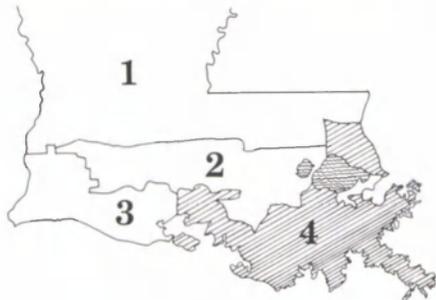




ENDANGERED SPECIES TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Department of the Interior • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Endangered Species Program, Washington, D.C. 20240



ALLIGATOR RECLASSIFIED IN NINE PARISHES

The American alligator in Louisiana is currently Endangered in Area 1, Threatened in Area 2, Threatened by Similarity of Appearance in Areas 3 and 4.

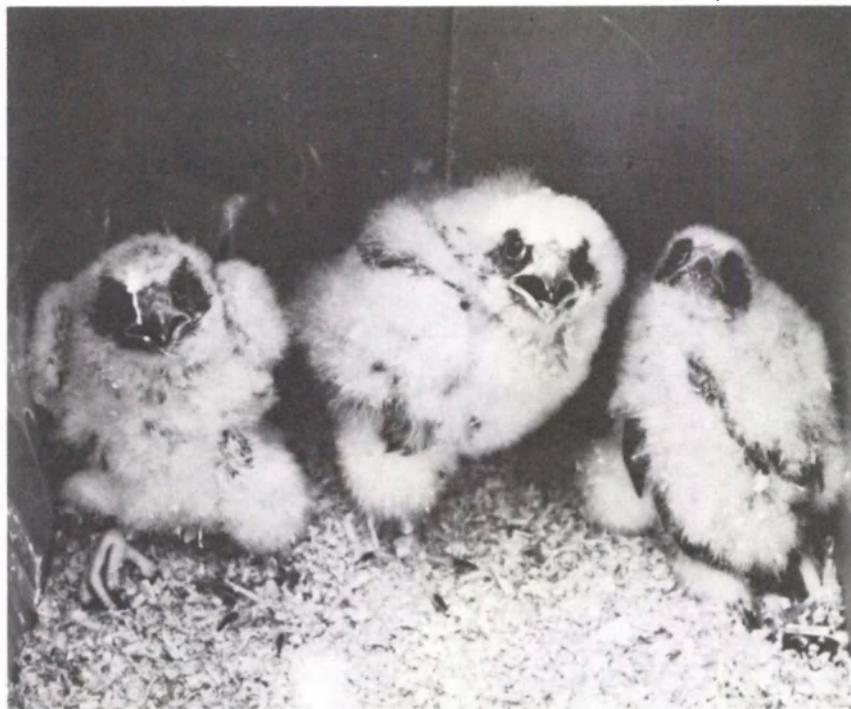
Area 4 consists of 9 parishes which were recently reclassified from Threatened to less restrictive category, Threatened by Similarity of Appearance.

The American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) has been reclassified under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in nine Louisiana parishes (F.R. 6/25/79). These alligators, previously classified as Threatened, have been reclassified to the less restrictive status under the Act, Threatened by Similarity of Appearance. The parishes affected by the final rulemaking are as follows: Iberia, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany.

This action increases from 3 to 12 the number of parishes from which alligators may be lawfully taken under controlled harvest. Controlled taking in accordance with Louisiana State law has been allowed in three additional parishes; Cameron, Calcasieu, and Vermillion, where the species is also classified as Threatened by Similarity of Appearance.

Reclassification to the less restrictive category indicates that the alligator is no longer likely to become
Continued on page 3

