

CITES Identification Guide – Birds

Guide to the Identification of Bird Species Controlled under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



Guide d'identification CITES – Oiseaux

Guide d'identification des oiseaux protégés par la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction



Guía de identificación de CITES – Aves

Guía de identificación de las aves protegidas por la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres



A project of the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada and Baie-Comeau College

Une initiative du Service canadien de la faune d'Environnement Canada et
du Cégep de Baie-Comeau

Una iniciativa del Servicio Canadiense de la Fauna del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Canadá y
del Colegio de Baie-Comeau



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Con la colaboración de:
U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., Estados Unidos
Secretaría de la CITES, Geneva, Suiza

The Canadian Wildlife Service

The Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada handles wildlife matters that are the responsibility of the Canadian government. These include protection and management of migratory birds as well as nationally significant wildlife habitat. Other responsibilities are endangered species, control of international trade in endangered species, and research on wildlife issues of national importance. The service cooperates with the provinces, territories, Parks Canada, and other federal agencies in wildlife research and management.

Le Service canadien de la faune

Le Service canadien de la faune d'Environnement Canada s'occupe des questions de compétence fédérale touchant la faune. Ses responsabilités comprennent la protection et la gestion des oiseaux migrateurs et des habitats fauniques ayant une importance nationale. Les espèces menacées de disparition, la réglementation du commerce international des espèces menacées de disparition et la recherche relative aux questions fauniques d'importance nationale relèvent également du SCF. De nombreux travaux de recherche et de gestion de la faune sont menés en collaboration avec les provinces, les territoires, Parcs Canada et d'autres organismes fédéraux.

El Servicio Canadiense de la Fauna

El Servicio Canadiense de la Fauna del Canadá, repartición del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Canadá, está a cargo de los asuntos relativos a la fauna y flora silvestres, que son responsabilidad del Gobierno Federal del Canadá. Dentro de estos asuntos cae la protección y manejo de las aves migratorias así como de hábitats de importancia nacional para la fauna. También tiene responsabilidad sobre especies en peligro, lucha contra el comercio internacional de especies faunísticas en peligro e investigación de temas conectados con la fauna silvestre y considerados de importancia nacional. El servicio coopera con las provincias, territorios, Parques Canadá y otros organismos federales en la investigación y manejo de la fauna silvestre.

For more information about this guide contact:

Wildlife Division
Office of Enforcement
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0H3

Fax: 819-953-3459

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur le présent guide, s'adresser à :

Division de la faune
Bureau de l'application de la loi
Environnement Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0H3

Fax : 819-953-3459

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Baie-Comeau College

Baie-Comeau College is an educational institution located in Quebec, Canada, that provides customized training programs. Over the years, it has developed expertise in the training of officers with responsibility for the enforcement of natural resources legislation. It has also developed a study program for Native communities in Quebec in the management of their natural resources.

Because of its expertise in this area, Baie-Comeau College was commissioned in 1991 to develop a concept for identifying CITES-protected birds, intended primarily for officers enforcing the Convention at the international level. After three years of work, Environment Canada and Baie-Comeau College are proud to present the *CITES Identification Guide – Birds*.

While the use of the guide can help to improve the control of international trade in birds, Baie-Comeau College is also offering a course covering the following two aspects:

- identification of bird species that are protected by CITES or that may be confused with CITES protected species
- teaching techniques for training officers

The identification component is taught in such a way as to provide a practical illustration of the techniques used in the teaching component. If you are interested in the course, please contact us at the address below. We would be pleased to develop a program tailored to your needs.

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Le Cégep de Baie-Comeau

Le Cégep de Baie-Comeau est une institution d'enseignement et de formation sur mesure située dans la province de Québec, au Canada. Au cours des années, le Collège a développé une expertise au niveau de la formation d'agents chargés de l'application des lois et règlements ayant trait au milieu naturel. Il a d'autre part créé un programme d'études pour les populations autochtones de la province et relié à la gestion de leurs ressources naturelles.

En raison de cette expertise, le Cégep de Baie-Comeau se voyait confier, en 1991, le mandat de créer un concept d'aide à l'identification des espèces d'oiseaux protégées par la CITES et s'adressant particulièrement aux agents chargés de l'application de la Convention à l'échelle internationale. Après trois années de travail, Environnement Canada et le Cégep de Baie-Comeau sont fiers de vous présenter le *Guide d'identification CITES – Oiseaux*.

Bien que l'utilisation du guide puisse améliorer le contrôle du commerce international des oiseaux, le Cégep de Baie-Comeau offre également un cours de perfectionnement traitant des deux volets suivants :

- identification des espèces d'oiseaux protégées par la CITES ou pouvant être confondues avec elles
- techniques d'enseignement pour le personnel de formation.

Le volet identification est enseigné de manière à illustrer pratiquement les techniques dont il est question dans le volet pédagogique. Si ce cours vous intéresse, veuillez communiquer avec nous à l'adresse qui suit et il nous fera plaisir de préparer une intervention à votre mesure.

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El colegio de Baie-Comeau

El Colegio de Baie-Comeau es una institución educacional de nivel superior situada en la provincia de Quebec, Canadá, que organiza programas de capacitación para actividades especializadas. A lo largo de los años, ha adquirido gran experiencia en lo referente a la capacitación de los funcionarios encargados de la aplicación de la legislación sobre recursos naturales. También ha elaborado un programa de estudios para las comunidades autóctonas de Quebec en materia de gestión de sus recursos naturales.

Debido a su competencia en ese campo, en 1991 el Colegio de Baie-Comeau recibió la encomienda de concebir un instrumento para la identificación de las especies de aves protegidas por la CITES, el que estaría destinado principalmente a los funcionarios encargados de la aplicación de la Convención a nivel internacional. Después de tres años de trabajo, el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente del Canadá y el Colegio de Baie-Comeau se enorgullecen de presentar esta *Guía de identificación de CITES – Aves*.

Si bien el uso de esta guía puede contribuir a un mejor control internacional de las aves, el Colegio de Baie-Comeau ofrece también un curso que abarca los dos aspectos siguientes:

- identificación de las especies de aves que están protegidas por la CITES o que podrían prestarse a confusión con las especies protegidas por la CITES.
- técnicas empleadas en las actividades de enseñanza destinadas al personal de formación.

El componente de identificación se imparte de manera tal que sirve de ilustración práctica de las técnicas empleadas en el componente de formación. Las personas interesadas en recibir mayor información sobre el curso pueden dirigirse a la dirección que aparece a continuación. Tendríamos sumo placer en preparar un programa apropiado a sus necesidades.

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Foreword

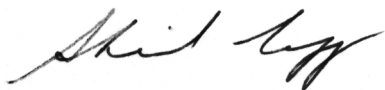
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On July 3, 1975, Canada signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Today, there are 120 parties to the Convention. Its purpose is to regulate trade in wildlife species and to protect the most endangered ones.

Since Canada signed the Convention, the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada has been regulating trade in wildlife species in Canada, with the invaluable assistance of government partners. The introduction of the *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* in December 1992 has significantly contributed to Canada's efforts within the Convention's framework.

In support of these initiatives, the Canadian Wildlife Service undertook, in 1991, to develop a CITES identification guide for birds. This innovative document will enable Canadian and international officers responsible for enforcing CITES to take part in identifying birds and, as a result, to more effectively regulate trade in those species.

Since ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 1992, Canada has continued to increase its efforts to preserve global diversity. It is proud to present the *CITES Identification Guide – Birds* to other countries interested in the conservation of avian fauna.



Sheila Copps
Minister of the Environment

Preface

CITES... a magic word that saves plants and animals from destruction, or a bureaucratic nightmare that conceals our impotence in protecting our wildlife? Neither. CITES is a Convention that helps ensure more effective regulation of international trade in certain species and which has been signed by 120 countries.

Whenever a country signs the Convention, there is a tendency to believe that all of its problems are solved and it can resume its activities as before. However, people responsible for enforcing the Convention are aware that there are several other steps that must also be taken. The first is to ensure that the country has enabling legislation authorizing the enforcement of the Convention. An administrative body, scientific authorities and an enforcement agency are then designated. After that, day-to-day reality dictates that a series of co-ordinated activities be undertaken.

