



濒危物种科学通讯

Endangered Species Scientific Newsletter

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(濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约中国科学机构)

Edited by the Executive Office of Endangered Species

Scientific Commission, P.R.C.,

(Chinese Scientific Authority of CITES)

September, 2002

中华人民共和国濒危物种科学委员会

二〇〇二年九月

中国科学院动物研究所

封面照片说明：

肉苁蓉 **Cistanche deserticola Ma**

列当科 OROBANCHACEAE

濒危等级：濒危 (E)

CITES 附录 II

形态特征 多年生根寄生草本，寄生于梭梭 *Haloxylon ammodendron* (C. A. Mey.) Bunge 的根部。块茎基生茎肉质，圆柱形，埋于沙地中，高 40-160 厘米，不分支，下部较粗。叶肉质，鳞片状，螺旋状排列，淡黄白色。穗状花序顶生，伸出地面，长 15-50 厘米，有多数花。

地理分布 肉苁蓉与梭梭的分布区一致，分布于阿拉善高原、柴达木盆地，诺敏戈壁、哈顺戈壁、塔里木东滩和准噶尔盆地。蒙古南部的梭梭荒漠中也有分布。

现状 濒危种。肉苁蓉由于被大量采挖，其数量已急剧减少。据调查，每千株寄生植物梭梭中，仅有 7 株肉苁蓉。又因梭梭是骆驼的优良饲料和当地群众的燃料，因此过度放牧和大量砍挖梭梭，也促使肉苁蓉处于临危的境地。

保护价值 肉苁蓉为名贵中药，有经济价值。也为古地中海残遗，对于研究亚洲中荒漠植物区系具有一定的科学价值。

保护措施 应建立较大面积的以保护肉苁蓉为重点的梭梭保护区，严禁砍伐梭梭和采挖肉苁蓉，并积极进行人工培植，以满足药用需求。

(编辑：王 珺)

Morphology Root-parasitic perennials, parasitizing on roots of *Haloxylon ammodendron* (C.A.Mey). Tubers basal, stems fleshy, terete, buried in sandy soil, 40-160cm tall, simple, thicker in the lower part. Leaves fleshy, squamose, spirally arranged, yellowish-white. Spikes terminal, above the ground, 15-50cm long, multi-flowered.

Distribution Its distribution area is similar to that of *Haloxylon ammodendron*(C.A.Mey.) Bunge. Found on high plains of Alxa, the Qaidam Basin, the Nomin Gobi, the Hashun Gobi, the eastern part of the Tarim Basin and the Junggar Basin, and in the *Haloxylon* deserts in southern Mongolia also.

Status Endangered. At risk due to uprooting for medicinal purposes. According to an investigation, a plant community containing 1000 individuals of *H. ammodendron* consists of only 7 plants of *C. deserticola*. The former is a favourite of camels, and is also used as a firewood by the local inhabitants. Therefore, *C. deserticola* is also at risk from heavy grazing and overcutting of its host for firewood.

Protection Value *Cistanche deserticola* is well-known and valuable medicinal herb. As a relict of the Tethys flora, it has considerable scientific significance in studies of the desert flora of central Asia.

Conservation Measures Urgent consideration should be given to declaring a reserve for *H. ammodendron*, but with an emphasis on the protection of *C. deserticola*. Cutting or uprooting of these two species should be strictly controlled. It is important to make *C. deserticola* widespread in cultivation.

濒危物种科学通讯

中华人民共和国濒危物种科学委员会 主办
中国科学院动物研究所

XX

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XX

Endangered Species Scientific Newsletter

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Technical workshop on conservation of and trade in freshwater turtles and tortoises

Kunming, Yunnan Province, China, 25-28 March 2002

With financial support from the Government of Germany, the US Fish & Wildlife Service of the United States of America, the Government of Netherlands, Chelonian Research Foundation, the Van Tienhoven Stichting, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde, WWF-US/TRAFFIC North America and Conservation Treaty Support Fund, sufficient funds could be secured to organise the technical workshop on conservation of and trade in freshwater turtles and tortoises in Kunming, China, from 25 to 28 March 2002.

The Chairman of the Animals Committee, the Animals Committee representatives from North America, Asia, Africa and Europe, representatives from Cambodia, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Singapore, the United States of America and Viet Nam, and from Non Governmental Organisations (TRAFFIC, Conservation International, Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Garden, IUCN/SSC), and the CITES Secretariat participated in the workshop.

The objectives of the workshop were the following:

- * to establish conservation priorities and actions to achieve sustainable trade in freshwater turtles and tortoises in Asia;
- * to consider specific actions to follow up on and to implement recommendations elaborated at the workshop on trade in terrestrial and freshwater turtles and tortoises in Asia (Cambodia, December 1999), particularly those related to regulation and management of trade in CITES-listed species, the future role of CITES, trade monitoring and controls, national legislation and regulations, captive breeding and ranching, conservation management and research priorities, enforcement and capacity building;
- * to formulate findings and recommendations at the workshop for reporting to the Animals Committee before the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

During the workshop, general overviews on the trade and conservation status of freshwater turtles and tortoises in Asia, national and regional reports, and contributions from NGO's were presented. Working groups on enforcement and trade controls; conservation management and CITES implementation; and capacity building needs and activities were tasked with formulating specific actions and conservation priorities.

1. Findings and recommendations of the working group on trade controls and enforcement

Legislation: Most countries are in the process of improving the legislation and addressing gaps. Countries should continue working to reach Category 1 status and thereafter continue to strengthen the legislation. Legislation also should have flexibility where needed. Use list of identified gaps to determine whether other gaps

exist in legislation and address those gaps. Institutional clarification and coordination should focus inter alia on the role of fisheries departments and the need to have power to deal with unprotected species, nationally protected species and CITES species. The respective roles of sectoral agencies as well as local, provincial and central authorities should be clear, consistent and complementary.

Enhanced enforcement: The Regional Representative to the Standing Committee (for this region, China) should keep an updated list of national contact persons which would supplement the CITES Directory. This should be distributed regularly to CITES authorities, including enforcement authorities, in the region. Encourage the provision of intelligence information by regular informants, traders, NGOs, the public and others by the use of web sites, a hotline, brochures in post offices, airports/airlines and ports, training and the payment of rewards for information that leads to convictions. The Secretariat should continue to provide intelligence information. Arrange wider distribution of identification information, especially simple guides in local languages for field use, through additional hard copies for enforcement officers, CD-ROMs and a special web site for identification guidance.

Confiscation and disposal: Countries should be very cautious in returning confiscated species to the wild (because of potential for disease, return to inappropriate habitat and disruption of existing wild population) and follow Resolution Conf. 10.7 as well as the IUCN guidelines for reintroduction. New protocols being developed by IUCN also should be useful in the future. Many countries expressed interest in the identification or establishment of regional rescue centres, perhaps one in each habitat zone (temperate, subtropical and tropical). In principle, countries expressed interest in the support offered by the Turtle Survival Alliance. They suggested, however, that this support should be focused on building local capacity to hold, breed and reintroduce confiscated specimens. TSA could assist in the development of a network of rescue and breeding centres to help enhance the exchange of information and experience.

