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). However, meat is relatively low value and as the demand for fins far outweighs the demand for meat this results in sharks often being finned alive and their bodies discarded at sea to drown. Scalloped, Smooth and Great hammerheads make up 6% of the shark fin market in Hong Kong. Hammerhead fins can sell for more than 100 USD per kilogram in Hong Kong markets.



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Sphyrna lewini teeth (upper jaw)

SPHYRNA MOKARRAN

Great Hammerhead Shark, Great Hammerhead, Squat-headed Hammerhead Shark (EN)
Grand requin-marteau, Marieau millet, Poisson pantoufflier, Sorosena (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA

Sphyrna mokarran dorsal fin

Sphyrna mokarran pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

Distribution: The Great hammerhead shark inhabits warm temperate and tropical waters circumglobally. It ranges from latitudes 40°N to 35°S (Denham et al., 2007) and can be found inshore to depths of 80 meters (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). It is a nomadic and migratory species, with some populations moving polewards in the summer (Compagno, unknown).

Identification: The largest species of the hammerhead sharks, the Great hammerhead can reach a maximum length of over 6 meters (Diop, 2014), although 4 meters is more common for a mature adult (Compagno,

unknown). In juveniles the anterior margin of the head is strongly curved but this becomes straight in adults. Medial and lateral indentations can also be found (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). Dorsal coloration varies from a dark brown, olive or light grey, and this fades into a white coloration on the ventral side.

Fins are large and strongly falcate in shape. The first dorsal fin insertion is found marginally behind the pectoral fin insertions, and the second ends well in front of the upper caudal fin insertion. The second dorsal fin is similar in height to the anal fin with a concave posterior

margin. The anal fin is long with a deep notch on the posterior margin and the origin can be found before the second dorsal fin insertion (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). Juveniles can be recognized by the dark tips on their fins; this becomes dusker in color in adults.

Tooth counts in the upper jaw are 35–39 and 34–38 in the lower jaw. Teeth are triangular in shape and strongly serrated (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). There are 2–3 symphyseal teeth in the upper jaw with 17 teeth on each side. There are 1–3 symphyseal teeth in the lower jaw with 16–17 teeth on each side (Bester, unknown).

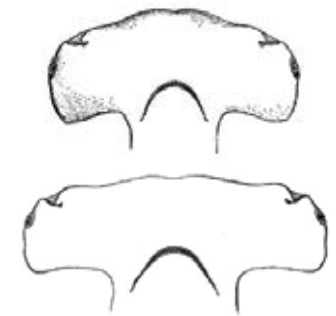
Similar species: The Great hammerhead has a distinctive, very tall, crescent-shaped first dorsal fin. It is taller and more slender than the other large hammerheads and has a very pointed apex. Its first dorsal fin is a much lighter grey and greyish-brown color than the dark, slate grey or greyish-brown of the Common thresher shark and has a strong curved shape compared to the erect Common thresher's first dorsal fin (Hurst, 2009).

Threats: The Great hammerhead has a slow reproductive rate, with females only breeding once every two years. This along with high bycatch mortality in both the industrial and artisanal fisheries makes the species vulnerable to population depletion. Great hammerheads are also targeted for their fins and are caught in many fisheries, primarily longline, drift and bottom gillnets, and pelagic and bottom trawls (Schneider, 1990). A subregional workshop on sharks organized in Senegal in 2000 identified the great hammerhead as one of the four most threatened shark species in West Africa (Ducrocq, 2002).

Form in Trade: Although consumption of Great hammerhead meat is uncommon compared to other Hammerhead species, its flesh can be used fresh or preserved for human consumption, its liver used for vitamin-rich oil, and its carcass can be processed for fishmeal (Denham et al., 2007). Fins are extremely

valuable due to their high quality and large size (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). Furthermore, Great hammerhead skins can be used for leather (Denham et al., 2007).

PHOTO: BIGELOW AND SCHROEDER



Sphyrna mokarran head morphology for juvenile and adult



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Sphyrna mokarran teeth (upper jaw)

SPHYRNA ZYGAENA

Smooth Hammerhead Shark, Smooth Hammerhead (EN)
Requin marteau lisse, Requin-marteau commun (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA

PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA

Comparison of hammerhead shark heads (*Sphyrna lewini* at left, *Sphyrna zygaena* at right)

Sphyrna zygaena dorsal fin

Distribution: Smooth hammerhead sharks can be found in tropical and temperate seas around the globe. In the East Atlantic, they can be seen from the Southern British Isles down to the Ivory Coast; they are found in the North in the summer and migrate South during the winter. Smooth hammerheads are the most cold tolerant of the hammerheads and so are less commonly seen in tropical waters. Their depth range is inshore to 200 meters (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Identification: Smooth hammerheads are recognizable by their narrow cephalofoil head and absence of a medial indentation. The anterior margin of the head is strongly curved and does not feature a medial indentation (Ebert, 2014). They can reach a maximum size of 5 meters although individuals of 2.5–3.5 meters are more

common (Bester, unknown). The dorsal color varies from dark olive to grey.

The dorsal fins are light brown in color (Abercrombie and Chapman, 2014). The first dorsal fin is falcate in shape and the second dorsal fin has a long inner margin and a slightly concave posterior margin. It is smaller than the anal fin in height. The anal fin is long in length, with an origin slightly in front of the second dorsal fin insertion. Pectoral fins have a dusky underside and the pelvic fins are relatively straight with a slightly curved posterior margin (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

The teeth have very broad cusps (Compagno, 1984). Teeth are smooth or faintly serrated with the upper jaw tooth count fluctuating between 29–32 and the lower



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA

Sphyrna zygaena pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

jaw 25–31 (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). The upper jaw sometimes contains a small symphyseal tooth and the lower jaw includes a single symphyseal tooth (Bester, unknown).

Similar species: Contrary to the Great hammerhead shark and the Scalloped hammerhead shark, the Smooth hammerhead shark does not have an indent in the very center of the leading edge of the cephalofoil, which makes this species recognizable from the other species (Hurst, 2009).

Threats: Fisheries catch Smooth hammerheads globally. However as they are often mistaken for the Scalloped hammerhead, records are misrepresentative. Smooth hammerheads are taken as bycatch in pelagic longline, handline, purse seines, gillnets, and pelagic and bottom trawl fisheries. Due to their long gestation period of around 10–11 months, recovery is slow resulting in population declines (Casper et al., 2005).

Form in Trade: Although the meat in this species is of low quality, it is used fresh, dried salted and smoked for human consumption. The fins are the most valuable component of this shark making them susceptible to fining. Scalloped hammerhead and Smooth hammerhead

fins are often collected together under the product name “Chun Chi” (Whitcraft et al., 2014).



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Sphyrna zygaena teeth (upper jaw)

CARCHARHINUS LONGIMANUS

Oceanic Whitetip Shark, Whitetip Shark, White-tipped Shark, Whitetip Oceanic Shark (EN)
Requin océanique, Requin longimane (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA

Carcharhinus longimanus pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

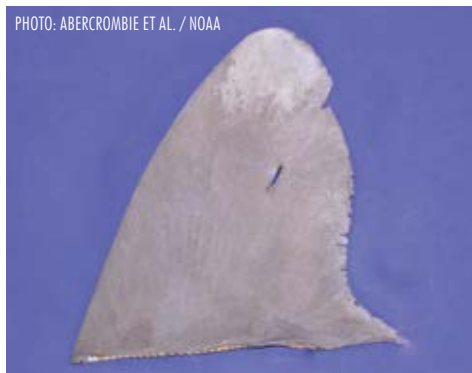


PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA

Carcharhinus longimanus dorsal fin

Distribution: One of the most widespread of shark species, the Oceanic whitetip shark inhabits tropical and subtropical waters worldwide. It can be found at latitudes between 30°N and 35°S across all oceans and is seen from surface waters to a depth of 153 meters. Preferred water temperatures are above 20°C but it can be found in waters between 18–28°C (Baum et al., 2015).

Identification: Reaching a maximum length of 3.5 meters (Diop, 2014) the Oceanic whitetip is a large, stocky shark with a short, rounded snout. Color can vary from grey to bronze dorsally and white to yellow ventrally. An interdorsal ridge is present (Séret, 2006) and gill slits are relatively long.



PHOTO: FLICKR / U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Oceanic whitetip sharks are recognizable by their large, straight, paddle shaped pectoral fins. The first dorsal fin is large with a rounded apex and a moderately long inner margin. The second dorsal fin insertion can be found above the anal fin insertion. It is large and tall with a short inner margin. A white mottling is present on most fins but especially on the pectoral, first dorsal and pelvic fins, and a black tip is present on the anal and the second dorsal fins (Ebert, 2014).

This species is unique for its broad, triangular, serrated teeth in the upper jaw. Teeth in the lower jaw are pointed and only serrated near the tip (Bester, unknown). There are 27–32 teeth in the upper jaw and 27–33 teeth in the lower jaw.

Similar species: Oceanic whitetip sharks are similar in appearance to Copper sharks, Silky sharks, Sandbar sharks and Tiger sharks. However, the white tip on the first dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and caudal fins (Hurst, 2009), and the black tip on the second dorsal and anal fins, distinguish this species from other shark species. Juveniles have a black tip on the caudal and pelvic fins that disappear when they are adults (Ebert, 2014).

Threats: Oceanic whitetip sharks are taken as bycatch during pelagic longline, trawl, driftnet and gillnet fisheries. Due to their lengthy gestation of up to 12 months and late maturity of up to 7 years, this shark is in the lowest productivity category of the FAO guidelines. This indicates the species is susceptible to population

depletion. Oceanic whitetip sharks make up 20–30% of the total sharks taken by tuna longline fisheries in the Pacific (Baum et al., 2015).

Form in Trade: Meat is consumed but is considered of low value making this shark susceptible to fining. Fins are taken for shark fin soup, and dried, unprocessed fins can fetch on average \$122 per kilogram in auctions under the fin product name “Liu Qiu” (Whitcraft et al., 2014). If landed whole, the meat can be used fresh or preserved for human consumption, the liver can be rendered for vitamin-rich oil, and the skin can be used for leather (Baum et al., 2006).



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Carcharhinus longimanus teeth (upper jaw)

CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS

Great White Shark, White-death, Mango-ururoa, Man-eater Shark, White Shark, Mango-taniwha, White Pointer (EN)
Grand requin blanc, Lamie, Requin blanc, Mangeur d'hommes (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / GOSS



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA



Carcharodon carcharias dorsal fin

PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA



Carcharodon carcharias pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

Distribution: Great white sharks are found globally in temperate waters and in atypical instances in tropical seas. In the East Atlantic, they can be found from the Bay of Biscay down to South Africa. They occupy a broad habitat range but occur primarily in coastal waters to a depth of 250 meters, although they can also range into

open ocean, and will also enter saline bays and estuaries (Fergusson et al., 2009).

Identification: The largest predatory fish in the ocean, the Great white shark can reach a maximum length of 6 meters; the typical range for females is 4.5–5 meters

and for males is 3.5–4 meters, however. The body is stocky, spindle shaped with a conical snout. Dorsal color can vary from grey-brown to black-brown; ventral color is white with a clear division on the flank.

The pectoral fins of Great white sharks are long and marginally falcate with a blunt tip. In some individuals a dark spot can be seen at the base of the pectoral fin. The first dorsal fin originates over the pectoral inner margins and is a broad triangular shape (Marin, 2003). The shark has a lunate tail with the upper and lower lobes nearly symmetrical, although the upper lobe is marginally longer in length and has a small subterminal notch. A keel is present at each side of the tail insertion. The pelvic fins have a white underside but have an olive color around the anterior edge (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953).

The shark's mouth is composed of several rows of teeth that are recognizable by their large, flattened, triangular shape with serrated edges (Compagno, 1984). The great white shark has between 23–29 teeth in the upper jaw and 21–25 teeth in the lower jaw (Ebert, 2014).

Threats: Abundance of this species is too low to sustain direct fisheries although Great white sharks are nonetheless caught in commercial fisheries through longlines, gillnets, setlines, trawls, etc. When captured they are especially susceptible to capture trauma limiting their chances of survival. Habitat depletion is also affecting this species. It takes 10–12 years for Great white sharks to reach maturity, and litter size is between 2–10 pups with births occurring every 2–3 years, thus making this species susceptible to population depletion (Fergusson et al., 2009).

