



LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 716

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT 2010

P N M B

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PNMB

LAWS OF MALAYSIA**Act 716****WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT 2010**

An Act to provide for the protection and conservation of wildlife and for matters connected therewith.

[]

ENACTED by the Parliament of Malaysia as follows:

PART I**PRELIMINARY****Short title and commencement**

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010.

(2) This Act comes into operation on a date to be appointed by the Minister by notification in the *Gazette*.

Application

2. (1) This Act applies to Peninsular Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Labuan.

(2) This Act does not apply to any wildlife falling within List II of the Ninth Schedule of the Federal Constitution and the Fisheries Act 1985 [Act 317].

Interpretation

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“licensed taxidermist” means a person who is granted a licence to carry on taxidermy business under this Act;

“part or derivative” means any substantially complete or part or derivative of wildlife, in natural form, stuffed, chilled, preserved, dried, processed or otherwise treated or prepared which may or may not be contained in preparations, and includes—

- (a) meat, bone, hide, skin, leather, tusk, horn, antler, gland, feathers, hair, teeth, claw, shell, scale, nest and eggs;
- (b) tissue, blood, fat, oil, milk, venom, saliva, urine and faeces;
- (c) any compound derived from anything mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or
- (d) any thing which is claimed by any person, or which appears from an accompanying document, the packaging, a label or mark or from any other circumstances, to contain any part or derivative of wildlife;

“immediate danger to human life” means a danger in which there is reason to believe that if any wildlife is not captured or killed, it may cause loss of human life;

“export” means to take or cause to be taken out of Malaysia by land, sea or air, any wildlife or any part or derivative of wildlife;

“re-export” means the export of any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife which has been previously imported;

“hybrid” means the result of cross-breeding of—

- (a) any wildlife with any other animal; or
- (b) any wildlife with other species of wildlife;

“wildlife” means any species of wild animal or wild bird, whether totally protected or protected, vertebrate or invertebrate, live or dead, mature or immature and whether or not may be tamed or bred in captivity;

“protected wildlife” means any wildlife specified in the First Schedule;

“totally protected wildlife” means any wildlife specified in the Second Schedule;

“immature wildlife” means any wildlife which does not satisfy the standard of maturity specified in the Third Schedule;

“permanent reserved forest” has the meaning assigned to it in the National Forestry Act 1984 [*Act 313*];

“import” means to bring in or cause to be brought into Malaysia by land, sea or air, any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife;

“salt lick” includes any mineral spring or ground containing or bearing salt or any other mineral, the consumption of which is conducive to the health or well being of wildlife;

“snare” means a snare as specified in the Seventh Schedule;

“wildlife sanctuary” means an area declared under Part V as a wildlife sanctuary;

“Director General” means the Director General for Wildlife and National Parks;

“licence” means a licence granted under this Act;

“hunting” includes pursuing, trapping, capturing, taking or killing any wildlife by any prescribed means, whether or not the wildlife is then or subsequently taken, trapped, captured or killed;

“Minister” means the Minister charged with the responsibility for the protection of wildlife;

“open season” means a period during which a protected wildlife may be hunted as prescribed under this Act;

“aborigine” has the meaning assigned to it in the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 [*Act 134*];

“officer” means an officer appointed under subsection 4(1);

“licensing officer”—

- (a) in relation to a licence, means a Director, a Deputy Director or an Assistant Director; and
- (b) in relation to a permit or special permit, means the Director General;

“enforcement officer” means—

- (a) any officer;
- (b) any police officer not below the rank of Inspector as provided for in the Police Act 1967 [Act 344];
- (c) any proper officer of customs as defined in section 2 of the Customs Act 1967 [Act 235]; and
- (d) any public officer authorized under section 90;

“commercial captive breeding” means breeding of wildlife in a controlled environment of parents that mated or otherwise transmitted their gametes in a controlled environment for commercial purposes;

“licensed hunter” means a person who is granted a licence to hunt any protected wildlife under this Act;

“birds’ nest collector” means a person who is granted a licence to collect birds’ nest under this Act;

“conveyance” means any vehicle, vessel, ship, aircraft and any other mode of transport whether by air, sea or land;

“Director” means the Director for Wildlife and National Parks;

“licensed dealer” means a person who is granted a licence to carry on the business of dealing under this Act;

