

CITES Identification Guide - Hunting Trophies

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

Guide d'identification CITES - Trophées de chasse

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

Guía de identificación de CITES - Trofeos de caza

Guía de identificación de los mamíferos de caza protegidos por la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres

An initiative of Environment Canada

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SCI and SCIF

Headquartered in the U.S., Safari Club International (SCI) is a non-profit membership organization with more than 40,000 members in 200 chapters in 15 countries. Through affiliations, SCI represents more than one million hunters worldwide. SCI is dedicated to the protection of the freedom to hunt and the conservation of wildlife. SCI maintains an active conservation and hunter advocacy program at the local, national and international levels.

The SCI Foundation, a sister organization to SCI, is a charitable, non-profit organization dedicated to wildlife conservation, humanitarian services and education. Through its Conservation Committee, its professional staff in Washington, DC, and its office in South Africa, the SCI Foundation carries out global conservation programs that demonstrate the conservation benefits of sustainable utilization.

The Bylaws of SCI Foundation set out the following conservation goals: to carry out or provide support for programs, projects, studies, and research that demonstrate the important role of hunting and hunters in wildlife conservation, taking into account the environmental, economic, political and cultural factors upon which the survival of such animals and their habitats depend; to evaluate hunting and wildlife management programs to assure that game species are being properly managed for sustainable harvests; to gather, store and make available technical and other information on game animals and wildlife conservation; and to take appropriate corrective actions and positions in those cases where game species are not being properly managed for sustainable harvest.

SCI and SCIF have been active in CITES since its inception at the First COP in 1976 in Berne, supporting science-based listing of species, reasonable wildlife management programs and appropriate enforcement of the CITES requirements. Current SCI Foundation programs in Africa, Asia, North America and Oceania stress the involvement of all interests in incentive-based, realistic and effective conservation programs.

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SCI et la SCI Fondation

Le Safari Club International (SCI), dont l'administration centrale se trouve aux États-Unis, est un organisme sans but lucratif ayant plus de 40 000 membres répartis en 200 chapitres dans 15 pays. Par ses affiliations, SCI représente plus d'un million de chasseurs partout au monde. SCI est voué à la protection du droit de chasser et à la conservation des espèces sauvages. SCI maintient un programme actif de conservation et de représentation des chasseurs aux échelles locale, nationale et internationale.

La SCI Fondation, un organisme de bienfaisance sans but lucratif apparenté à SCI, est voué à la conservation des espèces sauvages, aux services humanitaires et à l'éducation. Par l'intermédiaire de son comité de conservation et de son personnel professionnel à Washington (DC) et à son bureau en Afrique du Sud, la SCI Fondation réalise des programmes mondiaux de conservation qui démontrent les bénéfices de l'utilisation durable en conservation.

Les règles de la SCI Fondation établissent les buts suivants en conservation : réaliser ou appuyer des programmes, des projets, des études et des recherches qui démontrent l'important rôle de la chasse et des chasseurs en conservation des espèces sauvages, tenant compte des facteurs environnementaux, économiques, politiques et culturels sur lesquels dépend la survie de ces espèces et de leurs habitats; évaluer les programmes de gestion de la chasse et des espèces sauvages pour faire en sorte que les espèces considérées comme gibier soient correctement gérées dans le but de fournir des prises durables; recueillir, stocker et diffuser de l'information technique et autre sur les espèces considérées comme gibier et sur la conservation des espèces sauvages; prendre des mesures correctives appropriées et prendre position dans les cas où les espèces considérées comme gibier ne sont pas correctement gérées pour produire des prises durables.

SCI et la SCI Fondation sont actifs dans la CITES depuis sa création à la première CdP en 1976 à Berne, appuyant les inscriptions des espèces aux listes fondées sur la science, les programmes raisonnables de gestion des espèces sauvages et l'application appropriée des exigences de la CITES. Les programmes actuels de la SCI Fondation en Afrique, en Asie, en Amérique du Nord et en Océanie mettent l'accent sur la participation de tous les intervenants à des programmes de conservation fondés sur des mesures incitatives, réalistes et efficaces.

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SCI y Fundación SCI

Con sede en Estados Unidos, Safari Club International (SCI) es una organización sin ánimo de lucro con más de 40.000 miembros en 200 centros en 15 países. A través de sus afiliaciones, SCI representa a más de un millón de cazadores en todo el mundo. SCI se dedica a la defensa del derecho a cazar y a la conservación de la fauna. SCI mantiene un programa activo de conservación y de representación de los cazadores a nivel local, nacional e internacional.

La Fundación SCI, una afiliación de SCI, es una organización benéfica sin ánimo de lucro dedicada a la conservación de la fauna, a los servicios humanitarios y a la educación. A través de su comité de conservación, su personal profesional en Washington, DC, y en su oficina en Sudáfrica, la Fundación SCI lleva a cabo programas internacionales que demuestran los beneficios del uso sostenible en la conservación.

El reglamento interno de la Fundación SCI establece los siguientes objetivos en materia de conservación: realizar o apoyar programas, proyectos, estudios e investigación que demuestren la importante función que desempeñan la caza y los cazadores en la conservación de la fauna, teniendo en cuenta los factores ecológicos, políticos y culturales de los cuales depende la supervivencia de dicha fauna y de su hábitat; evaluar los programas de gestión de la caza y fauna para asegurar una gestión correcta de las especies consideradas como animales de caza con el fin de garantizar la caza sostenible; para recoger, guardar y difundir información técnica y de cualquier otro índole sobre los animales de caza y la conservación de la fauna y para tomar las medidas correctoras y posiciones pertinentes piezas sostenibles.

SCI y la Fundación SCI han participado activamente en CITES desde su creación durante la primera CdP en 1976, en Berna, y han apoyado una inclusión de especies en los Apéndices fundamentada en la ciencia, una gestión razonable de los programas de gestión y la ejecución apropiada de los requisitos de CITES. Los actuales programas de la Fundación SCI en África, Asia, Norteamérica y Oceanía subrayan la necesidad de la participación de todos los interesados en programas de conservación incentivados, realistas y efectivos.