Compliance incentives: Traders should be consulted before new legislative or other controls are adopted. Trade associations should be used to distribute CITES-related information. Workshops or seminars with traders should be used to raise awareness about CITES and relevant legislation. NGOs or government agencies could organize heads of companies to sign statements that they will not eat FWTT. Financial (e.g. subsidies) and technical support should be provided to breeding facilities to reduce wild turtle trade.

Cooperation: Cooperation between non-ASEAN and ASEAN countries should be strengthened. China's protocol with ASEAN could be extended to wildlife trade issues. The Memorandum of Understanding between Thailand and Malaysia on CITES, including regular meetings and information exchange, could be used as an example for other bilateral arrangements between countries that share borders (e.g. between Thailand and Cambodia and between Thailand and Myanmar). Papua New Guinea and Indonesia could extend their current border liaison, which has an environment component, to include CITES matters.

2. Findings and recommendations of the working group on conservation management and CITES implementation

- a. The Secretariat should provide Guidelines to Asian range States for the making of non-detriment findings for the exportation of CITES Appendix-II listed species of tortoises and freshwater turtles, for the establishment of export quotas, and for developing monitoring protocols.
- b. Cooperation between CITES Management and Scientific Authorities at a regional level in (Southeast) Asia is important, and the countries in the region are encouraged to seek an appropriate mechanisms to achieve regular coordination through [annual or bi-annual] regional meetings, existing regional agreements [e.g. ASEAN], the establishment of contact groups, or other manners.
- c. The working group participants generally agree that all the remaining non-CITES listed species of Asian turtles should be listed under the Appendices of CITES. It was however recognised that it is not feasible to prepare listing proposals for all the taxa concerned by 6 June 2002, the deadline for the submission of proposals to amend the Appendices to CITES at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP 12 in November 2002). The listing criteria as laid out in Resolution Conf. 9.24 require information and levels of consultation that can simply not be provided within the available time.
- d. The working group recommends a species list to be proposed for listing in Appendix II at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- e. The establishment of export quotas should be based on non-detriment findings made in compliance with Article IV of the Convention, and would benefit from involving experts in conservation and management of tortoises and freshwater turtles (where available). In case that levels of export are significant or considered to be of conservation concern, Resolution Conf. 8.9 (Rev.) provides a mechanism whereby the CITES Animals Committee can review the situation and formulate recommendations to ensure that the export is not detrimental to wild populations of the species under review. Trade in 4 Asian species is currently assessed under the Significant Trade Process, and the range States concerned are encouraged to fully collaborate in the process. This may also influence the export quotas that certain range States have established for some of the species under review.
- f. More information should be collected and provided on commercial captive breeding operations, including on species being bred, annual production and production trends, the types of animals that are commercialised and for which market niche (food, medicine, pets or a combination thereof). This applies in particular to China, where presumably more species are bred in much larger numbers than generally assumed, but is also relevant to other countries in Southeast Asia. It is noted that Germany is supporting a project regarding mid- and long-term conservation measures for Asian turtles and tortoises that addresses *inter alia* the possible benefits and risks associated with large-scale commercial breeding. The results of this study should be available by the end of 2002 and be shared with and taken into consideration by Asian range States.
- g. The working group agrees that practical recommendations on commercial farming and ranching of Asian turtles and tortoises, and on controls and monitoring of such operations would be useful for the relevant authorities and for the traders

concerned. It notes that a very large amount of good quality materials concerning commercial breed in of different species is widely available in China (books, videos, DVD's, CD Roms, etc.).

h. Base line data for many species of Asian turtles and tortoises is not readily available, and should be obtained via experts, networks (IUCN/SSC), internet, field studies,... Field studies can be conducted by scientists, university students, NGO's, government agencies, etc.

i. The Secretariat is requested to seek support from the Commission of the European Union to help develop guidelines and protocols to manage wild populations of tortoises and freshwater turtles in Asia, to conduct field studies as appropriate, and to obtain baseline data on several species that are heavily traded. To facilitate fundraising from potential donors such as the USA, countries in Asia are requested to indicate priority species that would require (and benefit most from) such management projects and research activities.

Priority for research and management guidance should be give to species with specific ecological and habitat requirements, which are rare, or that are otherwise more vulnerable than common species or species that adapt to human environments such as *Heosemys grandis*, *Aspideretes gangeticus*, *Cuora amboinensis*, or *Sieberrochielle crassicolis*.

3. Findings and recommendations of the working group on Capacity building needs and activities

a. Training needs are identified in the following areas for enforcement officers, wildlife management personnel, biologists, high-level officials, etc: Field guidance; Identification; Law enforcement; Turtle management; Research methodology; Training for Customs, police, judiciary, private companies, traders; Awareness building on CITES for high and management level officers; Training manual

The "training for trainers" approach is recommended so as to reach as many audiences as possible. Training materials for long-term use and training on how to use training materials are considered desirable. Government wildlife conservation agencies are encouraged to work closely with NGOs in conducting training activities.

Regular CITES training courses already exist in most of the participating countries. These courses usually target for CITES staff and enforcement officers. Freshwater turtles and tortoises should be incorporated in these workshops.

The diversity of local languages, lack of communications, funding constraints, low priority placed on freshwater turtles and tortoises, discontinuity of CITES staff on their posts are considered the main gaps and challenges in capacity building. The following actions are proposed to address these issues: Establishing networks and channels for the purpose of communication; Strengthening bilateral and multilateral collaboration; Enhancing internal communication within Parties; Improving training or capacity building within the country; Simple training materials should be available in all countries.

b. Identification and training materials are widely available in most participating countries in various forms, such as identification book and field guide, training manual, slide/photo, card, poster, video, film, CD-ROM, website and specimens.

Taxonomists and hobbyists of freshwater turtles and tortoises can be found in most participating countries who can help with the identification of the species concerned. Yet the lack of taxonomical knowledge for certain groups of species and the identification techniques for derivative materials are found as the main constraints. Actions proposed to address these problems are: Share identification information and techniques among the countries concerned; Encourage the distribution and access to available identification materials from other sources which currently request copyright clearing and licencing; Develop fund-raising mechanism; Prepare projects for fund-raising purposes; Develop links to biochemical laboratories to facilitate analysis of derivative products.

c. Various outreach efforts on the awareness of wildlife conservation and CITES are carried out in most participating countries, often in cooperation with NGOs, yet most of them do not contain a strong component on freshwater turtles and tortoises. It is therefore recommended that freshwater turtles and tortoises be incorporated in existing outreach programmes, and efforts be made to develop new and innovative outreach programmes specifically for the protection of freshwater turtles and tortoises.