“Assistant Director” means an Assistant Director for Wildlife and National Parks;

“permit” means a permit granted under this Act;

“special permit” means a special permit granted under this Act;

“taxidermy business” means a business involving the carrying out of the following activities:

- (a) preparing, preserving, stuffing or mounting any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife; or
- (b) manufacturing or creating an article or thing from any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife;

“controlled environment” includes an environment that is manipulated for the purpose of producing specimen of a particular species of wildlife that has boundaries designed to prevent the wildlife, eggs or gametes of the wildlife from entering or leaving that particular environment, and the general characteristics of which may include but are not limited to artificial housing, waste removal, health care, protection from predators, and artificially supplied food;

“premises” includes any house, building, hut, shed, structure, platform and land whether or not enclosed or built upon;

“poison” means any of the substances which are poisonous to any wildlife as specified in the Fourth Schedule or any other substances which are certified by a Government chemist to be poisonous to any wildlife;

“Ranger” means a Ranger for Wildlife and National Parks;

“wildlife reserve” means an area declared under Part V as a wildlife reserve;

“nest” means any abode, den or any other structure which is being constructed or is being used by any wildlife for—

- (a) procreation;
- (b) the laying of eggs;
- (c) the incubation of eggs;
- (d) the protection of eggs or immature offspring; or
- (e) the nurture of immature offspring;

“arms” has the meaning assigned to it in the Arms Act 1960 [Act 206];

“controlled species” means any species specified in the Fifth Schedule which poses a risk to the health or safety of any person or poses a risk to property, wildlife or wildlife habitat;

“State land” means a State land within the meaning of the National Land Code [Act 56/1965];

“Deputy Director General” means a Deputy Director General for Wildlife and National Parks;

“Deputy Director” means a Deputy Director for Wildlife and National Parks;

“bait” includes any sound equipment or audio-visual device, lamp, salt or sulphur used for the purpose of trapping any wildlife;

“poisoned bait” means any bait attractive to any wildlife which is coated with, immersed in, powdered with or otherwise impregnated with, poison;

“business of dealing” means a business involving the carrying out of the following activities:

- (a) selling any protected wildlife or any part or derivative of any protected wildlife as food or for medicinal purposes;
- (b) selling or purchasing for resale any part or derivative of any protected wildlife; or
- (c) housing, confining or breeding any wildlife for sale.

PART II

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, *ETC.*

Appointment of officers, *etc.*

4. (1) There shall be appointed a Director General, such number of Deputies Director General, Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Rangers as may be necessary for the purpose of this Act.

(2) The Director General shall have general control of officers appointed under this section.

(3) Every appointment under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*.

(4) All officers appointed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code [*Act 574*].

(5) The Director General and Deputies Director General shall have all the powers and discretions vested in the Director by this Act.

Delegation of powers

5. (1) The Director General may, in writing, delegate any of the powers or duties assigned to him under this Act to any officer, subject to such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

(2) A delegation under this section shall not preclude the Director General himself from performing or exercising at any time any of the powers or duties so delegated.

Power of Minister to give directions

6. The Minister may give general directions to the Director General consistent with this Act as to the exercise of the powers conferred on, or the duties to be discharged by, the Director General or any other officer.

Power of the Director General to issue orders

7. The Director General may issue administrative orders, consistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the general control, training, duties and responsibilities of officers and for such other matters as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Carrying and use of arms

8. Subject to the administrative orders of the Director General, an officer may carry and use arms in the exercise of the powers and duties under this Act.

PART III

LICENSING PROVISIONS

Chapter 1

Requirement for licence, etc.

Requirement for licence

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall—
- (a) hunt or keep any protected wildlife;
 - (b) take or keep any part or derivative of any protected wildlife;
 - (c) collect birds' nests;
 - (d) carry on the business of dealing;
 - (e) carry on the taxidermy business;
 - (f) import, export or re-export any protected wildlife or any part or derivative of any protected wildlife,

unless he holds a licence granted under this Act.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1)(d), a separate licence is required for each activity of dealing.

(3) A person who intends to carry on the business of dealing or taxidermy business at more than one place of business shall apply for a separate licence for each of the place of business.