Issuing and verifying the necessary permits, inspecting goods, caring for live animals and conserving perishable derivative products all require qualified, concerned personnel. None of the signatories of the Convention has allocated sufficient human and financial resources to ensure perfect control of its borders. Each CITES administrative body must work together with other organizations to achieve the objectives of the Convention.

In North America, the varied mandates of these organizations generally support the requirements of the Convention and its enabling legislation. In many cases, these organizations feel they do not have the necessary qualifications and believe that the enforcement of CITES is the exclusive preserve of experts. Not true! We know that most customs officers, police officers, conservation officers, and animal and plant product inspectors involved in CITES are able to perform some essential functions, particularly the identification of certain specimens and the verification of permits.

A study has shown that these officers require tools that are useful, interesting and easy to apply and that do not require extensive training. Here is a guide that meets this need. If used regularly, it will contribute to the protection of species and ensure quicker service for importers and exporters. This guide has been developed to help you, in the front line of control, to regulate the movement of controlled goods from country to country with complete confidence and in an expeditious manner. The production of this identification guide was made possible by the co-operation and support of your colleagues, who provided their comments on previous versions. I hope that this guide will be an inspiration for you in the monitoring of illegal trade in wildlife species and will promote the protection of plants and animals threatened by international trade.



Yvan Lafleur
Chief, Wildlife Division
Office of Enforcement
Environment Canada

Acknowledgements

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I extend my sincere appreciation to Yvan Lafleur, Chief, Wildlife Division, Office of Enforcement, Environment Canada, who proposed the idea for this project, for his wise counsel and moral support throughout the project; Réal Richard, Director, Continuing Education and Corporate Training, of Baie-Comeau College, for allowing me to take part in the project; Régent Lalonde, Éleine Lalonde and Roxanne Massé-Proulx, for sharing their knowledge of identification and lending their support; Kent Jenkins and Patricia Logan, for technical supervision of the project; Louis Genest for linguistic revision; Gilles Bertrand for coordination of printing services; Anna Savard, Julie Beaulne and Cameron Nichols, for performing the laborious task of keying in the indexes; Tamara Maliepaard, for her enthusiasm, co-operation and professionalism in executing the illustrations; Michel Gosselin, of the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa, for his assistance with documentation; the training officers of the Customs and Excise College in Rigaud, for their helpful comments on the various stages of the project; Canadian and European Economic Community customs personnel, Environment Canada enforcement officers, Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers, Agriculture Canada personnel at Mirabel Airport and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officers, for their helpful comments and encouragement; the U.S. Department of the Interior, for its generous financial support; Jean-Patrick Le Duc of the CITES Secretariat, for his invaluable assistance in presenting the project in Europe, Asia and Africa; and the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels, for its help in promoting the project.

Richard Charette

How to use this guide

Message to customs officers and other inspectors responsible for enforcing CITES.

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Hundreds of bird species are endangered today because of the destruction of their habitats and heavy international trade in these species. **You can help change this situation** by enforcing trade controls in your country.

This guide was created specifically to enable you to identify bird species protected by CITES (see ?-2). The guide meets a need expressed by customs officers from various countries for **easy-to-use** identification procedures.

No previous knowledge of birds is required. By following the steps described in the guide and using your powers of observation, you will be able to identify hundreds of bird species currently traded. Tests have shown that persons with no biological training can identify a given bird species in just a few minutes and, as a result, determine what type of CITES permit is required.

Anyone who can distinguish red, yellow, and blue can use this guide. Those are the colours used in this guide to illustrate the "colour patterns" of each species. By carefully following the instructions, you will be able to identify the species in question through the use of basic colour patterns.

To begin identifying a specimen, you must compare the features of the bird's head and feet with a series of illustrations grouped together in the **key pages in the green section**. The key pages will guide you to the **descriptive pages in the blue and yellow sections**, where you may find an illustration of the species in question.

The most easily recognizable species are illustrated in the blue section. A little practice with the blue section will quickly sharpen your powers of observation and get you used to identifying bird species.

The yellow section contains species that are more difficult to identify. It is critical to pay attention to details on your specimen in order to ensure correct identification. With a little practice, you will be able to identify virtually all species found in the blue and yellow sections with little difficulty.

In addition to the blue and yellow sections, the guide includes an orange section, which contains a list of species requiring expert identification. These experts are specialists in ornithology who have been designated by CITES authorities in your country to act as resource persons. These specialists will be able to confirm, where necessary, the identification of a species or sub-species that is particularly difficult to identify. Although the guide provides illustrations of a large number of these species in the blue and yellow sections, you are asked to leave the identification to the specialist. With practice you will learn to recognize some of these species.

Before you begin working with this guide, carefully read the introduction in the purple section, which describes the identification process. You will then be ready to take up the identification challenge.

How to use this guide

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What is CITES?

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement signed by 120 countries that regulates trade in a number of species of plants and animals, their parts and derivatives and any articles made from them. The names of these species appear in a **Control List** that is updated every two years, following the meeting of the Parties to the Convention. The list provides the names of CITES species and indicates whether they are Appendix I, II or III species.

Appendix I species are rare or endangered. Trade in these species for primarily commercial purposes is prohibited. As a result, Appendix I species must be accompanied by a CITES export permit issued by the exporting country and a CITES import permit issued by the importing country.

Appendix II species are neither rare nor endangered at present, but could become so if trade is not regulated. The species in Appendix II must be accompanied by an appropriate CITES export permit issued by the exporting country before entry to the importing country will be allowed.

Appendix III species are not endangered but are subject to special management within the listing country (as indicated in parentheses beside the Appendix number). Species in Appendix III must be accompanied by an appropriate CITES export permit issued by the exporting country if the trade is with the listing country, or by a certificate of origin or a re-export certificate if the trade is with a country other than the listing country, as required by the Convention.

Note these pictograms used throughout the guide:



Appendix I, II or III species

Trade in this species is regulated by CITES and you must verify the necessary CITES permit(s)



Trade in this species is not regulated by CITES and does not require a CITES permit

How to use this guide

What species are illustrated in the guide?

Species regulated by CITES as well as some commercial species that are not regulated by CITES are both illustrated in the guide. These include:

- **all Appendix I species** listed in the CITES Control List that came into effect on June 11, 1992*
- **the species in Appendices II and III that are most commonly traded commercially**
- **some commercially traded species that are not protected by CITES** but that may be confused with CITES species

In view of the very large number of species, **we have illustrated only the male of each species**, with a few exceptions. Although the females and young birds of some species differ in appearance from the males, in many cases there are few or no differences between the sexes. Moreover, shipments generally contain male, female and young birds, and it should be possible to identify the species by comparing their characteristics.

With respect to CITES-regulated species that are not illustrated in this guide, Index B (see [?-23](#)) provides the names of all genera or species protected by CITES. This index is an indispensable reference tool for finding the name of a particular bird.

What species are illustrated on the identification poster?

The guide is accompanied by an identification poster illustrating **all Appendix I species** that appear in the CITES Control List of June 11, 1992. Bear in mind that these are rare or endangered species and that trade in these species is prohibited.

The illustrations used in the poster are the same as those used in the guide. Their position on the poster generally corresponds to the order in which they are presented in the key pages (see [?-15](#)). For example, birds with spur(s) on their legs ([?-1](#)) are illustrated at the top of the poster and small non-crested birds ([?-16](#)) are found in the bottom right corner of the poster.

