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DOCUMENT 1-243/81

Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-160/80) for a decision on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals

Rapporteur: Mr J. VERROKEN

12.1

By letter of 7 May 1980 the President of the Council of the European Communities requested the European Parliament to deliver an opinion on the Commission Communication to the Council on the results of the negotiations on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals and the proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals.

The President of the European Parliament referred this proposal on 19 May 1980 to the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection.

On 30 May 1980 the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection appointed Mr Verroken rapporteur.

It considered this proposal at its meetings of 27 November 1980, 14 April 1981 and 12 May 1981 and, on 12 May 1981, unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution and the explanatory statement.

Present: Mr Collins, chairman; Mr Alber, vice-chairman; Mr Verroken, rapporteur; Mr Ceravolo (deputizing for Mr Segré), Ms Clwyd (deputizing for Mrs Weber), Mr Ghergo, Mrs Krouwel-Vlam, Mr Lynge, Mr Mertens, Mr Muntingh, Mr Remilly, Mrs Roudy, Mrs Schleicher, Mrs Seibel-Emmerling and Mr Visas.

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The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a decision on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the proposal for a Council decision¹,
- having been consulted by the Council (Doc. 1-160/80),
- having regard to the resolution of the European Parliament of 14 June 1977 on the Directive on Birds²,
- having regard to the resolution of the European Parliament of 20 May 1980 on the World Conservation Strategy³,
- having regard to the resolution of the European Parliament of 17 June 1980 on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats⁴,
- having regard to the resolution of the European Parliament of 16 October 1980 on common rules for imports of whaling products⁵,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (Doc. 1-243/81),

1. Approves in principle the general aims of this Convention, which are to provide appropriate measures for the protection, conservation and habitats of endangered migratory species;
2. Urges that the Community accede as quickly as possible and without reservations to this Convention;
3. Accepts as the only geographical exception that provided for in the Directive on the conservation of wild birds⁶;

¹ OJ No. C 151, 19.6.1980,
² OJ No. C 163, 11.7.1977
³ OJ No. C 147, 16.6.1980
⁴ OJ No. C 175, 14.7.1980
⁵ OJ No. C 291, 10.11.1980
⁶ OJ No. L 103, 24.4.1979

4. Regrets that, in the third recital of the preamble to the Convention, no mention is made, as in the Convention of Bern, of the intrinsic value of wildlife;
5. Stresses the importance of the research referred to in Article II of the Convention, and calls on the Commission to promote coordination of such research vigorously within the Community;
6. Takes the view that, where the European Community is concerned, these lists should at least be supplemented to include European migratory species which are entitled to general protection under the Directive on Birds and the Convention of Bern;
7. Vigorously urges the inclusion in Appendix I of all cetaceans found in Europe, and requests the Commission to take appropriate steps;
8. Confirms its request that the Commission should, by 17 June 1983, submit to the Council a proposal for a directive on the protection of all vertebrate species or, alternatively, separate directives on the protection of particular classes of vertebrate species in the Community;
9. Urges the Commission to submit to the Council before the end of this year, the promised draft method of 'ecological cartography' and a proposal for the concrete application of this method, which may prove extremely useful in implementing the provisions of the Convention;
10. Requests the Commission to conduct or have conducted a study within two years of ratification of this Convention by the Community, to determine for which migratory species found in the Community it will be necessary to conclude separate agreements as provided for in Article IV;
11. Requests the Commission to report to the secretariat of the Convention, within two years of ratification of the Convention by the Community, on threatened migratory species to be found in the Community that should be included in the Convention's appendices;
12. Takes the view that the Commission should play an active and stimulative role within the Conference of the Parties and the Scientific Council;
13. Reminds the Council and the Commission in the strongest terms that the above tasks will require a full complement of staff and finances to be made available, and that a European Environment Fund is therefore urgently necessary;
14. Refers the Commission in this connection to the information and expertise available at the Council of Europe in the field of nature conservation, and recommends that the Commission should make the greatest

possible use of these facilities so as to prevent unnecessary demands being made on the scarce staffing and financial resources of the Community;

15. Insists that Appendix II to the Convention should refer to a classification system covering the largest number of species.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTA. INTRODUCTION

1. This Convention, which was prepared as part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), was concluded in Bonn on 23 June 1979. More than 60 countries took part and to date 22 countries, including 6 Member States, have signed the Convention.

2. As its provisions cover areas under Community jurisdiction, in particular with regard to wild birds, the Commission, with the Council's authorization of 15 June 1979, took part in the negotiations and had a clause included in the Convention allowing Community participation.

B. CONTENT OF THE CONVENTION

3. The Bonn Convention is an umbrella agreement under which countries with threatened populations of migratory species of wild animals can conclude agreements among themselves with a view to appropriate measures being worked out.

4. This can be on the basis of the two appendices to the Convention. The first contains the endangered migratory species and the second the migratory species which have poor chances of survival on which agreements need to be concluded.

5. To achieve these objectives the following structure has been established:

- (a) The Conference of the Contracting Parties is the decision-making organ.
- (b) A permanent secretariat will be set up to prepare the conferences.
- (c) At the first meeting of the Conference, to be convened within two years, a Scientific Council will be established to provide advice.

C. PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

6. Under Article XV of the Convention, the European Economic Community was given the opportunity of signing the Convention. This was achieved in the face of opposition from the USSR but with the support of the delegations from Western European countries, Africa and the United States.

7. To enable the Community to sign the Convention, the Council had to agree to this in good time; according to the statement from the Commission, the Council was unable to reach agreement.

8. Under Article XVII of the Convention, the Convention is still open for accession by all states that have not signed it and any regional economic integration organizations.

