

IDENTIFICATION OF

COMMONLY TRADED

WILDLIFE

IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

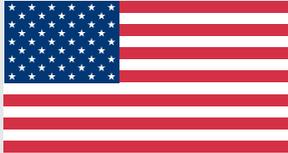
TRAFFIC[®]

IDENTIFICATION OF
COMMONLY TRADED WILDLIFE
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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GIFT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



This guide was funded by a grant from the United States Department of State. The opinions, findings and conclusions stated herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United States Department of State.

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Suggested Citation: Beastall, C.A. and Chng, S.C.L. (2021). *Identification of Commonly Traded Wildlife in Southeast Asia*. TRAFFIC, Southeast Asia Regional Office, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

USING THIS GUIDE

This guide has been designed to assist identification of wildlife species which are commonly found in trade in Southeast Asia. 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 2021.

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 and English common names are listed.

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 can be found at <https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/national-authorities>.

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 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

- Bridge** : Area between the front and back limbs of a turtle or tortoise shell that connects the carapace and plastron
Carapace : Top shell of a turtle or tortoise
Keel : Ridge, in turtles along the top of the carapace
Nuchal scute: Scute on the carapace directly above the head
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
Tubercle : Small rounded projection

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>Bos gaurus</i>	Gaur and Banteng
			<i>Bos javanicus</i>	
		4	<i>Capricornis</i> spp.	Serows
		6	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Saiga
			<i>Saiga borealis</i>	
		8	Cervidae spp.	Deer Antlers
		10	Wild Felidae spp.	Wild Cats
		14	Lutrinae spp.	Southeast Asian Otters
		16	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Southeast Asian Bears
			<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	
		18	Viverridae spp.	Southeast Asian Civets
		20	Rhinocerotidae spp.	Rhinoceros
		22	Pholidota spp.	Pangolins
		24	Primate spp.	Apes and Monkeys
		26	<i>Nycticebus</i> spp.	Slow Lorises
		30	<i>Macaca</i> spp.	Southeast Asian Macaques
		32	Elephantidae spp.	Elephants
●	BIRDS	38	Bucerotidae spp.	Southeast Asian Hornbills
		40	Falconiformes spp.	Birds of Prey
			Accipitriformes spp.	
		42	Strigiformes spp.	Owls
		44	Psittaciformes spp.	Parrots
		46	<i>Lorius</i> spp.	Indonesian Lories
			<i>Eos</i> spp.	
		48	<i>Garrulax</i> spp.	Laughingthrushes
		50	<i>Leiothrix</i> spp.	<i>Leiothrix</i>
		51	<i>Kittacincla malabaricus</i>	White-rumped Shama
		52	<i>Chloropsis</i> spp.	Leafbirds
		54	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	Straw-headed Bulbul
		55	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common Hill Myna

● REPTILES	58	<i>Uromastyx</i> spp.	Spiny-tailed Lizards
	60	<i>Gekko gecko</i>	Tokay Gecko
	62	Varanidae spp.	Monitor Lizards
	64	<i>Ophiophagus, Naja</i> spp.	Southeast Asian Cobras
	66	Pythonidae spp.	Pythons
	68	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nosed Turtle
	70	<i>Chelus fimbriata</i>	Matamata Turtle
	71	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping Turtles
	72	Cheloniidae spp. Dermochelyidae spp.	Marine Turtles
	74	<i>Batagur</i> spp.	<i>Batagur</i> River Terrapins
	76	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Spotted Pond Turtle
	78	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	Giant Asian Pond Turtle
	80	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Burmese Eyed Turtle
	82	<i>Lissemys</i> spp.	Asian Flapshell Turtles
	84	<i>Cuora</i> spp.	Asian Box Turtles
	86	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle
	88	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle
	90	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Malaysian Giant Turtle
	92	<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Palawan Forest Turtle
	94	<i>Malayemys</i> spp.	Snail-eating Turtles
	96	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider
	98	Testudinidae spp.	Tortoises
	100	<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>	Ploughshare Tortoise
	101	<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	African Spurred Tortoise
	102	<i>Geochelone elegans</i> <i>Geochelone platynota</i> <i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Starred Tortoises
	104	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Elongated Tortoise
	106	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	Pancake Tortoise
	108	<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian Giant Tortoise
	109	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	Impressed Tortoise
	110	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i> <i>Dogania subplana</i> <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Softshell Turtles
	112	<i>Chitra</i> spp.	Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles
	114	<i>Pelochelys</i> spp.	Giant 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

*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 most 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

**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.

Check <https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/national-authorities> for the names and contact details of the national contacts for each country.



VERIFICATION OF CITES PERMITS*

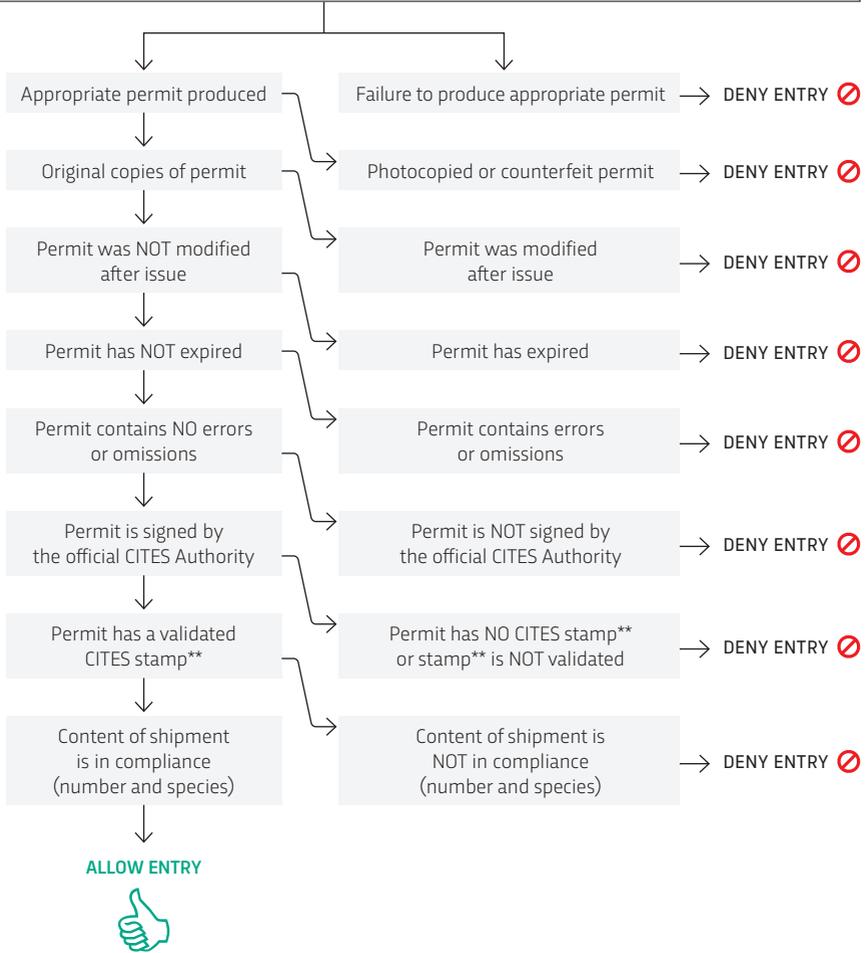
CITES permit(s) required for each shipment

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



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No. <input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:			Original										
					2. Valid until										
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 specimen including identifying information (age/sex)	10. Appendix no. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total export/Quota										
7./8.		9.	10.	11.	11a.										
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.	10.	11.	11a.										
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.	10.	11.	11a.										
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.	10.	11.	11a.										
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.	10.	11.	11a.										
* 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 style="width: 10%;">Block</th> <th style="width: 10%;">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		_____		_____	
Block	Quantity														
A															
B															
C															
D															
		Port of export		Date											
		Signature		Official stamp and title											



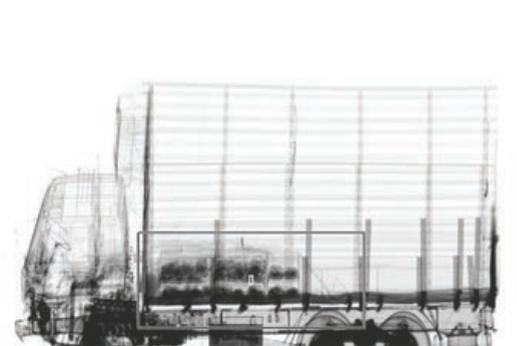
COMMON SMUGGLING TECHNIQUES (I)



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



GAUR AND BANTENG

Scientific name

Bos gaurus; *Bos javanicus*

Common name

Gaur and Banteng

CITES LISTING VARIES



APPENDIX

I

Bos gaurus
Gaur

NOT
CITES
LISTED

Bos javanicus
Banteng



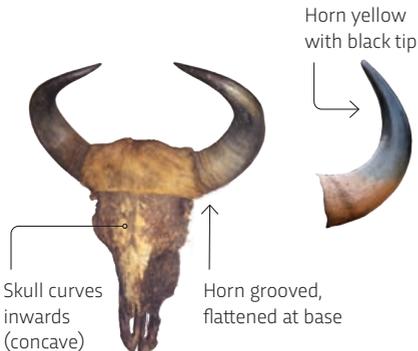
In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam



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

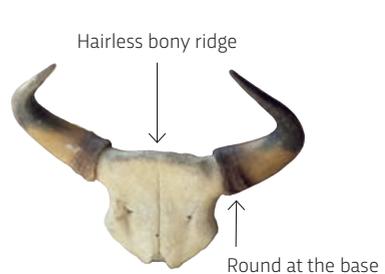
DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Body deep brown, black or grey
- Lower legs white
- Horn length: ≤95cm
- Horn circumference: ≤56cm



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Body dark brown to black (male), light brown (female)
- Lower legs and rump white
- Horn length: ≤87cm
- Horn circumference: ≤48cm



SIMILAR TO:

Budorcas taxicolor
Takin

- Horns bend forward from skull then turn back and curve upwards
- Horns may be ribbed at the base
- Horn length: $\leq 63.5\text{cm}$
- Horn circumference: $\leq 33\text{cm}$

APPENDIX

II

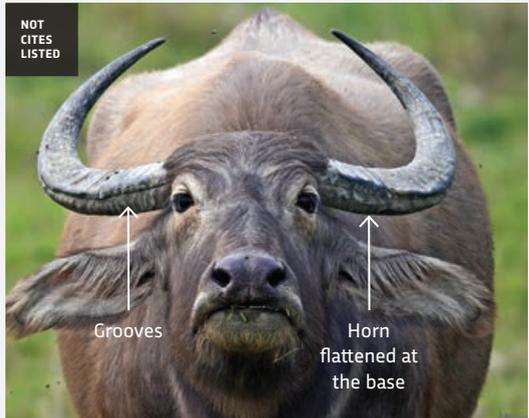


SIMILAR TO:

Bubalus bubalis
Water buffalo

- Black horns
- Horns arch back further than other wild cattle species
- Horn length: $\leq 149\text{cm}$
- Horn circumference: $\leq 58\text{cm}$

NOT
CITES
LISTED



SEROWS

Scientific name <i>Capricornis</i> spp.	Common name Serows	📍 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
- Horns ridged



CITES APPENDIX I:

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



TRADED AS:

Food
Collectables
Medicine

SEROWS

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

1



2



3



4



SAIGA

Scientific name <i>Saiga tatarica</i> <i>Saiga borealis</i>	Common name Saiga	📍 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

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

SAIGA

羚羊

Líng yáng

1



2



3



4



5



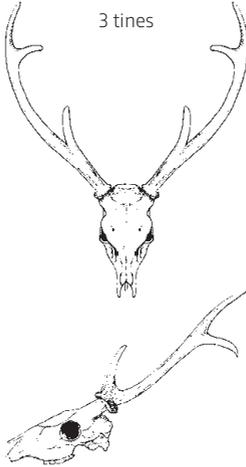
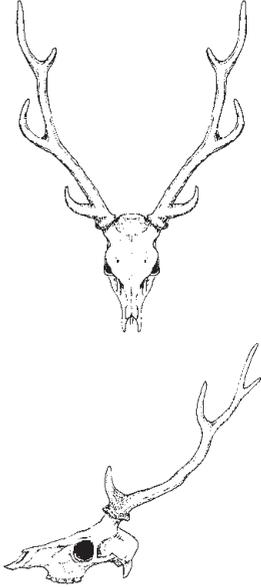
6



7



DEER ANTLEERS

Scientific name Cervidae spp.		Common name Deer Antlers	
CITES LISTING VARIES*	<i>Muntiacus</i> spp. Barking Deer spp.	CITES LISTING VARIES**	<i>Axis porcinus</i> Hog Deer
NOT CITES LISTED	<i>Cervus nippon</i> Sika Deer		
<p>*CITES APPENDIX I:</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>**CITES APPENDIX I:</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: < 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

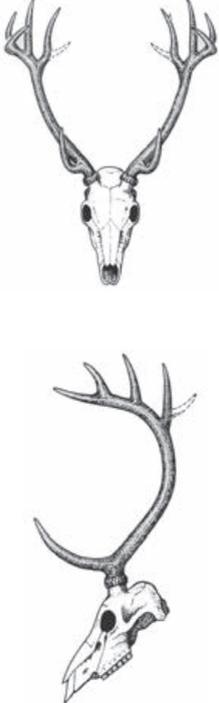
- Antlers extend from short, hair-covered bony protrusions
- Small third prong at base points up
- Forked at the tip



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="129 1086 333 1129">Antler length: 85 – 117cm Circumference: 12.5 – 19cm</p>		<p data-bbox="505 316 613 336">10 – 15 tines</p>  <p data-bbox="430 1086 624 1107">Antler length: 75 – 108cm</p>		<p data-bbox="829 316 889 336">3 tines</p>  <p data-bbox="729 1086 932 1129">Antler length: 38 – 108cm Circumference: 8.5 – 24cm</p>	
<p data-bbox="126 1174 384 1217">📍 Cambodia; India; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>		<p data-bbox="426 1174 549 1195">📍 India; Nepal</p>		<p data-bbox="725 1174 983 1265">📍 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 CATS

Scientific name Wild Felidae spp.	Common name Wild Cats
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

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)*

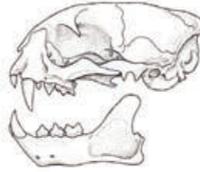
* Population of Thailand only



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

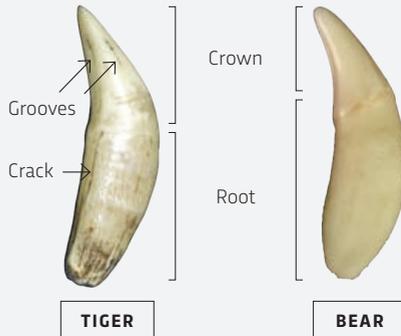
Cutting (carnassial/pre-molar) teeth

- 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

BEAR

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 CATS

- 1 Bone "cake/glue"
- 2 Skull and bones
- 3 Claw
- 4 Bone and gemstone bracelet
- 5 Tooth

- 6 Leopard Cat kittens
- 7 Bone wine
- 8 Leopard skin
- 9 Tiger skin
- 10 Asiatic Golden Cat skin



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



APPENDIX I
Lutra lutra
Eurasian Otter

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

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

- 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

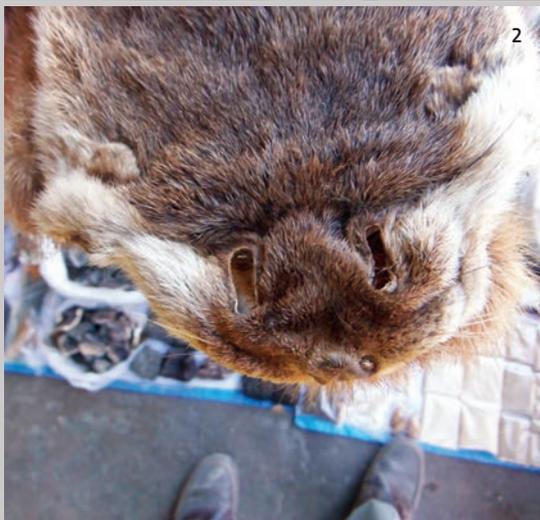


TRADED AS:

Live
Collectables

SOUTHEAST ASIAN OTTERS

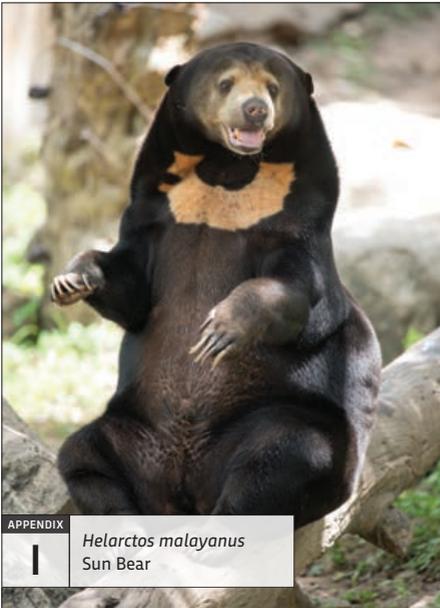
- 1 *Aonyx cinerea* (Asian Small-clawed Otter) skin drying
- 2 *Lutra sumatrana* (Hairy-nosed Otter) skin
- 3 Hairy-nosed Otter skin
- 4 Asian Small-clawed Otter skin
- 5 *Lutra perspicillata* (Smooth Otter) skin



SOUTHEAST ASIAN BEARS

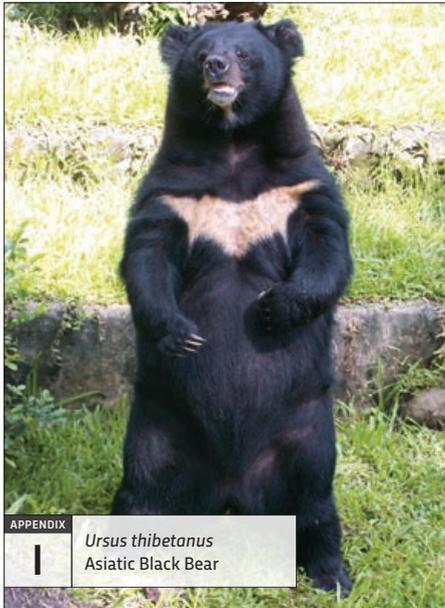
Scientific name <i>Helarctos malayanus, Ursus thibetanus</i>	Common name Southeast Asian Bears
---	--------------------------------------

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
- Pale snout
- Small, rounded ears
- Buff-coloured "U" or "V" shaped mark on chest



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

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



NOTE: See page 11 for comparison between bear and tiger teeth



TRADED AS:

Live
Food
Accessories
Medicine

SOUTHEAST ASIAN BEARS

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

BEAR BILE

熊胆

Xióng dǎn



SOUTHEAST ASIAN CIVETS

Scientific name
Viverridae spp.