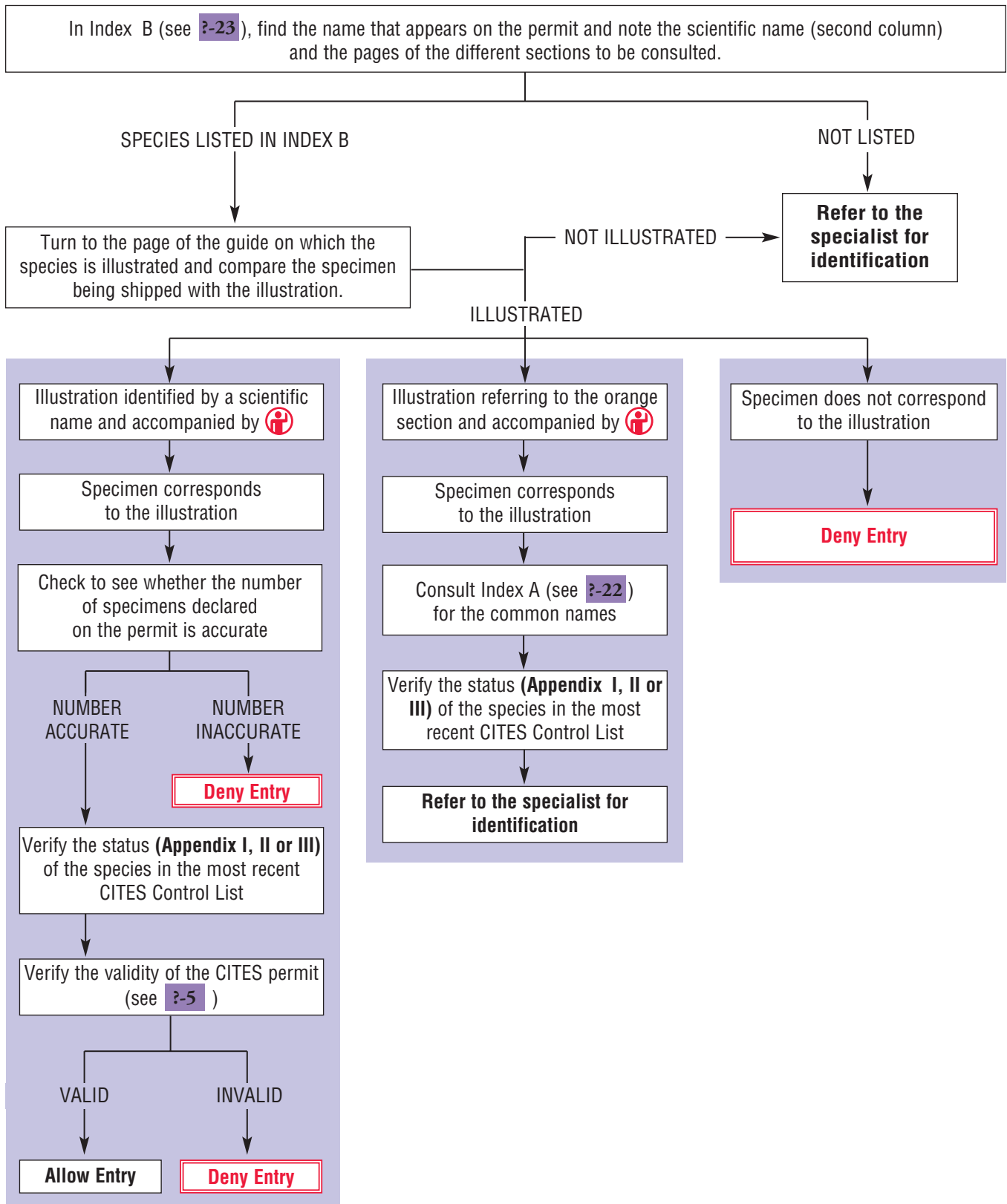
The poster can be separated into sixteen parts to form a booklet of all **Appendix I** species or it can be posted in your work place for educational purposes and as a tool for increasing the awareness of the travelling public about endangered bird species. Either way, the poster provides a quick reference for species whose protection is most critical.

* The CITES Control List is updated every two years at the conference of the Parties to the Convention.

How to use this guide

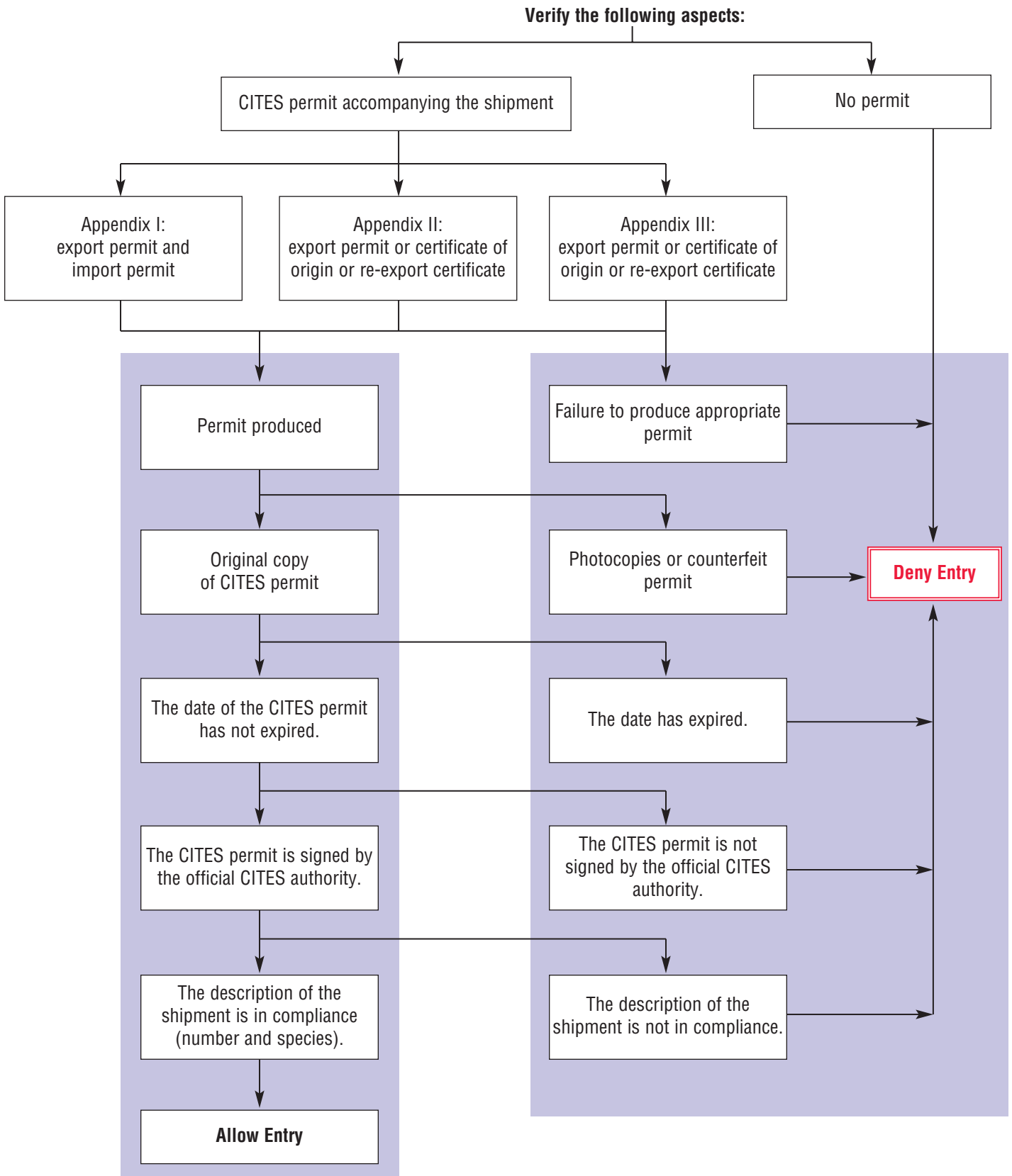
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Steps for verifying the identification of a bird stated on a CITES permit.



How to use this guide

Steps for determining whether a CITES permit is valid.

