

IDENTIFICATION OF  
COMMONLY TRADED

# WILDLIFE

WITH A FOCUS ON THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE

LAO PDR · MYANMAR · THAILAND

**TRAFFIC**  
the wildlife trade monitoring network



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## USING THIS GUIDE

This guide has been designed to assist identification of wildlife species which are commonly found in trade in the Golden Triangle (Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand). It is an update of the *Identification Sheets for Wildlife Species Traded in Southeast Asia* produced for The Association of Southeast Asian Nations—Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) between 2008 and 2013. This version was produced in 2020.

This guide provides information on key identification features for the species or taxa, and what it is traded as. For each of the species or species groups the scientific name is listed, along with the common name in local language and in English.

Each page provides information on the CITES listing. Additional information on this can be obtained from <https://speciesplus.net> using either the scientific or English name to search. If you have any questions about CITES implementation in your country, the contact details for your national CITES Management or Scientific Authority are included on page VI or on [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org).

Please check your national legislation to determine if a species is protected in your country. Further information on the species' assessment by the IUCN Red List can be obtained from [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org) searching either the scientific or English name.

### TRADED AS:

Live  
Food  
Collectables  
Accessories  
Medicine

The “Traded As” section shows how the species appears in trade according to the following definitions:

- Live** : As pets, for tourism or farming  
**Food** : Eaten for sustenance or as delicacies  
**Collectables**: As trophies, carvings, other decorative items etc.  
**Accessories**: Often worn e.g. jewellery, clothing, religious items (such as amulets) etc.  
**Medicine** : Consumed for perceived medicinal properties

## GLOSSARY

- Carapace** : Top shell of a turtle or tortoise  
**Plastron** : Bottom shell of a turtle or tortoise  
**Scute** : Bony plate or scale of a turtle, tortoise, on the shell or the head and limbs  
**Nuchal scute**: Single central scute above the head (not all species)

# CONTENTS

- IV CITES and the IUCN Red List
- VI CITES Management and Scientific Authorities
- VII Verification of CITES Permits
- VIII Detecting Fraudulent Permits
- XI Common Smuggling Techniques

## MAMMALS

- |    |   |                        |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 2  | <i>Capricornis</i> spp.                               | Serow spp.             |
| 4  | <i>Saiga tatarica</i><br><i>Saiga borealis</i>        | Saiga Antelope         |
| 6  | Cervidae spp.   | Deer Antlers           |
| 8  | Wild Felidae spp.                                     | Wild Cat spp.          |
| 12 | Lutrinae spp.   | Southeast Asian Otters |
| 14 | <i>Helarctos malayanus</i><br><i>Ursus thibetanus</i> | Southeast Asian Bears  |
| 16 | Rhinocerotidae spp.                                   | Rhinoceros spp.        |
| 18 | Pholidota spp.  | Pangolin spp.          |
| 20 | Primate spp.  | Apes and Monkeys       |
| 22 | Elephantidae spp.                                     | Elephant spp.          |

## BIRDS

- |    |  |                               |
|----|--|-------------------------------|
| 28 | Bucerotidae spp.                           | Southeast Asian Hornbill spp. |
| 30 | Falconiformes spp.<br>Accipitriformes spp. | Birds of Prey spp.            |
| 32 | Strigiformes spp.                          | Owl spp.                      |
| 34 | Psittaciformes spp.                        | Parrot spp.                   |
| 36 | <i>Gracula religiosa</i>                   | Common Hill Myna              |
| 37 | <i>Kittacincla malabaricus</i>             | White-rumped Shama            |

## REPTILES

40	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Tokay Gecko
42	Varanidae spp.	Monitor Lizard spp.
44	<i>Ophiophagus, Naja</i> spp.	Southeast Asian Cobra spp.
46	Pythonidae spp.	Python spp.
48	Cheloniidae Dermochelyidae	Marine Turtles
50	<i>Batagur</i> spp.	Batagur River Terrapins
52	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Spotted Pond Turtle
54	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	Giant Asian Pond Turtle
56	<i>Cuora</i> spp.	Asian Box Turtle spp.
58	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle
60	Testudinidae spp.	Tortoise spp.
62	<i>Geochelone elegans</i> <i>Geochelone platynota</i> <i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Starred Tortoises
64	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Elongated Tortoise
66	<i>Manouria emys</i> <i>Manouria impressa</i>	Asian Giant Tortoise Impressed Tortoise
68	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i> <i>Dogania subplana</i> <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Softshell Turtles

## 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 even parts of them) does not threaten their survival.

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 more than 35,000 species covered by the Convention has to be authorised through a licencing system. Animals and plants listed under CITES appear within one of 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 which 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. 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.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

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



## IUCN RED LIST\*\* OF THREATENED SPECIES

Established in 1964, The International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List is the world's more comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungus and plant species.

The IUCN Red List 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.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

\*\*IUCN Red List determines biological status of wild animals and plants.

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



## CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES

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 authorised by a licensing system. Each country which is party to CITES must designate one or more Management Authorities to be in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities who advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.

	MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY
Lao PDR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Mr. Sousath Sayakoummane Director General Department of Forestry, MAF P.O. Box 2932 VIENTIANE Tel : +856 (21) 21 50 00 Fax : +856 (21) 21 74 83 Email : ssayakoummane@gmail.com cc : ckeophouvang@yahoo.com > LAST UPDATE: 31/07/18	Ministry of Science and Technology Dr. Souriodong Sundara Vice Minister to the Ministry of Science and Technology Biotechnology and Ecology Institute P.O. Box 2279 VIENTIANE Tel : +856 (21) 73 22 07 Fax : +856 (21) 74 06 30 Email : souriodong@yahoo.co.uk > LAST UPDATE: 11/10/19
Myanmar	Nyi Nyi Kyaw, PhD Director General Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry Office N° 39 NAY PYI TAW Tel : +95 (67) 40 54 00; 40 50 15 Fax : +95 (67) 40 50 79 Email : dg.fd@mptmail.net.mm nnkforest@gmail.com > LAST UPDATE: 14/02/14	Dr. Naing Zaw Htun Director, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation NAY PYI TAW Tel : +95 (67) 340 54 77; 340 54 07 Fax : +95 (67) 340 53 93 Email : nnkforest@gmail.com irfdmyanmar@gmail.com > LAST UPDATE: 17/10/19
Thailand	CITES Office Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation 61 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak BANGKOK 10900 Tel : +66 (2) 561 0777 ext. 1490-1 Fax : +66 (2) 579 8626 Email : citesthailand@yahoo.com citesdnp.inc@gmail.com > LAST UPDATE: 30/4/20	CITES Office Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation 61 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak BANGKOK 10900 Tel : +66 (2) 561 0777 ext. 1490-1 Fax : +66 (2) 579 8626 Email : citesthailand@yahoo.com citesdnp.inc@gmail.com > LAST UPDATE: 30/4/20



## VERIFICATION OF CITES PERMITS\*

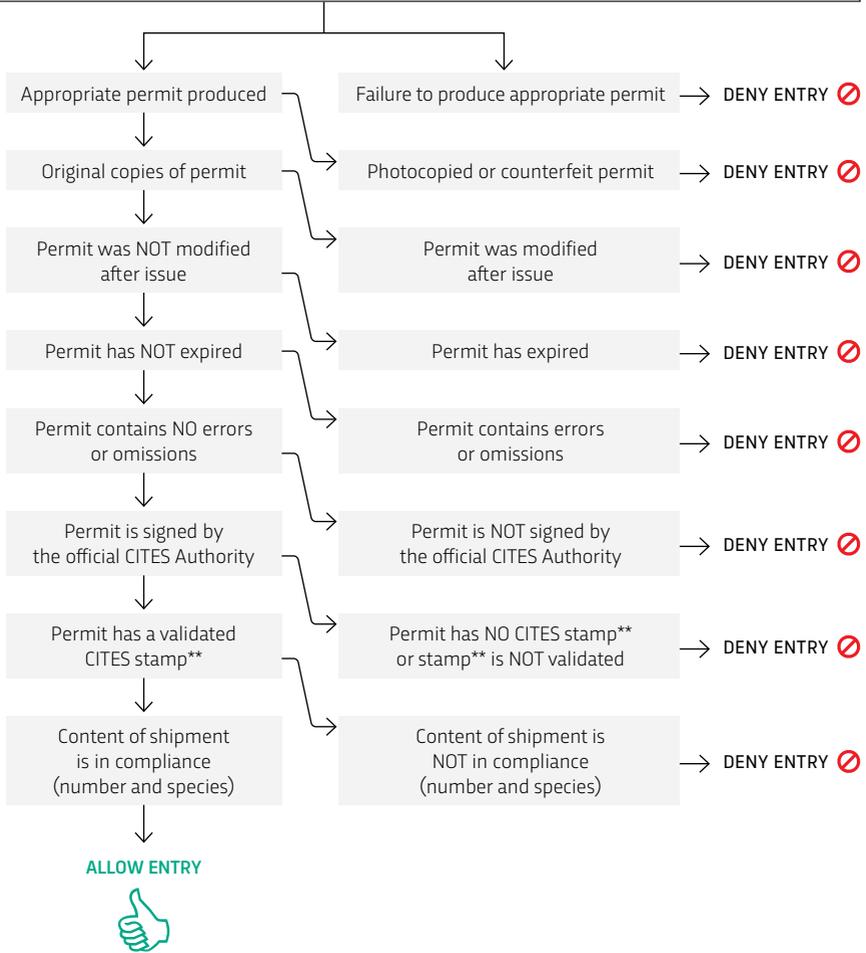
CITES permit(s) required for each shipment

APPENDIX I : Export permit or re-export certificate and import permit

APPENDIX II : Export permit or re-export certificate

APPENDIX III : Export permit or certificate of origin





Check to see if species is subject to any other form of control

\* Adapted from ©Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2003  
 \*\* Where applicable. Not all countries use CITES stamps.



