

# TRAFFIC POST

the wildlife trade monitoring network

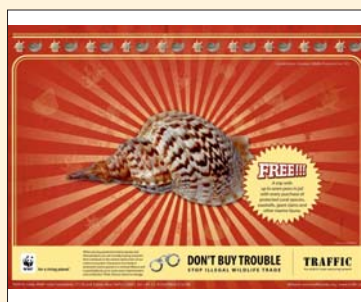
ISSUE 10  
OCTOBER, 2010

TRAFFIC INDIA'S NEWSLETTER ON WILDLIFE TRADE IN INDIA



TRAFFIC INDIA UPDATE

- **MP, Maharashtra and Jharkhand deploy sniffer dogs** to combat wildlife crime Pg 2
- **Himachal Pradesh High Court** takes lead in sensitizing judicial officers on wildlife conservation Pg 2
- **GTF gains impetus**, leads long term sustained commitment to Tiger Conservation Pg 3
- **India and Nepal sign accord** to protect wildlife and tackle crime Pg 3
- **Captured on camera:** Communities benefitting from sustainable plant harvest in India Pg 4
- **Meeting in Himachal Pradesh** to review the status of Kuth in India Pg 5
- **New guidelines in sustainable wild plant harvesting** prove a global success Pg 5
- **Springdales School** wins the Delhi 'Wild Wisdom' quiz Pg 6
- **Preserving India's Wild Heritage**-TRAFFIC India profiles its work through images Pg 6
- **New collaterals launched** under the "Don't Buy Trouble" campaign Pg 7



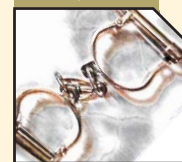
- **Live Tiger found in check-in baggage** in Bangkok Pg 7
- **Malaysia gets tough new wildlife law** Pg 8



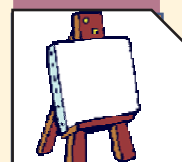
IN FOCUS



CITES UPDATE



TRAFFIC ALERT



SIGNPOST

- **Birds of the night reveal their dark secrets** (TRAFFIC India exposé into surreptitious owl trade in India) Pg 10



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- **Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India** creates new CITES cell Pg 9

**TRAFFIC Alert (Latest news on illegal wildlife trade in India):**

- **Gangtok police seizes 2.1 kg of Yarsa Gumba** Pg 6
- **Two held with snake venom in Delhi** Pg 7
- **Sansar Chand gets 6-yr term** Pg 8
- **Poaching gang busted, 2.5 kg of pangolin scales recovered** Pg 9
- **Puma skin found in parcel sent to India by post from USA** Pg 10



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- **SIGNPOST: Other significant news stories to read** Pg 11

OUTPOST



## MP, Maharashtra and Jharkhand deploy sniffer dogs to combat wildlife crime



**F**ive dogs specially trained to sniff out illegal wildlife products joined the ranks of the Forest Departments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand on 29 July 2010. The dogs have been trained to detect hidden wildlife articles such as bones and skins of Tiger and Leopard and also bear bile.

The dogs and their 10 handlers completed a rigorous nine month training programme at 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of Special Armed Forces, Madhya Pradesh. The training was facilitated by TRAFFIC India that culminated in a passing out ceremony held in Bhopal.

This is the second phase of TRAFFIC India's sniffer dog training programme. Previously two dogs were trained and deployed by the forest departments of Haryana and Uttarakhand.



© TRAFFIC India

TRAFFIC has helped to conduct sniffer dog programmes to detect smuggled wildlife parts in other countries as well such as in the Russian Far East and Europe.

“Illegal wildlife trade has evolved into an organized transnational activity threatening the survival of many species in India,” said Samir Sinha, Head of TRAFFIC India.

“In order to curb this growing menace it is necessary to deploy the best enforcement practices available including the use of sniffer dogs, which have a proven track record in detecting crime and serving as a long-term deterrent.”

TRAFFIC India is overwhelmed by the support and response this programme has received from the forest departments and is especially grateful for the contribution of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of Special Armed Forces.

## Himachal Pradesh High Court takes lead in sensitizing judicial officers on wildlife conservation



**O**n 22 August 2010, the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy, the Himachal Pradesh High Court and the Forest Department of the State organized an orientation programme on various issues related to biodiversity conservation for over 125 judges of various district level courts at the Himachal Pradesh High Court in Shimla.

The programme was addressed by the Hon. Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh Justice Kurian Joseph and Hon. Justice Vinod Gupta—Chairman of the Judicial Academy. Many other senior judges and forest officials of the state were also present at the programme.

The workshop aimed to sensitize the judiciary on issues related to wildlife conservation. Presentations were made by Mr Vinay Tandon IFS (Indian Forest Service), Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh; Dr. P.K. Mathur of the Wildlife Institute of India and Mr Samir Sinha, Head of TRAFFIC India.

