Captive-bred…. or wild-taken?

Examples of possible illegal trade in wild animals through fraudulent claims of captive-breeding

- Erratic trade patterns
- Questionable trade routes
- Inadequate facilities for breeding
- Examples of possible illegal trade?
- Discrepancies in reported trade
- Sudden increase in captive-bred specimens due to trade ban
- Species difficult to breed in captivity

Examples of possible illegal trade in wild animals through fraudulent claims of captive-breeding
Sources of information and photos

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Unsustainable and illegal trade for pets, food and traditional medicine is a principal threat to many species. However, in recent years, a new global phenomenon of serious conservation concern has emerged: the laundering of species collected from the wild, but declared as “bred in captivity” to evade international regulatory controls, including trade under CITES.*

This phenomenon is believed to be affecting many types of animals including tortoises, turtles, birds, frogs, lizards, snakes and mammals, some of which are already listed as threatened on the IUCN* Red List of Threatened Species. The Horsfield’s Tortoise Testudo horsfieldii (Vulnerable) and the Spiny Turtle Heosemys spinosa (Endangered) are just two examples.

A number of cases involving suspected fraudulent claims of captive-breeding are illustrated in this short publication, with the aim of highlighting and raising awareness of the broad scale of this problem. We conclude by summarising what TRAFFIC is doing, and what you as a consumer can do, to help to address this serious threat to many species across the globe.

Indicators of possible problems include:

- Sudden increase of trade in reportedly captive-bred, farmed or ranched specimens
- Erratic trade patterns
- Discrepancies in reported imports and exports
- Countries of re-export never having imported parental breeding stock from range States
- Transiting through non-CITES* Parties
- Species known to be difficult to breed in captivity
- Not enough parental stock
- Recently established facilities, which claim to have bred species that are slow to mature; facilities identified as the source of specimens are non-existent; facilities with no experience of breeding; or inadequate facilities
- Traders/breeders openly admitting laundering

* IUCN: the International Union for Conservation of Nature

* CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

MOST PEOPLE WOULD NEVER IMAGINE THEIR PET MIGHT HAVE BEEN SOURCED ILLEGALLY, THAT THEY HAVE INADVERTENTLY SUPPORTED WILDLIFE CRIME, OR THAT THEIR PURCHASE COULD HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE THREATENED STATUS OF SPECIES IN THE WILD...
Sudden increase in trade of captive-bred specimens - following a trade ban for wild-taken specimens

Prior to the trade ban, there were no EU imports of specimens of Horsfield’s Tortoise declared as captive-bred or ranched.

A total of 82,293 non-wild specimens were imported into the EU between 2000 and 2006.

>90% of captive-bred specimens were imported from a single country with no previous known history of captive-breeding this species (Ukraine).

1999 - 2006 EU suspended imports in wild-taken (W) specimens from most range States

Case n° 1
The Horsfield’s Tortoise
Testudo horsfieldii

✓ Listed in CITES Appendix II*
✓ Native to Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
✓ Commonly traded for pets

- **Wild-taken**
- **Captive-bred**
- **Ranched**
**Erratic trade patterns, discrepancies in reported imports**

**Case n° 2**
The Papuan Hornbill *Rhyticeros plicatus*

- Listed in CITES Appendix II
- Native to the Solomon Islands, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea
- Hornbills reproduce slowly, produce only a small number of eggs each time and take a long time to reach maturity

CITES trade data show large fluctuations between years in amounts of captive-bred and wild-caught specimens traded.

Widely fluctuating trade patterns are inconsistent with known captive breeding practices for this species.

*If a species is listed in CITES Appendix II, international trade is regulated through the issuing of export and import permits.*
Between 2004 and 2008, Thailand reported importing 2665 specimens of 16 species of poison arrow frogs from Lebanon, all declared as being captive-bred in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan, Party to CITES since 2000, has not reported importing (stock for breeding) or exporting (captive-bred stock) any poison arrow frogs, or in fact any other amphibian.

Furthermore, no CITES Party has reported exporting any of these frogs to Kazakhstan.

