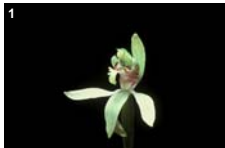


Species Identification Sheets for Protected Wildlife in Trade - Oceania -



WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT GROUP

(AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY · CONSERVATION · N. Z. CUSTOMS SERVICE)



Introduction

Purpose of this resource:

Wildlife trafficking is a large-scale multi-billion dollar industry worldwide. The illegal trade of wildlife has reached such prominence that it has the potential to devastate source populations of wildlife, impacting on the integrity and productivity of ecosystems in providing food and resources to the local economy. In order to protect these resources, legislation has been put in place to control the trade of wildlife in almost every country worldwide. Those assigned with enforcing these laws have the monumental task of identifying the exact species that are being traded, either as whole living plants or animals, as parts that are dried, fried or preserved, or as derivatives contained within commercial products.

This booklet "Species Identification Sheets for Protected Species in Trade – Oceania" has been developed to address the lack of resources, identified by customs agencies within Oceania, for identification of wildlife species in trade. While focusing primarily on wildlife that is exported from, and traded with, Oceania countries, the booklet also covers some species that are commonly traded into the region from international sources.

Species covered include both:

- a) Species protected under the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES); and
- b) Species protected under domestic legislation

This booklet is intended to be distributed to border officers across the region in order to improve the identification of wildlife species and ensure effective enforcement of both domestic and international laws that control wildlife trade.

How to make this resource work for you:

This booklet has been produced by the Wildlife Enforcement Group of New Zealand, with the support of TRAFFIC, the Oceania Customs Organization and numerous other contributors. The value of this resource is entirely dependent on the information that is available, such as known species in trade and domestic legislation designed to protect those species. This booklet is a living document and as such can be added to at any time.

In order to improve and add to this booklet to assist all enforcement agencies in the region, the Wildlife Enforcement Group request that where possible, agencies provide feedback and suggestions regarding:

- Additional species that should be included in this booklet
- Sources of information, such as identification guides or reports, related to these species
- Domestic legislation regarding the regulation of trade in wildlife
- Sources of photographs for identification purposes
- Details of wildlife seizures, including the smuggling methods

Any feedback can be provided directly to the Wildlife Enforcement Group:

Stuart Williamson

Senior Investigator, Wildlife Enforcement Group

Customhouse, Level 6, 50 Anzac Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand

Ph: +64 9 3596676, Fax: +64 9 3772534

E-mail: stuart.williamson@customs.govt.nz

Supporting agencies:

Wildlife Enforcement Group (WEG)

The WEG is an amalgamation of three New Zealand Government Departments, tasked with the job of monitoring and investigating the illegal organised trade in wildlife both into and out of New Zealand. There is equal participation by the New Zealand Customs Service, (NZCS) Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) and Department of Conservation (DoC). Each department has its own role to play in the overall control of import, export or internal wildlife management but collectively the WEG works for all three departments.

TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC is an international wildlife trade monitoring network that works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It has offices covering most parts of the world and works in close co-operation with the Secretariat of CITES.

Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO)

The OCO brings together twenty-three Customs administrations of Oceania (Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia). The mission of the OCO is to promote efficiency and effectiveness in all aspects of Customs administration in the region. Meetings between the customs agencies across Oceania are held each year by the OCO to provide a forum for promoting harmonised and simplified customs procedures, introducing new methods, exchanging information and for generally improved communication between member administrations.

Resources

CITES and the IUCN Red List

CITES Management & Scientific Authorities

Guide to Verification of CITES Permits

Traditional Asian Medicines

Introduction to TAMs

Interpreting information on medicine packages

Animals and plants: English, Chinese characters, pinyin and roman descriptions

Packaged / patented medicines

Wildlife Trade and Smuggling Techniques

Birds: traded specimens and smuggling techniques

Geckos and small lizards: traded specimens and smuggling techniques

* Codes for source countries in Oceania are as follows: AUS - Australia, FIJ - Fiji, NZD - New Zealand, PAL - Palau, PNG - Papua New Guinea, SAM - Samoa, SOL - Solomon Islands, VAN - Vanuatu, CKI - Cook Islands, KIR - Kiribati, MAR - Marshall Islands, FSM - Federated States of Micronesia, NAU - Nauru, NIU - Niue, TOK - Tokelau, TGA - Tonga, TUV - Tuvalu, NCA - New Caledonia, FRP - French Polynesia, WAF - Wallis and Futuna, AMS - American Samoa, GUA - Guam, NMI - Northern Mariana Islands, PIT - Pitcairn Island

Birds

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Source Countries *</u>
Lorikeets		
Ultramarine Lorikeet	<i>Vini ultramarina</i>	FRP
Blue Lorikeet	<i>Vini peruviana</i>	FRP, CKI
Cardinal Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta cardinalis</i>	PNG, SOL
Violet-necked Lory	<i>Eos squamata</i>	PNG
Red Lory	<i>Eos bornea</i>	Indonesia
Collared Lory	<i>Phigys solitarius</i>	FIJ
Purple-bellied Lory	<i>Lorius hypoinochrous</i>	PNG
Duchess Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna margarethae</i>	SOL, PNG
Yellow-bibbed Lory	<i>Lorius chlorocerus</i>	PNG
Palm Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna palmarum</i>	VAN, SOL
Red-chinned Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna rubrigularis</i>	PNG
Meek's Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna meekii</i>	SOL
Red-throated Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna amabilis</i>	FIJ
Rimatara (Kuhl's) Lorikeet	<i>Vini kuhlii</i>	FRP, CKI, KIR
Stephen's Lorikeet	<i>Vini stephensi</i>	PIT

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Contents valid as of 6 April 2010

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Source Countries *</u>
Parrots and Parakeets		
Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	PNG, AUS, PAL, SOL
Horned Parakeet	<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>	NCA
Kaka	<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	NZD
Kakapo	<i>Strigops habrotilus</i>	NZD
Kakariki	<i>Cyanoramphus species</i>	NZD, AUS, NCA
Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>	NZD
Masked Shining Parrot	<i>Prosopeia personata</i>	FIJ
Crimson Shining Parrot	<i>Prosopeia splendens</i>	FIJ
Red Shining Parrot	<i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i>	FIJ
Australian King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	AUS
Singing Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus heteroclitus</i>	SOL
Blue-collared Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus simplex</i>	PNG
Cockatoos		
Ducorp's Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua ducorpsii</i>	SOL, PNG
Goffin's (Tanimbar) Corella	<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	Indonesia
Red-vented (Philippine) Corella	<i>Cactua haemateropygia</i>	Philippines
Birds of Prey		
NZ Falcon	<i>Falco novaeselandiae</i>	NZD

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Reptiles

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Source Countries</u> *
Iguanas		
South Pacific Banded Iguana	<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>	FIJ, TGA, VAN
Fiji Crested Iguana	<i>Brachylophus vitiensis</i>	FIJ
Geckos		
Bavay's Giant Gecko	<i>Racodactylus chahoua</i>	NCA
N.C. Bumpy Gecko	<i>Racodactylus auriculatus</i>	NCA
N.C. Giant Geckos	<i>Racodactylus leachinus</i>	NCA
Guichenot's Giant Gecko	<i>Racodactylus ciliatus</i>	NCA
Rough-snouted Giant Geckos	<i>Racodactylus trachyrhynchus</i>	NCA
Roux's Giant Gecko	<i>Racodactylus sarasinorum</i>	NCA
N.Z. Brown Geckos	<i>Hoplodactylus spp.</i>	NZD
N.Z. Green Geckos	<i>Naultinus spp.</i>	NZD
Snakes		
Pacific Tree Boa	<i>Candoia bibroni</i>	VAN, SOL, FIJ

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CITES & the IUCN Red List

CITES

CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments (member States). It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants (or their parts and derivatives, i.e. anything made from parts of them) does not threaten their survival in the wild.

CITES works by subjecting the international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of any of the 34,000 species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Animals and plants listed under CITES appear within one of the three Appendices, meaning that their trade is tightly regulated through a standardised permit system:

Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in these is allowed only in exceptional circumstances.

Appendix II includes species in which uncontrolled trade could threaten their survival. These species are not necessarily threatened at the current time.

Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country that has requested other member States for help in controlling the trade.

A specimen of a CITES-listed species can only be imported into or exported (or re-exported) out of a member State if the appropriate documents have been obtained in advance and are presented for clearance at the port of entry or exit. These are as follows:

Appendix I species:

- An export permit from the country of origin, or re-export certificate from the exporting country
- An import permit from the importing country

Appendix II species:

- An export permit from the country of origin, or re-export certificate from the exporting country

Appendix III species:

- An export permit from the country of origin, or certificate of origin from the exporting country

In some cases your national law may be stricter and it is this which should be applied in such cases.

Further information is available at www.cities.org

IUCN Red List

For over 40 years the (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) has, through its Species Survival Commission, been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations on a global scale to highlight those which are threatened with extinction.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information for animals and plants that have been evaluated. The assigned Categories and Criteria are designed to determine the relative risk of extinction.

Species listed CR (Critically Endangered), EN (Endangered) and VU (Vulnerable) have a higher risk of global extinction than those listed as NT (Near Threatened) or LC (Least Concern).

More information is available at www.redlist.org

There is no formal link between CITES and the IUCN Red List.

CITES: determines which procedures are followed with respect to international trade in listed animals and plants.

IUCN Red List: determines biological status of animals and plants.

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CITES Management & Scientific Authorities

CITES

CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities and one or more Scientific Authorities.

Management Authority.....

Administers the licensing system for species listed on CITES.

Enforcement of CITES regulations may be carried out by the Management Authority, or assigned to specified **Enforcement Authorities** who are responsible for carrying out investigations and prosecuting traders who do not hold valid permits.

It is the Management Authority who should be contacted when live specimens are seized.

Scientific Authority.....

Advises the Management Authority on the effects of trade on the status of species in the wild.

*Contact details for the CITES Management, Scientific, and related authorities are given on the following pages.
Further contact details or updates can be obtained from the CITES website.*

CITES Scientific & Management Authorities

American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands & Guam

Management Authority

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Office of the Chief: +1 (703) 358 2093
Branch of CITES Operations: +1 (703) 358 2095
Branch of Permits: +1 (703) 358 2104
Email: managementauthority@fws.gov

Scientific Authority

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Tel: +1 (703) 358 1708
Email: scientificauthority@fws.gov

Enforcement Authorities

Animals:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Special Agent in Charge of Investigations
Office of Law Enforcement
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Tel: +1 (703) 358 1949
Email: lawenforcement@fws.gov

Plants:

CITES Program Coordinator
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Riverdale, Maryland, USA

Tel: +1 (301) 734 8891

Australia

Management Authority

International Wildlife Trade
Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts (EWHA)
Canberra, Australia

General: +61 (2) 6274 1900
Director: +61 (2) 6274 2270
Email: wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au

Scientific Authority

Department of the EWHA
Wildlife Trade Assessments Section
Canberra, Australia

General: +61 (2) 6274 1900
Director: +61 (2) 62 74 2880
Email: wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au
Director: frank.antram@environment.gov.au

Marine:

Department of the EWHA
Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch
Marine Policy Development Section
Canberra, Australia

Asst. Secretary: +61 (2) 6274 2531
Asst. Secretary:
nigel.routh@environment.gov.au

Enforcement Authority

Environment Investigations Unit
Department of the EWHA
Director, Assistant Director or Principal
Investigator
Canberra, Australia

Director: +61 (2) 6274 2786
Principal Investigator: +61 (2) 6274 9305
Email: investigations@environment.gov.au

Cook Islands

(Non-Party to CITES)

Authority competent to issue comparable documentation

National Environment Service
Director
Avarua, Rarotonga

Tel: +68 (2) 21 256
Email: resources@environment.org.ck

Ms Elizabeth Munro
Senior Environment officer
Biodiversity Unit - Island Futures Division
National Environment Service
Avarua, Rarotonga

Tel: +68 (2) 21 256
Email: elizabeth@environment.org.ck

Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned

Biodiversity Conservation Committee
Biodiversity Unit
Island Futures Division
National Environment Service
Avarua, Rarotonga

Tel: +68 (2) 21 256
Email: resources@environment.org.ck

Fiji

Management Authorities

Ministry of Lands, Mineral Resources and
Environment
Department of Environment
Suva, Fiji

Director of Environment:
Tel: +67 (9) 331 16 99
Email: enasome@govnet.gov.fj
Email: epeli_nasome@hotmail.com

Senior Environment Officer:
Email: etokaduadua@govnet.gov.fj
Email: etokaduadua@yahoo.com

Marine species Appendix II:

Ministry of Fisheries and Forests
Suva, Fiji

Director of Fisheries:
Tel: +67 (9) 330 10 11
Email: stuilaucala@govnet.gov.fj

Scientific Authority

Department of Environment
Suva, Fiji

Contact Director of Environment
(Tel and Email as above)

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CITES Scientific & Management Authorities

Federated States of Micronesia

(Non-Party to CITES)

Authority competent to issue comparable documentation

Department of Resources and Development
Palikir, Pohnpei

Tel: +69 (1) 320 26 20/46

Tel: +69 (1) 320 51 33

Email: fsmrd@dea.fm

Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned

Department of Resources and Development
Palikir, Pohnpei

Tel: +69 (1) 320 26 20/46

Tel: +69 (1) 320 51 33

Email: fsmrd@dea.fm

French Polynesia, New Caledonia & Wallis and Futuna Islands

Management Authority

Office of international trade in endangered species
Directorate for Water and Biodiversity
Sub-Directorate for the protection and recovery of species and their environments
Ministry of ecology, energy, sustainable development and the sea, in charge of green technologies and climate negotiations
France

Tel: +33 (1) 4081 3168

Email: cites@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

- This Ministry does not issue permits or certificates

Management Authorities competent to grant permits and certificates

French Polynesia

Office of the Republic in French Polynesia
Regional Delegation for Research and Technology

Tel: +33 (689) 50 6043

Email: drrt@polynesie-francaise.pref.gouv.fr

New Caledonia

Office of the Republic in New Caledonia
Secretary General

Tel: +33 (687) 23 2430

Email: cites@dafe.nc

French Polynesia, New Caledonia & Wallis and Futuna Islands continued...