Common name
Southeast Asian Civets

CITES LISTING VARIES



NOT
CITES
LISTED

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus
Common Palm Civet

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



NOT
CITES
LISTED

Paguma larvata
Masked Palm Civet

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

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Head and body length: 42 – 50cm
- Tail length: 33 – 42cm
- Cheeks and front of face black, forming a dark mask
- Often have pale spots on sides of head, may extend over forehead in large white area
- Three indistinct broken dark lines along centre of the back. Irregular rows of spots on the sides may form extra lines
- Upperparts vary from olive-brown or occasionally reddish-brown to dark grey-brown
- Underparts paler

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Head and body length: 51 – 76cm
- Tail length: 51 – 64cm
- Clear white stripe on top of head from nose to back of head
- Dark mask around eyes and on muzzle with white on cheeks or sometimes most of head; facial pattern varies across range
- No spots or stripes on back or sides
- Body colour varies from light blonde to dark brown or reddish. Darker on legs and top of head



TRADED AS:

Live · Food



NOT
CITES
LISTED

Arctogalidia trivirgata
Small-toothed Palm Civet

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

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Head and body length: 44 – 53cm
- Tail length: 48 – 66cm
- Tail longer than body
- Face, ears, feet and much of tail blackish
- Dark head without mask, usually has narrow pale stripe from forehead to tip of nose
- Usually has three stripes on back or series of dark spots along midline from neck to base of tail
- Fur colour varies from olive-brown to greyish, rarely reddish-brown



APPENDIX



*
Arctictis binturong
Binturong

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

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Head and body length: 65 – 95cm
- Tail length: 50 – 80cm
- Long coarse black fur, frosted with white or reddish fur
- Ears round, edged in white with long tufts of hair at ends
- Tail prehensile (able to grasp objects)
- Long tail, thickly-haired, especially at the base
- Whiskers exceptionally long

* India

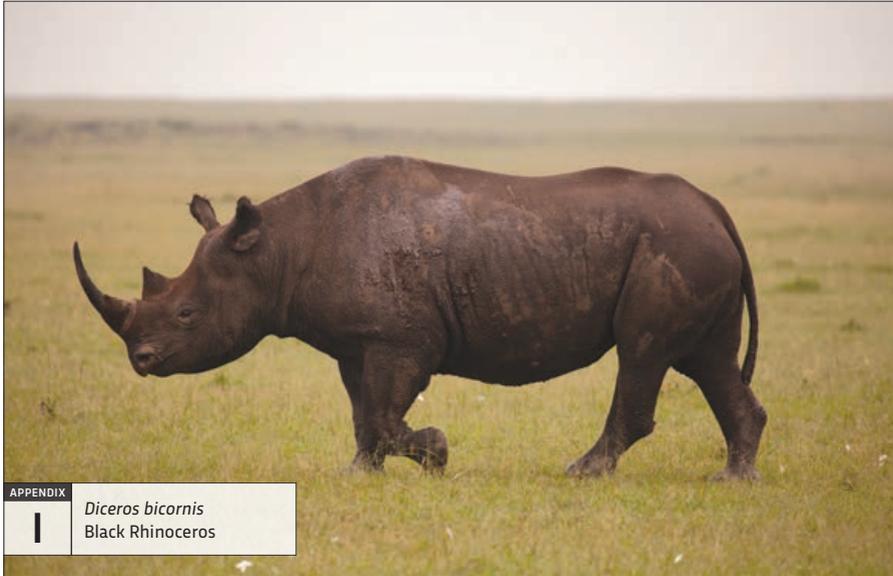


RHINOCEROS

Scientific name Rhinocerotidae spp.	Common name Rhinoceros	📍 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

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

RHINOCEROS HORN

犀牛角

Xī niú jiǎo

1



2



3



4



5



PANGOLINS

Scientific name
Pholidota spp.

Common name
Pangolins

ALL CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

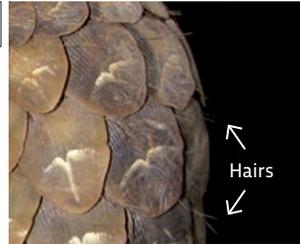
I

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)



Hairs

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

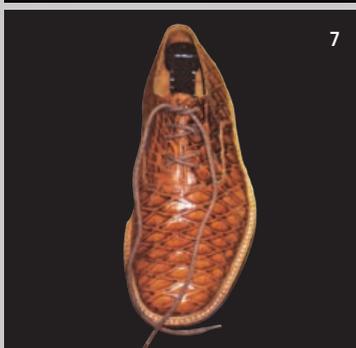
PANGOLINS

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

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



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

All Lorises (*Nycticebus* spp.)



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

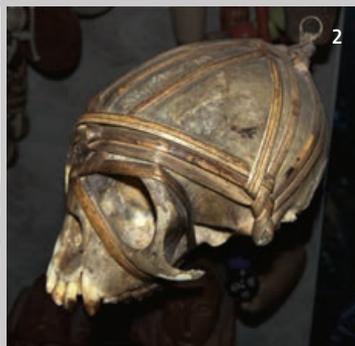


TRADED AS:

Live
Food
Collectables
Medicine

APES AND MONKEYS

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



SLOW LORISES

Scientific name
Nycticebus spp.

Common name
Slow Lorises

ALL CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

Nycticebus bancanus
Bangka Slow Loris

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Head and body length: 21 – 38cm
- Large eyes
- Dark rings around the eyes
- Small ears
- Five toes on each foot
- Short or no visible tail



TRADED AS:

Live · Food · Medicine

WEIGHT USUALLY UNDER 500G



APPENDIX



Nycticebus pygmaeus
Pygmy Slow Loris



Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam

- Weight under 500g
- Crown orange extending to ears
- Eyepatches meet crown with a barely visible point
- Nose fully black
- Ears black and naked



APPENDIX



Nycticebus menegensis
Philippine Slow Loris



Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines

- Weight under 500g
- Crown yellow/light brown
- Small black rings around eyes, white rectangle between eyes
- All head markings faint, similar colour to rest of fur
- Ears hardly visible, concealed by fur
- Muzzle white, black nose



WEIGHT BETWEEN 500G AND 800G



APPENDIX
I
Nycticebus bancanus
Bangka Slow Loris

📍 Indonesia



APPENDIX
I
Nycticebus coucang
Greater Slow Loris

📍 Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand



APPENDIX
I
Nycticebus kayan
Kayan Slow Loris

📍 Indonesia, Malaysia (Borneo only)

- Weight 500 – 700g
- Eyepatch ends at cheek bone
- Coat crimson red

- Weight 600 – 750g
- Neck fur mixed with grey hairs
- Crown grey/brown extends to ears
- Eyepatches meet the crown at a point
- Short muzzle, face appears flat

- Weight 600 – 850g
- Neck fur mixed with grey hairs
- Crown red/brown, band extends to ears
- Eyepatch extends down to the jaw
- Long muzzle
- Coat between smooth and fluffy



APPENDIX
I
Nycticebus borneanus
Bornean Slow Loris

📍 Indonesia (Borneo only)



APPENDIX
I
Nycticebus hilleri
Sumatran Slow Loris

📍 Indonesia

- Weight 600 – 850g
- Neck reddish/dark brown, no grey grizzled fur
- Round or soft edge at top of eyepatch
- Eyepatch extends below eye or above cheek bone
- Very fluffy coat, generally red-orange brown in colour

- Weight 650 – 850g
- Neck reddish/dark brown, no grey grizzled fur
- Dark brown/red crown extends to ears
- Eyepatch extends below eye or above cheek bone
- Black/very dark rims around eyes
- Long muzzle, nose often black
- Smooth coat reddish in colour



WEIGHT OVER 850G



APPENDIX



Nycticebus javanicus
Javan Slow Loris

APPENDIX



Nycticebus bengalensis
Bengal Slow Loris

📍 Indonesia (Java)

📍 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam

- Weight 850 – 1100g
- Neck creamy-white with dark stripe extending down back
- Diamond-shaped white/cream patch between eyes/eyepatches
- White/cream patch on outside of eyepatch extending down the cheek
- Ears tufted, encased in dark fur
- Coat very long in young animals, this may lighten and become more red with age

- Weight 850 – 2100g
- Neck creamy-white or grey with dark stripe extending down the back
- Dark eyepatch does not extend to the crown at the top (eyepatch may be pointed at the top in Thai and Burmese forms)
- Ears red/ginger encased by white/cream fur
- Wide nose and muzzle
- Coat colour very variable (Indian forms often fully white, Chinese forms tend to be very red)



SOUTHEAST ASIAN MACAQUES

Scientific name
Macaca spp.