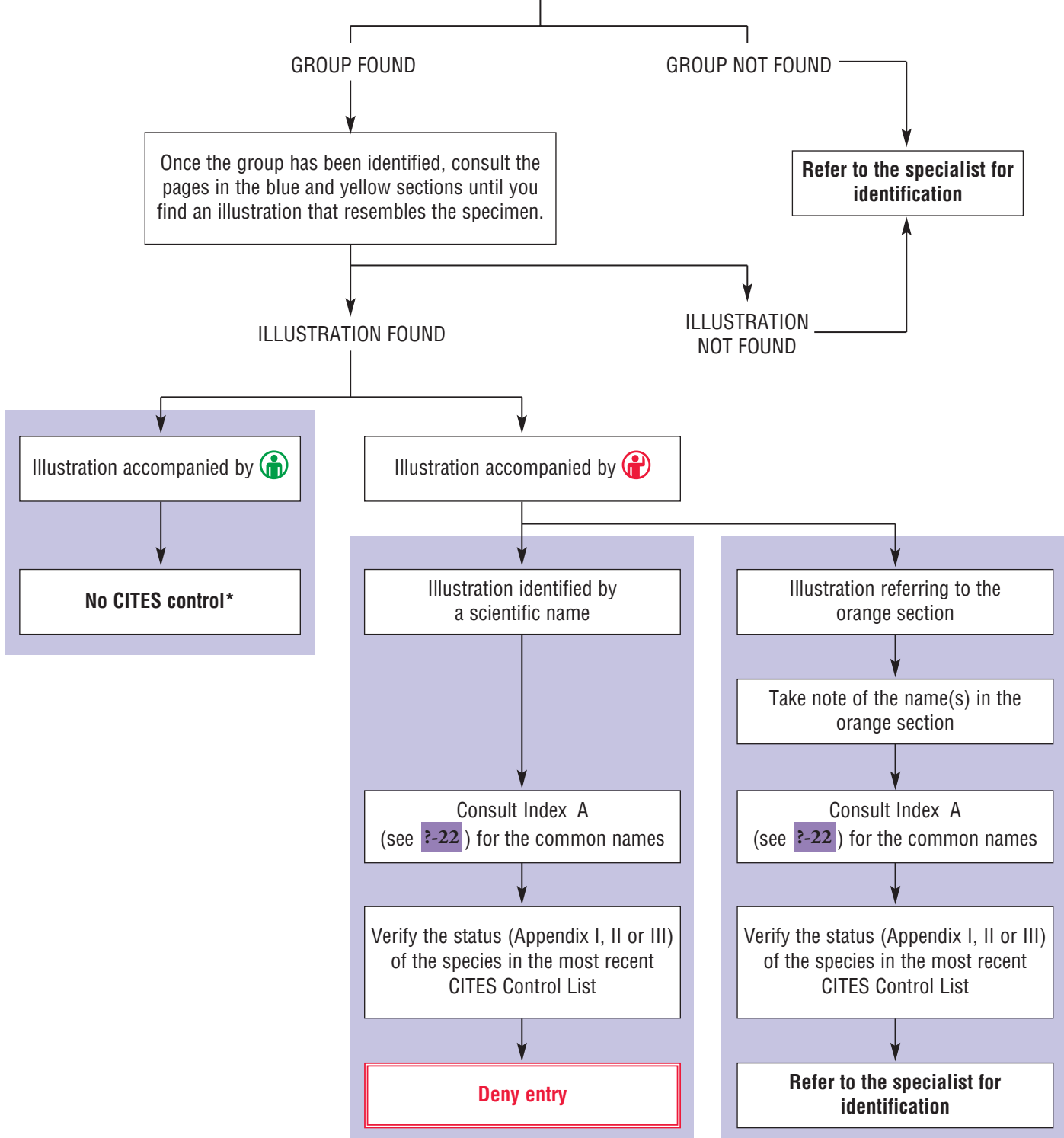


How to use this guide

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Steps for identifying a bird that is not accompanied by a CITES permit.

Consult the key pages in order from page **1** to page **16** to identify the group of birds to which the specimen belongs.



* Check to see whether the species is subject to any other form of control.

How to use this guide

Example of the identification process.



The identification process consists of comparing certain characteristics of the bird with the illustrations in the guide. The first step in identification is to consult all key pages (see ?-15) from page 1 to page 16, in order. For successful identification, **it is important that you consult each page, without exception.**

Take as an example the bird shown on this page. The first step is to consult the key pages in the green section. On page 1 you will find groups of birds with spur(s) on their legs. Inspection of the sample bird reveals that it does not have spurs on its legs. Therefore, turn to page 2, where there are illustrations of birds with two or three toes. Since this bird has four toes, turn to page 3, where there are birds with toes in pairs. The sample bird has three toes in front and one toe directed backwards, so turn to page 4, where there are illustrations of birds with long tails. Since our example has a short tail, go on to the next page. The sample bird has long legs and a straight bill, so it is most similar to the birds illustrated on page 5. The silhouette, size, head and foot of the second group of illustrations seem to correspond to those of the specimen. You have found the group of birds to which this specimen belongs. In most cases, this group represents what is described in taxonomy (scientific classification) as **the family** (see ?-20). A family is divided into genera (singular: genus), and a genus is further divided into species. All species and genera from one family share a number of characteristics. As a result, scientists classify them as close relatives.



How to use this guide

EXAMPLE (continued)

The key pages refer you first to descriptive page **1** (see **?-18**) in the blue section (see **?-14**), then descriptive page **1** in the yellow section (see **?-14**). On page **1** you find a brief description of the family in question (see **?-20**). It is the family Ardeidae, which includes herons, bitterns and egrets. As you can see, only a few colours are used in the illustrations. We will explain the reasons for doing so later in the guide (see **?-11** and **?-12**). The page shows a typical silhouette of the family and gives the descriptive page numbers to follow. The text in the blue bar at the top tells you there is a total of 65 species in this family but none are listed in Appendix I or II. Four species, however, are listed in Appendix III. **These four species are subject to CITES control**, as indicated by the pictogram . If your specimen is one of these four species, you should ensure that the shipment is accompanied by the necessary CITES permit and that the permit is valid (see **?-4**). The other 61 species are not regulated by CITES , but may be subject to some other form of control in your country.


Since our specimen does not resemble any of the species illustrated on page **1**, the numbers under the silhouette and at the bottom of the page tell you to turn to descriptive page **1** in the yellow section and page **2** of the orange section (see **?-21**). For some families (as for the Accipitridae), a large number of species are represented in the guide and you may have to consult several descriptive pages in each section.


On page **1**, the family silhouette is presented once again, followed by more illustrations of species in that family. The procedure stays the same. You should consult each successive page until you find the illustration that most resembles your species.

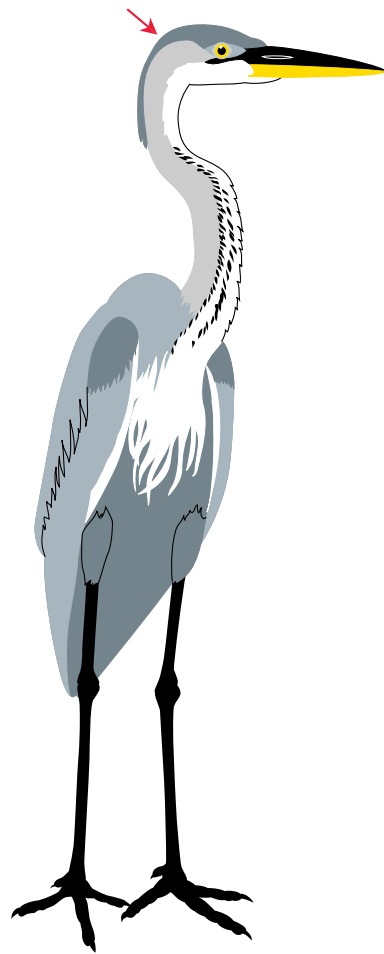
How to use this guide

EXAMPLE (continued)



Note the pictogram  in the upper right corner of each descriptive page. It can be very useful to you in the identification process. Each pictogram highlights the part of the body where you should focus your attention. If you compare the head of our specimen with the heads of the birds illustrated, you can see that it resembles the head of the species *Ardea goliath*, illustrated on page **1**.

By comparing other details of our specimen with the illustration, you can confirm that it is in fact *Ardea goliath*. Using the scientific name of the species, you can refer to Index A (see **?-22**) to obtain common names in other languages. Since this species is accompanied by the pictogram , you will have to follow the customs procedures required for CITES control. You must first verify the status of the species (Appendix I, II or III) in the most recent CITES Control List and then check to see whether the CITES permit required is valid (see **?-5**). If the permit is valid, you can authorize the entry of the species into the country, unless it is subject to some other form of control in your country.




