

ADDENDUM 2

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSAL FOR
THE INCLUSION OF THE GIANT OTTER (*Pteronura brasiliensis*)
IN APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION**

(submitted by the French government)

1. In response to the Scientific Council's recommendation to submit additional information regarding the migratory status of the species to confirm it meets the criteria for listing in this regard, particularly concerning the populations present in French Guiana, a 2006 study (Les Loutres Géantes en Guyane Française: Premiers résultats (distribution, impacts de l'orpaillage, Hélène Jacques, Cathy Pelsy)) enabled the collection of over 200 pieces of information on the presence of giant otters in French Guiana. Data was gathered through interviews with river users, including naturalists, the gendarmerie, fishers, hunters, and tourist guides.
2. A significant portion of these data were collected in areas of French Guiana that border Suriname and Brazil. The Litani (42 data points from 1987 to 2003) and the Malani (three data points in 2000) are uninhabited, non-gold-bearing tributaries of the Maroni, a river that marks the border between French Guiana and Suriname, and are home to populations of giant otters. The lower Mana (15 data points from 1978 to 2004) and the Oyapock tributaries (eight data points from 1998 to 2004), located on the Brazilian border, have also facilitated regular observations. Additionally, missions conducted on the rivers enabled the identification of marking sites or footprints based on the information collected. These sites were located along all the surveyed rivers, particularly the Litani, which forms the southern border with Suriname.
3. Considering the seasonal movements of this species during the rainy season, when they search for Characiformes, a diverse order of freshwater fish that comprises the majority of their diet (Duplaix, 1980), it is likely that these individuals travel considerable distances during the rainy season, extending far beyond their dry season territory. During the dry season, their territory is limited to the main watercourse and its largest tributaries in the area. These cyclical migrations into the flooded forest increase the size of their habitat, which naturally leads border populations to regularly cross the border.