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Preface

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The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, commonly referred to as CITES, was adopted in 1973 and came into force on 1 July 1975. By early 2002, there were 160 contracting Parties to this intergovernmental treaty. CITES, also known as the Washington Convention, has an impact on the lives of all Canadians and on the wildlife species with which we share our planet. Every time a new country signs CITES, the international effort to protect wildlife species is strengthened.

CITES regulates international trade in threatened species, whether it involves live or dead specimens or their parts and derivatives. The most endangered species can be found in Appendix I of the Convention and commercial trade in these plants and animals is prohibited. Over 300 plant species and 500 animal species are listed in this Appendix. Appendix II lists more than 30,000 plants and animals, which might be threatened with extinction if their trade was not carefully regulated. The majority of mammal species protected under CITES are listed in Appendix II.

Many species of mammals are endangered because of the destruction of their natural habitats and heavy international trade. Hunting trophies are an important part of a growing global commerce. However, when hunting activities are managed in the context of sustainable development, they can help sustain local communities and contribute to the sound management of the animal population involved. You can help protect this trade and these species by actively enforcing trade controls for hunting trophies in your country.

Environment Canada has developed a series of easy-to-use guides that do not require an advanced level of training. They are designed to help front-line staff effectively control transborder movements of controlled goods.

I hope that this guide will motivate you in your efforts to prevent illegal trade in wildlife species and will contribute to the protection of animals threatened by international trade.



Trevor Swerdfager
Director General
Canadian Wildlife Service

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Yvan Lafleur, Director, Enforcement Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, for giving us the opportunity to produce this guide and for offering his encouragement and suggestions throughout the project; the CITES Secretariat for permission to reproduce illustrations from the *CITES Identification Manual* and for financial and technical support; the Safari Club International for financial support, documentation on hunting trophies, comments and information, and permission to photograph specimens from the Safari Club International Museum, Tucson; and CONABIO for permission to reproduce certain illustrations from the *Guía de identificación para las aves y mamíferos silvestres de mayor comercio en México protegidos por la CITES*.

We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable research assistance and support provided by Professors. Michel Tranier and Jacques Cuisin of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris; Dr. Valerius Geist, Professor Emeritus of Environmental Science, University of Calgary; Dr. David Shackleton, University of British Columbia; Dr. George Schaller, Wildlife Conservation International, NY; and Bonnie Yates of the Clark R. Bavin National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for her information and comments, and her permission to photograph specimens from the laboratory collection.

We are indebted to Dr. Timothy E. Lawlor, Professor of Biology at Humbolt State University, who gave us permission to reproduce several illustrations from his *Handbook to the Orders and Families of Living Mammals*; to Valerius Geist for allowing us to use the illustrations from *Deer of the World – Their Evolution, Behavior, and Ecology*, to the Royal Ontario Museum and the Canadian Museum of Nature for giving us access to their collections and providing research assistance; to Ralph Idema and Allan Ball for the quality and accuracy of their drawings; to Jean-Paul Luquet of France Customs for his assistance to documentary research; to Mike Khien for his documentary support on bighorn sheep; to Bill Quimby and Jack Schwabland, of the Safari Club International for their answers to many questions on descriptions of trophies and their numerous references to valuable identification resources; to participants to the IUCN International Caprinae Taxonomy Workshop (Ankara, May 2000), for sharing their comments and enthusiasm for this project, and in particular to Dr. Paul Weinberg of the North Ossetian Nature Reserve (Russia) who kindly reviewed the Caprinae illustrations; to Dean Tomlinson and Doug Millar for the quality and professionalism of their photographs; to Canadian, American and Mexican conservationists who proposed improvements to the manuscript during the training session in Monterrey, Mexico; and to CITES Enforcement Officers across Canada who shared valuable information about their challenges in identifying hunting trophies. Finally, we owe many thanks to Tamara Maliepaard, who was responsible for designing the guide, for her availability, her professionalism and the time she invested in supervising the work of illustrators and in producing her own drawings.

Elsa Gagnon

Richard Charette

Céline Langlois

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How to use this guide

Message to customs officers and other inspectors responsible for enforcing CITES

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Many species of mammals are endangered because of the destruction of their natural habitats and heavy international trade. Hunting trophies are an important part of a growing global commerce. Almost all of the 230 species of hoofed mammals are prized as hunting trophies. When hunting activities are managed in the context of sustainable development, they can help sustain local communities and contribute to the sound management of the animal populations involved. As customs and wildlife officials, you can help protect this trade and these species by actively enforcing trade controls for hunting trophies in your country.

The CITES Identification Guide – Hunting Trophies was specifically designed to enable you to identify the most commonly traded varieties of hunting trophies, whether they are of CITES-protected species or not (see **?-2**). No previous knowledge of mammals is required to use the guide. By following the steps described in the guide and using your powers of observation, you will be able to identify the species most prized as hunting trophies.

Aside from a few differences, this guide follows the same structure as the other CITES identification guides produced by Environment Canada (*CITES Identification Guide – Birds*, *CITES Identification Guide – Crocodilians*, *CITES Identification Guide – Turtles and Tortoises*, *CITES Identification Guide – Butterflies*, *CITES Identification Guide – Sturgeons and Paddlefish*, *CITES Identification Guide – Tropical Woods*).

Using the **key pages in the green section** of the guide, begin by determining what type of trophy you have – an entire animal, a skull or a mounted head with horns or antlers. For each category, an identification key tells you if the trophy you are examining belongs to a CITES species. It then refers you to the descriptive pages in the blue and yellow sections where you will find an illustration of the species you are seeking, as well as additional information to confirm your identification.

The blue section contains the species that are the most easy to recognize. You will have no trouble identifying them. The section will allow you to quickly hone your powers of observation and deal more easily with the yellow section.

The yellow section brings together species that sometimes look very similar. You must pay close attention to the details that distinguish the different species. With practice, you will have little trouble identifying almost all the species in both sections.

