

East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative (ESABII)

Capacity Building – CITES Appendices Species

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TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

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TRAFFIC is a strategic alliance of



and



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

The wildlife trade monitoring network

TRAFFIC's Goal:

To ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature



Southeast Asia

Extremely rich in biodiversity

- **Contains numerous species threatened by wildlife trade**
- **Is a major source of wildlife**
- **Is a major consumer of wildlife**



Problems in Enforcement

“If they could recognise half
the animals we carry,
we’ll be in real trouble, man”

“Kenny”
Malaysian Wildlife Trader



Key Activities

- Training of Trainers (ToT) Course
- Country-specific Courses (Viet Nam, Cambodia)
- Species Identification Sheets
- Trade Study Analysis

Capacity Building – Key Objectives

- Encourage collaboration between those who study biodiversity and those whose responsibility it is to protect it;
- Enhance national capacity to deliver training which can aid in the conservation of biodiversity;
- Increase awareness of trade in wildlife and the importance of proper control; and
- Provide skills and knowledge to improve recognition of species in trade and implement regulations designed to stop the illegal wildlife trade.

Capacity Building – Training for Trainers

3 participants from each ASEAN country:

Experts on:

- CITES/wildlife trade
- Species identification
- National wildlife legislation & policy



Training Management Package

TRAINING MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

- TRAINING OF TRAINERS COURSE (ToT)
- WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATION COURSE (WTRC)
- SPECIES IDENTIFICATION COURSE (SIC)

Contains materials on:

- **Training of Trainers Course;**
- **Wildlife Trade Regulation Course; and**
- **Species Identification Course**

2011 - Training in HCMC, Viet Nam

Arranged and taught by the Vietnamese participants of the Training of Trainers workshop

Pre-workshop evaluation

- 100% aware of CITES
- 94% able to define CITES
- 9% had been trained on CITES
- 26% had received species identification training

Post-workshop evaluation

- 100% learned knowledge and skills useful to their work



2012: Training in Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Two workshops arranged and taught by Cambodian participants of the Training of Trainers workshop

Pre-workshop evaluation

- 96% aware of CITES
- 73% able to define CITES
- 23% had been trained on CITES
- 29% had received species identification training