## DETECTING FRAUDULENT PERMITS

### Counterfeit Permits — a fake permit

- 1 **The paper looks abnormal**  
Wrong thickness, texture and/or colour.
- 2 **Stamp, seal or security stamp**  
Badly or crudely copied. (Your country's Management Authority will have a set of permit samples from most CITES member states.)

### Falsified Permit—an authentic permit that has been altered

- 1 **Permit is a photocopy**  
Normally only an original permit can be used (where photocopies are allowed, these must bear the original signature and seal of the authority designated to validate it).
- 2 **Unusual printing**  
The ink varies in colour, different character types used on the same document.
- 3 **Presence of ink spots**  
May indicate that a thinner has been used to alter the permit—easier to see if you hold the permit up to the light.
- 4 **Permit contains additions or deletions**  
A permit is not valid if it has been altered (unless the Management Authority has authenticated the alterations).

### Non-valid Permits

- 1 **Expiry date**  
Using an expired permit. For export or re-export, the period between the expiry date and the date of issue must not exceed 6 months, and 12 months for import permits or certificate of origin.
- 2 **Stated contents do not match the shipment**  
The description of the specimens does not match the actual specimens contained in the shipment (different species, different number or different product or derivative).



## Fraudulent Permits are typically found in the following situations:

### Re-exports

Check the following information is clearly shown in Box 12 (See page X):

- 1 The country of origin
- 2 Number of the export permit
- 3 The date of issue for the export permit

### Successive re-exports

Check the following information is clearly shown in Box 12a (See page X):

- 1 The country of the last re-export
- 2 The number of the re-export permit or certificate
- 3 The date of issue
- 4 Check that Box 12 has also been completed

### Transshipment

- 1 Check that the final destination shown on the permit is the same as that stated on the shipping document
- 2 When possible, check that the content of the shipment matches what is stated on the permit

### Circuses or travelling exhibitions

- 1 Every animal needs its own travelling exhibition certificate or CITES permit or certificate
- 2 Check that each animal's mark/tattoo/label matches that shown on the certificate
- 3 Check that the necessary transport conditions have been followed for each animal
- 4 The traveling-exhibition certificate is valid for 3 years—do not keep the original after inspection. The certificate has a continuation sheet with appropriate boxes for multiple export/import validation

### Trade with Non-CITES countries

- 1 Goods must be accompanied by documents which contain the same information as is normally required in a CITES permit



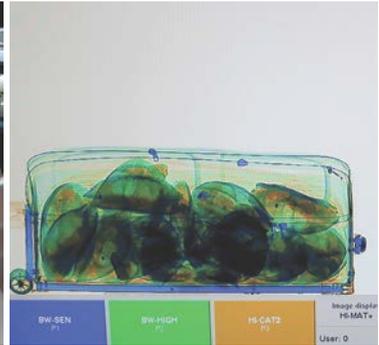
 <b>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</b>		<b>PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		Original											
3. Importer (name and address)		4. Exporter/re-exporter (name, address and country)													
3a. Country of import		_____ Signature of the applicant													
5. Special conditions  <i>For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations</i>		6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority													
5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse)		5b. Security stamp no.													
7/8. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		9. Description of specimens in an identifying unit (age/sex)		10. Appendix no. and source (if relevant)											
7/8.		9.		10.											
11a. Total reported/Quota		11. Quantity (including unit)													
11a.		11.													
A 12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***											
7/8.		9.		11.											
B 12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***											
7/8.		9.		11.											
C 12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***											
7/8.		9.		11.											
D 12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***											
7/8.		9.		11.											
* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export) ** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes *** For pre-Convention specimens															
13. This permit/certificate is issued by:															
_____		_____		_____											
Place		Date		Security stamp, signature and official seal											
14. Export endorsement		15. Bill of Lading/Air waybill number													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	Quantity	A		B		C		D		_____ Port of export		_____ Date	
Block	Quantity														
A															
B															
C															
D															
		_____ Signature		_____ Official stamp and title											



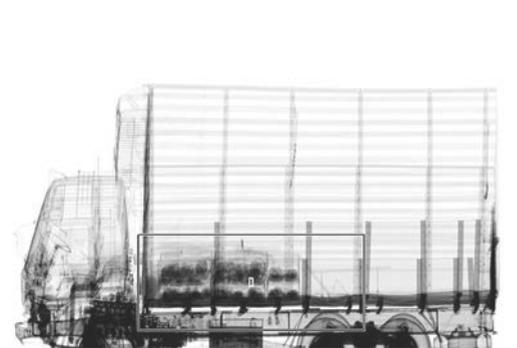
## COMMON SMUGGLING TECHNIQUES (I)



**Hidden on person** Custom-made vest for smuggling birds' eggs (left); Fish smuggled under clothes (right)



**Hidden in bag** Ivory hidden in bags (left); X-ray of turtles in bag (right)



**Hidden in vehicle** Live Pangolins hidden at back of goods truck (left); Birds hidden above bus tyre (right)



## COMMON SMUGGLING TECHNIQUES (II)



**Hidden in post and parcels** Gecko smuggling attempt in a book (left); Cobras concealed in a plastic tube (right)



Australian lizard found hidden in a book (left); 50 turtles and lizards concealed amongst toy blocks (right)



## MAMMALS

<i>Capricornis</i> spp.	2	Serow spp.
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	4	Saiga Antelope
<i>Saiga borealis</i>		
Cervidae spp.	6	Deer Antlers
Wild Felidae spp.	8	Wild Cat spp.
Lutrinae spp.	12	Southeast Asian Otters
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	14	Southeast Asian Bears
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>		
Rhinocerotidae spp.	16	Rhinoceros spp.
Pholidota spp.	18	Pangolin spp.
Primate spp.	20	Apes and Monkeys
Elephantidae spp.	22	Elephant spp.



## SEROW SPP.

Scientific name <i>Capricornis</i> spp.	Common name Serow spp.	📍 In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam
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### ALL CITES APPENDIX I

Except *Capricornis crispus* (Japanese Serow) and *Capricornis swinhoei* (Formosan Serow) which are not listed



APPENDIX

I

*Capricornis sumatraensis*  
Sumatran Serow

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

Obvious gland under each eye



### CITES APPENDIX I:

- *Capricornis milneedwardsii* (Chinese Serow)
- *Capricornis rubidus* (Red Serow)
- *Capricornis sumatraensis* (Sumatran Serow)
- *Capricornis thar* (Himalayan Serow)



**TRADED AS:**

Food  
Collectables  
Medicine

**SEROW SPP.**

- 1 Whole horns
- 2 Head
- 3 Rendered oil from head and body parts
- 4 Skin and body parts

1



2



4



3



## SAIGA ANTELOPE

Scientific name <i>Saiga tatarica</i> <i>Saiga borealis</i>	Common name Saiga Antelope	 Kazakhstan; Mongolia; Russian Federation; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan
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### CITES APPENDIX II

International commercial trade in wild specimens is not permitted



APPENDIX

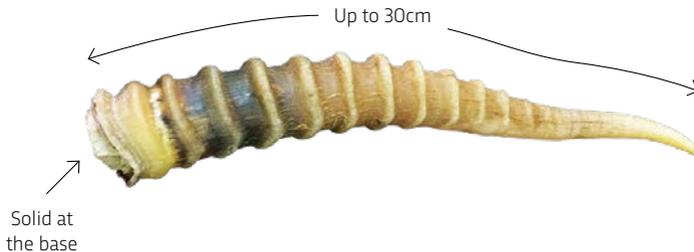
II

*Saiga tatarica*  
 Saiga Antelope

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

Only males have horns and these are:

- Slightly curved
- Semi-transparent
- Light waxy yellowish-brown in colour
- Solid at the base



TRADED AS:

Accessories  
Medicine

## SAIGA ANTELOPE

- 1 Horn shavings
- 2, 7 Horn products
- 3 Cooling water containing horn
- 4 Jewellery made from horn and bekkó
- 5 Jewellery made from horns
- 6 Whole horns

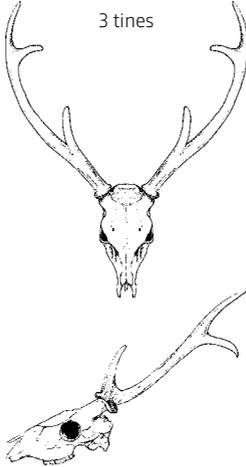
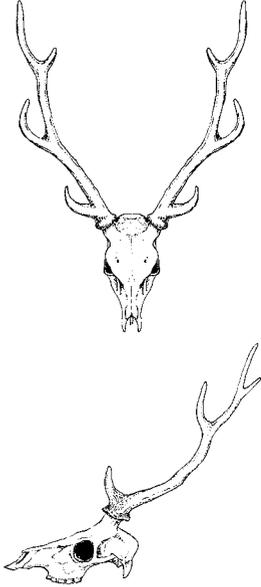
SAIGA ANTELOPE