photo by Steve Hillebrand

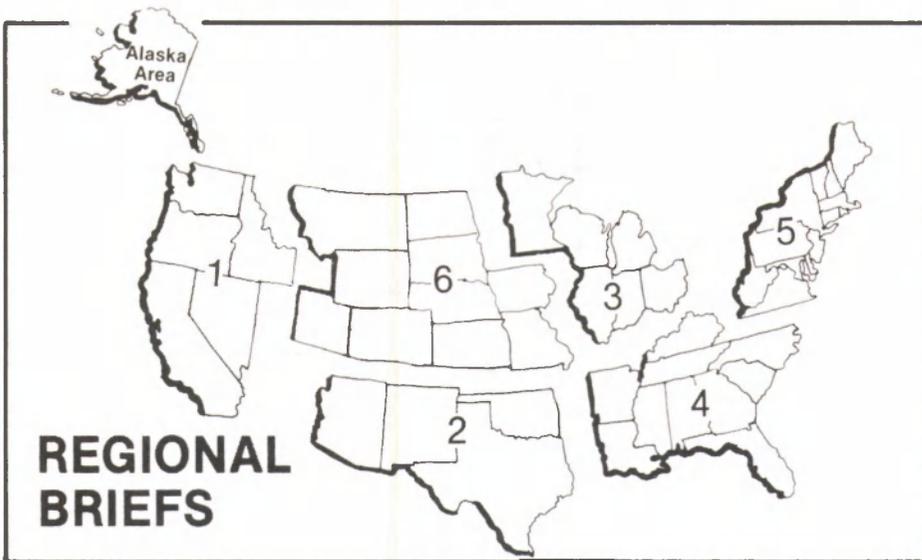


Three of four peregrine chicks are held in a cardboard box before placement in a man-made nest on the Interior Building roof.

See Story page 6

WOLF SKULL FOUND IN WISCONSIN

An expert on wolves in the Office of Endangered Species recently identified the skull of an animal, shot and killed in Douglas County, Wisconsin in June, as that of an adult gray wolf (*Canis lupus*). This finding confirms earlier track and sight records kept by the Wisconsin State Office of Endangered and Nongame Species which indicate the presence of two packs in Douglas County (see April 1979 BULLETIN). The recently found skull, probably that of a female, is the first confirmed specimen from Wisconsin in 20 years.



REGIONAL BRIEFS

Endangered Species Program regional staffers have reported the following activities for the month of June.

Region 1. A female Marianas mallard (*Anas oustaleti*) captured on Saipan, will be placed with a male captured earlier in the Marianas. It has been suggested that less than 10 individuals

of this species exist in the world. The pair will be housed at the Cooperative State Nene Propagation Station at Pohakuloa, Hawaii.

Service consultations on the Santa Ana River flood control project near Huntington Beach have resulted in a newly excavated 17-acre site stocked

with mosquito fish for feeding a California least tern (*Sterna albitrons browni*) colony. The success of the project will depend upon the movement of marine fish through canals (which connect the temporary marsh to natural waters) to maintain fish populations in the marsh. The site is owned by the California Department of Transportation which is leasing it to the county on the condition that it will be returned upon completion of the flood control project.

Region 2. The Service met with wildlife officials from Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma to discuss bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) problems—standardization of tagging, illegal entry from Mexico, import and export, and interstate handling and shipment.

The Arizona-New Mexico Endangered Species Handbook has been printed and released. Contact the Regional Office for details on availability.

More than 50,000 Kemp's Ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys kempii*) were hatched at Rancho Nuevo in Mexico. Two female Kemp's Ridley sea turtles are reported to be nesting at Padre Island, Texas. A report on the second year of this 10-year project to protect the species will be forthcoming in December.

Region 3. Our Service met with the Soil Conservation Service to discuss procedures for Section 7 consultations.

The Service also met with the Minnesota Land Heritage Program of the Department of Natural Resources to discuss interaction between the two agencies.

The Kirtland's Warbler Recovery Team met in June.

Region 4. Service and State personnel are continuing their efforts to improve the nesting success of loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) on Cape Island, Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina. Loggerheads on the island, which is considered one of the most important nesting beaches for the species, have been suffering from raccoon predation (see May 1979 BULLETIN) and, during the last 10 to 12 months, serious beach erosion. The cause of the accelerated erosion is uncertain, but it has resulted in near elimination of nesting beach in some areas. Because of the high erosion rate, many nests are subject to being washed away before the eggs can hatch.

Service personnel plan to transplant about 500 nests to an area safe from erosion and provide them with a wire cover to protect them from raccoons as well. About 300 nests have been moved so far.

Region 5. (See Pittston story on page 3.)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Washington, D.C. 20240

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regions

Region 1: California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Pacific Trust Territories. **Region 2:** Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. **Region 3:** Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. **Region 4:** Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. **Region 5:** Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. **Region 6:** Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. **Alaska Area:** Alaska.

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PITTSTON PROCEEDINGS HALTED AGAIN

As this issue of the BULLETIN went to press, the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce and the Pittston Company reached an agreement to stay the proceedings of the first Endangered Species Review Board. The proceedings will not be resumed until the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) internal appeals process reaches a final decision on a permit for Pittston's proposed oil refinery at Eastport, Maine, or until a Federal judge decides that the company's application for an exemption from Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is not premature.