Form in Trade: Although targeted by commercial and trophy fishing activities for their jaws and teeth, Great white sharks are primarily in trade for their fins (Shivji et al., 2005). Fins are of high value, despite their low number of fin needles, fetching between \$37–\$86 per



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / LEVY

kg in 1999 (Vannuccini, 1999). Meat is sometimes used for human consumption despite being of low value (Shivji et al., 2005).



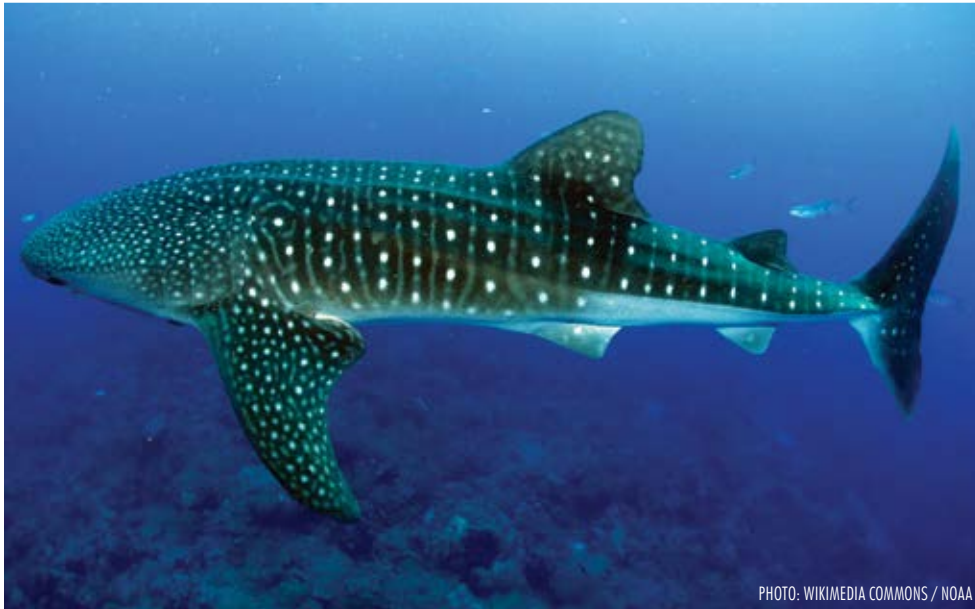
Carcharodon carcharias teeth (upper jaw)

PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RHINCODON TYPUS

Whale Shark (EN)
Requin-baleine, Chagrin (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



Rhincodon typus fins

Distribution: Whale sharks inhabit tropical and warm temperate seas worldwide excluding the Mediterranean. Their habitat ranges from coastal waters to open seas up to depths of 700 meters. Whale sharks have been sighted at latitudes between 41°N and 36°S although are usually found between 30°N and 35°S. The species is found in water temperatures of 18–30°C with a preferred temperature range of 21–25°C (Norman, 2005).

Identification: The Whale shark is the largest fish in the world; it is unmistakable by its unique color pattern of pale vertical stripes and rows of spots. It has a large, depressed head and a large terminal mouth. The body is stout and the upper flanks have prominent longitudinal ridges along them. Gills are long, vertical, straight and widely separated. Whale sharks can reach up to 12 meters in length (Brunschweiler, 2008).



Rhincodon typus meat

The Whale shark's pectoral fin is around 15% of the body length and sickle shaped. The dorsal fins are subtriangular, with a rounded apex (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

The mouth contains around 300 tiny teeth although the function of these remains unknown since the shark is a filter feeder. The teeth are small and hook shaped with a strong medial cusp (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Threats: The primary threat to Whale sharks is the fin trade. From 1995 to 2008, a legal fishery in Taiwan captured around 800 Whale sharks, and although it has since folded it is not the only country fishery capturing this species (Lee, 2014). Previously hunted by harpoons, the sharks are now captured in purse, drift and gillnet fisheries. There is a lack of data for developmental and reproductive rates in this species; however, it is known to be a slow growing species with lengthy maturation. Consequently, Whale sharks are slow to recover from population declines (Norman, 2005). Additional threats when occurring in Whale Shark hotspots include marine pollution, as well as inadequately managed dive tourism that involves interference, crowding or provisioning (Pierce, 2016).

Form in Trade: Meat, liver oil and fins are all utilized from this species. Liver oil historically was used to water-proof boat hulls and other appliances. The meat is popular in Taiwan where it is known as "Tofu Shark" and cost \$2 per kilogram in 2001 (Chen and Phipps, 2002). The fins are large but of low quality, although they can nonetheless still fetch a large price (Norman, 2005). An individual pectoral fin of a Whale shark can sell for up to \$20,000 and a whole carcass can fetch up to \$30,000 (Lee, 2014).



Rhincodon typus teeth

LAMNA NASUS

Porbeagle Shark, Porbeagle, Porbeale Shark, Mackerel Shark, Beaumaris Shark, Blue Dog (EN)
Requin-taupe commun (FR)

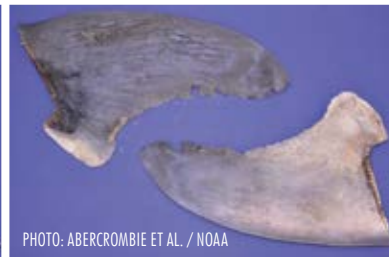
CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Lamna nasus meat



Lamna nasus dorsal fin



Lamna nasus pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

Distribution: Porbeagle sharks have a wide geographic range, and are found in the North Atlantic and the Southern oceans. Being endothermic, they can maintain their body temperature above water temperature, thus allowing them to be found at high latitudes and Arctic waters (1–18°C at 0 to 370 meters). However, preference is given to temperate seas and water temperatures between 5–10°C. Their depth range is from surface water to 1360 meters (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Identification: Porbeagle shark coloration varies from dark blue to grey on their dorsal side, abruptly changing to white on their ventral side. They can reach

a maximum length of 3.7 meters, although females are usually between 2–2.2 meters and males 1.6–1.8 meters. Their maximum weight is up to 230 kilograms (Stevens et al., 2006).

Porbeagle sharks have the classic mackerel shark appearance, from its long conical snout to its crescent caudal fin (Roman, unknown). The body is stout and fusiform in shape. Porbeagle sharks have unusually large eyes with a diameter of around one-third the length of the snout.

The first dorsal fin insertion can be found slightly posterior to the pectoral fins and is recognizable by its white free rear tip. The second dorsal fin is above and marginally anterior to the anal fin (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

The tooth count of the upper jaw is 28–31 and 26–29 in the lower jaw. Teeth are long with a smooth edged cusp enclosed between a pair of lateral cusplets (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Similar species: The Porbeagle shark closely resembles the White shark and the Salmon shark. The most distinguishing characteristic of the Porbeagle shark is a white patch on the free rear tip edge of the dorsal fin, which distinguishes it from all other sharks in its family (Roman, unknown). It has two secondary keels on the caudal fin, in common with the Salmon shark (Tricas et al., 1997).

Threats: Intense overfishing over the past half century has seen the population of Porbeagle sharks depleted. Due to limiting management policies established in 2008 and the decline in shark numbers, the quantity of direct fisheries has decreased although still continues. As well as being targeted they are also taken as bycatch through many methods including pelagic longlines, pelagic and bottom trawls, gillnets and handlines (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). Although these sharks mature faster than most other sharks, it is still a slow growing and long-lived species bearing only a small number of young. Females mature at 13 years and males at 8 years, and produce a small litter size of 1–5 pups. In unfished populations this natural increase is only 5–7% per annum (Stevens et al., 2006).

Form in Trade: Meat from these sharks is highly valuable and is sold fresh, frozen and salted for human consumption, especially in the EU. In 2003, fresh Porbeagle shark loin sold for on average €25 per kilogram. Low value parts are processed into fishmeal,



Lamna nasus jaw and teeth

jaws and teeth are sold as curios, and skins are used as leather. The large fins are highly valuable and used in shark fin soup (Stevens et al., 2006).

CETORHINUS MAXIMUS

Basking Shark, Elephant Shark, Hoe-mother, Bone Shark, Sun-fish (EN)
Requin Pèlerin, Poisson à vhuilees, Squale-pèlerin, Squale géant, Pèlerin (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Distribution: The Basking shark can be found worldwide in temperate seas with temperatures between 5–15°C, although it can also be found in warm water up to 24°C. They can be seen inshore at the surface to depths of over 1200 meters offshore (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

Identification: These exceptionally large sharks can reach a maximum length of 12.2 meters and weigh up to 7 tons. Males mature at around 4–5 meters and females at around 8–9 meters (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013). Dorsal coloration varies from grey, grey-brown, blue-grey to blackish. Ventral coloration is similar to the dorsal color but can be slightly lighter with the presence of white blotches. Lighter stripes and spots on flanks may be present. Basking sharks are filter feeders and therefore are distinctive by their large subterminal



mouth and modified dermal denticle gill rakers. The gill slits are large and encircle almost all of the head. The snout is conical with a rounded tip, and teeth are small, numerous and hooked (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013).

There is a wide space on the center of the upper jaw with only scattered teeth (Knickle et al., unknown).

The caudal fin is lunate in shape with upper and lower lobes nearly equal in size. An obvious lunate furrow is present one above and one below the origin of the tail. The pectoral fin origin is located just behind the fifth gill slit, and the first dorsal fin is found midway between the pectorals and pelvic fins. The first dorsal fin is larger than both the second dorsal fin and the anal fin with a rounded tip (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953).

Similar species: Although Basking sharks can be easily recognizable due to its large size, it can sometimes be confused with Great white sharks and Porbeagle sharks. However, it can be distinguished by its brownish color and its gills that are elongated and stretch almost completely around the head (Hurst, 2009).

Threats: Due to their slow growth rate, lengthy maturation time, long gestation period and low fecundity, Basking sharks have a naturally small population size and are vulnerable to overfishing pressures. For several centuries, Basking sharks have been exploited to supply liver oil, fins, meat and cartilage (Rose, 1996; Anon, 2002). It takes between 15–20 years for a Basking shark to mature and they have a gestation period of 2–3 years with a small litter size consisting of 4–6 pups (Compagno, 1984).

Form in Trade: Basking sharks are targeted for their liver, due to its large size and quantity of oil. The oil was historically used in lamps and tanning leather and is now processed for squalene which is used in cosmetics and medicines. Basking shark skin can be used for leather, cartilage as a component in medicines, and leftover parts processed into fishmeal. The fins are large making them very valuable (Ebert and Steinmann, 2013), with a single pectoral fin fetching up to \$50,000. Moreover, the fin needles in this species have a status of being as thick as chopsticks (Vannuccini, 1999).



Cetorhinus maximus fin



Cetorhinus maximus teeth

ALOPIAS VULPINUS

Common Thresher Shark, Atlantic Thresher, Fox Shark, Grayfish, Green Thresher, Sea Fox, Slasher, Swingletail, Swiveltail, Thintail Thresher, Thrasher, Whip-tailed Shark, Zorro Thresher Shark (EN)
Requin renard commun, Renard marin, Requin renard, Faux, Loup de mer, Pèis rato, Poisson-épée, Renard, Renard de mer, Singe de mer (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA

Distribution: Common thresher sharks are oceanic and coastal sharks, distributed in tropical to cold-temperate seas, but most common in temperate waters, and widespread throughout the Atlantic. Their depth range is 0–366 meters (Moreno et al., 1989; Compagno, 2001).

Identification: The Common thresher shark is named for and easily recognizable by its extremely long tail, the upper lobe of which can be as long as the rest of the shark. Maximum recorded size varies depending on sex and geographic location but ranges from 4.2–5.7 meters total length. While the first dorsal fin and pectoral fins are large, the second dorsal fin and anal fins are tiny. The Common thresher shark has irregular white markings on its underside whilst the rest of the body can be brown to blue-grey with metallic hue on the flanks. The ventral white coloring extends above the pectorals fins leaving a conspicuous “bald patch”. There can be white marking on the pectoral, dorsal and caudal fins (Compagno, 2001). The dorsal fins are slate to dark grey in color (Abercrombie and Chapman, 2014).

The Common thresher shark’s snout is sharply pointed with a small mouth containing between 41–45 teeth on the upper jaw and between 37–48 teeth on the lower jaw (Ebert, 2014). The mouth has labial furrows (Compagno, 2001).