Only 32 Calumna spp. chameleons have been imported by Kazakhstan. So few individuals are not sufficient to support captive-breeding programs of animals imported by Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has not reported a single specimen of any CITES species leaving it to a non-CITES Party (Lebanon), after which they are then re-exported to another CITES Party (Thailand).

1. Specimens declared as captive-bred are exported to a non-CITES Party (Kazakhstan)...
2. ... to a non-CITES Party (Lebanon), after which they are then re-exported to another CITES Party (Thailand).
In 2004 and 2005 large numbers of Malagasy reptiles imported to Thailand were reported as having been captive-bred and re-exported from Lebanon and/or Kazakhstan.

- CITES Party
- Non-CITES Party
- Madagascar
- Kazakhstan
- Lebanon
- Thailand

3... and then are re-exported further throughout Asia

Madagascar CITES Party

Kazakhstan CITES Party

Lebanon Non-CITES Party

Thailand CITES Party

Case n°4
Malagasy Chameleons

- Chameleons (Calumna spp.) listed in CITES Appendix II
- Endemic to Madagascar
- Captive breeding in most of these species is unknown

Have ever reportedly been exported to Lebanon. No breeding stock for the 3738 “captive-bred” were reported by Thailand during 2004 and 2005.

The import of Malagasy chameleons since joining have ever reported an export to Kazakhstan.
Case no. 5
Indonesian reptiles

- Frill-necked Lizard *Chlamydosaurus kingii*
- Emerald Monitor *Varanus prasinus* (CITES App. II)
- Timor Tree Monitor *Varanus timorensis* (CITES App. II)
- Spiny Turtle *Heosemys spinosa* (CITES App. II)
- Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus* (CITES App. II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Frill-necked Lizard</th>
<th>Emerald Monitor</th>
<th>Timor Monitor</th>
<th>Spiny Turtle</th>
<th>Burmese Python</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of specimens observed in facilities in 2006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate maximum biological production per female per year</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum possible production in facilities per year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number in most recent monthly breeding reports</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported captive-bred exports by Indonesia in 2006</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surveys, site visits, interviews and data analysis demonstrated that for the majority of species, most Indonesian facilities visited in 2006 were not capable of producing reptiles in commercial quantities.

Evidence included:
- Insufficient staff capacity and knowledge
- Inadequate equipment
- No specimens of certain species present in facilities

For all case study taxa apart from the Burmese Python, numbers of specimens observed in facilities and potential production were substantially less than numbers in breeding reports and/or national export records suggesting that captive breeding to reported levels is unlikely to be occurring in these facilities.
Listed in CITES Appendix II
Native to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia
The Green Tree Python is the species most commonly exported by Indonesia as captive-bred

Snakes were traced from their point of capture to breeding farms in Jakarta where they were exported for the pet trade, confirming the reports of wildlife laundering.

High levels of harvest have depleted and skewed the demographics of some island populations.

Surveys of wildlife traders in the Indonesian provinces of Maluku, West Papua and Papua, conducted between August 2009 and April 2011, demonstrate that in total, at least 4227 green tree pythons were collected from the wild and laundered through breeding facilities prior to export.
What can you do? How can you help?

1) Are you thinking of **buying a pet**, but are concerned it may have been taken from the wild and is not actually captive-bred, as is claimed? If so, please contact your National CITES Management Authority for further guidance, details for which can be found here: [http://www.cites.org/cms/index.php/lang-en/component/cp/](http://www.cites.org/cms/index.php/lang-en/component/cp/)

2) Have you seen animals for sale and suspect the seller/breeder may not be declaring their true origin? If so, please contact TRAFFIC at [teur@traffic.org](mailto:teur@traffic.org) or your local TRAFFIC office, details can be found here: [http://www.traffic.org/contact/](http://www.traffic.org/contact/)

3) Would you like to **find out more about TRAFFIC** and how to support our work? If so, please go to [www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org) or Facebook: trafficnetwork  
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**TRAFFIC is** an organisation specialising in monitoring all aspects of wildlife trade, and operates as a strategic alliance between WWF and IUCN.

**TRAFFIC’s goal** is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.