The judiciary plays a significant role in championing the cause of forest and biodiversity conservation, so it was felt necessary to update them on the status of forest and wildlife legislation, international conventions on related issues and enforcement of wildlife laws in India.

In his presentation, Mr Sinha emphasized the significant role of the judiciary in protecting the natural wealth of the country. He presented an overview of the illegal wildlife trade in India and the South Asian region and of efforts needed to curb this growing form of organized transnational crime.

Such inputs are part of a regular engagement with the judiciary for their orientation on wildlife law enforcement issues being regularly conducted by TRAFFIC India across the country.

## GTF gains impetus, leads long term sustained commitment to Tiger Conservation



**A**t the meeting of the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) held at the WWF-India Secretariat on 28-29 June 2010, the governments of member Tiger range countries and other member countries expressed solidarity in giving an impetus to Tiger conservation efforts and to take steps to steer the commitment forward.

The two-day meeting was convened to develop a new strategy for the GTF, and to provide a platform for sharing of conservation approaches across range countries, focusing on issues that can be replicated and scaled up, with an intention to galvanize political will and action to save the iconic species from extinction. Representatives from eight Tiger range countries including India and representatives from organizations such as WWF-India, TRAFFIC India, Wildlife Trust of India, Wildlife Institute of India and Wildlife Protection Society of India were also present.

Standardizing the methodology of conservation approaches on monitoring and habitat management, increasing law enforcement, linking critical area systems and looking at the issue of habitat fragmentation were the commonalities that emerged from among the initial discussions of the country delegates. The need to realize a sense of urgency and create awareness-raising campaigns, build capacities and tackle transboundary issues were the other pertinent points discussed during the course of the conference.

“GTF can play a lead role through close collaboration with Tiger range countries and other organizations to check international hotspots of Tiger trafficking, besides evolving a regional roadmap to strengthen global Tiger conservation through respective National Action Plans,” said Indian Minister of Environment, Shri Jairam Ramesh in his message.

“The commitment from Tiger Range Countries is important at this juncture to revitalize and strengthen the forum. I appeal to all Tiger range countries for their active participation in this regard”, he added. GTF is the only inter-governmental body representing countries that still have wild Tigers, and it is responsible for facilitating, co-ordinating and strengthening these governments' commitments and actions towards saving Tigers in the wild.



© Rohit Singh

## India and Nepal sign accord to protect wildlife and tackle crime



**I**ndia and Nepal have signed an agreement that will help strengthen efforts for better management of forest areas along the 1751 km of the Indo-Nepal border, much of which are key habitats for Tigers and other threatened wildlife.

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 29 July 2010 followed a meeting on transboundary biodiversity conservation held in Kathmandu, Nepal, between senior officials of India's National Tiger Conservation Authority and Nepal's Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation.

Both the countries will co-operate and co-ordinate implementation of national action plans to protect Tigers, rhinos and elephants and strengthen the role of personnel involved in wildlife conservation, by intensifying the joint patrolling of border areas and restoring border habitats.

“For the value of long-term conservation, it is encouraging to see the strengthening of the existing collaboration between India and Nepal for the protection of biodiversity and ecological security in the area bordering the two countries,” said Mr Ravi Singh, Secretary General and CEO, WWF-India.

Key transboundary areas to benefit include Sukhlaphanta- Lagga Bagga- Pilibhit, Bardia-Katerniaghat-Khata, Banke-Suhelwa, Jhapa-Darjeeling and Kosi Tappu.

*Continued on page 4*



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“With wildlife moving freely across the border and illegal wildlife trade increasingly a transnational crime, such inter-country agreements are imperative for ensuring adequate biodiversity conservation in South Asia,” said Mr Samir Sinha, Head of TRAFFIC India.

“In the past, porous borders have allowed smuggling of protected wildlife and other wildlife products out of the region for consumption in other parts of Asia”.

“The new collaboration will enable a better flow of intelligence between India and Nepal and lead to joint operations to curb the illegal wildlife trade”.

**Items smuggled from India to Nepal include animal parts such as Tiger, Leopard, Snow Leopard and otter skins, pangolin scales, Yarsa Gumba and Red Sanders, as apparent from the seizures made.**



© WWF Nepal

*India and Nepal have signed an agreement for better management of forests along the shared border region*

## Captured on camera: Communities benefitting from sustainable plant harvest in India



**A** new video was released in August 2010 showcasing how village forest communities implement sustainable harvesting of wild medicinal and aromatic plants to supplement local livelihoods and as a result ensure conservation of natural resources which would otherwise be at risk of over-exploitation.

The film covers a field project in Karnataka, India, where the recently developed International Standard for the Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP) was field tested.