Each country is encouraged to use all forms of media to raise public awareness on the plight of freshwater turtles and tortoises.

d. The following groups are identified as the stakeholders in the utilization, consumption and protection of Asian freshwater turtles and tortoises: Breeders/farmers; Traders/middlemen; Hobbyists; Conservationists; Wild collectors/hunters; Zoos, museums and aquariums; Medicinal industries (inc. tonic); Restaurants; Enforcement officer and legislators; Religious community; Consumers.

Whilst enhancing the awareness on the legal protection status of freshwater turtles and tortoises are believed to be appropriate for all the stakeholders, the following awareness building activities are recommended for each specific group:

- Basic knowledge on the harm of releasing exotic species to the nature and proper knowledge on keeping the animals need to be provided to breeders and farmers.
- Hobbyists should keep as much as possible captive-bred freshwater turtles and tortoises so as to minimize the impact on wild populations.
- Conservationist should help raise the profile of the freshwater turtle and tortoises species;
- Wild collectors and hunters should adopt an approach of sustainable harvest. Guidelines for harvesting should be developed, which could involve restrictions on the size of animals and season of harvesting, and may draw on experiences from crocodile harvest.
- Zoos, museums and aquariums should make efforts not to use wild-collected specimens in order to minimize impact on wild population. They should also be encouraged to help promote and highlight crisis of freshwater turtles and tortoises in their exhibitions.
- Medicinal industries and restaurants should be invited to engage in dialogues with the conservationists to use sustainably produced sources of supplies only.
- Enforcement officers and legislators should be made aware of the status of

freshwater turtles and tortoises. In the absence of proper legislation, this effort is meant to build the awareness of the legislators, thereby having appropriate legislation enacted. Every effort should be made to include the protection of freshwater turtles and tortoises in new wildlife legislation. It should be made clear that poor management and legislation endangers an actual or potential resource.

- Religious communities should be made aware of the status of wild freshwater and tortoises and the imperativeness of the conservation needs and their support to influence people at large as well as the importance of proper animal handling practices.

e. Efforts should be made to meet the current demand for freshwater turtles and tortoises from sustainable sources and carefully managed resources with proper guidelines. Research on the actual medicinal effectiveness should be conducted. Medical scientists and nutritionists can be invited to educate the consumers. Awareness and education programmes should be developed and implemented for the consuming communities.

f. Captive breeding and ranching of freshwater turtles and tortoises with careful management should be encouraged in order to achieve non-negative impact on the wild population. Non-turtle substitutes should be sought, e.g. using herbs to replace turtle bone for pharmaceutical purpose.

Efforts should be made to encourage the participation of collectors, traders, exporters, importers and consumers in the conservation of and sustainable trade in freshwater turtle and tortoises species so that they can move to more positive utilization approaches. Collectors should adopt sustainable harvest methods and a collector community forum can be set up. Associations of traders of freshwater turtles and tortoise already exist in Thailand and Myanmar. It is desirable to set up such associations in other countries in the region.

Most of the above activities require funding support, and all possible funding sources should be therefore sought, including national wildlife conservation agencies and foreign aid agencies of developed countries, conservation NGOs, IGOs, corporate companies, other related conventions, etc.



2002年3月25-28日,由公约动物委员会主持召开淡水龟鳖的保护和贸易研讨会在我国昆明举行。会议就亚洲淡水龟鳖的资源、贸易、保护、及人工繁殖等情况进行了讨论,并形成了报告。

(作者:国家濒科委 解焱)

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

The 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be held in Santiago, Chile, from 3 to 15 November 2002. It will be preceded by a meeting of the Standing Committee to be held from 1 to 2 November 2002.

第十二次公约缔约国大会将于 2002 年 11 月 3-15 日在智利首都圣地亚哥召开。常委会将于 11 月 1-2 日先期举行。

Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II 第十二次公约大会提案

CoP12 Prop.1

Switzerland, as Depositary Government, at the request of the Standing Committee
Amendment of Annotation ° 607 to read:

The following are not subject to the provisions of the Convention:

- a) synthetically derived DNA that does not contain any part of the original;
- b) urine and faeces;
- c) synthetically produced medicines and other pharmaceutical products such as vaccines that do not contain any part of the original genetic material from which they are derived; and
- d) fossils.

提案 1

受公约常委会委托，瑞士。

注释° 607 修正为：

以下几项不受公约有关条款限制

- a) 不含有原始成分的合成 DNA。
- b) 尿液和粪便。
- c) 不含有原始成分的合成药物和化学药品如疫苗。
- e) 化石。

FAUNA 动物

CoP12 Prop.2 Switzerland

Agapornis spp., *Platycercus* spp., *Barnardius* spp., *Cyanorhamphus auriceps*, *C. novaezelandiae*, *Psittacula eupatria*, *P. krameri* and *Padda oryzivora*

Annotation with the following text: Colour morphs produced by captive breeding are considered as being of a domesticated form and are therefore not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

提案 2 瑞士

情侣鸚鵡属，玫瑰鸚鵡属，环颈鸚鵡属，黄额鸚鵡，红额鸚鵡，阿力山大鸚鵡和爪哇禾雀。
注释如下：来源于人工饲养的原色形态标本被视为一种已驯化的品种，因此不受公约条款的限制。

CoP12 Prop.3 United States of America , Georgia

Tursiops truncatus ponticus

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I .

提案 3 美国和乔治亚苏维埃社会主义共和国

宽吻海豚

从附录 II 提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.4 Japan

Balaenoptera acutorostrata

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of northern hemisphere populations (except the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and Sea of Japan populations) in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4 with the following annotation: For the exclusive purpose of allowing trade between Parties that are also signatories to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and which have an effective DNA register system to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports from other States. To ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits, the following additional measures shall be implemented:

- a) notwithstanding the provisions of CITES Article XIV, paragraphs 4 and 5, any trade shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV;
- b) calculation of a safe catch level using the IWC Revised Management Procedure (RMP);
- c) establishment of export quotas that shall ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits;
- d) indication on the trade documents of the number of animals involved when shipment of products are only parts of animals, and tracking of this number through DNA monitoring of imports;
- e) implementation of domestic legislation to ensure imports are from animals taken legally; and
- f) DNA registers to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports and a requirement that all imports be accompanied by certified DNA profiles.