羚羊

Líng yáng



# DEER ANTLEERS

Scientific name Cervidae spp.		Common name Deer Antlers	
<b>CITES LISTING VARIES*</b>	<i>Muntiacus</i> spp. Barking Deer spp.	<b>CITES LISTING VARIES**</b>	<i>Axis porcinus</i> Hog Deer
<b>NOT CITES LISTED</b>	<i>Cervus nippon</i> Sika Deer		
<p><b>*CITES APPENDIX I:</b></p> <p><i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i> (from China and Myanmar)</p> <p><i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i> (from Viet Nam)</p> <p>Others not CITES listed</p>		<p><b>**CITES APPENDIX I:</b></p> <p><i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i> (from Viet Nam)</p> <p>Others not CITES listed</p>	
<p>1 tine</p>  <p>Antler length: 10 – 15cm Circumference: &lt; 8.5cm</p>		<p>3 tines</p> 	
		<p>2 – 5 tines</p>  <p>Antler length ≈ 92cm Circumference ≈ 14cm</p>	
<p>📍 Pakistan to Indonesia, north to China</p>		<p>📍 Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand</p>	
		<p>📍 China; Japan; Russian Federation; Taiwan; Viet Nam</p>	

- Short antlers extending from long, hair-covered bony protrusions
- Length from skull to start of antler: more than 6.7cm

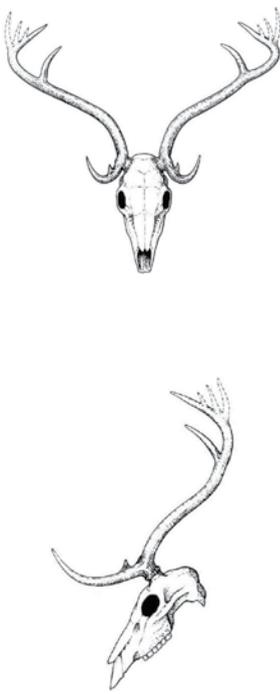
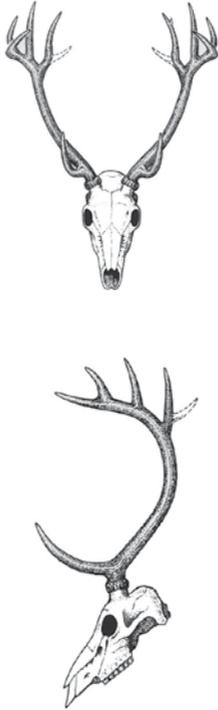
- Antlers extend from short, hair-covered bony protrusions
- Small third prong at base points up
- Forked at the tip



**TRADED AS:**

**Collectables - Medicine**

Other deer antlers are traded—these are representatives of those most often found in trade.

APPENDIX I	<i>Rucervus eldii</i> Eld's Deer	APPENDIX I	<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i> Barasingha	NOT CITES LISTED	<i>Rusa unicolor</i> Sambar Deer
 <p data-bbox="128 1085 336 1133">Antler length: 85 – 117cm Circumference: 12.5 – 19cm</p>		<p data-bbox="504 311 616 335">10 – 15 tines</p>  <p data-bbox="431 1085 621 1109">Antler length: 75 – 108cm</p>		<p data-bbox="828 311 890 335">3 tines</p>  <p data-bbox="728 1085 935 1133">Antler length: 38 – 108cm Circumference: 8.5 – 24cm</p>	
<p data-bbox="123 1173 386 1220">📍 Cambodia; India; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>		<p data-bbox="425 1173 548 1197">📍 India; Nepal</p>		<p data-bbox="722 1173 985 1268">📍 In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>	

- Brow tine forms continuous curve with the main branch
- Antlers rough
- Tines point in at the top

- Similar to *Rucervus eldii* in appearance, but the antlers are smooth
- Top prongs point directly up

- Tines point straight up



## WILD CAT SPP.

Scientific name  
Wild Felidae spp.

Common name  
Wild Cat spp.

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

All Cats (except the domestic cat)



APPENDIX

I

*Panthera tigris*  
Tiger



APPENDIX

I

*Panthera pardus*  
Leopard

### CITES APPENDIX I:

- *Panthera tigris* (Tiger)
- *Panthera pardus* (Leopard)
- *Uncia uncia* (Snow Leopard)
- *Neofelis* spp. (Clouded Leopard)
- *Catopuma temmincki* (Asiatic Golden Cat)
- *Pardofelis marmorata* (Marbled Cat)
- *Prionailurus planiceps* (Flat-headed Cat)
- *Prionailurus bengalensis* (Leopard Cat)\*

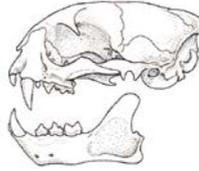
\* Population of Thailand only



## DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

### SKULL

- Skull rounded and shortened



"TYPICAL" CAT



TIGER

### TEETH

- 28 – 30 teeth;  
4 canine teeth



#### Front teeth (incisors)

- Small and in a line
- (Top: 3; Bottom: 3) x 2

#### Fang (canine)

- Long, sharp, slightly curved
- (Top: 1; Bottom: 1) x 2

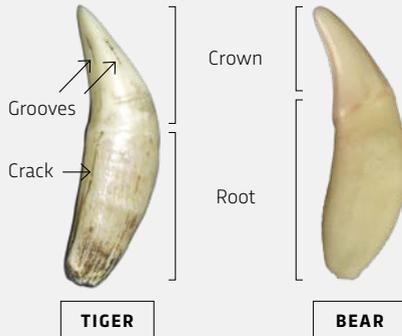
#### Cutting (carnassial/pre-molar) teeth

- Large
- (Top: 2 to 3; Bottom: 2) x 2

#### Grinding (molar) teeth

- Upper – small
- (Top: 1; Bottom: 1) x 2

#### TIGER AND BEAR CANINE COMPARISON

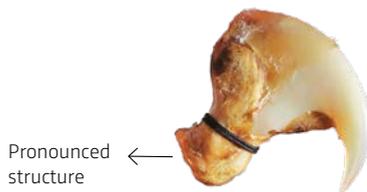


#### Tiger teeth:

- Has 1 or more grooves
- Fangs (canine teeth) tend to crack when dry

### CLAW

- Almost semi-circular
- Pale yellow/amber in colour
- May be translucent
- Pronounced structure on the bony end



**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Food  
Collectables  
Accessories  
Medicine

**WILD CAT SPP.**

- 1 Bone "cake/glue"
- 2 Skull and bones
- 3 Tooth
- 4 Leopard Cat kittens
- 5 Claw
- 6 Bone and gemstone bracelet
- 7 Bone wine
- 8 Leopard skin
- 9 Asian Golden Cat skin
- 10 Tiger skin



TIGER BONE

虎骨

Hǔ gǔ

LEOPARD BONE

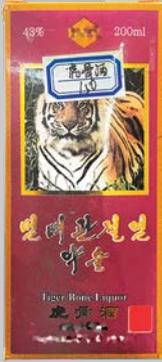
豹骨

Bào gǔ

LION BONE

狮骨

Shī gǔ



7



8



10



9



## SOUTHEAST ASIAN OTTERS

Scientific name Lutrinae spp.	Common name Southeast Asian Otters
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II



**APPENDIX I**

*Aonyx cinerea*  
Asian Small-clawed Otter

📍 Asia – in Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

- Smallest of all otters
- Small, rounded head, short snout
- Claws very small, do not extend beyond the toe pads



**APPENDIX I**

*Lutra lutra*  
Eurasian Otter

📍 Europe and Asia. In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

- Short fur with long paler hairs giving greyish effect
- “W” shaped edge between fur on face and bare nose
- Tip of tail round in cross-section



**APPENDIX I**

*Lutrogale perspicillata*  
Smooth-coated Otter

📍 In Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

- Silky fur
- Straight edge between fur on face and bare nose
- Flattened tail



**APPENDIX II**

*Lutra sumatrana*  
Hairy-nosed Otter

📍 Cambodia; Malaysia; Thailand; Viet Nam

- Tip of nose covered in hair
- Entirely brown apart from lips, chin and upper throat which are whitish
- Tail rounded in cross-section

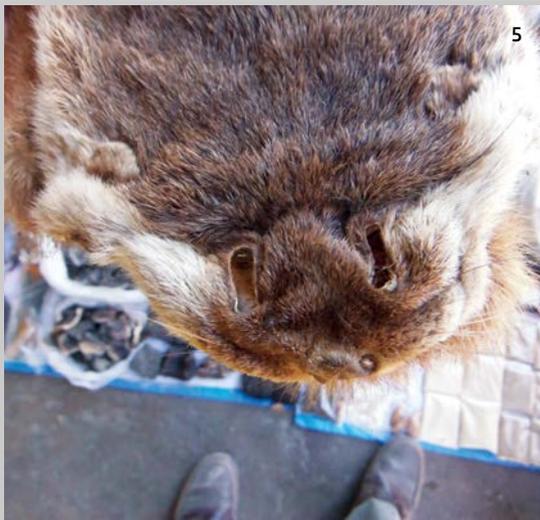


TRADED AS:

Live  
Collectables

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN OTTERS

- 1 *Aonyx cinerea* (Small-clawed Otter) skin drying
- 2 *Lutra sumatrana* (Hairy-nosed Otter) skin
- 3 *Lutra perspicillata* (Smooth Otter) skin
- 4 Small-clawed Otter skin
- 5 Hairy-nosed Otter skin