9. At the meeting of the Council of Environment Ministers on 12 December 1980, the Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to seek a solution to the remaining problems, including those relating to the Bonn Convention.

10. The difficulty is that at least one Member State considers that the Community has no jurisdiction in the matter and cannot therefore go beyond the Directive on the conservation of wild birds of 2 April 1979.

11. This is because the Bonn Convention deals not only with endangered migratory birds but with all endangered migratory animals including marine fauna.

D. OTHER OBSERVATIONS

I. Attitude of the Council

12. The Council could, alternatively, have requested application of Article XIV of the Convention, which reads as follows:

- '1. The provisions of this Convention shall not be subject to general reservations. Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Article XI.
2. Any State or any regional economic integration organization may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, enter a specific reservation with regard to the presence on either Appendix I or Appendix II or both, of any migratory species and shall then not be regarded as a Party in regard to the subject of that reservation until ninety days after the Depositary has transmitted to the Parties notification that such reservation has been withdrawn.'

13. Purely for the protection of migratory birds, it is important to accede to the Convention as quickly as possible as 2/3 of our approximately 400 species of birds migrate from Africa i.e. about 5,000 million birds a year.

14. In view of these facts, the Council could best be convinced by its own arguments, including the third recital of the preamble to the Directive of 2 April 1979, which reads as follows:

'Whereas the species of wild birds naturally occurring in the European territory of the Member States are mainly migratory species;

whereas such species constitute a common heritage and whereas effective bird protection is typically a trans-frontier environment problem entailing common responsibilities.'

15. However, it is unfortunately clear that the Directive on the conservation of wild birds of 2 April 1979 which enters into force on 2 April 1981 can be no more than a half-measure as long as the Community has not acceded to the Bonn Convention.

16. There remains the problem of the other migratory animals, in particular marine animals. Although Appendix I lists only one European species (Monachus monachus), this does not relieve the Community of its responsibilities particularly for the conservation of all migratory species in the rest of the world that are threatened with extermination or extinction.

17. The practical policy measures are perhaps more a matter for the Washington Convention, on which Mr Muntingh has been appointed rapporteur (Doc. 1-360/80). We would also refer here to Mr Seal's opinion on this subject on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations (PE 69.649).

II. Attitude of the parliamentary committees concerned.

18. There could be no doubt about the present attitude and that evinced in due time by the parliamentary committees concerned, more particularly the Committee on the Environment, to the Bonn Convention.

Following the petition by Mrs Rosenzweig on behalf of the Mondial Alternatief Foundation on the protection of migratory birds the Committee on the Environment gave its unanimous opinion on 24 March 1980 (PE 63.690) rapporteur: Mr Verroken). The conclusion read:

'In view of the foregoing considerations and observations, the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions is requested to forward this petition to the Commission with a recommendation that the necessary steps be immediately taken to enable the Community to become a contracting party to the Bonn Convention at an early date.'

A virtually complete list of 121 European species of birds that winter south of the Sahara was attached (PE 62.413). This unanimous opinion was adopted by the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions (PE 70.136).

III. Attitude of the Commission

19. The Commission's attitude is also quite clear:

(a) On 17 December 1980 it replied to this petition as follows:

'The Commission feels that the application of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats and of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species would establish the concerted action and exchange of scientific information necessary for the conservation of Europe's migratory birds. It has therefore proposed to the Council that the Community should conclude these Conventions. (PE 70.136).'

(b) In particular, there is its proposal for a Council decision of 18 April 1980, for signature of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals which the Council was unable to accept.

20. As already indicated, there now remains one further option. Under Article XVII of the Convention, the latter is still open for accession by all States that have not signed it and any regional economic integration organization.

IV. Earlier attitudes of the European Parliament

21. In its plenary sittings the European Parliament has repeatedly and clearly expressed its opinion and wishes on the subject and clearly aligned itself with Recommendation 32 of the United Nations Conference in Stockholm in 1972, which states that:

Governments must endeavour to conclude international conventions and agreements to protect animal species that live in international waters or migrate from one country to another.

22. We cannot list here all parliamentary initiatives in this field that have been taken continuously since 1972; we shall refer to just two of them.

On 21 February 1975 Parliament adopted a very comprehensive resolution stating:

'8. Considers that the problem of the mass slaughter of migratory birds during their passage through a State's territory must be examined as soon as possible in international law, since migratory birds should be regarded not as "res nullius" but as "res communis".'

23. The immediate objective was undoubtedly to obtain a Community directive, but that this was ultimately viewed as insufficient can be seen from paragraph 16 of the same resolution, 'Urges the Commission to promote international action by appropriate initiatives and negotiations so that conventions can be signed on the protection of migratory birds and song birds.'

24. The unanimously adopted resolution in the Jahn report on the Directive on bird conservation of 31 May 1977 leaves no doubt as to Parliament's ultimate intention. Paragraph 7 of that resolution reads as follows:

'The European Parliament is aware of the fact that it is not sufficient to implement the provisions contained in the Directive solely in the territory of the Member States but that measures to promote bird protection must be realized on a world-wide basis, and accordingly urges the Commission to take steps to ensure that in the near future the Community initiates appropriate negotiations with third countries'.

25. The present Parliament considers this to mean accession to the Bonn Convention as a matter of urgency.

V. Lacunae in the appendices to the Convention

26. There are two appendices to the Convention. Appendix I lists migratory and endangered species for which immediate and generally applicable protective measures need to be taken. Appendix II contains a list of migratory species with a poorly rated chance of survival which require international agreements for their conservation and which would significantly benefit from international cooperation.

27. There is provision under the Convention for the Conference of the Parties to amend these lists under certain conditions.