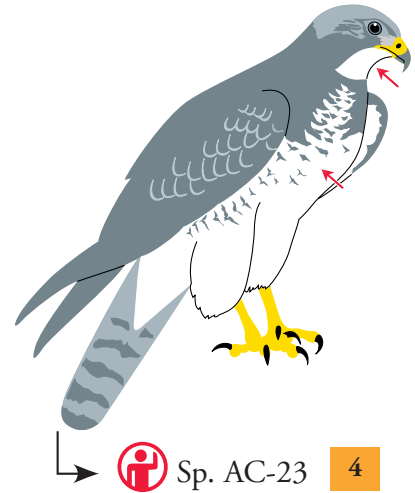
 *Ardea goliath*


How to use this guide

E
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Other cases.

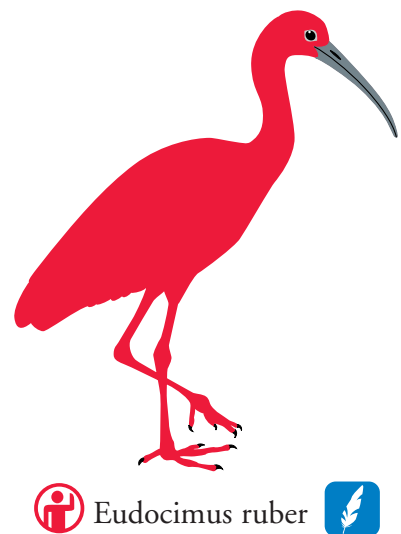
Where the illustration of the species is accompanied by one or more numbers and by the pictogram , as is the case for the species illustrated at right, refer to a specialist for identification. You are required to turn to the orange section (see [?-21](#)), find the species name(s) suggested and forward them to the specialist to facilitate the identification process.



If the numbered species is accompanied by the pictogram , it is not regulated by CITES. In this case, you do not need to refer to a specialist, unless that species is subject to other controls and you need to identify it.




There are also pictograms that represent derivatives or products made from certain species (see [?-19](#)). The species in the example to the right is exploited for its feathers.




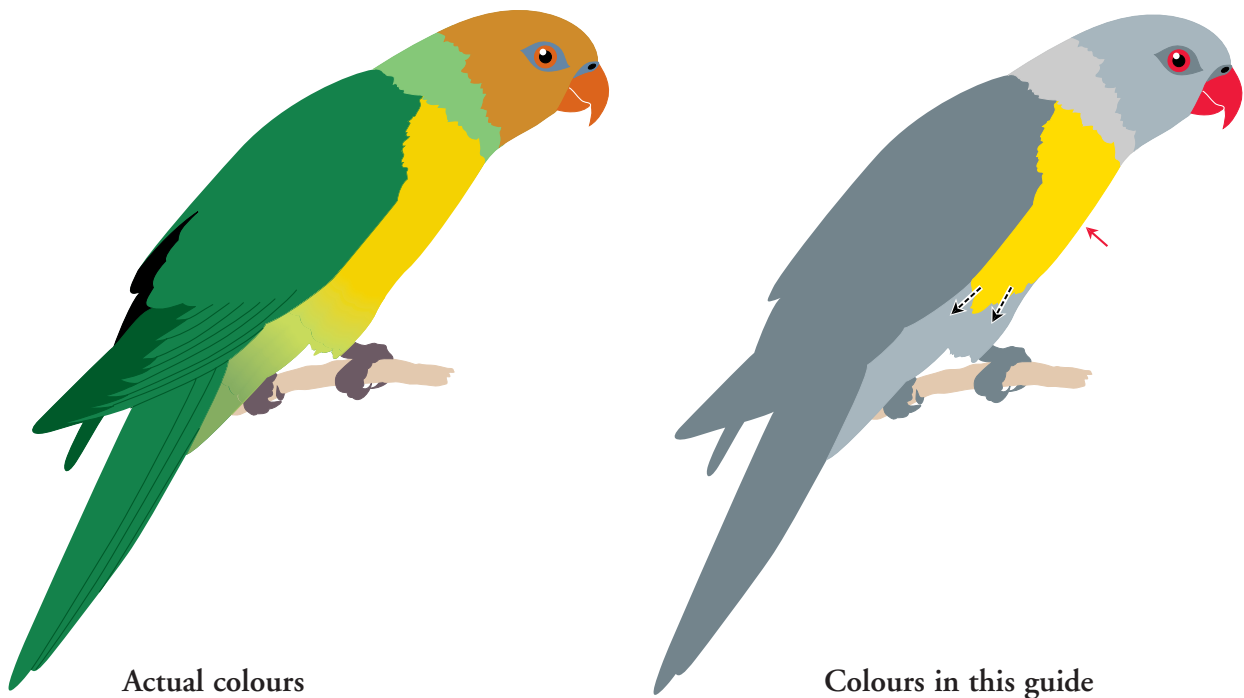
How to use this Guide

Why are only a few colours used in the guide?

The identification scheme used in this guide is designed to focus your attention on the **pattern of colours** on the bird, rather than the exact colours of the species. The most important colours for identifying a species are shown in red, yellow and blue. Any colours considered to be of secondary importance to the identification process are represented by three shades of grey. The example below is a parrot, whose scientific name is *Trichoglossus euteles*. The figure on the left illustrates the bird's natural colours; the figure on the right illustrates the bird as it appears in this guide, showing only those colours important for identification.

The red arrow  indicates a characteristic that is important in distinguishing this species from similar species. In this example, you are asked to pay particular attention to the colour of the bird's breast.

The dotted black arrows  indicate that the yellow plumage on the breast may extend lower on some specimens or that it may gradually blend with the next colour (in this case, green). These arrows generally indicate some variability in the colour patterns among specimens of a given species. Note the use of three shades of grey, which represent the various colours that are considered to be of secondary importance. The use of three shades of grey makes it possible to focus on important colour patterns.



How to use this guide

E
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Colours used.

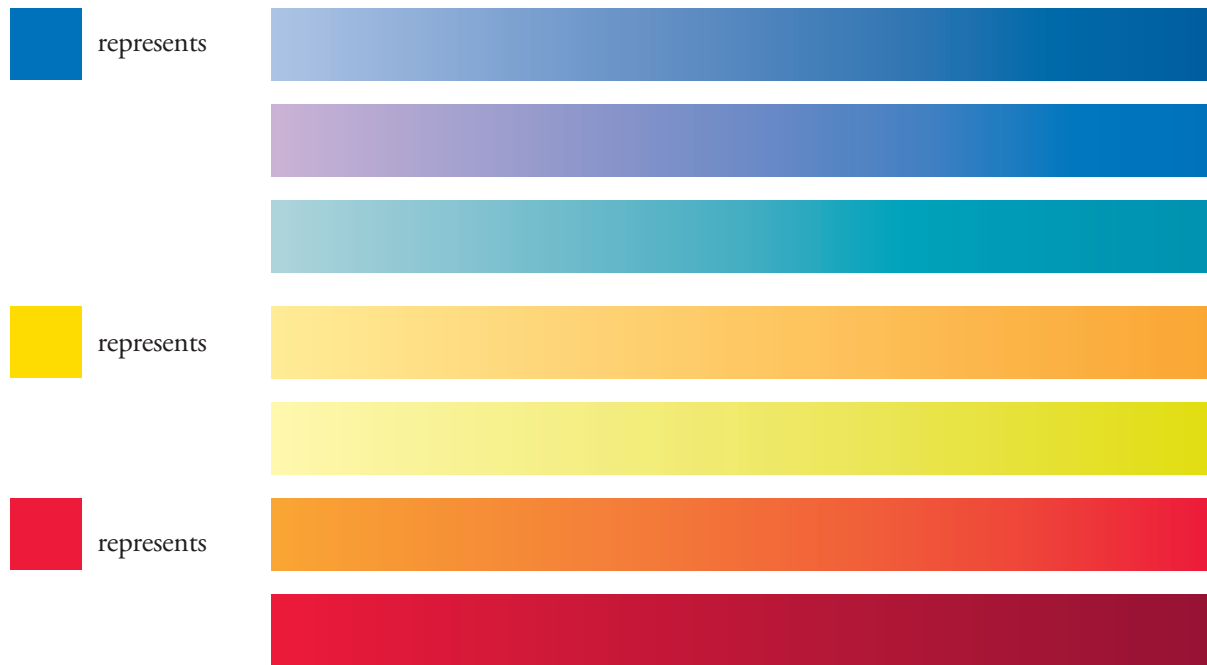
White and black, when they appear on the specimen, are represented as such.