提案 4 日本

小鳁鲸

依据公约 924 号决议，附件 4，将北半球小鳁鲸的种群（黄海、东中国海和日本海的种群除外）从附录 I 降到附录 II，注释如下：允许只有签署了世界捕鲸协议和具有 DNA 注册系统以监测捕捉、从海上引入以及从其他国家进口的缔约国进行特定目的贸易。为保证贸易不会引起捕获限额的失控，应执行以下附加规定：

- a) 除公约文本第 14 条、第 4 和 5 节的规定，任何贸易都应受公约文本第 4 条规定的限制。
- b) 应用 IWC 和 RMP 的规定程序计算安全捕鲸数量。
- c) 制定的出口配额应保证贸易不会导致额外的捕获行为。
- d) 在装运动物分体产品时，要在贸易文件中标记所涉及的动物个体数量，并且通过进口 DNA 的监测追踪这个数量。
- e) 进行国内立法以保证进口的动物是合法获得的。

- f) 以 DNA 记录监测捕捉、从海上引入和进口，而且所有进口都要附带经过核实的 DNA 片段。

CoP12 Prop.5 Japan

Balaenoptera edeni

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the western North Pacific population in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4 with the following annotation:

For the exclusive purpose of allowing trade between Parties that are also signatories to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and which have an effective DNA register system to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports from other States. To ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits, the following additional measures shall be implemented:

- a) notwithstanding the provisions of CITES Article XIV, paragraphs 4 and 5, any trade shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV; and
- b) calculation of a safe catch level using the IWC Revised Management Procedure (RMP);
- c) establishment of an export quota that shall ensure that trade does not result in removals in excess of catch limits;
- d) indication on the trade documents of the number of animals involved when shipment of products are only parts of animals, and tracking of this number through DNA monitoring of imports;
- e) implementation of domestic legislation to ensure imports are from animals taken legally; and
- f) DNA registers to monitor catches, introductions from the sea and imports and a requirement that all imports be accompanied by certified DNA profiles.

提案 5 日本

鳁鲸

将其北太平洋西部种群从附录 I 降到附录 II，依据 924 号决议，附件 4，注释如下：允许只有签署了世界捕鲸协议和具有 DNA 注册系统以监测捕捉、从海上引入以及从其他国进口的缔约国进行特定目的贸易。为保证贸易不会引起捕获限额的失控，应执行以下附加规定：

- a) 除公约文本第 14 条第 4 节和 5 节的规定，任何贸易都应受公约文本第 4 条规定的限制。
- b) 应用 IWC 和 RMP 的规定程序计算安全捕鲸数量。
- c) 制定的出口配额应保证贸易不会导致额外的捕获行为。
- d) 在装运动物分体产品时，要在贸易文件中标记所涉及的动物个体数量，并且通过进口 DNA 的监测追踪这个数量。
- e) 进行国内立法以保证进口的动物是合法获得的。
- f) 以 DNA 记录监测捕捉、从海上引入和进口，而且所有进口都要有附带经过核实的 DNA 片段。

CoP12 Prop.6 Botswana

Loxodonta africana

Amendment of annotation ⁰604 regarding the population of Botswana to read:

For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of Botswana:

- a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
- b) trade in live animals for commercial purposes to appropriate and acceptable destinations (and as determined by the national legislation of the country of import);
- c) trade in registered stocks of raw ivory (whole tusks and pieces) of Botswana origin owned by

the Government of Botswana for commercial purposes only to CITES-approved trading partners who will not re-export ivory. No international trade in ivory to be permitted until 18 months after the adoption of the proposal (May 2004). Thereafter an initial amount of not more than 20,000 kg of ivory may be traded, followed by annual export quotas of not more than 4,000 kg from the year 2005 onward;

- d) trade in hides;
- e) trade in leather goods for non-commercial purposes; and,
- f) trade in ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes.

提案 6 博茨瓦纳

非洲象

将注释⁰⁶⁰⁴有关博茨瓦纳种群修正为:

对博茨瓦纳种群出于特定目的, 允许:

- a) 非商业性目的狩猎品贸易。
- b) 商业性目活体贸易到适当的、可接受的目的地(有进口国的立法决定)。
- c) 以商业性为目的, 源自博茨瓦纳并为博茨瓦纳政府拥有、已注册库存未加工象牙(整牙和牙片)的贸易, 只能出口到 CITES 公约批准的并不再进行象牙再出口的贸易国。本提案生效后 18 个月期间内(2004 年 5 月), 不允许象牙的国际贸易。此后起始数量不多于 20000 千克的象牙可以贸易, 从 2005 年起给予不超过 4000 千克的年度出口配额。
- d) 皮张贸易。
- e) 非商业性目的的皮革制品贸易。
- f) 非商业性目的的象牙雕刻品贸易。

CoP12 Prop.7 Namibia

Loxodonta africana

Amendment of annotation⁷⁰⁴ regarding the Namibian population to read:

For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of Namibia:

- a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
- b) trade in live animals for non-commercial purposes to appropriate and acceptable destinations (as determined by the national legislation of the country of import);
- c) trade in hides;
- d) trade in leather goods and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes; and
- e) trade in registered stocks of raw ivory (whole tusks and pieces) of Namibian origin owned by the Government of the Republic of Namibia to trading partners that have been verified by the CITES Secretariat to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that ivory imported from Namibia will not be re-exported and will be managed according to all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade. No international trade in ivory to be permitted until 18 months after the adoption of the proposal (May 2004). Thereafter, an initial amount of not more than 10,000 kg of ivory may be traded, followed by annual export quotas of not more than 2,000 kg of ivory, from the year 2005 onwards.

提案 7 纳米比亚

非洲象

将注释⁰⁶⁰⁴有关纳米比亚种群修正为:

对纳米比亚种群出于特定目的, 允许:

- a) 非商业性目的狩猎品出口。
- b) 非商业性目的出口活体到适当的可接受的目的地（有进口国的立法决定）。
- c) 皮张贸易。
- d) 非商业性目的皮革制品和象牙工艺品贸易。
- e) 出口纳米比亚共和国政府所有并源自纳米比亚的注册库存未加工象牙（整牙和牙片），只能到经 CITES 公约秘书处核实的有充分国内立法和国内贸易控制以保证纳米比亚象牙不再出口，同时依据公约决议 10.10(Rev.)进行国内生产和贸易管理的贸易国。本提案生效后的 18 个月期间（到 2004 年 5 月为止），不允许象牙的国际贸易。此后起始数量为 10000 千克的象牙可以出口，自 2005 年起给予不超过 2000 千克的年度出口配额；

CoP12 Prop.8 South Africa

Loxodonta africana

Amendment of annotation ^o604 regarding the South African population to allow the initial sale of the Kruger National Park stockpile of ivory, 18 months after the adoption of the proposal and a subsequent annual quota of two tonnes.

This proposal is for the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of South Africa:

- a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
- b) trade in live animals for re-introduction purposes into protected areas formally proclaimed in terms of the legislation of the importing country;
- c) trade in hides and leather goods;
- d) trade in raw ivory of whole tusks of any size, and cut pieces of ivory that are both 20 cm or more in length and one kilogram or more in weight of Government-owned stocks originating from the Kruger National Park. An initial stockpile of 30,000 kg is proposed and a subsequent annual quota of 2,000 kg accumulated each year through annual mortalities and management practices. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

提案 8 南非

非洲象

注释 ^o604 有关南非种群源自 Kruger 国家公园库存象牙的销售和其后在提案生效 18 个月后每年 2 吨的出口配额的修正。

本提案是针对被允许的、基于特定目的南非种群：

- a) 非商业性目的的狩猎品贸易。
- b) 进行保护地区再引进的动物活体贸易，该保护区须已经进口国以立法形式的正式宣布。
- c) 皮张和皮革制品出口。
- d) 所有南非政府所有的源自 Kruger 国家公园的未加工的象牙，包括整牙和长度 20 厘米及以上、重量 1 千克及以上的牙片的出口，起始库存量提议为 30000 公斤，其后给予每年 2000 千克的配额，该配额的象牙来源于自然死亡和管理活动的累积。

所有其它标本均应视为附录 I 物种并实行相应贸易管制。

CoP12 Prop.9 Zambia

Loxodonta africana

Transfer of the Zambian population from Appendix I to Appendix II for the purpose of allowing:

- a) trade in raw ivory under a quota of 17,000 kg of whole tusks owned by Zambia Wildlife

- Authority (ZAWA) obtained from management operations; and
b) live sales under special circumstances.