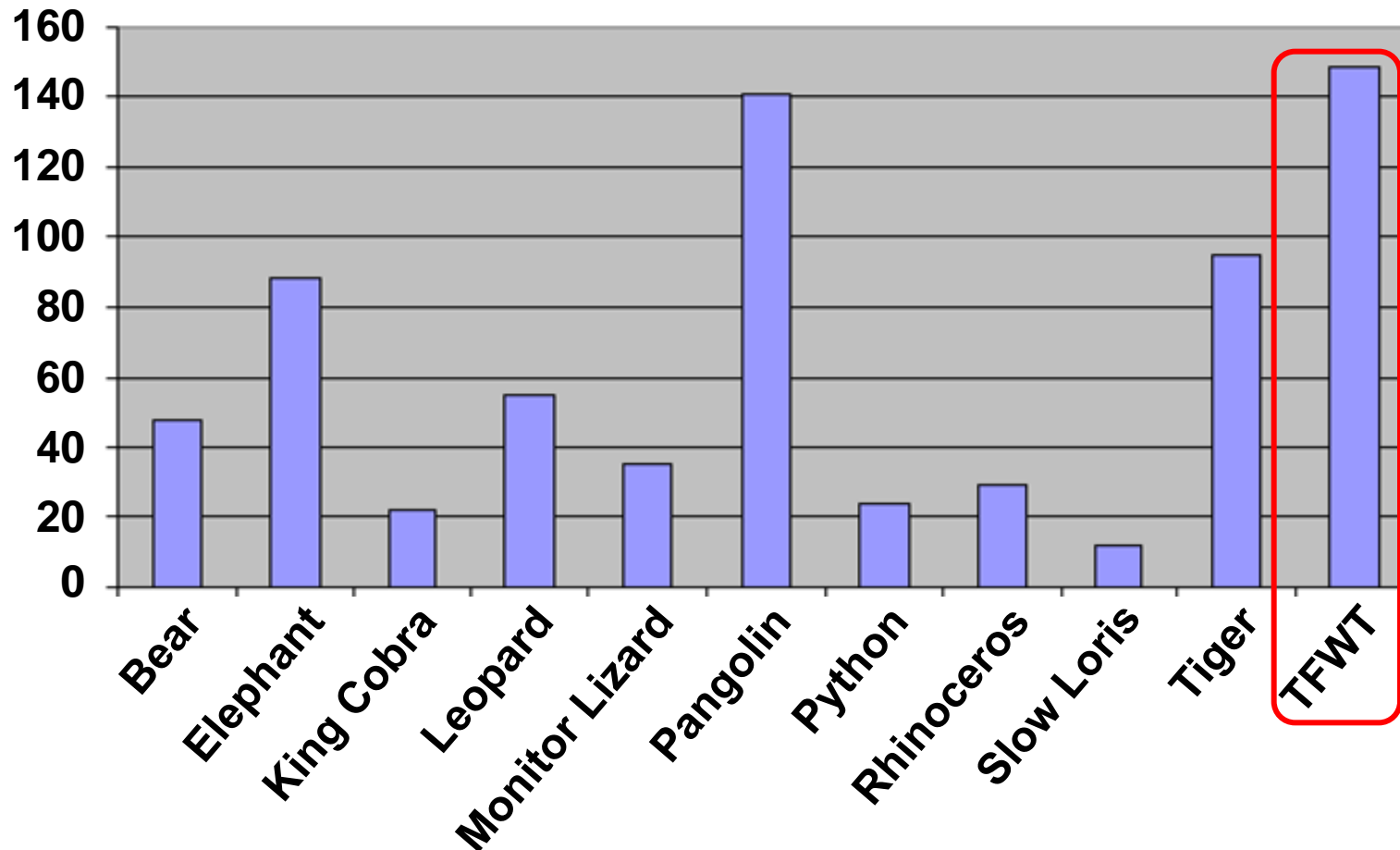
Post-workshop evaluation

- 96% learned knowledge and skills useful to their work



TSEA Trade Database Analysis – Results

Number of seizures reported for each selected species/species group
(January 2005 – December 2009)



Species Identification Sheets

IDENTIFICATION SHEETS FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES TRADED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



Species ID Sheets – Selection criteria

Chosen species met at least one of the following criteria:

- Found in trade in Southeast Asia
- Of conservation concern
- Protected by national legislation or CITES
- Similar to protected species found in trade in the region
- Potential to become invasive if introduced

Species ID Sheets – Species selected

Scientific name	Common name	CITES App.	IUCN Red List	Notes
<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>	Matamata Turtle	X	Not listed	Commonly traded in Southeast Asia, potential invasive.
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Black Pond Turtle	I	VU	International trade listed by IUCN as major threat,
<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle	II	CR	Indonesian island endemic.
<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle	II	EN	Commonly found in trade in Southeast Asia.
<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Philippine Forest Turtle	II	CR	Endemic to just two Philippine islands.
<i>Geochelone carbonara</i>	Red-footed Tortoise	II	Not listed	Commonly traded in Southeast Asia.
<i>Centrochelys (Geochelone) sulcata</i>	African Spurred Tortoise	II	VU	Commonly found in trade (zero international commercial trade quota for wild harvested specimens).
<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Yellow-headed Tortoise	II	EN	Heavily traded in Southeast Asia
<i>Chitra</i> spp.	Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle	II	CR – EN	All three species at high risk of extinction.
<i>Pelochelys</i> spp.	Giant Softshell Turtle	II	EN - VU	Two species threatened by trade.

Contents (2)

REPTILES

<i>Crocodylia</i>	Hides (Crocodile Hides)
Alligators & Caiman	Alligators & Caimans
<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae</i> & <i>C. mindorensis</i>	Philippine & New Guinea Crocodiles
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> & <i>C. siamensis</i>	Estuarine & Siamese Crocodiles
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	False Gharial
<i>Uromastyx</i>	Spiny-tailed Lizards
<i>Phelsuma</i>	Day Geckos
<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Tokay Gecko
<i>Varanus</i>	Monitor Lizards
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Oriental Rat Snake
<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> , <i>Naja</i>	Cobras
Pythons	Pythons
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nosed Turtle
<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>	Matamata Turtle
Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae	Marine Turtles
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle
<i>Batagur</i>	River Terrapins
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Black Pond Turtle
<i>Cuora</i>	Asian Box Turtles
<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle
<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle
<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Malaysian Giant Turtle
<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Philippine Forest Turtle
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider
Testudinidae	Tortoises
<i>Astrochelys (Geochelone) radiata</i>	Radiated Tortoise
<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>	Ploughshare Tortoise
<i>Chelonoides (Geochelone) carbonaria</i>	Red-footed Tortoise
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Indian Star Tortoise
<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	Burmese Star Tortoise
<i>Geochelone (Stigomochelys) pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise
<i>Geochelone (Centrochelys) sulcata</i>	African Spurred Tortoise
<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Yellow-headed Tortoise
<i>Malacocheilus tornieri</i>	Pancake Tortoise
<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian Brown Tortoise
<i>Manouria impressa</i>	Impressed Tortoise
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle
<i>Chitra</i>	Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles
<i>Pelochelys</i>	Giant Softshell Turtle
<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Chinese Softshell Turtle

AMPHIBIANS

<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	Tomato Frog
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FISH

<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian Arowana
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead Wrasse
<i>Hippocampus</i>	Seahorses

INVERTEBRATES

Tridacnidae	Giant Clams
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PLANTS

Nepenthaceae	Pitcher Plants
Orchidaeceae (1)	CITES Appendix I Orchids
Orchidaeceae (2)	Identification of Wild Orchids
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	Ramin

Chelus fimbriatus - Matamata Turtle

Matamata Turtle

Family: Chelidae

Other Names:

Distribution: Bolivia; Brazil; British Guiana; Colombia; Ecuador; French Guiana; Peru; Surinam; Venezuela

Physical

Characteristics: Top shell (carapace) length: Up to 44.9cm

International Conservation Status:
Not listed

IUCN: Not listed

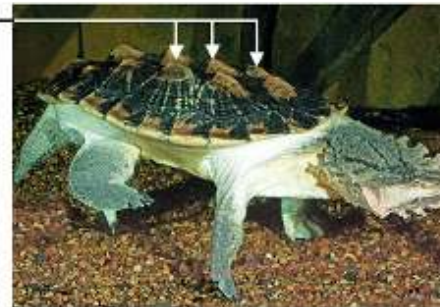
National Protection in Singapore:
Not listed (however this species is not approved for sale in accordance with the Animals and Birds (Pet Shop and Exhibition) Rules, 2004)