28. It is rather striking that Appendix I in its present form includes among the endangered species only two from the Community: Monachus monachus and Larus audouinii. It is therefore obvious that there is an urgent need for Appendix I to be supplemented, if possible, by all the endangered migratory birds figuring in Annex I of the European Directive on birds.

29. Appendix II could give rise to some confusion. It contains a list of animals which, if not endangered, nevertheless have a poorly rated chance of survival and for the benefit of which international agreements need to be concluded within the framework of the Convention.

30. A problem of taxonomy arises here. For example: Appendix II states that agreements need to be concluded for the Muscicapidae. According to certain bird classification systems the Turdinai (thrush family) and the Sylviinae (warblers and the like) form part of the Muscicoidae (see: Peters Checklist of the Birds of the World).

Outside English-speaking areas different classification systems are generally used, under which thrushes, warblers and the like do not belong to the Muscicapidae but are treated as separate families, i.e. as Turdidae and Sylviidae. (See: 'Die Vögel der Länder der europäischen Gemeinschaft' by Eugenius Nowak).

Other classification systems which are generally in use on the European continent recognize the Turdidae and Sylviidae as separate families.

31. Thus when Appendix II refers to the Muscicapidae the meaning differs considerably depending on whether or not the thrushes, of which there are 300 species, and warblers and the like, of which there are also 300 species, are considered part of the Muscicapidae.

32. We would refer to Annex II to this report - which as an example lists some varieties of European thrushes, warblers and the like, the majority of which migrate from Africa. Are they, or are they not, included in the original Convention?

33. We therefore consider it a matter of urgency that within this Convention an endeavour should be made to achieve a single, generally acceptable, classification system.

Translation and commentary for use in conjunction with Appendix I to the Convention

I. <u>MAMMALIA</u>	ZOOGDIEREN SÄUGETIERE	MAMMIFERES MAMMIFERI	MAMMALS PATTEDYR
<u>Chiroptera</u>	Vleermuizen Fledertiere	Chiroptères	Bats
Molossidae	Bulvleermuizen Bulldog-Fledermäuse	Molossidés	Free-tailed Bats
<u>Tadaride brasiliensis mexicana</u>	Guano vleermuis Guano Fledermaus	Tataride de Mexique	Mexican Free- Tailed

- Southern United States down to Mexico, West Indies and northern part of South America.
- Millions of these creatures live in caves in which thick layers of droppings (guano) have collected. This guano was extracted from the Carlsbad cave in New Mexico from 1901 to 1921. Countless numbers of these bats still live there, (estimated by Bailey and Allison at less than 9 million).
- Food: insects. Northern populations migrate south in the winter.
- Some populations depleted by as much as 90%, probably due to pesticides.
- Not in the IUCN Red Data Book.

<u>Primates</u>	Apen Herrentiere (Affen)	Primates (Signes) Primati	Primates Aber
Pongidae	Mensapen Menschenaffen	Singes anthropoides Pongidé	Great apes Menneskeaber
<u>Gorilla gorilla beringei</u>	Berggorilla Berggorilla	Gorille de montagne	Mountain Gorilla

- The gorilla is the largest living primate. Two sub-species are found in tropical Africa:
 - (1) Lowland gorilla - plains of western Equatorial Africa
 - (2) Mountain gorilla - plains and uplands of Central Africa up to 3500 m.
- Food: leaves and shoots, also pith from plants, twigs and bark. Plants

also satisfy the gorilla's winter needs. (It has never been seen to drink in the wild).

- Critically endangered.
- Nomadic, migrates over borders of Ruanda, Uganda and Zaire.
- Population: around 500
- CITES Appendix I; IUCN Red Data Book : endangered.

<u>Cetacea</u>	Walvisachtigen	Cétacés	Cetaceans
	Wale	Cetacei	Hvaler
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Balaenop- teridae	Vinvissen	Rorquals	Finback whales
	Furcheiwale (Bartenwale)	Balenotteridi	Finhvaler
<hr/>			
<u>Balaenoptera musculus</u>	Blauwe vinvis	Baleine bleue	Blue whale
	Blauwal	Balenottera azzurra	Blåhval

- The blue whale is the largest species of animal that has ever lived on the earth: up to 30m long and weighing up to 130,000 kg.
- Spread throughout the world but now extremely rare.
- Food: feeds mainly on krill, also fish in the North Atlantic.
- Migrates from polar region to warmer waters to breed.
- CITES Appendix I. Protected under the IWC. IUCN : endangered

<u>Megaptera novaeangliae</u>	Bultrug	Baleine à bosse	Humpback whale
	Buckelwal	Megaptera	Pukkelhval

- Owes its name to a series of fleshy lumps on its back, head and lower jaw.
- Unlike other whales it lives mainly near coasts, in northern and southern hemispheres. Despite its size the humpback whale is one of the most mobile and playful of the baleen whales.
- Food: mainly krill and also small fish.
- Travels from cold to warmer waters to breed. 12 migration routes have been identified along the coasts of all continents.
- Population: 7-8000.

- CITES Appendix I and protected by IWC. IUCN: endangered

<u>Balaenidae</u>	Echte walvissen Glattwale	Baleines Balenidi	Right whales Rethvaler
<u>Balaena mysticetus</u>	Groenlandse walvis. Grönlandwal	Baleine franche du Groenland Balena boreala	Bowhead Grønlandshvalen

- Found only in northern seas. (Small population still in Davis Straits, Bering Sea and Arctic Sea)..

- Food: krill.

- Nomadic, but with regular migratory movements.

- CITES Appendix I and protected by IWC. IUCN: endangered.