The guide accommodates every identification skill level. In addition to the increasing level of difficulty from the blue section to the yellow section, **the orange section lists the species whose identification must be confirmed by a mammalogist** (an expert on mammals) who has been designated by the CITES authorities in your country to act as a resource in this field.

Before starting to use the guide, read the explanatory pages in the purple section carefully. After that, all you need to do is to take on the challenge of identification. We are confident you will be successful.

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 more than 160 countries controlling trade in a number of species of plants and animals, their parts and derivatives. 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 symbols, used throughout the guide:



Appendix I, II or III species.
Trade in this species is controlled by CITES and must be verified by the necessary CITES permit(s)



Trade in this species is not controlled by CITES and requires no monitoring under CITES

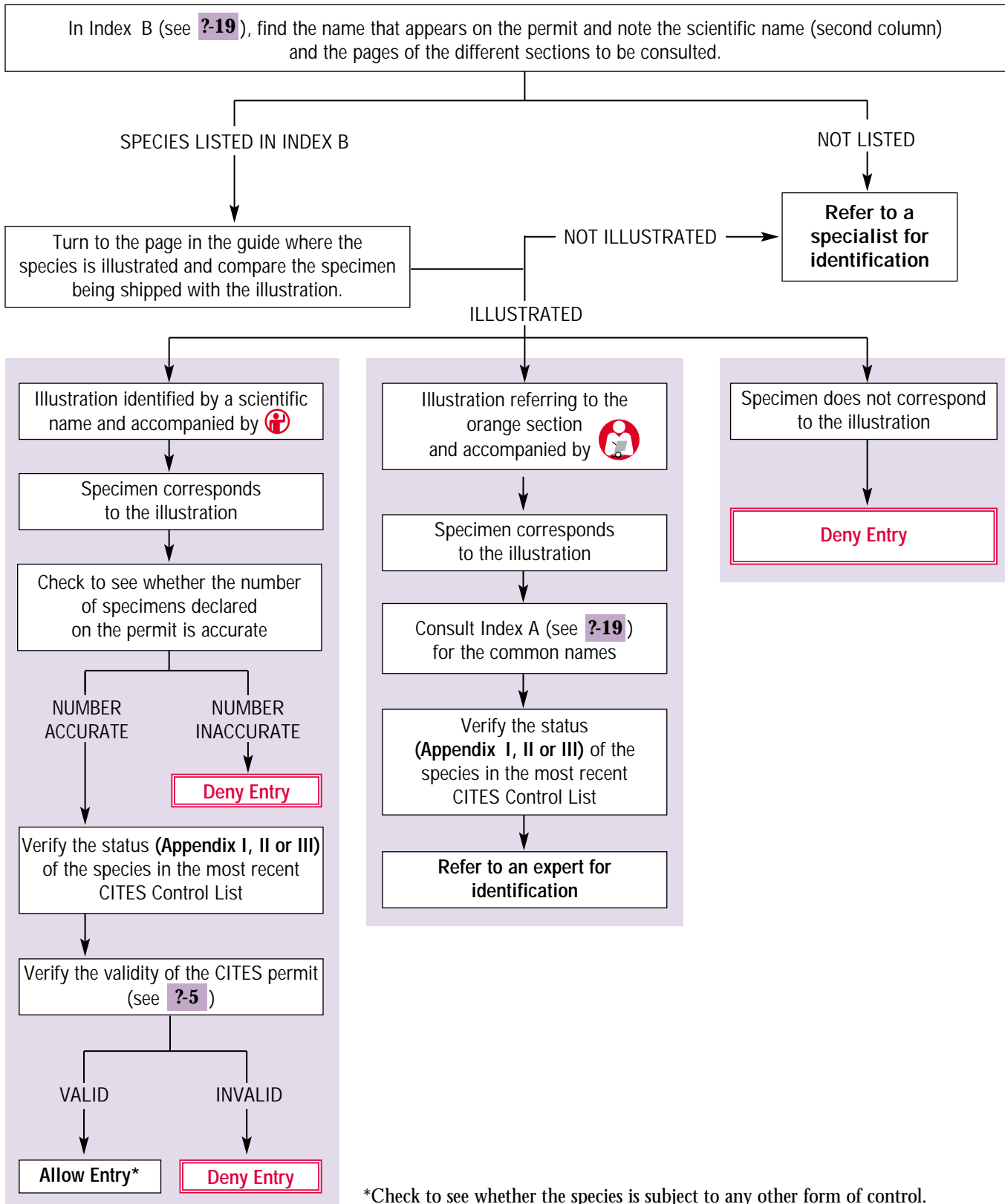


Detain and consult an expert for identification

How to use this guide

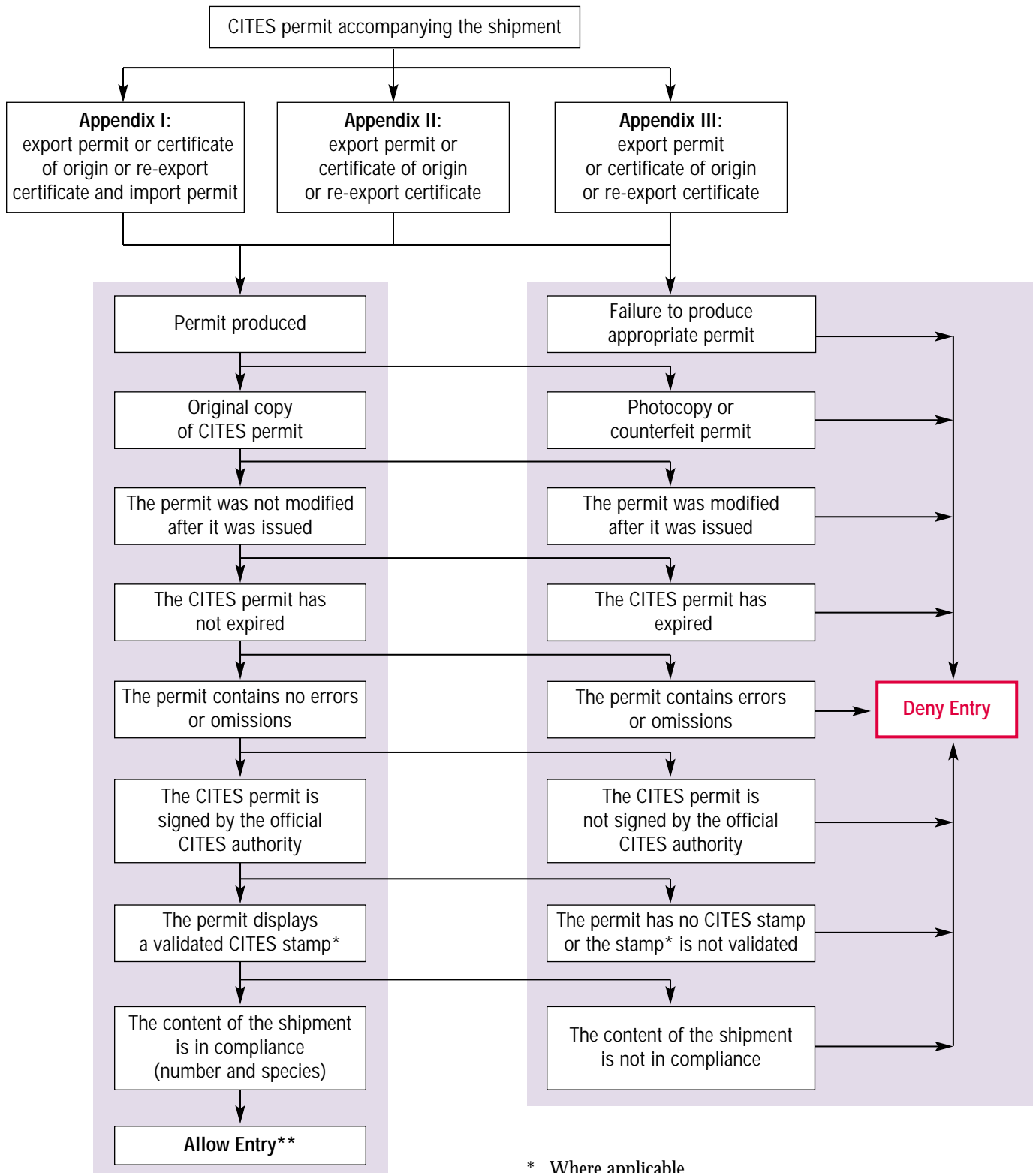
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How to verify the identification of a mammal declared on a CITES permit



How to use this guide

How to determine the validity of a CITES permit



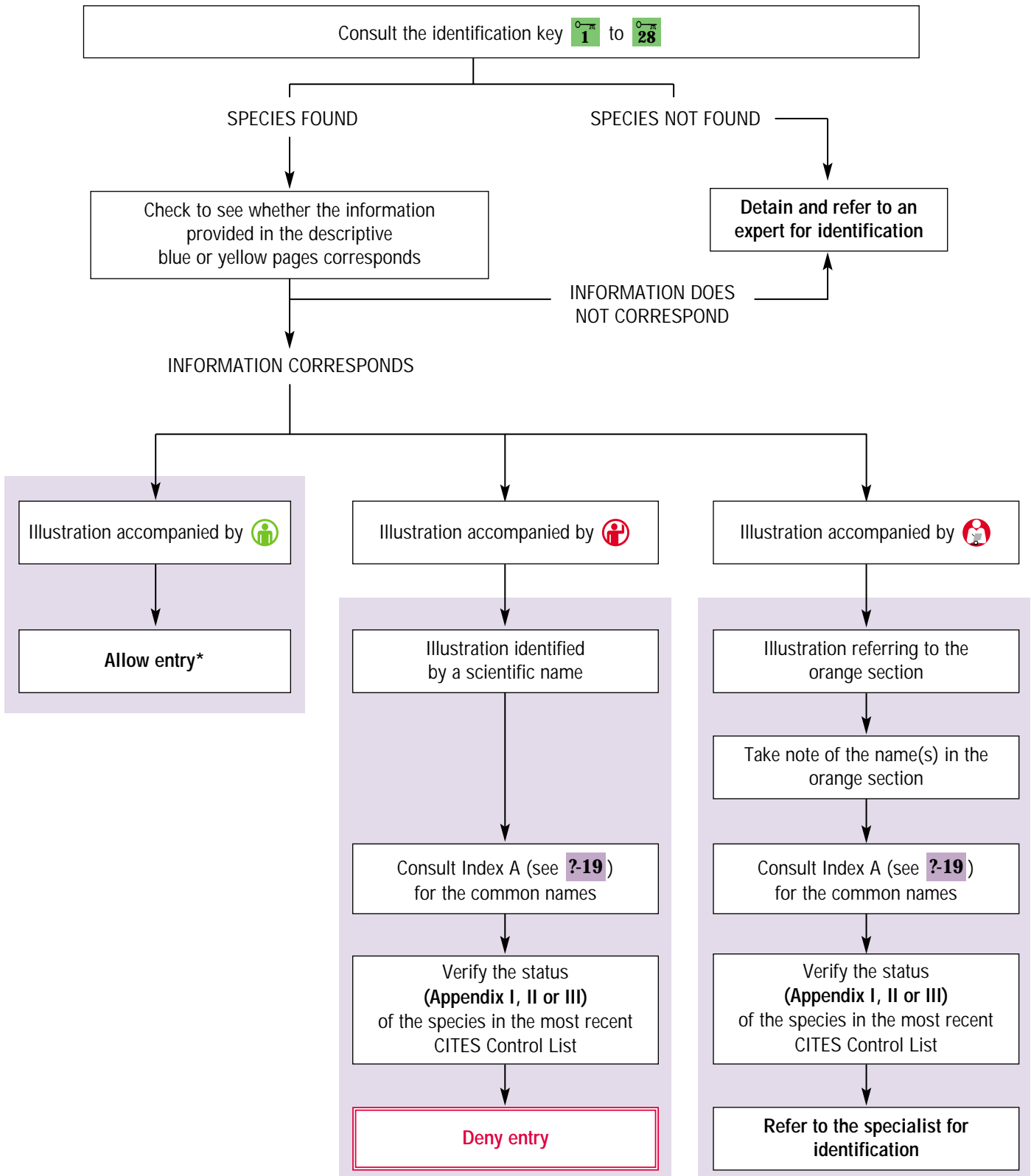
* Where applicable

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

How to use this guide

E ?