Requirement for permit

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall—
- (a) operate a zoo;

- (b) operate a commercial captive breeding;
- (c) operate a circus or wildlife exhibition;
- (d) carry out research or study on any protected wildlife,

unless he holds a permit granted under this Act.

(2) Where the zoo, commercial captive breeding, circus or wildlife exhibition operation involves any totally protected wildlife, the person shall obtain a special permit pursuant to section 11 in respect of the totally protected wildlife.

Requirement for special permit

11. Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall—

- (a) hunt or keep any totally protected wildlife or take or keep any part or derivative of any totally protected wildlife;
- (b) import, export or re-export any totally protected wildlife or any part or derivative of any totally protected wildlife;
- (c) hunt any protected wildlife during the close season;
- (d) carry on research or study on any totally protected wildlife;
- (e) use any totally protected wildlife for his zoo, circus or wildlife exhibition operation or commercial captive breeding,

unless he holds a special permit granted under this Act.

Chapter 2

Application for licence, etc.

Application for licence, etc.

12. (1) A person may apply for a licence or permit to be granted to him by submitting to the licensing officer an application in such form and manner as determined by the Director General.

(2) A person may apply for a special permit to be granted to him by submitting a written application to the licensing officer stating the grounds for making the application.

(3) An application under this section may be withdrawn at any time before it is approved or refused.

Additional information or document

13. (1) The licensing officer may, at any time after the receipt of an application under section 12, request the applicant to give to the licensing officer, within the period specified in the request, additional information or document on the application.

(2) If the additional information or document required under subsection (1) is not provided by the applicant within the period specified in the request or any extension of time granted by the licensing officer, the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn and shall not be further proceeded with, but without affecting the right of the applicant to make a fresh application.

Grant of licence, etc.

14. (1) The licensing officer may, after considering the application made under section 12, approve or refuse the application.

(2) In the case of an application for a special permit, the licensing officer may approve the application only after obtaining the approval of the Minister.

(3) Where an application for a licence, permit or special permit is approved, the licence, permit or special permit shall be granted upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(4) A licence, permit or special permit may be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the licensing officer thinks fit to impose.

(5) The decision of the licensing officer to grant or not to grant a licence, permit or special permit shall be communicated to the applicant by notice in writing as soon as practicable.

Power to impose additional conditions and to vary or revoke conditions

15. (1) The licensing officer may at any time—

- (a) impose any additional conditions on the licence, permit or special permit; or
- (b) vary or revoke any conditions imposed on the licence, permit or special permit.

(2) Where the licensing officer intends to take action under subsection (1), he shall give the holder of a licence, permit or special permit a written notice of his intention to do so and an opportunity to make written representations within the period specified in the written notice.

(3) After the expiry of the period specified in the notice, and after considering any representation made by the holder of a licence, permit or special permit, the licensing officer shall decide whether to impose, vary or revoke any condition under subsection (1).

(4) The licensing officer shall give the holder of a licence, permit or special permit a written notice of his decision under subsection (3) as soon as practicable and the decision shall take effect on a date to be specified in the written notice.

Validity of licence, etc.

16. A licence, permit or special permit, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall be valid for such period as may be specified in the licence, permit or special permit.

Carrying or displaying licence, etc.

17. (1) A holder of a licence, permit or special permit shall, as the case may be—

- (a) carry the licence or special permit while hunting any wildlife or taking any part or derivative of any wildlife;
- (b) display the licence at a conspicuous place at his place of business, if he is a licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist;
or

- (c) on demand by an officer, produce the licence, permit or special permit for inspection.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Change of particulars

18. A holder of a licence, permit or special permit shall, when there is any change of any particulars recorded in his licence, permit or special permit, immediately inform the licensing officer of such change.

Loss of licence, etc.

19. Where a licence, permit or special permit is lost, the holder of the licence, permit or special permit shall—

- (a) immediately lodge a police report of the loss;
- (b) immediately inform the licensing officer of the loss; and
- (c) stop any activity authorized under the licence, permit or special permit until he obtains a copy of the licence, permit or special permit under section 20.

Replacement of licence, etc.