Distinguishing Features:



Three raised keels run along the top shell (carapace)



- Top shell (carapace) brown or black in colour
- Back of top shell - heavily serrated
- Head, neck, legs and tails greyish brown in adults

Two barbels on the chin

Traded As:

Live animals for the pet trade



Similar To:

No other species

Leucocephalon yuwonoi - Sulawesi Forest Turtle

Kura-kura Hutan Sulawesi

Family: Geoemydidae

Nama Lain: Kura-kura daun (Indonesia)

Penyebaran: Indonesia

Ciri-ciri Fisik : Panjang tempurung atas (karapas): mencapai 25 - 28 cm

Status Konservasi Internasional:

CITES Apendiks II

IUCN: Kritis

Status Perlindungan Nasional di Indonesia:

Tidak Terdaftar di dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No.07/1999 tentang Jenis-jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa yang Dilindungi



Foto: Ian Ives

Diperdagangkan Sebagai:

Daging dan hewan hidup untuk peliharaan

Ciri-ciri Khusus:

Tempurung atas (karapas)



Foto: Mark Auliya/TRAFFIC

Tidak ada garis-garis pada kepala

Tiga lunas yang terbentuk dengan baik

Tempurung atas bergeligi di bagian belakang (lebih banyak gerigi pada hewan muda)



Foto: Ian Ives

Lima sisik sepanjang puncak karapas



Foto: Sabine Schoppe



Foto: Mark Auliya/TRAFFIC



Foto: Ian Ives



Foto: Sabine Schoppe

Mirip dengan:

Asian Leaf Turtle (*Cyclemys dentata*)
CITES: Tidak Terdaftar
IUCN: Tidak Terancam



Foto: Anurag Kishore

Kepala dan leher berwarna gelap, garis-garis oranye hingga coklat kemerah-merahan pada sisi kepala dan leher bawah

Tempurung atas (karapas):

- Berwarna coklat hingga hitam
- Lunas tunggal, (tidak begitu jelas pada hewan yang lebih tua)
- Lima sisik sepanjang puncak karapas

Foto: Sabine Schoppe

Tempurung bawah (plastron):

- Kuning atau coklat muda dengan radiasi gelap hingga coklat tua atau hitam

Foto: Sabine Schoppe

Penyebaran: Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Kamboja; Cina(?); India; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Singapura; Thailand; Vietnam

Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle (*Notochelys platynota*)

CITES: Apendiks II
IUCN: Rentan

Tempurung atas (karapas):

- Kehijau-hijauan hingga kekuning-kuningan
- Rata, tetapi dengan lunas tunggal
- Enam sisik sepanjang puncak karapas

Foto: Sabine Schoppe

Tempurung bawah (plastron):

- Berwarna kuning hingga oranye dengan tanda berwarna gelap yang besar pada tiap sisik, pada sejumlah hewan biasanya berwarna hitam

Foto: Sabine Schoppe

Penyebaran: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar (?); Thailand; Vietnam

Geoclemys hamiltonii - ເຕົ້ານໍ້າດຳ

Black Pond Turtle

Family: Geoemydidae

ສີ່ອັນ ເຕົ້າລາຍດຳ, ຮາມິລັບ ເທິລາພິນ, ເຕົ້ານໍ້າລາຍ (ພາສາອັງກິດ)

ເຂດການກະຈາຍພັນ: ບັງກະລາເທດ, ອິນເດຍ, ແປປານ, ປາກີສະຖານ

ລັກສະນະພິເສດພາຍນອກ: ຂອງມີຄວາມຍາວເຖິງ 39cm

ສະຖານະພາບດ້ານການອະນຸລັກສາກົນ:
ສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ບັນຊີ 1

IUCN: VU

ການຄຸ້ມຄອງພາຍໃນ ສປປ ລາວ:
ບໍ່ມີໃນບັນຊີ



Credit: Peter Probst

ລັກສະນະຈຸດພິເສດ:



Credit: Peter Paul van Dijk

ຫົວສີດຳ ພ້ອມລາຍຈຸດສີເຫຼືອງເປັນລັກສະນະພິເສດ.



Credit: Turtle Conservancy

ຂອງມີສັນຫາມແຖວ

ຂອງມີສີດຳພ້ອມກັບມີລາຍສີຂຶ້ນ, ເຫຼືອງ, ເຫຼືອງອອນ ຫຼື ຮາວ
ສີຂອງຂອງຈະຈາກໄປຕາມອາຍຸ, ໂຕທີ່ໃຫຍ່ເຕັມຕົວແລ້ວອາດຈະມີແຕ່ສີດຳເປັນສ່ວນຫຼາຍ



Credit: Peter Probst



Credit: Peter Paul van Dijk

ສີນຂອງເປັນສີຈຸບແລ້ວເລື້ອຍ (ແວລາຍັງ ນ້ອຍສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້ຈິດເຈນ)



Credit: Turtle Conservancy

ສີນຂອງມີສີເຫຼືອງພ້ອມລາຍສີຂຶ້ນ



Credit: Turtle Conservancy

ການຄ້າຂາຍ:

ຕົວເປັນແມ່ນອາຍເພື່ອເປັນສັດລ້ຽງ

ຄ້າຍຄືກັບ:

ເຕົ້ານໍ້າລາຍອາເມລິກາ
(*Clemmys guttata* - American Spotted Pond Turtle)
CITES: ບໍ່ມີໃນບັນຊີ
IUCN: ໂກ່ຫຼຸນພັນ



Credit: Olivier Carabet

- ຂອງມີຈຸດສີເຫຼືອງ
- ຢູ່ຫົວບໍ່ມີຈຸດສີເຫຼືອງ
- ຂອງບໍ່ມີສັນ

ຂອງຍາວ: ລະຫວ່າງ 8.9 - 13.6 cm

ເຂດການກະຈາຍພັນ: ສະຫະລັດອາເມລິກາ

Platysternon megacephalum - Big-headed Turtle

Rùa đầu to

Họ: Platysternidae

Tên khác:

Phân bố: Campuchia; Trung Quốc; Lào; Mianna; Thái Lan; Việt Nam

Số đo cơ thể: Dài mai: tới 20cm

Tình trạng bảo tồn quốc tế:
Phụ lục II CITES

IUCN: EN

Tình trạng bảo vệ tại Việt Nam:

Nghị định 32/2006/NĐ-CP: IIB (Hạn chế khai thác, sử dụng vì mục đích thương mại)



Ảnh: Peter Paul van Dijk

Đặc điểm nhận dạng:

Là loài rùa nước ngọt rất khác biệt.

Đầu: Quá to nên không thể thụt vào trong mai

Đầu phủ tấm sừng lớn chỉ là một tấm mai to

Đuôi: Chiều dài gần bằng dài mai

Phủ một lớp vẩy lớn

Con trưởng thành



Dạng buồn bán:

Con sống để làm cảnh và thực phẩm

Gần giống với:

Không có loài nào khác

Con non



Toàn bộ ảnh: Peter Paul van Dijk



Con non có yếm màu cam với những vệt đen ở giữa



Siebenrockiella leytensis - Philippine Forest Turtle

Pagong, Baó

Pamilya: Geoemydidae

Iba pang Pangalan: Bakoko, Bakuku (Pilipinas); Philippine Pond Turtle, Leyte Pond Turtle, Neckle Turtle (English)

Distribusyon: Mga isla ng Palawan at Dumeran sa Pilipinas

Mga Katangiang Pisikal: Hebe ng itaas na bao (karapatse): Hanggang 30cm, Bigat: Hanggang 3.5kg o mahigit

Estado ng Internasyunal na Konserbasyon: *

CITES Appendix II

IUCN: CR

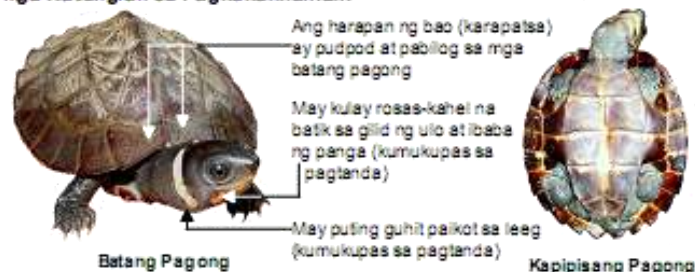
Nasyunal na Proteksiyon sa Pilipinas: Republic Act 9147 (Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001)



Ikinakalakal bilang:

Buhay na hayop para sa kalakalan ng alagang hayop, pagkain at tradisyunal na gamot

Mga Katangian sa Pagkakakilanlan:



May Edad na Pagong



Batang Pagong

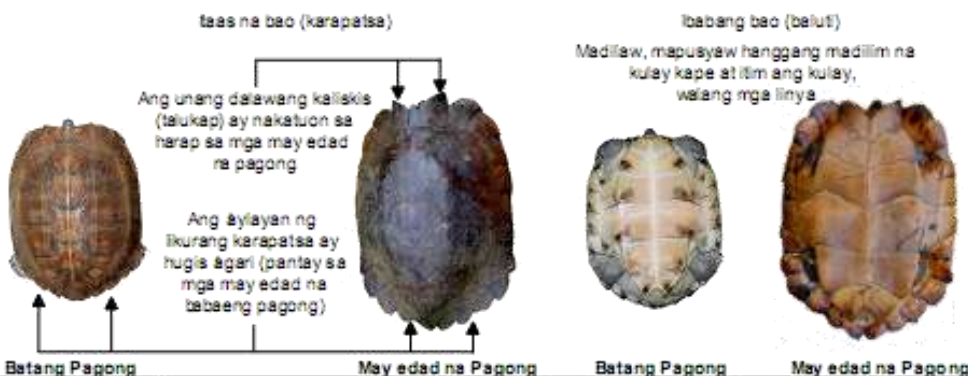
Ang itaas na panga ay bahagyang nakakawit

Malaki ang ulo

Ang kulay ng ulo ay nagiging mapusyaw habang tumatanda



May Edad na Pagong



Label na mga Arawan: Seena Schoone

Kahalintulad ng:

Black Marsh Turtle
(*Siebenrockiella crassicolis*)

