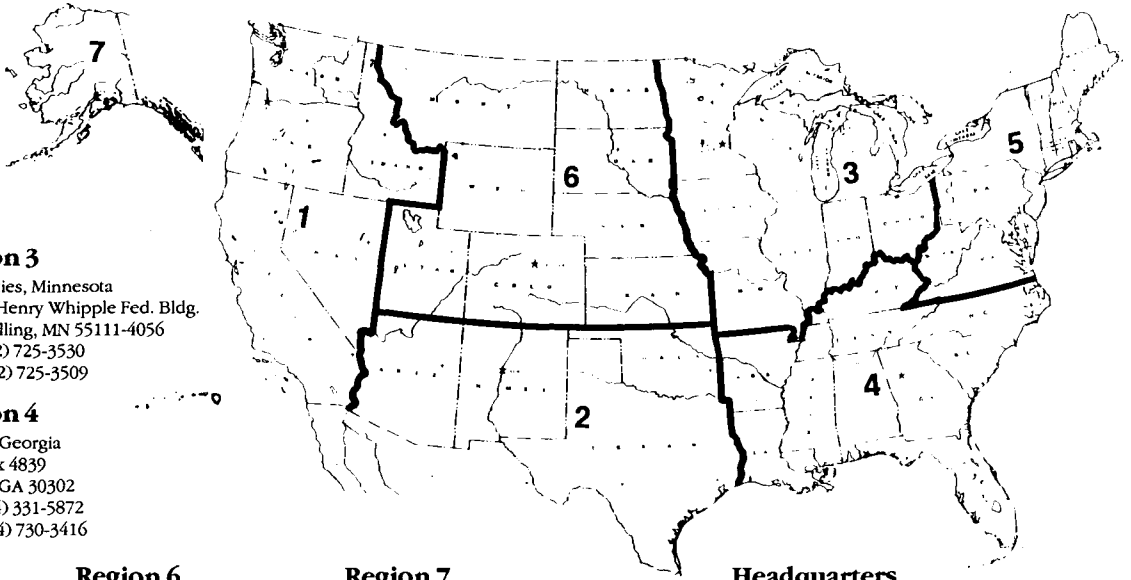


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Where to call . . . who to contact . . .

for questions concerning smuggling, export/import, transportation across state lines.

Division of Law Enforcement Assistant Regional Directors List



Region 1

Portland, Oregon
911 N. E. 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
Tel: (503) 231-6125
Fax: (503) 231-6197

Region 3

Twin Cities, Minnesota
Bishop Henry Whipple Fed. Bldg.
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056
Tel: (612) 725-3530
Fax: (612) 725-3509

Region 2

Albuquerque, New Mexico
P.O. Box 329
Albuquerque, NM 87103
Tel: (505) 766-2091
Fax: (505) 766-3666

Region 4

Atlanta, Georgia
P.O. Box 4839
Atlanta, GA 30302
Tel: (404) 331-5872
Fax: (404) 730-3416

Region 5

Hadley, Massachusetts
P.O. Box 779
Hadley, MA 01035-0779
Tel: (413) 253-8459
Fax: (413) 253-8459

Region 6

Denver, Colorado
P.O. Box 25486
Denver, CO 80225
Tel: (303) 236-7540
Fax: (303) 236-7901

Region 7

Anchorage, Alaska
P.O. Box AK 99509-2597
Tel: (907) 786-3311
Fax: (907) 562-4487

Headquarters

Arlington, Virginia
Division of Law Enforcement
P.O. Box 3247
Arlington, VA 22203-3247
Tel: (703) 358-1949
Fax: (703) 358-2271

Division of Law Enforcement - Location of Wildlife Inspectors

Borders and Special Ports

605 W. Fourth Ave.
Room 57
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 271-2828

730 Simms St., Rm. 158
Golden, CO 80401
(303) 231-5270
Fax (303) 231-5276

P.O. Box 45287
Atlanta, GA 30320
(404) 763-7959

P.O. Box 23774, GMF
Guam 95921
8 - 705 - 472-7146
9 - 011 - 671 - 472-7146
Fax 8 - 705 - 472-7151