提案 9 赞比亚
非洲象

出于以下特定目的，允许将赞比亚种群由附录 I 移到附录 II:

- a) 出口由赞比亚野生动物管理机构所有的来源于管理活动、年度出口配额为 17000 公斤的未加工象牙和
b) 特定情况下的活体出口。

CoP12 Prop.10 Zimbabwe

Loxodonta africana

Amendment of annotation ⁰604 regarding the population of Zimbabwe to read:

For the exclusive purpose of allowing in the case of the population of Zimbabwe:

- a) trade for commercial purposes in registered stocks of raw ivory (whole tusks and pieces) of Zimbabwean origin owned by the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to trading partners that have been verified by the CITES Secretariat to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that ivory imported from Zimbabwe will not be re-exported and will be managed according to all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade. No international trade in ivory to be permitted until 18 months after the adoption of the proposal (May 2004). Thereafter, an initial one-off quota of not more than 10,000 kg of ivory may be traded, and a subsequent annual quota of not more than 5,000 kg of ivory;
b) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
c) trade in live animals for non-commercial purposes to appropriate and acceptable destinations;
d) trade in hides and leather goods; and
e) trade in ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes.

提案 10 津巴布韦
非洲象

将注释 ⁰604 有关津巴布韦种群修正为:

对于为特定目的津巴布韦种群，允许:

- a) 为商业目的出口津巴布韦共和国政府所有、源自津巴布韦的注册库存的未加工象牙（整牙和牙片），只能到经 CITES 公约秘书处核实的有充分国内立法和国内贸易控制以保证纳米比亚象牙不再出口，同时依据公约决议 10.10(Rev.)进行国内生产和贸易管理的贸易国。本提案通过后的 18 个月期间（到 2004 年 5 月为止），不批准象牙的国际贸易。此后给予一次性 10000 千克象牙配额，继以不超过 5000 公斤象牙的年度出口配额。
b) 非商业性目的狩猎品的出口。
c) 非商业性目的合适和可接受目的地的活体出口。
d) 皮张、皮革制品出口和
e) 非商业性目的象牙工艺品出口。

CoP12 Prop.11 India, Kenya

Loxodonta africana

Transfer to Appendix I of populations currently included in Appendix II, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 1, sections C.i) and ii) and D, and in light of Annex 3 on

‘Split-listing’ and Annex 4 on ‘Precautionary measures’.

提案 11 印度 肯尼亚

非洲象

依据 9.24 号决议，附件 1 的 C 款.i) 和 ii) 及 D 款，参照附件 3 的“分立”条目和附件 4 的预防措施，将目前附录 II 中的种群提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.12 Argentina

Vicugna vicugna

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*) of the province of Catamarca, for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live animals, in cloth, derived manufactured products and other handicraft artefacts bearing the label ‘VICUÑA – ARGENTINA’.

提案 12 阿根廷

小羊驼

将 Catamarca 省的小羊驼从附录 I 降到附录 II，允许为特定目的的剪自活体动物的驼绒、服装、工业品和其它手工制品，以 ‘VICUÑA – ARGENTINA’ 标志进行国际贸易。

CoP12 Prop.13 Bolivia

Vicugna vicugna

Transfer to Appendix II of the populations of Bolivia that are in Appendix I, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention, with the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in products made from wool sheared from live animals and bearing the label ‘VICUÑA ?BOLIVIA’.

提案 13 玻利维亚

小羊驼

依据公约第 II 章第 2 节(a)，将玻利维亚种群从附录 I 降到附录 II，允许为特定目的的剪自活体动物的驼绒产品，以 ‘VICUÑA -BOLIVIA’ 标志进行国际贸易。

CoP12 Prop.14 Chile

Vicugna vicugna

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the population of the Primera Región of Chile through a modification of annotations -106 and +211.

提案 14 智利

小羊驼

通过修正注释-106 和+211，将智利 Primera Región 地方种群从附录 I 降到附录 II。22/07/02

CoP12 Prop.15 Chile

Rhea pennata pennata

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Chilean population, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4, section B.2.b).

提案 15 智利

美洲小驼

依据公约 9.24 号决议附件 4 的 B 段 2.b，将智利种群的美洲小驼从附录 I 降到附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.16 Costa Rica

Amazona auropalliata

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

提案 16 哥斯达黎加

金背亚马逊鹦哥

从附录 II 提升到附录 I 。

CoP12 Prop.17 Mexico

Amazona oratrix

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I.

提案 17 墨西哥

亚马逊鹦哥

从附录 II 提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.18 Germany on behalf of the Member States of the European Community

Ara couloni

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 1, section D.

提案 18 德国及所代表的欧共体

蓝头麦鸟

依据公约 9.24 号决议，附件 1 D 节，从附录 II 提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.19 South Africa

Poicephalus robustus

Transfer of the South African population from Appendix II to Appendix I in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 1, sections A.ii), B.i) and C.ii).

提案 19 南非

好望角鹦鹉

依据公约 9.24 号决议附件 1 的 A.ii), B.i) 和 C.ii)，将南非种群从附录 II 提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.20 China, United States of America

Platysternon megacephalum

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a, sections A and B i).

提案 20 中国和美国

平胸龟

依据公约文本第 2 条，2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i，列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.21 China, Germany on behalf of the Member States of the European Community

Annamemys annamensis

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a, sections A, and B (i) and (ii)

提案 21 中国、德国及所代表的欧共体。

安南龟

依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i), 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.22 China, Germany on behalf of the Member States of the European Community

Heosemys spp.

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a:

- a) sections A and B (i) for *H. depressa*;
- b) section B (i) for *H. grandis* and *H. spinosa*; and
- d) section A for *H. leytensis*.

提案 22 中国、德国及所代表的欧共体。

东方龟属所有种

依据公约第 II 章第 2 节 (a) 及 9.24 号决议附件 2a, 列入附录 II。

- a) 依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i), 将 *H. depressa*; 列入附录 II。
- b) 依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 B i), 将 *H. spinosa*; 列入附录 II。
- c) 依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A), 将 *H. leytensis*. 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.28 China, United States of America

Pyxidea mouhotii

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2a, sections A and Bi).