Similar species: Although Common thresher sharks are similar to Bigeye and Pelagic thresher sharks in their extremely long tails, the Common thresher shark is larger and is characterized by its grey color whereas the Big eye thresher shark is recognizable by its brown color and the Pelagic thresher shark by its blue color.

Threats: Common thresher sharks are taken as retained, valued bycatch mainly by longline fisheries for tuna and swordfish, but also by driftnet, gillnet, purse seine and mid-water fisheries (Goldman et al., 2009). Furthermore, Common thresher sharks have a slow life history, which combined with high levels of largely unmanaged and unreported mortality in fisheries, makes them highly vulnerable to overexploitation. The shark fin trade



Alopias vulpinus dorsal fin



Alopias vulpinus pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

represents a serious threat to Common thresher sharks, which comprise 2–6% of the trade (Clarke et al., 2006). The species is also negatively impacted by the establishment of tourism and recreational areas, oil and gas drilling, and shipping lanes.

Form in Trade: The meat and fins are both of high value. Common thresher shark meat is highly prized fresh for human consumption and is also eaten smoked and dried salted. The fins are valuable for shark fin soup, the skin is usable for leather, and the liver oil can be processed for vitamins. Common thresher sharks are also one of the most important and prized species in recreational fisheries (Goldman et al., 2007).



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Alopias vulpinus teeth (upper jaw)

CARCHARHINUS FALCIFORMIS

Silky Shark (EN)
Requin soyeux (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / NOAA

Distribution: The Silky shark is a highly migratory species inhabiting tropical and subtropical waters between 40°N and 40°S that can be found worldwide. Silky sharks inhabit the continental and insular island shelves and slopes, deep-water reefs, and the open sea. It is also occasionally sighted in inshore waters.

Identification: A large, slender *Carcharhinus* species reaching up to 3.3 meters, Silky sharks have a moderately long, pointed snout and large eyes. They are grey to blue-grey on their dorsal side, and white on their ventral side. The first dorsal fin is moderately sized and originates behind the pectoral fin free rear tips. The second dorsal fin is low with a greatly elongated free rear tip. There is a narrow, low interdorsal ridge present. The pectoral fins are long and narrow. The tips of the fins are dusky with the exception of the first dorsal fin. These markings are more obvious in juveniles (Compagno, 1984).

The upper teeth are broadly triangular and oblique with serrated edges. The lower teeth are erect with smooth edges. There are one or two symphyseal teeth in both jaws (Knickle, unknown).



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA

Carcharhinus falciformis dorsal fin

Threats: The Silky shark is fished both directly and as a bycatch throughout its range. It is taken in coastal longline fisheries, oceanic purse seine fisheries on drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) targeting tuna, swordfish and other billfish, as well as by coastal artisanal fisheries. Whether they are an incidental catch or not, Silky sharks are often retained for their meat and fins. Catch statistics for this species are underreported (Baum et al., 2006).



PHOTO: ABERCROMBIE ET AL. / NOAA

Carcharhinus falciformis pectoral fins (dorsal surface at left, ventral surface at right)

Form in Trade: Due to its beautifully marked skin, the Silky shark is a popular target for the shark leather (shagreen) trade. In addition, it is also fished for its fins, meat and liver oil. With over 1.5 million fins being traded annually, the Silky shark is one of the three most important shark species in the global fin trade (Bonfil et al., 2009).



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Carcharhinus falciformis teeth (upper jaw at left, lower jaw at right)

MOBULA TARAPACANA

Sicklefin Devil Ray, Box Ray, Chilean Devil Ray, Devil Ray, Greater Guinean Mobula, Spiny Mobula (EN)
Diable géant de Guinée, Mante Chilienne (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / OSMANY

Mobula tarapacana (ventral side)



PHOTO: O'MALLEY ET AL.

Mobula tarapacana cut open to expose gill plates



PHOTO: O'MALLEY ET AL.

Mobula tarapacana dried gill plates for sale



PHOTO: O'MALLEY ET AL.

Mobula tarapacana dried gill plate

Distribution: With a circumglobal distribution, the Chilean devil ray inhabits tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Although this species is primarily oceanic, it can also be found in coastal waters (Pardo et al., 2016). Its depth range is 0–30 meters (Feitoza et al., 2003).

Identification: Chilean devil ray maximum length ranges between 3.28 meters for males and 3.05 meters for females, with an average length of approximately 2.5 meters (White et al., 2011). It grows to a weight of 350 kilograms. The ray's coloring is dark blue, olive-green to brownish above and with a ventral side that is white with a grey posterior.



PHOTO: WILDScreen EXCHANGE / SAVE OUR SEA FOUNDATION

Mobula tarapacana caught by fishermen

This species is characterized by its long head bearing short head fins. Its large triangular pectoral wings with tips strongly curved backwards, and its relatively long projecting head and moderately short tail (stingless), differentiate this ray's body shape (Compagno et al., 1989). *Mobula tarapacana* has teeth on both jaws recognizable by their relatively large size and mosaic pattern.

Threats: This species' conservation is threatened by both targeted and incidental catch in both artisanal and large-scale fisheries. *Mobula tarapacana* is reportedly caught as bycatch when using driftnets, trawls, traps, longlines and purse seines. The global tuna purse seine industry constitutes one of the significant sources of Chilean devil ray bycatch. Also, the confusion between the various

devil ray species in catches and landing identification is a threat to the entire genus (Croll et al., 2015).

Form in trade: The very high value of its gill plates makes this species mainly targeted by international trade. In addition, artisanal fisheries for food and local products target Chilean devil rays for its cartilage, skin and meat (Fernando and Stevens, 2011). Fishermen report typical dried gill plate yields of 2–3 kg for *Mobula tarapacana* (O'Malley et al., 2017).

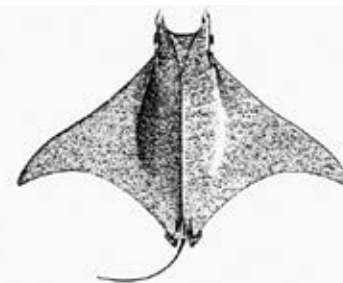


PHOTO: FAO



PHOTO: WILDScreen EXCHANGE / MANTA TRUST

MOBULA JAPANICA

Spinetail Devil Ray, Devilray, Japanese Devilray, Spinetail Devilray, Spinetail Mobula (EN)
Mante aiguillat (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



PHOTO: FISHBASE / OSMANY



PHOTO: O'MALLEY ET AL.



PHOTO: BLUE RESOURCES TRUST / FERNANDO



PHOTO: O'MALLEY ET AL.

Mobula japonica gill plates front view

Mobula japonica killed for its gill plates

Mobula japonica dried gill plate

Distribution: This ray species is likely circumglobal in temperate and tropical waters, and can usually be found between 0–200 meters from the reef. This species is a native species in three African countries: Ivory Coast, Somalia and South Africa (White et al., 2006).

Identification: Once maturity is reached, the body size for *Mobula japonica* ranges between 1.98–2.05 meters, although it can reach a length of 3.10 meters (Michael, 2005) for males and 2.4 meters for females. The Spinetail devil ray's coloring is dark blue to black on its back and white on its underside (Bonfil and Abdallah,

2004). Its distinguishing feature is its very long tail with a spine at the base and rows of distinctive bumps. As for all *Mobula* species, the body of Spinetail devil rays is flattened into a disc, and its head features two cephalic fins, one on either side of the mouth. It also has teeth in both jaws. Juvenile and newborn Spinetail devil rays can be recognized by their white shoulder patches (Michael, 2005).

Threats: *Mobula japonica* is commonly taken, as bycatch or as a target species, with various methods such as harpooning, gillnets, longline and artisanal driftnetting.



PHOTO: WILDScreen EXCHANGE / MANTA TRUST



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / BEDO

It is likely that in West Africa, the marine environment of this species is under considerable pressure. As for other ray species, its slow reproduction puts it under particular threat (Bonfil and Abdallah, 2004). This species is highly vulnerable to unsustainable fishing practices, which are considerably reducing its worldwide population size.

Form in trade: As for other *Mobula* species, the Spinetail devil ray is intensively traded for its plates. The dried gill plates can sell for hundreds of USD per kilogram and are purchased globally for use in a Chinese traditional medicine tonic. In 2013, *Mobula japonica* accounted for 83% of the global mobulid market.



PHOTO: FAO



PHOTO: WILDScreen EXCHANGE / MANTA TRUST

Mobula japonica caught by fishermen



PHOTO: WILDScreen EXCHANGE / MANTA TRUST

Mobula japonica gill plates

MOBULA THURSTONI

Bentfin Devil Ray, Lesser Devil Ray, Smoothtail Devil Ray, Smoothtail Mobula, Thurton's Devil Ray (EN)
La mante vampire (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / OSMANY

Mobula thurstoni (dorsal side at left, ventral side at right)



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS / OSMANY



PHOTO: SHIRKE ET AL.

Mobula thurstoni gill plate



PHOTO: O'MALLEY ET AL.

Mobula thurstoni dried gill plate

Distribution: This ray species has a circumglobal distribution and can be found in the offshore pelagic waters of tropical and subtropical seas worldwide (Couturier et al., 2016). The rays live in shallow, productive, neritic waters of up to 100 meters depth.

Identification: Its size is approximately 1.5 meters for mature animals, although its maximum length reported is 2.2 meters. Its coloring is dark blue to black above, white below, and silvery towards the tips of the wings. It has a disc-like body with large, silvery and triangular pectoral fins (Allen and Roberston, 1994). Bentfin devil rays have a relatively long tail, which can be distinguished from the Spinetail devil ray due to the lack of the barbed spine.

Threats: Given its very low reproductive potential, Bentfin devil rays are particularly vulnerable to overexploitation, which makes the current rate of fisheries likely unsustainable for this species. It is taken as both a target species and as bycatch in fisheries. The global tuna purse seine fishery is a particularly significant source of Bentfin devil ray bycatch (Croll et al., 2015). Between 2004–2009, surveys conducted in Guinea recorded annual catch of *Mobula rochebrunei* and *Mobula thurstoni* between 3–18 tons. Furthermore, the misidentification and confusion between ray species is also a threat to this species since fisheries activities were not accurately reported. Finally, genetic research has suggested that temperature increases due to global warming could also be of a great concern to this species (van Nes et al., 2015).



PHOTO: WILDSCREEN EXCHANGE / MANTA TRUST

Mobula thurstoni at fish market

Form in trade: As for other devil rays, gill plates or pre-branchial appendages are used to supply the Asian market, in particular to support trade in a Chinese health tonic. Additionally, Bentfin devil ray meat is used locally for human consumption, although its meat is relatively low-value (Couturier et al., 2012; Croll et al., 2015). In Senegal, dried specimens are exported for human consumption to neighboring West African countries such as Ghana, Togo and Mali (Ender and Fernando, 2014).

In Guinea, smoke-dried meat is exported to the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Liberia, while salt-dried meat is sent to Nigeria, Ghana and Togo (Doubouya, 2015). Bentfin devil ray cartilage is also in demand for human consumption and is exported for use as filler in shark fin soup. Lastly, its skins can be used for leather production (Croll et al., 2015).

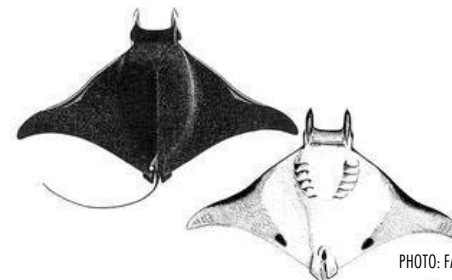


PHOTO: FAO

MANTA BIROSTRIS

Giant Manta Ray, Chevron Manta Ray, Oceanic Manta Ray, Pacific Manta Ray, Pelagic Manta Ray (EN)
Raie manta géante (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Distribution: The Giant manta ray is distributed in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate waters worldwide. It can be found between 31°N and 36°S. Across Africa, this species is native in Egypt, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania.

Identification: Giant manta rays are distinguished by their large bodies, with a maximum size reported as 9.1 meters and weight up to 2 tons. The coloration of *Manta birostris* can vary, but is usually black with white shoulder patches on the back and a white ventral side (Marshall et al., 2009). It also occurs as completely black with white patches. Each specimen has a unique pattern of blotches and spots. Its body shape is recognized from its triangular pectoral wings and paddle-like lobes reaching the front of the mouth.