Scientific Authorities

National Museum of Natural History
Paris, France

Tel: +33 (1) 40 79 48 11

Email: humbert@mnhn.fr

Fauna:

Tel: +33 (1) 40 79 31 62

Email: haffner@mnhn.fr

Flora:

Tel: +33 (1) 40 79 33 67

Email: jeremie@mnhn.fr

Institute of Development Research
Noumea, New Caledonia

Tel: +68 (7) 26 10 00

Email: segura@noumea.ird.fr

Enforcement Authority

Central Office for the environmental and public health (OCLAESP)
Quartier du Fort, Arcueil, France

Tel: +33 (1) 56 28 71 75

Email: oclaesp@gendarmerie.org

Kiribati

(Non-Party to CITES)

Authorities competent to issue comparable documentation

Marine species:

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Development
Bairiki, Tarawa, Kiribati

Tel: +68 (6) 2 10 99

Email: peter@mfmrd.gov.ki

Other species:

Ministry of Environment, Lands and
Agricultural Development
Bikenibeu, Tarawa, Kiribati

Tel: +68 (6) 2 82 11

Email: tebwe@melad.gov.ki

Scientific institutions capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned

Marine species:

Fisheries Division
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Development
Bairiki, Tarawa, Kiribati

Tel: +68 (6) 2 10 99

Email: riba@mfmrd.gov.ki

Other species:

Agriculture Division
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural
Development
Bikenibeu, Tarawa, Kiribati

Tel: +686 2 82 11

Email: matiota_k@yahoo.com

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CITES Scientific & Management Authorities

Marshall Islands	New Zealand & Tokelau	Nauru	Niue
<p>(Non-Party to CITES)</p> <p>Authority competent to issue comparable documentation</p> <p>Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority Majuro, Marshall Islands</p> <p>Tel: +69 (2) 625 82 62 Tel: +69 (2) 625 56 32 Fax: +692 625 54 47 Email: gjoseph@mimra.com</p> <p>Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned</p> <p>Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority Majuro, Marshall Islands</p> <p>Tel and Email same as above</p>	<p>Management Authority</p> <p>Department of Conservation (DOC) Conservation House Wellington, New Zealand</p> <p>Tel: +64 (4) 471 07 26 Email: wjackson@doc.govt.nz</p> <p>Other Management Authorities competent to grant permits</p> <p>DOC, Auckland, New Zealand</p> <p>Tel: +64 (9) 307 92 79 Email: cites@doc.govt.nz</p> <p>DOC, Ponoke Area Office Wellington, New Zealand</p> <p>Tel: +64 (4) 472 58 21 Email: wellingtonco@doc.govt.nz</p> <p>DOC, Christchurch, New Zealand</p> <p>Tel: +64 (3) 379 97 58 Email: bpreston@doc.govt.nz</p> <p>Scientific Authority</p> <p>DOC, Attn: Dr Hugh Robertson Wellington, New Zealand</p> <p>Tel: +64 (4) 471 07 26 Email: hrobertson@doc.govt.nz</p> <p>Enforcement Authority</p> <p>Wildlife Enforcement Group c/o New Zealand Customs Auckland, New Zealand</p> <p>Tel: +64 (9) 359 66 07 Email: weg@iconz.co.nz</p>	<p>(Non-Party to CITES)</p> <p>Authority competent to issue comparable documentation</p> <p>None communicated to the CITES Secretariat within the previous two years</p> <p>Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned</p> <p>None communicated to the CITES Secretariat within the previous two years</p>	<p>(Non-Party to CITES)</p> <p>Authority competent to issue comparable documentation</p> <p>None communicated to the CITES Secretariat within the previous two years</p> <p>Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned</p> <p>None communicated to the CITES Secretariat within the previous two years</p>

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CITES Scientific & Management Authorities

Palau

Management Authority

National Environment Planner
Office of Environmental Response and
Coordination
Office of the President
Koror, Palau

Tel: +68 (0) 767 86 81
Tel: +68 (0) 488 44 11
Email: opolloi@palaugov.net
Email: oerc2009@gmail.com
Email: opolloi@gmail.com

Scientific Authorities

Plant and terrestrial animals:

Director of the Bureau of Agriculture
Ministry of Resources and Development
Koror, Palau

Tel: +68 (0) 488 81 71
Email: boagri@palaunet.com

Fisheries:

Director of the Bureau of Marine Resources
Ministry of Resources and Development
Koror, Palau

Tel: +68 (0) 488 57 22
Tel: +68 (0) 488 31 25
Email: tekoilchei@palaunet.com

Papua New Guinea

Management Authority

Department of Environment and Conservation
Boroko, NDC, Papua New Guinea

Tel: +67 (5) 325 01 80/95
Email: odir@daltron.com.pg

Scientific Authorities

Terrestrial fauna, and marine mammals and reptiles:

Biodiversity Branch
Department of Environment and Conservation
Boroko, NDC, Papua New Guinea

Tel: +67 (5) 325 01 95

Aquatic species:

National Fisheries Authority
Port Moresby, NCD, Papua New Guinea

Tel: +67 (5) 320 31 33

Flora:

PNG Forests Authority
Boroko, NDC, Papua New Guinea

Tel: +67 (5) 327 78 00

Pitcairn Islands

Management Authorities

Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs (Defra)
Wildlife Species Conservation Division
Temple Quay, Bristol, UK

Tel: +44 (117) 372 87 49
Email: cites.ukma@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Deputy Director:
Tel: +44 (207) 238 56 32
Email: francis.marlow@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Head of CITES Policy Unit:
Tel: +44 (117) 372 83 84
Email: trevor.salmon@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Competent to grant permits

Animal Health
Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service
(WLRS)
Temple Quay, Bristol, UK

Tel: +44 (117) 372 87 74
Tel: +44 (117) 372 88 31
Email: john.hounslow@defra.gsi.gov.uk
wildlife.licensing@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

Other Management Authorities competent to grant permits

Pitcairn Islands

The Governor, Pitcairn Island
c/o British High Commission
Auckland, New Zealand

Samoa

Management Authority

The Chief Executive
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Apia, Samoa

Tel: +68 (5) 211 71

Scientific Authority

The Chief Executive
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Apia, Samoa

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CITES Scientific & Management Authorities

Solomon Islands

Management Authority

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and
Meteorology
Honiara, Solomon Islands

Director, Environment and Conservation
Division:

Tel: +67(7) 2 30 31/32
Email: horokoujoe@gmail.com

Chief Environment Officer:
Tel: +67(7) 2 30 31/32
Email: fred.patison@gmail.com

Chief Conservation Officer
Tel: +67(7) 2 30 31/32
Email: jhurutarau@gmail.com

Scientific Authorities

Director, Environment and Conservation
Division:
Tel: +67(7) 2 30 31/32
Email: horokoujoe@gmail.com

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Honiara, Solomon Islands

Permanent Secretary:
Tel: +67 (7) 2 86 15
Email: psfisheries@pmc.gov.sb
Email: wore_israel@yahoo.co.uk

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Honiara, Solomon Islands

Permanent Secretary:
Tel: +67(7) 2 86 04
Email: psagriculture@pmc.gov.sb

Tonga

(Non-Party to CITES)

Authority competent to issue comparable documentation

Fisheries Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and
Fisheries (MAFFF)
Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Tel: +67 (6) 2 13 99

Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned

Research and Aquaculture Centre
Fisheries Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and
Fisheries (MAFFF)
Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Tel: +67 (6) 2 13 99

Tuvalu

(Non-Party to CITES)

Authority competent to issue comparable documentation

None communicated to the CITES Secretariat
within the previous two years

Scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned

None communicated to the CITES Secretariat
within the previous two years

Vanuatu

Management Authority

Environment Unit
Port Vila, Vanuatu

Tel: +67 (8) 2 53 02
Telex: 1040 vangov nh
Email: environ@vanuatu.com.vu

Scientific Authority

Environment Unit
Port Vila, Vanuatu

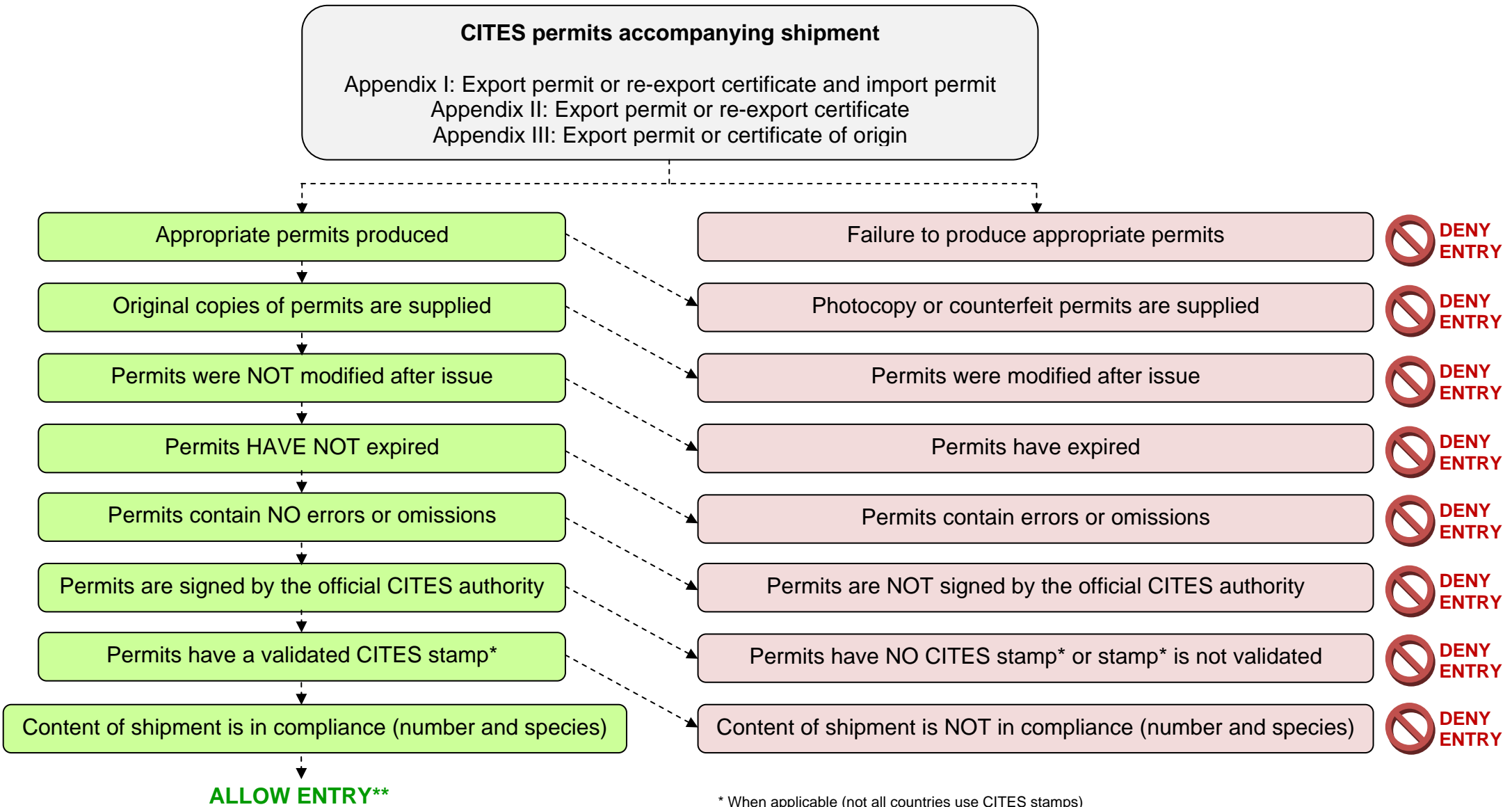
Contact details same as above

March 2010

Wildlife
Enforcement
Group



Guide to Verification of CITES permits



* When applicable (not all countries use CITES stamps)

** Check to see if species is subject to any other form of control (such as under national legislation)

Traditional Asian Medicines

Traditional Asian Medicines

Traditional Asian Medicines have been in existence for more than 5,000 years. They rely on using animals and plant substances, which form the basis of raw ingredients for prescription medicine and manufactured patent medicines. The raw ingredients may be used directly after some preparation (grinding, washing, boiling, drying etc.) or may be made into factory-processed forms such as plasters, pills or tablets and packaged in mass quantities for national or worldwide distribution.

Some species used in Traditional Asian medicines are listed on the CITES appendices and therefore require import and/or export permits when traded internationally.

These identification sheets provide just a few examples of the forms in which Traditional Asian medicines are traded, species that they may contain and how to identify them.

For further information and identification guides, please refer to the CD included with this resource titled **Traditional Asian Medicine Identification Guide for Law Enforcers, Version II**. This includes extensive information and images to assist with identifying:

- Plant and animal raw ingredients traded for medicinal purposes
- Ingredients in patent medicines based on their Chinese or English names
- Packaging of patent medicines that contain CITES listed species
- Fakes and counterfeits



Produced by



TRAFFIC.
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Crawford Allan
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In association with:

WWF UK, CITES Secretariat, Partnership for Action against Wildlife Crime, Council of Agriculture



Traditional Asian Medicines

Interpreting information on medicine packages

Parts of plants and animals are often ground down and included in Traditional Asian Medicines in the form of plasters, capsules/pills, medicine balls, resin blocks, powders or liquids. Plants and animal products included in packaged medicines can be identified from the ingredients listed and may be printed in English, Chinese characters, Pinyin or Roman descriptions. Pinyin is the phonetic sound of the Chinese words, and Roman is the pharmaceutical name given to the ingredients.