How to identify a mammal that is not accompanied by a CITES permit




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


How to use this guide


What is the purpose of the coloured tabs?


The  section explains **how to use the guide**.


The  section contains the key pages where the **identification process begins**.

The blue section  contains illustrations of **easily recognized mammal species**.

The yellow section  contains illustrations of species or subspecies of **mammals that require a closer observation on your part**, or that need to be referred to an expert for identification.

The orange section  contains the **list of species or subspecies of mammals that must be referred to an expert for identification**. The section also describes the **geographic distribution of each species** and **summarizes the characteristics of species belonging the genus *Muntiacus***

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**. It also includes the pages where they are found in the guide.

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How to use this guide

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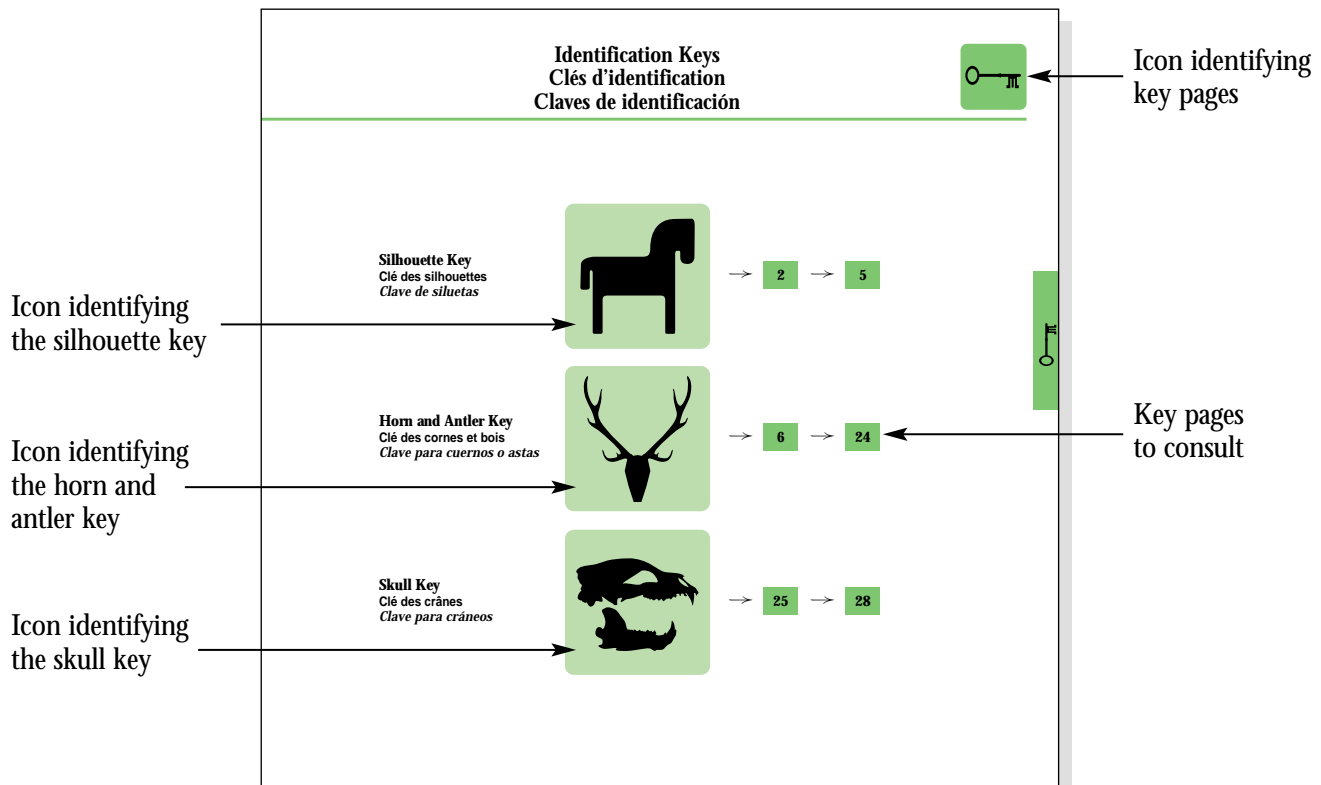
What is the purpose of the key pages?



The identification process is based on characteristics observed in the adult animal, as the mature adult is the most desirable for hunting trophies. A trophy may be a whole animal or part of an animal, such as the skull, head or skin.

Start every identification process at key page **1**, which offers you three types of identification keys for your specimen :

- the **silhouette key** enables you to identify a hunting trophy consisting of a whole mounted animal; it also refers you to the different families of mammals illustrated in the guide;
- the **horn and antler key** helps identify trophies consisting of a skull with horns or antlers (a rack) or a complete mounted head;
- the **skull key (without horns or antlers)** is useful if the hunter is bringing back only the skull of the animal.






If you are identifying a whole skin, go straight to the descriptive pages and compare your specimen with the illustrations of whole animals. Supplemental information will be provided for some groups of mammals, such as zebras.