Manta birostris gill plates



Threats: This ray species is threatened by overexploitation due to its large size, slow swimming speed and tendency to be found at the water's surface, which makes it easy to catch. When targeted or as incidental take, Giant manta rays are usually fished by harpooning, netting and trawling. This species is also negatively impacted by pollution, habitat degradation, ingestion of plastic particles, collisions with boats, inadequately regulated dive tourism, and climate change effects.

Form in trade: Traditionally used for its oil-rich liver and its skins, *Manta birostris* is also occasionally used in local fisheries for food or other products. The species has recently become significantly valuable in international markets for its gill rakers used for Chinese medicine (Zhongguo et al., 1983). This market has resulted in directed fisheries for Giant manta rays, with more than 1,000 rays caught per year in some areas. Fishermen report typical dried gill plate yields of 5 kilograms per *Manta birostris* and up to 7 kilograms from very large mantas (O'Malley et al., 2017).



Manta birostris at fish market



Manta birostris (ventral side)

MANTA ALFREDI

Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray, Inshore Manta Ray, Prince Alfred's Ray, Resident Manta Ray (EN)
Raie manta de récif (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Distribution: *Manta alfredi* is circumglobal in tropical and sub-tropical waters. The species is widespread and is often resident in or along productive near-shore environments such as island groups, atolls or continental coastlines. Across Africa, this species is native in Cape Verde, Egypt, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa and Sudan.

Identification: While Reef mantas are smaller than *Manta birostris*, the rays can nonetheless reach a substantial size of 5.5 meters disc width and weight up to 1.4 tons (Marshall et al., 2011). Its coloration on the dorsal side is black with shoulder patches, which can sometimes be prominent or very faint. The ventral side is predominantly white with the exception of darker natural marks located on the pectoral fins, the stomach and in-between the gill slits.



Manta alfredi meat



Manta alfredi caught by fishermen



Manta alfredi (pregnant)

Threats: The main threats are targeted fishing and incidental catch as bycatch, with specimens killed or captured with different methods such as harpooning, netting and trawling (Marshall et al., 2011). Reef manta rays are relatively easy to catch due to their large size, slow swimming speed and tendency to be found at the water's surface (Marshall and Bennett, 2010). Boat collision, habitat degradation, pollution, unregulated dive tourism, plastic particles, and climate change are also major threats to this species (Marshall et al., 2011).

Form in trade: Manta ray products are highly valued in international trade. To respond to the Asian medicinal market demand, gill rakers of all *Mobula* species are particularly sought after. The meat is also used for human consumption, the liver for local medicine and oil, and the skin can also be used for leather products. In addition, Reef manta rays are often caught and transported to aquariums for use in display tanks (Sato et al., 2010).

MOBULA ROCHEBRUNEI

Lesser Guinean Devil Ray (EN)

Petit diable de Guinée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: WHITE ET AL.

Mobula rochebrunei (dried and stuffed)

Distribution: Lesser Guinean devil rays are a tropical species found in the Eastern Atlantic and native to Angola, Brazil, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and Senegal (Valenti and Kyne, 2009).

Identification: This species can reach a maximum length of 2 meters as an adult, but usually remains relatively small. Its back color of dark blue is a characteristic feature, as is its stingless tail. The head is generally less than 20% of disc width, and teeth are present in both jaws (Maigret and Ly, 1986).

Threats: This species is taken by surface gillnet, longline, purse seine and directed harpoons. Due to their aggregating habit, Lesser Guinean devil rays are easy to target in large number, which makes this species particularly vulnerable to overexploitation (White et al., 2006). Between 2004–2009, surveys conducted in Guinea recorded annual catch of this species and *Mobula thurstoni* between 3–18 tons. Furthermore, the

low fecundity of *Mobula rochebrunei* makes the species particularly susceptible to overfishing and associated population declines.

Form in trade: Lesser Guinean devil rays are usually used for human consumption. In Guinea-Bissau, dried specimens were reported in the markets (Litvinov, unknown). Additionally, branchial plates and cartilage are utilized in soups in the Asian market.

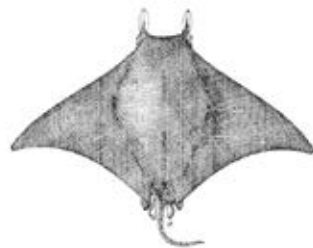


PHOTO: FAO



PHOTO: MARC DANDO

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA /
ARTIODACTYLA



CEPHALOPHUS DORSALIS

Bay Duiker (EN)
Céhalophe bai, Céhalophe à bande dorsale noire (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carvings, hair, horn carvings, horn products, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies, horns, skin pieces, heads.

CEPHALOPHUS SILVICULTOR

Yellow-backed Duiker (EN)
Céhalophe géant, Céhalophe à dos jaune (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



Form in trade: Bodies, bone carvings, bones, derivatives, horn products, live, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies, tails.

HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS

Hippopotamus, Large Hippo (EN)
Hippopotame amphibie, Hippopotame (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Form in trade: Bodies, bone carvings, bone pieces, bones, carvings, derivatives, feet, garments, genitalia, hair, hair products, ivory products, ivory carvings, leather products, live, ears, meat, skeletons, jewelry, shoes, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, tails, teeth, trophies, tusks.

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA /
CARNIVORA*



CANIS AUREUS

Common Jackal, Golden Jackal (EN)
Chacal doré, Chacal commun (FR)

CITES APPENDIX III* IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, bone carvings, garments, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies. *(by India)

CARACAL CARACAL

African Caracal, Caracal, Desert Lynx (EN)
Caracal, Lynx du désert (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Live, skins, trophies, skulls, bodies, bones, feet, leather products, plates, specimens, claws, skin pieces.

FELIS SILVESTRIS

Wild Cat, Wildcat (EN)
Chat sauvage, Chat orné (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, bone pieces, bones, carvings, derivatives, feet, garments, hair, leather products, live, plates, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, teeth, trophies.

*All species of cats (*Felidae spp.*) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I. Excludes specimens of the domesticated form, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

LEPTAILURUS SERVAL

Serval (EN)
Serval (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II **IUCN: Least Concern**



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, garments, hair, leather products, live, plates, shoes, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, teeth, trophies, claws, feet, derivatives.

PANTHERA PARDUS

Leopard, Panther (EN)
Panthère, Léopard (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I **IUCN: Vulnerable**



Form in trade: Bodies, skins, teeth, bones, bone products, bone pieces, carvings, claws, derivatives, feet, garments, hair, heads, leather products, live, meat, medicine, oil, plates, skeletons, shoes, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, tails, trophies.

PANTHERA LEO

Lion (EN)
Lion d'Afrique (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II* **IUCN: Vulnerable**



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, derivatives, feet, hair, heads, jewelry, live, medicine, skeletons, skins, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, teeth, tails, trophies. **(A zero annual export quota is established for specimens of bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth removed from the wild and traded for commercial purposes. Annual export quotas for trade in bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth for commercial purposes, derived from captive breeding operations in South Africa, will be established and communicated annually to the CITES Secretariat.)*

PROFELIS AURATA

African Golden Cat, Golden Cat (EN)
Chat doré (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II **IUCN: Vulnerable**



Form in trade: Leather products, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

AONYX CAPENSIS

African Clawless Otter, Cape Clawless Otter (EN)
Loutre à joues blanches (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II* **IUCN: Near Threatened**



Form in trade: Bodies, feet, garments, live, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.
**(Appendix II except Cameroon and Nigeria populations of *Aonyx capensis* microdon which are in Appendix I).*

MELLIVORA CAPENSIS

Honey Badger, Ratel (EN)
Ratel, Blaireau à miel (FR)

CITES APPENDIX III* **IUCN: Least Concern**



Form in trade: Live, skins, skulls, trophies, tails, skeletons, teeth, bodies, claws, leather products, skin pieces, bones. **(by Botswana)*

CIVETTICTIS CIVETTA

African Civet (EN)
Civettes d'Afrique, Civette africaine, Civette (FR)

CITES APPENDIX III* **IUCN: Least Concern**



Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, claws, derivatives, feet, hair, leather products, live, musk, oil, plates, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, tails, teeth. **(by Botswana)*

**CHORDATA / MAMMALIA /
CETACEA ***



**All species of cetaceans (Cetacea spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.*

BALAENOPTERA ACUTOROSTRATA

*Minke Whale, Northern Minke Whale,
Little Piked Whale, Lesser Rorqual (EN)
Petit rorqual, Baleinoptère à museau pointu (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I* | **IUCN: Least Concern**

PHOTO: LEN2040



Form in trade: Baleen, bones, bone pieces, meat, skin pieces, carvings, jewelry, specimens, skeletons, skulls, derivatives. **(Appendix I except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Appendix II).*

BALAENOPTERA EDENI

*Bryde's Whale, Tropical Whale (EN)
Rorqual tropical, Rorqual d'Eden, Rorqual de Bryde,
Baleinoptère de Bryde (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I | **IUCN: Data Deficient**

PHOTO: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE BIODIVERSIDAD



PHOTO: INGRID N. VISSER



Form in trade: Bodies, bone pieces, bones, derivatives, meat, skin pieces, skulls, specimens.

FERESA ATTENUATA

*Slender Blackfish, Pygmy Killer Whale (EN)
Orque pygmée, Épaulard pygmée (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II | **IUCN: Data Deficient**

PHOTO: JAMES WATT



PHOTO: VAN WAEREBEEK ET AL.

Form in trade: Specimens, teeth, skin pieces.

GLOBICEPHALA MACRORHYNCHUS

*Pacific Pilot Whale, Short-finned Pilot Whale (EN)
Globicéphale tropical (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II | **IUCN: Data Deficient**



PHOTO: MARTINA NOLTE



PHOTO: CHRISTINE VEESCHKENS

Form in trade: Bones, carvings, derivatives, live, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, teeth.

ORCINUS ORCA

*Orca, Killer Whale (EN)
Épaulard, Orque (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II | **IUCN: Data Deficient**

PHOTO: MLEWAN



PHOTO: SPORTOUR

Form in trade: Bone pieces, bones, carvings, derivatives, ivory carvings, live, medicine, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, teeth.

PEPONOCEPHALA ELECTRA

*Melon-headed Whale (EN)
Péponocéphale (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II | **IUCN: Least Concern**

PHOTO: NOAA



Form in trade: Bodies, skeletons, specimens, skin pieces, skulls, teeth.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS

*Sperm Whale, Pot Whale, Spermacet Whale,
Cachelot, Cachalot (EN) Cachalot (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I | **IUCN: Vulnerable**



PHOTO: N.Y. POSTREX

PHOTO: DAY DONALDSON

Form in trade: Bodies, teeth, bone carvings, bone products, bones, carvings, derivatives, garments, jewelry, leather products, ivory carvings, ivory pieces, live, meat, medicine, oil, skeletons, skin pieces, skulls, soup, specimens, wax.

PSEUDORCA CRASSIDENS

*False Killer Whale (EN)
Faux-orque (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Bones, carvings, derivatives, live, specimens, teeth.

ZIPHIUS CAVIROSTRIS

*Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale,
Goosebeak Whale (EN)
Ziphius, Baleine de Cuvier (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, specimens, skulls, teeth.

DELPHINUS CAPENSIS

*Long-beaked Common Dolphin (EN)
Dauphin commun à long bec (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Specimens, skin pieces, teeth.

DELPHINUS DELPHIS

*Short-beaked Saddleback Dolphin, Saddle-backed Dolphin,
Atlantic Dolphin, Pacific Dolphin, Common Dolphin (EN)
Dauphin commun (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bones, bone pieces, carvings, live, skeletons, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, teeth.

GRAMPUS GRISEUS

*Grey Dolphin, Risso's Dolphin (EN)
Grampus, Dauphin de Risso (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Live, skulls, specimens, teeth.

SOUSA TEUSZII

*Atlantic Humpbacked Dolphin (EN)
Dauphin à bosse de l'Atlantique (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Vulnerable



Form in trade: Skin pieces, specimens, meat.

STENELLA CLYMENE

*Helmet Dolphin, Clymene Dolphin,
Atlantic Spinner Dolphin, Short-beaked Spinner Dolphin,
Short-snouted Spinner Dolphin (EN)
Dauphin de Clymène (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Specimens, teeth.

STENELLA COERULEOALBA

*Striped Dolphin, Euprosyne Dolphin (EN)
Dauphin rayé, Dauphin bleu et blanc (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, skeletons, skulls, specimens, teeth.