Example: front cover of medicine package

Chinese characters for musk

Chinese characters for tiger bone

Chinese pinyin for musk

Name and country of manufacturer

Chinese pinyin for tiger bone

Example: ingredients list of medicine package

Chinese characters for ingredients	Chinese characters for musk	Chinese characters for tiger bone	Roman for musk	Roman for tiger bone
麝香	麝香	虎骨	Moschus	Os Tigris
冰片		冰片		
樟腦		樟腦		
薄荷腦		薄荷腦		
冬青油		冬青油		
硬膏基質				

本膏係由麝香、虎骨等多種中藥，用科學方法配製而成，藥力能直達皮下組織，促進血液循環，祛瘀生新，故對骨痛，肌肉痠痛及跌打損傷等有獨特的療效。

成份： 麝香 0.13% 虎骨 0.13%
 複方吳茱萸浸膏 17.6% 冰片 1.43%
 複方當歸浸膏 18.5% 樟腦 1.43%
 薄荷腦 1.9% 冬青油 1.19%
 硬膏基質 57.69%

功能與主治： 舒筋活血，逐瘀止痛，祛風散寒。用於肌肉痠痛，腰酸酸麻，各種跌打損傷及遠年舊患。

用法： 將薄膜紙揭開，貼於洗拭乾燥之患處，每24小時更換一次。

規格： 每盒 5片

注意： 皮膚有創傷或患有皮膚病者，請勿直接貼用。孕婦忌貼腹部。

保存： 密閉存於乾燥處。

SHEXIANG HUGU GAO is prepared by scientific method with various kinds of Chinese traditional drugs such as Moschus, Os Tigris, etc. It permeates directly through the skin tissue and has the functions of promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis to promote regeneration. It has special curative effects for pain in the muscle, contusion wound with ecchymosis, etc.

INGREDIENTS: Moschus 0.13%; Os Tigris 0.13%; Compound Extractum Evodiae 17.6%; Compound Extractum Angelicae 18.5%; Borneolum Syntheticum 1.43%; Camphor 1.43%; Mentholum 1.9%; Oleum Ilex chinensis Sims 1.19%; Plaster Base Materials 57.69%.

ACTIONS & INDICATIONS: Activating the blood circulation to soothe sinews, removing blood stasis, relieving pain, dispelling wind and cold. It is suitable for pain in the muscle, flaccid paralysis of loins and limbs, various kinds of contusion wound with ecchymosis and long-standing injury.

DIRECTIONS: After thoroughly cleaning and drying the affected area, open the film sheet from the plaster and apply it to the affected skin. Change the plaster daily.

SPECIFICATIONS: 5 plasters each box.

NOTE: Do not directly apply to the wounded skin or the patient of skin disease. It should not be applied to the belly during pregnancy.

STORAGE: Keep tight in a cool and dry place.

Traditional Asian Medicines

This and the following sheet lists some of the most commonly found species in Traditional Asian Medicines and the forms in which they appear in medicinal products. The names are given in English, Chinese characters, Pinyin and Roman descriptions. The CITES appendix listing is also given.

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Simple Chinese Character	Complex Chinese Character	Pinyin	Roman	CITES
Bear bile	<i>Ursidae</i> spp.	熊膽 or 熊胆	熊胆	Xiong Dan	Fel Ursi	I or II
Cobra, Asiatic	<i>Naja naja</i>	眼鏡蛇	眼镜蛇	Yan Jing She	Naja	II
Deer musk	<i>Moschus</i> spp.	麝香	麝香	She Xiang	Moschus	I or II
Leopard bone	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	豹骨	豹骨	Bao Gu	Os Pardi	I
Pangolin scale	<i>Manis</i> spp.	穿山甲鱗	穿山甲鱗	Chua Shan Jia Lin	Squama Manitis	II
Rhinoceros horn	<i>Rhinocerotidae</i> spp.	犀(牛)角	犀(牛)角	Xi Niu Jiao	Cornu Rhinoceri	I
Saiga Antelope horn	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	羚羊角	羚羊角	Ling Yang Jiao	Cornu Saigae Tataricae	II
Saiga Antelope horn powder	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	羚羊(角)粉	羚羊(角)粉	Ling Yang Fen	Pulvis Saigae Tataricae	II
Seahorse	<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	海馬	海马	Hai Ma	Hippocampus	II
Tiger bone	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	虎骨	虎骨	Hu Gu	Os Tigris	I
Turtle / Tortoise shell	Testudinidae spp.	龜板	龟板	Gui Ban	Plastrum Testudinis	I, II or NC*
Tortoise	Testudinidae spp.	烏龜	乌龟	Daimoke / Wu Gai		I, II or NC*
Turtle shell	Testudinidae spp.	龜甲 or 鳖甲	龜甲	Gui Jia / Bie Jia / Hai Gui		I, II or NC*

* Not Controlled: some species or distributions of this group are not protected under CITES

Traditional Asian Medicines

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Simple Chinese Character	Complex Chinese Character	Pinyin	Roman	CITES
Agarwood	<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	沉香	沉香	Chen Xiang	Lignum Aquilaria	II
Aucklandia lappa / Costus plant	<i>Saussurea costus</i>	木香	木香	Mu Xiang	Radix Saussureae	I
Bletilia orchid	<i>Bletilla</i> spp.	白及or白芨	白及or白芨	Bai Ji	Bletillae Rhizoma	II
Cibotium tree fern	<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	狗脊	狗脊	Gaou Ji	Cibotii Rhizoma	II
Cistanche (stem)	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i>	肉苁蓉	肉苁蓉	Rou Cong Rong	Herba Cistanches	II
Dendrobium orchid	<i>Dendrobium</i> spp.	石斛	石斛	Shi Hu	Dendrobii	I or II
Gastrodia orchid	<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	天麻	天麻	Tian Ma	Gastrodiae	II
Ginseng (root), American	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	西洋参	西洋参	Shi Yang Shen	Radix Panax Quinquefolis	II
Ginseng (root), Asian or Russian	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	人参	人参	Ren Shen	Radix Panax Ginseng	II or NC*
Spikenard / musk root	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	甘松香	甘松香	Gan Song Xiang	Nardostac-Hyos Rhizoma	II

* Not Controlled: some species or distributions of this group are not protected under CITES

Traditional Asian Medicines

Packaged / patented medicines

The following are some examples of packaged medicines that contain CITES listed species. For a comprehensive list of medicines and images of packaging (185 x plasters, 289 x capsules/pills, 67 x medicine balls, 9 x resins, 47 x powders, 47 x liquids, 80 x other products), refer to the **Traditional Asian Medicine Identification Guide for Law Enforcers, Version II**.

Plasters

May contain:

CITES listing

- Bear gall/bile | or II
- Civet II or III
- Deer musk I or II
- Leopard bone I
- Pangolin scales II
- Rhinoceros horn I
- Seahorse II
- Tiger bone I
- Aucklandia / *S. costus* I
- *Gastrodia* orchid II



Capsules/pills

May contain:

CITES listing

- Alligator/crocodile penis | or II
- Bear gall/bile or penis | or II
- Cobra, Asiatic II
- Deer musk | or II
- Leopard bone I
- Monkey bezoar | or II
- Pangolin scales II
- Rhinoceros horn I
- Tiger bone or penis I
- Saiga Antelope horn I
- Seahorse II
- Turtle / Tortoise shell I, II or NC
- Wild Ass | or II
- Aloe II
- Agarwood / *Aquilaria* I
- Aucklandia / *S. costus* I
- *Bletilia* orchid II
- *Cibotium* tree fern II
- *Cistanche* stem II
- Cyclamen II
- *Dendrobium* orchid | or II
- *Gastrodia* orchid II
- Ginseng II or NC

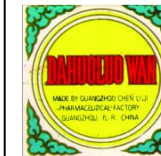


Medicine Balls

May contain:

CITES listing

- Bear gall/bile | or II
- Deer musk | or II
- Leopard bone I
- Rhinoceros horn or penis I
- Tiger bone or penis I
- Saiga Antelope horn II
- Seahorse II
- Turtle / Tortoise shell I, II or NC
- Agarwood / *Aquilaria* II
- Aucklandia / *S. costus* I
- *Cibotium* tree fern II
- *Cistanche* stem II
- *Dendrobium* orchid | or II
- *Gastrodia* orchid II



NC = Not Controlled: some species or distributions of this group are not protected under CITES

Traditional Asian Medicines

Packaged / patented medicines continued...

The following are some examples of packaged medicines that contain CITES listed species. For a comprehensive list of medicines and images of packaging (185 x plasters, 289 x capsules/pills, 67 x medicine balls, 9 x resins, 47 x powders, 47 x liquids, 80 x other products), refer to the **Traditional Asian Medicine Identification Guide for Law Enforcers, Version II**.

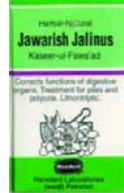
Resin blocks

May contain:	CITES listing
- Monkey bone	I or II
- Tiger bone	I
- Wild Ass	I or II
- <i>Cibotium</i> tree fern	II



Powders

May contain:	CITES listing
- Deer musk	I or II
- Bear gall/bile	I or II
- Gastrodia orchid	II
- Rhinoceros horn	I
- Saiga Antelope horn	II
- Elephant Ivory	I
- Monkey bezoar/gallstone	I or II
- Turtle / Tortoise shell	I, II or NC
- Aucklandia / <i>S. costus</i>	I



Liquids

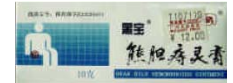
May contain:	CITES listing
- Bear gall/bile	I or II
- Cobra, Asiatic	II
- Deer musk	I or II
- Pangolin scales	II
- Saiga Antelope horn	II
- Seahorse	II
- Sperm whale extract	I
- Tiger bone	I
- Turtle / Tortoise	I, II or NC
- Aucklandia / <i>S. costus</i>	I
- <i>Bletilia</i> orchid	II
- <i>Cibotium</i> tree fern	II
- <i>Cistanche</i> stem	II
- <i>Gastrodia</i> orchid	II



Other

(includes ointments and dried plant products)

May contain:	CITES listing
- Bear gall/bile	I or II
- Cobra, Asiatic	II
- Crocodile	I or II
- Deer musk	I or II
- Elephant extract	I
- Tiger bone	I
- Seahorse	II
- Agarwood / <i>Aquilaria</i>	II
- Aucklandia / <i>S. costus</i>	I
- <i>Bletilia</i> orchid	II
- <i>Cibotium</i> tree fern	II
- <i>Dendrobium</i> orchid	I or II
- <i>Gastrodia</i> orchid	II
- Ginseng root	II or NC



NC = Not Controlled: some species or distributions of this group are not protected under CITES

Traditional Asian Medicines

Raw ingredients

The following are some examples of commonly traded raw ingredients used in Traditional Asian Medicines that are sourced from contain CITES listed species. For a more comprehensive list and images of raw ingredients, refer to the **Traditional Asian Medicine Identification Guide for Law Enforcers, Version II.**

Animals



Bear gall bladders



Deer musk glands



Tiger bones



Saiga antelope horn



Turtle shell pieces



Pangolin scales



Rhinoceros horn



Seahorses (dried)

Plants



Gastrodia elata – orchid root

App II



Aquilaria spp. – Agarwood wood chips or blocks

App II



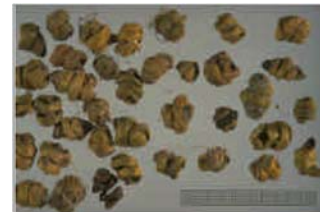
Picrorhiza kurrooa – root

App II



Spikenard / musk root

App II



Dendrobium spp. – orchid root

App II



Saussurea costus – Aucklandia lappa root

App II



Panax quinquefolius – American ginseng root

App II



NC = Not Controlled: some species or distributions of this group are not protected under CITES

Vini ultramarina and Vini peruviana - Blue Lorikeet species

Ultramarine Lorikeet

(*Vini ultramarina*)

Other Names: Marquesas Lory; Goupil's Lory; Te Pihiti

Distribution: Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia

Physical Characteristics:

- Small lorikeets about 18cm long
- Distinctive turquoise-blue feathers
- Mottled white/blue chest and belly
- Orange beak and orange legs



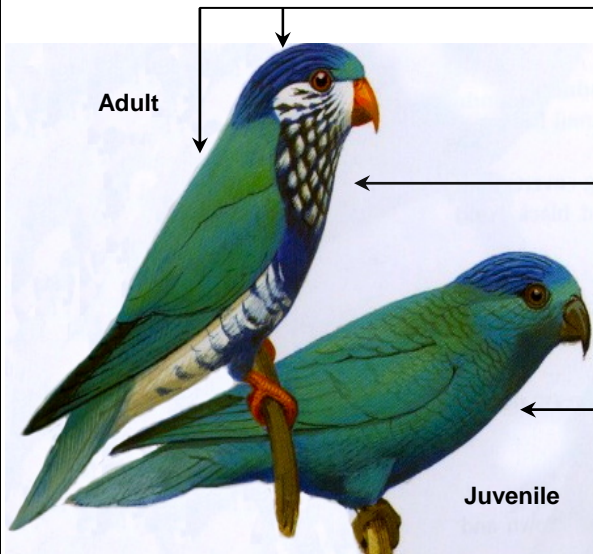
Photo credit: Peter Oderken

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Endangered

Distinguishing Features:



Body turquoise-blue with darker blue feathers on the head

Chest dark blue with white-tipped feathers (**adult**)

Belly white, mottled with blue

Juvenile:

Body two-tone turquoise blue with no white markings

Beak brown to black, legs orange-brown

Blue Lorikeet

(*Vini peruviana*)

Other Names: Blue Nun Lorikeet; Tahitian Lory; Tahiti Lorikeet; Indigo Lory; Nunbird; Kurāmo

Distribution: Society Islands and western Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia, and Aitutaki, Cook Islands

Physical Characteristics:

- Small lorikeets about 14cm long
- Distinctive dark blue feathers with white chest
- Orange beak and orange legs



International Legislation & Status:

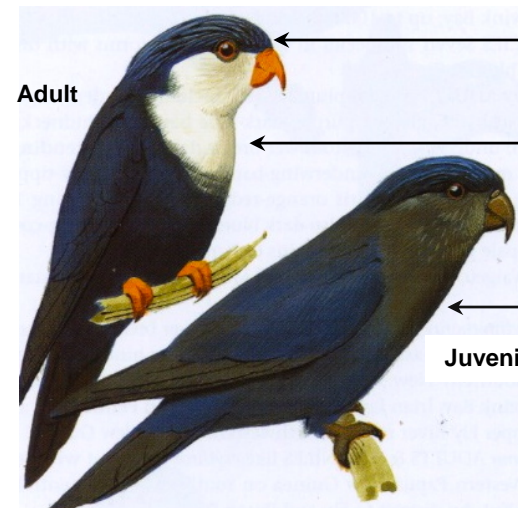
CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Vulnerable

National Legislation:

- Cook Islands
- Draft Environment (Aitutaki) Regulation and Draft Environment (Biodiversity and Conservation) Regulation

Distinguishing Features:



Head, back, wings, belly and tail dark blue

Lower half of the face and chest white (**adult**)

Juvenile:

Back of the neck, the chest, wing tips and tail grey

Body has no white markings

Beak brown to black, legs orange-brown

Chalcopsitta cardinalis - Cardinal Lory

Cardinal Lory

Other Names: none

Distribution: Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands

Physical Characteristics:

- Large with long-tail
- Entirely red body lacking blue or black markings found in similar species
- Length 31 cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

National Legislation:

- Solomon Islands
- Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998
- Papua New Guinea
- International Trade (Fauna and Flora) Act 1979



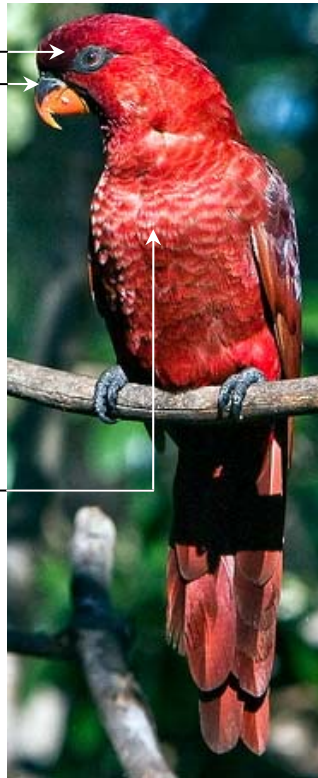
Distinguishing Features:

Eye orange-red with bare, black coloured eye-ring

Beak orange-yellow with black at the base of the upper bill

Head bright red, back wings and tail a darker, duller red

Tips of breast feathers and under side of the wings buff-yellow



Similar Species:

Violet-necked Lory

(*Eos squamata*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

Distribution: Eastern Indonesia and western Papua New Guinea islands

- Eye yellow to orange-red, eye-ring grey-black
- Neck collar a variable purple, starting from the head, and covering the breast and belly
- Upper side of the wings dull purple, tips of wings black



Red Lory

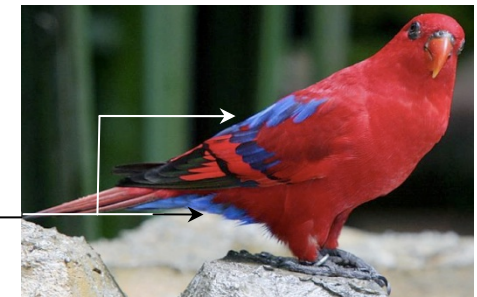
(*Eos bornea*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

Distribution: Endemic to eastern Indonesia

- Eye red, eye-ring blue (adult) or brown (juvenile)
- Neck, head and body red with blue on wings and under the tail
- Tips of wings black



Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

February 2010

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Phigys solitarius - Collared Lory

Collared Lory

Other Names: Solitary Lory; Ruffed Lory; Fiji Lory; Collared Lorikeet

Distribution: Islands of Fiji

Physical Characteristics:

- Small red and green lorikeet with a rather short tail
- Purple-black cap of feathers on the head
- Elongated green feathers at the back of the head extending onto the hind neck
- Length 20cm.

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

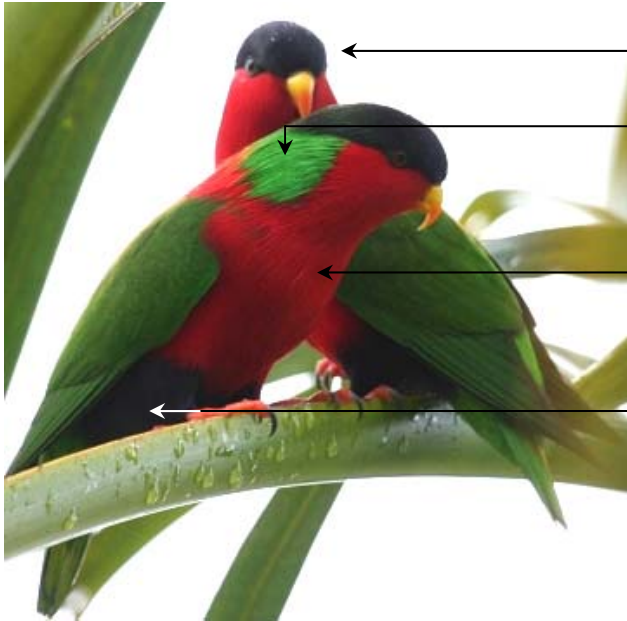
IUCN Red List – Least Concern

National Legislation:

- Fiji
- Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002



Distinguishing Features:



Forehead and top of head dark purple-blue

Elongated feathers of the back of the neck yellowish-green, becoming red along the lower edge

Cheeks, throat and chest red

Wings and back green, becoming yellowish-green on the rump

Thighs and lower abdomen deep purple

Similar Species:

Purple-bellied Lory
(*Lorius hypoinochrous*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

Distribution: East New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago

- Cap black
- Nostrils white
- Tail tip and undersides dark purple, in addition to the thighs and lower abdomen
- Neck red



Photo credit: Peter Oderken

Rimatara (Kuhl's) Lorikeet
(*Vini kuhlii*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered

Rimatara (Tahiti), Cook Islands, Kiribati and Christmas Island groups

- Top of the head green with elongated blue feathers at the back of the neck
- Back and wings green with lower back, rump and upper tail bright yellowish-green
- Tail red

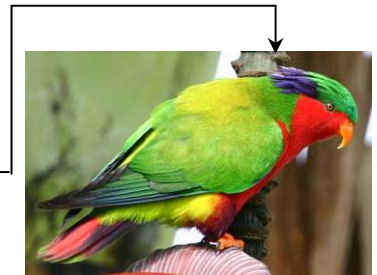


Photo credit: Phil Bender

Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

April 2010

**Wildlife
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Chamosyna margarethae - Duchess Lorikeet

Duchess Lorikeet

Other Names: Margaret's Lorikeet; Princess Margaret's Lorikeet

Distribution: Solomon Islands and Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

Physical Characteristics:

- Red body, yellow breast band, olive-green upper wings and rump
- Red tail with a yellow tip
- Length 20cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Near Threatened

National Legislation:

- Solomon Islands
- Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998
- Papua New Guinea
- International Trade (Fauna and Flora) Act 1979



Distinguishing Features:



Patch of the rear of the head purple-black (dusky-black in the juvenile)

Breast-band broad yellow continuing to a narrow collar around the back of the neck

Breast band bordered above and below with a purple-black line

Rump and upper tail olive-green (female has yellow patches on the sides of the rump)

Tail long, red in colour and tipped with yellow

Image credit: AC Black, publishers, Helms Guide to "Birds of the Solomons, Vanuatu and New Caledonia".

Similar Species:

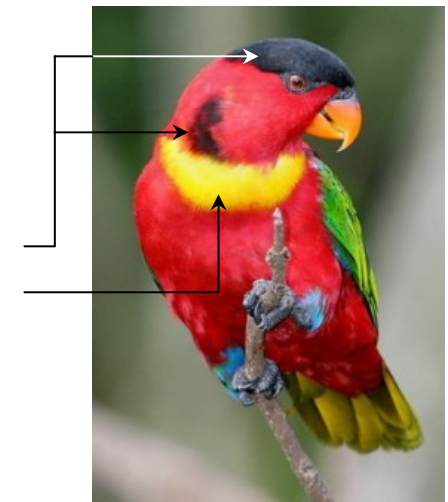
Yellow-bibbed Lory
(*Lorius chlorocerus*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

Distribution: Irian Jaya (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea

- Larger lorikeet at 28cm
- Cap and neck patch black
- Breast band yellow with no black border, and not continuous around the back of the neck
- Short tail
- Blue thighs



Chamosyna palmarum - Palm Lorikeet

Palm Lorikeet

Other Names: Vanuatu Lorikeet

Distribution: Vanuatu, Duff and Santa Cruz Islands (Solomon Islands)

Physical Characteristics:

- Small, bright green lorikeet with long, yellow tipped tail and red chin
- Length 17cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

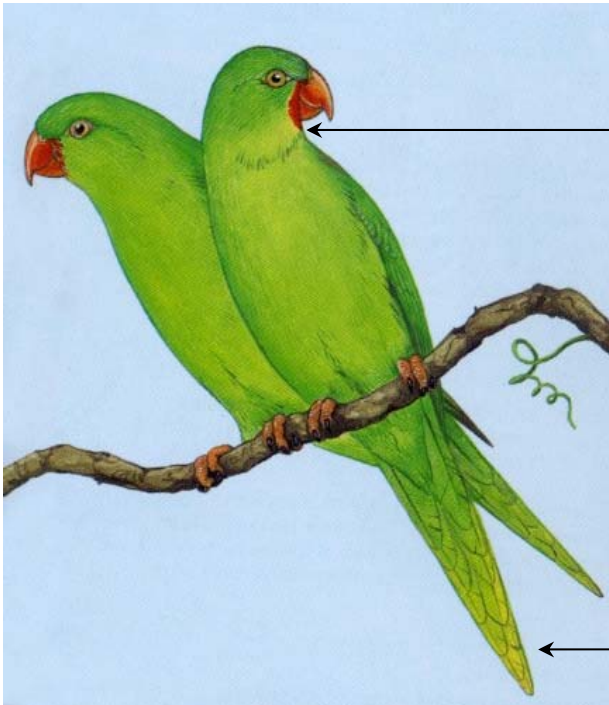
IUCN Red List – Vulnerable

National Legislation:

- Vanuatu
- International Trade (Fauna and Flora) [Cap 210]



Distinguishing Features:



Small red patch on the chin and base of the beak

Eye yellow

Beak orange

Tail green, broadly tipped with yellow

Plain under the wings

No red on the tail



Photo credit: Auckland Museum

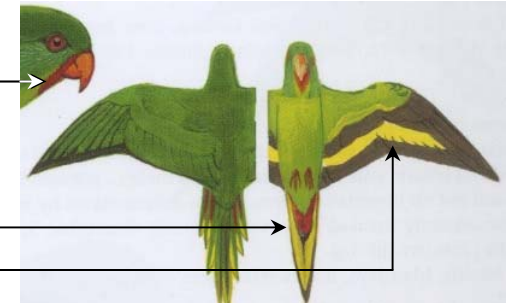
Similar Species:

Red-chinned Lorikeet
(*Chamosyna rubrigularis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern
Distribution: Papua New Guinea

- Longer red chin patch
- Eye orange, beak orange-red
- Red at base of tail (underside)
- Defined yellow underwing band

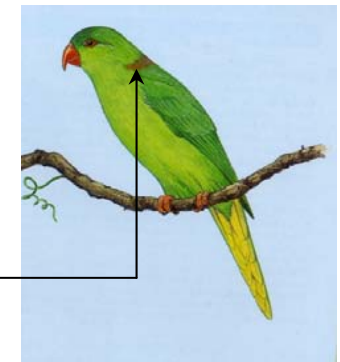


Meek's Lorikeet
(*Chamosyna meekii*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Near Threatened
Distribution: Solomon Islands

- No red marking on the face
- Cap dull greyish-blue
- Brown markings on shoulders



Chamosyna amabilis - Red-throated Lorikeet

Red-throated Lorikeet

Other Names: Also identified as *Chamosyna aureicineta*

Distribution: Endemic to Fiji. Rare (last seen in the wild in 2001)

Physical Characteristics:

- Green lorikeet with a red throat bordered with yellow and red thighs
- Long tail tipped with yellow
- Length 17cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

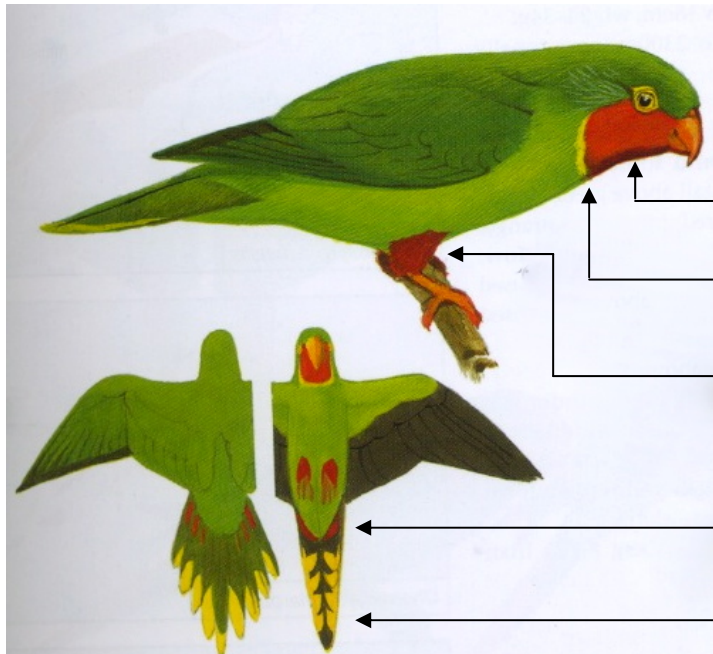
IUCN Red List – Near Threatened

National Legislation:

- Fiji
- Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002



Distinguishing Features:



- Chin, throat and cheeks red around to the eyes
- Lower edge of the red throat marking bordered with a thin yellow band
- Thighs dark red
- Sides of the tail base red
- Tail green, tipped with patterned yellow markings

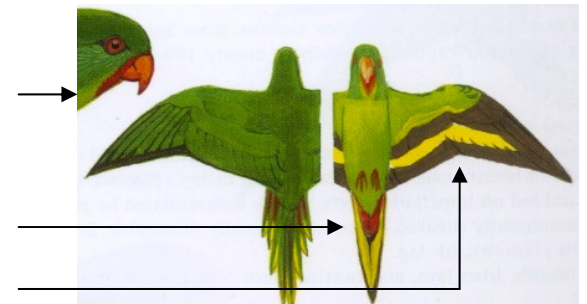
Similar Species:

Red-chinned Lorikeet
(*Chamosyna rubrigularis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern
Distribution: Endemic to Papua New Guinea

- No red throat or yellow band
- Tail feathers red at the base (not sides)
- Underwing band defined yellow colour
- Tail fused with yellow, but without any pattern



Vini kuhlii - Rimatara Lorikeet

Rimatara Lorikeet

Other Names: Kura; Kuhl's Lorikeet

Distribution: Rimatara, Society Islands, Tahiti and small islands in the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Christmas Island groups

Physical Characteristics:

- Medium-small, brightly coloured and patterned lorikeet
- Stout appearance due to short, rounded tail
- Length 19cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered

National Legislation:

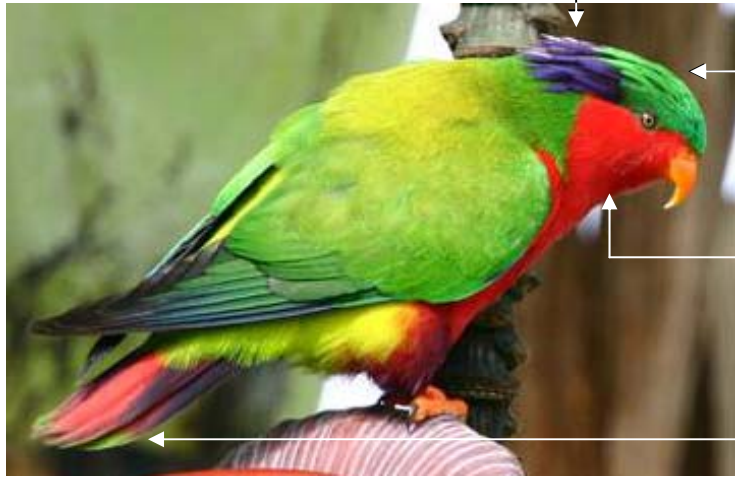
Cook Islands

- Environment (Atiu and Takutea) Regulation 2008
- Draft Environment (Biodiversity and Conservation) Regulation Tahiti, French Polynesia
- Order (December 21, 2000) of the French Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement



Photo credit: Phil Bender

Distinguishing Features:



Blue-violet feathers at the back of the neck

Bright green cap

Pale yellow-green back with brighter green wings

Scarlet red face, breast and belly

Yellow at the back of the thighs

Tail short and red, black and green in colour

Photo credit: Phil Bender

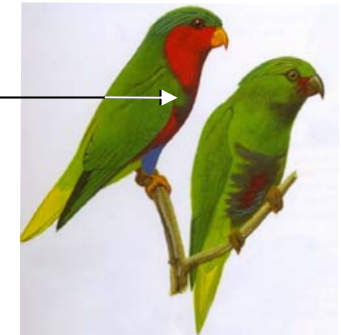
Similar Species:

Stephen's Lorikeet
(*Vini stepheni*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Vulnerable
Distribution: Pitcairn Islands

- Cap and back of the neck green
- Green strip separating the red marking of the face/breast and underbelly
- Blue thighs

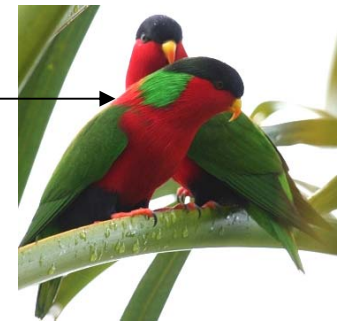


Collared Lory
(*Phigys solitarius*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern
Distribution: Fiji and outer islands

- Dark blue cap
- Green at the back of the neck
- Red collar continuous with red face, breast and belly
- Dark blue thighs



Eclectus roratus - Eclectus Parrot

Eclectus Parrot

Other Names: Kalanga, Grand Eclectus Parrot, King Parrot; Red-sided Eclectus Parrot

Distribution: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Palau, Solomon Islands

Physical Characteristics:

- Large stocky parrot with short tail and long, round tipped wings
- Hair-like feathers produce sleek, glossy appearance
- Colouration varies slightly in subspecies
- Length 32-35cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

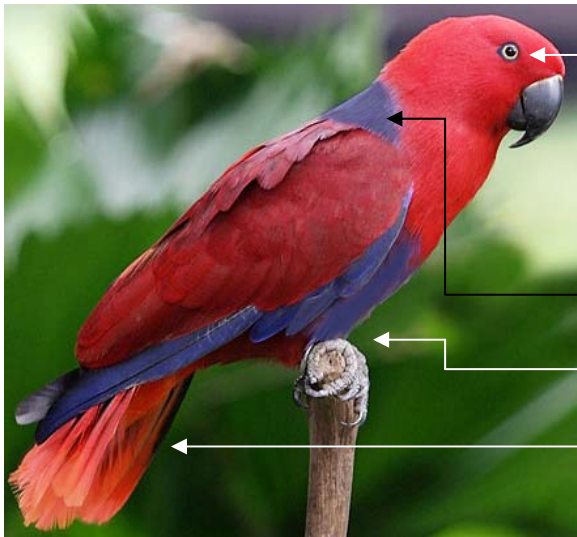
IUCN Red List – Least Concern

National Legislation:

- Solomon Islands
- Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998
- Papua New Guinea
- International Trade (Fauna and Flora) Act 1979

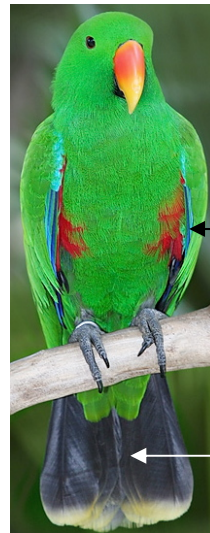


Distinguishing Features: (males and females differ in colouration)



Female:

- Eye-ring blue (not present in the *E.r. solomensis* subspecies)
- Beak large and black with notch in upper bill
- Body primarily red
- Shoulder band broad and deep blue in colour
- Underwing to lower breast and abdomen deep blue or mauve
- Tail feathers red, tipped with orange



Male:

- Beak orange
- Body primarily green
- Flanks and underwings red
- Outer primary wing feathers light blue, becoming deeper blue towards tips
- Legs grey
- Under-tail blackish-blue with yellowish tip

E.r. solomensis subspecies:



Eunymphicus cornutus - Horned Parakeet

Horned Parakeet

Other Names: Crested Parakeet, Ouvéa Parakeet (subspecies)

Distribution: New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Mid-sized green parrot with elongated feathers on crown forming crest
- Length 32cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Endangered

National Legislation:

New Caledonia

- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord
- Order (December 21, 2000) of the French Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement



Distinguishing Features:

Adult

- Forehead red
- Crest of two elongated feathers extending from the crown
- Facial mask around beak and eyes black
- Body green
- Rump, greenish-yellow
- Tail green, suffused with blue

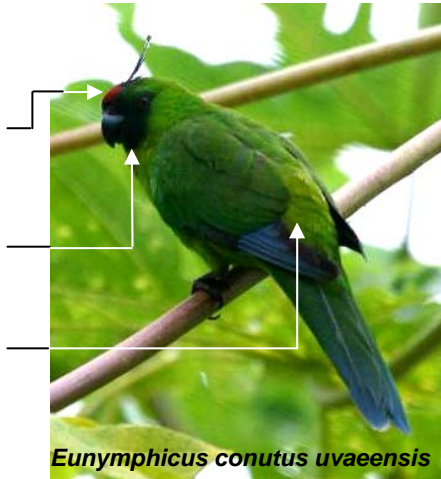


Photo credit: Phil Gregory Sicklebill Safaris



Photo credit: Ludovic Verfaille

Eunymphicus conutus:

- Crown red
- Crest feathers black with red tips
- Ear patches and hind neck yellow

E.c. uvaeensis subspecies (Ouvéa Parakeet):

- Crown black, red only on forehead
- Crest feathers forward curling, lacking red tips
- Face dark green to black
- Ear patches and hind neck green

Juvenile

- Crest may be absent or developing
- Mask green, developing black colour
- Beak orange



Photo credit: Ludovic Verfaille

Similar Species:

Kakariki

(*Cyanoramphus* species)

CITES Appendix I & II

IUCN Red List – Varies

Distribution: New Zealand

- Smaller parakeet, up to 27cm
- No black mask on face
- No crest
- Beak silvery grey, tipped dark grey
- Red patch on each side of rump
- Green tail



Photo credit: Department of Conservation, NZ

Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

March 2010

**Wildlife
Enforcement
Group**



Nestor meridionalis - Kaka

Kaka

Other Names: None

Distribution: New Zealand

Physical Characteristics:

- Large brown parrot
- Medium length tail
- Large hooked beak
- Length 45cm, weight up to 500g

Distinguishing Features:

Crown paler olive-brown to silver grey and white

Eye ring grey (adult) and ear patch behind the eyes yellow

Juvenile has yellow eye ring

Beak large, strong and curved, silver-grey in colour

Body dark brown, underparts, underwing and rump red to crimson

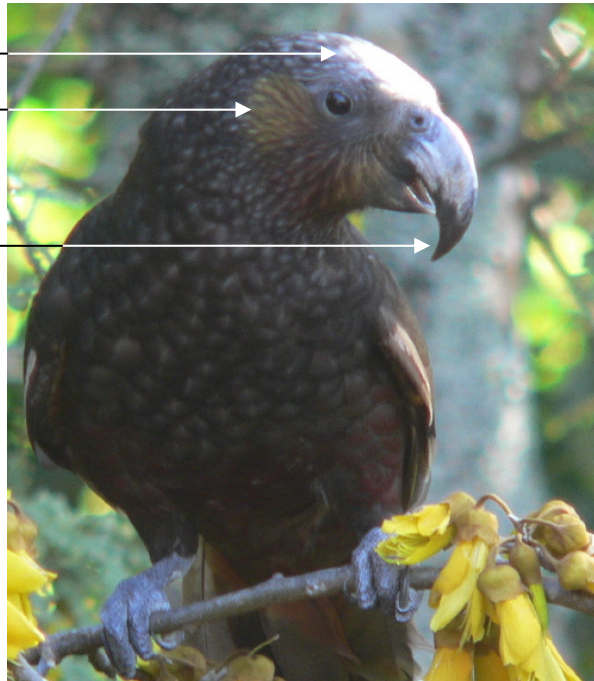


Photo credit: Suzi Phillips ©

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered

National Legislation:

New Zealand

- Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989



Similar Species:

Kea

(*Nestor notabilis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Vulnerable

Distribution: South Island, New Zealand

- Body olive-green to dark green, no silver crown
- Under-wing patches bright orange-red
- Beak dark grey



Conservation Te Papa Atawhai,
Photographer: Tom Marshall



Photo credit: Suzi Phillips ©

Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

February 2010

**Wildlife
Enforcement
Group**



Strigops habrotilus - Kakapo

Kakapo

Other Names: None

Distribution: New Zealand offshore islands

Physical Characteristics:

- Large, plump moss-green flightless parrot
- Length 63cm, weight 2-3kg

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Critically Endangered

National Legislation:

New Zealand

- Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989

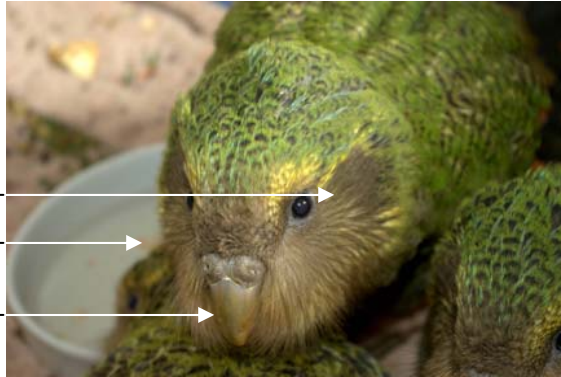


Distinguishing Features:

Ear patch brown

Owl-like facial disc

Beak short and wide, light grey-brown in colour



Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 2009, Photographer: Sam O'Leary

Body covered in soft, barred moss-green to yellow-green feathers



Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 2008, Photographer: Tama Pugsley

Similar Species:

Kaka

(*Nestor meridionalis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered

Distribution: New Zealand

- Smaller size (weight up to 500g)
- Body olive-brown
- Ear patch yellow
- Beak long and hooked



Photo credit: Suzi Phillips ©

Kea

(*Nestor notabilis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Vulnerable

Distribution: South Island, New Zealand

- Smaller size (weight up to 500g)
- Body olive-green to dark green, feathers not barred
- Under-wing patches bright orange-red
- Beak long and hooked, dark grey in colour



Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, Photographer: Andrew Walmsey

Cyanoramphus species - Kakariki

Kakariki

Other Names: Green Parakeets

Distribution: Species mostly found in New Zealand and its offshore islands, along with species in Norfolk Island and New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Small to medium sized parakeets with long tails and predominantly green body
- Red spot present on either side of the lower body below the wings (with the exception of *C. unicolor*)
- Length 20-31 cm
- Red and yellow colour variants have also been produced through captive breeding.