<u>Eubalena glacialis</u>	Noordkaper Noordkaper	Baleine noire	Atlantic Right Whale Svarthval
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- Northern part of Atlantic Ocean. Similar species found in other oceans are the Japanese whale and the southern whale.

- Food: krill.

- Migrates from international to warmer coastal waters to breed.

- CITES Appendix I and protected by IWC. IUCN: endangered.

<u>Pinnipedia</u>	Zeeroofdieren Wasser-Raubtiere	Pinnipèdes Pinnipedi	Seals and walruses
<u>Phocidae</u>	Zeehondachtigen Hundsrobber	Phoques Focidi	True seals Saeldyr
<u>Monachus monachus</u>	Mediterrane monniksrob Mittelmeer- Mönchsrobbe	Phoque moine Foca monaca	Mediterranean monkseal Munksael

- Mediterranean and Black Sea, north-west coast of Africa down to Madeira and Canary Islands.

- Critically endangered. Need for reservations.

- Shelter and breed in caves, where they are seriously disturbed by divers. Do not migrate but live in colonies along rocky coasts and on

islands. Young travel long distances, crossing national frontiers.

- Food: fish, squid, crabs.
- Population: probably a few hundred only, certainly less than 1000
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Perissodactyla</u>	Onevenhoevigen Unpaarhufer	Périsso-dactyles Perissodattili	Odd-toed Ungulates De uparret-tåede hovdyr
<u>Equidae</u>	Paardachtigen Pferde	Equidés Equide	Horses De egenlige heste
<u>Equus grevyi</u>	Grévy zebra Grévyzebra	Zèbre de Grévy	Grévy's zebra

- Distinguished from other zebras by its primitive markings and different behaviour; largest species of horse family.
- Unusually large ears; belly white and unstriped.
- Scrubland and grassy steppes of Ethiopia, Somalia and southern Sudan to Northern Kenya.
- Herbivorous.
- Population: 10 to 15,000.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Artiodactyla</u>	Evenhoevigen Paarhufer	Artiodactyles Artiodettili	Even-toed ungulates De parret-tåede hovdyr
<u>Camelidae</u>	Kamelen Kamele	Camélidés	Camels and Llamas Kameliderne
<u>Vicugna</u> <u>vicugna</u>	Vicugna Vicugna	Vigogne Vivogna	Vicuna Vijunja

- One of the four South-American camelidae: vicuna, llama, alpaca and quamaco
- Range limited to the Andean highlands between 3800 and 5500 m. Around 30,000 animals in the Pampas Galeras reservation in Peru.
- Food: short grass.
- In summer, lives at a height of up to 4-5000 m. Migrates to the valleys in winter.
- Threatened because of its wool: the finest there is. Cannot be kept in domesticated flocks.
- Population: more than 60,000 and growing.

CITES Appendix I. IUCN : vulnerable.

Cervidae	Herten Hirsche	Cervidés Cervidi	True deer Hjorte
<u>Cervus elaphus barbarus</u>	Atlashert Atlashirsch	Cerf de Barbaré	Barbary stag

- Sub-species of deer living in a small area in the north of the Sahara, in the area of the border between Algeria and Tunisia. Several dozen animals kept in a protected area under surveillance in Tunisia.
- Total population: a few hundred, regularly crossing the Algerian-Tunisian border.
- Population: around 400.
- IUCN : endangered.

Bovidae	Holhoornigen Horntiere	Bovidés Bovidi	Horned ungulates Oksegruppen
<u>Novibos (Bos) sauveli</u>	Kouprey Kouprey	Kouprey Kouprey	Kouprey Okse fra Cambodia

- Rediscovered by the west in 1937.
- Found in very small numbers in north-eastern Cambodia, in southern Laos and in Thailand. Crosses the borders of these countries.
- Grey with white spots.
- Food: young, succulent grasses and herbs, leaves, flowers and buds from trees and shrubs, and young bamboo shoots.
- Situation is critical and species has no chance of survival unless reservations are created in the countries concerned.
- Population: a few hundred?
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Addax nasomaculatus</u>	Addax/Mendes-antilope Addax/Mendes-antilope	Addax Antilope Addax	Addax Mendesantilope
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- North Africa from Algeria to the Sudan.
- Height at shoulder 1 m, rather low. Both sexes horned. Horns shed up to three times.
- Constantly on the move in small groups of 5 to 15 in search of grazing in desert and semi-arid areas. (Herds formerly numbered hundreds or even thousands of animals).
- CITES Appendix II. IUCN : vulnerable.

Gazella cuvieri Thomson's Gazelle

Cuviers gazelle

- Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

- Population: less than 1000.

- IUCN : endangered.

<u>Gazella dorcas</u>	Dorcasgazelle	Dorcas	Dorcas gazelle
	Dorkasgazelle		

- Desert between the Nile and Red Sea and Algeria and Egypt, semi-desert areas, steppes with short grass, savannah and thick scrub

- Food: herbs, grasses, buds and shoots.

- Endangered.

<u>Gazella dama</u>	Damagazelle	Gazelle Dama	Dama gazelle
	Damagazelle		

- True desert animal : whole of Sahara from east to west and Sudan.

- Very nomadic : migrates in rainy season from north to deep inside Sahara, in dry season returns to Sudan.

- Small groups (10 to 30), in rainy season also in herds of 100-200.

- Endangered.

II. AVES

VOGELS

OISEAUX

BIRDS

VÖGEL

UCCELLI

FUGLE

<u>Procellarii-</u> <u>formes</u>	Stormvogel- achtigen	Procellariiformes	Tube-nosed swimmers
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	Röhrennasen	Procellariformi	Stormfugle
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Diomedeidae	Albatrossen	Albatros	Albatrosses
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	Albatrosse	Diomedeidi	Albatrosser
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<u>Diomedea</u> <u>albatrus</u>	Kortstaart- albatros	Albatros à queue courte	Short-tailed albatross
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	Kurzschwanz- albatros	Albatro commune	Korthalet albatros
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- Of all birds whose habitat is the open sea, the albatross is the most common. Lives in belts of strong air currents.