Pittston was denied a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit by EPA after the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service issued biological opinions to EPA stating that the facility would likely jeopardize the continued existence of the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and right and humpback whales [*Eubalaena* spp. and (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)].

The Pittston Company originally applied to the Secretary of the Interior for an exemption on January 26, 1979, but action was suspended while our Service and EPA renewed the con-

sultation, to consider additional information (see March 1979 BULLETIN). However, the new consultation resulted in the Service reaffirming its earlier conclusion of jeopardy to the eagle.

The Review Board resumed processing of the Pittston application on June 4, 1979. Four environmental organizations then brought suit, contending that the Review Board's action was

premature, since Pittston had not yet exhausted EPA's internal appeals procedure. This led to the present agreement to again halt the Review Board's action. Unless a subsequent hearing indicates that the Review Board should proceed, no further action will be taken on the exemption application until EPA's proceedings are completed, which may take several months.

CITES Standing Committee Report

The Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) met on June 22 in Bonn, West Germany. The Committee, formed at the recent conference of all party nations in Costa Rica, is chaired by the United States and also consists of representatives from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, India, Nepal, Zaire, Costa Rica, Australia, and Brazil. Its duties are to provide guidance to the CITES Secretariat (the full-time staff), to prepare for the next conference of the parties in 1981 and

to oversee the functioning of various committees which will conduct certain studies to be presented to that conference.

Major issues discussed at the meeting included:

- Relative merits of negotiating a more favorable tax status for the Secretariat with the Swiss Government or moving to a less expensive location such as England. Both options will be further explored.

- The need for obtaining party nation participation in committees to

Continued on page 8

● Alligators Reclassified

Continued from page 1

endangered in the foreseeable future, and that no harm will be done to the species by controlled harvest in those areas where it is so classified. However, other Southeastern alligator populations remain classified either as Endangered or Threatened. For instance, alligators in the remaining Louisiana coastal parishes, and those in the State's inland parishes, remain classified as Threatened and Endangered, respectively.

Since individuals from the three listed alligator populations are indistinguishable, some restrictions on commercial activities involving specimens taken from the 12 parishes are still necessary. Management procedures developed by the State of Louisiana assist law enforcement in relieving look-alike problems which pose an additional threat to the species. (See 44 F.R. 31586-31587, May 31, 1979, for a discussion of the Louisiana State alligator regulations.)

The Service received a total of 23 written comments on the proposal, most of which were in favor of reclassification in all or a part of the proposed area. The Governor of Louisiana, while strongly supporting the

reclassification in the nine parishes as proposed, requested that the Service reconsider its position on the other parishes requesting delisting. Policy Juries of several parishes not included in the affected nine individually requested delisting in their areas. The Defenders of Wildlife and the Fund for Animals submitted joint comments opposing the reclassification on the grounds of inadequate enforceability and the potential harm to endangered crocodylians throughout the world should alligator hides enter the commercial market. None of the commentors offered additional biological data. Comments submitted during the reopened comment period, May 10-June 5, 1979, were also considered in the final decision to reclassify alligators in the nine parishes.

In partial fulfillment of the Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1978, public hearings on the proposed reclassification were held at Morgan City, Louisiana and Tallahassee, Florida. The hearings were attended by approximately 200 persons and 15 persons, respectively. None present at either meeting voiced opposition to the proposal, most spoke in favor of

it, and many recommended reclassification in additional parishes. No additional biological data were presented, however.

Simultaneously, with the Service's proposal to reclassify alligators in the above nine parishes (F.R. 10/2/78), the Service also proposed to amend the special rules which apply to American alligators and published a notice of review on the status of the alligator in all other parishes within Louisiana. After careful review of the comments on the proposed special rules by the Service's Division of Law Enforcement, the Service decided to repropose special rules for the American alligator. These proposed rules were published in the *Federal Register* on July 18, 1979.

The Service will continue to review the status of the American alligator throughout the State of Louisiana. Biological evidence, however, does not support reclassification of alligators in additional parishes at this time. Should alligator numbers increase significantly, becoming a serious nuisance or exceeding the carrying capacity of their habitat, appropriate measures can then be implemented.