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix I & II

IUCN Red List – varies

National Legislation:

- New Zealand
 - Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989
- Australia
 - Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- New Caledonia
 - Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
 - Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Chatham Parakeet (*C. forbesi*)
Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai, 1981, Photographer: Dave Crouchley

Distinguishing Features:

Antipodes Green Parakeet:

- No prominent markings aside from some blue on the wing edges (as with other *Cyanoramphus* species)



Antipodes Green Parakeet (*C. unicolor*)
Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai, 2005, Photographer: Tui de Roy

All other *Cyanoramphus* species:

- Red, orange or yellow markings above the beak, in some species extending across the eyes
- Wing edges blue
- Red/orange spot on either side of the lower body below the wings



Kermadec Red-fronted Parakeet (*C. novaezelandiae cyanurusi*)
Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai, 1994, Photographer: Dick Veitch



Yellow and Orange-fronted Parakeets (*C. auriceps* and *C. malherbi*)
Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai, 1983, Photographer: Paul Jansen

Species:

Red-fronted Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*)
CITES Appendix I
IUCN Red List - Vulnerable
Distribution: New Zealand mainland and offshore islands

Yellow-fronted Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus auriceps*)
CITES Appendix II
IUCN Red List - Near Threatened
Distribution: New Zealand mainland and some offshore islands

Orange-fronted Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus malherbi*)
CITES Appendix II
IUCN Red List - Critically Endangered
Distribution: South Island, New Zealand

Chatham Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus forbesi*)
CITES Appendix I
IUCN Red List - Endangered
Distribution: Chatham Islands, NZ

Antipodes Green Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus unicolor*)
CITES Appendix II
IUCN Red List - Vulnerable
Distribution: Antipodes Islands, NZ

Norfolk Island Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus cookii*)
CITES Appendix I
IUCN Red List - Endangered
Distribution: Norfolk Island, Australia

New Caledonian Parakeet

(*Cyanoramphus saisseti*)
CITES Appendix I
IUCN Red List - Vulnerable
Distribution: New Caledonia

Nestor notabilis - Kea

Kea

Other Names: None

Distribution: Alpine areas, South Island, New Zealand

Physical Characteristics:

- Large green parrot with medium length tail and large hooked beak
- Length 45cm, weight up to 500g

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered

National Legislation:

New Zealand

- Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989



Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai, Photographer: Andrew Walmsley

Distinguishing Features:

Beak long and hooked, dark grey in colour



Body olive-green to dark green with dark edged feathers



Wing tips iridescent green



Photo credit: Briony Senior

Bright orange-red patches under the wings



Juvenile paler around the eyes, crown of the head and lower bill



Photo credit: Suzi Phillips ©

Similar Species:

Kaka

(*Nestor meridionalis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered

Distribution: New Zealand

- Body dark brown to crimson-brown
- Crown silver
- Ear patch yellow
- Upper beak light grey



Photo credit: Suzi Phillips ©

Kakapo

(*Strigops habrotilus*)

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Critically Endangered

Distribution: New Zealand

- Larger in size (weight up to 2-3kg)
- Body barred moss-green to yellow-green
- Owl-like facial disc
- Beak smaller and light grey-brown



Photo credit: Suzi Phillips ©

Prosopieia personata - Masked Shining Parrot

Masked Shining Parrot

Other Names: Yellow-breasted Musk Parrot

Distribution: Vitu Levu, Fiji

Physical Characteristics:

- Large slim parrot with green body, yellow and orange chest, blue on the wings
- Black mask from the beak across the eyes
- Rounded tail and short, rounded wings
- Length 47cm.

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Vulnerable

National Legislation:

Fiji

- Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002



Distinguishing Features:

Eye red

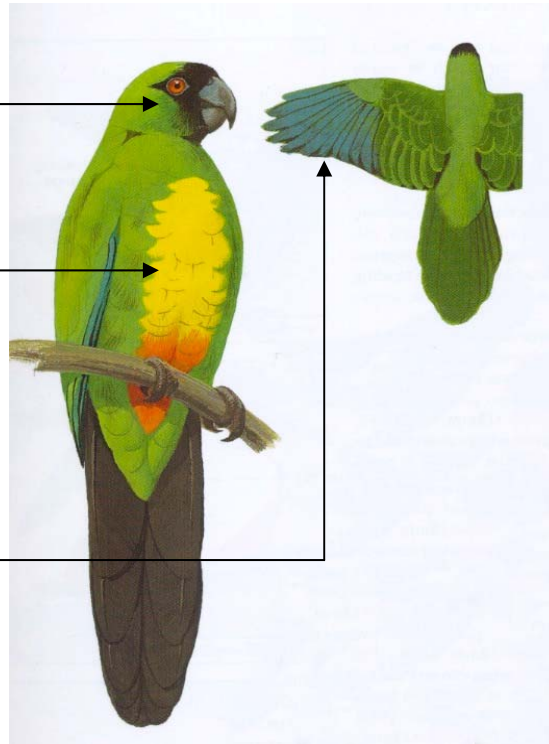
Face mask black, extending from below the beak to the forehead and across the eyes

Body green

Centre of breast yellow, becoming orange at the abdomen

Legs dark grey

Outer wing feathers blue



Similar Species:

Horned Parakeet

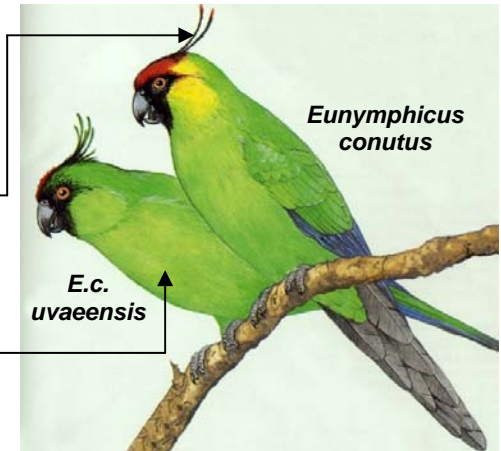
(*Eunymphicus cornutus*)

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Endangered

Distribution: New Caledonia

- Elongated crest feathers on the top of the head
- Ear patch and hind-neck yellow (with the exception of the *E.c. uvaeensis* subspecies)
- Crown red
- Chest and abdomen green



Prosopiea species - Red and Crimson Shining Parrots

Shining Parrots

Other Names: Red-breasted Musk Parakeet, Marron Musk Parakeet, Marron Parakeet, Tabuan Parakeet

Distribution: Viti Levu, Kadavu and Ono, Fiji (*P. splendens*); Viti Levu, Fiji (*P. tabuensis*)

Physical Characteristics:

- Dark maroon, scarlet or crimson-red parrot with green wings, blue wing tips and tail and blue collar
- Length 45cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Varies

National Legislation:

Fiji

- Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002

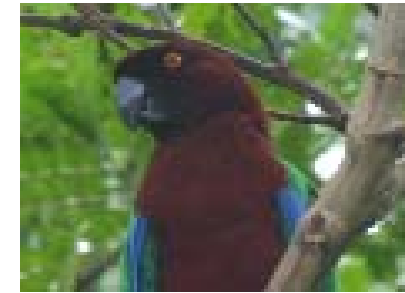


Photo credit: Phil Gregory Sicklebill Safaris

Distinguishing Features:

Head, neck and breast red

Beak large, black in colour

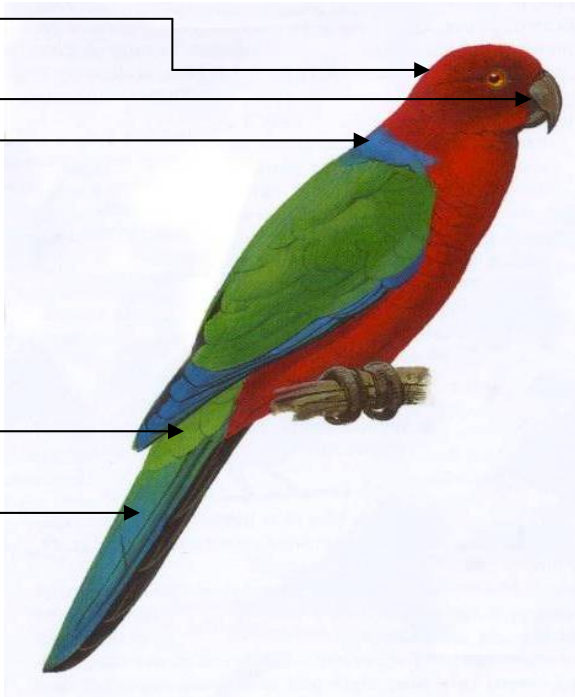
Collar above the wings dark blue, varying in size

Wings green with blue feathers at the tips and edges

Legs dark grey

Lower back and rump green

Tail long and rounded, green in colour and tipped with blue, darker under-tail



Species:

Crimson Shining Parrot
(*Prosopiea splendens*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Vulnerable

Distribution: Fiji

- Head and underparts bright red
- Wide blue collar



Red Shining Parrot
(*Prosopiea tabuensis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

Distribution: Fiji

- Head dark brownish-red, darker on the forehead, face and chin
- Collar narrower than in *P. splendens*, or absent altogether



Photo credits: Phil Gregory Sicklebill Safaris

Similar Species:

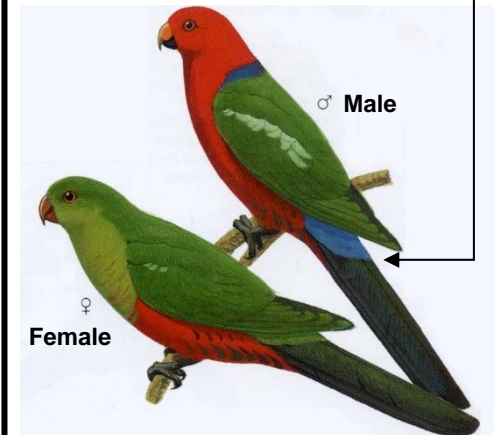
Australian King Parrot
(*Alisterus scapularis*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

Distribution: Australia

- Beak orange
- Lower back and rump blue (male)
- Females lack red on face, neck and breast
- Tail broad and dark in colour



Geoffroyus heteroclitus - Singing Parrot

Singing Parrot

Other Names: Song Parrot

Distribution: Solomon Islands

Physical Characteristics:

- Mid-sized stocky green parrot with short, squarish tail and pointed wings
- Length 25cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

National Legislation:

- Solomon Islands
- Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998



Distinguishing Features:

Female:

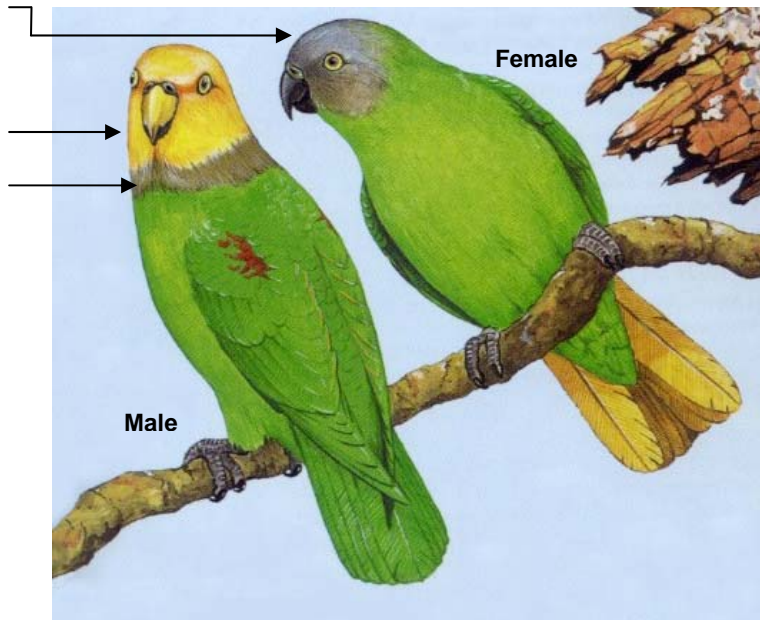
- Head olive-grey
- Beak grey

Male:

- Head yellow
- Beak yellow
- Collar grey-mauve, encircling the neck (female and juvenile have no collar)

Both sexes:

- Eye yellow
- Eye ring blue
- Body green
- Tail green, pale yellow underneath, short and squarish in shape



Subspecies:

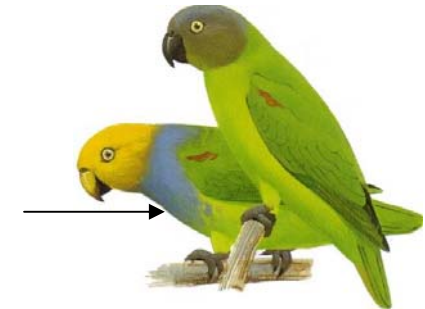
Rennell Singing Parrot

(*Geoffroyus heteroclitus hyacinthinus*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Endangered
Distribution: Rennell Island, Solomon Islands

- Adult male with pale blue collar extending down to the lower breast, sometimes to the flanks and abdomen



Similar Species:

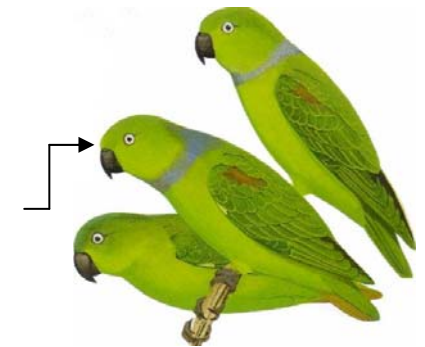
Blue-collared Parrot

(*Geoffroyus simplex*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern
Distribution: Papua New Guinea

- Green head and black beak in both male and female
- Black beak
- Slightly smaller size (22cm)



Cacatua ducorpsii - Ducorp's Cockatoo

Ducorp's Cockatoo

Other Names: Solomon Islands Corella or Cockatoo; Solomons Corella or Cockatoo; Ducorp's Cockatoo; White Cockatoo