STENELLA FRONTALIS

Atlantic Spotted Dolphin (EN)
Dauphin tacheté de l'Atlantique (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Specimens, skin pieces, skulls, bones, teeth.

STENO BREDANENSIS

Rough-toothed Dolphin (EN)
Sténo (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bones, derivatives, skin pieces, specimens, teeth.

TURSIOPS TRUNCATUS

Bottlenose Dolphin, Short-beaked Bottlenose Dolphin, Bottle-nosed Dolphin, Common Bottlenose Dolphin (EN)
Tursiops, Grand Dauphin, Souffleur, Dauphin souffleur (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, genitalia, live, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, teeth.

KOGIA BREVICEPS

Pygmy Sperm Whale (EN)
Cachalot pygmée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Bone pieces, carvings, derivatives, skulls, specimens, teeth.

KOGIA SIMA

Owen's Pygmy Sperm Whale, Dwarf Sperm Whale (EN)
Cachalot nain (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Specimens, teeth, skeletons, skin pieces, skulls.

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA / PHOCIDAE*



**All species of Monachus monk seals (Monachus spp.) are included in Appendix I.*

MONACHUS MONACHUS

Mediterranean Monk Seal (EN)
Phoque-moine méditerranéen, Phoque-moine (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Endangered



Form in trade: Bodies, skin pieces, hair, skins, skulls, specimens.

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA / PHOLIDOTA*



**All species of pangolins (Manis spp.) are included in Appendix I.*

MANIS TETRACTYLA

Long-tailed Pangolin, Black-bellied Pangolin (EN)
Pangolin à longue queue, Pangolin tétradactyle (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: ROD CASSIDY

Form in trade: Bodies, leather products, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, meat, scales.

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA / PRIMATES*



*All species of primates (Primates spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.

CERCOPITHECUS CAMPBELLI

Campbell's Monkey, Campbell's Guenon (EN)
Cercopithèque de Campbell (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: SCOTT LOARIE

Form in trade: Bones, bodies, hair, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens.

CERCOPITHECUS PETAURISTA

Spot-nosed Monkey, Lesser White-nosed Monkey, Lesser Spot-nosed Guenon, Lesser White-nosed Guenon (EN)
Hocheur blanc-nez du Bénin, Hocheur du Ghana (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: MATTHEW HOELSCHER

Form in trade: Bodies, bones, hair, live, skeletons, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CHLOROCEBUS SABAEUS

Green Monkey (EN)
Singe vert, Vervet vert (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: ALLAN HOPKINS

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

COLOBUS POLYKOMOS

Western Pied Colobus, Western Black-and-white Colobus, King Colobus, Ursine Black-and-white Colobus (EN)
Colobe blanc et noir d'Afrique occidentale, Colobe magistrat, Colobe à longs phuyiles, Colobe à camail, Colobe blanc et noir, Colobe à longs poils (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: MARIE HALE

Form in trade: Bodies, bone pieces, bones, carvings, derivatives, garments, hair, live, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

ERYTHROCEBUS PATAS

Patas Monkey (EN)
Patas (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: SANJAY ACHARYA

PHOTO: CHARLES MACKAY

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, teeth, trophies, heads.

PAPIO PAPIO

Western Baboon, Guinea Baboon (EN)
Babouin de Guinée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



PHOTO: JAKUB FRIEDL

PHOTO: CHARLES MACKAY

Form in trade: Bones, hair, live, skulls, specimens, trophies, bodies, heads.

PILIOCOLOBUS BADIUS

Western Red Colobus, Red Colobus, Upper Guinea Red Colobus, Bay Colobus, Upper Guinea Bay Colobus (EN)
Colobe ferrugineux, Colobe bai, Colobe bai d'Afrique occidentale (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



Form in trade: Bone pieces, bone products, carvings, hair, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, teeth, trophies.

GALAGO SENEGALENSIS

Senegal Bushbaby, Lesser Galago, Senegal Galago, Lesser Bushbaby (EN)
Galago du Sénégal (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

PAN TROGLODYTES

Chimpanzee (EN)
Chimpanzé (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Endangered

PHOTO: USAID AFRICA BUREAU



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carvings, derivatives, feet, garments, hair, leather products, live, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, teeth, trophies, heads, meat.

PERODICTICUS POTTO

Potto Gibbon, Potto, Bosman's Potto, West African Potto (EN)
Potto, Potto de Bosman (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: JOSH MORE



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, live, skulls, specimens, trophies, hair.

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA / PROBOSCIDEA*



**All species of elephants (Elephantidae spp.) are included in Appendix I, except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II subject to annotation 2.*

LOXODONTA AFRICANA

African Savannah Elephant, African Elephant (EN)
Éléphant africain, Éléphant d'Afrique (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: MICHAEL ANDERSEN



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carvings, derivatives, ears, feet, furniture, garments, genitalia, hair, hair products, ivory carvings, ivory pieces, ivory products,

LOXODONTA AFRICANA

African Savannah Elephant, African Elephant (EN)
Éléphant africain, Éléphant d'Afrique (FR)

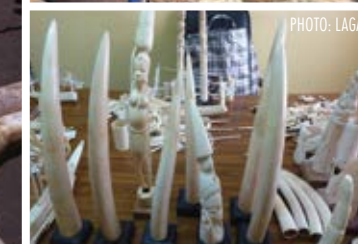
PHOTO: BORN FREE FOUNDATION



PHOTO: CHARLES MACKAY



PHOTO: LAGA



jewelry, leather products, live, meat, musical instruments, shoes, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, tails, teeth, trophies, tusks.

CHORDATA / MAMMALIA /
SIRENIA*



**All species of manatees (Trichechidae spp.) are included in Appendix I.*

TRICHECHUS SENEGALENSIS

*African Manatee, West African Manatee (EN)
Lamantin ouest-africain, Lamantin d'Afrique,
Lamantin du Sénégal (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I **IUCN: Vulnerable**

PHOTO: ROLF



Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, bone pieces, bones, derivatives, hair, live, oil, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, teeth, meat, genitalia.

CHORDATA / AVES /
ANSERIFORMES



DENDROCYGNA BICOLOR

*Fulvous Whistling-Duck, Fulvous Tree-Duck (EN)
Dendrocygne fauve (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX III* **IUCN: Least Concern**

PHOTO: DE.BENUTZERELSEZ



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies. **(by Honduras.)*

SARKIDIORNIS MELANOTOS

*African Comb Duck, Knob-billed Goose, Comb Duck (EN)
Canard à bosse bronzé, Canard coronculé, Canard à bosse,
Sarcidiorne à crête (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II **IUCN: Least Concern**

PHOTO: BERNARD DUPONT



Form in trade: Bodies, feathers, leather products, live, skin pieces, skins, specimens, trophies.

CHORDATA / AVES /
CICONIIFORMES*



**All species of flamingos (Phoenicopteridae spp.) are included in Appendix II.*

CICONIA NIGRA

*Black Stork (EN)
Cigogne noire (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II **IUCN: Least Concern**



PHOTO: FRANK VASSEN

Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, feathers, live, specimens, trophies.

PHOENICONAIAS MINOR

*Lesser Flamingo (EN)
Flamant nain, Petit flamant (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II **IUCN: Near Threatened**

PHOTO: JAUNNE-MARELIZE VAN TONDER



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skeletons, specimens, skins, skulls, trophies.

PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER

Caribbean Flamingo, American Flamingo (EN)
Flamant rose, Flamant de Cuba, Flamant rouge (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CHARLES J SHARP



Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, eggs, feathers, feet, garments, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

PLATALEA LEUCORODIA

White Spoonbill, Spoonbill, Eurasian Spoonbill (EN)
Spatule blanche (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: ANDREAS TREPTE



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CHORDATA / AVES /
CUCULIFORMES*



*All species of turacos (Tauraco spp.) are included in Appendix II.

TAURACO PERSA

Guinea Turaco, Green Turaco (EN)
Touraco vert (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: TONY HISGETT

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies, feathers.

CHORDATA / AVES /
FALCONIFORMES*



*All species of eagles, falcons, hawks and vultures (Falconiformes spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendices I and III, and Caracara lutosa and the species of the family Cathartidae, which are not included in the Appendices.

ACCIPITER BADIUS

Little Banded Sparrowhawk, Shikra (EN)
Épervier shikra (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: RAVI VAIDYANATHAN



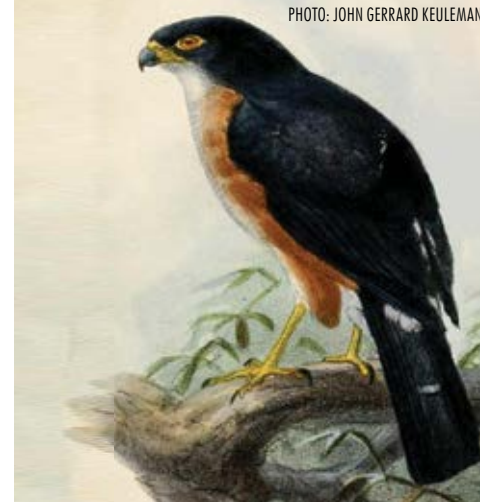
Form in trade: Live, specimens, trophies, bodies.

ACCIPITER ERYTHROPUS

Red-thighed Sparrowhawk (EN)
Autour minulle, Épervier de Hartlaub (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: JOHN GERRARD KEULEMANS



Form in trade: Live, specimens.

ACCIPITER MELANOLEUCUS

Great Sparrowhawk, Black Sparrowhawk,
Black Goshawk (EN) Autour noir, Épervier pie (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: SIMON J. TONGE



Form in trade: Live, skulls, skins, specimens, trophies, bodies, eggs.

ACCIPITER NISUS

Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Sparrowhawk (EN)
Épervier d'Europe (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: BZDI



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, feet, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

ACCIPITER TOUSSENELII

Red-chested Goshawk, Red-chested Hawk (EN)
Autour de Toussenel (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: MICHAEL ANDERSEN



Form in trade: Live, specimens.

AQUILA RAPAX

Tawny Eagle (EN)
Aigle ravisseur (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: ARNO MEINTJES



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

AVICEDA CUCULOIDES

African Cuckoo-Falcon, African Cuckoo-Hawk,
African Baza (EN) Baza coucou, Faucon-coucou (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CELESTA



Form in trade: Live, specimens.

BUTASTUR RUFIPENNIS

Grasshopper Buzzard-Eagle, Grasshopper Buzzard (EN)
Busautour des sauterelles (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: RON KNIGHT



Form in trade: Live, specimens, skins, trophies.

BUTEO AUGURALIS

Red-tailed Buzzard, Red-necked Buzzard, African Red-tailed
Buzzard (EN) Buse à queue rousse, Buse d'Afrique (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: YVONNE A. DE JONG



Form in trade: Bodies, live.

BUTEO BUTEO

Common Buzzard, Buzzard, Eurasian Buzzard (EN)
Buse variable (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: SPENCER WRIGHT



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carvings, claws, derivatives, eggs, feathers, feet, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

BUTEO RUFINUS

Long-legged Buzzard (EN)
Buse féroce (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: JOSE JOAQUIN PEREZ GAMERO



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carvings, claws, derivatives, eggs, feathers, feet, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CHELICTINIA RIOCOURII

Scissor-tailed Kite, African Swallow-tailed Kite (EN)
Élanion naucler (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: ALLAN DREWIT



Form in trade: Bodies, live.

CIRCAETUS BEAUDOUINI

Beaudouin's Snake-Eagle (EN)
Circaète de Beaudouin (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: STEVE GARVIE



Form in trade: Bodies.

CIRCAETUS CINERASCENS

Smaller Banded Snake-Eagle, Banded Snake-Eagle,
Western Banded Snake-Eagle (EN)
Circaète cendré (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CHARLES J SHARP



Form in trade: Live, bodies, trophies.

CIRCAETUS CINEREUS

Brown Harrier-Eagle, Brown Snake-Eagle (EN)
Circaète brun (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CHRIS EASON



Form in trade: Bodies, live, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CIRCAETUS GALLICUS

Short-toed Eagle, Short-toed Snake-Eagle (EN)
Circaète Jean-le-Blanc (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: MARIO M



Form in trade: Bodies, live, specimens, feathers, skins, trophies.