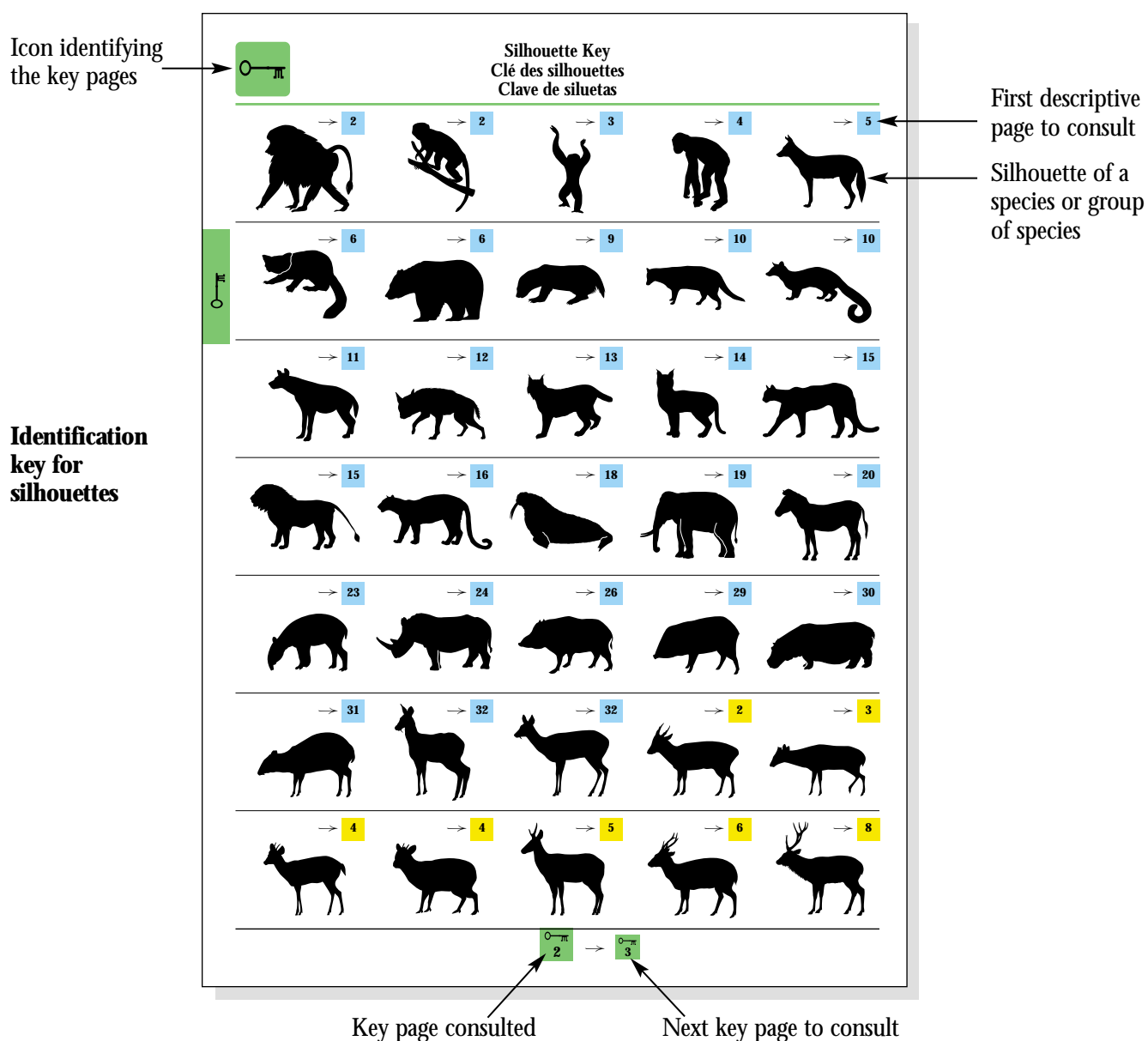
How to use this guide

What is the purpose of the key pages? (cont'd)

You must take special care when handling trophies with unprocessed skins. Skins are usually salted and folded, but sometimes they are treated with pesticides to preserve them during transport. In these cases, you must use protective equipment and follow specific training techniques on how to safely inspect such trophies.

The silhouette key  can be found on pages  to . The silhouettes represent the species or groups of species illustrated in the guide, generally by order of appearance in the guide. The key refers you to descriptive pages in the blue or yellow sections of the guide.









Compare your specimen with the silhouettes in the key, then consult the descriptive pages indicated.



How to use this guide

E
?

What is the purpose of the key pages? (cont'd)

The horn and antler key  can be found on pages  to . Page  illustrates the morphological characteristics used by the key and indicates the different ways of measuring the length (L) and circumference (C) of the horns and antlers. Consult this page as needed as you work through the key. The following pages  and  display the silhouettes of heads with horns and antlers. These direct you to pages  to  which illustrate the different types of horns and antlers taken as hunting trophies. Simply compare your specimen with the illustrations on these pages. Look at the details of the horns or antlers, rather than the skulls; with a few exceptions, the skulls are generalized depictions of a cervid or bovid skull and are not an accurate representation of the skull of the species in question.

As you proceed with the identification of horns and antlers, remember that their shape and texture can vary within a single species according to age and sex. The rack of a stag, for instance, can have a varying number of tines, depending on the age of the specimen; in addition, grooves on the antlers may be absent. Younger specimens have less-developed horns and antlers, and as a result, they are less valued as trophies. Therefore, do not look for an illustration that matches your specimen exactly; rather, look for the one that resembles it most.

If, when consulting the identification key, you are uncertain as to the shape of the horns or antlers of your specimen, for instance, whether they are straight or curved, or curved or S-shaped, consult the two sections of the key that are likely to illustrate your specimen.

How to use this guide

E
?

Identification Key for Horns and Antlers

Icon identifying the type of horns or antlers

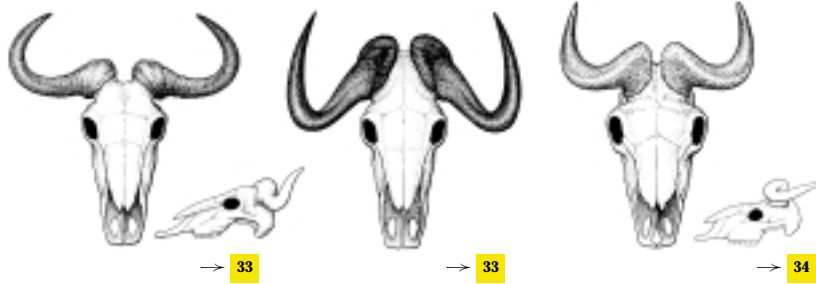


Bovidae

Lateral horns originating from top of head
Cornes latérales issues du dessus de la tête
Cuernos laterales saliendo de la parte superior de la cabeza