Distribution: Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea (Bougainville and Buka Islands)

Physical Characteristics:

- White parrot with short tail, blue eye ring and white crest
- Length 31-35cm, weight up to 220g
- The only white parrot found in the Solomon Islands

International Legislation & Status:

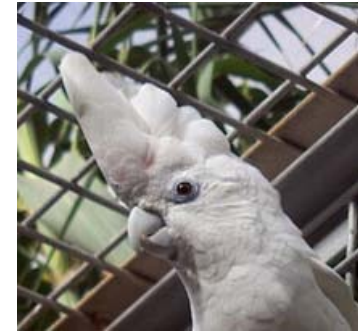
CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Least Concern

National Legislation:

Solomon Islands

- Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998



Distinguishing Features:

Crest long and triangular shaped, white colour

Base of the crest fused with salmon pink

Body primarily white

Eye-ring bare and blue in colour

Underside of wings and tail pale yellow



Similar Species:

Goffin's Corella (Tanimbar Cockatoo)
(*Cacatua goffini*)

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Near Threatened

Distribution: Endemic to Tanimbar Island, Indonesia

- Crest shorter
- Feathers above the beak salmon-pink
- Eye-ring whitish-blue
- Wings and tail lack yellow markings



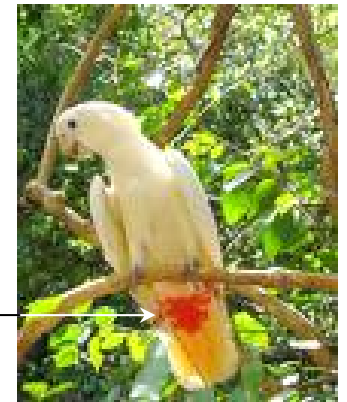
Red-Vented Corella (Philippine Cockatoo)
(*Cacatua haemateropygia*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Critically Endangered

Distribution: Philippines

- Crest short with yellow to pink colouring in the base feathers
- Eye-ring circled with white, bare skin
- Under side of tail pale yellow leading to bright red closer to the body



Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

February 2010

Wildlife
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Falco novaeselandiae - New Zealand Falcon

New Zealand Falcon

Other Names: Karearea

Distribution: New Zealand

Physical Characteristics:

- Small bird of prey with pointed wings, fanned tail and short, hooked bill
- Length to 47cm

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Near Threatened

National Legislation:

- New Zealand
- Wildlife Act 1953



Distinguishing Features:

One species with three forms (Bush, Southern and Eastern), that differ in size and colour

Head, face and vertical patch from eyes to lower cheeks dark brown

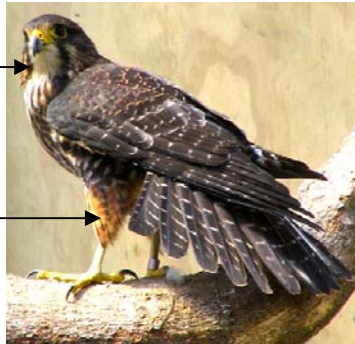
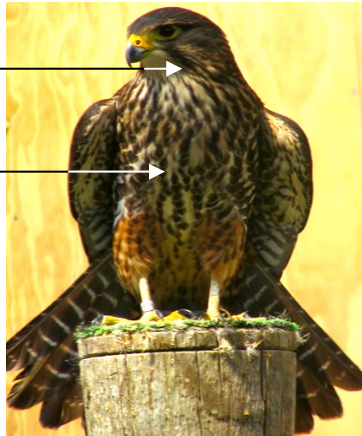
Eye dark brown

Underparts dark brown, narrowly barred white

Base of beak and chin white with throat and neck buff, streaked with dark brown

Back of neck, back, wings and tail bluish-black, barred with buff colour

Thigh and undertail orange-red



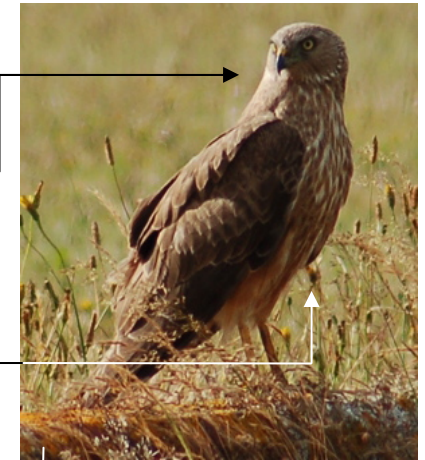
Similar Species:

Australasian Harrier Hawk
(*Circus approximans*)

CITES Appendix II

IUCN Red List – Near Threatened
NZ: Partial Protection

- Larger than the NZ Falcon at 55-60cm
- Head and upperparts dark brown, face paler
- Eye yellow
- Underparts reddish brown, streaked dark brown with rounded brown to barred dark brown tail
- Adults become paler with age to silver grey. Juveniles very dark brown with a white patch at the back of the head



Brachylophus fasciatus - South Pacific Banded Iguana

South Pacific Banded Iguana

Other Names: Fiji Banded iguana, Iguane À Bandes De Fidji, Vokai (iguana).

Distribution: Native to Fiji, introduced to Tonga (~ 300 years ago) and Vanuatu.

Physical Characteristics:

- Green lizard with two or three bluish-white pale bands (male) or spotting and partial bands (female), with yellow undersides
- Total length up to 600mm, weight up to 200g

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Endangered

National Legislation:

Fiji

- Endangered Species Protection Act 2002 and Vanuatu

- International Trade (Fauna and Flora) [Cap210]



Distinguishing Features:

2-3 bands on body (male), broad and bluish-white in colour

Crest very short, up to 5mm

Nostril scale yellow

Chin and throat white

Skin sensitive to light and can change colour to match background or turn black when threatened

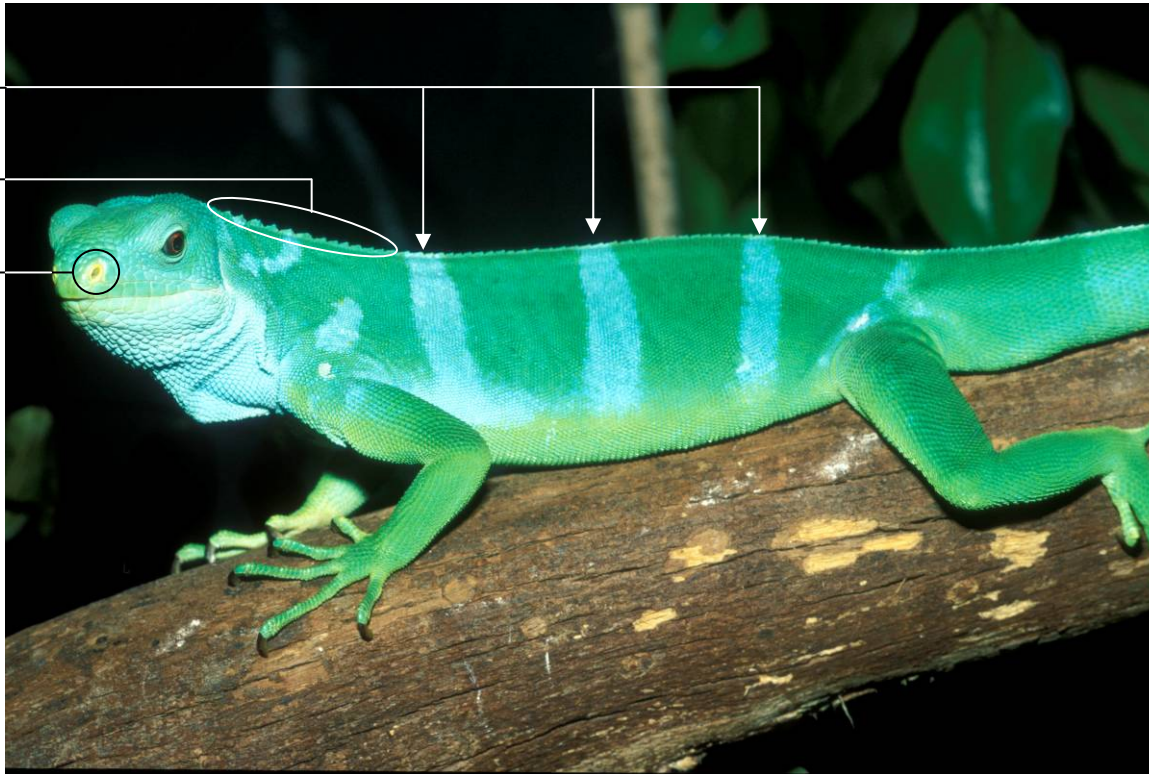


Photo credit: Mark O'Shea

Similar Species:

Fiji Crested Iguana
(*Brachylophus vitiensis*)

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Critically Endangered

Distribution: Fiji

- Three bands coloured cream to white, often bordered with black scales
- Taller crest, up to 15mm
- Larger in size (760mm, 300g)



Photo credit: Fiji National Trust ©

Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

February 2010

Wildlife
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TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



Brachylophus vitiensis - Fiji Crested Iguana

Fiji Crested Iguana

Other Names: Fiji Banded iguana, Iguane à Crête des Fidji, Vokai (iguana)

Distribution: Native to Fiji, most commonly found on Yadua Tabu Island

Physical Characteristics:

- Large stocky lizard with three narrow cream to white bands on the body, often bordered with a thin line of black scales
- Tall, spiny crest along the back of the neck to the base of the tail
- Length up to 760mm, weight up to 300g

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Critically Endangered

National Legislation:

Fiji

- Endangered Species Protection Act 2002



Photo credit: Fiji National Trust ©

Distinguishing Features:

Prominent spiny crest up to 15mm in height

Green body marked with three white bands, often bordered with a thin line of black scales

Eyes reddish-orange or pinkish-gold

Changes colour to black when threatened

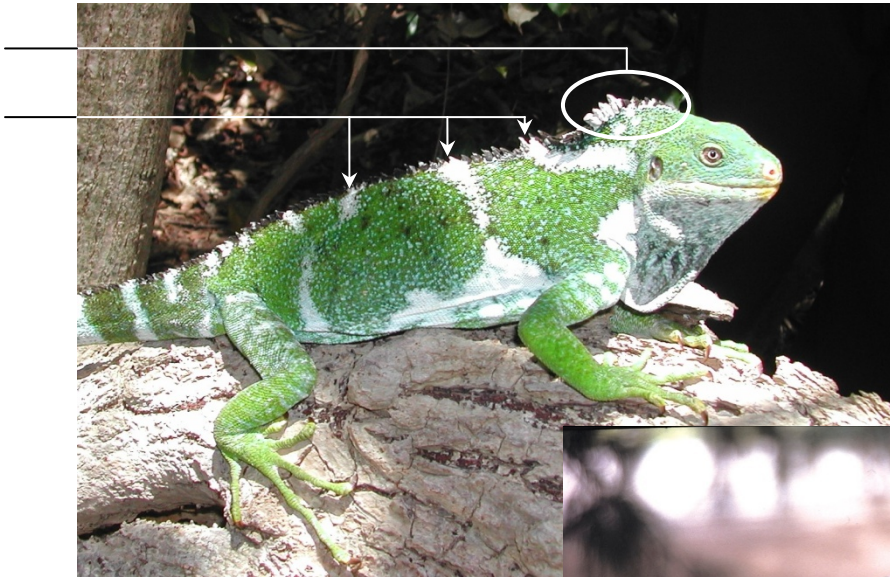


Photo credit: Fiji National Trust ©



Photo credit: Fiji National Trust ©

Similar Species:

South Pacific Banded Iguana
(*Brachylophus fasciatus*)

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List – Endangered

Distribution: Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu

- Bands coloured bluish-white with no black border
- Shorter crest, up to 5mm
- Smaller in size (600mm, 200g)



Photo credit: Mark O'Shea

Rhacodactylus chahoua - Bavay's Giant Gecko

Bavay's Giant Gecko

Other Names: Mossy New Caledonian Gecko; Chahoua

Distribution: New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Blotchy moss or lichen-like patterning, colours vary from mottled rusty reds and browns to green or grey
- Length 150mm (snout to anus), total length about 250mm

National Legislation:

New Caledonia

- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Distinguishing Features:



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Eye large and reticulated (patterned)

Snout short

Tongue pink

Tail prehensile (grasping)

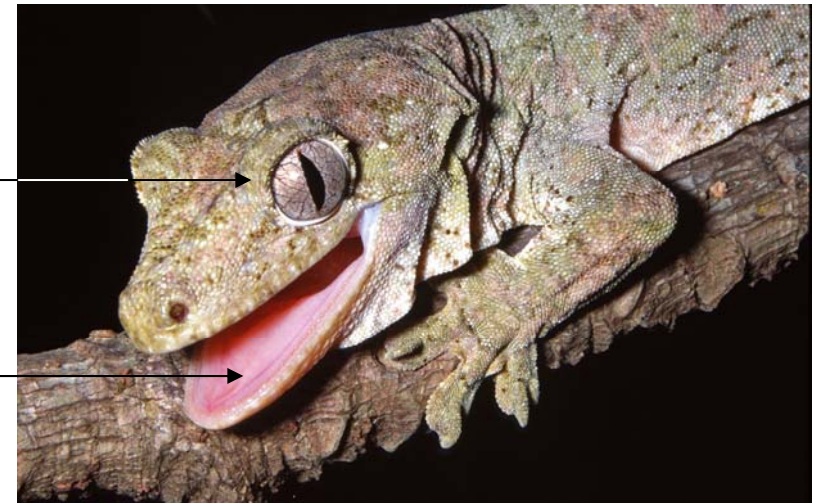


Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Rhacodactylus auriculatus - New Caledonian Bumpy Gecko

N.C. Bumpy Gecko

Other Names: Gargoyle Gecko

Distribution: Grande Terre, New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Individuals occur in varying shades of grey, brown, white and orange with spotted or striped patterning
- Length 115mm to 125mm (snout to anus), total length about 200mm
- Weight 40-50g