- Food: squid, also fish, crabs and some vegetable matter, but also seabirds and even young penguins.
- The short-tailed albatross has been seriously depleted in the past through being hunted for its feathers.
- Only breeding grounds on Tori-shima island, south of Japan (30°N. Lat.). Migrates from there to the USSR, USA and Canadian waters in the northern Pacific.
- Population less than 200.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

Procellariidae	Eigenlijke stormvogel	Procellariidés	Procellariids
	Sturnvogel		

<u>Pterodroma cahow</u>	Bermuda stormvogel Bermuda Sturm- vogel	Pétrel cahow	Cahow
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- Migrates from breeding grounds in Bermudas to international waters.
- Night-bird 35-45 cm. Feeds on surface organisms. Low rate of reproduction.
- Less than 31 breeding pairs, depleted by poisonous chemicals.
- IUCN : endangered.

<u>Pterodroma phaeopygia</u>	Hawaistormvogel Hawaisturm- vogel	Petrel à croupion sombre	Hawaiian petrel
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- Large species of hook-billed petrel with an extremely limited range (Galapagos islands). Migrates long distances across Pacific Ocean.
- Food: Squid and small fish, fishes mainly at night.
- Endangered by the introduction of predators and destruction of habitat by agriculture.
- IUCN : endangered.

<u>Ciconiiformes</u>	Reigerachtigen Stelzvögel	Echassiers Ciconiiformi	Wading birds Storkefugle
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Ardeidae	Reigers Reiher	Ardéidés	Herons
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<u>Egretta eulophotes</u>	Chinese zilver- reiger China-Seiden- reiher	Aigrette de Chine	Chinese egret
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- From Burma to Japan and New Zealand.
- Coastal bird breeding on inaccessible rocks.
- Has still not recovered from the effects of being hunted for its feathers in the past.
- Population: unknown, but very low.
- IUCN : vulnerable.

Ciconiidae	Ooievaars Störche	Cigognes Ciconiidi	Storks Storke
<u>Ciconia</u> <u>boycciana</u>	Japanese witte ooievaar	Cigogne blanche du Japon	Oriental or Japanese white stork
	Schwarzschnabel- storch	Cigogna dal becco nero	Underart af hvid stork

- Breeds in trees on steppes and in lightly wooded areas in the region of the Amur and Ussurijsk and as far west as Blagoveshchensk. Probably no longer breeds in the wild as a result of the use of pesticides.
- Still a few pairs in free-flight cages.
- Population : ?
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : vulnerable.

Threskiornith- idae	Ibissen	Ibis	Ibises and spoon- bills
	Ibisvögel	Threskornitidi	Ibiser
<u>Geronticus</u> <u>eremita</u>	Kaalkopibis Waldrapp	Ibis chauve	Northern bald ibis

- Breeds in colonies (on high cliffs in Morocco and Birecik in Turkey).
- Main food : insects, larvae, spiders, worms, but also small reptiles and amphibians.
- Found in the Alps until 17th century.
- Endangered by destruction of breeding grounds and losses during migration to north-east and west Africa.

- Population : Morocco 600-650; Turkey less than 100.

- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Anseriformes</u>	Eendachtigen Gänsevögel	Anséniformes Anseriformi	Waterfowl Andefugle
<u>Anatidae</u>	Eenden Enten und Gänse	Canards et oies Anatidi	Ducks, geese and swans
<u>Chloephaga rubidiceps</u>	Roodkopgans Rotkopfgans	Bernache à tête rousse	Ruddyhead goose

- Tierra del Fuego, migrates in winter to the Argentinian pampas; non-migratory population also found in the Falkland Islands.

- Populations drastically depleted mainly as a result of the introduction of foxes on Tierra del Fuego.

- IUCN : vulnerable.

<u>Falconiformes</u>	Roofvogels Tagraubvögel	Rapaces Rapaci	Birds of prey Rovfugle
<u>Accipitridae</u>	Havikachtigen Habichtartige	Accipitridés Accipitridi	True hawks Ørnefugle
<u>Haliaeetus pelagicus</u>	Steller-zeearend Riesenseeadler	Pygargue de Steller	Steller's sea eagle

- Shores of large inland lakes in Kamchatka and Sakhalin.

- Preys mainly on coots, but also fish (large salmon), hares, foxes, and even small dolphins and young seals. Eats much floating carrion.

- Migrates to southern parts of China, Korea and Japan.

Total population is very low and in danger of extinction.

<u>Gruiformes</u>	Kraanvogel- achtigen Kranichvögel	Gruiformes Gruiformi	Cranes, rails and kin Tranegruppen
<u>Gruidae</u>	Kraanvogels Kraniche	Grues Gruidi	Cranes Traner

<u>Grus japonensis</u>	Chinese of Mandsjoerijse kraanvogel	Grue de Mandchourie	Manchurian crane
	Mandschurenkranich	Gru della Manciuria	Japansk trane

- Breeds in a small region in Manchuria, in the Ussurysk region as far as the Central Amur, and in Korea and Japan.

- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : vulnerable.

<u>Grus leucogeranus</u>	Siberische witte kraanvogel	Grue blanche d'Asie	Siberian white crane
	Nonnenkranich	Gru bianca asiatica	Hvid trane

- Snow-white; black wingtips visible only in flight; 1.20 m.

- Three very separate areas of east and west Siberia.