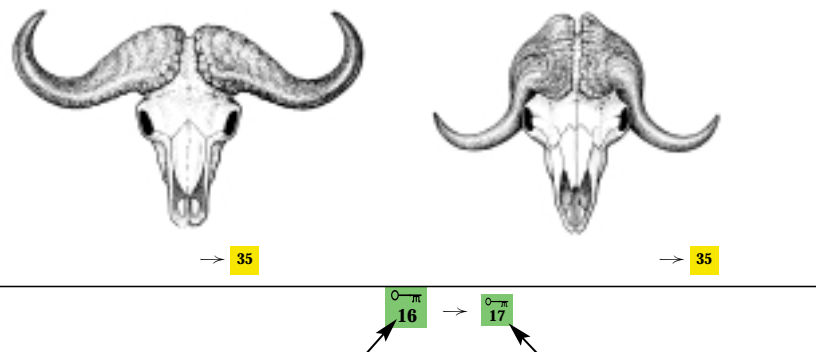
Characteristics common to all species illustrated on this page

Icon identifying the key pages



Drawing of the skull, horns or antlers of a species

First descriptive page to consult






Key page consulted

Next key page to consult

How to use this guide

E
?

What is the purpose of the key pages? (cont'd)

The skull key  can be found on pages  25 to  28.


This key will enable you to identify the family of mammals to which your specimen belongs. The identification of skulls is complex: in order to accurately identify the species of a skull, you normally have to refer the specimen to an expert. Identifying the family to which your specimen belongs is still useful, however, because all the members of some families, such as felines and bears, are protected by CITES. Once you have identified the family, consult the descriptive pages illustrating the species of this family. The supplementary details provided in these pages could help you make a more accurate identification.

How to use this guide


Identification Key for Skulls

E ?


Identification Key for Skulls
Clé d'identification des crânes
Clave de identificación de cráneos



Colobus sp.



Cercopithecus sp.




Pan sp.

Family name → Cercopithecidae → **2**


Hylobatidae → **3**

Hominidae → **4**




Icon identifying the key pages

First descriptive page to consult



Canis sp.


Canidae → **5**



Ursus sp.


Ursidae → **6**

Drawing of a typical skull for this family →



Mustela sp.

Mustelidae (Mellivorinae) → **9**



Genetta sp.

Viverridae → **10**

Illustrations from: Lawlor, Timothy. *Handbook to the Orders and Families of Living Mammals*. Eureka: Mad River Press Inc. 1979

Ilustraciones de:

O-m
25

→

O-m
26

Key page consulted

Next key page to consult

How to use this guide

E
?

What is the purpose of the descriptive pages?

The descriptive pages in the blue and yellow sections illustrate the species of mammals most often valued as hunting trophies. These illustrations are generally presented in the same order as the one used for the silhouettes key. The drawings of the whole animals are either in black and white, or in colour when the added colour makes species identification easier. The total length of the species or its shoulder height is given in centimeters. We decided to depict the male of each species. The females may differ from the males in size and colour, and the females usually have smaller horns or antlers, if they have any at all.

Carefully compare your specimen with each illustration until you find the one that resembles it most. To confirm your identification, study the available photographs and compare the geographic distribution shown in the orange section with the country of origin declared on the accompanying documents (invoices, bills of entry, etc.). Finally, follow the indications at the bottom of each page prompting you to consult the following pages that illustrate similar species.

How to use this guide

Descriptive Page

E ?

Shoulder height Characteristics common to all the species illustrated on this page

Common names →

Icon indicating that these species require an expert opinion →

Icon indicating that these species are not protected by CITES →

Abbreviation designating the family in the orange section →


Arrow pointing to a distinctive characteristic →

Total length →

Icon indicating that the species is protected by CITES →

Goral, Mainland Serow
Goral, Capricorne de Sumatra
Goral, Sirao

slightly curved
légèrement recourbées
ligeramente encorvados



reddish, greyish or brownish with black dorsal stripe
rougeâtre, grisâtre ou brunâtre avec raie dorsale noire
rojizo, grisáceo o parduzco con raya dorsal negra

57 - 78 cm

white patch
tache blanche
mancha blanca

black line
lignè noire
linea negra

long tail
grande queue
grande cola

← 82 - 130 cm →

♂ ♀

L = 12 - 33 cm
C = 10 - 19 cm

white to black
blanc à noir
blanco a negro

body grey to black
corps gris à noir
cuerpo gris a negro

85 - 94 cm

white
blanc
blanco

variable colour
de couleur variable
de color variable

short tail
queue courte
cola corta

← 140 - 180 cm →

Ⓜ Naemorhedus sumatraensis

67 → 68

Silhouettes representing the species illustrated on the page ←

Photograph of the species ←

Scientific name of the species: *Naemorhedus* is the genus, *sumatraensis* is the species ←

Descriptive page consulted Next descriptive page to consult

How to use this guide

E
?

What does the family presentation bar describe?


When certain species, including several genera (smaller groups of species), share a number of common characteristics, scientists classify them as closely related, making them a family.

For each family of mammals described in the blue or yellow sections, the scientific family name is highlighted in a coloured presentation bar, followed by the number of species protected under CITES for each Appendix and the number of species not protected under CITES. The more species in a family that are subject to CITES control, the more attention will be required. All numerical data is taken from the CITES Control List which came into force in 2003. Because modifications may have been made at the CITES biennial conferences, treat all values as approximate.

How to use this guide

Family Presentation Bar


E
?



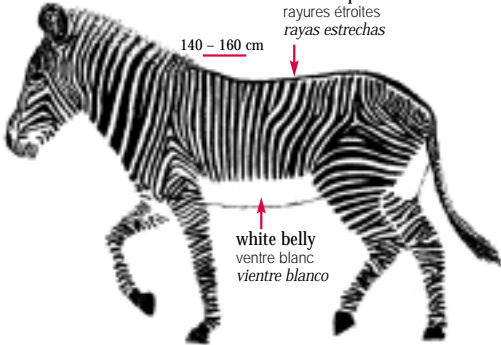
Grevy's Zebra, Cape Mountain Zebra, Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
 Zèbre de Grévy, Zèbre de montagne du Cap, Zèbre de Hartmann
 Cebrá de Grévy, Cebrá montanesa del Cabo, Cebrá de Hartmann

Scientific family name →
Equidae: 🟡 7 Spp. I or/ou/o II 🟢 2 Spp.

