

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Gazella leptocerosa* in Appendix I

B. PROPONENT

Federal Republic of Germany

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

1.1 Mammalia

1.2 Artiodactyla

1.3 Bovidae

1.4 *Gazella leptocerosa* (Cuvier, 1842)

1.5 Common names: Slender-horned gazelle (English)
Dünengazelle (German)
Gazella à Cornes Grêles (French)

2. Biological data

- 2.1 Distribution: Once found in the deserts of northern Africa from southern Algeria to the western side of the Nile River near Faiyum, including the central Sahara, south as far as north-western Sudan, extending into Tunisia and the Atlas Mountains in the north. Now occurs in extremely limited numbers in the desert regions of Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan and Chad, covering the greater part of the northern half of the Sahara Desert from Algeria to Egypt and north-western Sudan to the mountains in the extreme north-west of Chad.
- 2.2 Population: The formerly very large population has decreased to a small residual population; precise population numbers are, however, not known.
- 2.3 Habitat: Sand dunes and mountainous areas of the Sahara Desert. A nomadic animal; it feeds on desert vegetation and needs little water.
- 2.4 Migrations: Typically nomadic species of animal, whose migrations are determined by the availability of watering-places and the distribution of desert vegetation.

3. Threat data

- 3.1 Direct threat to the population: Formerly the species was exposed to a strong hunting pressure, and it is most probable that the local population has continued to hunt the animal to date.
- 3.2 Habitat destruction: No precise data available; it can, however, be assumed definitely that the ecological degradation of the habitats in wide areas of the historical range is the causal factor of the decline in the population.
- 3.3 Indirect threat: Not known.
- 3.4 Threat connected especially with migrations: Not known.

4. Protection status and needs

- 4.1 National protection status: Dubious (probably not protected by law)
- 4.2 International protection status: Included in Class A of the African Convention (1969), i.e. it may be hunted or collected only on the authorization of the highest competent authority, if required in the national interest or for scientific purposes. Importation into the United States is prohibited, except for scientific, educational or propagation purposes, under the terms of the US Endangered Species Act, 1969.
- 4.3 Additional protection needs: Complete and effective protection with necessary surveys, research and studies followed by management plans. Consideration should be given to the establishment of wildlife reserves for this species. Captive propagation offers excellent opportunities for translocation to ranges where the animal has been exterminated.

5. Range states

Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia

6. Comments from range states

None

7. Additional remarks

The species is listed in the IUCN Red Data Book (1978) as being "endangered". Only few specimens are kept in zoos (1971: 12 in the USA and one in Tunis).

8. References

- Blancou, L. (1960): Destruction and protection of the fauna of French Equatorial Africa and of French West Africa. Part II: The larger mammals. - Afr. Wildlife 14: 10-108
- Fisher et al. (1969): The Red Book, wildlife in Danger. - London (Collins) - see page 161
- Goodwin et al. (1978): IUCN Red Data Book, Vol. 1 - Mammalia. - Morges (IUCN) - see page 19.128.31.5
- Grzimek, B. et al. (1969): Grzimek's Tierleben, Vol. 13. - Zürich (Kindler) - see pages 431-439
- Schomber, H.W. & D. Koch (1960): The wild life of Tunisia. Part 2 - Some larger mammals. - Afr. Wildlife 14 (4): 277-282