The project in Karnataka was implemented by FRLHT in collaboration with TRAFFIC India as part of a “Saving Plants that Save Lives and Livelihoods” programme supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), India, (now renamed IAIM, the Institute for Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine) helped develop the methodology and the management plan for the field sites in the Agumbe Range in Shimoga and the Katgal Range in Honnavara.

The field project drew heavily on traditional knowledge of the local community, and combined this with innovative techniques to ensure sustainability of the plant species.

“It was important to find a way to collect the resin in a commercially viable way but not adversely affect the tree,” explains Dr M N B Nair of FRLHT in the video.

Now, thanks to a new technique developed by FRLHT, grooves are first cut in the bark, a hormone painted on to stimulate resin flow, and then only is the resin collected.

Local communities formed special Task Teams to collect various forest products as per the new practices.

To view the video, please visit <http://www.traffic.org/home/2010/8/25/new-film-shows-how-communities-benefit-from-sustainable-plan.html>

## Meeting in Himachal Pradesh to review the status of Kuth in India



TRAFFIC India in association with the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department organized a meeting on 23 July 2010 in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh to discuss issues related to the status of Kuth *Saussurea costus* in India and the impact of its listing in CITES. This one day meeting was attended by various stakeholders including forest department officials of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, officials from HRDI (Herbal Research and Development Institute) Uttarakhand, representatives from Dabur India Ltd. and Chemexil India Pvt. Ltd, traders, farmers and cultivators from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

TRAFFIC India has been invited by the CITES Secretariat to carry out a review of the status of Kuth in India and the impact of its listing in CITES (Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

*Saussurea costus* locally known as 'Kuth' is a robust perennial herb of the Western Himalayas, distributed over Pakistan and India. The species has been used in traditional health systems of the region including Ayurveda, Tibetan and Chinese Medicine, for centuries. As per the various documented uses, it is in high demand both locally and at the international level.

*Saussurea costus* was listed in Appendix I of CITES in 1985, which strictly regulates its international commercial trade. It is also listed under Schedule IV of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. This offers protection to the plant species and prohibits picking, uprooting etc. from any forest land and any area so specified by notification. The cultivation of such plants without a licence is also prohibited.

The meeting in Himachal was to understand the impact of these legal implications on the conservation of the species in the wild.

TRAFFIC India has been interacting with various stakeholders to understand the dynamics of the Kuth trade and will be submitting a detailed report shortly.

## New guidelines in sustainable wild plant harvesting prove a global success



Worldwide application of new guidelines for sustainable harvesting of wild medicinal, aromatic, dye and food plants and trees are charting new ways to protect the species and their habitats and benefit the communities that depend on them, according to a new report from world wildlife trade monitoring network, TRAFFIC.

The report—Wild for a cure: ground-truthing a standard for sustainable management of wild plants in the field—was released in September 2010 and details projects in India, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Lesotho, Nepal, and South Africa where new methods have been devised to protect key natural resources in the wild whilst ensuring improvements in the livelihoods and benefits to local people through application of guidelines on sustainable collection from the wild.

The report stresses the importance of ensuring that all local stakeholders—from collectors to local organizations, resource management authorities, and businesses—are actively involved in partnership from the outset, and that clear and realistic market channels should be identified for harvested products with ways devised to give “added value” to products and a fair share of benefits to the owners of traditional knowledge.



Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

In India, the guidelines for sustainable wild plant harvesting were implemented in the states of Karnataka and Uttarakhand. The implementation was successful in flagging the harvesting issues of medicinal plants at the state and national level. For example, in Uttarakhand, the guidelines have been adopted under the State's policy on sustainable harvesting and collection of wild medicinal plants and on-ground positive initiatives are being undertaken to minimize the gaps between the various stakeholders of the medicinal plant industry.

Another example of its success comes from Karnataka where a new method to collect the valuable resin of the *Ailanthus triphysa* tree was devised. Instead of removing the bark, killing the tree, collectors now make shallow "wishbone" grooves in the trunk which are coated with a hormone to stimulate resin flow.

Also in India, the ISSC-MAP guidelines have been adopted by the national working committee working for the development of the MADP (Medicinal, Aromatic and Dye Plants) code. To download the copy of the report, please visit <http://www.traffic.org/home/2010/9/15/sustainable-wild-plant-harvesting-proves-a-global-success.html>

## Springdales School wins the Delhi 'Wild Wisdom' quiz



TRAFFIC India and WWF-India organized an inter-school wildlife quiz titled 'Wild Wisdom' in New Delhi on 8 September 2010. Fourteen schools participated in the quiz which was conducted by renowned RJ Mr Mounish Jolly.

In between the rounds on various issues related to wildlife, students were also shown a film on illegal wildlife trade by TRAFFIC India and provided an overview of the damage this trade is causing on the country's precious flora and fauna.



Springdales School, Pusa road, won the competition and has qualified for the inter-city grand finale due to be held in November this year.