Common name
Southeast Asian Macaques

ALL CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX



Macaca fascicularis
Crab-eating Macaque

APPENDIX



Macaca arctoides
Stump-tailed Macaque

APPENDIX



Macaca assamensis
Assam Macaque



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



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



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

- Hair on crown grows backwards (often resulting in crest)
- Pinkish face with white crescents over eyes
- Colour of coat varies from grey to reddish-brown, with underparts lighter in colour
- Long tail
- Males: cheek whiskers, moustache
- Females: beard
- Infants: born black
- Dark, uniformly russet-tinged coat
- Face: hairless and mottled deep red and black
- Tail: almost hairless
- Infants: born white
- Coat varies from yellowish to darkish brown
- Face: hairless and light red in adults
- Hindquarters: greyish



TRADED AS:

Live · Food



APPENDIX



Macaca mulatta
Rhesus Monkey

APPENDIX



Macaca nemestrina
Southern Pig-tailed Macaque

APPENDIX



Macaca leonina
Northern Pig-tailed Macaque

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

📍 Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia;
Malaysia; Thailand

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

- Coat brown
- Face light red, rump red
- Rufous-tinged hind legs and back

- Top of head, neck and middle of back distinctly dark brown or blackish
- Tail short and thinly furred or naked. Often held curled above back, especially in adult males
- Upperparts vary from greyish-brown to reddish-brown with paler often whitish underparts

- Distinct red streaks on face pointing diagonally upwards from eyes
- White on face, short muzzle
- Tail slightly hairier than *M. nemestrina*, especially at the tip. Often arched over back arched towards rear, with tip pointing down
- Body fur generally brown to golden-brown

ELEPHANTS

Scientific name Elephantidae spp.	Common name Elephants
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

ALL CITES APPENDIX I Except populations of *Loxodonta africana* populations of Botswana, Namibia, South 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



DISTINGUISHING ELEPHANT IVORY FROM SUBSTITUTES:

UNDER ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT

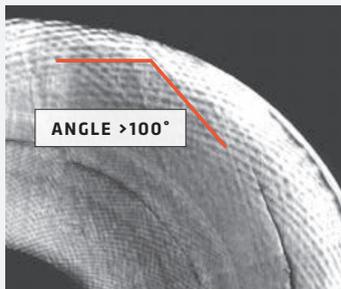
- Mammoth and elephant ivory looks white/blue fluorescent
- Mammoth ivory may show brown or blue-green blemishes, elephant ivory does not

SCHREGER LINES

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

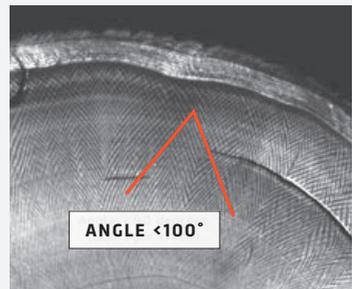


ELEPHANT AND MAMMOTH IVORY COMPARISON



Elephant Ivory:

Average Schreger line angle:
over 100 degrees



Mammoth Ivory:

Average Schreger line angle:
under 100 degrees



TRADED AS:

Live
Collectables
Accessories
Medicine

ELEPHANTS

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

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







BIRDS



SOUTHEAST ASIAN HORNBILLS

Scientific name
Bucerotidae spp.

Common name
Southeast Asian Hornbills

📍 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

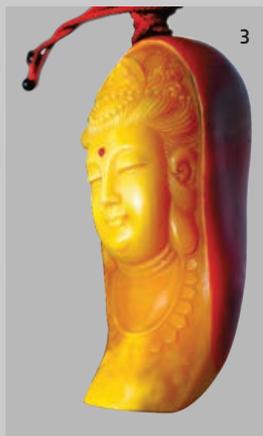
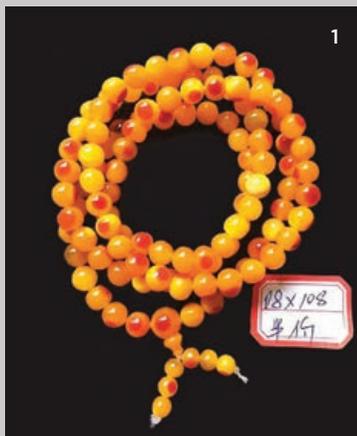


TRADED AS:

Live
Collectables
Accessories

SOUTHEAST ASIAN HORNBILLS

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



BIRDS OF PREY

<p>Scientific name Falconiformes spp., Accipitriformes spp.</p>	<p>Common name Birds of Prey*</p>	<p> Worldwide</p>
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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.

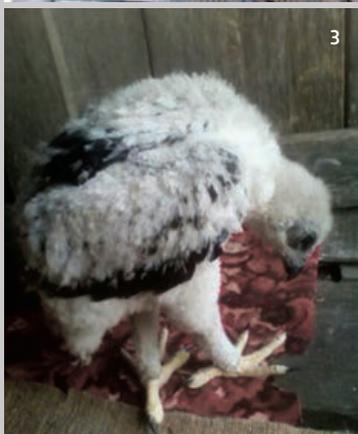


TRADED AS:

Live

BIRDS OF PREY

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



OWLS

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

OWLS

- 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 *Athene brama* (Spotted Owlet)
- 6 Immature *Bubo sumatranus* (Barred Eagle-owl)



PARROTS

Scientific name Psittaciformes spp.	Common name Parrots	📍 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
- Stout, curved 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.



INDONESIAN LORIES

Scientific name <i>Lorius</i> spp. <i>Eos</i> spp.	Common name Indonesian Lories	📍 Indonesia (Maluku and Papua)
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ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- 30cm
- Red body
- Green wings and thighs
- Yellow patch on shoulders and back in some individuals (variable according to locality and subspecies)



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- 29 – 33cm
- Black cap
- Deep purple markings on back of neck and upper back
- Purple markings sometimes extend to breast and underside and legs (extent of these varies according to locality and subspecies)
- Red body
- Green wings





APPENDIX
I *Eos histrio*
Red-and-blue Lory

- 31cm
- Head: Purple-blue crown, with narrow purple-blue stripe from forehead to eye to back
- Body: Purple-blue band covering upper back and breast; purple-blue thighs
- Wing: Feathers tipped with black giving appearance of black stripes
- Tail: Dark reddish purple



APPENDIX
II *Eos bornea*
Red Lory

- 31cm
- Head: All red except for blue eye-ring
- Body: No blue on body, blue under base of tail
- Wing: Mostly red, with small blue patch as well as black markings toward the tips



APPENDIX
II *Eos reticulata*
Blue-streaked Lory

- 31cm
- Head: Broad blue band from eye stretching until back of neck
- Body: Blue streaks on upper back
- Wing: Extensive black markings
- Tail: Mostly black



APPENDIX
II *Eos squamata*
Violet-necked Lory

- 27cm
- Head: Broad purple collar around neck and back of head; more red on the head on some individuals
- Body: Purple on belly and under tail
- Wing: Blackish markings towards tips of wings



APPENDIX
II *Eos cyanogenia*
Black-winged Lory

- 30cm
- Head: Purple-blue band from eye to side of neck
- Body: Black back, sides and thighs
- Wing: Black on entire upper part of wing
- Tail: Black



APPENDIX
II *Eos semilarvata*
Blue-eared Lory

- 24cm
- Head: Blue patch covering forehead, eye, cheek and throat
- Body: Blue on belly, legs and under tail
- Wing: Mostly red with some black on the tips

All Eos lorries are red with varying blue and black markings. Some species may hybridise and display features of both species.



LAUGHINGTHRUSHES

Scientific name <i>Garrulax</i> spp.	Common name Laughingthrushes
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CITES LISTING VARIES



APPENDIX II
Garrulax canorus
Chinese Hwamei

NOT CITES LISTED
Garrulax leucolophus
White-crested Laughingthrush

NOT CITES LISTED
Garrulax bicolor
Sumatran Laughingthrush

📍 In Southeast Asia: Lao PDR; Viet Nam

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

📍 Indonesia

- 21 – 24cm
- Bold white tear-drop shaped eye-ring
- Brown body
- Yellow bill and legs

- 26 – 31cm
- White head and throat, sometimes extending to belly
- White crest is raised when agitated
- Thick black “eye-mask”
- Rest of body and wings brown

- 24 – 28cm
- White head and throat, never extending to belly
- Bold black tear-drop shaped eye-ring
- Black forehead
- Rest of body and wings black



TRADED AS:
Live



NOT
CITES
LISTED

Garrulax chinensis
Black-throated Laughingthrush

NOT
CITES
LISTED

Garrulax mitrata
Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush

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

📍 Indonesia; Malaysia

- 23 – 30cm
- Black throat and forehead
- Bluish-grey crown
- Obvious white cheek; brown in some individuals
- Greyish underparts, brown upperparts and tail

- 22 – 24cm
- Reddish-brown cap and undertail
- White eye-ring
- Orange bill and legs
- Grey body



LEIOTHRIX

TRADED AS:
Live

Scientific name
Leiothrix spp.