# SOUTHEAST ASIAN BEARS

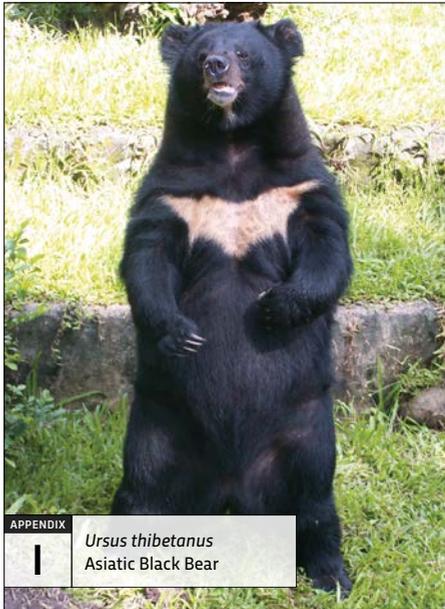
Scientific name <i>Helarctos malayanus, Ursus thibetanus</i>	Common name Southeast Asian Bears
---	--------------------------------------

## ALL CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX I  
*Helarctos malayanus*  
 Sun Bear

📍 In Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand



APPENDIX I  
*Ursus thibetanus*  
 Asiatic Black Bear

📍 In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Short fur
- Small, rounded ears
- Buff-coloured "U" or "V" shaped mark on chest



### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Long shaggy fur
- Large erect ears
- White-coloured "V" shaped mark on chest



NOTE: See page 9 for comparison between bear and tiger teeth



TRADED AS:

Live  
Food  
Accessories  
Medicine

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN BEARS

- 1 Bile in vials
- 2 Bile powder
- 3 Teeth
- 4 Claws
- 5 Paws and gall bladders
- 6 Bile pills

BEAR BILE

熊胆

Xióng dǎn



## RHINOCEROS SPP.

Scientific name Rhinocerotidae spp.	Common name Rhinoceros spp.	📍 Asia and Africa
--	--------------------------------	-------------------

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I

Except populations of *Ceratotherium simum simum* from South Africa and Eswatini which are listed in Appendix II



There are 5 species of rhinos:  
3 are found in Asia and 2 in Africa.

### ASIAN SPECIES:

- *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* (Sumatran Rhinoceros)
- *Rhinoceros sondaicus* (Javan Rhinoceros)
- *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Indian/One-horned Rhinoceros)

### AFRICAN SPECIES:

- *Diceros bicornis* (Black Rhinoceros)
- *Ceratotherium simum* (White Rhinoceros)



TRADED AS:

Collectables  
Accessories  
Medicine

## RHINOCEROS SPP.

- 1 Whole horn
- 2 Carved horn products
- 3 Jewellery made from horns
- 4 Horn shavings
- 5 Horn (in pieces)

RHINOCEROS HORN

犀牛角

Xī niú jiǎo

1



2



3



5



4



## PANGOLIN SPP.

Scientific name  
Pholidota spp.

Common name  
Pangolin spp.

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

*Manis javanica*  
Sunda Pangolin

#### ASIAN SPECIES

📍 South, East and Southeast Asia

- *Manis javanica* (Sunda Pangolin)
- *Manis pentadactyla* (Chinese Pangolin)
- *Manis culionensis* (Philippine Pangolin)
- *Manis crassicaudata* (Indian Pangolin)



#### AFRICAN SPECIES

📍 West, Central, East and Southern Africa

- *Phataginus tetradactyla* (Black-bellied Tree Pangolin)
- *Smutsia gigantea* (Giant Ground Pangolin)
- *Smutsia temminckii* (Ground Pangolin)
- *Phataginus tricuspis* (White-bellied Tree Pangolin)



#### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Upper body covered in scales
- Asian pangolins have thick hairs between the scales;  
African pangolins do not have hairs between the scales



TRADED AS:

Live  
Food  
Accessories  
Medicine

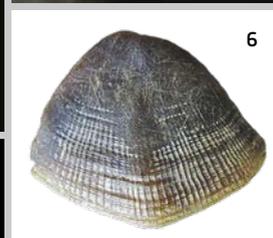
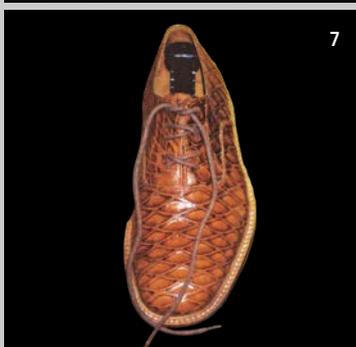
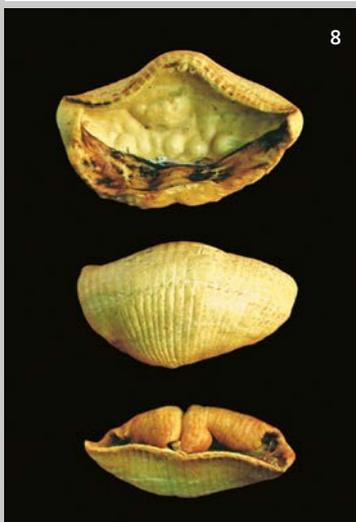
## PANGOLIN SPP.

- 1, 2 Carved scale accessories
- 3 Dried foetuses
- 4, 5 Scale powder
- 6 Dried scale
- 7 Leather
- 8 Fried scales

PANGOLIN

# 穿山甲

Chuān shān jiǎ



## APES AND MONKEYS

Scientific name Primate spp.	Common name Apes and Monkeys	📍 Africa, Asia, Europe, South and Central America
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

#### CITES APPENDIX I LISTED PRIMATE SPECIES INCLUDE:

All Great Apes (Hominidae spp.)  
e.g. Orangutan, Chimpanzee

All Gibbons (Hylobatidae spp.)  
e.g. White-handed Gibbon, Red-  
cheeked Gibbon, Pileated Gibbon

All Douc Langurs (*Pygathrix* spp.)  
e.g. Grey-shanked Douc Langur



APPENDIX I

*Pongo abelii*  
Sumatran Orangutan



APPENDIX I

*Hylobates lar*  
White-handed Gibbon



APPENDIX I

*Pygathrix cinerea*  
Grey-shanked Douc Langur

All Snub-nosed Monkeys  
(*Rhinopithecus* spp.) e.g.  
Myanmar Snub-nosed Monkey,  
Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey

All Lorises (*Nycticebus* spp.)



APPENDIX I

*Rhinopithecus avunculus*  
Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey



APPENDIX I

*Nycticebus coucang*  
Sunda Slow Loris

#### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Forward facing eyes
- Short snout, flat face
- Nails (rather than claws)
- Four limbs



**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Food  
Collectables  
Medicine

## APES AND MONKEYS

- 1 *Nycticebus pygmaeus* (Pygmy Loris)
- 2 Monkey skull
- 3 *Pygathrix nemaus* (Red-shanked Douc Langur)
- 4 *Nycticebus bengalensis* (Bengal Slow Loris) prepared for traditional medicine
- 5 Great apes in circus performance
- 6 *Pongo abelii* (Sumatran Orangutan) baby



# ELEPHANT SPP.

Scientific name Elephantidae spp.	Common name Elephant spp.
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

**ALL CITES APPENDIX I** Except populations of *Loxodonta africana* populations of Botswana, Namibia, Africa and Zimbabwe which are listed in Appendix II\*



APPENDIX I  
***Elephas maximus***  
Asian Elephant



APPENDIX II  
***Loxodonta africana***  
African Elephant

📍 In Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

📍 More than 30 countries

**SUBSTITUTES FOR WHOLE OR CARVED TUSK:**

- Natural substitutes:** Mammoth  
Narwhal  
Walrus  
Whale  
Warthog  
Hippopotamus  
Bone  
Helmeted Hornbill  
Tagua Palm Nuts

- Artificial substitutes:** Resin  
Casein

\*Strict conditions apply. Check CITES Appendices [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)



## DISTINGUISHING ELEPHANT IVORY FROM SUBSTITUTES:

### UNDER ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT

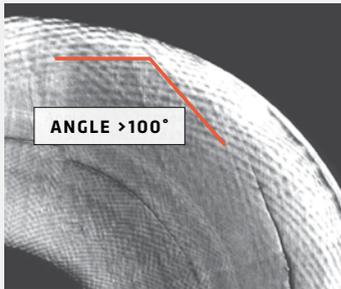
- Mammoth and elephant ivory looks white/blue fluorescent
- Mammoth ivory may show brown or blue-green blemishes, elephant ivory does not

### SCHREGER LINES

- Natural lines found only on polished cross-section of natural elephant or mammoth ivory

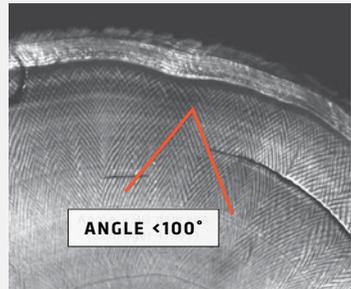


### ELEPHANT AND MAMMOTH IVORY COMPARISON



**Elephant Ivory:**

Average Schreger line angle:  
over 100 degrees



**Mammoth Ivory:**

Average Schreger line angle:  
under 100 degrees



**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Collectables  
Accessories  
Medicine

**ELEPHANT SPP.**

- 1 Jewellery made from skin
- 2 Skin powder
- 3 Skin
- 4 Leather products

- 5 Carved souvenirs made from ivory
- 6,7 Jewellery made from tail hair
- 8 Teeth
- 9 Jewellery made from ivory







## BIRDS

Bucerotidae spp.	28	Southeast Asian Hornbill spp.
Falconiformes spp.	30	Birds of Prey spp.
Accipitriformes spp.		
Strigiformes spp.	32	Owl spp.
Psittaciformes spp.	34	Parrot spp.
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	36	Common Hill Myna
<i>Kittacincla malabaricus</i>	37	White-rumped Shama



## SOUTHEAST ASIAN HORNBILL SPP.

Scientific name  
Bucerotidae spp.