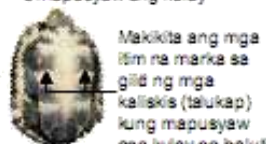
CITES Appendix II
IUCN: VU



Distribusyon: Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam

Katangiang Pisikal: Hebe ng itaas na bao (karapatse): Hanggang 20cm

Ang ibabang bao (balut) ay maaaring itim o mapusyaw ang kulay



Imahin: Mark Auliyar/ISGA

Chelonoidis (Geochelone) carbonaria - Red Footed Tortoise

เต่าบกตีนแดง

วงศ์เต่าบก: Testudinidae

ชื่ออื่น South American Red-footed Tortoise, Cherry-headed Tortoise (English)
การแพร่กระจาย อาร์เจนตินา โบลิเวีย บราซิล โคลอมเบีย กิยานา ปานามา ปารากวัย เวเนซุเอลา
สรีระ ความยาวกระดองบน: สูงสุด 51 ซม.

สถานภาพเชิงอนุรักษ์สากล:
บัญชีแนบท้ายหมายเลข 2 ของไซเตส

IUCN: ไม่ระบุ

การคุ้มครองในประเทศไทย:
 ประกาศกระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม
 ลงวันที่ 23 ธันวาคม 2548



Credit: David Lawson/WWF-UK

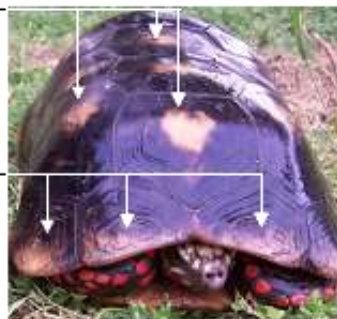
ลักษณะเด่น



Credit: Dabech Bandowicz/wydzial zoo

กระดองบนมีสีน้ำตาล
และบริเวณด้านสีเหลือง
ถึงสีแดงเข้ม
บนยอดแผ่นเกล็ด

กระดองบนมีสีน้ำตาล
และบริเวณด้านสีเหลือง
ถึงสีแดง แต่มีขอบ
ด้านนอกของแผ่นเกล็ด



Credit: Matt Morris

รูปแบบการดำรง
 ชีพของชนิดนี้ชีวิตที่เหลือเป็นสัตว์เลี้ยง

ด้านบนของขาหน้า
 คลุมด้วยเกล็ดสีแดงขนาดใหญ่

เกล็ดแผ่นหน้าบนหัว
 ไม่แบ่งเป็นสองชิ้น

เกล็ดบนหัวมีสีเหลือง
 แดง หรือส้ม



Credit: Matt Morris

ลักษณะคล้ายคลึงกับ:

เต่าบกตีนเหลือง Yellow-footed Tortoise

(*Chelonoidis (Geochelone) denticulata*)

บัญชีแนบท้ายหมายเลข 2 ของไซเตส

IUCN: มีแนวโน้มใกล้สูญพันธุ์

สถานภาพ: ความสูงสูงสุด 51 ซม. 82 ซม.

การแพร่กระจาย: โบลิเวีย โคลอมเบีย กิยานา อาร์เจนตินา บราซิล เวเนซุเอลา



Credit: Matt Morris

กระดองบนมีสีน้ำตาล
มีขอบด้านสีเหลืองถึงส้มที่
ด้านบนของ แผ่นเกล็ด

กระดองบนมีขอบด้านสีเหลือง
ถึงส้ม แต่มีขอบด้านนอก
ของแผ่นเกล็ด



Credit: Matt Morris

ด้านบนของขาหน้า
 คลุมด้วยเกล็ดสีเหลืองหรือสี
 ส้มขนาดใหญ่

เกล็ดแผ่นหน้าบนหัว
 แบ่งเป็นสองชิ้น

เกล็ดบนหัวมี
 สีเหลืองหรือส้ม



Credit: Matt Morris

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* Twyroska Zool's Red-footed Tortoise, photography by Dabech Bandowicz

Geochelone (Centrochelys) sulcata - African Spurred Tortoise

African Spurred Tortoise

Famili: Testudinidae

Nama lain: Grooved Tortoise (Inggeris)

Taburan: Chad; Mesir; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Somalia; Sudan

Ciri-ciri fizikal: Panjang cangkering atas (karapas): sehingga ke 83cm, berat: sehingga lebih kurang 100kg

Status Pemuliharaan Antarabangsa:

Apendiks II CITES: Kuota sifar: Perdagangan Antarabangsa terhadap spesies yang ditangkap di habitat semulajadi untuk tujuan komersial adalah **TIDAK** dibenarkan.