Common name
Leiothrix

CITES APPENDIX II
L. argentauris and *L. laurinae* listed as *L. argentauris*

APPENDIX II

Leiothrix argentauris
Silver-eared Mesia

- 15 – 17cm
- Silver cheek patch
- Black crown
- Yellow forehead, throat and neck
- Reddish patch on wings and tail base
- In North Viet Nam, individuals have an orange throat, similar to Sumatran Mesia but less red (see inset picture)

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


NOT CITES LISTED

Leiothrix laurinae
Sumatran Mesia

- 15 – 17cm
- Orange-red on neck, throat (compared to yellow in Silver-eared Mesia)
- Greenish belly
- Back of neck is reddish (compared to orange-yellow in North Viet Nam Silver-eared Mesia)

📍 Indonesia (Sumatra)


APPENDIX II

Leiothrix lutea
Red-billed Leiothrix

- 14 – 15cm
- Red bill
- Yellow throat
- Wing feathers dark with bright yellow edge
- Olive head
- Grey back

📍 In Southeast Asia: Myanmar; Viet Nam



WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA

TRADED AS:

Live

Scientific name <i>Kittacincla malabaricus</i>	Common name White-rumped Shama	📍 In Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam
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NOT CITES LISTED

	<p>NOT CITES LISTED</p> <p><i>Kittacincla malabaricus</i> White-rumped Shama; male</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 22 – 27cm · Glossy bluish-black with orange belly · White rump · White feathers under the tail, these may be visible at the edge from above

	<p>NOT CITES LISTED</p> <p><i>Kittacincla malabaricus</i> White-rumped Shama; female</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Grey with chestnut belly

	<p>NOT CITES LISTED</p> <p><i>Kittacincla malabarica stricklandii</i> White-rumped Shama; male</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Subspecies found in Northern Borneo · White on top of head

SIMILAR TO:

Copsychus saularis
Oriental Magpie-robin

- 19 – 21cm; smaller than White-rumped Shama
- Glossy black, white wing stripe
- Belly and under-tail white; some individuals from Borneo have black bellies



LEAFBIRDS

Scientific name <i>Chloropsis</i> spp.	Common name Leafbirds
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NOT CITES LISTED



NOT CITES LISTED *Chloropsis sonnerati*
Greater Green Leafbird

NOT CITES LISTED *Chloropsis cyanopogon*
Lesser Green Leafbird

NOT CITES LISTED *Chloropsis cochinchinensis*
Blue-winged Leafbird

📍 Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand

📍 Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand

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

- 18 – 21cm; the largest leafbird
- Large, stocky bill
- Green body
- Wings entirely green
- Males have black mask on face
- Females have yellow on throat and narrow yellow eye-ring

- 15 – 16cm
- Smaller size and slimmer build than Greater Green Leafbird
- Smaller bill than Greater Green Leafbird
- Green body
- Wings and tail entirely green
- Males have black mask on face
- Female has no yellow on throat or eye-ring

- 16 – 18cm
- Bright blue wings and tail
- Yellowish head
- Males have black mask on face
- Females have less bright blue coloration on wing and tail, and orange tinge on the head instead of yellow



All leafbirds have green bodies. In most species, males (top photo) have a black "mask" on their face which females lack. Individuals kept in captivity for a long time may lose their bright green coloration and appear bluish-green.

TRADED AS:
Live



NOT CITES LISTED *Chloropsis hardwickii*
Orange-bellied Leafbird

NOT CITES LISTED *Chloropsis venusta*
Blue-masked Leafbird

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

📍 Indonesia

- 15 – 20cm
- Orange underside
- Blue "moustache"
- Males have black mask on face; black extends to throat
- Males have dark blue wing feathers
- Female coloration is duller

- 14cm; the smallest leafbird
- Blue face on both males and females
- Green body; lighter yellow-green on underside
- Wings and tail entirely green
- Males have dark blue throat and orange-yellow breast
- Females have pale blue throat

SIMILAR TO:

Irena puella
Asian Fairy Bluebird

- 21 – 26cm
- Red eyes



Male (above) bright blue and black, female (below) greenish blue (may be confused with long-term captive leafbird with faded plumage)



STRAW-HEADED BULBUL**TRADED AS:****Live**

Scientific name

Pycnonotus zeylanicus

Common name

Straw-headed Bulbul



Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore

CITES APPENDIX II

APPENDIX

II

Pycnonotus zeylanicus
Straw-headed Bulbul**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**

- 28 – 29cm; largest of all the bulbuls
- Crown golden-yellow
- Black stripe from bill to behind the eye
- Thick black "moustache"
- White throat
- Underside with brown streaks
- Brown body
- Red eyes in adults
- Juveniles duller

SIMILAR TO:*Pycnonotus finlaysoni*
Stripe-throated Bulbul

- 19 – 20cm; smaller than Straw-headed Bulbul
- Yellow streaks on face are on forehead and chin only, but never on the crown
- Wings and tail are olive-green
- Underside plain (no streaks)
- Brown eyes

NOT
CITES
LISTED

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





REPTILES



SPINY-TAILED LIZARDS

<p>Scientific name <i>Uromastix</i> spp.</p>	<p>Common name Spiny-tailed Lizards</p>	<p>📍 Northern Africa; East Africa; Middle East</p>
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ALL CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX II *Uromastix dispar*
Southern Saharan Spiny-tailed Lizard



APPENDIX II *Uromastix geyri*
Sahara Mastigure

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Length: up to 92cm
- Relatively flat, spiny tail
- Body relatively flat
- May have lateral skin folds
- Very short distance between the nostrils and the end of the snout



SIMILAR TO:

Spiny-tailed Iguanid lizards from the Americas and Madagascar

- Do not show the combination of features listed for Spiny-tailed Lizards

Example:
Oplurus cuvieri
Cuvier's Madagascan Swift



SIMILAR TO:

Australian Agamid lizards

- Do not show the combination of features listed for Spiny-tailed Lizards

Example:
Pogona spp.
Bearded Dragon



TRADED AS:

Live
Medicine

SPINY-TAILED LIZARDS

- 1 Skins and medicines
- 2 Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard *Uromastyx aegyptia*



TOKAY GECKO

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



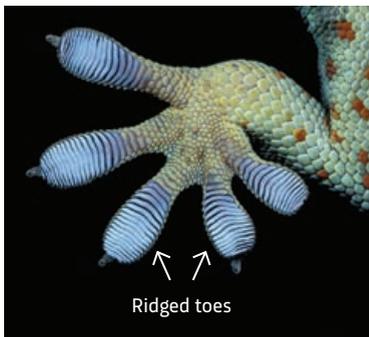
APPENDIX

II

Gekko gecko
Tokay Gecko

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

NOT
CITES
LISTED



TRADED AS:

Live
Medicine

TOKAY GECKO

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



MONITOR LIZARDS

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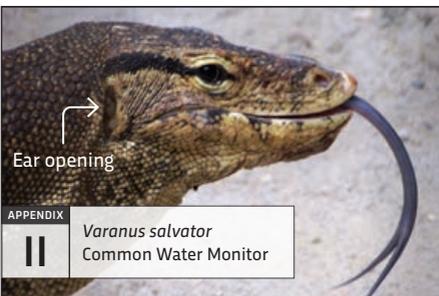
ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II

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

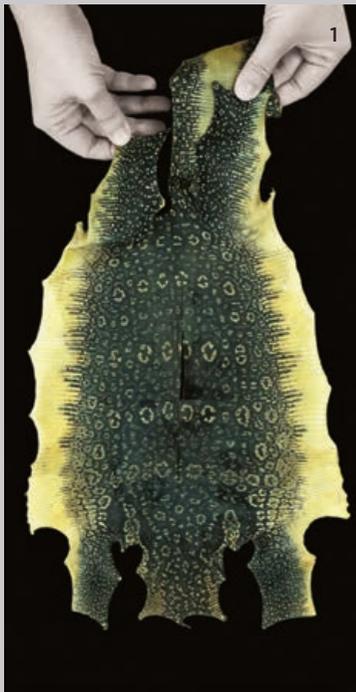


TRADED AS:

Live
Food
Accessories
Medicine

MONITOR LIZARDS

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



SOUTHEAST ASIAN COBRAS

Scientific name <i>Ophiophagus, Naja</i> spp.	Common name Southeast Asian Cobras	📍 All countries in Southeast Asia
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ALL CITES APPENDIX II