- Migrates in winter to Afghanistan/Iran, India and an unknown part of China.

- Population thought to be less than 500.

- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Grus nigricollis</u>	Zwartnekkraanvogel	Grue à cou noir	Black-necked crane
	Schwarzhalbkranich	Gru dal collo nero	Sorthalset trane

- Breeds in extremely remote steppe regions of central and eastern Tibet and winters in south-east China down as far as North Vietnam and Burma.

- Very little is known about the status of this species.

- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : vague, no information available.

Otididae	Trappen	Outardes	Bustards
	Trappen	Otididi	Trapper
<u>Chlamydotis undulata</u>	Kraagtrap	Outarde houbara	Houbara bustard
	Kragentrappe	Ubara africana	Kravetrappe

- Resembles a large fowl but is in fact a steppe-living gruiform.
- Found in Canary Islands, North Africa, Asia Minor and India.
- Camouflaged on the ground, very striking wings.
- Food: grasses, herbs and vegetable matter, insects, mice and snails.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : -

<u>Charadriiformes</u>	Steltlopers en meeuwvogels Sumpf- und Strandvögel	Oiseaux de marais et de plage Caradriiformi	Waders, gulls and auks Måge-vadefugle
<u>Scolopacidae</u>	Snipachtigen Schnepfenvögel	Scolopacidés Scolopacidi	Sandpipers Sneppefugle
<u>Numenius borealis</u>	Eskimowulp Eskimo-Brachvogel	Courlis esquimau Chirulo boreale	Eskimo curlew Eskimospove

- Long-legged, very curled bill.
- Regular migration from the Canadian tundra to central Argentina. Migrates in two stages via Labrador and Newfoundland.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered, extremely rare.

<u>Numenius tenuirostris</u>	Dunbekwulp Dünnschnabel- Brachvogel	Courlis à bec grêle Chirulottefio	Slender billed curlew Tyndndebbet spove
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- Western Siberia; Winters in the mediterranean.
- CITES Appendix II. IUCN : -

<u>Laridae</u>	Meeuwen Möwen	Goélands Laridi	Gulls and terns Måger
<u>Larus audouinii</u>	Audouin meeuw Korallenmöwe	Goéland d'Audouin	Audouin's gull

- One of the rarest species of gull (an estimated 1500 pairs in 1977).
- Breeds on rocky coastlines of islands in the Mediterranean and visits a number of Mediterranean countries in search of food. Occasionally found on beaches, mainly in Corsica, Sardinia, Elba, Cyprus and Tunisia.
- Population: approx. 1500 breeding pairs.
- Appendix I of birds directive. IUCN : rare.

<u>Larus relictus</u>	Gobi zwartkop- meeuw	Goéland de Mongolie	Daurian gull
	Gobi-Schwarzkopf- möwe		

- Two breeding grounds in Siberia and probably Mongolia. Migrates to shores of Yellow Sea (China) and North Vietnam.

- IUCN : rare.

<u>Larus saundersi</u>	Saunders meeuw	Goéland de Saunders	Saunders' gull
	Saunders Möwe		

- Thought to breed in Northern China. Migrates to eastern and southern coasts of China, but also to Japan.

- IUCN : -

Alcidae	Alken		Auks
	Alken		

<u>Synthlibor- amphus antiquus wumizusume</u>	Japanse alk	Guillemot du Japon	Japanese murrelet
	Japanalk		

- Found only on the Seven Islands off the eastern coast of the island of Honshu.

- IUCN : -

<u>Passereiformes</u>	Zangvogels	Passereaux	Songbirds
	Sperkingsvögel	Passeriformi	Spurvefugle

Parulidae	Woudzangers		
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<u>Dendroica kirtlandii</u>		Figuiër de Kirtland	Kirtlands' warbler
	Kirtlands Waldsänger		

- Limited breeding area of 30,000 km² in Michigan State on USA/Canadian border (Great Lakes). Migrates to the Bahamas. Only 1,000 breeding pairs left. 14 cm high.

- IUCN : endangered.

Fringillidae	Vinken	Fringillidés	Finches
	Finken	Fringillidi	Finker

<u>Serinus syriacus</u>	Zederngirlitz	Serin syriaque	
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- Example of a rare seed-eating migratory species. Breeds in Lebanon and Syria, winters in a number of neighbouring countries.

- IUCN : -

III. REPTILIA	REPTIELEN KRIECHTIERE	REPTILES RETTILI	REPTILES KRYBDYR
<u>Testudines</u>	Schildpadden Schildkröten	Tortues Testudinati	Chelonians, Tortoises, Terrapins and Turtles Skildpadder
Cheloniidae	Zeeschildpadden Meerschildkröten	Tortues de mer Chelonidi	Sea turtles Havskildpadder
<u>Lepidochelys kempii</u>	Kemp's zeeschild- pad Kemps Bastard- schildkröte	Caret des Antilles Caretta di Kemp	Atlantic Ridley turtle Atlantisk Ridley

- Live in groups in shallow waters of bays along Atlantic and Caribbean coasts and North American coast up to Cape Cod. Lays eggs on coast near Tampico in Gulf of Mexico.
- Food: both plants and crustaceans.
- Population: 2500-5000 fully developed females.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Dermochelidae</u>	Lederschild- padden Lederschild- kröten	Tortues-cuir Dermochelidi	Leather-back turtles Laederskildpadder
<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	Lederschildpad Lederschildkröte	Tortue-cuir géante Dermochelide coriacea	Leather-back turtle Laederskildpad

- Up to 2 metres in length, weight up to 600 kg (largest species of turtle). Has no shell, but a leathery hide.
- Found in all warm seas.