IUCN: VU

Perlindungan di Malaysia:

Akta Perdagangan Antarabangsa Mengenai Spesies Terancam, 2008
Semenanjung - Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar, 2010
Sabah - Enakmen Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar, 1997
Sarawak - Ordinan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar, 1998



Kredit: TurtleConservancy

Didagangkan sebagai: Haiwan hidup sebagai haiwan peliharaan

Ciri-ciri penting:

Cangkering bawah (plastron)



Kredit: TurtleConservancy

Dua atau tiga taji berbentuk kon pada kedua-dua sisi ekor



Sisik (scutes) berganda di bahagian hadapan cangkering bawah (plastron)

Karapas (cangkering atas) Berwarna kuning-coklat



Sisik (scutes) di bahagian atas ekor tidak terbahagi



Tada sisik (scutes) kecil di bahagian hadapan cangkering atas (karapas)

Pada haiwan muda

Cangkering yang agak berkubah

Berwarna cerah

Ringgir cangkering yang bergenggi

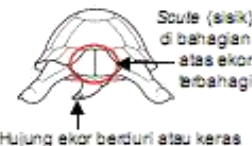


Kredit: Mark Aulys/SEA

Mirip kepada:

Hermann's Tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*)

Apendiks II CITES
IUCN: NT



Panjang: Sehingga ke 20cm
Taburan: Eropah.
Kredit: (m) UK Border Agency

Spur-thighed Tortoise (*Testudo graeca*)

Apendiks II CITES
IUCN: VU



Panjang: Sehingga ke 40cm
Taburan: Eropah, Timur Tengah.
Kredit: (m) UK Border Agency

Kleinmann's Tortoise (*Testudo kleinmanni*)

Apendiks I CITES
IUCN: CR



Panjang: Sehingga ke 14.4cm
Taburan: Mesir (?) Ulyu.

Central Asian Tortoise (*Testudo horsfieldii*)

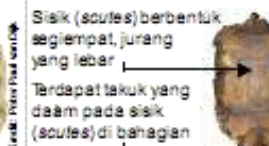
Apendiks II CITES
IUCN: VU



Panjang: Sehingga ke 22cm
Taburan: Eropah Timur, Timur, Utara dan Selatan Asia

Asian Brown Tortoise (*Manouria emys*)

Apendiks II CITES
IUCN: EN



Panjang: Sehingga ke 80cm
Taburan: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam

Mirip seperti haiwan muda

Ploughshare Tortoise (*Astrochelys yniphora*)

Apendiks II CITES
IUCN: CR



Taburan: Madagaskar

Indotestudo elongata - Yellow-headed Tortoise

Kura-kura Mas

Famili: Testudinidae

Nama lain: Elongated Tortoise, Pineapple Tortoise (Inggeris), Banding Lontong.

Taburan: Bangladesh; Cambodia; India; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam

Ciri-ciri fizikal: Panjang cangkera atas (karapas): sehingga 36sm

Status Pemuliharaan Antarabangsa:

CITES Apendiks II

IUCN: EN

Perlindungan di Brunei Darussalam:

Perinta Fauna dan Flora Liar, 2007



Kredit: Indrani Das

Didagangkan sebagai:

haiwan hidup untuk pasaran haiwan peliharaan dan daging

Ciri-ciri penting:

Dari pandangan sisi, titik paling tinggi terletak pada scute (sisik) yang ketiga di bahagian atas



Kepala berwarna kuning

Semasa musim mengawan, warna hujung kelopak mata dan sekitar lubang hidung akan bertukar ke merah jambu pada jantan

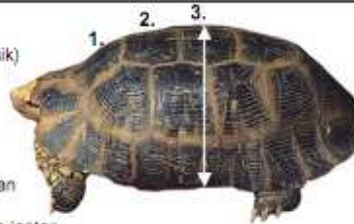
Cangkera atas (karapas)

Kebanyakan haiwan mempunyai *nuchal scute* (sisik) yang kecil, panjang dan runding di bahagian tengah hadapan pada karapas.

Memiliki corak yang pelbagai. Warna latar adalah oren atau oren ke kehijauan. Corak hitam yang tidak seragam.

Haiwan yang muda sukar dikenalpasti

Haiwan muda
Kredit Sabine Schoppe



Cangkera bawah (plastron)



Kredit Sabine Schoppe



Kredit Sabine Schoppe



Mirip kepada:

Sulawesi Tortoise
(*Indotestudo forstenii*)

CITES: Apendiks II

IUCN: EN

Taburan: Sulawesi, Indonesia



Cangkera atas (karapas)

Tiada *nuchal scute* (sisik) pada kebanyakan haiwan. Jika ada, ia berbentuk seperti baji dan pendek

Dari pandangan sisi, titik paling tinggi terletak pada *scute* (sisik) yang ketiga di bahagian atas

Berwarna kuning lemon, terdapat corak berbentuk empat segi yang berwarna hitam di tengah-tengah *scute* (sisik)

Cangkera bawah (plastron)

Corak berwarna hitam yang ketara. Corak tersebut tidak pudar atau terpecah-pecah



Keseluruhan imej *Indotestudo forstenii* adalah kredit kepada Ian Tux

Travancore Tortoise
(*Indotestudo travancorica*)

CITES: Apendiks II

IUCN: VU

Taburan: India



Dari pandangan sisi, titik paling tinggi terletak pada *scute* (sisik) yang kedua di bahagian atas (jika tiada kecacatan pada cangkera). Mungkin terletak pada sisik yang ketiga pada haiwan muda

Tiada *nuchal scute* (sisik) pada kebanyakan haiwan



Indotestudo travancorica juvana
Kredit: Indrani Das

Chitra spp. - စင်းကျားလိပ် Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles

စင်းကျားလိပ် Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles

Family: Trionychidae

အခြားအမည် Labi-labi bintang (အင်ဒိုနီးရှား), Manlé (မလေးရှား)