Three shades of grey are used to represent all colours considered to be of secondary importance in identification. Examples of such colours are brown and green, which are represented by three different shades of grey. The shade of grey used can be helpful in the identification process.



The guide uses red, yellow and blue to indicate important and identifiable **colour patterns** in birds. Because there can be great variation in the shades of red, yellow and blue within a single species, the colour used in the guide represents the entire range of shades for that colour. For instance, red represents the entire range of red shades from pink to purple, including orange. The idea is not to find the exact colour of the bird, but rather the **pattern of colours** that identifies the specimen.



How to use this guide

Violet is a difficult colour to place in the scale of blues or reds. It is used for a **few species only**, such as *Eos reticulata*. It should also be noted for *Eos reticulata* that the use of an arrow  indicates the presence of red plumage concealed at the base of its tail, a feature common to several species of parrots.



Pink is used for a few species that have both red and pink, making it difficult to illustrate using red only. Such is the case for *Cacatua moluccensis*.





How to use this guide

Purpose of the coloured tabs.


The  section contains the introductory pages, which explain **how to use the guide**.


The  section contains the key pages, which are the **first steps in the identification process**.

The blue section  contains the illustrations of species, genera or families of **birds that are easily recognizable** by their shape or colour patterns. Nonetheless, some cases must be referred to a specialist.

The yellow section  contains illustrations of species, genera or families of **birds that require closer observation** or that must be referred to a specialist for identification.



The orange section  contains a **list of the bird species** illustrated in the blue or yellow sections **that must be referred to a specialist**.

The grey section  contains **Index A**, which provides the **scientific names** of all illustrated species. The scientific names are in alphabetical order and are accompanied by their **common names** in English, French and Spanish.

The dark grey section  contains **Index B**, which provides an alphabetical list of the **scientific and common names of each species, illustrated or not in the guide**. It also includes their family, CITES status, and the pages (if illustrated) where they are found in the guide.


How to use this guide

Purpose of the key pages.

The key pages describe certain characteristics of the families or genera of birds contained in the guide. They refer you to the pages illustrating the species that belong to these families or genera. The key pages must be consulted, from page  1 to page  16, in that order. **Skipping a single page could result in an incorrect identification.**

The black line represents 30 cm (1 foot).

A blue line represents 5 cm (2 inches).

Consult  17 for examples.

Pictogram identifying the key pages 


A **black** silhouette indicates that only some species in the group are protected by CITES


Size variation within a group




An arrow indicates an important detail


A **red** silhouette indicates that all species in the group are protected by CITES


Long legs, straight bill
Longues pattes, bec droit
Patas largas, pico recto









→ 



→  →  → 

→ 

→ 

→  →  → 

→  →  → 

 5 →  6

Details on the head

Details on the feet

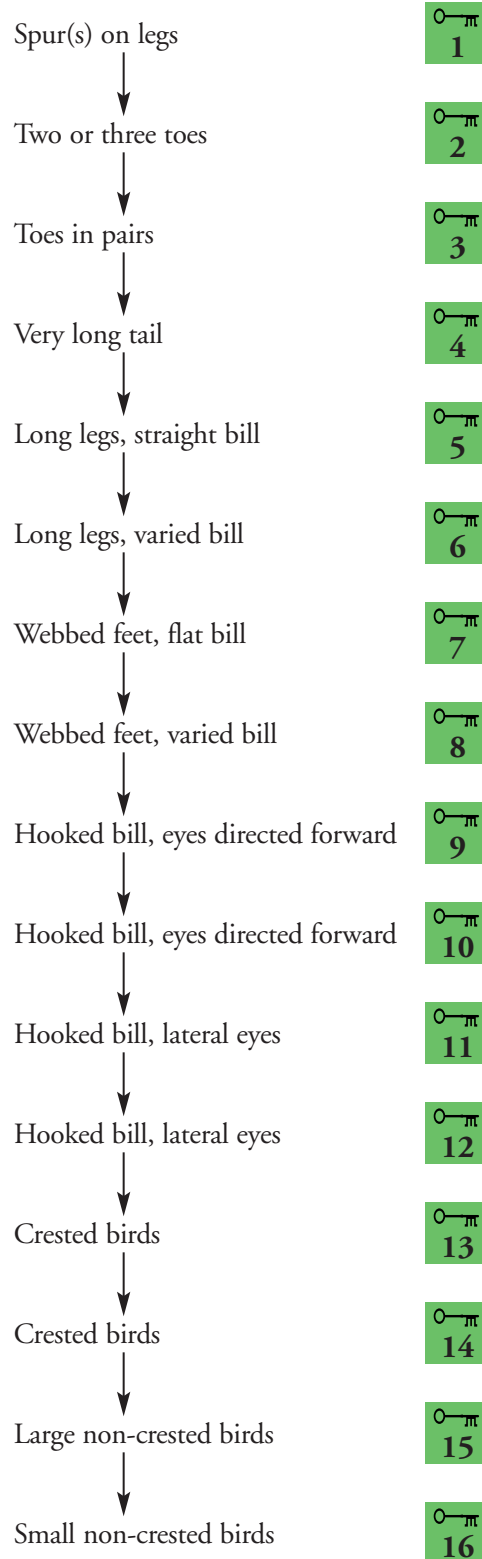
Consult these pages first in various guide sections

Current page

Consult this page next

How to use this guide

Each key page presents families of birds. Although there may be significant differences among the families, they do share one or more specific characteristics. These characteristics are indicated at the top of each key page. **The key pages must be consulted in the following order:**



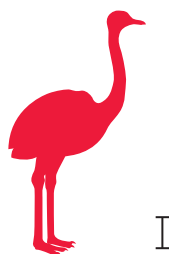
How to use this guide

Never skip directly to a key page without first going from page 1 to page 16, since each key page is not exclusive. For example, large non-crested birds can be found prior to page 15. In other words, page 15 is not the only page that illustrates large non-crested birds. In order to correctly identify a species, **it is essential that you consult each key page in order, starting on page 1 through to page 16.**

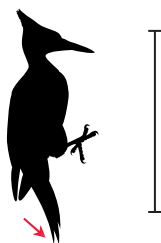
Size.

To determine the size of the specimen, use the black (30 cm, or 1 foot) and blue (5 cm, or 2 inches) scales next to the silhouette of the bird. If the black scale appears beside the silhouette, place a 30 cm (1 foot) ruler near the specimen. If the blue scale is used, place a 5 cm (2 inch) ruler near the specimen. The proportions between the specimen and the ruler should correspond to those in the illustration.

For example, here you see



a Struthionidae
of approximately 240 cm (8 ft)

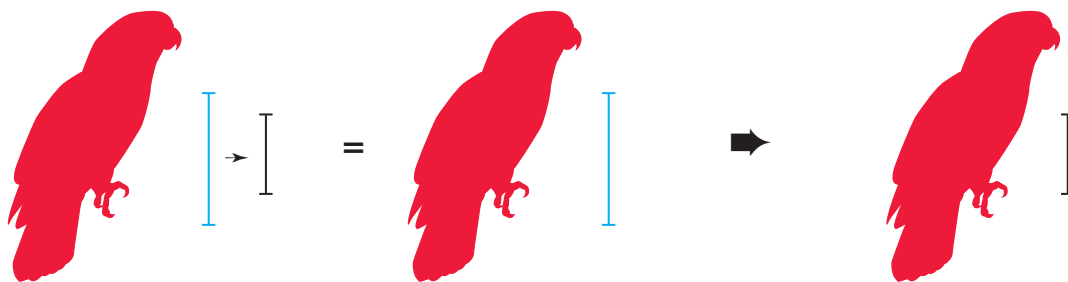


a Picidae
of approximately 30 cm (1 ft)



a Sturnidae
of approximately 17 cm (7 in.)