- Lives alone in the open sea and migrates great distances to nesting beaches.
- Food: fish, echinoderms, squid, molluscs, sometimes even sea plants.
- Population: 30 to 40,000.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

Pelomedusidae	Pelomedusa's Pelomedusen Schildkröten	Pelomedusidés Pelomedisidi	Side-necked turtles Pelomedusider
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<u>Podocnemis expansa</u>	Arrauschildpad Arrauschildkröte	Podocnémide élargie	Arrau
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- Region of Amazon and Orinoco rivers; migrates up and downstream. Travels great distances during mating season. Lays eggs on sandbanks in Amazon.
- Food: vegetable matter, mainly fruit falling into water.
- Oil is obtained from the eggs, which are also eaten as a delicacy.
- CITES Appendix II. IUCN : endangered.

<u>Crocodylia</u>	Krokodillen Krokodile	Crocodiles Cocodrilli	Crocodiles Krokodiller
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Gavialidae	Gavialen Gaviale	Gavials Gavialidi	Gavials Gavialer
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<u>Gavialis gangeticus</u>	Ganges gaviaal Gangesgavial	Gavial du Gange Gaviale del Gange	Indian gavial Gangesgavial
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- Lives in deep flowing water : Ganges, Mahanadi, Brahmaputra, Kaladan and Maingtha.
- Up to 6 metres long, long narrow snout. Extremely dependent on water.
- Formerly dedicated to the god Vishnu and therefore considered sacred and not hunted. Later hunted for leather.
- Food: fish and frogs.
- CITES Appendix I. IUCN : endangered.

IV; PISCES	VISSEN FISCHE	POISSONS PESCI	FISH FISK
<u>Siluriformes</u>	Meervalachtigen Welse	Siluriformi	Catfish Maller
Schilbeidae	Glasmeervallen Eigentliche Glaswelse	Silures de verre Schilbeidi	Schilbeid catfish Schilbeider
<u>Pangasianodon gigas</u>	Reuzenmeerval Riesenwels	Silure de verre géant	Giant catfish

- Up to 2.5 m in length.
- Fresh water catfish.
- Food: mainly plants.
- Lives in large rivers of Indo-China (now limited to the Mekong Delta) and migrates regularly after the rainy season, upstream to Lake Dali in China.

Containing a number of examples of European warblers, thrushes and the like in respect of which it is not clear whether they are covered by Appendix II to the Convention or not.

A. TURDIDAE OR TURDINAE?

SAXICOLA RUBETRA		
Paapje (N)	Traquet tarier (F)	Winchat (E)
Braunkehlchen (D)	Stiaccino (I)	Bynkefugl(D)
SAXICOLA TORQUATA		
Roodborsttapuit	Traquet pâtre	Stonechat
Schwarzkehlchen	Saltimpalo	Sortstrubet bynkefugl
OENANTHE OENANTHE		
Tapuit	Traquet motteux	Wheatear
Steinschmätzer	Culbianco	Stenpikker
OENANTHE HISPANICA		
Blonde tapuit	Traquet oreillard	Black-eared Wheatear
Mittelmeersteinschmätzer	Monachella	Middelhavstenpikker
OENANTHE LEUCURA		
Zwarte tapuit	Traquet rieur	Black Wheatear
Trauersteinschmätzer	Monachella nera	Sørgestenpikker
MONTICOLA SAXATILIS		
Rode rotslijster	Merle de roche	Rock Thrush
Steinrötél	Codirossone	Stendrossel
PHOENICURUS OCHRUROS		
Zwarte roodstaart	Rougequeue noir	Black Redstart
Hausrotschwanz	Codirosso spazzacamino	Husrødstjert
PHOENICURUS PHEONICURUS		
Gekraagde roodstaart	Rougequeue à front blanc	Redstart
Gartenrotschwanz	Codirosso	Rødstjert
ERITHACUS RUBECULA		
Roodborst	Rougegorge	Robin
Rotkehlchen	Pettirosso	Rødhals

LUSCINIA MEGARHYNCHOS		
Nachtegaal	Rossignol philomèle	Nightingale
Nachtigall	Usignolo	Sydlig nattergal
LUSCINIA LUSCINIA		
Noordse nachtegaal	Rossignol progné	Thrush nightingale
Sprosser	Usignolo maggiore	Nattergal
LUSCINIA (Cyanosylvia) SVECICA		
Blauwborst	Gorgebleue	Bluethroat
Blaukehlchen	Pettazzurro	Blähals
TURDUS RUFICOLLIS ATROGULARIS		
Zwartkeellijster	Grive à gorge noire	Black-throated Thrush
Schwarzkehdrossel	Tordo golanera	Sortstrubet drossel
TURDUS PILARIS		
Kramsvogel	Grive litorne	Fieldfare
Wacholderdrossel	Cesena	Sjagger
TURDUS TORQUATUS		
Beflijster	Merle à plastron	Ring Ouzel
Ringdrossel	Merlo dal collare	Ringdrossel
TURDUS MERULA		
Merel	Merle noir	Blackbird
Amsel	Merlo nero	Solsort
TURDUS ILIACUS		
Koperwiek	Grive mauvis	Redwing
Rotdrossel	Tordo sassello	Vindrossel
TURDUS PHILOMELOS		
Zanglijster	Grive musicienne	Song Thrush
Singdrossel	Tordo bottacio	Sangdrossel
TURDUS VISCIVORUS		
Grote lijster	Grive draine	Mistle Thrush
Misteldrossel	Tordela	Misteldrossel