10 Causeway St., #532
Boston, MA 02222
(617) 565-6581
Fax (617) 565-6627

4141 North Sam Houston Pkwy, East
Suite 260
Houston, TX 77032
(713) 672-4420

111 W. Huron St.
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 846-5661
Fax (716) 856-6621

P.O. Box 1396
Laredo, TX 78040
(512) 726-6234

International Terminal, Rm. 221
Detroit Metro Airport
Detroit, MI 48242
(313) 226-2505

445 Etna St., Suite 161
St. Paul, MN 55106
(612) 290-3889
Fax (612) 290-3759

P.O. Box 10061
El Paso, TX 79991
(915) 534-6660 / 1
Fax (915) 532-4776

9721 Executive Ctr. Dr.
Suite 206
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
(813) 893-3651
Fax (813) 578-2560

P.O. Box 34120
Ft. Buchanan, PR 00934
(809) 749-4338

7916 Tinaja Lane
San Diego, CA 92139
(619) 428-7130



Designated Ports

BALTIMORE
40 South Gay St., #405
Baltimore, MD 21202
(301) 972-7980

LOS ANGELES
370 Amapola Ave., Suite 114
Torrance, CA 90501
(310) 297-0063 / 64 / 60
Fax (310) 297-0700

NEW YORK
700 Rockaway Tpk.
Lawrence, NY 11559
(718) 553-1707 / 05 / 18 / 19
Fax (718) 553-0148

CHICAGO
10600 Higgins Rd., Suite 200
Rosemont, IL 60018
(708) 298-3250
Fax (708) 298-2642

MIAMI
10426 NW 31st Terrace
Miami, FL 33172
(305) 526-2575
(305) 871-5015 / 5043
Fax (305) 526-7480

Hemisphere Center
Newark, NJ 07114
(201) 645-6171 / 5910
Fax (201) 242-2569

DALLAS/FT. WORTH
P.O. Box 610069
DFW Airport, TX 75261
(214) 574-3254
Fax (214) 456-0811

NEW ORLEANS
2424 Edenborn Ave., Room 100
Metairie, LA 70001
(504) 589-4956 / 4942

SAN FRANCISCO
1633 Bayshore Hwy., Suite 248
Burlingame, CA 94010
(415) 876-9078
Fax (415) 876-9701

HONOLULU
P.O. Box 30706
Honolulu, HI 96820
(808) 541-3404
Fax (808) 541-3692

PORTLAND
P.O. Box 55206
Portland, OR 97238
(503) 231-6135
Fax (503) 231-6133

SEATTLE
121 107th N.E., Suite 127
Bellevue, WA 98004
(206) 553-3463
Fax (206) 764-3485

Blaine
(206) 332-5388



FISH & WILDLIFE

Facts

WILD BIRD
CONSERVATION ACT
OF 1992

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Species Profiles:

Emerald Starling


(*Lamprolornis iris*)


by Josef Lindholm, III
Keeper II/Birds
Fort Worth Zoological Park


Fans of David Attenborough's Public Television nature programs should be pleased to know that during the making of the first one in 1954, the BBC/Zoological Society of London "ZooQuest" to the West African Republic of Sierra Leone, the first Emerald Starlings in aviculture were captured. Twenty-six arrived at the London Zoo (Yealland, 1955). A year later, Carles Cordier, the great animal collector, sent the first specimen to America. Marvin Jones informed me that this bird arrived at the Philadelphia Zoo April 6, 1955, and died there April 9, 1973. It would happen that Philadelphia Zoo would also be the first collection in the U.S. to breed this species, in 1981. The first captive breeding took place in 1980 at Chestnut Lodge, the British aviaries of Raymond Sawyer and Ruth Ezra (Coles, 1987).


Until the 1980s, the Emerald Starling was an extremely rare bird in captivity. In contrast to many other African starlings, this species has a geographically constricted range; wooded savanna in the northern West African countries of Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. Unknown to science until 1879 (Yealland, 1955), few specimens were collected for museums. I discovered, as of 1980, that all examples of this species in the enormously extensive collections of the American Museum of Natural History had been collected as a single series, for Walter Rothschild, whose collection of bird skins was the finest in private hands before its sale to the American museum.