Common name  
Southeast Asian Hornbill spp.

 All countries in Southeast Asia

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

4 species of Southeast Asian Hornbills listed in CITES Appendix I: *Aceros nipalensis* (Rufous-necked Hornbill); *Buceros bicornis* (Great Hornbill); *Rhinoplax vigil* (Helmeted Hornbill); *Rhyticeros subruficollis* (Blyth's Hornbill)



APPENDIX

I

*Rhinoplax vigil*  
Helmeted Hornbill



APPENDIX

II

*Buceros rhinoceros*  
Rhinoceros Hornbill

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Large size
- Asian hornbills tend to have a black/dark brown body and a black and white tail
- Hard growth (casque) on top of large curved beak

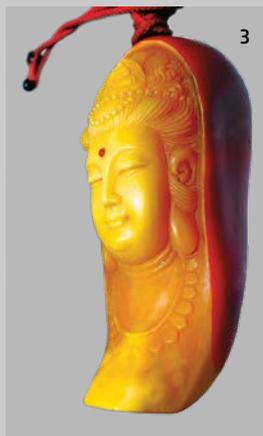
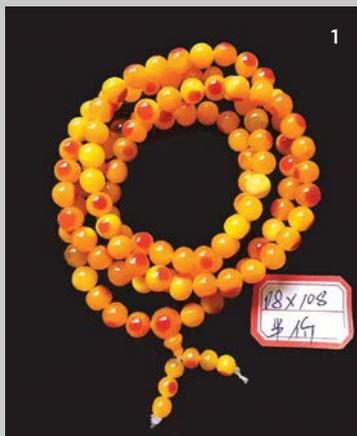


TRADED AS:

Live  
Collectables  
Accessories

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN HORNBILL SPP.

- 1, 2, 3 Accessories made from *Rhinoplax vigil* (Helmeted Hornbill) casques
- 4 Raw head, Helmeted Hornbill
- 5 Immature *Anthracoceros albirostris* (Oriental Pied Hornbill)
- 6 Head, *Buceros bicornis* (Great Hornbill)
- 7 Casques, Great Hornbill



## BIRDS OF PREY SPP.

Scientific name Falconiformes spp., Accipitriformes spp.	Common name Birds of Prey spp.*	📍 Worldwide
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### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

5 species of Southeast Asian Birds of Prey are listed in CITES Appendix I: *Aquila heliaca* (Eastern Imperial Eagle); *Haliaeetus albicilla* (White-tailed Sea Eagle); *Pithecophaga jefferyi* (Philippine Eagle); *Falco jugger* (Laggar Falcon); *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon)



APPENDIX

I

*Falco peregrinus*  
Peregrine Falcon



APPENDIX

II

*Circus melanoleucos*  
Pied Harrier (male)



APPENDIX

II

*Circus melanoleucos*  
Pied Harrier (female)



APPENDIX

II

*Accipiter trivirgatus*  
Crested Goshawk



APPENDIX

II

*Spizaetus cirrhatus*  
Changeable Hawk-eagle



APPENDIX

II

*Haliastur indus*  
Brahminy Kite

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Upright posture
- Hooked, sharp beak
- Sharp claws

\*Includes Hawks, Eagles, Vultures, Falcons, Kites etc.



TRADED AS:

Live

## BIRDS OF PREY SPP.

- 1 Adult *Elanus caeruleus* (Black-winged Kite)
- 2 Immature *Accipiter trivirgatus* (Crested Goshawk)
- 3 Immature Black-winged Kite
- 4 Immature *Microhierax fringillarius* (Black-thighed Falconet)
- 5 *Circus melanoleucos* (Pied Harrier)
- 6 Immature *Spizaetus cirrhatus* (Changeable Hawk-eagle)



## OWL SPP.

Scientific name Strigiformes spp.	Common name Owl spp.	📍 Worldwide (except Antarctica)
--------------------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------------

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

1 species of Southeast Asian Owl listed in CITES Appendix I:  
*Otus gurneyi* (Giant Scops-owl)



APPENDIX



*Bubo sumatranus*  
Barred Eagle-owl



APPENDIX



*Ketupa ketupu*  
Buffy Fish-owl



APPENDIX



*Strix leptogrammica*  
Brown Wood-owl



APPENDIX



*Otus bakkamoena*  
Collared Scops-owl



APPENDIX



*Glaucidium cuculoides*  
Asian Barred Owllet



APPENDIX



*Athene brama*  
Spotted Owllet (immature)

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Large rounded head with flat face
- Large eyes, forward facing
- Hooked beak, does not protrude from face
- Sharp claws



TRADED AS:

Live

## OWL SPP.

- 1 *Otus lempiji* (Sunda Scops-owl)
- 2 Immature *Strix leptogrammica* (Brown Wood-owl)
- 3 Immature *Ketupa ketupu* (Buffy Fish-owl)
- 4 *Tyto alba* (Common Barn-owl)
- 5 Immature *Bubo sumatranus* (Barred Eagle-owl)
- 6 *Athene brama* (Spotted Owlet)



## PARROT SPP.

Scientific name Psittaciformes spp.	Common name Parrot spp.	📍 Africa; South and Central Americas; Asia; Oceania
--	----------------------------	---

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

With the exception of: *Agapornis roseicollis* (Peach-faced Lovebird); *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Budgerigar); *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Cockatiel); *Psittacula krameri* (Ring-necked Parakeet)



APPENDIX



*Psittacula alexandri*  
Red-breasted Parakeet

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Large head, short neck
- Broad beak
- Often noisy and inquisitive
- Feet: two toes pointing forward, two pointing back



APPENDIX



*Eclectus roratus*  
Eclectus Parrot

Left: male (largely green). Right: female (red head and breast, purple flanks and belly).



EXAMPLES OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN PARROTS  
COMMONLY FOUND IN TRADE

TRADED AS:

Live

COCKATOOS

Large in size, crest which can be raised, colour varies (e.g. white, pink, grey, black)



APPENDIX  
I

*Probosciger aterrimus*  
Palm Cockatoo

Large, completely dark coloured cockatoo, prominent crest, red facial skin, massive pointed bill.



APPENDIX  
I

*Cacatua sulphurea*  
Yellow-crested Cockatoo

White plumage, yellow patch on cheek, yellow crest.



APPENDIX  
II

*Cacatua galerita*  
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Large, white plumage, yellow crest.

PARAKEETS

Medium to large in size, generally green with long central tail feathers



APPENDIX  
II

*Psittacula alexandri*  
Red-breasted Parakeet

Red breast and bold black line on neck, bill red in males, black in females.



APPENDIX  
II

*Psittacula longicauda*  
Long-tailed Parakeet

Red face, green breast, bill red in males (right), black in females (left).



APPENDIX  
II

*Psittacula eupatria*  
Alexandrine Parakeet

Large size, big red bill, red shoulder patch.

HANGING-PARROTS

Very small (12–15cm), short tail, mostly green



APPENDIX  
II

*Loriculus vernalis*  
Vernal Hanging-parrot

Red bill, whitish to pale yellow eyes, light blue patch on throat.



APPENDIX  
II

*Loriculus galgulus*  
Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot

Black bill, dark eyes, dark blue patch on crown.



## COMMON HILL MYNA

**TRADED AS:**
**Live**

Scientific name  
*Gracula religiosa*

Common name  
Common Hill Myna

 Southeast Asia

### CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX

II

*Gracula religiosa*  
Common Hill Myna

#### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Large with glossy black iridescent plumage
- White patch on each wing
- Yellow legs and feet
- Bright yellow wattles
- Orange bill fading to yellow at the tip



#### SIMILAR TO:

*Acridotheres tristis*  
Common Myna

- Yellow face patch around the eyes
- Has no wattles
- Chest brown
- White tip on tail

 NOT  
CITES  
LISTED


# WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA

TRADED AS:

Live

Scientific name

*Kittacincla malabaricus*

Common name

White-rumped Shama



In Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

## NOT CITES LISTED



NOT  
CITES  
LISTED

*Kittacincla malabaricus*  
White-rumped Shama; male

- Glossy bluish-black with orange belly
- White rump
- White feathers under the tail, these may be visible at the edge from above



NOT  
CITES  
LISTED

*Kittacincla malabaricus*  
White-rumped Shama; female

- Grey with chestnut belly



NOT  
CITES  
LISTED

*Kittacincla malabarica stricklandii*  
White-rumped Shama; male

- Subspecies found in Northern Borneo
- White on top of head

## SIMILAR TO:

*Copsychus saularis*  
Oriental Magpie-robin

- Glossy black
- Smaller than White-rumped Shama, with shorter tail
- Belly and under tail white
- White wing stripe