CIRCUS AERUGINOSUS

Marsh Harrier, Eurasian Marsh-Harrier,
Western Marsh-Harrier (EN) Busard des roseaux (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: FERRAN PESTAÑA



Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, eggs, live, skeletons, specimens, feathers, skins, trophies.

CIRCUS MACROURUS

Pale Harrier, Pallid Harrier (EN)
Busard pâle (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened

PHOTO: CHINMAYISK



Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

CIRCUS PYGARGUS

Montagu's Harrier (EN)
Busard de montagne, Busard cendré (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: TARIQUE SANI



Form in trade: Bodies, specimens.

ELANUS CAERULEUS

Black-winged Kite, Black-shouldered Kite (EN)
Élançon blanc, Élanion blanc (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: PAWAR RAMESH



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, skeletons, skulls, skins, specimens, trophies.

GYPOHIERAX ANGOLENSIS

Vulturine Fish-Eagle, Palm-nut Vulture (EN)
Palmiste africain, Vautour palmiste (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: STEVE GARVIE

Form in trade: Bodies, feathers, live, skins, specimens, heads, meat.

GYPS AFRICANUS

White-backed Vulture, African White-backed Vulture (EN)
Vautour africain (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Critically Endangered

PHOTO: MICHAEL HEYNS



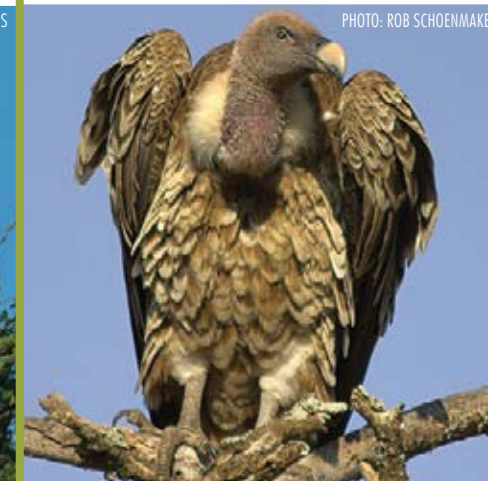
Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, feathers, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies, heads.

GYPS RUEPELLII

Rüppell's Vulture, Rüppell's Griffon, Rüppell's Griffon Vulture, Rueppell's Griffon (EN)
Vautour de Rüppell (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Critically Endangered

PHOTO: ROB SCHOENMAKER



Form in trade: Bodies, heads, carvings, skins, specimens, live, trophies.

HALIAEETUS VOCIFER

River Eagle, African Fish-Eagle (EN)
Pygargue vocifer, Aigle pêcheur africain (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: STEVE GARVIE



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

HIERAAETUS PENNATUS

Booted Eagle (EN)
Aigle botté (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: VINCENTE ZUMEL



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

HIERAAETUS SPILOGASTER

African Hawk-Eagle, African Eagle (EN)
Aigle-autour fascié, Aigle fascié (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CHRIS EASON



Form in trade: Live, feathers, skins, specimens.

HIERAAETUS WAHLBERGI

Wahlberg's Eagle (EN)
Aigle de Wahlberg (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: PIM STOUTEN

Form in trade: Feathers, live, specimens, trophies.

KAUPIFALCO MONOGRAMMICUS

Lizard Buzzard (EN)
Autour unibande (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: DDK PHOTOS



Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

LOPHAETUS OCCIPITALIS

Long-crested Eagle (EN)
Aigle huppard (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CHARLES J SHARP



Form in trade: Bodies, leather products, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

MACHEIRAMPHUS ALCINUS

Bat Kite, Bat Hawk (EN)
Milan des chauves-souris (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: GARY ALBERT

Form in trade: Live, specimens.

MELIERAX METABATES

Dark Chanting-Goshawk, Dark Chanting Goshawk (EN)
Autour sombre, Autour chanteur (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: SNOWMANRADIO



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

MICRONISUS GABAR

Gabar Goshawk (EN)
Autour gabar (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CARMELO LOPEZ ABAD



Form in trade: Bodies, feathers, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

MILVUS MIGRANS

Black Kite, Yellow-billed Kite, Pariah Kite (EN)
Milan noir (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CHRIS EASON



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, feet, garments, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

MILVUS MILVUS

Red Kite (EN)
Milan royal (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened

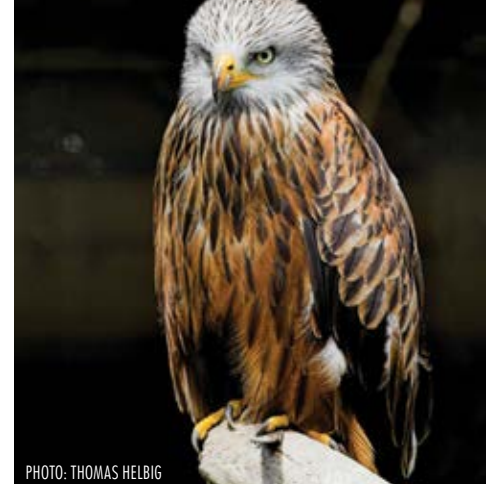


PHOTO: THOMAS HELBIG

Form in trade: Live, bodies, eggs, specimens.

NECROSYRTES MONACHUS

Hooded Vulture (EN)
Percnoptère brun, Vautour charognard (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Critically Endangered



PHOTO: CHARLES J SHARP

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies, heads.

NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS

Egyptian Vulture (EN)
Vautour percnoptère, Percnoptère d'Égypte (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



PHOTO: MICHAEL CLARKE

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, specimens, heads.

PERNIS APIVORUS

Honey Buzzard, European Honey-Buzzard (EN)
Bondrée apivore (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: ANDREAS TREPTE

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, specimens, skeletons, trophies.

POLEMAETUS BELLICOSUS

Martial Eagle (EN)
Aigle martial (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

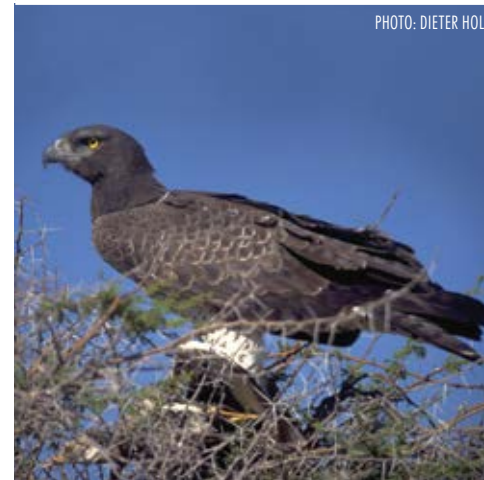


PHOTO: DIETER HOLL

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

POLYBOROIDES TYPUS

African Harrier-Hawk, African Gymnogone, Gymnogone (EN)
Gymnogène d'Afrique (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: DICK DANIELS

Form in trade: Bodies, feathers, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

TERATHOPIUS ECAUDATUS

Bateleur, Bateleur Eagle (EN)
Bateleur des savanes, Bateleur (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



PHOTO: HERMAN BOSUA

Form in trade: Bodies, bones, eggs, feathers, live, skeletons, skins, specimens, trophies.

TORGOS TRACHELIOTOS

Lappet-faced Vulture, Nubian Vulture (EN)
Vautour oricou, Oricou (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



PHOTO: DICK DANIELS

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies, heads.

TRIGONOCEPS OCCIPITALIS

White-headed Vulture (EN)
Vautour à tête blanche, Vautour huppé (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Critically Endangered

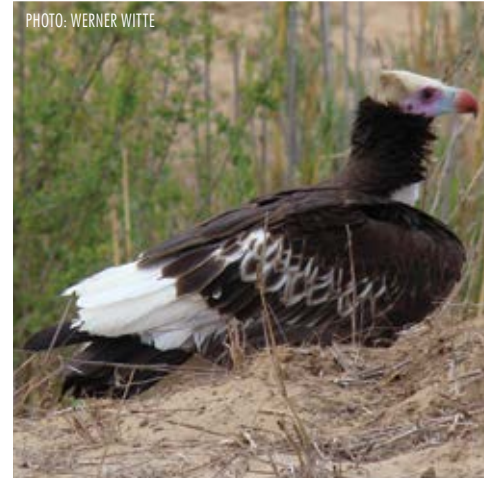


PHOTO: WERNER WITTE

Form in trade: Bodies, bones, live, skins, specimens, trophies, heads.

FALCO ALOPEX

Fox Kestrel (EN)
Faucon-renard, Crécerelle renard (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: NIK BORROW

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

FALCO ARDOSIACEUS

Grey Kestrel (EN)
Faucon ardoisé (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: LESLIE FLINT



Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, trophies.

FALCO BIARMICUS

Lanner Falcon, Lanner (EN)
Faucon lanier (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: CARMELO LOPEZ ABAD



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, skins, live, specimens, trophies.

FALCO CHICQUERA

Red-headed Falcon, Red-necked Falcon, Red-headed Merlin (EN)
Faucon chicquera, Faucon à cou roux (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened

PHOTO: DEREK KEATS



Form in trade: Bodies, live, specimens, trophies.

FALCO CUVIERII

African Hobby (EN)
Faucon de Cuvier, Hobereau africain (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: ROLF DE BY



Form in trade: Live, specimens, trophies.

FALCO NAUMANNI

Lesser Kestrel (EN)
Faucon crécerellette (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: GLENN VAN WINDT



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, specimens, trophies.

FALCO PEREGRINUS

Peregrine Falcon, Peregrine, Duck Hawk (EN)
Faucon pèlerin (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: JAN WILLEM STEFFELAAR



Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, eggs, feathers, feet, live, eggshells, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

FALCO SUBBUTEO

Northern Hobby, Eurasian Hobby, Hobby (EN)
Faucon hobereau (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: SYLVIE AUGENDRE



Form in trade: Bodies, live, skeletons, skins, eggs, specimens, trophies.

FALCO TINNUNCULUS

Common Kestrel, Kestrel, Eurasian Kestrel (EN)
Faucon crécerelle (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: ANDREAS TREPTE



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, feet, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

FALCO VESPERTINUS

Red-footed Falcon, Western Red-footed Falcon (EN)
Faucon kobez (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



PHOTO: VBOECKLI

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skeletons, specimens.

PANDION HALIAETUS

Osprey (EN) Balbuzard pêcheur,
Balbugard fluviatile, Aigle pêcheur (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: NASA

Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, claws, derivatives, eggs, feathers, feet, garments, leather products, live, skeletons, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

SAGITTARIUS SERPENTARIUS

Secretarybird (EN) Serpentaire, Secrétaire des serpents,
Messageur sagittaire (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: LUDOVIC HIRLIMANN

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CHORDATA / AVES / GRUIFORMES*



**All species of cranes (Gruidae spp.) and bustards (Otididae spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.*

BALEARICA PAVONINA

West African Crowned Crane, Black Crowned-Crane (EN)
Grue couronnée de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Soudan,
Grue couronnée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: KALDARI

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, skulls, feathers, specimens, trophies.

ARDEOTIS ARABS

Arabian Bustard (EN)
Outarde arabe, Grande outarde arabe (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened



PHOTO: KRIS MAES

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, feathers, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

EUPODOTIS SENEGALENSIS

Senegal Bustard, White-bellied Bustard,
White-bellied Korhaan (EN) Outarde du Sénégal (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: TARIQUE SANI

Form in trade: Bodies, feathers, live, skeletons, skins, specimens, trophies.

LISSOTIS MELANOGASTER

Black-bellied Korhaan, Black-bellied Bustard (EN)
Outarde à ventre noir (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: BERNARD DUPONT

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

LOPHOTIS SAVILEI

Savile's Bustard (EN)
Outarde de Savile (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: MATT SLAYMAKER



Form in trade: Bodies, specimens.

NEOTIS DENHAMI

Stanley Bustard, Denham's Bustard (EN)
Outarde de Burchell, Outarde de Denham (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Near Threatened

PHOTO: BERNARD DUPONT



Form in trade: Bodies, skins, trophies, specimens, skulls.

CHORDATA / AVES / PSITTACIFORMES*



**All species of psittaciformes are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I, and Agapornis roseicollis, Melopsittacus undulatus, Nymphicus hollandicus and Psittacula krameri, which are not included in the Appendices.*

POICEPHALUS FUSCICOLLIS

Cape Parrot, Brown-necked Parrot (EN)
Perroquet robuste, Perroquet du Cap (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: PAUL COOLS



Form in trade: Bodies, feathers, live, skins, specimens, trophies, skulls.

POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS

Senegal Parrot (EN)
Perroquet youyou, Youyou, Perroquet à tête grise (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: JUAN EMILIO



Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, eggs, feathers, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CHORDATA / AVES / STRIGIFORMES*



**All species of owls (Strigiformes spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I and Sceloglaux albifacies.*

ASIO CAPENSIS

Marsh Owl, African Marsh Owl (EN)
Hibou du Cap (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern

PHOTO: AMY MCANDREWS



Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

BUBO CINERASCENS

Greyish Eagle-Owl (EN)
Grand-duc du Sahel (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: ALLAN HOPKINS

Form in trade: Live, specimens.

BUBO LACTEUS

Milky Eagle-Owl, Giant Eagle-Owl, Verreaux's Eagle-Owl (EN) Grand-duc de Verreaux (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: MIKHAIL & YANA

Form in trade: Bodies, live, feathers, specimens, trophies.

GLAUCIDIUM PERLATUM

Pearl-spotted Owlet (EN) Chevêchette perlée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: JAKOB FAHR

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

OTUS SCOPS

Scops Owl, Common Scops-Owl, Eurasian Scops-Owl (EN) Hibou petit-duc, Petit-duc scops (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: ALVARO RODRIGUEZ ALBERICH

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

OTUS SENEGALENSIS

African Scops-Owl (EN) Petit-duc africain (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: SOLVEG OSTERO SCHRODER

Form in trade: Bodies, specimens.

PTILOPSIS LEUCOTIS

White-faced Scops-Owl (EN) Petit-duc à face blanche (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: U-ICHIRO MURAKAMI

Form in trade: Bodies, eggs, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

SCOTOPELIA PELI

Pel's Fishing-Owl (EN) Chouette-pêcheuse de Pel, Chouette pêcheuse (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: LANCE H. MARTIN

Form in trade: Live, specimens, feet.

STRIX WOODFORDII

African Wood-Owl, Woodford's Owl (EN) Hulotte africaine, Chouette africaine (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: NATALIE WEBER

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skins, specimens, trophies.

TYTO ALBA

Common Barn-Owl, Barn Owl (EN) Chouette effraie, Effraie africaine, Effraie des clochers (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: LUCIANO ARIEL MEDINA

Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, claws, eggs, feathers, feet, leather products, live, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

CHORDATA / REPTILIA /
CROCODYLIA*



*All species of alligators, caimans and crocodiles (Crocodylia spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.

CROCODYLUS CATAPHRACTUS

*African Slender-snouted Crocodile, African Sharp-nosed Crocodile, Long-snouted Crocodile (EN)
Crocodile à museau étroit, Crocodile à museau allongé d'Afrique, Faux-gavial d'Afrique (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Critically Endangered



Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, feet, leather products, live, shoes, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens.

CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS

*Nile Crocodile, African Crocodile (EN)
Crocodile du Nil (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I* IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Skins, leather products, bodies, bones, carvings, claws, derivatives, eggs, feet, garments, heads, jewelry, live, meat, oil, shoes, skeletons, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, tails, teeth, trophies. *(Included in Appendix I, except the populations of Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II).

OSTEOLAEMUS TETRASPIS

*African Dwarf Crocodile, West African Dwarf Crocodile (EN)
Crocodile à front large, Crocodile à museau court, Crocodile à nuque cuirassée, Crocodile nain africain (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Vulnerable



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, eggs, feet, garments, leather products, meat, live, shoes, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies, skeletons.

CHORDATA / REPTILIA /
SAURIA*



*All species of spiny-tailed lizards and agamas (Saara and Uromastyx spp.), chameleons (Archaius, Bradypodion, Brookesia, Calumma, Chamaeleo, Furcifer, Kinyongia, Nadzikambia, Pallean, Rhampholeon, Rieppeleon and Tricoeros spp.) and monitor lizards (Varanus spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.

CHAMAELEO GRACILIS

*Slender Chameleon, Gracile Chameleon, Spur-heeled Chameleon, Graceful Chameleon (EN)
Caméléon gracile (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, live, specimens.

CHAMAELEO SENEGALENSIS

*Senegal Chameleon (EN)
Caméléon du Sénégal (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, live, specimens.

VARANUS EXANTHEMATICUS

*African Savanna Monitor, Bosc's Monitor, Northern Savanna Monitor, African Large-grain Lizard (EN)
Varan des steppes, Varan des savanes (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Bodies, garments, leather products, live, shoes, skin pieces, skins, skulls, specimens, trophies.

VARANUS NILOTICUS

*Nile Monitor, African Small-grain Lizard (EN)
Varan du Nil (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated

PHOTO: MALCOLM MANNERS



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carvings, derivatives, garments, eggs, leather products, live, meat, shoes, skin pieces, jewelry, skins, skulls, specimens, tails, trophies.

VARANUS ORNATUS

*Ornate Monitor (EN)
Varan orné (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated

PHOTO: GREG HUME



Form in trade: Bodies, leather products, live, specimens.

**CHORDATA / REPTILIA /
SERPENTES***



**All species of boas (Boidae, Bolyerlidae, Loxocemidae and Tropidophiidae spp.) and pythons (Pythonidae spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.*

PYTHON REGIUS

*Ball Python, Royal Python (EN)
Python royal (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: PATRICK JEAN

PHOTO: LAGA

Form in trade: Bodies, carvings, derivatives, eggs, garments, leather products, live, shoes, skeletons, skin pieces, skins, specimens, trophies.

PYTHON SEBAE

*African Python, African Rock Python (EN)
Python de Seba (FR)*

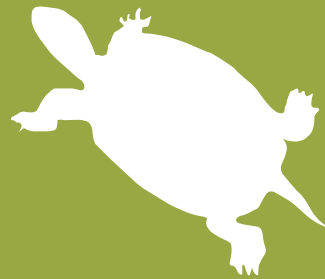
CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated

PHOTO: BRIAN SMITH



Form in trade: Bodies, skins, leather products, live, skin pieces, shoes, garments, specimens, trophies.

**CHORDATA / REPTILIA /
TESTUDINES***



**All species of sea turtles (Cheloniidae spp.) are included in Appendix I. All species of tortoises (Testudinidae spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.*

CHELONIA MYDAS

*Green Turtle, Green Sea Turtle (EN)
Tortue comestible, Tortue verte, Tortue franche (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Endangered

PHOTO: BROCKEN INAGLORY



PHOTO: U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, bone pieces, calipee, carapaces, carvings, derivatives, eggs, garments, leather products, live, meat, oil, scales, shells, shoes, skeletons, skin pieces, skulls, soup, specimens, trophies, wax.

CYCLANORBIS SENEGALENSIS

*Senegal Flapshell Turtle, Sahelian Flapshell Turtle (EN)
Tortue molle du Sénégal (FR)*

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: TORTOISE FORUM/GERARDS



Form in trade: Carapaces, meat, live, skin pieces, specimens.

ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA

Hawksbill Turtle, Hawksbill Sea Turtle (EN)
Tortue à écailles, Tortue à bec de faucon,
Tortue imbriquée, Caret (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Critically Endangered

PHOTO: U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



Form in trade: Bodies, bone pieces, bones, carapaces, carvings, derivatives, eggs, garments, jewelry, leather products, live, meat, oil, scales, shells, skin pieces, shoes, skeletons, skulls, specimens, trophies.

LEPIDOCHELYS OLIVACEA

Olive Ridley, Pacific Ridley, Ridley Sea Turtle (EN)
Ridley du Pacifique, Tortue olivâtre, Tortue bâtarde,
Tortue de Ridley (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: JORGE ARMIN ESCALANTE PASOS



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carapaces, carvings, eggs, garments, leather products, live, meat, oil, scales, shells, shoes, skeletons, skin pieces, skulls, specimens, trophies.

DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA

Leatherback Turtle, Luth Turtle, Leathery Turtle,
Trunkback Turtle, Luth, Leatherback,
Leatherback Sea Turtle (EN) Tortue Luth (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



PHOTO: GUNNAR CREUTZ



Form in trade: Bodies, bones, carapaces, eggs, live, meat, skin pieces, skeletons, skulls, specimens.

KINIXYS NOGUEYI

Bell's Hinged-backed Tortoise, Bell's Hinged Tortoise (EN)
Kinixys de Bell (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated

PHOTO: CLIVE REID



Form in trade: Bodies, carapaces, carvings, leather products, live, scales, shells, specimens, trophies.

KINIXYS EROSA

Forest Hinged Tortoise, Serrated Hinge-back Tortoise,
Common Tortoise, Serrated Tortoise, Schweigger's
Tortoise, Serrated Hinge-backed Tortoise (EN)
Tortue articulée d'Afrique, Kinixys rongée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated

PHOTO: NORTH TEXAS TORTOISE SANCTUARY



Form in trade: Carapaces, live, scales, carvings, leather, meat, specimens, trophies, bodies, shells.

TRIONYX TRIUNGUIS

African Softshell Turtle, Nile Softshell Turtle,
Nile Soft-shelled Terrapin (EN)
Tortue d'Afrique à carapace molle, Trionyx du Nil (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



Form in trade: Live, bodies, meat, specimens.

CHORDATA / ELASMOBRANCHII / CARCHARHINI-FORMES



CARCHARHINUS LONGIMANUS

Oceanic Whitetip Shark, Whitetip Shark, White-tipped
Shark, Whitetip Oceanic Shark (EN)
Requin océanique, Requin Longimane (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

PHOTO: JOHAN LANTZ



PHOTO: NOAA / ALLEN SHIMADA

Form in trade: Fins, meat, oil, leather products, specimens.

CARCHARHINUS FALCIFORMIS

Silky Shark (EN)
Requin soyeux (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Form in trade: Fins, bodies, leather products, meat, oil.

SPHYRNA LEWINI

Scalloped Hammerhead Shark, Scalloped Hammerhead, Hammerhead Shark, Hammerhead, Bronze Hammerhead Shark, Kidney-headed Shark, Scalloped Hammerhead, Southern Hammerhead Shark (EN)
Requin marteau, Requin-marteau halicorne (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



Form in trade: Fins, meat, specimens.

SPHYRNA MOKARRAN

Great Hammerhead, Great Hammerhead Shark (EN)
Grand requin-marteau (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



Form in trade: Fins, leather products, meat, oil, bodies, specimens.

CHORDATA / ELASMOBRANCHII / LAMNIFORMES*



**All species of thresher sharks (Alopias spp.) are included in Appendix II.*

ALOPIAS VULPINUS

Common Thresher Shark, Atlantic Thresher, Fox Shark, Grayfish, Green Thresher, Sea Fox, Slasher, Swingletail, Swiveltail, Thintail Thresher, Thrasher, Whip-tailed Shark, Zorro Thresher Shark (EN)
Requin renard commun, Renard marin, Requin renard, Faux, Loup de mer, Pèis rato, Poisson-épée, Renard, Renard de mer, Singe de mer (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable

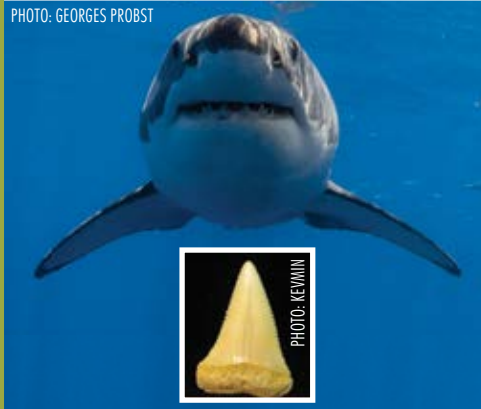


Form in trade: Meat, fins, leather products, oil.

CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS

Great White Shark, White-death, Mango-ururoa, Man-eater Shark, White Shark, Mango-taniwha, White Pointer (EN)
Requin blanc, Mangeur d'hommes, Grand requin blanc, Lamie (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



Form in trade: Fins, teeth, skulls, meat, trophies, specimens.