提案 28 中国和美国。

锯缘龟

依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i), 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.29 China, United States of America

Siebenrockiella crassicollis

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2a, sections A and Bi).

提案 29 中国和美国

粗颈龟

依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i), 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.30 Cuba

Eretmochelys imbricata

Transfer of the population in Cuban waters* from Appendix I to Appendix II, pursuant to Resolution Conf. 9.24, for the exclusive purpose of allowing the Government of Cuba to export its stockpile of shell plates (7,800 kg), accumulated legally from its national conservation and management programme between 1993 and 2002, annotated as follows:

- a) the export will not take place until the CITES Secretariat has verified, within 12 months of the decision, that the importing country has adequate internal trade controls and will not re-export and the CITES Standing Committee accepts this verification; and
- b) the wild population in Cuban waters will continue to be managed as an Appendix-I species.

In accordance with Article I(a) of the Convention, the population for which a transfer is requested is defined as that segment of the regional Caribbean population bounded by the geographic limits of Cuban waters, which is under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cuba, and is the exclusive area

from which the shell was derived. (Withdrawn)

提案 30 已撤消

CoP12 Prop.31 China, United States of America

Chitra spp.

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2a, sections A and B i).

提案 31 中国和美国。

小头鳖属所有种。

依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i), 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.32 China, United States of America

Pelochelys spp.

Inclusion in Appendix II

a) *P. cantorii*: in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2a, sections A and Bi); and

b) *P. bibroni*: in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2b, section A.

提案 32 中国和美国。

鼈属所有种。

列入附录 II

a) 依据公约文本第 2 条 2 (a)和 9.24 号决议附件 2a 的 A 及 B i), 将 *P. cantorii* 列入附录 II;

b) 依据公约文本第 2 条, 2 (b)和 9.24 号决议附件 2b 的 A, 将 *P. bibroni* 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.33 New Zealand

Hoplodactylus spp. and *Naultinus* spp.

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b), of the Convention

提案 33 新西兰

武趾虎属所有种和新西兰壁虎属所有种。

依据公约文本第二条, 第 2 段(a)和 (b), 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.34 United States of America

Cnemidophorus hyperythrus

Deletion from Appendix II

提案 34 美国

橙喉健趾蜥

从附录 II 中删除。

CoP12 Prop.35 India, the Philippines

Rhincodon typus

Inclusion in Appendix II

提案 35 印度和菲律宾。

鲸鲨

列入公约附录 II 。

CoP12 Prop.36 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Member States of the European Community

Cetorhinus maximus

Inclusion in Appendix II

提案 36 英国和北爱尔兰并代表欧共体。

姥鲨

列入公约附录 II

CoP12 Prop.37 United States of America

Hippocampus spp.

Inclusion in Appendix II

- a) *Hippocampus comes*, *H. spinosissimus*, *H. barbouri*, *H. reidi*, *H. erectus*, and *H. ingens* in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a, section B.i); and
- b) the other 26 described species in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention, and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 b, section A.

提案 37 美国

海马属所有种。

列入公约附录 II

- a) *Hippocampus comes*, *H. spinosissimus*, *H. barbouri*, *H. reidi*, *H. erectus*, 和 *H. ingens* 列入附录 II, 依据来自公约第 II 章第 2 节和 9.24 决议附件 2a, 段 Bi; 以及
- b) 将其它 26 已记录的种类列入附录 II, 依据于公约第 II 章第 2 节(b)和 9.24 决议附件 2b 及段 A。

CoP12 Prop.38 United States of America

Cheilinus undulatus

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a, section B.

提案 38 美国

波纹唇鱼

依据公约 924 号决议, 附件 2a, B 段, 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.39 Australia

Dissostichus eleginoides and *D. mawsonii*

Inclusion of *D. eleginoides* in Appendix II, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention; and with the following annotation:

The conservation, management or other relevant measures or resolutions adopted for *Dissostichus* spp. by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), relating to *Dissostichus* spp. harvested from within the CCAMLR Convention Area, shall apply for the purposes of regulating trade in *Dissostichus* spp. under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) including for the purposes of Article IV of CITES.

States party to CITES conducting trade in *Dissostichus* spp. harvested and traded in compliance

with the conservation, management and other relevant measures or resolutions adopted by CCAMLR, including the Catch Documentation Scheme for *Dissostichus spp.*, shall be regarded as having fulfilled their obligations under CITES as regards trade in *Dissostichus spp.*

Trade in *Dissostichus spp.* harvested outside the CCAMLR Convention Area shall be subject to the relevant provisions of CITES and shall be regulated accordingly.

提案 39 澳大利亚

Dissostichus eleginoides and *D. mawsonii*

依据公约文本第二条, 第 2 段(a), 列入附录 II。

注释如下:

所有被南极海洋生物资源保护委员会采纳的有关 *Dissostichus spp.* 的保护, 管理或其它有关在协议区域内的捕捞措施及决定, 将用以濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约文本第四条所要求的贸易控制。

公约缔约国依据南极海洋生物资源保护委员会的保护、管理和其它相关措施及决定, 包括的捕捞协议所进行的捕获和贸易, 应视为已履行了公约所要求的职责。

捕捞自协议区外的 *Dissostichus spp.* 的贸易, 应受公约相关规定的管制。

CoP12 Prop.40 Germany on behalf of the Member States of the European Community

Atrophaneura jophon and *A. pandiyana*

Inclusion of *Atrophaneura jophon* in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a, section A; and

inclusion of *Atrophaneura pandiyana* in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 b, section A.

提案 40 德国及所代表的欧共体。

Atrophaneura jophon and *A. pandiyana*

依据公约文本第二条, 第 2 段(a)和 924 号决议, 附件 2a, A, 将 *Atrophaneura jophon* 列入附录 II。

依据公约文本第二条, 第 2 段(b)和 924 号决议, 附件 2b, A, 将 *Atrophaneura pandiyana* 列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.41 Germany on behalf of the Member States of the European Community

Papilio aristophontes, *P. nireus* and *P. sosia*

Inclusion of *Papilio aristophontes* in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 a, section A; and

inclusion of *P. nireus* and *P. sosia* in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 2 b, section A.

提案 41 德国及所代表的欧共体。

凤蝶属

依据公约文本第二条, 第 2 段(a)和 924 号决议, 附件 2a, A, 将 *Papilio aristophontes* 列入附录 II。

依据公约文本第二条, 第 2 段(b)和 924 号决议, 附件 2b, A, 将 *P. nireus* and *P. sosia* 列入附录 II。

FLORA 植物

CoP12 Prop.42 Argentina

Araucaria araucana

Inclusion of *Araucaria araucana* in Appendix I, replacing *Araucaria araucana*** +219 (populations of Argentina and Chile), and deletion of *Araucaria araucana** -114 #1 in Appendix II
提案 42 阿根廷

智利南洋杉

将阿根廷和智利种群列入附录 I，删除智利南洋杉在附录 II 的*-114#1 的注释。

CoP12 Prop.43 Switzerland

All taxa listed in Appendix II

Amendment of the text of the annotation 608 that refers to artificially propagated specimens of *Gymnocalycium mihanovichii* (cultivars) forms lacking chlorophyll, to read as follows:

Cactaceae spp. colour mutants lacking chlorophyll, grafted on the following grafting stocks: *Harrisia "Jusbertii"*, *Hylocereus trigonus* or *Hylocereus undatus*.