© Vikramjeet Singh

## Preserving India's Wild Heritage- TRAFFIC India profiles its work through images

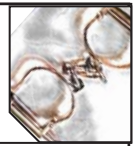


TRAFFIC India has released a new brochure that outlines its work in India through a series of images. The brochure captures the essence of TRAFFIC India's journey in helping conserve India's precious wild flora and fauna since its inception. To view a copy, please visit

[http://www.wwfindia.org/about\\_wwf/enablers/traffic/downloads/](http://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/enablers/traffic/downloads/)



## TRAFFIC Alert



### Gangtok police seizes 2.1 kg of Yarsa Gumba

On 23 July 2010 Gangtok Sadar police arrested five persons while they were trying to sell 2.1 kg of Yarsa Gumba illegally. The police had been tipped off regarding the group trying to peddle Yarsa Gumba in Sikkim's capital city. A decoy was sent to strike a deal with the group and after much negotiation and despite evasive maneuvers by the group, a deal for ₹ 270 000 per kg was struck. When they arrived to make the exchange, a police team in plainclothes pounced on the group at 12:30 pm near State Guest House and recovered the consignment. Some members of the group had apparently brought the Yarsa Gumba from the high altitude region of Lachung in North Sikkim.

### TRAFFIC India adds.....

Yarsa Gumba *Cordyceps sinensis*, commonly known as *Keera Ghaas* (insect-grass) in India is becoming a quiet victim of massive over-exploitation in the country. Originally known only from Nepal, Tibet and Sichuan, Qinghai, Xizang and Yunnan provinces of China, Yarsa Gumba was collected and exported through both regulated and unregulated channels. It is only during the last few years that it has been found in the higher reaches of Arunachal Pradesh and more recently in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas in India.

Yarsa Gumba is considered a miracle ingredient in many traditional medicines and practitioners believe it helps to enhance lung function, bolster the kidney's yang energy, relieves coughs, poor vitality, impotency, spermatorrhea, asthma, aching joints, and reduces sputum and the general debility caused by long term illness.

Yarsa Gumba is not listed under the Wildlife Protection Act of India, nor under the EXIM Policy of India.

Continued on page 7



## New collaterals launched under the "Don't Buy Trouble" campaign



**T**RAFFIC India released four brand new Public Service Announcements (PSAs) as part of its ongoing "Don't Buy Trouble" campaign. The posters advise tourists to be careful of what they buy as souvenirs during their travels to India.

Targeted at domestic and foreign tourists, they send a clear message that it is not only the poachers and traders of endangered wildlife who are liable for punishment under India's Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, but also those who purchase and use such items and ignorance of the law cannot be taken as an excuse.

Samir Sinha, Head of TRAFFIC India, said: "In the eyes of the law, the end consumer is as much a partner in wildlife crime as the trader or the poacher. Tourists who inadvertently or otherwise become a party to this trade only end up fuelling the demand. As such, their awareness and co-operation is invaluable in curbing this illegal trade".

"Through these posters, TRAFFIC India hopes to drive home the message that souvenirs derived from endangered species of wildlife should not be treated as mementos, but rather as symbols of the wanton destruction of our natural heritage. Therefore, if in doubt, don't buy".

The posters have been created pro bono by Titus Upputuru, Saatchi & Saatchi. The "Don't Buy Trouble" campaign has been received very well and has been running successfully at hotels/resorts, Tiger reserves and national parks, and other major tourist hotspots through hoardings, posters, films, leaflets etc.

## OUTPOST: Live Tiger found in check-in baggage in Bangkok



**A** two-month old Tiger cub was found sedated and hidden among stuffed-Tiger toys in the luggage of a woman at Bangkok's Suvarnabhumi International Airport on 26 August 2010. The 31-year old Thai national was scheduled to board a Mahan Air flight destined for Iran when she had trouble checking in her oversized bag.

*Continued on page 8*

## TRAFFIC Alert



*Continued from page 6*

Currently there is very little information regarding the trade of Yarsa Gumba from India. People go to various extremes to collect this fungus. Dharchula District in north Uttarakhand, bordering Nepal is believed to be one of the major collection areas in India. People from across Nepal also enter this area to collect.

For more information on this trade, please refer to TRAFFIC India's article on Yarsa Gumba featured in TRAFFIC Post Issue 4 (July 2008). You can view the newsletter at [http://www.wwfindia.org/about\\_wwf/enablers/traffic/newsletter/](http://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/enablers/traffic/newsletter/) or at [http://www.traffic.org/regional-newsletters/traffic\\_post\\_4.pdf](http://www.traffic.org/regional-newsletters/traffic_post_4.pdf).

### Source:

<http://voiceofsikkim.com/2010/07/24/gangtok-police-seizes-2-1-kgs-of-yarsa-gumba/>  
Chandra S. Negi, Department of Zoology, Government Postgraduate College, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand.