Psittaciformes, whose size varies



from approximately 10 cm (4 in.) to approximately 100 cm (40 in.)

In all cases, the scale indicates approximate size. It should be considered a supplementary indication of size and not interpreted as a precise measurement.

How to use this guide

E ?

Purpose of the descriptive pages.

The descriptive pages illustrate the species, genera or families covered in the guide. They also provide pictograms of the primary products and derivatives made from these species.

Pictogram indicating that special attention must be given to the head and tail of all species illustrated on this page

Common names of the group of birds (English, French and Spanish)

Abbreviation referring to numbers PD-2-3-4 in the orange section

Scientific name of the species

Pictogram indicating that the species is not regulated by CITES

Arrow pointing to an important detail

Pictogram indicating that the species is regulated by CITES

Pictogram representing the products derived from the species

Current page

Consult this page next

How to use this guide

Meaning of the pictograms of products and derivatives.

Pictograms of products and derivatives appear beneath the illustrations in the blue and yellow descriptive pages. They may apply to many species of a family and, if so, appear in the highlighted bar above that family. They also appear beside the names of some species in the orange section. In all cases, they indicate that there is significant trade of the species, genus or family in the form of:



Food products



Eggs (for breeding or consumption)



Leather goods



Jewelry



Feathers



Entire skins with feathers



Skulls



Feet, claws



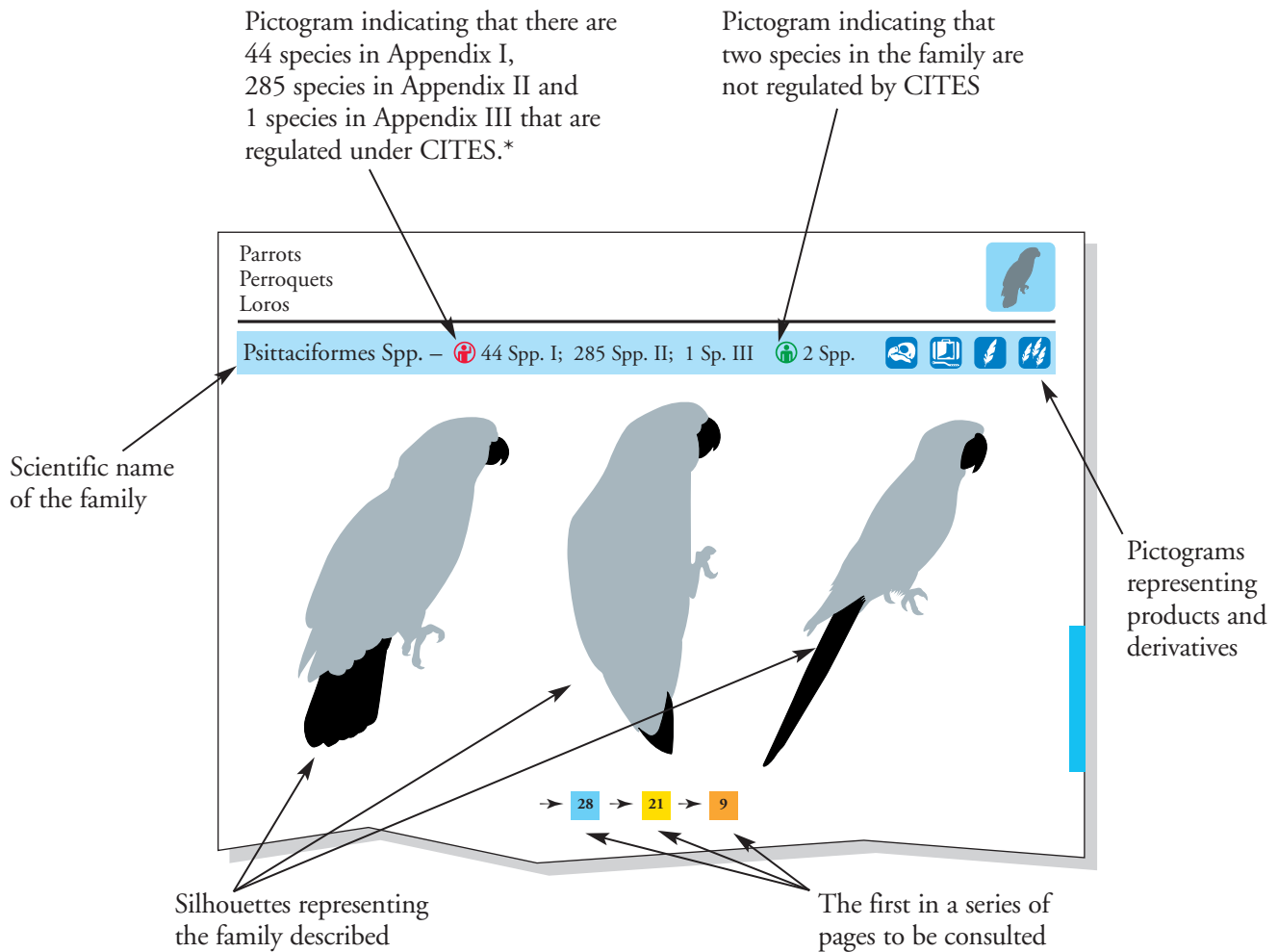
Various products

How to use this guide

E ?

Purpose of the family presentations.

Family presentations precede the illustrations of their species in the blue and yellow sections. They provide a typical silhouette of the family, the number of species regulated by CITES in each appendix and the number of species not regulated by CITES. By noting the number of family species that are regulated by CITES, **you will know how much attention to focus on the control of that family.** Pictograms of the products and derivatives made from the various species are provided. There are also references to the first descriptive pages to be consulted.



* All numerical data are taken from the CITES Control List that came into effect on June 11, 1992. The data may be modified at the biennial conferences of the Parties to CITES, so in subsequent years should be treated as approximate values.

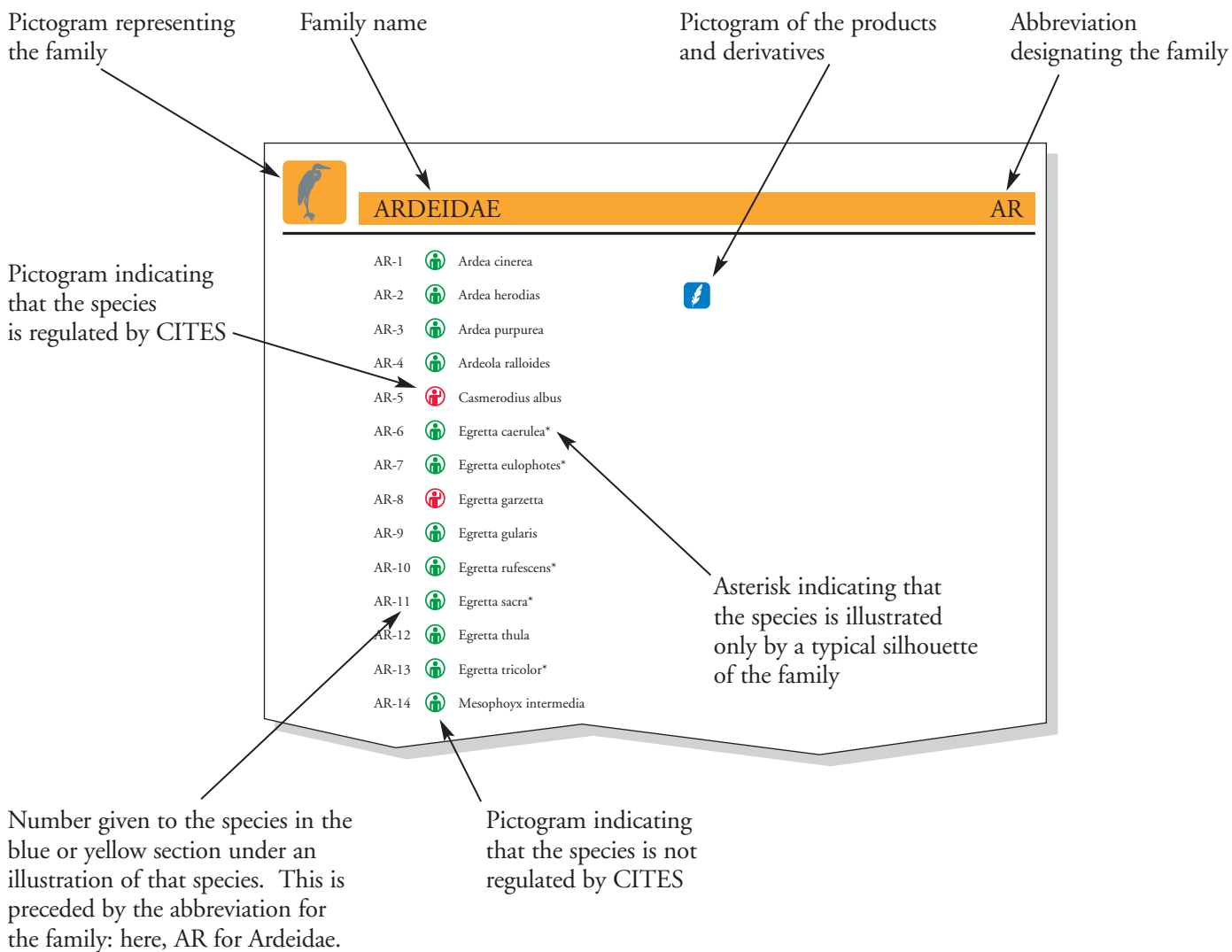
Note that “Spp.” is the abbreviation for “species” in the plural and that “Sp.” is the abbreviation for the singular.