All Southeast Asian cobra species are listed in CITES Appendix II



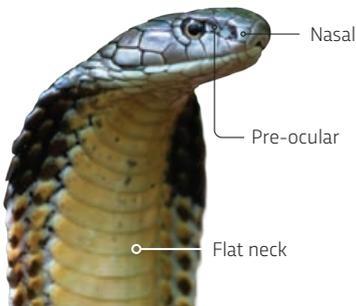
APPENDIX

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



NOT
CITES
LISTED

Loreal scale

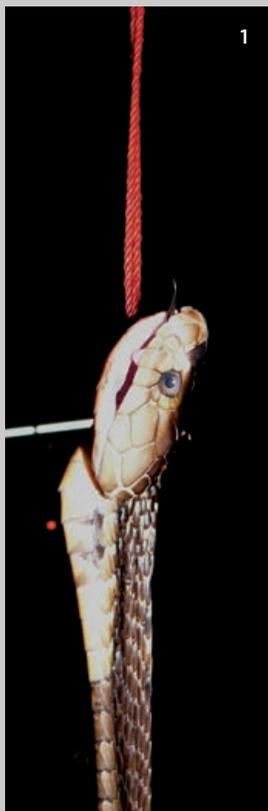


TRADED AS:

Live
Food
Accessories
Medicine

SOUTHEAST ASIAN COBRAS

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



PYTHONS

Scientific name Pythonidae spp.	Common name Pythons	📍 Africa; Asia and Australia
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ALL CITES APPENDIX II

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



APPENDIX II

Malayopython reticulatus
Reticulated 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



APPENDIX II

Python bivittatus
Burmese Python

- 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

- 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



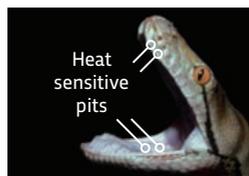
APPENDIX II

Morelia viridis / *Morelia azurea*
Green Tree Python

- 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

PYTHONS

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



PIG-NOSED TURTLE

Scientific name

Carettochelys insculpta

Common name

Pig-nosed Turtle



Australia; Indonesia;
Papua New Guinea

CITES APPENDIX II



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Tubular nostrils
- Flipper-like front limbs with two claws
- White patches and edging to the carapace



TRADED AS:

Live
Food

PIG-NOSED TURTLE

- 1 Pig-nosed Turtle meat
- 2 Hatchling Pig-nosed Turtle
- 3 Adult Pig-nosed Turtle



MATAMATA TURTLE

TRADED AS:
Live

Scientific name

Chelus fimbriata

Common name

Matamata Turtle



South America

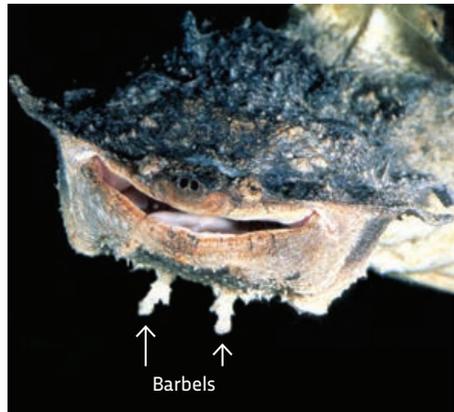
NOT CITES LISTED

 NOT
CITES
LISTED

Chelus fimbriata
Matamata Turtle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length up to 45cm
- Weight up to 17.2kg
- Three raised keels run along the carapace
- Head shaped like a flattened triangle, very wide behind the eyes
- Two barbels on the chin
- Numerous folds of flesh present on the head and neck
- Head brownish with three darker stripes along the top



SNAPPING TURTLES

TRADED AS:

Live

Scientific name <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> , <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Common name Snapping Turtles
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CITES APPENDIX III* * Listed by USA



APPENDIX III* *Macrochelys temminckii*
Alligator Snapping Turtle

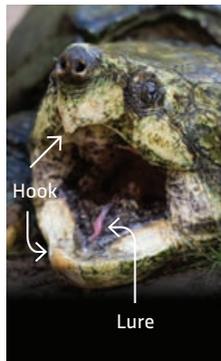
APPENDIX III* *Chelydra serpentina*
Snapping Turtle

📍 USA

📍 USA; introduced into China; Japan; Taiwan

- Carapace length up to 80cm
- Weight up to 113kg
- Three obvious keels run along carapace (pronounced and rough even in adults)
- Head triangular and pointed when viewed from above
- Massive hooked jaws
- Fleshy worm-like lure inside the mouth
- Long crocodile-like tail, equal in length to carapace with three rows of tubercles along the top

- Carapace length up to 55cm
- Weight up to 35kg
- Three shallow keels run along the carapace (less obvious in older animals)
- Head oval when seen from above
- Two barbels on the chin
- Upper jaw hooked
- Long crocodile-like tail with three rows of pointed scales on upper surface



MARINE TURTLES

Scientific name Cheloniidae spp. Dermochelyidae spp.	Common name Marine Turtles	📍 5 species are found in Southeast Asia
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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

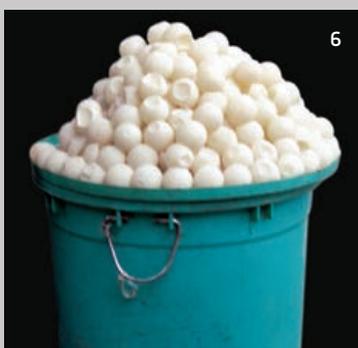


TRADED AS:

Live
Food
Accessories
Medicine

MARINE TURTLES

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



BATAGUR RIVER TERRAPINS

Scientific name <i>Batagur</i> spp.	Common name <i>Batagur</i> River Terrapins
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ALL CITES APPENDIX I/II* * International commercial trade in wild specimens is not permitted



APPENDIX I
Batagur baska
Northern River Terrapin

APPENDIX I
Batagur affinis
Southern River Terrapin

📍 Bangladesh; India; Myanmar

📍 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



TRADED AS:

Live - Food



APPENDIX



Batagur borneoensis
Painted Terrapin



Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand



APPENDIX



Batagur trivittata
Burmese Roofed Turtle



Myanmar

· Five claws on front feet

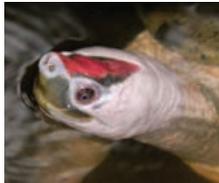
· Five claws on front feet

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

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

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

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



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



- 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

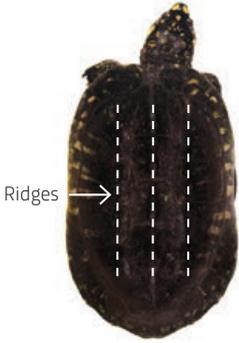


DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

TRADED AS:

Live - Food

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

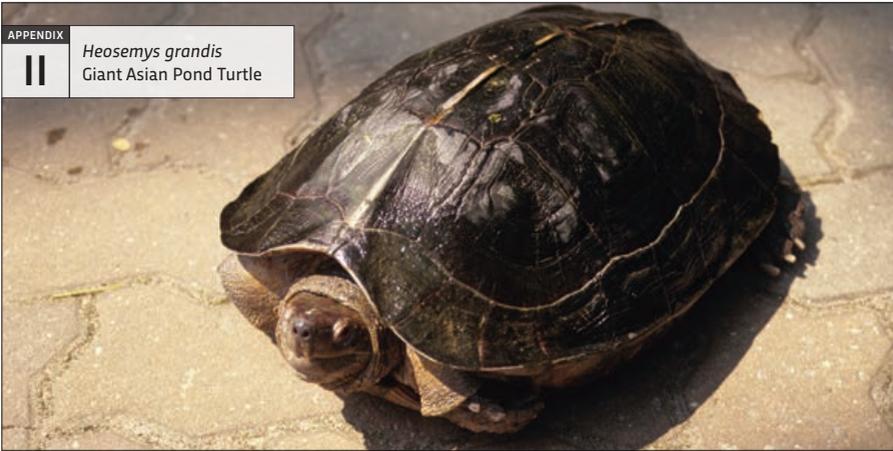
- Black with prominent yellow spots



GIANT ASIAN POND TURTLE

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



CARAPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Radiating pattern on each scute · Seam between last two pairs of scutes almost straight · No hinge 	
HEAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Head greyish green to brown in colour with yellow, orange or pink spots, often fades with age 	
FEET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Front: 5 claws · Back: 4 claws 	



SIMILAR TO:



APPENDIX



Notochelys platynota
Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle



APPENDIX



Heosemys spinosa
Spiny Turtle



APPENDIX



Cyclermys spp.
Asian Leaf Turtle*

CARPAPACE

- 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



- 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



FEET

- Front: 5 claws
- Back: 4 claws

- Front: 5 claws
- Back: 5 claws

*E.g. *Cyclermys dentata* (Southeast Asian Leaf Turtle)



BURMESE EYED TURTLE

Scientific name
Morenia ocellata

Common name
Burmese Eyed Turtle

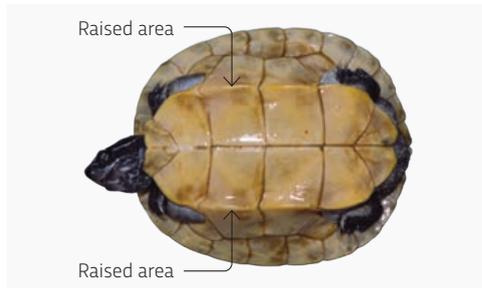
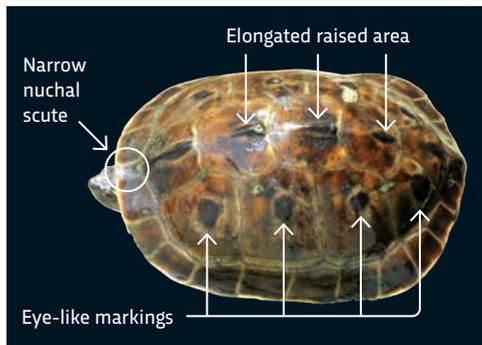
📍 Myanmar

