

**PROPOSAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF THE
CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD
ANIMALS**

A. PROPOSAL: Listing the entire population of *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* on Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT: **Government of Mongolia.**

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxon

1.1	Classis:	Aves
1.2	Ordo:	Falconiformes
1.3	Familia:	Accipitridae
1.4	Species:	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>
1.5	Common names:	English: Pallas's Sea-Eagle, Pallas's Fishing Eagle

German: Bandseeadler
 French: Pygargue de Pallas
 Spanish: Pigargo de Pallas
 Italian: Aquila di mare di Pallas
 Norwegian: Pallashavorn
 Chinese: Yudai hai diao

2. Biological data

2.1 Distribution

In Mongolia occurs around lakes Achit of Mongol Altai, Uvs, Khar Us, Khar, and Durgun of Great Lakes Basin, in valleys of Dzavkhan river, northern slopes of Khangai Range, Darkhat Depression, in basins of rivers Tuul, Onon, Kherlen, and Khalkh of Khentii range. Breeds in Mongolia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, China, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar; possibly also still in Russia and Kazakhstan. Winters south to the Persian Gulf, central India and south east Asia.

2.2 Population

No data in Mongolia
 The population is likely to be less than 10,000 mature individuals, and is inferred to be declining.

2.3 Habitat

The species is closely associated with wetlands, principally large lakes and rivers, nesting in trees near water or on cliffs.

2.4 Migrations

First migrants appears in Mongolia in May and flying back in September.
 The northern populations of the species move south in winter, crossing international boundaries and in some places meeting local populations which may be sedentary.

3. Threat data

3.1 Direct threats

Key threats are habitat loss, degradation and disturbance.

3.2 Habitat destruction

Drainage/conversion of wetlands for agriculture has probably been the major element of destruction. The felling of nesting/roosting trees, and degradation owing to the spread of water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes* are also serious problems for the species.

3.3 Indirect threats

The silting up of wetlands due to catchment deforestation has been a factor. Pollution of wetlands with pesticides and industrial effluents is believed to reduce breeding success. Reduction in prey numbers, as a result of human pressure on these resources, is also relevant

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

As in 3.1 to 3.3.

3.5 National and international utilisation

The species is not utilised as such, though hunting is a localised problem.

4. Protection status and needs

4.1 National protection status

Habitats included with Protected areas such as Khar Us, Uvs, Khyargas, Khan Khukhii, Khuvsigel, Khorgo-Terkhiin Tsagaan, Khan Khentii, Gorkhi-Terelj, and Onon-Balj in Mongolia. Also it occurs in many protected areas across its range.

4.2 International protection status

The species is listed as Vulnerable. It appears on CITES Appendix II and CMS Appendix II.

4.3 Additional protection needs

The species should be given full legal protection in all Range States where migrants occur, or may occur. More protected areas are needed for key populations. The sustainable management of wetland resources, including limiting chemical inputs and controlling water hyacinth, is also important.

5. Range States

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India (CMS Party), Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia (CMS Party), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan (CMS Party), Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (CMS Party).

6. Comments from Range States**7. Additional remarks****8. References**

BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened Birds of the World*. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.
del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. and Sargatal, J. (eds) 1994 *Handbook of Birds of the World Vol 2*, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
Sibley, C. G. and Monroe, B. L. *Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World*, Yale University Press, 1990.