## Two held with snake venom in Delhi

Two men were arrested for attempting to sell cobra venom illegally in Adarsh Nagar in north-west Delhi on 7 August 2010. Mudhasu Vaker Rao (56) and Anil Jain (65) were arrested for engaging in illegal trade of venom of King Cobra and other snakes. About 285 g of venom kept in two bottles was seized from them.

Deputy Commissioner of police (northwest) N S Bundela said, "The two had received the venom from a person named Harish and were planning to sell it at a higher price. Harish had reportedly promised to give them ₹ 20 00 000 if they were able to find someone who would buy the venom."

### TRAFFIC India adds.....

The trade in snake venom is heavily regulated and has a very limited and niche market. Snake venom is used to make anti-venom serum, the only cure for snake bites.

*Continued on page 8*

Continued from page 7

Airports of Thailand (AOT) staff suspected something amiss when they scanned the bag and x-ray images showed an item resembling a real cat. Officers from the Livestock Development Department and the National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department were then called in to open the bag for inspection and discovered the tranquilized cub.



The drugged Tiger cub in check-in luggage at Bangkok airport

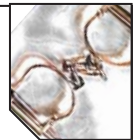
© Wildlife Checkpoint, Suvarnabhumi Airport

Investigations are underway to determine if the cub was caught from the wild or captive-bred, who arranged for the cub to be transported and what was the suspect's intended final destination.

Tiger populations in Thailand and throughout Asia are critically threatened by poaching and trade to meet the international demand for tiger parts, products and, as illustrated in this case, even live Tigers.

This seizure demonstrates the importance of raising awareness of illegal wildlife trade among port security personnel, who are ideally placed to detect instances of smuggling. The CITES Secretariat issued a certificate of commendation to the Airports of Thailand Public Company and the CITES Wildlife Checkpoint of the National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department of the Government of Thailand, at Suvarnabhumi Airport, Bangkok. It noted that such personnel in Thailand had received training of this nature, which was delivered by the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network's Programme Coordination Unit and TRAFFIC, and funded by USAID.

## TRAFFIC Alert



Continued from page 6

The venom is extracted from mainly four species of snakes in India commonly known as the "Big Four"—the Indian Cobra *Naja naja*, Common Krait *Bungarus caeruleus*, Russels Viper *Daboia russelii* and Saw-scaled Viper *Echis carinatus*. The venom is injected into horses in increasing doses and then the blood is drawn and purified. This serum contains vital antibodies that help to combat invasion of venom. Romulus Whitaker in his book, 'Snakeman' (1999) said "Venom is one of the most expensive natural resources on earth..."

However, it is not clear if there are ready buyers for such products and if they really do command such prices for products from dubious, unknown sources which may not have been scientifically collected. Many such attempts to buy or sell such products are usually trying to cheat gullible people, often by creating a hype around such products regarding their value and use.

### Source:

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/2-held-with-snake-venom/articleshow/6284265.cms#ixzz0z1pITs31>  
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/rssarticleshows/msid-2296621,prtpage-1.cms>  
<http://www.deccanherald.com/Content/Aug212007/national2007082020383.asp>

## Sansar Chand gets 6-yr term

On 25 August 2010, notorious wildlife trader Sansar Chand was sentenced to six years in jail, —the maximum punishment prescribed under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972,—following a trial involving a case relating to the seizure of a Leopard skin 15 years ago. A fine of ₹ 50 000 was also imposed. This is the fourth conviction for Chand.

Continued on page 9

## OUTPOST : Malaysia gets tough new wildlife law



In August 2010, Malaysia's Parliament passed the country's tough new Wildlife Conservation Bill 2010 which provides significantly higher penalties and mandatory jail terms for wildlife crime.

The new law, expected to come into force by the end of this year, will replace their 38-year-old Protection of Wild Life Act. The highest penalty in the existing Act is a maximum fine of MYR15 000 (USD4700) or five years jail, or both, for hunting a Sumatran Rhino, Tiger or Clouded Leopard.

Under the newly passed law, the same offence carries a minimum fine of MYR100 000 (USD31 600), and a jail term not exceeding five years.

It provides for minimum fines, a mandatory jail sentence for setting snares and closes loopholes by providing penalties for products containing parts of protected species or their derivatives. It also prevents zoos from operating without a permit.

Illegal trade in protected species such as pangolins and monitor lizards has also been singled out for tougher penalties.

The new Bill received widespread support from the public with many writing to their Members of Parliament asking them to support it when it was being debated. Last year thousands of people signed a petition seeking better protection for Malaysia's wildlife.