တွေ့ရှိရာဒေသ အင်ဒိုနီးရှား၊ အိန္ဒိယ၊ အင်ဒိုနီးရှား၊ မလေးရှား၊ မြန်မာ၊ နီပေါ၊ ပါကစ္စတန်၊ ထိုင်း

ရုပ်သွင်ပုံစံ ကျောခွံအလျား ၁၈.၃ ခေတီမီတာနှင့်အထက်

နိုင်ငံတကာတွင်ကာကွယ်ထားမှုအဆင့်အတန်း ၊
Chitra spp. အားလုံးကို **CITES**
 နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(ခ)စာရင်းတွင် ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်။

IUCN: CR - EN

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်ကာကွယ်ထားမှုအဆင့်အတန်း ၊
 သားငှက်ဥပဒေ(၁၉၉၄)



သားပေါက် Chitra chitra (ဆိုင်း)
 Credit: Peter Paul van Dijk

ထူးခြားသည့် အမှတ်အသားများ

အစွဲမှတ်သားရေဖြင့်ဖုံးအုပ်ထားသည်။
 အရွယ်ရောက်အကောင်၏ ကျောခွံသည် လုံးဝနန်းပြားချပ်ပြီး ချောမွေ့ ခန့်သည်။
 ရင်ခွံမှာနီနီနှင့်ရောင်မှန်းရောင်ဘက်များသည် အဖြူရောင်ရှိသည်။
 ဦးခေါင်းမှာကျဉ်းမြောင်းရှည်လေးရှိပြီး ရုပ်သည်။

Chitra vandijki
 Credit: Jonathan Murray



Chitra chitra (ဆိုင်း)
 Credit: Peter Paul van Dijk

ရောင်းဝယ်မှုပုံစံ အသွင်အပြင်

ပုံစံတူအကောင် လိပ်ဝိုင်း Giant Softshell Turtles Pelochelys spp.



Credit: Willem van der Kraak

အရောင်ပြောင်းလဲမှုရှိသည်။ အရောင်ခွဲလည်းဖြစ်နိုင်သည်။
 ကျောခွံအလျား ၁၅၀ ခေတီမီတာနှင့်အထက်
 မျက်လုံးနီလုံးကြားအကွာအဝေးမှာမျက်ကွင်းအကျယ်ထက်
 ပို၍ကျယ်သည်။



Credit: Sander Struik

တွေ့ရှိရာဒေသ - ပြင်ပမြောက်လျား၊ အင်ဒိုနီးရှား၊ မလေးရှား၊ မြန်မာ၊
 တရုတ်၊ အိန္ဒိယ၊ အင်ဒိုနီးရှား၊ ဂျပန်၊ လာအို၊ မလေးရှား၊ မြန်မာ၊
 ပါပူအူဂျာ၊ ဗဟူးတွာနီ၊ ဗီယက်နမ်၊ ထိုင်း၊ နီပေါ၊ ဟိမဝင်တန်း

မျက်လုံးနီလုံးကြားအကွာအဝေးမှာမျက်ကွင်း
 အကျယ်ထက်ပို၍ကျဉ်းမြောင်းသည်။



Chitra chitra
 မျက်လုံးအင်ဒိုနီးရှား
 Credit: Jonathan Murray



Credit: Peter Paul van Dijk

Chitra spp. (၃)မျိုး

အရှေ့တောင်အာရှစင်းကျားလိပ် Southeast Asian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle (Chitra chitra)

IUCN: CR
 အရောင် - ဝိမ်းဝါရောင်မှ သဲလွင်စိမ်းရောင် ကွာဖား နှင့်အင်ဒိုနီးရှားရှိအကောင်များမှာအနက်ရောင်ဖြစ်သည်။
 တွေ့ရှိရာဒေသ - အင်ဒိုနီးရှား၊ မလေးရှား၊ ထိုင်း

မြန်မာစင်းကျားလိပ် Burmese Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle (Chitra vandijki)

IUCN: - ဝေရင်းသွင်းထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။
 အရောင် - ချောကလက်ရောင်
 တွေ့ရှိရာဒေသ - မြန်မာ

အိန္ဒိယစင်းကျားလိပ် Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle (Chitra indica)

IUCN: EN
 အရောင် - ကျောခွံမှာနီနီနှင့်ရောင်မှ သဲလွင်စိမ်းအရောင်၊ အကောင်ငယ်များ၏ကျောခွံပေါ်တွင်မျက်လုံး
 ငှလုံးပုံစံမျိုးရှိသည်။
 တွေ့ရှိရာဒေသ - အင်ဒိုနီးရှား၊ အိန္ဒိယ၊ နီပေါ၊ ပါကစ္စတန်

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Pelochelys spp. - រមិច

រមិច

វគ្គ: Trionychidae

ឈ្មោះផ្សេងៗ: កង្កែបក្បាលកង្កែប ឡាប៊ី- ឡាប៊ី រ៉ាតសាសា (ឥណ្ឌូណេស៊ី) អាធិតិ (ភីលីពីន)

រាយ: អូស្ត្រាលី(?) បង់ក្លាដេស កម្ពុជា និង ឥណ្ឌា ឥណ្ឌូណេស៊ី ឡាវ ម៉ាឡេស៊ី កូម៉ា ប៊ែល្លាហ្គ្រីសា ភីលីពីន ថៃ និងវៀតណាម

លក្ខណសម្គាល់:

ប្រវែងស្លឹកខាងលើរហូតដល់ ១៥០ ស.ម.