CITES APPENDIX I



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Snout short and slightly pointed
- Two yellow head stripes, one from the tip of the snout over the eye to the neck and one from the back of the eye to the neck
- Nuchal scute around 25% of the width of the marginal scutes on either side
- Keel across top of carapace with elongated raised area on each scale
- Eye-like markings on top and sides of carapace
- Raised area on each side of the plastron where it joins the side of the carapace



SIMILAR TO:*Morenia petersi*
Indian Eyed Turtle

- Snout short, very pointed
- Head olive with three yellow stripes on each side: on top of the eyes, over the jaws, and behind the eyes
- Broad nuchal scute, about 50% of the width of the marginal scutes on either side
- Keel across top of carapace with elongated raised area on each scale
- Scutes on the edge of the carapace have a pale vertical stripe
- Plastron yellow, may have dark blotches on some scutes

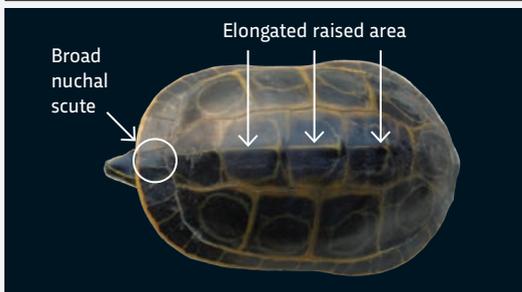


APPENDIX

II



📍 Bangladesh; India; Nepal

**SIMILAR TO:***Cuora amboinensis*
Southeast Asian Box Turtle

- Head black with three yellow stripes on the side
- Carapace has relatively high dome
- Hinge on plastron
- Plastron yellow or cream with single black blotch on each scute



APPENDIX

II



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



ASIAN FLAPSELL TURTLES

Scientific name
Lissemys spp.

Common name
Asian Flapshell Turtles

ALL CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX

II

Lissemys punctata
Indian Flapshell Turtle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length: up to 37cm
- Domed carapace
- Hinge on plastron which closes the shell
- Pair of flaps covers hind limbs when closed
- Seven patches of hard skin on the plastron



TRADED AS:

Live · Food · Medicine



APPENDIX



Lissemys scutata
Burmese Flapshell Turtle

📍 Myanmar



APPENDIX



Lissemys punctata
Indian Flapshell Turtle

📍 Bangladesh; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan;
Sri Lanka



ASIAN BOX TURTLES

Scientific name <i>Cuora</i> spp.	Common name Asian Box Turtles	📍 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

CARPAPCE

- 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**

Cuora galbinifrons
Indochinese Box Turtle

APPENDIX

Cuora trifasciata
Chinese Three-striped
Box Turtle

APPENDIX

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 on the side



SULAWESI FOREST TURTLE

Scientific name <i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Common name Sulawesi Forest Turtle	Indonesia
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CITES APPENDIX II



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length: up to 40cm
- Light coloured head
- Three well-developed keels
- Carapace serrated at the back (more so in juveniles)



Adult



Juvenile



TRADED AS:

Live - Food

SIMILAR TO:

Indotestudo elongata
Elongated Tortoise

- Carapace length: up to 36cm
- Wide stumpy or "elephantine" hind feet
- Carapace has no raised keels

APPENDIX

II



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



SIMILAR TO:

Heosemys spinosa
Spiny Turtle

- Carapace length: up to 23cm
- Prominent single keel, lighter than surrounding area
- Roundish with sharply serrated edge scutes in young animals

APPENDIX

II



📍 Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand



BIG-HEADED TURTLE

Scientific name

*Platysternon
megacephalum*

Common name

Big-headed Turtle



Cambodia; China; Lao PDR;
Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

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



MALYSIAN GIANT TURTLE

Scientific name

Orlitia borneensis

Common name

Malaysian Giant Turtle



Indonesia; Malaysia

CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX

II

Orlitia borneensis
Malaysian Giant Turtle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length: up to 80cm
- Thickened scales around the eyes giving a large-eyed appearance
- Head brown or black
- Carapace grey, brown or black
- First central scute wide at top and narrow at base
- Sharp notch at the base of the plastron



SIMILAR TO:*Cyclemys dentata*
Asian Leaf Turtle

- Head and neck dark, orange to light reddish-brown stripes on side of head and under neck
- Carapace
 - Length: up to 22cm
 - Brown to black in colour
 - Single keel (less obvious in older animals)
 - Five scutes along top of the carapace
- Plastron
 - Yellow or light brown with dark radiations to dark brown or black



APPENDIX

II



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

SIMILAR TO:*Notochelys platynota*
Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle

- Carapace
 - Length: up to 36cm
 - Greenish to yellowish brown or reddish brown
 - Flattened, but with single keel
 - Six scutes along top of carapace



APPENDIX

II



Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia;
Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam

PALAWAN FOREST TURTLE

Scientific name <i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Common name Palawan Forest Turtle	📍 Philippines
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CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX

II

Siebenrockiella leytensis
Palawan Forest Turtle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length: up to 30cm
- Body weight: up to 4kg
- Adults have 6 – 7 small bumps above upper eyelids
- Pink/orange spots on side of head and lower jaw (fades with age)
- Upper jaw slightly hooked
- Large head
- Front of carapace blunt and rounded in juveniles
- First two scutes of carapace project forwards in older animals
- Carapace serrated at bottom edge of shell (smooth in older females)
- Colour and pattern of plastron varies; yellowish, light brown to dark brown and black in colour, never with lines



Adult



Juvenile



TRADED AS:

Live · Food · Medicine

SIMILAR TO:

Siebenrockiella crassicollis
Black Marsh Turtle

- Carapace length: up to 20cm
- Uprturned mouth giving "smiling" appearance
- Head, neck black/grey with yellow or white spots (hard to see in adult males)
- Plastron may be black or light in colour, may be similar to *S. leytensis*
- Black marks visible at edge of scutes if the plastron is light coloured



APPENDIX

II



📍 Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar, Singapore; Thailand, Viet Nam



SNAIL-EATING TURTLES

CITES APPENDIX II



APPENDIX II *Malayemys macrocephala*
Malayan Snail-eating Turtle

📍 Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand

HEAD

- Stripe below the eye is curved and always reaches the seam between the eye and nostril. It is broader at the front where it meets the seam
- Stripe behind the eye (between the stripes above and below the eye) is always present, may be broken up into a series of dots, visible only when neck is fully extended
- Eyes have one or two rings, the second, where present may be weak or broken
- Two to four vertical stripes between nostrils (may be broken up into dots)



CARAPACE

- Generally under 20cm
- Chestnut brown
- Three keels, centre keel longest (more distinct in young animals)



PLASTRON

- Yellowish with blackish-brown markings
- Edge scutes below bridge have narrowed blackish-brown bars at the lower seam



TRADED AS:
Live - Food



NOT CITES LISTED *Malayemys khoratensis*
Khorat Snail-eating Turtle

📍 Lao PDR; Thailand



APPENDIX II *Malayemys subtrijuga*
Mekong Snail-eating Turtle

📍 Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Thailand; Viet Nam

- Stripe below the eye is slightly curved, rarely reaching the seam between the eye and nostril
- Short stripe behind the eye sometimes present
- Eyes have a single ring
- Typically two to four yellowish vertical nasal stripes which may be broken up into dots



- Stripe below the eye is distinctly angled under the front edge of the eyes and extends across the seam between the eye and nostril, often joining the stripe above the eye
- Eyes have two prominent rings
- Four or more yellowish vertical nasal stripes which may be broken up into dots



- Generally under 20cm
- Chestnut brown
- Three keels, centre keel longest (more distinct in young animals)



- Generally under 20cm
- Chestnut brown
- Three keels, centre keel longest (more distinct in young animals)



- Edge scutes below bridge have distinct diagonal to cone-shaped blackish-brown blotches extending from the outer lower corner



- Edge scutes below bridge have narrow blackish-brown bars at the lower seam



RED-EARED SLIDER

Scientific name <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Common name Red-eared Slider	📍 USA*
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NOT CITES LISTED



HEAD

- Colouration does not change with age
- Dark green head with yellow stripes
- Long red patch behind eye always present



CARAPACE

- Green-yellow in young animals, darkening with age to almost black
- Radiating lines



PLASTRON

- Markings vary
- Yellowish-orange in adults with a dark mark on each scale



* NOTE: This invasive species is not under threat from trade and has already been introduced into the wild in many Southeast Asian countries including Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Invasive species should never be released into the wild.