CETTIA CETTI		
Cetti's zanger	Bouscarle de Cetti	Warbler
Seidensänger	Usignolo di fiume	Cettisanger
LOCUSTELLA LUSCINIOIDES		
Snor	Locustelle Luscinioidé	Savi's Warbler
Rohrschwirl	Salciaiola	Savisanger
LOCUSTELLA FLUVIATILIS		
Krekelzanger	Locustelle fluviatile	River Warbler
Schlagschwirl	Salciaiola fluviatile	Flodsanger
LOCUSTELLA NAEVIA		
Sprinkhaanrietzanger	Locustelle tachetée	Grasshopper Warbler
Feldschwirl	Forapaglie macchiettato	Graeshoppesanger
LOCUSTELLA LANCEOLATA		
Kleine sprinkhaanrietzanger	Locustelle lancéolée	Lanceolated Warbler
Strichelschwirl	Forapaglie lanciolato	Stribet graeshoppesanger
LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA		
Siberische snor	Locustelle de pallas	Palla's Grasshopper
Streifenschwirl	Locustelle del Pallas	Palla's Graeshoppesanger
LUSCINIOLA MELANOPOGON		
Zwartkoprietzanger	Lusciniolé à moustaches	Moustached Warbler
Mariskensänger	Forapaglie castagnolo	Tamarisksanger
ACROCEPHALUS SCHOENOBÆNUS		
Rietzanger	Cisticole des joncs	Sedge Warbler
Schilfrohrsänger	Forapraglie	Sivsanger
ACROCEPHALUS PALUDICOLA		
Waterrietzanger	Phragmiteaquatique	Aquatic Warbler
Seggenrohrsänger	Pagliarolo	Vandsanger
ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM		
Blyth's kleine karekiet	Rousserolle des buissons	Blyth's Reed Warbler
Buschrohrsänger	Cannaiola di Blyth	Buskrørsanger
ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS		
Bosrietzanger	Rousserolle verderolle	Marsh Warbler
Sumpfrohrsänger	Cannaiola verdoznola	Kaersanger

ACROCEPHALUS SCIRPACEUS		
Kleine Karekiet Teichrohrsänger	Rousserole effarvatte Cannaiola	Reed Warbler Rørsanger
ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS		
Grote Karekiet Drosselrohrsänger	Rousserolle turdoïde Cannareccione	Great Reed Warbler Drosselrørsanger
HIPPOLAIS ICTERINA		
Spotvogel Gelbspötter	Hypolaïs ictérine Canapino maggiore	Icterine Warbler Gulbug
HIPPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA		
Orpheusspotvogel Orpheusspötter	Hypolaïs polyglotte Canapino	Melodious Warbler Spottesanger
HIPPOLAIS PALLIDA		
Vale spotvogel Blæsspötter	Hypolaïs pâle Canapino pallido	Olivaceous Warbler Bleg gulbug
HIPPOLAIS OLIVETORUM		
Griekse spotvogel Olivenspötter	Hypolaïs des oliviers Canapino levantino	Olive-tree Warbler Olivensanger
SYLVIA NISORIA		
Gestreepte grasmus Sperbergrasmücke	Fauvette épervière Bigia padovana	Barred Warbler Høgesanger
SYLVIA HORTENSIS		
Orpheusgrasmus Orpheusgrasmücke	Fauvette orphée Bigia grossa	Orphean Warbler Mestersanger
SYLVIA BORIN		
Tuinflüter Gartengrasmücke	Fauvette des jardins Beccafico	Garden Warbler Havesanger
SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA		
Zwartkop Mönchsgrasmücke	Fauvette à tête noire Capinera	Blackcap Munk
SYLVIA CURRUCU		
Braamsluiper Klappergrasmücke	Fauvette babillarde Bigiarella	Lesser Whitethroat Gaerdesanger

SYLVIA COMMUNIS Grasmus Dorngrasmücke	Fauvette grisette Sterpazzola	Whitethroat Tornsanger
SYLVIA CONSPICILLATA Brilgrasmus Brillengrasmücke	Fauvette à lunettes Sterpazzola di Sardegna	Spectacled Warbler Brillesanger
SYLVIA UNDATA Provencegrasmus Provencegrasmücke	Fauvette Pitchou Magnanina	Dartford Warbler Provincesanger
SYLVIA SARDA Sardijnse grasmus Sardengrasmücke	Fauvette Sarde Magnanina sarda	Marmora's Warbler Sardinsksanger
SYLVIA CANTILLANS Baardgrasmus Weissbartgrasmücke	Fauvette passerinette Sterpazzolina	Subalpine Warbler Hvidskaeggetsanger
SYLVIA RUEPELLI Rüppell's grasmus Maskengrasmücke	Fauvette masquée Silvia di Rüppell	Rüppell's Warbler Sortstrubetsanger
SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA Kleine Zwartkop Schwarzkopfgasmücke	Fauvette mélanocéphale Occhiocotto	Sardinian Warbler Sorthevedetsanger
CISTICOLA JUNCIDIS Waaierstaarrietzanger Cistensänger	Cisticole des joncs Beccamoschino	Fan-tailed Warbler Cistussanger
PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS Fitis Fitis	Pouillot Fitis Lui grosso	Willow Warbler Løvsanger
PHYLLOSCOPUS COLLYBITA Tjiftjaf Zilpzalp	Pouillot Véloce Lui piccolo	Chiffchaff Gransanger
PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLI Bergflüter Berglaubsänger	Pouillot de Bonelli Lui bianco	Bonelli's Warbler Bjergløvsanger

PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATIRX

Fluiter

Waldlaubsänger

Pouillot Siffleur

Lui verde

Wood Warbler

Skovsanger

PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS

Noordse boszanger

Wanderlaubsänger

Pouillot Boréal

Lui boreale

Arctic Warbler

Nordsanger