How to use this guide

E ?

Purpose of the orange section.

The orange section contains a list of the scientific names of the species illustrated in the blue and yellow sections that must be referred to a specialist for identification.



How to use this guide

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Purpose of Index A.

Index A provides the **Scientific and English, French and Spanish corresponding common names** of the species illustrated in the guide. They are presented in alphabetical order of the scientific names. A different typeface is used for each language:

INDEX A

Scientific	English	French	Spanish
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrow-Hawk	Épervier à pieds courts	<i>Gavilán griego</i>
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	Épervier de Cooper	<i>Gavilán palomero</i>
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	Autour des palombes	<i>Gavilán pollero</i>
<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk	Épervier du Japon	<i>Gavilán japonés</i>
<i>Accipiter haplochrous</i>	White-bellied Goshawk	Autour à ventre blanc	*
<i>Accipiter imitator</i>	Imitator Sparrowhawk	Autour imitateur	<i>Azor imitador</i>
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Épervier d'Europe	<i>Gavilán común</i>
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Goshawk	Épervier de Horsfield	*
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Épervier brun	<i>Azor rojizo</i>
<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	Wrinkled Hornbill	Calao à casque rouge	<i>Cálaho corrugado</i>
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-necked Hornbill	Calao à cou roux	<i>Cálaho del Nepal</i>
<i>Aceros subruficollis</i>	Plain-pouched Hornbill	Calao à gorge claire	<i>Cálaho de Papua</i>
<i>Aceros undulatus</i>	Wreathed Hornbill	Calao festonné	<i>Cálaho ondulado</i>
<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	Vautour moine	<i>Buitre negro</i>

* Names unavailable.

The English common names and scientific names (approved by CITES Secretariat) are taken from:

Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World, by Charles G. Sibley and Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Yale University Press, 1990, New Haven, U.S., and London

The French common names are taken from:

Noms français des oiseaux du monde, by the Commission internationale des noms français des oiseaux, Éditions MultiMondes inc., Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada and Éditions Chabaud, Bayonne Cedex, France

The Spanish common names were obtained from:

Handbook of the Birds of the World, Vol.1. Ostrich to ducks, Lynx Edicions, Diagonal, 477 pl. 19, 08036 Barcelona, Spain

and from

Adolfo G. Navarro Siguenza, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México

How to use this guide

Purpose of Index B.

Index B provides an alphabetical list of common names of species. It also includes for each one, its scientific name, family, CITES status, and an indication of whether and where it is illustrated in the guide.


Common names	Scientific names	Status, family	Pages to consult	
...				
African Reef-Egret	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	N.C, AR-9	1	2
African River Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	C, AC-39	18	6
....				

Scientific name accompanying each illustration in the guide.

Alphabetical list including:

- the names of the species illustrated in the guide (Index A)
- the names of other genera or species protected by CITES that are not illustrated in the guide
- the common names most frequently used in international trade for all species mentioned

...				
Bahama Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	N.C, AN-5	11*	3
Bahamas Amazon	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	C, PS	45	
....				

N.C Species not regulated by CITES
(Control List of June 11, 1992) 

C Species regulated by CITES
(Control List of June 11, 1992) 

...				
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	C, AC-12	14*	5
Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	C, PS-31-32-33-34-35	30	10-11
....				


AC, PS... Abbreviations of the names of bird families. Here, Accipitridae, Psittacidae. The complete list is on page [?-24](#)

PS-31... Abbreviation of the family name followed by a number indicates a species illustrated in the blue or yellow section (in this case, the blue section) that must be referred to a specialist and is numbered to that effect. It also appears in the orange section.

...				
Long-billed Partridge	<i>Rhizothera longirostris</i>	C, *PD	17*	6
Long-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	C, AC-37		
....				

* Symbol used to indicate either:
the species is not illustrated in the guide, in which case the symbol precedes the abbreviation of the family (e.g. *PD);

or

the species is represented by a typical silhouette of its family group rather than a detailed illustration. The * then follows the page number where the silhouette is located (e.g., 17* refers to ).

Consult these pages to find species illustrations.

How to use this guide

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List of abbreviations used for bird families.

Abbreviations	Scientific names	Abbreviations	Scientific names
AC	Accipitridae	PL	Pelecanidae
AH	Atrichornithidae	PM	Pedionomidae
AN	Anatidae	PO	Podicipedidae
AR	Ardeidae	PS*	Psittaciformes
BC	Bucerotidae	PT	Phoenicopteridae
BH	Burhinidae	PX	Paradisaeidae
BN	Balaenicipitidae	PZ	Ploceidae
CD	Cracidae	RA	Rallidae
CG	Cotingidae	RH	Rheidae
CI	Ciconiidae	RM	Ramphastidae
CO	Columbidae	RN	Rhynochetidae
CT	Cathartidae	SG	Sagittariidae
DI	Diomedeidae	SL	Sulidae
EM	Emberizidae	SO	Scolopacidae
ET	Estrildidae	SP	Spheniscidae
FA	Falconidae	SR	Strigidae
FI	Fringillidae	ST	Sturnidae
FR	Fregatidae	SU	Struthionidae
GR	Gruidae	TI	Tinamidae
HI	Hirundinidae	TK	Threskiornithidae
IC	Icteridae	TO	Trochilidae
LA	Laridae	TR	Trogonidae
MC	Muscicapidae	TT	Tytonidae
ME	Megapodiidae	TU	Turnicidae
ML	Meliphagidae	ZO	Zosteropidae
MP	Musophagidae		
OI	Otididae		
PA	Picidae		
PB	Pittidae		
PD	Phasianidae		

* In this particular instance, the abbreviation represents the order and not the family.

How to use this guide

Symbols.



Trade not regulated by CITES



Trade regulated by CITES



Important detail for identification



Blending of colours



Concealed red plumage



“How to use this guide” section



Key pages



Section of birds most easily identified



Section of birds more difficult to identify



List of species to refer to a specialist



Index A - scientific names and common names of illustrated species



Index B - scientific and common names of illustrated and non illustrated species plus family, status and pages to consult



Black line = 30 cm (1 ft)



Blue line = 5 cm (2 in.)



Food products



Eggs (for breeding or consumption)



Leather goods



Jewelry



Feathers



Entire skins with feathers



Skulls



Feet, claws



Various products



Female



Male