ស្ថានភាពនៃការអភិរក្សជាអន្តរជាតិ:

ត្រូវប្រកែកទៅជាប្រភេទត្រីក្បាលកង្កែប
អនុសញ្ញា **CITES: ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធច**

IUCN: កំពុងប្រែក្លាយជាប្រភេទត្រីក្បាលកង្កែប (EN) និងងាយរងគ្រោះថ្នាក់ (VU)

កិច្ចការពារជាតិ:

អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ៥៣ ខ ក្រ ប ក (វិទ្ធិប្បទា នៃគណៈកម្មាធិការ ២០០៦)
ស្តីពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្តរជាតិលើប្រភេទសត្វ និងរុក្ខជាតិ វិប្បវេណីក្រៅប្រទេស



1120: Sabine Schoppe

លក្ខណសម្គាល់:

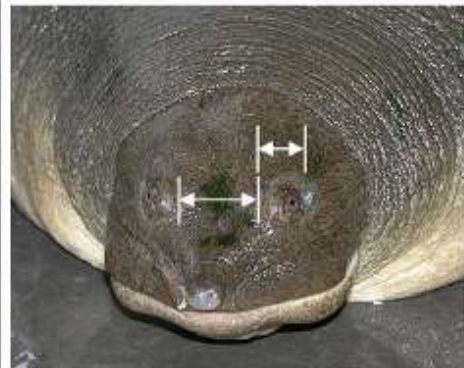
- ស្លឹកខាងលើស្បែក
- ស្លឹកខាងក្រោមស្លឹកខាងលើ ហើយរលោងចំពោះរមិចធំ
- ក្នុងមាត់ពណ៌សម្លឹកដាច់គ្នា
- ក្បាលដុំខ្លី
- ចម្លោះរវាងភ្នែកទាំងពីរដាច់គ្នាដល់ភ្នែក



Pelochelys cantorii
1121: Sabine Schoppe



Pelochelys bibroni
1122: Arthur Georges



Pelochelys cantorii
1123: Sabine Schoppe



Pelochelys cantorii
1124: Sabine Schoppe

ក្រុមត្រីក្បាលកង្កែប:

រមិច (Pelochelys cantorii)

IUCN: កំពុងប្រែក្លាយជាប្រភេទត្រីក្បាលកង្កែប (EN)

សម្បុរ: ស្លឹកខាងលើស្បែកហើយខ្លាចក្រឡា
រាយ: បង់ក្លាដេស កម្ពុជា និង ឥណ្ឌា ឥណ្ឌូណេស៊ី ស៊ូម៉ាត្រា កាឡិដាណេស កូឡាវេស៊ី
ឡាវ ម៉ាឡេស៊ី កូម៉ា ប៊ែល្លាហ្គ្រីសា ភីលីពីន ថៃ និងវៀតណាម

រមិចអូស្ត្រាលី (Pelochelys bibroni)

IUCN: ងាយរងគ្រោះថ្នាក់ (VU)

សម្បុរ: ស្លឹកខាងក្រោមត្រូវដោះរមិចធំ ប៉ុន្តែមានខ្សែអូស្ត្រាលី ១ពណ៌ខ្លាចក្រឡា
រាយ: ឥណ្ឌូណេស៊ី ប៊ែល្លាហ្គ្រីសា និងអូស្ត្រាលី(?)

រមិចអូស្ត្រាលី (Pelochelys signifiera)

IUCN: មិនមានក្នុងបញ្ជី

សម្បុរ: ស្លឹកខាងលើស្បែកហើយខ្លាចក្រឡា
រាយ: ឥណ្ឌូណេស៊ី ប៊ែល្លាហ្គ្រីសា និងអូស្ត្រាលី

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មត្រីក្បាលកង្កែប

សាច់ជាអាហារ

ស្លឹកខាងលើ:

រមិចត្រីក្បាលកង្កែប

Chitra spp.



1125: Jonathan Morley

ពណ៌ និងក្រឡាខ្លះ

ចម្លោះរវាងភ្នែកទាំងពីរត្រូវដាច់គ្នាដល់ភ្នែក

ក្បាលស្រួចវែង



1126: Jonathan Morley

រាយ: បង់ក្លាដេស ឥណ្ឌា ឥណ្ឌូណេស៊ី ម៉ាឡេស៊ី កូម៉ា មេឌីស ប៊ែល្លាហ្គ្រីសា និងថៃ

Key Lessons Learnt

- Clear selection criteria for participants vital and appreciated by all agencies.
- Ensure all organising agencies are clear on their roles and responsibilities.
- Participant feedback used in the development of the final TMP.
- Ability to follow-up by supporting countries to conduct own training

Recommendations

1. Continued development and dissemination of key tools to strengthen the capacity of frontline enforcement agencies to combat illegal wildlife trade;
2. Support those already trained to conduct capacity building activities, encourage them to institutionalise such training, particularly:
 - a) In countries which lag behind in the provision of such training;
 - b) In countries with a demonstrated commitment to tackling the illegal trade; and
 - c) In countries with high or increasing levels of illegal trade.

Thank you



**Ministry of the Environment
Government of Japan**

This work was conducted under the framework of the East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative (ESABII) and generously funded by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