Commencing in 1979, increasing numbers were exported from Sierra Leone, and the export of this species from there continues as of mid-1993. It is likely to cease after October 22, 1993, when the Wild Bird Conservation Act will prohibit the import of the more commercially important African birds. By the early 1980s, quite a number of U.S. zoos had acquired Emerald

 **IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM:** effective October 23, 1992 (date of enactment) Moratorium on the importation of ten species of wild birds listed in CITES Appendix II (some of which have been moved to Appendix I or are not allowed to be exported from their countries of origin).

 **IMPORTATION QUOTAS:** effective October 23, 1992- October 22, 1993 During the one-year delay period, there is a maximum number of individuals of any CITES-listed bird species that can be imported. That quota is equal to the number imported during the last year for which the Service has complete data (1991).


 **MORATORIUM ON ALL CITES BIRDS AFTER ONE YEAR:** October 22, 1993 After the one-year delay, imports of all CITES-listed birds will be prohibited, except for species included in an approved list, as discussed below. The approved list will include species (by country) and/or specific captive breeding facilities. The Service will need to promulgate regulations for the list of approved species and breeding facilities.


 **APPROVED LIST**
One year after enactment, the Service is required to publish a list of approved species that can be imported. The list is to be for species, either by country of origin for wild-caught birds or by specific captive breeding facilities. The approved list determinations must be based on the best scientific information available and consider the adequacy of regulatory and enforcement mechanisms in all countries of origin for a species.


For captive-bred birds, the Service is required to determine either: that the species is regularly bred in captivity and no wild-caught birds of the species are in trade; or that the species is bred in a qualifying facility.


For wild-caught CITES-listed birds, in order to be on an approved list the Service must determine that: CITES is being effectively implemented for the species for each country of origin; CITES-recommended measures are implemented; and there is a scientifically-based management plan for the species which provides for the conservation of the species and its habitat, includes incentives for conservation, ensures that the use of the species is biologically sustainable and maintained throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in its ecosystem, addresses factors that include illegal trade, domestic trade, subsistence use, disease, and habitat loss; and that the methods of capture, transport, and maintenance of the species minimize the risk of injury or damage to health.

 **CALL FOR INFORMATION**
The Service is required to publish a call for information on the wild bird conservation programs of all countries exporting exotic birds, both via the Federal Register and the State Department.


 **AUTHORITY FOR ADDITIONAL MORATORIA**
The Service has the authority at any time to suspend imports of any CITES-listed bird species based on a series of criteria.

 **NON-CITES SPECIES**
The Service is required to review trade in all non-CITES species, and establish a moratorium or quota on any species, by country of origin, if any of a series of findings cannot be made. If the country does not have a management program for exotic birds that ensures conservation and humane treatment during capture, transport, and maintenance, the Service is authorized establish a moratorium on importation from that country.

 **PETITIONS**
Any person may submit a petition to the Service to establish, modify, or terminate any prohibition or suspension under the Act.

 **EXEMPTIONS**
Game bird families and orders are exempt from the Act (Phasianidae, Anatidae, Struthionidae, Rheidae, Gruidae, etc.), as are bird species indigenous to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

The Service is authorized to issue permits for importation of specimens from otherwise prohibited species for the following purposes (after a finding that it is not detrimental to the survival of the species): Scientific research; Personally owned pets of individuals returning to the U.S. after being out of the country for at least a year; Zoological breeding or display programs; Cooperative breeding programs designed to promote the conservation of the species in the wild that are developed and administered by organizations meeting certain standards.

 **EXOTIC BIRD CONSERVATION FUND**
The Act establishes an Exotic Bird Conservation Fund, to be funded by penalties fines, donations, and any additional appropriations. This Fund is to be used to provide assistance for projects to conserve exotic birds in their native countries.