ENDANGERED SPECIES SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY

Notices—June 1979

Composed of representatives from seven Federal agencies, the Endangered Species Scientific Authority (ESSA) was established by Executive order to insure the scientific soundness of governmental decisions concerning trade in endangered species of animals and plants. As the U.S. Scientific Authority for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, ESSA reviews applications to export and import species protected under the Convention, reviews the status of wild animals and plants impacted by trade, monitors their trade, makes certain findings concerning housing and care of protected specimens, and advises on trade controls.

ESSA Proposes Limited Export of American Ginseng

State-by-State export findings on American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) roots harvested in 1979 were proposed in early June by the Endangered Species Scientific Authority (F.R. 6/1/79). Export was proposed for approval from two States, Kentucky and Wisconsin.

Because wild plant management is new to many States, State management authorities for plants are often lacking. The ESSA, therefore, proposed to approve export of wild American ginseng from those States that have implemented substantial programs to conserve the species and whose populations can support the harvest. Acceptable conservation programs generally must include some form of research and regulation designed to monitor the status of the State's wild populations, to provide annual harvest estimates, and to control exploitation.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and its implementing regulations control trade

in animal and plant species included in any of three appendices. American ginseng is included in Appendix II, a listing which generally includes those species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but which may become so unless trade is subject to strict regulation. The ESSA's approval of ginseng export from any State indicates that such an action will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. Such a determination must be made in order to allow the U.S. Management Authority to issue a permit for trade in the species.

Kentucky, West Virginia, and Wisconsin exported the greatest amounts of ginseng roots between September 1, 1978, and April 15, 1979. Statistics compiled from export certificates by the Management Authority indicate that these three States exported 14,103, 11,132, and 7,363 pounds, respectively. Other States approved for export of ginseng roots harvested in 1978 were:

Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. Conditions for export on these findings required that the roots be documented as to the State of origin and season of collecting (Annex to 50 CFR Part 810). Conditions on the findings for export of roots harvested during the 1979 season were also proposed by the ESSA along with the June 1 proposed findings. These conditions again require that the roots be documented as to State of origin and season of collecting. The proposal additionally requires that methods and procedures to be followed by the Management Authority to ensure compliance with this condition must be provided to the ESSA on a State-by-State basis prior to final findings addressing American ginseng.

CITES certificates are required for the export of cultivated American ginseng, but no CITES documentation is required for harvest, transport, or sale of wild or cultivated ginseng within the United States. Harvest of wild American ginseng from public lands, however, usually requires written permission from the administering agency, and harvest transport, and commerce in this species are subject to control in some States.

Interim Exemption Regulations Adopted

The Endangered Species Committee has adopted interim regulations for the operation of Endangered Species Review Boards and Committee proceedings (F.R. 6/8/79). The new regulations implement Sections 7(g)(4)-(12), 7(e), and 7(h)-(1) of the Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1978. Together, these sections provide that Federal projects meeting certain criteria may be exempted from the provisions of Section 7(a), which establishes the basic requirement that all Federal agencies insure, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Interior or Commerce, that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of Endangered or Threatened species or destroy or adversely modify their Critical Habitats.

The regulations took immediate effect, so that a Review Board could begin consideration of exemption applications filed for the Pittston Oil refinery in Maine (see Pittston story page 3). The interim regulations will remain in effect for 240 days, with permanent regulations to be published before their expiration.

Applications for exemption from the Act may be submitted by a Federal agency if consultation between the agency and Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service or Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service has resulted in a biological opinion from either Service indicating jeopardy to a listed species, or destruction or adverse modification of Critical Habitat. The Governor of the State where the action is proposed, or a person denied a permit or license primarily because of Endangered species considerations (such as the Pittston Company), may also apply for an exemption. Application procedures are established in separate regulations proposed by Interior and Commerce (F.R. 2/7/79; see February 1978 BULLETIN).

Once an application has been submitted, a three-member Review Board is appointed. Within 60 days after appointment, the Review Board must determine whether the application meets the threshold criteria for referral to the Committee. By regulation, the Review Board must decide whether (1) the affected Federal agency has conducted any required biological assessment; (2) the Federal agency (and permit or license applicant, if any) have refrained from any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources; (3) the Federal agency (and permit or

license applicant) have consulted with the appropriate Service in good faith and have considered any reasonable and prudent alternatives; and (4) the findings of an irresolvable conflict between the proposed action and the species is supported by substantial evidence. The regulations place the burden of proof on the exemption applicant.

