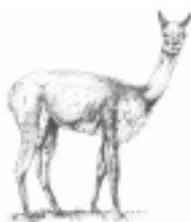


CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

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Twenty-second meeting of the Animals Committee  
Lima (Peru), 7-13 July 2006

Periodic review of animal species included in the CITES Appendices

PERIODIC REVIEW OF FELIDAE

1. This document has been prepared by the United States of America.
2. At the 21st meeting of the Animals Committee (Geneva, May 2005), the United States volunteered to coordinate a review of the genus *Lynx* by conducting range State consultations and other activities based on the process developed by the working group on the Periodic Review of the Appendices and agreed by the Committee [see document AC21 WG3 Doc. 1 (Rev. 1)].
3. The United States of America has contacted all range States for *Lynx* spp. to obtain information on the biological and trade status of those species. About 47 % of the range States responded. The responses are summarized in the Annex to this document.
4. The United States of America continues to work on other aspects of this review and will report to the Animals Committee on additional progress at the present meeting.



Review of the Appendices: <i>Lynx</i>										
	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Rage States	Is the population of <i>Lynx lynx</i> increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Belarus	Decreasing	Decreasing	Yes	Yes	Scientific, cultural, educational, special cases (i.e. rabies) purposes	Determined by Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment	Yes if for zoos, bred in captivity, or scientific purposes.	No	High juvenile mortality, disease, predators, habitat loss	No
Canada	Increasing	Stable	Yes	Yes	Mostly pelts	Determined by national and provincial governments using harvest statistics.	Yes, mostly pelts; some mounts, parts, and garments.	No	No	No
China	Decreasing	Decreasing	No response	Yes	No response	CITES authorities	No response	No response	No response	No response.
Czech Republic	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes if for zoos, bred in captivity, or scientific purposes.	No	Poaching, habitat fragmentation, vehicle collision	Yes
Estonia	Stable	Stable	Yes	Yes	Harvest benefits lynx conservation.	Allowed annual harvest is less than annual population increase. Level determined by population monitoring.	Yes. Any specimens.	No	No	No

**Review of the Appendices: *Lynx***

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<b>Rage States</b>	<b>Is the population of <i>Lynx lynx</i> increasing, decreasing or stable?</b>	<b>Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?</b>	<b>Is harvest allowed?</b>	<b>If so, is it regulated?</b>	<b>If so, for what purposes?</b>	<b>What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?</b>	<b>Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?</b>	<b>Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?</b>	<b>Are there other identified threats to the species?</b>	<b>Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?</b>
Finland	Increasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Article 16 derogations of Habitats Directive of European Union.	2004-05 = 75 lynx, 2005-06 = 89	Hunting trophies, live specimens.	Happens very seldom.	No	No
Hungary	Stable	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Only live captive-bred zoo animals.	Yes	Habitat disturbance (i.e., tourism, feral dogs, forestry activities), illegal killing.	Yes
Islamic Republic of Iran	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	No.	Habitat destruction, decrease in prey	Yes
Kazakhstan	Stable	Decreasing	Yes	Yes	No response	Hunting rules	<i>L. l. lynx</i> only. Export of <i>L. l. isabellius</i> prohibited.	No	No	Yes
Latvia	Increasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	To win public support for conservation, and for species management and research.	2004-05 quota = 50, 2005-06 quota = 70 Quota determined by guidelines of the Species Action Plan.	Yes. Hunting trophies (wildlife pelts and skulls).	No	Population fragmentation from habitat loss, expanding wolf populations.	No

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Lithuania	Stable	Stable	No.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Occasional zoo exports. Must comply with EC Regulation 338/97 and CITES.	Not observed.	Poaching and disturbance during breeding season.	Yes
Nepal	Stable	Increasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally no.	Probably not.	Depredation on livestock sometimes causes retaliatory killings. Disease.	Yes
Norway	2004-05: 20-25 % increase in number of family groups. 1996-03: 20-30 % total population decrease. 2003-04: population stable.	Stable	Yes	Yes	Population regulation where domestic animals share management areas with livestock.	Harvest level is dependent on population size determined through national monitoring programme and population goals for each management region. Hunting conducted if the population size is above the regional goal. In 2004-05, 44 lynxes harvested. In 2006, quota = 48 lynxes.	Yes. All specimen types.	No	No	No

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Poland	Stable	Decrease in Northeast Poland, stable in the Carpathian range.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	No	Habitat fragmentation, poaching.	No
Russian Federation	Generally stable	Stable	Yes	Yes	Commercial and trophy purposes.	74 lynxes harvested in 2004-05 season. Levels determined by lynx population data in Provinces.	Yes	No	Habitat loss through forest destruction.	Yes
Serbia and Montenegro	Carpathian population increasing, Balkan population decreasing.	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Scientific purposes, zoo.	No	Habitat loss, illegal killing.	Yes
Slovakia	Stable or slightly increasing.	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Livestock and game protection, research and educational purposes, repatriation of other species into lynx habitats.	Limited to cases in 3-iii.	Yes, if complies with national legislation and CITES. Recently, hair, skin, tissue samples and teeth.	No	Habitat fragmentation, poaching, vehicle collisions.	No response.

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Slovenia	Decreasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Public health and safety, prevention of livestock depredation, scientific research, wild population management.	2006 quota = 0, 2005 quota = 1, determined by government specialist group for large carnivores.	Yes, tissue samples recently.	No	Lack of prey, habitat loss, inbreeding, lack of public support, vehicular collisions, poaching.	Yes
Spain	<i>Lynx pardinus</i> decreasing. <i>Lynx lynx</i> does not occur in Spain.	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Urine and faeces for conservation purposes. Captive <i>Lynx lynx</i> exports under CITES and EU rules.	No	Declining prey, illegal trapping, vehicle collisions.	Yes
Sweden	Stable	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Reduce damage in the reindeer hurdle areas. Outside the reindeer hurdle areas, the harvest is restricted and selective to regulate areas with high lynx concentrations.	Less than 5 % of the estimated population.	Yes. Legally obtained specimens. Live specimens exported only for scientific or conservation purposes.	No.	Poaching.	No. But it is not possible to say whether it will become so without continued listing in the Appendices.

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Switzerland	Stable or increasing.	Stable or increasing.	No, unless threat to livestock or other species.	see 3-i.	see 3-i.	see 3-i.	Yes, zoo specimens or for reintroduction.	No	Poaching, vehicle collisions.	No
Turkey	Slight decrease	Unknown	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No, unless exemption in the Convention.	No	No	Yes
United States of America	Stable or increasing.	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Pelts	Up to 20 % of population, but varies by State. Population models and demographic analyses often used to determine harvest level. State management programmes.	Yes	No	Habitat loss	No
Uzbekistan	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	In unusual cases if allowed by CITES.	No	Habitat loss, poaching.	No