Emerald Starling

Starlings, and they proved rather easy to breed. In 1989, the *International Zoo Yearbook* lists a total of 17 hatched by six American zoos, of which only three failed to survive. Breeding results have not been consistent, however; of the 14 U.S. zoos that *ISIS* lists holding the species on June 30, 1993, only two hatched any from June 30, 1992 to June 30, 1993; Lincoln Park, with three, and Philadelphia, with 13 hatched. With a June 30, 1992 *ISIS* population of 56, the Emerald Starling was the 15th most populous Passerine species in U.S. zoos according to Robert Webster's compilation published on page 54 of the June/July 1993 number of this magazine. It is encouraging to note that a year later the U.S. zoo population had risen to 81 specimens.

In light of the current U.S. zoo population, as well as the number that are in private hands in this country, and considering that West Africa, with, at present, scarcely developed wildlife tourism, is more prone to ecological disturbance than much of East Africa, I think this is an excellent candidate species for an intensive captive management program administered through the newly formed Taxon Advisory Group for Passerine Birds.

Coles, D. (1987) *First Breeding records for birds reared to independence under controlled conditions in the United Kingdom*. (Published by the author).

Yealland, J.J. (1955). The Emerald Starling (*Colcycolius iris*). *Avicultural Magazine* LXI (267).

Superb Starling

(*Spreo suerbus*)

by Josef Lindholm, III
Keeper II/Birds
Fort Worth Zoological Park

It is my opinion that the Superb Starling is the easiest of soft-billed passerines to breed in captivity. The major problem is sexing a true pair, as these birds are monomorphic. However, as they are quite sturdy, surgical sexing can usually be done without complication. A true pair kept together will almost certainly nest somewhere in their enclosure, settling for the most unlikely sites, if there is nothing more suitable. I once had a pair lay their beautiful blue eggs in a cardboard box set on a corn-cob-litter floor — an intended nest for Roulroul or Crested Wood Partridges. Straw will serve quite well as nest material. The chicks, at least two and often three, hatch in 13 days. The basic adult diet of soft food (Soaked low-iron dog food should do nicely) and chopped fruit need only be supplemented with very small or chopped mealworms.

Photo by John Wise, 1992©



Superb Starling

The major source of chick mortality is trauma resulting from a tendency to leave the nest before full flight is achieved. This can be prevented by making sure the parents nest in a deep receptacle, such as a wooden nest box.

Despite the rather notorious aggressiveness of this species, it is an enormously popular zoo bird. One hundred seventy-three were present in 45 U.S. public collections according to the June 30, 1993 *ISIS Abstract Report*, making the Superb Starling the second most populous passeriform bird in U.S. *ISIS* institutions, after the Bali Mynah, the subject of an intensive Species Survival Program. This contrasts with a year ago, when the Superb Starling ranked third, behind the Bali Mynah and the Pekin Robin, according to the compilation of June 30, 1992 *ISIS* figures made by Robert Webster, published on page 52 of the June/July 1993 number of this journal. While the number of Pekin Robins stayed the same, 159, the population of Superbs jumped by 20 specimens, an increase made up entirely by hatchlings. From June 30, 1992 to June 30, 1993, *ISIS* indicates 40 hatched in a total of nine U.S. collections, the most successful being Houston, where 13 hatched.

The first captive-breeding of the Superb Starling took place in 1924 at Foxwarren Park, the British aviaries of the great Alfred Ezra, only a year after the first importation to England. Until the 1950s, this was a rather uncommon bird in aviculture, but great numbers were exported from its native East Africa in the 1960s and '70s. Quite a few are in private hands in the U.S. and one sees it advertised in magazines. It should be noted that, like all starlings, with the exception of the Hill Mynahs, it is illegal to possess without a permit in California. This is a very popular species with tourists in Kenya and Tanzania, the national parks have flocks that are constant features of picnic areas. As long as tourism remains an important feature of the East African economy, these birds will be very secure in the wild. However, due to its magnificent appearance and hardiness, it is most likely the Superb Starling will continue to maintain a secure, and perhaps increasing breeding population in North America. ●

Please see center insert
for census form.