A negative determination on any of the four criteria above will result in termination of the proceedings. The applicant may then attempt to correct any deficiencies in the record and re-submit the application. The applicant may also appeal the decision to a Federal court.

Following a positive determination, the Review Board must prepare a report, within 180 days, addressing the criteria the Committee will use in deciding whether to grant an exemption.

In addition to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee consists of the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Army, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and a nominee from the Governor of each affected State.

The Committee has 90 days to make a final decision. To grant an exemption, at least five of its members, voting in person, must determine on the record that (1) there are no reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed action; (2) the benefits of the actions clearly outweigh the benefits of alternative courses of action consistent with conserving the species or its Critical Habitat, and such action is in the public interest; and (3) the action is of regional or national signifi-

cance. The Committee must also establish appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures to minimize the adverse effects of the exempted action on the species.

The regulations require advance notices in the *Federal Register* of all Committee and Review Board meetings or hearings, as well as addresses and deadlines for submission of written comments. Meetings and hearings will be open to the public.

Although the interim regulations took immediate effect, the Committee is soliciting public comments, which will be considered prior to adoption of final regulations. Comments may be submitted through September 4, 1979, to the Chairman, Endangered Species Committee, c/o Office of Policy Analysis, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Rulemaking Actions June 1979

25 FOREIGN SPECIES FOUND ENDANGERED

The Service has determined that 25 foreign species (24 mammals and 1 bird) are Endangered (F.R. 6/25/79). The mammal species were classified as endangered in the 1972 edition of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Red Data Book, and are being

recognized as such in a revised edition now in preparation. This final rulemaking became effective on July 27, 1979.

Most of the species have suffered severe population declines because of excessive hunting and loss of habitat. Some, in fact, are thought to be

extinct.

(Space limitations do not permit us to present a discussion of each of the 25 species and the threats to their existence. For further information on any of the species listed in the accompanying table, kindly consult the June 25, 1979, *Federal Register*.)

Common name	Species Scientific name	Range Known distribution
Cat, Iriomote	<i>Mayailurus iriomotensis</i>	Iriomote Island, Ryukyu Islands
Civet, Malabar large spotted	<i>Vierra magaspila civetina</i>	India
Deer, Bactrian	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	USSR, Afghanistan
Deer, Barbary	<i>Cervus elaphus barbanus</i>	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco
Deer, Corsican red	<i>Cervus elaphus corsicanus</i>	Corsica, Sardinia
Deer, Yarkand	<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>	Chinese Turkestan
Duiker, Jentinks	<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast.
Eland, western	<i>Taurotragus derbianus derbianus</i>	Senegal to Ivory Coast
Fox, Simian	<i>Simia simensis</i>	Ethiopia
Gazelle Arabian	<i>Gazella gazella arabica</i>	Arabian Peninsula including Israel.
Gazelle, Peizein's	<i>Gazella dorcas pelzeini</i>	Somalia
Gazelle, sand	<i>Gazella subgutturosa marica</i>	Arabian Peninsula, Jordan
Gazelle, Saudi	<i>Gazelle dorcas saudiya</i>	Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait.
Hartebeest, Swayne's	<i>Alcelaphus bucelaphus swaynei</i>	Somalia, Ethiopia
Hartebeest, Tora	<i>Alcelaphus bucelaphus tora</i>	Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt
Muntjac, Fea's	<i>Muntiacus feae</i>	Burma, Thailand
Rabbit, Ryukyu	<i>Pantalagus furnesi</i>	Ryukyu Islands
Sika, Formosan	<i>Cervus nippon taiovanus</i>	Taiwan
Sika, North China	<i>Cervus nippon mandarinus</i>	Shansi, China
Sika, Ryukyu	<i>Cervus nippon keramae</i>	Ryukyu Islands
Sika, Shansi	<i>Cervus nippon grassianus</i>	Shansi, China
Sika, South China	<i>Cervus nippon kopschi</i>	Yangtze Valley, China
Suni, Zanzibar	<i>Nesotragus moschatus moschatus</i>	Zanzibar Island, Tanzania
Tahr, Arabian	<i>Hemitragus jakakani</i>	Oman
Parrot, rednecked Amazon	<i>Amazona aurasiaca</i>	Dominica

Tennessee Purple Coneflower Endangered

A native plant of Tennessee, *Echinacea tennesseensis*, was determined by the Service to be an Endangered species (F.R. 6/6/79). The species was one of approximately 1,700 plant taxa proposed by the Service for Endangered status in the June 16, 1976 *Federal Register*.