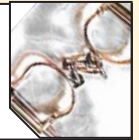
## CITES UPDATE:

## Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India creates new CITES cell



The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has recently constituted a special CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Cell within the Ministry to help strengthen the enforcement of the CITES regulations in the country. The new cell will assist in the technical, administrative and legal functioning of CITES implementation in India. It will also act on the various Decisions taken at CITES Conferences of the Parties (CoPs) and respond to requests from the CITES Secretariat. It is expected that this new body will better aid efforts to halt the exploitative trade in endangered species that is threatening the ecological security and integrity of the country. The new cell has ten members with two NGO representatives including the Head of TRAFFIC India. The Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife) is the Chairman with the Member Secretary of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, the Director of Project Elephant and the Additional Director of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau amongst the members.

## TRAFFIC Alert



Continued from page 8

### TRAFFIC India adds.....

TRAFFIC India congratulates the enforcement agencies, judiciary and all those involved with this case. This is clearly a landmark judgment and will help set an example for others. Even though the matter has taken 15 years to reach its conclusion, it is hoped that it will still send a strong message to deter wildlife crime.

#### Source:

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/environment/flora-fauna/Norths-Veerappan-gets-6-yr-term-for-poaching/articleshow/6435689.cms>

## Poaching gang busted, 2.5 kg of pangolin scales recovered

The pangolin has become a hot favourite with wildlife traders. In August 2010, the police busted a gang of poachers in Kamalapur village near Hampi (Karnataka) and arrested seven men with 2.5 kg of pangolin scales destined for the international market. Honorary wildlife warden, Bellary district, Santosh Martin said that the demand for pangolin scales and monitor lizards has shot up in the international market place because of their perceived medicinal value. He maintained that around 1000 pangolins have been hunted in the last two months alone in the region and explained that the poachers get 2 kg of scales from each of the animals.

### TRAFFIC India adds.....

The Indian Pangolin *Manis crassicaudata* and the Chinese Pangolin *Manis pentadactyla* are the two pangolin species found in India. Within India, the Chinese Pangolin is confined to Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and northern parts of West Bengal. The Indian Pangolin is found discontinuously throughout the plains and lower slopes of the hills from south of the Himalayas, except the north-eastern region, to Kanyakumari.

In India, both the Indian and the Chinese Pangolin enjoy the same protection status as the Tiger and are listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Internationally, both are listed in Appendix II of CITES, which strictly regulates all international trade in the species: currently none is permitted.

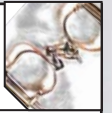
The flesh of pangolins is relished by some Indian tribal communities and scales and skins are found in trade. Pangolins are the most frequently encountered mammals seized from illegal traders in Asia. Illegal trade in Asian pangolin meat and scales has caused the scaly anteaters to disappear from large swathes of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Lao PDR.

China has a long history of consuming pangolins as meat and in traditional medicine. Pangolin meat is considered a delicacy in Southeast Asia and their scales are used in traditional medicine. Some pangolins are even stuffed and displayed to be sold as curios.

#### Source:

<http://www.deccanchronicle.com/bengaluru/1000-pangolins-hunted-2-months-020>  
<http://envfor.nic.in/news/janmar03/pangolins.pdf>  
[www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org)

## TRAFFIC Alert



### Puma skin found in parcel sent to India from USA

On 7 August 2010, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) officials opened a parcel at Kolkata's Foreign Post Office that was sent from the United States of America to India through the U.S. Postal Service and which was labeled as containing a rug, only to discover that it contained a complete animal skin of what is suspected to be a puma. The WCCB officials had previously received information that parts of a big cat were being transported through the post.

#### TRAFFIC India adds.....

Popularly known as the American Lion, cougar, deer tiger, Mexican lion, panther, mountain lion or catamount, *Pumas Felis concolor* can be found in diverse habitats varying from the mountain forests 500 m above sea level to lowland swamps and grasslands. This large, solitary cat has the greatest range of any large wild terrestrial mammal found in the Western Hemisphere, extending from Yukon in Canada to the southern Andes of South America.

Pumas are listed in Appendix I of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), thus any international trade in this species, its parts and derivatives without the relevant CITES documentation is illegal. Pumas are threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation, and poaching of their wild prey base. They are persecuted across their range by retaliatory hunting as a consequence of livestock predation, and due to fear that they pose as a threat to human life (IUCN Cats Red List workshop, 2007).

The seizure of the Puma skin is quite alarming as it is evidence some people are willing to bring exotic wildlife products into the country. A full investigation is needed to determine where the parcel was heading and for what purpose.

TRAFFIC India congratulates WCCB officials for their efforts in conducting this seizure.

#### Source:

<http://www.wisedude.com/animals/puma.htm>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cougar>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/18868/0>

<http://www.thehindu.com/2010/08/16/stories/2010081660271300.htm> javascript:history.go(-1)

<http://mundoazul.org/habitats-species/puma/save-the-puma/>

#### IN FOCUS:

### Birds of the night reveal their dark secrets (TRAFFIC India exposes the surreptitious owl trade in India)



Use of owls in black magic and sorcery driven by superstition, totems and taboos is one of the prime drivers of the covert owl trade, finds a TRAFFIC India investigation into the illegal trade, trapping and utilization of owls in India.