National Legislation:

- New Caledonia
- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Distinguishing Features:



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Cranial bumps that give the appearance of horns or ears

Tail thin and prehensile (grasping)

Small folds of skin (mite pockets) found on the rear legs

Thin toe pads

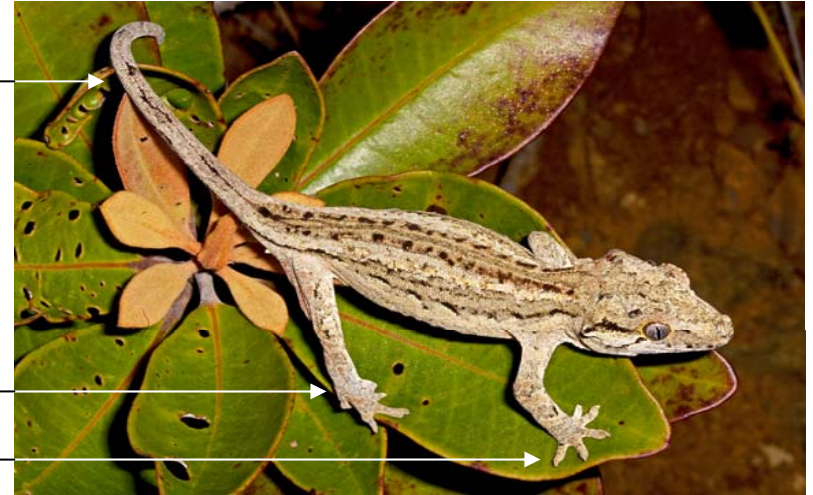


Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Rhacodactylus leachinus leachinus - New Caledonian Giant Gecko

N.C. Giant Gecko

Other Names: Giant Gecko; Grande Terre Giant Gecko

Distribution: Southern region, Grande Terre and Isle de Pins, New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Large, heavy bodied gecko (largest gecko in the world)
- Varied shades of brown and grey with mottled patterns
- Short, stumpy tail
- Length 330mm (snout to anus), total length about 430mm

National Legislation:

New Caledonia

- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Distinguishing Features:



Snout flattened

Heavy body with skin that appears loose

Often developing yellow spotting that increases with age from five years on

Tail small and stumpy (typical of *R. leachinus* species)

Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Subspecies:

Henkel's Giant Gecko

(*R. leachinus henkeli*)

- Smaller sub-sub-species of *R. leachianus*, 190mm snout to anus
- Body colour lighter with many yellow or white markings along the back



Photo credit: Mark O'Shea ©

Rhacodactylus ciliatus - Guichenot's Giant Gecko

Guichenot's Giant Gecko

Other Names: New Caledonian Crested Gecko; Crested Gecko; Eyelash Gecko

Distribution: Southern region, New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Many natural shades from grey and brown to red, orange and yellow
- Variable markings in spots and stripes
- Length 100-130mm (snout to anus), total length about 270mm

National Legislation:

New Caledonia

- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Distinguishing Features:



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Head wedge-shaped with long snout

Defined crests from each eye continue along the ridge of the back to the tail

Hair-like projections above the eyes resemble eyelashes

Individuals vary in head size and crest coverage

[These photos show individuals that have lost their tails which are in the process of re-growing]



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Rhacodactylus trachyrhynchus - Rough-snouted Giant Geckos

Rough-snouted Giant Geckos

Other Names: Tough-snouted Giant Geckos

Distribution: Grande Terre and islands near Isle de Pins, New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Mottled colour pattern, generally greyish-green to brown mixed with white
- Males tend to be dark brown to greyish brown with large contrasting white spots
- Females yellowish brown with smaller, less contrasting yellowish spots
- The Lesser Rough-snouted sub-species has a more greenish colouring

National Legislation:

New Caledonia

- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Distinguishing Features:

Subspecies:

Rough-snouted Giant Gecko

(*R. trachyrhynchus trachyrhynchus*)

190mm snout to anus



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©



Subspecies:

Lesser Rough-snouted Giant Gecko

(*R. trachyrhynchus trachycephalus*)

140mm snout to anus



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

← Enlarged scales cover the snout →

Tail prehensile (grasping)

Toes broad

Rhacodactylus sarasinorum - Roux's Giant Gecko

Roux's Giant Gecko

Other Names: Slender Prehensile Tailed Gecko; Sarasin's Giant Gecko; Suras Gecko

Distribution: Southern region, Grande Terre, New Caledonia

Physical Characteristics:

- Slender, pale, brown to grey gecko with dark brown finely speckled colouring and paler underparts
- Length 130mm (snout to anus), total length about 270mm

National Legislation:

- New Caledonia
- Code de l'environnement de la province Sud
- Code de l'environnement de la province Nord



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Distinguishing Features:



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Tail slender and prehensile (grasping)

Eye stripe dark brown, varying in intensity between individuals

Eyes large and dark with a paler eyelid

Lacks fleshy folds or webbing between the toes

Some individuals have white spots or blotches on the tail

Some individuals have white spots or a 'V' pattern on the back of the head and neck



Photo credit: Tony Whitaker ©

Hoplodactylus species - New Zealand Brown Geckos

New Zealand Brown Geckos

Distribution: New Zealand

Physical Characteristics:

- Scales are granular and velvety-looking, not smooth or shiny
- Colour usually dull browns and greys, sometimes with greenish or pinkish tinge
- Usually blotched or striped in lighter and darker shades of the basic colour. May be blotched with yellow, orange or brick-red patches; very rarely these predominate
- Species vary considerably in size – largest is the Duvaucel's gecko (up to 300 mm/150 g); smallest is the "pygmy" gecko (less than 90 mm/2 g).

Species:

Forest Gecko (*H. granulatus*), Stephen's Island Gecko (*H. stephensi*), Duvaucel's Gecko (*H. duvaucelii*), Common Gecko (*H. maculatus*), Harlequin Gecko (*H. rakiurae*), Gold-striped Gecko (*H. chrysosireticus*), Takitimu Gecko (*H. cryptozoicus*), Black-eyed Gecko (*H. kahutarae*), Cloudy Gecko (*H. nebulosus*), Pacific Gecko (*H. pacificus*), as well as about 22 known but undescribed species.

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix III

IUCN Red List – varies

National Legislation:

New Zealand
- Wildlife Act 1953



Takitimu Gecko

Distinguishing Features:

(See the following sheet for distinguishing features of some of the more distinctive and/or commonly collected species)

Head broad and flattened with large, lid-less eyes

Pupil vertical slit in bright light (not rounded)

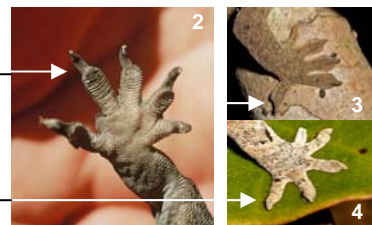
Foot pads allow reliable distinction from green geckos and overseas relatives – they have expanded pads with a gap between the pad and the claw, and without enlarged pads around the claw. No central split in pads.

(Note enlarged pads around claw in New Caledonia giant gecko species)

No spines or enlarged scales on body
No pad under tail
Tails not prehensile



Forest Gecko



Duvaucel's Gecko



Forest Gecko



Forest Gecko



Common Geckos



Marlborough Mini Gecko



Pacific Gecko



Southern Forest Gecko

Similar species:

There are many small, brown geckos found in tropical and sub-tropical regions worldwide. Individual green geckos may also tend towards a brown colour. Individual geckos in the New Zealand *Hoplodactylus* group can vary considerably in colour and patterning (see images left). It can be extremely difficult, therefore, to tell some of these species apart.

If a brown gecko is identified in trade and cannot be easily identified, it is advised that a local reptile expert is contacted.

If there is an indication that the gecko may be sourced from New Zealand, the following experts can be contacted:

Tony Whitaker
whitaker@ts.co.nz
+64-3-5268703

Rod Hitchmough
rhitchmough@doc.govt.nz
+64-4-4713249 or +64-27-2105298

Many Tocher
mtocher@doc.govt.nz
+64-3-4746949 or +64-27-2489363

Photos this page: Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai. Photographers: 1) Bruce Thomas, 2) Gregory Sherley, 10) & 11) Tony Whitaker © 5) PR Clerke, 6) unk 7) unk 8) GR Parrish 1983, 9) unk 10) Rod Morris 1984, 11) Rod Morris 2005

Hoplodactylus species - New Zealand Brown Geckos

New Zealand Brown Geckos

Common Gecko (*Hoplodactylus maculatus*)

CITES Appendix III
IUCN Red List - Least Concern

- Upper surface light to dark grey, brown or deep olive-green with variable markings of bands, chevrons, blotches or stripes
- Eye brown-greenish or yellow-brown
- Mouth and tongue pink with grey tip
- Varying in size, length 5-82mm (snout to anus)



Photos: Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai. Photographers: 1) Rod Morris 1980s, 2) Tui de Roy 2006

Forest Gecko (*Hoplodactylus granulatus*)

CITES Appendix III
IUCN Red List - Least Concern



- Upper surfaces grey, brown, olive or greenish with markings in a row of 'w' shaped patches along the back. Often markings have white, yellow or cream edging. Can have brown or orange blotches on markings.
- Sides of head and lips can have prominent white markings
- Lower surfaces intensely blotched with small pale-grey, dark edged markings
- Eye grey, olive or brown
- Tongue pink with varying amounts of orange



Photos: Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai. Photographers: 1) PR Clerke 1980s, 2) Astrid van Meeuwen-Dijkgraaf 2004, 3) JL Kendrick 1969

Duvaucel's Gecko (*Hoplodactylus duvaucelii*)

CITES Appendix III
IUCN Red List - Lower Risk



- Upper surfaces grey, olive-grey or dark-brown with bands, rows or blotches
- Lower surfaces uniform or lightly speckled
- Individuals vary between being drab to having distinct patterning.
- Eye yellow to brown
- Floor of mouth and tongue pink



Photos: Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai. Photographers: 1) Don Merron 1965, 2) Chris Smuts-Kennedy 1972

Harlequin Gecko (*Hoplodactylus rakiurae*)

CITES Appendix III
IUCN Red List - Lower Risk

- Distinctive brightly patterned gecko with upper surfaces brown, olive or bright green in complex herringbone pattern that usually includes a network of fine, grey or white lines
- Often with orange brown or red shadings of top of head
- Lower surfaces pale grey-brown with brown or green speckles or mottling
- Eye bright yellow
- Tongue dark grey to indigo blue, inside of mouth dark grey or blue above to pink or grey below



Photos: Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai. Photographers: 1) Jo Haore 2008, 2) Rod Morris 1980

Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

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Naultinus species - New Zealand Green Geckos

New Zealand Green Geckos

Distribution: New Zealand

Physical Characteristics:

- Head, legs and body bright green with patterns of gold, yellow or white spots or stripes
- Belly pale yellow, pink or white
- Mouth colour deep blue
- Pupils a vertical slit
- Tail prehensile
- Length 145mm - 200mm (snout to anus)

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix III

IUCN Red List – varies

National Legislation:

- New Zealand
- Wildlife Act 1953



West Coast Green Gecko
(*Naultinus tuberculatus*)

Naultinus Species:



Photos: Crown Copyright: Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*. Photographers: 1) unk, 2) Rod Morris 1984, 3) BW Thomas 1985, 4) unk, 5) Graeme Loh

Rough Gecko
(*Naultinus rudis*)
NZ Status - Gradual Decline

Jewelled Gecko
(*Naultinus gemmeus*)
NZ Status - Gradual Decline

Auckland Green Gecko
(*Naultinus elegans elegans*)
NZ Status - Gradual Decline

Wellington Green Gecko
(*Naultinus elegans punctatus*)
NZ Status - Gradual Decline

Nelson Green Gecko
(*Naultinus stellatus*)
NZ Status - Gradual Decline

Marlborough Green Gecko
(*Naultinus manukanus*)
NZ Status - Sparse

West Coast Green Gecko
(*Naultinus tuberculatus*)
NZ Status - Sparse

Lewis Pass Green Gecko
(*Naultinus poecilochlorus*)

Northland Green Gecko
(*Naultinus grayii*)
NZ Status - Gradual Decline



Similar Species:

Day Geckos
(*Phelsuma* species)

CITES Appendix II
IUCN Red List - varies
Distribution: Madagascar, Hawaii and other African Ocean islands

- Varied in size (65-300mm)
- Body a distinctive glowing green or turquoise colour, with red spots or markings and a dusting of blue or gold
- Pupils rounded (not vertical) - with a few exceptions
- Inner toe reduced
- Tail not prehensile



Vertical



Rounded



Not reduced



Reduced

NZ Gecko
Naultinus spp.

Day Gecko
Phelsuma spp.



Candoia bibroni - Pacific Tree Boa

Pacific Tree Boa

Other Names: Bibroni's Bevel-nosed Boa, Bibroni's Keel-scaled Boa

Distribution: Loyalty Islands, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands; Fiji and parts of Western Polynesia

Physical Characteristics:

- Non-venomous tree dwelling boa constrictor
- Largest of the *Candoia* genus
- Varied in colour pattern in pale brown, tan or reddish brown ground colour overlaid with stripes, blotches, spots, or not pattern at all
- Length up to 60-90cm (males), 120-150cm (females)

International Legislation & Status:

CITES Appendix II

National Legislation:

- Vanuatu
 - International Trade (Fauna and Flora) [Cap 210]
- Solomon Islands
 - Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998
- Fiji
 - Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002



Distinguishing Features:

Large, flattened, triangular shaped head

Front of snout angled inwards (bevelled)

Scaled ridge (keel) along the back

Occurs in a variety of colour patterns related to geographic distribution



Photo credit: Mike McCoy ©



Photo credit: Mike McCoy ©



Photo credit: Mike McCoy ©



Photo credit: Mike McCoy ©

Check current legislation & status at www.cites.org and www.iucnredlist.org

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