NOT  
CITES  
LISTED





## REPTILES

<i>Gekko gecko</i>	40	Tokay Gecko
Varanidae spp.	42	Monitor Lizard spp.
<i>Ophiophagus, Naja</i> spp.	44	Southeast Asian Cobra spp.
Pythonidae spp.	46	Python spp.
Cheloniidae	48	Marine Turtles
Dermochelyidae		
<i>Batagur</i> spp.	50	Batagur River Terrapins
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	52	Spotted Pond Turtle
<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	54	Giant Asian Pond Turtle
<i>Cuora</i> spp.	56	Asian Box Turtle spp.
<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	58	Big-headed Turtle
Testudinidae spp.	60	Tortoise spp.
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	62	Starred Tortoises
<i>Geochelone platynota</i>		
<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>		
<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	64	Elongated Tortoise
<i>Manouria emys</i>	66	Asian Giant Tortoise
<i>Manouria impressa</i>		Impressed Tortoise
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	68	Softshell Turtles
<i>Dogania subplana</i>		
<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>		



## TOKAY GECKO

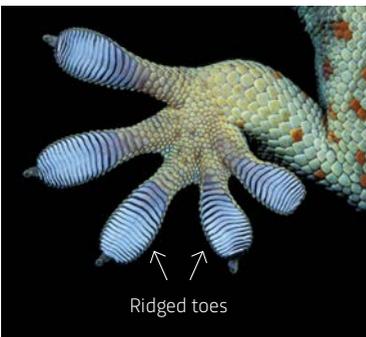
Scientific name <i>Gekko gecko</i>	Common name Tokay Gecko	📍 Throughout south and eastern Asia
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### CITES APPENDIX II



#### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Very large (length: up to 38cm)
- Light bluish-grey skin with obvious orange and white spots
- Large eyes, pupils vertically slit
- No moveable eyelids
- Ridged, wide flat toes, able to walk up smooth vertical surfaces



#### SIMILAR TO:

##### *Eublepharis* spp.

- Moveable eyelids
- Smooth, narrow toes, cannot climb vertically

Example: *Eublepharis macularius*  
Common Leopard Gecko

- Wide head, fat tail
- Bumpy skin on top, smooth underneath
- Adults typically covered in leopard-like spots or spots with thick horizontal bands
- Image shows typical colouration, but many colour morphs have been produced in captivity



TRADED AS:

Live  
Medicine

## TOKAY GECKO

- 1 For use in traditional medicine
- 2 For sale in a market
- 3 In wine for traditional medicine



## MONITOR LIZARD SPP.

Scientific name Varanidae spp.	Common name Monitor Lizard spp.	📍 Africa, Asia and Oceania. Found across Southeast Asia.
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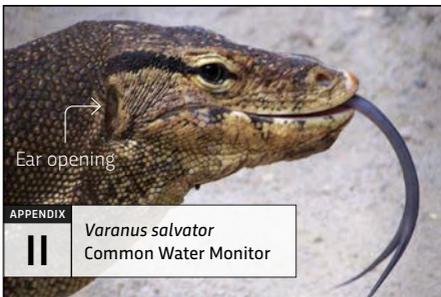
### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

4 species of Southeast Asian monitor lizards listed in CITES Appendix I: *Varanus bengalensis* (Bengal Monitor); *Varanus flavescens* (Yellow Monitor); *Varanus komodoensis* (Komodo Dragon); *Varanus nebulosus* (Clouded Monitor)



### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Visible ear opening
- Forked tongue
- Muscular tail
- Powerful limbs and sharp claws
- Long neck
- Narrow head and pointed snout

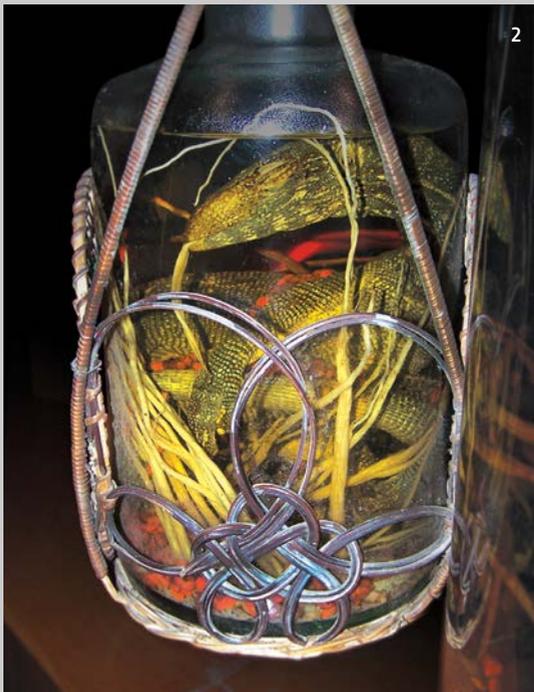
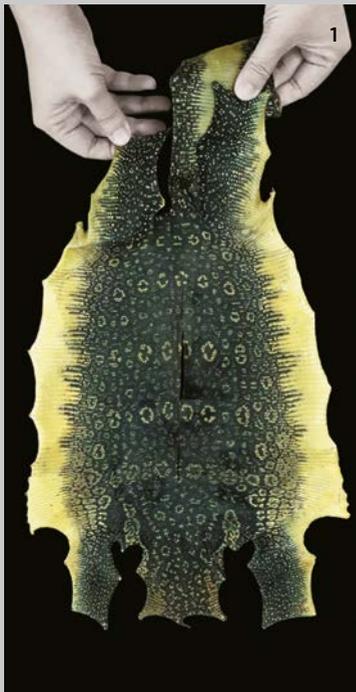


**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Food  
Accessories  
Medicine

## MONITOR LIZARD SPP.

- 1 *Varanus salvator* (Common Water Monitor) skin
- 2 Common Water Monitor in wine
- 3 Shoe made from skin
- 4 *Varanus prasinus* (Emerald Monitor)
- 5 Common Water Monitor



## SOUTHEAST ASIAN COBRA SPP.

Scientific name

*Ophiophagus, Naja* spp.

Common name

Southeast Asian Cobra spp.

 All countries in Southeast Asia

### ALL CITES APPENDIX II

All Southeast Asian cobra species are listed in CITES Appendix II



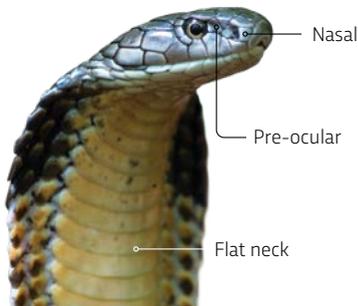
APPENDIX

II

*Ophiophagus hannah*  
King Cobra

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Scale in front of the eye (pre-ocular) touches the nasal scale in elapid snakes (cobras, King Cobra, kraits, coral snakes)
- Only cobras are able to flatten the neck vertically
- Very large dorsal head scales characteristic of *Ophiophagus hannah* (King Cobra)
- Loreal scale absent in elapid snakes and some other genera



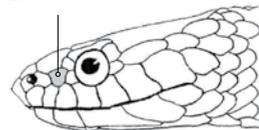
### SIMILAR TO:

*Coelognathus radiatus*  
Copper-head Trinket Snake

- Flattens the neck dorso-ventrally to mimic a cobra



Loreal scale

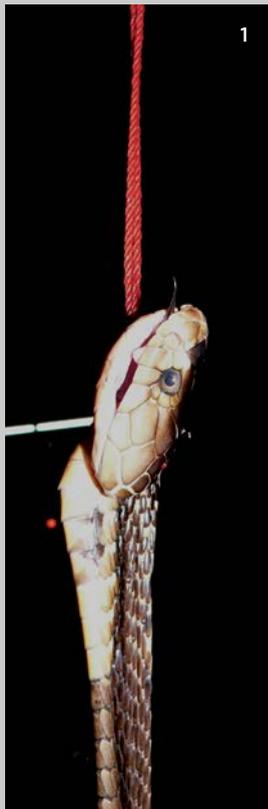


**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Food  
Accessories  
Medicine

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN COBRA SPP.

- 1 Dead cobra
- 2 Collecting blood from *Ophiophagus hannah* (King Cobra)
- 3, 5 Gall bladder, dried and fresh
- 4 Skin
- 6 Live *Naja sputatrix* (Southern Indonesian Spitting Cobra)
- 7 Skinning cobras



# PYTHON SPP.

Scientific name Pythonidae spp.	Common name Python spp.	📍 Africa; Asia and Australia
------------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

**ALL CITES APPENDIX II** Except: *Python molurus molurus* (Indian Rock Python) which is listed in CITES Appendix I



**APPENDIX II** *Malayopython reticulatus*  
Reticulated Python



**APPENDIX II** *Python bivittatus*  
Burmese Python

- Up to 9.8m
- Narrow line down the centre of the top of the head and another from the back of the eye to the side of the mouth
- Back is yellow or brown with dark markings

- Up to 7m
- Dark wedge pattern on top of the head, below the head and behind the eye
- Angular brown blotches edged with black on the back



**APPENDIX II** *Python brongersmai*  
Brongersma's Short-tailed Python



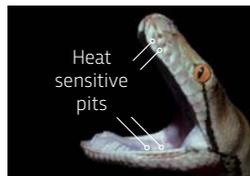
**APPENDIX II** *Morelia viridis / Morelia azurea*  
Green Tree Python

- Up to 2.4m; thick body and short tail
- Back is reddish-brown, grey or brown in colour
- Narrow dark stripe on middle of forehead
- Side of body pale with dark blotches or stripes

- Up to 2m; often coils in a loop on a branch
- Commonly found in the pet trade
- Juveniles (right) never green, may be yellow, orange, red etc.