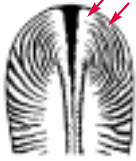
Text indicating that 7 species are protected by CITES (Appendix I, II or III) and that 2 species are not protected →




13-16
brown
brun
café



140 - 160 cm
thins stripes
rayures étroites
rayas estrechas
white belly
ventre blanc
vientre blanco
← 250 - 300 cm →



 Equus grevyi

The number of species protected by CITES is taken from the CITES Control List that came into effect in 2003. This data may have been modified at the biennial Conferences of the Parties to the Convention and must be considered approximations for subsequent years.

NOTE: The abbreviation “Spp.” designates several species, the abbreviation “Sp.” designates a single species, the abbreviation “Ssp.” designates several subspecies, and the abbreviation “Ssp.” indicates a single subspecies.

Equus burchelli antiquorum

↑
genus

↑
species

↑
subspecies

How to use this guide

E ?

What is the purpose of the orange section of the guide?

The orange section lists the species illustrated in the blue and yellow sections that must be referred to an expert for identification.

The orange section also describes the geographic distribution of each species and the characteristics of the genus *Muntiacus*.

Family name
↓

Abbreviation
designating the family
↓

	BOVIDAE		BOV	
BOV- 1	🚫	→		Bison bison athabasca
BOV- 2	🟢			Bison bison bison
BOV- 3	🟢			Bison bonasus
BOV- 4	🟢			Cephalophus maxwellii
BOV- 5	🚫			Cephalophus monticola
BOV- 6	🟢			Gazella arabica
BOV- 7	🟢			Gazella bennetti
BOV- 8	🟢	→		Gazella bilkis
BOV- 9	🚫			Gazella cuvieri
BOV- 10	🚫			Gazella dorcas
BOV- 11	🟢			Gazella gazella
BOV- 12	🟢			Gazella rufifrons
BOV- 13	🟢			Gazella saudiya
BOV- 14	🟢			Gazella spekei
BOV- 15	🚫			Naemorhedus baileyi
BOV- 16	🚫			Naemorhedus caudatus
BOV- 17	🟢			Naemorhedus crispus
BOV- 18	🚫			Naemorhedus goral
BOV- 19	🟢			Naemorhedus swinhoei
BOV- 20	🚫			Ovis vignei arkal
BOV- 21	🚫			Ovis vignei blanfordi
BOV- 22	🚫			Ovis vignei bochariensis
BOV- 23	🚫			Ovis vignei cycloceros
BOV- 24	🚫	→		Ovis vignei punjabiensis
BOV- 25	🚫			Ovis vignei severtzovi
BOV- 26	🚫			Ovis vignei vignei
BOV- 27	🚫			Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata
BOV- 28	🟢			Rupicapra pyrenaica parva
BOV- 29	🟢			Rupicapra pyrenaica pyrenaica

1

Icon indicating that the species is regulated by CITES →

Icon indicating that the species is not regulated by CITES →

The family abbreviation followed by the number assigned to that species, which appears under the illustrations in the blue or yellow sections. Here BOV represents Bovidae. →

How to use this guide

What is in 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/INDEX A/ÍNDICE A

Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	English Anglais Inglés	French Français Francés	Spanish Español Español
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah	Guépard	Chita
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	Addax	Adax
<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	Impala	Impala	Impala
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Giant Panda	Panda	Panda gigante
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Lesser Panda	Petit panda	Panda chico
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	Common Hartebeest	Bubale	Bubalo común
<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose	Élan	Alce
<i>Ammodorcas clarkei</i>	Dibatag	Dibatag	Antilope de Clarke

What is in Index B?

Index B provides an alphabetical list of the scientific and commons names of the species illustrated in the guide, as well as their status, family and the pages to consult.


Alphabetical list including:

- the names of the species illustrated in the guide (Index A);
- the common names most frequently used in international trade for all species mentioned.

INDEX B/ INDEX B/ ÍNDICE B

Names Noms Nombres	Scientific Names Noms scientifiques Nombres científicos	Status, family Situation, famille Status, familia	Blue Bleue Azul	Yellow Jaune Amarilla	Orange Orange Naranja
Abbott's Duiker	<i>Cephalophus spadix</i>	N.C, BOV		62	
Abbottducker	<i>Cephalophus spadix</i>	N.C, BOV		62	
Abessinischer Steinbock	<i>Capra walie</i>	N.C, BOV		75	
Abruzzi Chamois	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	C, BOV-27		65	1
Abruzzo Chamois	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	C, BOV-27		65	1
Abyssinian Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca bohor</i>	N.C, BOV		42*	
Abyssinian Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus decula</i>	N.C, BOV		28,29*	
Abyssinian Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros chora</i>	N.C, BOV		27*	
Abyssinian Ibe	<i>Capra walie</i>	N.C, BOV		75	
Acacia Gazelle	<i>Gazella gazella</i>	N.C, BOV-11		47*	1
Acapulco Whitetail	<i>Odocoileus virginianus acapulcensis</i>	N.C, CER		15*	
Acinonyx jubatus	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	C, FEL			

N.C Species not regulated by CITES 

C Species protected under CITES 
(Control List which came into effect in 2003)

Consult page **17**
for an illustration

*Indicates this species
is not illustrated
at the species or
subspecies level

How to use this guide

E ?

Symbols



Trade regulated by CITES



Trade not regulated by CITES



Detain and refer to an expert



Important detail for identification



Important detail for identification on underside



“How to use this guide” section



Key pages



Section of mammals most easily identified



Section of mammals requiring closer observation



List of species to refer to an expert

A

Index A - scientific names and common names of illustrated species

B

Index B - scientific and common names of illustrated species and pages to consult



Unique feature



male



female