The coneflower is found in the Tennessee counties of Davidson, Rutherford, and Wilson. The Davidson population has been reduced because of housing construction. Ongoing residential and recreational development could continue to threaten this population.

Although the coneflower was formerly found on three sites in Rutherford County, only one of these populations exists today—in a corporation's crushed limestone lot. The present

owner is sympathetic to conserving the species.

In Wilson County, the plant is located in a pasture cedar glade, the majority of which is privately owned. A portion of this population occurs in Cedars of Lebanon State Forest.

Collectors and wildflower enthusiasts have been attracted by the species' esthetic qualities. Removal of a large number of plants from Wilson County has been observed. In the 1960's, *Echinacea* roots were being purchased by a crude drug company for their suspected medicinal value. A recurrence of this type of demand could further threaten the species' survival. Other threats to the species could arise from grazing, if it exceeds current levels in Wilson County. Succession of the cedar glade commun-

ities, in which the species occurs, could result in the coneflower being "crowded out" of its habitat.

In addition to the protection provided by the Endangered Species Act, the Service will review the status of the species to determine if it should be proposed for placement on an appropriate Appendix to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and whether it should be considered under other appropriate international agreements.

Peregrine Falcons Released in Nation's Capital

Soon, through the aid of a hacking station atop the Department of the Interior Building, it may be possible for residents and tourists in Washington, D.C. to witness peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) soaring overhead. On June 20, Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus presided over the placing of four captive-bred peregrine chicks in a man-made nest on the building's roof. After an 18-day stay in the hack box, the 7-week-old birds were released on July 9 at 9:15 a.m. (Interior officials had hoped for a release date of July 4, but the three females developed slower than expected.)

The release program, which came about through recommendations made by the Eastern Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team, marks the first attempt at restocking the peregrine in a major U.S. metropolitan area. According to Dr. Tom Cade of the Peregrine Fund at Cornell University (and supplier of the birds for this project), Washington, D.C., like most large cities, is a biologically sound location for the reintroduction of peregrines. The city offers an ample supply of pigeons and starlings as well as the absence of predators such as great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*). The falcon has been known to nest on tall buildings in highly populated areas of Europe and North America, including Washington, D.C. and several nearby areas in the 1940's and early 1950's.

Throughout their stay on the Interior Building roof, the peregrines have been under the care of Tom and Sharon Allan of Houghton, Michigan. The couple was given living quarters in the building. Between visits to observation points on nearby rooftops, the Allans were able to monitor the birds via a complex video system. (The video monitoring system is the product



The Tennessee Purple Coneflower has attracted many collectors because of its esthetic qualities.

of Innervision Media Systems, Inc., Rochester, New York. A similar remote monitoring system was used in 1976 for the first bald eagle hacking project by the New York State Endangered Species Unit at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge. See December 1978 BULLETIN.)

The bird sitting chores included a daily "remote feeding" consisting of 8 or 9 quail. The food was put into a delayed release box above the hack box at approximately 6:30 a.m. Thirty to 60 minutes later a string was pulled and the food fell into the box. This system of feeding was used to avoid any association of the food with humans. There was no feeding the day before the release.

Prior to release, a cardboard panel was inserted in the box between the falcons and the screen at the front of the box. The screen was removed and food was placed on the hack board outside of the box. The cardboard panel was then removed and the birds were on their own. All of the birds

emerged from the box within 10 minutes.

According to the Allans, their work really began during the first week of the release, the most critical period for the success of the project. The Allans worked from dawn to dusk watching the birds as they made their first flights. During the first several weeks of flight, the peregrines exhibited a sequence of behaviors aimed at developing the flying skills necessary for hunting. The birds will continue to return to the hack site for food until they are able to sustain themselves by their own hunting efforts.

As they become more proficient fliers, the birds will increase their hunting radius from the hacking tower. The birds have been fitted with radio transmitters to allow tracking of their activities for the first few weeks. Also, walkie-talkies and the video monitoring system (which covers a 355° area) will aid in keeping track of the birds.

It is believed that the birds will eventually choose a taller structure in the

Washington area on which to establish a territory and, hopefully, to rear their young. Speculation as to which buildings may be chosen by the falcons includes the U.S. Capitol, the old Smithsonian, the old Post Office, and the National Cathedral.