**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**

- Heat sensitive pits
- Two small spurs (vestigial limbs) found on either side of the cloaca (body opening above the base of the tail)



TRADED AS:

Live  
Food  
Accessories  
Medicine

## PYTHON SPP.

- 1, 2, 5 Products made from skin
- 3 *Malayopython reticulatus* (Reticulated Python)
- 4 Skins for sale



## MARINE TURTLES

Scientific name Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae	Common name Marine Turtles	📍 5 species are found in Southeast Asia
--	-------------------------------	--

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I

#### CHELONIIDAE

- Shell covered with scutes
- 1 – 2 claws on the front edge of front limb



#### DERMOCHELYIDAE

- Carapace has seven keels (ridges) and is covered with leathery skin
- Front limb has no claws



#### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Front limbs of all species are paddle-shaped
- Head and limbs cannot withdraw into the shell

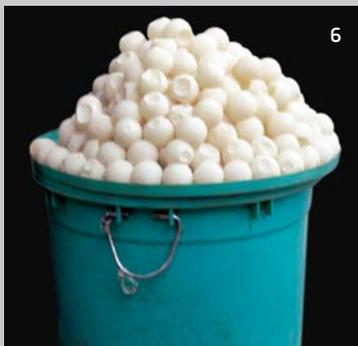
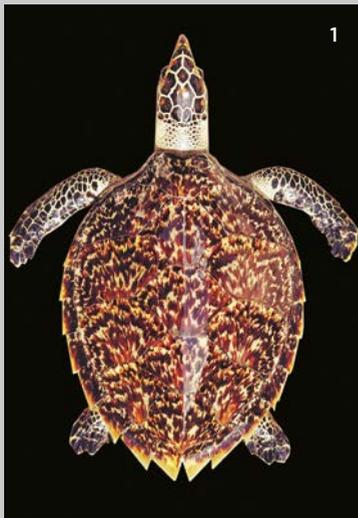


**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Food  
Accessories  
Medicine

## MARINE TURTLES

- 1 Stuffed *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Hawksbill Turtle)
- 2, 3 Items made from Hawksbill Turtle shell (known as bekko)
- 4 Hatchlings
- 5 Meat
- 6 Eggs
- 7 Jewellery made from bekko and saiga horn



## BATAGUR RIVER TERRAPINS

Scientific name  
*Batagur* spp.

Common name  
Batagur River Terrapins

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II\*

\* International commercial trade in wild specimens is not permitted



APPENDIX

**I** *Batagur baska*  
Northern River Terrapin

📍 Bangladesh, India; Myanmar



APPENDIX

**I** *Batagur affinis*  
Southern River Terrapin

📍 Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand; Viet Nam

### CLAWS

· Four claws on front feet

· Four claws on front feet

### MALE

· Head and neck deep black, to rich crimson on base of neck  
· Nose waxy blue

· Head blackish-grey in colour (no reddish shades)

### MALE BREEDING

· Red coloured forelimbs  
· Eye greenish yellow

· Skin and shell uniform black to chocolate-brown  
· Eye turns white or golden yellow



### FEMALE





APPENDIX II\* *Batagur borneoensis*  
Painted Terrapin

📍 Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand

- Five claws on front feet



APPENDIX II\* *Batagur trivittata*  
Burmese Roofed Turtle

📍 Myanmar

- Five claws on front feet

- Head grey with orange brown stripe
- Carapace black-brown with 3 broad black stripes, edge scutes may have black pattern

- Head white, black edged red stripe
- Carapace creamy white, black patterns as in non-breeding male



- Head orange-brown
- Carapace brown, may have faint pattern

- Head yellow-green with prominent black stripe extending back from the nostrils
- Carapace olive-green with three black stripes

- Head bright yellow-green with very prominent stripe extending back from the nostrils



- Uniformly dark brown to grey-black

## SPOTTED POND TURTLE

Scientific name

*Geoclemys hamiltonii*

Common name

Spotted Pond Turtle



Bangladesh; India; Nepal;  
Pakistan

### CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

*Geoclemys hamiltonii*  
Spotted Pond Turtle

### SIMILAR TO:

*Clemmys guttata*  
Spotted Turtle

- Carapace length: up to 12.5cm
- Carapace: smooth, without ridges
- Yellow spots on carapace, legs and head

APPENDIX

II

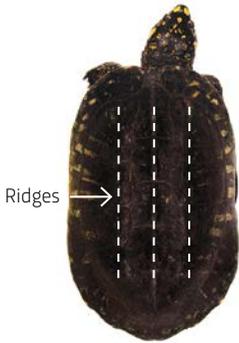


**TRADED AS:**

**Live - Food**

**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**

**CARAPACE**



- Carapace length: up to 39cm
- Has three prominent ridges
- Black in colour with orange, yellow, cream or white markings
- Colour fades with age, adults may be mostly black



**HATCHLING**

Carapace is serrated at the back  
(more obvious in juveniles)

**PLASTRON**



- Yellow in colour with dark radiations



**HATCHLING**

**HEAD**

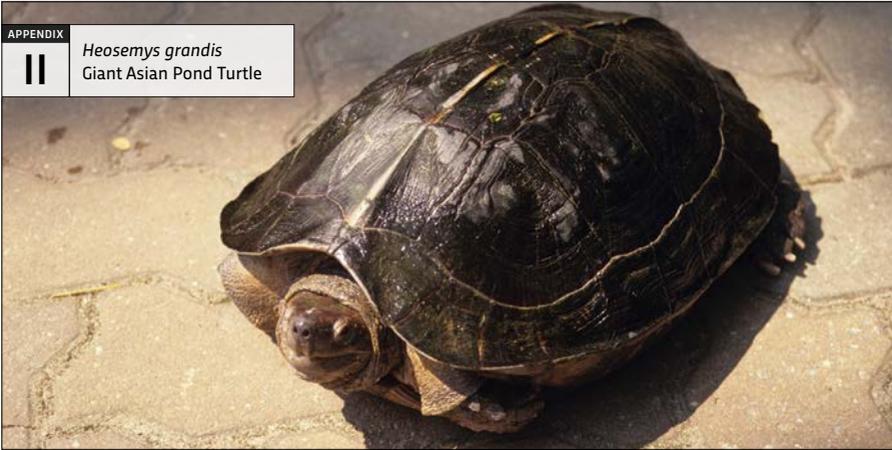
- Black with prominent yellow spots



# GIANT ASIAN POND TURTLE

Scientific name <i>Heosemys grandis</i>	Common name Giant Asian Pond Turtle	📍 Cambodia; Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam
--	--	--

## CITES APPENDIX II



- CARAPACE**
  - One of the largest hard-shelled Asian turtles
  - Blunt keel across the top
  - 5 scutes across the top
  - Edge scutes serrated at the rear of the shell in young animals (Left: hatchling; Right: juvenile)
- PLASTRON**
  - Radiating pattern on each scute
  - Seam between last two pairs of scutes almost straight
  - No hinge
- HEAD**
  - Head greyish green to brown in colour with yellow, orange or pink spots, often fades with age
- FEET**
  - Front: 5 claws
  - Back: 4 claws



**SIMILAR TO:**



APPENDIX



*Notochelys platynota*  
Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle



APPENDIX



*Heosemys spinosa*  
Spiny Turtle



APPENDIX



*Cyclernys* spp.  
Asian Leaf Turtle\*

**CARPACE**

- Usually 6 – 7 scutes across the top
- Blunt keel interrupted by flat area in the centre
- Flat top

- Usually 5 scutes across the top
- Prominent keel, lighter than surrounding area
- Edge scutes at front are blunt, becoming more serrated to the rear
- Roundish with sharply serrated edge scutes in young animals



- Usually 5 scutes along the top
- Blunt keel, less obvious in adults

**PLASTRON**

- Hinge



HINGE

- Radiating pattern on each scute
- No hinge



- Hinge (may be hard to see in adults)
- Seam between last two pairs of scutes is strongly curved



HINGE

SEAM

**FEET**

- Front: 5 claws
- Back: 4 claws

- Front: 5 claws
- Back: 5 claws

\*E.g. *Cyclernys dentata* (Southeast Asian Leaf Turtle)



## ASIAN BOX TURTLE SPP.

Scientific name <i>Cuora</i> spp.	Common name Asian Box Turtle spp.	📍 South and Southeast Asia
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------

**ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II**

International commercial trade in wild specimens is not permitted in: *Cuora aurocapitata* (Yellow-headed Box Turtle); *C. flavomarginata* (Yellow-margined Box Turtle); *C. galbinifrons* (Indochinese Box Turtle); *C. mccordi* (McCord's Box Turtle); *C. mohouti* (Keeled Box Turtle); *C. pani* (Pan's Box Turtle); *C. trifasciata* (Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle); *C. yunnanensis* (Yunnan Box Turtle); *C. zhoui* (Zhou's Box Turtle)



**APPENDIX I**  
*Cuora bourreti*  
Bourret's Box Turtle

**APPENDIX I**  
*Cuora picturata*  
Southern Viet Nam Box Turtle

📍 Lao PDR, Viet Nam

📍 Viet Nam

**CARPAGE**

- Length: 15 – 20cm
- Varies widely in colour (black to chestnut brown) and pattern (with or without stripes, light coloured band)

- Length: 15 – 20cm
- Orange-brown to dark brown with cream coloured band extending through each side scute

**PLASTRON**

- Cream with or without black blotches



- Cream with large black spot on each scute



**HEAD**

- Varies (black, red, orange, yellow, pink, white etc.)