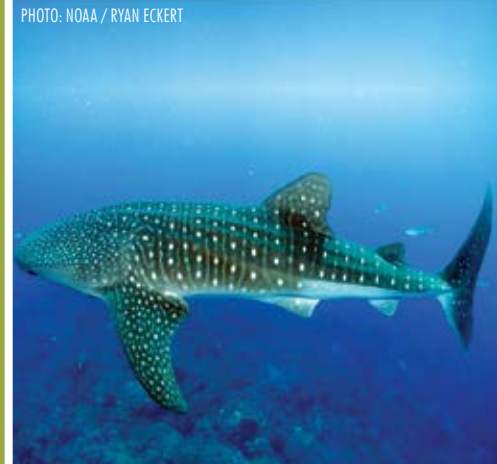
CHORDATA / ELASMOBRANCHII / ORECTOLOBIFORMES



RHINCODON TYPUS

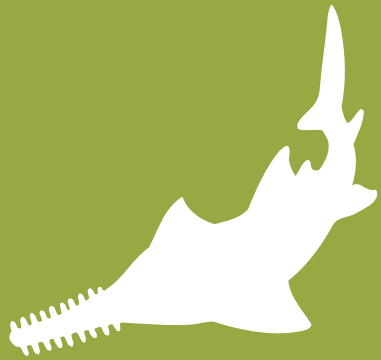
Whale Shark (EN)
Chagrin, Requin-baleine (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



Form in trade: Fins, oil, meat, soup, bodies, specimens.

CHORDATA /
ELASMOBRANCHII /
PRISTIFORMES*



*All species of sawfish (*Pristidae* spp.) are included in Appendix I.

PRISTIS MICRODON

Large-tooth Sawfish, Southern Sawfish,
Leichhardt's Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish,
Great-tooth Sawfish (EN) Poisson-scie à dents larges,
Poisson-scie septentrional (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Critically Endangered

PHOTO: DILIFF



PHOTO: MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, teeth, specimens.

PRISTIS PECTINATA

Small-tooth Sawfish, Wide Sawfish,
Smooth-tooth Sawfish, Comb Shark (EN)
Requin-scie, Poisson-scie tident (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Critically Endangered

PHOTO: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



PHOTO: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



Form in trade: Bodies, teeth, carvings, derivatives.

PRISTIS PRISTIS

Common Sawfish (EN)
Scie, Scie commune, Poisson-scie commun (FR)

CITES APPENDIX I IUCN: Critically Endangered

PHOTO: MARC DANDO



PHOTO: TESTUDANTES DE CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS DA UFV



Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, teeth, specimens.

CHORDATA /
ACTINOPTERI /
SYNGNATHI-
FORMES*



*All species of seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp.) are included in Appendix II.

HIPPOCAMPUS ALGIRICUS

West African Seahorse (EN)
Hippocampe d'Afrique de l'Ouest (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Vulnerable



PHOTO: MINDELO

Form in trade: Bodies, live, skeletons, specimens, derivatives.

HIPPOCAMPUS HIPPOCAMPUS

Sea Horse, Short-snouted Seahorse, Black Seahorse (EN)
Hippocampe, Cheval de mer,
Hippocampe à museau court (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



PHOTO: BATHYNOME

Form in trade: Bodies, derivatives, live, specimens.

ARTHROPODA /
ARACHNIDA /
SCORPIONES



PANDINUS GAMBIENSIS

Giant Senegalese Scorpion (EN)
Grand scorpion du Sénégal (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated



Form in trade: Bodies, live.

**CNIDARIA / ANTHOZOA /
SCLERACTINIA***



**All species of stony corals (Scleractinia spp.) are included in Appendix II. Excludes coral fossils, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.*

ASTRANGIA POCULATA

Northern Star Coral (EN)
No common name (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Live.

FAVIA FRAGUM

Golfball Coral, Small Star Coral (EN)
Corail balle de golf (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Live, raw coral, specimens.

PORITES ASTREOIDES

Mustard Hill Coral (EN)
Porite étoile (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Live, raw coral, specimens, carvings.

PORITES PORITES

Club Finger Coral, Clubtip Finger Coral, Finger Coral (EN)
Porite digitée (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



Form in trade: Live, raw coral, carvings, derivatives, specimens.

SCHIZOCULINA AFRICANA

No common name (EN)
No common name (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: Live, specimens.

SCHIZOCULINA FISSIPARA

No common name (EN)
No common name (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Data Deficient



Form in trade: No trade recorded.

SIDERASTREA RADIANIS

Rough Starlet Coral, Lesser Starlet Coral (EN)
Petit corail starlette (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Least Concern



PHOTO: FWC FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Form in trade: Live, raw coral, specimens.

MOLLUSCA / BIVALVIA / MYTILOIDA



LITHOPHAGA LITHOPHAGA

Date Mussel, European Date Mussel (EN)
Datte lithophage (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated



PHOTO: NATURALIS BIODIVERSITY CENTER

Form in trade: Bodies, live, specimens.

PLANTAE / EUPHORBIALES / EUPHORBIACEAE*



*All succulent species of spurges (Euphorbia spp.) are included in Appendix II, except Euphorbia misera and the species included in Appendix I. Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of Euphorbia trigona, artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or color mutants of Euphorbia lactea, when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of Euphorbia nerifolia, and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of Euphorbia 'Mili' when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

EUPHORBIA PROSTRATA

Prostrate Spurge, Prostrate Sandmat (EN)
No common name (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated



PHOTO: HARRY ROSE

Form in trade: No trade recorded.

PLANTAE / FABALES / LEGUMINOSAE



PTEROCARPUS ERINACEUS

Kosso, African Rosewood, Senegal Rosewood, African Teak, African Kino (EN)
Vène, Palissandre du Sénégal, Santal rouge d'Afrique, Kino de Gambie (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Endangered



PHOTO: MARK

Form in trade: Timber, sawn wood, logs, roots, leaves, bark, carvings, furniture, musical instruments, finished products.

DALBERGIA SPP.

Rosewood, Palisander (EN)
Bois de rose, Palissandre (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II* IUCN: Not Evaluated



PHOTO: KHALID MAHMOOD

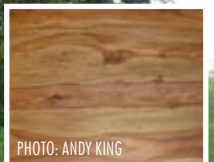


PHOTO: ANDY KING

Form in trade: Timber, sawn wood, logs, carvings, furniture, finished products. *(All species of Dalbergia (Dalbergia spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.)

PLANTAE / ORCHIDALES /
ORCHIDACEAE*



**All species of orchids (Orchidaceae spp.) are included in Appendix II, except the species included in Appendix I.*

ORCHIDACEA SPP.

Orchid (EN)
Orchidées, Orchidacées (FR)

CITES APPENDIX II IUCN: Not Evaluated



Form in trade: Live, parts, derivatives.

List of useful online resources:

• UNITED STATES NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION > noaa.gov

• BORN FREE USA > bornfreeusa.org

CITES

• Global CITES website > cites.org

• CITES Appendices > cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

• CITES Text > cites.org/eng/disc/text.php

• CITES Resolutions > cites.org/eng/res/index.php

• CITES Decisions > cites.org/eng/dec/index.php

• UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database > trade.cites.org

• CITES-listed species database > speciesplus.net/

• Website of the national CITES authorities > cites.org/eng/resources/links.php

• CITES Publications > cites.org/eng/resources/publications.php

• National contact list > cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp

• CITES Guidelines for transport > cites.org/eng/resources/transport/index.php

• CITES species identification manual > cites.org/eng/resources/wiki_id.php

• CITES virtual college > cites.unia.es/index.php?lang=en_utf8

• Training materials of the CITES virtual college
> cites.unia.es/mod/resource/view.php?id=58

• CITES trade data dashboards > dashboards.cites.org/

• CITES information on national reports > cites.org/eng/resources/reports.php

• Information on the CITES export quotas > cites.org/eng/resources/quotas/index.php

• CITES guidance on non-detriment findings
> cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.php

• CITES calendar and deadlines > cites.org/eng/news/calendar.php

• CITES reference manual > ssn.org/Meetings/cop/cop16/CITES_RefGuide.pdf

• The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species
> iucnredlist.org/

• IUCN checklist on making non-detriment findings
> data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/SSC-OP-027.pdf

• Information on CITES trade in the European Union
> eu-wildlifetrade.org/index.htm

• International Air Transport Association > iata.org/index.htm

• InforMEA (United Nations information portal on multilateral environmental agreements) > informea.org

IDENTIFICATION OF CITES SPECIES

• CITES species identification > cites.org/eng/resources/wiki_id.php

• CITES Identification Guide (free – produced by Canada – covers amphibians, invertebrates, mammals, birds, fish and reptiles)
> ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=En&n=35ED0E50-1

• Shark identification guides > coaliciontiburones.org/?page_id=1199

• CITES species photo gallery > cites.org/gallery/species/index.html

• Information useful to the identification of crocodilian species
> crocodilian.com/cnhc/csl.html

• Information useful to the identification of turtle species
> wbd.etibioinformatics.nl/bis/turtles.php

• Information useful to the identification of seashells > femorale.com.br/shellphotos/

• Database featuring pictures of scorpions > ntnu.no/ub/scorpion-files/gallery.php

• Database featuring pictures of wild species > arkive.org/

• Database useful to the identification of marine species > fishbase.org/search.php

• Database useful to the identification of sharks > sharktrust.org

• Manta and mobula ray identification guide
> cites.unia.es/cites/file.php/1/files/pew-manta-ray-gill-plate-id-guide.pdf

• Database featuring information on animal and plant species > britannica.com

ENFORCEMENT AND CUSTOMS

• International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
> cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php

• Interpol > interpol.int/en/Internet

• World Customs Organization (WCO) > wcoomd.org/en.aspx

• The Green Customs Initiative > greencustoms.org/

• The Green Customs guide to multilateral environmental agreements
> greencustoms.org/sites/default/files/public/files/Green_Customs_Guide%20%28low%29.pdf

• The International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
> inece.org/

• The East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (EANECE)
> eanece.org/eanece/

- Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora > lusakaagreement.org/

- Compliance-Related Texts and Decisions of Selected Multilateral Environmental Agreements > unep.org/delc/Portals/119/Compliance-relatedtext.pdf

CITES IMPLEMENTATION FOR SHARKS

- CITES website on sharks and rays > cites.org/eng/prog/shark/index.php
- Shark identification guides > coaliciontiburones.org/?page_id=1199
- TRAFFIC report on CITES shark implementation > traffic.org/fisheries-reports/traffic_pub_fisheries15.pdf
- Factsheet on the CITES rules for introduction from the sea > nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/agreements/global_agreements/cites_page/cites.pdf
- Information on the CITES implementation workshop for sharks organized in the Latin American region (includes link to presentations and guides) > oas.org/en/sedi/dsd/biodiversity/WHMSI/SharkEvent%20.asp
- Shark database > shark.ch/Database/index.html
- SRFC Report “Thirty Years of Shark Fishing in West Africa” > iucnssg.org/uploads/5/4/1/2/54120303/30years_eng.pdf
- Video on the genetic identification of sharks (in Spanish with English subtitles) > youtube.com/watch?v=Asuu4_7Kr0g
- Video on shark finning (in Spanish with English subtitles) > youtube.com/watch?v=psb1s5Efilhw
- IUCN shark specialist group > iucnssg.org/

ORGANIZATIONS

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) activities in relation to CITES > fao.org/fishery/cites-fisheries/en
- Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) > spsrpf.org/
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas > iccat.es/en
- International Tropical Timber Organization > itto.int/en/
- World Organization for Animal Health > oie.int/en/
- TRAFFIC (wildlife trade monitoring network) > traffic.org/
- United States Fish & Wildlife Service > fws.gov

List of useful contacts:

The Director
Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM)
Abuko Headquarters, Abuko
c/o Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife
GIEPA House, 1st Floor
Kairaba Avenue
Kanifing Municipality
Banjul
GAMBIA
Tel: +220 437 69 72 / 437 69 73 / 784 16 78 / 623 69 72
Email: wildlife@gamnet.gm; mlkassama2@gmail.com

NOAA Fisheries
Angela Somma
Chief, Endangered Species Division
Office of Protected Resources
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
USA
Tel: +1 301 427 8403
Email: angela.somma@noaa.gov

NOAA Fisheries
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International Policy Advisor,
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of International Affairs
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
1315 East-West Highway #10639
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
USA
Tel: +1 301 427 8359 / 301 758 4748
Email: laura.cimo@noaa.gov

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c/o Acani Consulting
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32410 Castéra-Verduzan
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Tel: +33 7 70 41 26 32
Email: alice@bornfreeusa.org

**“ Living wild species are like a library of books still unread.
Our heedless destruction of them is akin to burning the library
without ever having read its books. ”**

~ John Dingell