TRAFFIC India's report entitled "Imperilled Custodians of the Night" was launched on 2 November 2010 by Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon. Minister of Environment and Forests at his office in New Delhi. The prime investigator and author of the report is ornithologist Mr Abrar Ahmed.

Hunting of and trade in all Indian owl species is banned under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 of India. While the exact number of owls traded each year countrywide is unknown, it certainly runs into thousands of individuals and there are anecdotal reports of owls becoming rare throughout India due to loss of suitable habitat especially old growth forests.



Hon. Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh (right) releasing the report at his office in New Delhi. Mr Samir Sinha, Head of TRAFFIC India (left)

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Continued to page 11

Continued from page 10

In light of such reports, TRAFFIC is calling for measures including better law enforcement to curb the trade in owls immediately.

TRAFFIC also calls for raising awareness of the beneficial and vital role of owls in the ecosystem, the birds being of particular benefit to farmers through their predation of rodents and other crop pests. The sacrifice of owls on auspicious occasions appears to be a regular practice and TRAFFIC warns of a possible increase in owl trade and sacrifice around Diwali, the Festival of Light, which this year is on 5<sup>th</sup> November.

Shaman or black magic practitioners frequently referred to as tantriks in India, prescribe the use of owls and their body parts such as skull, feathers, ear tufts, claws, heart, liver, kidney, blood, eyes, fat, beak, tears, eggshells, meat and bones for ceremonial pujas and rituals.

Of the 30 owl species recorded from India, 15 have been recorded by this study in the domestic live bird trade. Owl species most highly sought after by traders are large species, especially those with false "ear-tufts" (actually feather extensions on the head), which are thought to bestow greater magical properties on the birds.

However, trade includes both large (e.g. Rock Eagle-Owl) & small (e.g. Spotted Owlet) owl species inhabiting areas as varied as urban settings and forest or riverine tracts with the main centres for the illicit trade located in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bihar, according to TRAFFIC.



Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon. Minister of Environment and Forest said at the launch, "Diwali should be a time for celebration across our nation, not one when our wildlife is plundered to feed ignorant superstition. India's wildlife already faces many pressures; the additional burden of being killed out of ignorance and fear is not one that has any place in our modern society".

"Owls are as important to our ecosystem as the Tigers or any other better known charismatic species. It is important that the threat to the species is brought to light on the festival of Diwali and concrete on ground action is undertaken to curb its trade" he further added.

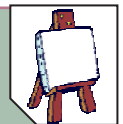
The TRAFFIC investigation also finds that besides black magic, owls are trapped and traded for use in street performances; killed for taxidermy and for their meat; their parts are used in folk medicines; even their claws and feathers are sometimes used in headgear. Live owls are also used as decoys to catch other bird species.

For a copy of the report, please visit <http://www.wwfindia.org/?4940/Black-magic-behind-illegal-owl-trade-in-India>

Parts of owls sold for folk medicinal use/black magic

## SIGNPOST:

### Other Significant news stories to read



**Disclaimer:** Links to external news items as given above are provided for information only and are not intended to represent TRAFFIC's policies, positions, opinions or views on the issues raised in the item.

**Nations respond to rhino poaching crisis; 20 September 2010;** <http://www.traffic.org/home/2010/9/20/nations-respond-to-rhino-poaching-crisis.html>

**The biggest animal bone trading network ever in Vietnam intercepted; 15 September 2010;** <http://www.traffic.org/home/2010/9/20/police-in-viet-nam-uncover-wildlife-bone-trade-network.html>

**Consensus on measures to conserve Saiga antelopes; 14 September 2010;** <http://www.traffic.org/home/2010/9/14/measures-to-protect-saiga-antelopes-agreed.html>

**Middle East linked to falcon egg trade; 22 August 2010;** <http://www.thenational.ae/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20100822/NATIONAL/708219862/1042>



HEADLINES

Even human skin will be traded some day: SC

Rakesh Bhatnagar NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court gave a dressing down to notorious poacher Sansar Chand for leopard and tiger skins would...



Tigers in peril

Habitat loss was earlier thought to be biggest threat to tigers. But it has now been found that the trade in tiger bones, destined for use in Chinese medicine, is a bigger threat...

The country is commercial. The judges hinted that poachers will be shown no mercy and warned that if they're not stopped, no tigers and leopards would be left in the country.

On July 5, the judges had sought Rajasthan government's response to Chand's plea for parole. He is serving a five-year jail term for smuggling leopard skins in 2003. The poacher has been convicted for smuggling claws, skin, teeth and other animal parts out of Bhillwara in 2003. According to official investigations, Chand is responsible for the death of at least 10 tigers in Sariska in 2006. He has been acquitted by a court in two cases related to wildlife crime for want of evidence.