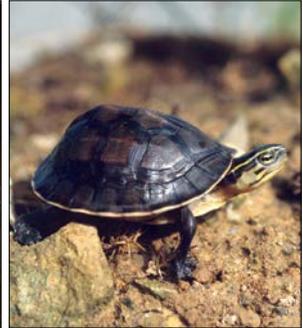
- Cream/yellow with fine greyish net like pattern



**TRADED AS:**

Live · Food · Collectables · Medicine

- DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**
- Carapace has a relatively high dome
  - Hinge on plastron allows turtle to close shell completely
  - Edge of shell smooth (not serrated)
  - No notch at base of plastron



**APPENDIX**  
**II**  
*Cuora galbinifrons*  
 Indochinese Box Turtle

**APPENDIX**  
**II**  
*Cuora trifasciata*  
 Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle

**APPENDIX**  
**II**  
*Cuora amboinensis*  
 Southeast Asian Box Turtle

📍 China, Lao PDR, Viet Nam

📍 China, Lao PDR, Viet Nam

📍 In Southeast Asia: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam

- Length: 15 – 20cm
- Variable colour (black to chestnut brown) and pattern (with/without stripes, light coloured band)

- Length: up to 25cm
- Chestnut-brown with three black stripes

- Length: up to 25cm
- Olive, brown or nearly black

- Completely or mostly black



- Black with yellow edge



- Yellow or cream with single black blotch on each scute



- Varies (black, red, orange, yellow, pink, white etc.)

- Yellow with black lines and a brown blotch behind the eye

- Black, with three yellow stripes



## BIG-HEADED TURTLE

Scientific name <i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Common name Big-headed Turtle	 Cambodia; China; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam
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### CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

*Platysternon megacephalum*  
Big-headed Turtle

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Not similar to any other turtle in the region
- Head too large to withdraw into the shell, covered with a single large scute
- Tail almost as long as the carapace, covered with large scales



**TRADED AS:**  
Live - Food

**ADULT**



**JUVENILE**

Plastron is orange with black markings at the centre



## TORTOISE SPP.

Scientific name Testudinidae spp.	Common name Tortoise spp.	📍 Africa (including Madagascar); Americas; Europe; Asia
--------------------------------------	------------------------------	--

### ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

11 species listed in Appendix I



APPENDIX

I

*Geochelone platynota*  
Burmese Star Tortoise

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Solid, often domed carapace
- Growth rings on scutes often very clear and well defined
- Wide stumplike or "elephantine" hind feet
- Most can withdraw neck and limbs entirely into their bony shell
- Some species can grow up to enormous size, weighing up to 300kg
- All Testudinidae spp. live on land
- Live specimens must be given fresh water to drink, but should never be placed in a pool or deep water as they may drown



### CITES APPENDIX I:

- *Astrochelys radiata* (Radiated Tortoise)
- *Astrochelys yniphora* (Ploughshare Tortoise)
- *Chelonoidis nigra* (Galapagos Giant Tortoise)
- *Geochelone elegans* (Indian Star Tortoise)
- *Geochelone platynota* (Burmese Star Tortoise)
- *Gopherus flavomarginatus* (Yellow-bordered Tortoise)
- *Malacochersus tornieri* (Pancake Tortoise)
- *Psammodromus geometricus* (Geometric Tortoise)
- *Pyxis arachnoides* (Spider Tortoise)
- *Pyxis planicauda* (Flat-tailed Tortoise)
- *Testudo kleinmanni* (Kleinmann's Tortoise)

### SIMILAR TO:

#### Freshwater Turtle

- Webbed feet



#### Marine Turtle

- Flipper-like feet



**TRADED AS:**

Live  
Food  
Collectables  
Medicine

**TORTOISE SPP.**

- 1 Seizure of *Geochelone elegans* (Indian Star Tortoise)
- 2 Shells used to make musical instruments
- 3 Live animal for meat and pet trade
- 4 Seizure of live *Astrochelys yniphora* (Ploughshare Tortoise)
- 5 *Manouria impressa* (Impressed Tortoise) shell
- 6 *Idotestudo elongata* (Elongated Tortoise) shell



## STARRED TORTOISES

### CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

*Geochelone elegans*  
Indian Star Tortoise



India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

#### CARAPACE

- Length: up to 38cm
- Oval carapace
- Top of scutes sharply angled in adults
- Yellow lines of star pattern extend in all directions
- Lines not always continuous from centre to the edge of the scute



#### PLASTRON

- Black with yellow lines



TRADED AS:

Live - Food



APPENDIX

*Geochelone platynota*  
Burmese Star Tortoise



Myanmar

- Length: up to 30cm
- Lines always continuous from centre to edge of scute
- No line linking centre of star pattern



- Yellow with dark-brown or black blotch on each scute



APPENDIX

*Astrochelys radiata*  
Radiated Tortoise



Madagascar; introduced to Mauritius; Reunion

- Length: up to 40cm
- Highly domed with abruptly descending sides
- Yellow rays of star pattern form fan-like design on about one quarter of the scute



- With black triangles



## ELONGATED TORTOISE

Scientific name

*Indotestudo elongata*

Common name

Elongated Tortoise



In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

### CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX

II

*Indotestudo elongata*  
Elongated Tortoise

#### CARPAPCE

- Markings vary (orange to greenish background)
- May have irregular black markings



#### PLASTRON

- Cream to greenish yellow with relatively small and scattered dark markings (may appear faded in older animals)



#### HEAD

- Yellow
- Males show pinkish colour around eyes and nostrils during breeding season

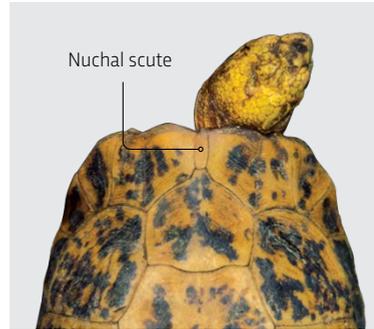
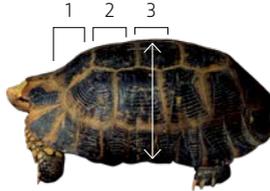


TRADED AS:

Live - Food

**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**

- Most have small, long and narrow nuchal scute (at the centre of the front of the carapace)
- Highest point when viewed from the side is at third scute across the top



**SIMILAR TO:**



APPENDIX



*Indotestudo forstenii*  
Sulawesi Tortoise

📍 Indonesia



APPENDIX



*Indotestudo travancorica*  
Travancore Tortoise

📍 India

- Most have no nuchal scute; short and wedge shaped if present
- Highest point of carapace is at third scute
- Lemon-yellow colour, large black square-shaped mark at centre of scutes
- Intense black marks on plastron (never cloudy or fragmented)
- Highest point of carapace most often at second scale (may be on third in juveniles)
- Most have no nuchal scute
- Conical spur on end of tail



## ASIAN GIANT TORTOISE & IMPRESSED TORTOISE

<p>Scientific name <i>Manouria emys</i></p>	<p>Common name Asian Giant Tortoise</p>	<p>📍 In Southeast Asia: Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>
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### CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX



*Manouria emys*  
Asian Giant Tortoise

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Largest of the Asian Tortoise (length: up to 60cm)
- Carapace and plastron same colour—grey, brown or black
- Scutes on top of shell are flat, but not concave
- Head brown or black

Up to 60cm



**TRADED AS:**

**Live - Food**

Scientific name  
*Manouria impressa*

Common name  
Impressed Tortoise

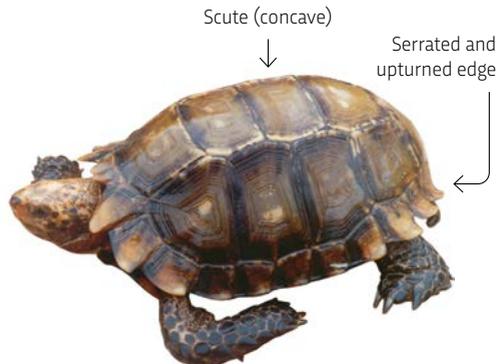
📍 Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar,  
Thailand; Viet Nam

**CITES APPENDIX II**



**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**

- Length: up to 31cm
- Carapace golden-brown in colour with dark edges to scutes
- Scutes on top and side of shell concave
- Edge of carapace serrated and upturned
- Plastron is yellowish
- Head yellowish or reddish with brown scales on sides and rear



## SOFTSHELL TURTLES

## CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX



*Amyda cartilaginea*  
Asiatic Softshell Turtle



Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

## CARAPACE

- Length: up to 80cm
- Rounded in shape

## FRONT EDGE\*

- Rough texture with small bumps (tubercles)

\* Note:

Differences are very distinct on the front edge of the carapace



## HEAD

- Yellow dots on head and neck
- Nose is trunk-like and very straight



## YOUNG

- Plastron white or greyish



**TRADED AS:**  
Live · Food



**APPENDIX**  
**II** *Dogania subplana*  
Malayan Softshell Turtle

**NOT CITES LISTED**  
*Pelodiscus sinensis*  
Chinese Softshell Turtle

📍 Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore

📍 China; Japan; Taiwan; Viet Nam

- Length: up to 35cm
- Flat and rather smooth
- Dark stripe down centre

- Length: up to 35cm
- Often grooved
- May have black markings

- Smooth with no rough texture



- One distinct bump



- Nose trunk-like and turns down



- Long nose in comparison to most softshelled turtles



- Plastron whitish to orange brown

- Red/orange (may be yellow or white but always with black spots on rear legs and plastron)



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