提案 43 瑞士

列入附录 II 中的所有种。

公约文本注释 608 中“嫁接的叶绿素缺乏瑞云球颜色变异人工培育品种”的注释修正为：嫁接在卧龙柱、三棱量天尺或量天尺上的所有仙人掌科物种的叶绿素缺乏变异品种。

CoP12 Prop.44 Switzerland

Opuntioideae spp.

Deletion from Appendix II

提案 44 瑞士

毛仙人掌属所有种，从附录 II 中删除。

CoP12 Prop.45 Switzerland

Pereskioideae spp., *Pereskopsis* spp. and *Quiabentia* spp.

Deletion from Appendix II

提案 45 瑞士

叶仙人掌属所有种，从附录 II 中删除。

CoP12 Prop.46 United States of America

Sclerocactus nyensis

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

提案 46 美国

Sclerocactus nyensis

从附录 II 提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.47 United States of America

Sclerocactus spinosior ssp. *blainei*

Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

提案 47 美国

Sclerocactus spinosior ssp. *Blainei*

从附录 II 提升到附录 I。

CoP12 Prop.48 United States of America

Dudleya traskiae

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II

提案 48 美国

特氏粉叶草

从附录 I 降到附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.49 South Africa

Aloe thorncroftii

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24, Annex 4, section B, paragraph 2 a)

提案 49 南非

托氏芦荟

依据公约 924 号决议，附件 4，B 部分，第 2 段 a) 款，从附录 I 降到附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.50 Guatemala, Nicaragua

Swietenia macrophylla

Inclusion in Appendix II of the neotropical populations, including logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a), of the Convention and Resolution , Annex 2 a.

提案 50 危地马拉和尼加拉瓜

大叶桃花心木

依据公约文本第二条，第 2 段 a)，决议附件 2 a)，将大叶桃花心木包括圆木，锯木，木板和复合板列入附录 II。

CoP12 Prop.51 United States of America

Appendix-II ORCHIDACEAE spp.

Annotation of Orchidaceae in Appendix II

The annotation to specifically read as follows:

Artificially propagated specimens of hybrids within the genera *Cattleya*, *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium* (*phalaenopsis* and *nobile* types only), *Oncidium*, *Phalaenopsis* and *Vanda*, including their intergeneric hybrids, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when:

- a) specimens are traded in shipments consisting of individual containers (i.e. cartons, boxes, or crates) containing 100 or more plants each;
- b) all plants within a container are of the same hybrid, with no mixing of different hybrids within a container;
- c) plants within a container can be readily recognized as artificially propagated specimens by exhibiting a high degree of uniformity in size and stage of growth, cleanliness, intact root systems, and general absence of damage or injury that could be attributable to plants originating in the wild;
- d) plants do not exhibit characteristics of wild origin, such as damage by insects or other animals, fungi or algae adhering to leaves, or mechanical damage to roots, leaves, or other parts resulting from collection; and
- e) shipments are accompanied by documentation, such as an invoice, which clearly states the number of plants and which of the six exempt genera are included in the shipment, and is

signed by the shipper

Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents

提案 51 美国

附录 II 兰科所有种

附录 II 关于兰科的注释。

明确提示有关注释如下：

人工培植的洋兰属、兰属、石斛属中的蝴蝶石斛和石斛、金蝶兰属、蝴蝶兰属、万代兰属的同属杂交种，包括其属间杂交种，在以下情况下不受公约有关条款的管制：

- a) 物种在交易时有独立的包装件（如纸箱、盒、板条箱等），且每件包装都装有 100 或更多的植株。
- b) 每一件包装中所有的植物都是同一杂交种，没有不同的杂交种混合在同一个包装内。
- c) 在同一箱内的植株能够很容易地辨认出是人工培植的种，并且表现出是在同一大小尺寸、处于同一生长期，根系清洁完整，整体外观上没有像采自野外植物那样常带有的损伤。
- d) 植物不表现出源于野外的特征，如被昆虫或其它动物损坏，有菌类或藻类附着在叶子上，或一些采集时发生在根部、叶子、及其它部位上的机械损伤；以及
- e) 出货时必须附有其他文件，如清楚陈述了以上 6 种公约豁免植物的数量，并且由出货人签字的发票。

不能明显地符合豁免条件的植物必须附带有有效的公约文件。

CoP12 Prop.52 China

Cistanche deserticola

Deletion of the annotation to *Cistanche deserticola* in Appendix II

提案 52 中国

肉苁蓉

撤消附录 II 中关于肉苁蓉的注释。

CoP12 Prop.53 United States of America

Lewisia maguirei

Deletion from Appendix II

提案 53 美国

马氏离子苣

从附录 II 中撤消。

CoP12 Prop.54

Germany on behalf of the Member States of the European Union

Guaiacum spp.

Inclusion in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention, annotated as follows:

Designates all parts and derivatives, including wood, bark and extract.

提案 54 德国及所代表的欧共体

愈疮木所有种

依据公约文本第二条，第 2 段(b)，列入附录 II，注释如下：

所有部分和衍生物，包括木材，树皮和提取物。



文摘

首座朱鹮野化实验基地落成

为了尽快实施朱鹮人工种群野化放飞工程，陕西省政府拨付专款建设朱鹮大网笼。经过一年时间的精心建设，这座高 35 米，占地 7240 平方米的大网笼工程日前在陕西洋县朱鹮救护饲养中心正式落成，并举行了野化放飞仪式。8 只成鸟和 10 只亚成体朱鹮飞入了大网笼。朱鹮大网笼是野化放飞朱鹮的实验基地，笼内完全模拟野生朱鹮栖息环境，树、草、水融为一体的生态条件，为朱鹮的自然觅食、飞翔、繁育提供了良好的生存环境。（稿件来源：光明日报）

濒危野生动植物基因中心挂牌

我国惟一的一个国家级濒危野生动植物种质基因保护中心近日在浙江大学挂牌，这一集保护、研究、开发和利用于一体的世界性技术平台建设的启动，标志着我国对野生动植物基因的保护工作有了重大进展。

濒危野生动植物种质基因保护中心由国家林业局和国家教育部联合共建，中心将依托浙江大学学科、人才、技术和现有仪器设备等方面的整体优势，计划通过 5—10 年的建设，在目前所构建的大熊猫、百山祖冷杉等 39 种濒危野生动植物基因资源库的基础上，建成总数达到 2000 种的基因资源库和完成 2000 个物种的指纹图谱的制作，在抢救性地收集和保存濒临灭绝物种的基因资源材料的基础上，系统地建立野生动植物的体细胞库、生殖细胞库、细胞系、基因细胞 DNA 文库和 cDNA 文库，使之成为国家濒危野生动植物种质基因资源国家材料平台，以及我国开展国际基因交流与贸易的国家基地。（摘自：杭州日报）