Dogs add teeth to anti-poaching drive

Punjab News Service NEW DELHI

It was a passing out ceremony at Bhupal's 23rd Battalion of Special Armed Forces academy with a difference. Not a single policeman but five German Shepherds were there in the contingent...



of Traffic, and a programme division of WWF-India. According to Sansar Singh, head of Wildlife Trade, illegal wildlife trade has evolved into an organised transnational activity threatening the survival of many species...

17 quintals of antlers seized from Saharanpur

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 12

In a joint operation, the Forest department and district police seized 17 quintals of antlers from a godown in Saharanpur district. This is the second time this month that such a large quantity of antlers has been recovered from the district.

On Monday, Chand's poisoning activities, the court said. "The population of tigers and leopards was declining because you (Sansar Chand) are trading in skins of tigers and leopards."

There is no tiger left in Sariska (tiger reserve). The judges rejected the contention of counsel for the petitioner, Siddhartha Luthra, that his client was not involved in poaching. Luthra had said that if his client was involved in poaching, how was possible that poaching was going on even after his arrest.

Bill proposes higher fine for killing wild animals

Experts Welcome Amendments, Expect Better Implementation

Pravara News Service NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has introduced a bill to increase the penalty for killing wild animals. The bill proposes a fine of up to Rs 10 lakh for killing a tiger and Rs 5 lakh for a leopard.



Over 130 leopards killed this yr: Report

81 Deaths In Utkhand Alone

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Lucknow: The leopard deaths are continuing in the country. The anti-poaching cell of Uttarakhnad forest department seized two leopard skins on Wednesday night from Chakrata in Dehradun district. There have been about 130 leopard deaths so far this year.



Vanishing spots

Conservationists fear that the leopard population in the region is declining. The Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), the agency helping forest departments in UP and Uttarakhand in seizures and wildlife crime...

Sweeper held for trying to sell tusks worth ₹4 lakh

HT Correspondent Mumbai

The police on Monday arrested a 40-year-old sweeper from Dadar for allegedly attempting to sell two elephant tusks estimated to be worth Rs 2 lakh each.



Elephant tusks

Ashok Nanji Madu, was arrested at Dadar station where he was allegedly waiting for a buyer to sell the tusks. Senior police inspector Sunil Deshmukh said the tusks were seized from a godown in Dadar.

The declining prey base is a tip-off that the poaching habit forces tigers to venture out of the forest area. When it attacks humans and livestock, it has become a backslash. The experts on the view that it will hit the human community and around forest areas, a leopard attacks them or it kills cattle, supports poaching and poisoning of leopards.

Leopard is a versatile animal which is not selective about its habitat. Maximum number of leopards are found in UP, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

At Kaziranga, five elephants die in six days

SAMUDRA GUPTA KASHYAP GUWAHATI, OCTOBER 12

AS MANY as four wild elephants have died around the Kaziranga National Park within six days, ringing alarm bells among the authorities. A domestic elephant owned by the forest department died of cancer last week.

While carcasses of two elephant calves were found inside the Difloo tea estate adjoining the national park on October 6, the carcass of a pregnant elephant was discovered on Monday inside the Panbari reserved forest that is contiguous to the World Heritage Site.

The death of a fourth elephant has been reported from Dolamora in the Karbi Anglong hills that form part of the Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong elephant reserve.

The police and forest officials have rounded up a few persons on suspicion that they had a hand in the deaths.

Last week, another elephant was sighted limping inside a tea estate close to the park before it disappeared into the forests.

60 poachers caught off Andamans

Were trying to extract molluscs, sea cucumbers

PNS NEW DELHI

The Indian Coast Guard has apprehended as many as 60 Myanmar poachers of the Andamans islands in less than a week. The poachers were trying to extract molluscs and sea cucumbers, which fetch high prices in international market because of their medicinal qualities and are abundantly available off the Andamans.



Sea cucumber

and caught 24 poachers. While undertaking a routine patrol in the Northern Andaman Sea the ship's Commandant, Vijay Singh, noticed suspicious movement of two boats, away from each other by five miles, approaching from the direction of the Coco Islands.

As the CGS Aruna Asaf Ali chased one boat, the other boat tried to slip away and was caught after a high-speed chase and warning shots. Over the last weekend, between September 18 and September 20, the ship apprehended a total of 36 poachers from three boats. All the boats carried sufficient fuel and provisions to sustain at sea for prolonged duration and were equipped with diving equipment. The Coco Islands in Myanmar, which is just about 26 nautical miles from the Indian territorial waters, makes it easier for poachers to sneak into the Indian waters. Following heightened surveillance and vigil by the Coast Guard ships, helicopters and Dornier surveillance aircraft along the Andamans archipelago, the ICG has apprehended 88 Myanmar poachers alongwith seven boats this month.

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 the wildlife trade monitoring network

is a joint programme of