Currently, there are no wild breeding peregrines east of the Rocky Mountains. Since the late 1940's, when DDT was introduced as a pesticide, peregrines experienced a sudden and sharp decline in their population numbers. DDT caused eggshell thinning, which resulted in many eggs being crushed during normal incubation.

Peregrine release projects in non-urban areas are beginning to show signs of success. Three pairs of peregrines were recently spotted near separate release sites in New Jersey. One pair has nested and produced eggs (which unfortunately disappeared through unknown causes just prior to hatching), marking the first time that falcons raised and released in this manner have bred in the wild.

Sharon and Tom Allan on the hacking tower before their bird-sitting chores began. At left is a camera for remote video monitoring of the falcons.

photo by Steve Hillebrand



NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Endangered Species Committee of the American Fisheries Society, with financial support from the Fish and Wildlife Service, has published a pamphlet—*Fishes of North America: Endangered, Threatened, or of Special Concern: 1979*. The pamphlet, which contains 61 color photographs of endangered fish, was written by James E. Deacon, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Gail C. Kobetich, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; James D. Williams, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Salvador Contreras, Professor of Biology, Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, San Nicolas, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. For each fish listed, common and scientific names, nature of the threat, and historical distribution by State or province are given.

For a free copy write to James D. Williams, Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

The Rare Vascular Plants of Saskatchewan was a Canadian contribution to the UNESCO Program on Man and the Biosphere. For information on this publication's availability write to the Parks, and Wildlife, 10363—108 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 1J8.

Copies of *Vascular Plants of the Charles Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada* (with special reference to possible threatened and endangered species) are now available by

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work on an identification manual, standardized nomenclature for species included on the three CITES appendices, and other issues. The Secretariat will circulate an official request to all parties asking for their help in this work.

- The usefulness of good communication, and possibly regional meetings, between party nations experiencing problems in interpreting each other's forms and controlling trade in particular items, such as elephant ivory.

- Progress in making arrangements for the next conference of the parties in 1981. India reported that some of the necessary approvals for it to hold the next meeting have been obtained, and the rest are expected soon. The Secretariat will help in preparing a budget for the conference.

- The need for more advance review of proposals to be presented at the conference. The Standing Committee and Secretariat are expected to coordinate this review in order to keep the next conference's agenda to a reasonable length, and to insure that species proposals meet established standards.

New Publications

Continued from page 7

writing to Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 111, Lakeview, Oregon 97630.

A *Working Bibliography of the Bald Eagle* is now available from the National Wildlife Federation. Compiled by Dr. Jeffrey Lincer, William Clark, and Maurice N. LeFranc, Jr. of the Federation's Raptor Information Cen-

BOX SCORE OF SPECIES LISTINGS

Category	Number of Endangered Species			Number of Threatened Species		
	U.S.	Foreign	Total	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Mammals	33	251	284	3	18	21
Birds	67	145	212	3		3
Reptiles	11	48	59	10		10
Amphibians	5	9	14	2		2
Fishes	29	11	40	12		12
Snails	2	1	3	5		5
Clams	23	2	25			
Crustaceans	1		1			
Insects	6		6	2		2
Plants	22		22	2		2
Total	199	467	666	39	18	57

Number of species currently proposed: 158 animals
1,850 plants (approx.)

Number of Critical Habitats listed: 34
Number of Recovery Teams appointed: 66
Number of Recovery Plans approved: 22
Number of Cooperative Agreements signed with States: 23

June 30, 1979

ter, the bibliography has over 2,000 citations. This comprehensive guide to the literature on the bald eagle serves as companion to the previously published *Working Bibliography of Owls of the World*. (Similar publications on the golden eagle and peregrine falcon are planned.)

To order send name, address, and payment of \$9.00 per copy, plus \$.85 for handling, to National Wildlife Federation, 1412-16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

An *Illustrated Manual of Proposed Endangered and Threatened Plants of Utah* was prepared by S.L. Welsh and K.H. Throne of the Brigham

Young University Herbarium in Provo, Utah. The project was funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service. Descriptions of over 200 plants are given.

The manual is available from our Service's Denver Regional Office.

A similar guide has been issued by the University of Oklahoma. *Endangered and Threatened Plants of Oklahoma* is available, while the limited supply lasts, from P.G. Risser, Endangered Species Publication, Department of Botany and Microbiology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019.



ENDANGERED SPECIES TECHNICAL BULLETIN



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