信息

国家濒危办停止受理部分龟鳖类进口申请

为保证我国的生态安全，避免龟鳖类大量进口在我国造成外来种入侵，危及到国内濒危龟鳖类的生存；同时也为防止外来龟鳖类带来的疾病危及到人民（特别是儿童）的健康，根据有关专家的意见，国家濒危办决定自 2002 年的 7 月 1 日起，停止受理背甲最大直径小于 10 厘米的任何龟鳖类进口申请。

国家濒危科委亦将据此，对相关的贸易申请进行审核。

物种评述

“沙漠人参”肉苁蓉

人们大概永远忘不了 2002 年 3 月 20 日那场遮天蔽日的漫天黄沙，呛人的黄沙，钻入了人们的房间，钻入了人们的衣领，钻入了人们的肺腑。黄沙横扫华北飞过了大海，大概在笔者写作这会儿，那黄沙黄尘正在飞越大洋。这样大的风沙，老北京的人们都不曾记得有过，人们不禁要问，这天、这地究竟是怎么回事？关于北京的风沙，人们已经有过许多讨论并作了深入的调查工作。现已经查明了北京风沙的三大源头。影响中国北部、特别是北京地区的沙尘天气通常有三条传输路径，即从内蒙古二连浩特、浑善达克沙地，经张家口、宣化到北京的北路；从阿拉善中蒙边境经河西走廊、呼和浩特、大同、张家口到北京的西北路；和从新疆哈密经河西走廊、西安、太原到北京的西路。国家已经在开始下大气力治理风沙。但是，在植树种草的同时，我们似乎还应当做许多。如中国沙漠区中药材的采挖问题。沙漠地区植被稀疏，生长的植物本来不多。但是，就是在那些贫瘠的土地上却生长着一些珍贵中药材，如肉苁蓉。

肉苁蓉是多年生肉质草本寄生植物，人称“沙漠人参”。肉苁蓉寄生在梭梭和怪柳（这些被寄生的植物称寄主植物）的根部。在我国主要分布在新疆和内蒙。肉苁蓉为名贵中药，《本草纲目》记载肉苁蓉，“此物补而不峻，故有苁蓉之号”、“其温而能润，补而不燥，滑而不泻，常补不峻”。肉苁蓉具补肾阳，益精血、润肠、通便之功效，可治阳痿、不孕、腰膝酸软、筋骨无力、肠燥便秘等肾虚症状。肉苁蓉为古地中海孑遗植物，对于研究亚洲中荒漠植物区系具有一定的科学价值。由于肉苁蓉寄生在梭梭和怪柳的根上，与梭梭的分布区一致，在内蒙古阿拉善高平原、青海柴达木盆地，诺敏戈壁、哈顺戈壁、新疆是塔里木、准葛尔盆地都能找到肉苁蓉。蒙古国南部的梭梭荒漠中也有分布。

肉苁蓉在夏季和秋季采挖，按采挖季节可分为夏苁蓉和秋苁蓉两种，其中夏苁蓉产量约占总量的 90% 左右。牧民们在每年的四、五月间带上水和干粮，到荒漠里采挖肉苁蓉。采挖者骑着骆驼深入到荒无人烟的荒漠中，此时已长大成熟的肉苁蓉即将出土。在寄主植物生长的地面周围会成形突起，有经验的牧民会根据地表特征判断出哪里有肉苁蓉生长，然后刨开梭梭周围的土，根据其大小挖开一个坑，把肉苁蓉采出来。刚挖出来的肉苁蓉通体呈乳白色，上面附着亮闪闪的粉红色鳞片，甚是好。但是千万不能将与寄主相连的肉苁蓉的根弄断，否则就会绝种。由于肉苁蓉生长于地表之下，采挖时必须暴露寄主植物的根部，这样一方面要损伤寄主植物的根系，另一方面根部的暴露使水分和营养的吸收受阻，从而导致寄主植物的死亡，破坏了沙区植被。

由于大量采挖肉苁蓉和过度放牧、砍伐柴薪使沙区植物受到严重破坏，导致肉苁蓉数量急剧减少，成为濒危物种。据报道，每千株梭梭中，仅有 7 株梭梭寄生了肉苁蓉。因此肉苁蓉已经被列入《濒危动植物种国际贸易公约》（CITES）附录二。在此意义上，肉苁蓉是贸易受到严格控制的国际濒危物种。驱动采挖肉苁蓉的原动力来自国内市场需求和外贸的牵动。肉苁蓉是许多中成药的原料之一。它具有的“壮阳补肾”之功效，又使它成为目前消耗量极大的保健品和食疗的原料。因此每年国内外市场对其需求量很大。根据国家濒科委 2001 年出口贸易统计，肉苁蓉的外销市场主要为日本、韩国和东南亚国家，原料申请出口量为 11755 公斤，平均价格为每公斤 5.67 美元。同期国内市场价格为每公

斤 40 元人民币。如果单从经济效益衡量，出口和内销并无显著差异。但大量的贸易却需要我国背负产地生态环境破坏的严重后果。

由于上述原因，近年我国肉苁蓉产量锐减，供不应求，市价上升。国家濒科委针对肉苁蓉在野外的生存现状，意识到保护肉苁蓉与治理沙漠防治风沙的意义，2001 年 10 月之前对申请外贸出口的肉苁蓉贸易严格审核，之后鉴于其日趋严重的资源濒危和环境破坏的后果，会同国家有关主管部门停止肉苁蓉的出口贸易审批。此项措施虽然使有些出口单位和地方蒙受了一些损失，但从保护我国西部生态环境、保证国家西部开发战略的健康执行，具有重要的长远意义。

西部生态环境脆弱，发展相对落后，却又是我国多种重要野生生物资源（如甘草、麻黄、黄芪、麝香）的主要产地。因此如何在谋求经济发展的同时作到生态环境的保护和恢复，以及野生生物资源的持续利用是“西部开发”战略中的关键问题之一。国家有关部门已充分认识到此问题的重要性，如“青藏铁路”的建设就对其可能的环境影响进行了科学的详细评估。但对一些传统的、区域性的野生生物资源开发仍缺乏及时的、客观的科学评估和有效管理。在此建议国家就西部的重要野生生物资源部署一次深入地调查研究，并在此基础上制定有效的管理规定和持续利用的措施，尽量避免象采挖甘草、发菜等导致严重环境问题后才采取措施的现象再次发生。

滥采“沙漠人参”是导致沙尘暴的原因之一，有关部门必须坚决制止。

（作者：国家濒科委 蒋志刚 孟智斌 王 珺，于 2002 年 3 月）

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