TRADED AS:

Live
Food

RED-EARED SLIDER

1, 2 Juvenile Red-eared Sliders



TORTOISES

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

TORTOISES

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



PLOUGHSHARE TORTOISE

TRADED AS:

Live - Food

Scientific name

Astrochelys yniphora

Common name

Ploughshare Tortoise



Madagascar

CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

Astrochelys yniphora
 Ploughshare Tortoise

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length up to 48cm
- Weight up to 10kg
- Adult animal: Plain yellow
- Elongated, protruded and upturned front scute on plastron (longer in adult males)
- Young animal: Yellow and black with wide dark seams and well-marked growth rings (may be confused with young African Spurred Tortoise)



Top: adult male with protruded scute on plastron.

Bottom: juvenile with wide dark seams.



AFRICAN SPURRED TORTOISE

TRADED AS:

Live - Food

Scientific name <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	Common name African Spurred Tortoise	📍 Across Africa from Senegal to Ethiopia
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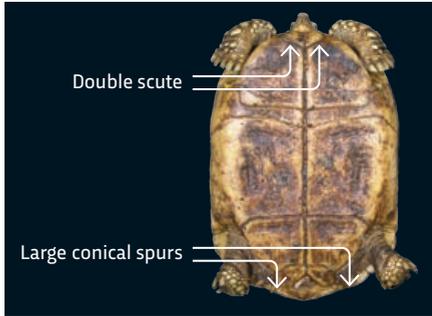
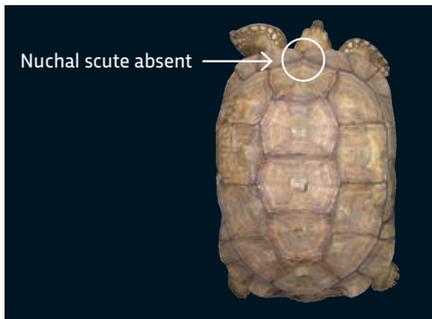
CITES APPENDIX II Zero annual export quota has been established for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes



APPENDIX II
Centrochelys sulcata
African Spurred Tortoise

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length up to 83cm
- Weight up to 100kg
- Orange-yellow uniform colour
- Pair of scutes at front of plastron, deeply forked in adult males
- Two to three large conical spurs on each side of tail
- Less domed and lighter colour than Ploughshare
- Jagged edges to carapace
- Young animal: Yellow, brown edged scutes, often centred with faint brown dots (may be confused with young Ploughshare Tortoise)



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

<p>Scientific name <i>Indotestudo elongata</i></p>	<p>Common name Elongated Tortoise</p>	<p>📍 In Southeast Asia: Cambodia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam</p>
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CITES APPENDIX II



CARAPACE

- 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

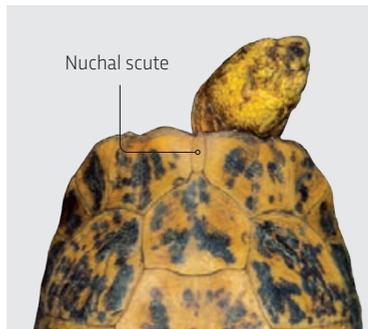
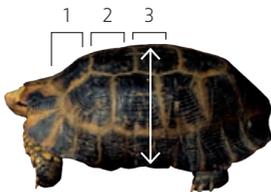
- Yellow
- Males show pinkish colour around eyes and nostrils during breeding season



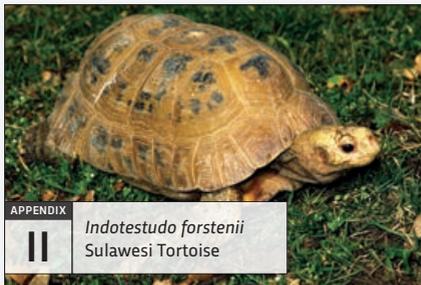
TRADED AS:
Live - Food

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



PANCAKE TORTOISE

Scientific name <i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	Common name Pancake Tortoise	📍 Kenya; Tanzania; Zambia
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CITES APPENDIX I



APPENDIX

I

Malacochersus tornieri
Pancake Tortoise

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Shell flat (even large animals are only about 6cm thick)
- Shell squarish in shape when viewed from above
- Edges of carapace and plastron are fairly stiff, but middle sections are soft to the touch



Star pattern on carapace always visible, but less distinct in some animals



TRADED AS:

PANCAKE TORTOISE

Live

1, 2 Adult Pancake Tortoise



ASIAN GIANT TORTOISE

TRADED AS:
Live - Food

Scientific name

Manouria emys

Common name

Asian Giant Tortoise


 In Southeast Asia: Indonesia;
 Malaysia; Myanmar; Thailand;
 Viet Nam

CITES APPENDIX II


APPENDIX


Manouria emys
 Asian Giant Tortoise

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Largest of the Asian Tortoises (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



IMPRESSED TORTOISE

TRADED AS:

Live - Food

Scientific name
Manouria impressa

Common name
Impressed Tortoise

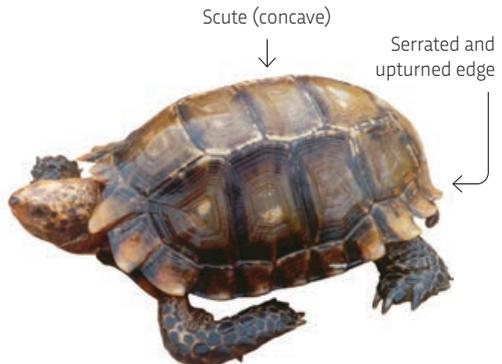
📍 Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar,
Thailand; Viet Nam

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



Amyda cartilaginea
Asiatic Softshell Turtle

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

CARAPACE
FRONT EDGE*
HEAD
YOUNG

- Length: up to 80cm
- Rounded in shape

- Rough texture with small bumps (tubercles)



* Note:
Differences are very distinct on the front edge of the carapace

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



- 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)



NARROW-HEADED SOFTSHELL TURTLES

Scientific name

Chitra spp.

Common name

Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles

CITES APPENDIX I/II



APPENDIX

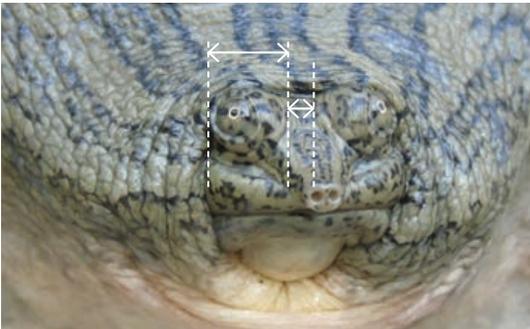
II

Chitra indica

Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Carapace length up to 183cm
- Head narrow and very flat
- Shell covered in leathery skin
- Plastron cream to pinkish white in colour
- Space between eyes is narrower than the width of the eye socket





APPENDIX | *Chitra chitra*
Asian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle

📍 Indonesia; Malaysia; Thailand

- Carapace length: up to 180cm
- Overall colour greenish yellow to olive-green, black in Java



APPENDIX | *Chitra vandijki*
Burmese Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle

📍 Myanmar; Thailand

- Carapace length: at least 100cm
- Overall colour chocolate brown



APPENDIX || *Chitra indica*
Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle

📍 Bangladesh; India; Myanmar; Pakistan

- Carapace length: up to 120cm
- Carapace grey to olive with deep olive green

GIANT SOFTSHELL TURTLES

Scientific name

Pelochelys spp.

Common name

Giant Softshell Turtles

CITES APPENDIX II



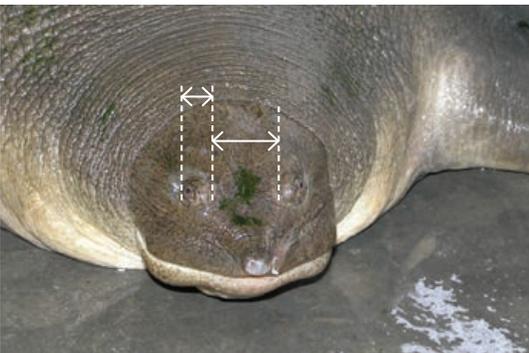
APPENDIX

II

Pelochelys cantorii
Asian Giant Softshell Turtle

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

- Head short and wide
- Shell covered in leathery skin
- Plastron creamy white in colour
- Space between eyes is wider than width of the eye socket





APPENDIX
II *Pelochelys bibroni*
Southern New Guinea Giant Softshell Turtle

📍 Indonesia; Papua New Guinea

- Carapace length up to 105cm
- Similar to *C. chitra*, but with broad brown lines extending from back of neck onto middle of shell



APPENDIX
II *Pelochelys cantorii*
Asian Giant Softshell Turtle

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

- Carapace length up to 150cm
- Brown with no distinct pattern



APPENDIX
II *Pelochelys signifera*
Northern New Guinea Giant Softshell Turtle

📍 Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea

- Carapace length up to 55cm
- Olive brown with no pattern

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the TRAFFIC team in Southeast Asia for their time and expertise during the development of this guide. Our thanks also go to Mark Auliya, James Eaton, Flora Ihlow, Jordi Janssen, Anuja Mital, Anna Nekariz (and the Little Fireface Project), Vincent Nijman, Chris R. Shepherd, Sabine Schoppe, Emerson Sy and Richard Thomas for assistance and review. Many photographers have donated their images for inclusion in this guide and their contributions are greatly appreciated.

We would like to thank the United States Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) for their generous funding.

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