20. (1) Where a licence, permit or special permit is lost, defaced or damaged, the holder of the licence, permit or special permit may apply for a copy of the licence, permit or special permit from the licensing officer and the application shall be accompanied with a prescribed fee and—

- (a) in the case of a lost licence, permit or special permit, a copy of the police report pertaining to the loss; or
- (b) in the case of a defaced or damaged licence, permit or special permit, the original licence, permit or special permit.

(2) The licensing officer may approve or refuse the application under subsection (1).

(3) Where the licensing officer approves the application, he shall issue a copy of the licence, permit or special permit with the word “DUPLICATE” endorsed on the copy of the licence, permit or special permit.

Assignment of licence, etc.

21. (1) A holder of a licence, permit or special permit shall not assign any right, duty, liability or obligation under his licence, permit or special permit to any other person.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Return of licence, etc., upon expiry

22. (1) A holder of a licence, permit or special permit shall return his licence, permit or special permit to the licensing officer within fourteen days after the date of its expiry.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Suspension or revocation of licence, etc.

23. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a licensing officer may suspend or revoke a licence, permit or special permit if he is satisfied that—

- (a) the holder of the licence, permit or special permit has breached any conditions specified in the licence, permit or special permit;
- (b) the holder of the licence, permit or special permit has failed to comply with any provisions of this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation;

- (c) the holder of the licence, permit or special permit has been convicted of an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation; or
- (d) the granting of the licence, permit or special permit was induced by a false representation of fact by or on behalf of the holder of licence, permit or special permit.

(2) The licensing officer shall not suspend or revoke the licence, permit or special permit unless the licensing officer is satisfied, after giving the holder of the licence, permit or special permit an opportunity of making any representation in writing he may wish to make, that the licence, permit or special permit should be suspended or revoked.

(3) Where a licence, permit or special permit is suspended or revoked, it shall have no effect during the period of suspension or from the date of revocation, as the case may be.

(4) Where a licence, permit or special permit is revoked under subsection (1), the holder of the licence, permit or special permit shall immediately surrender the licence, permit or special permit to the licensing officer.

(5) The decision of the licensing officer to suspend or revoke a licence, permit or special permit or not to suspend or revoke a licence, permit or special permit shall be communicated to the holder of the licence, permit or special permit by notice in writing as soon as practicable.

Licence, *etc.*, to be void

24. Any licence, permit or special permit granted in contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be void.

Appeals

25. (1) A person who is aggrieved—

- (a) by the refusal of the licensing officer to grant a licence, permit or special permit; or

- (b) by the suspension or revocation of his licence, permit or special permit,

may, within thirty days after being informed in writing of the refusal, suspension or revocation, appeal in writing against such decision to the Minister.

(2) The Minister may, after considering an appeal made under subsection (1), confirm or set aside the decision appealed against, and the decision of the Minister shall be final.

Chapter 3

Miscellaneous

Hunting by means of shooting

26. A licence or special permit to hunt any wildlife by means of shooting shall only be granted if the person applying for the licence or special permit holds an arms licence issued under the Arms Act 1960 and the arms licence is produced when applying for the licence or special permit.

No licence during close season

27. Save as provided in section 11, no licence shall be granted to hunt any protected wildlife during close season.

Prerequisites to operate zoo, etc.

28. The licensing officer shall not grant a permit to operate a zoo, commercial captive breeding, circus or wildlife exhibition, unless he is satisfied that—

- (a) the establishment or continuity of the establishment of the zoo, commercial captive breeding, circus or wildlife exhibition will not bring ill effects to the health or safety of any person or community in the surrounding area;
- (b) there is prepared an emergency plan relating to plague, natural disaster and accidental release of any wildlife; and

- (c) the person has never been previously convicted of an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation or any other written law related to cruelty to animals.

Prohibition of possessing, *etc.*, snares

29. (1) No person shall—

- (a) possess or keep any snare; or
(b) set, place or use any snare for the purpose of hunting any wildlife.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction—

- (a) in relation to an offence under paragraph (a), be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both; and
(b) in relation to an offence under paragraph (b), be liable to a fine of not less than fifty thousand ringgit and not more than one hundred thousand ringgit and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Offspring of totally protected wildlife be deemed protected wildlife

30. An offspring of a totally protected wildlife which is bred in captivity for commercial purposes shall be deemed a protected wildlife and shall be subject to a licence or permit, as the case may be.

Barred from holding licence, *etc.*

31. Where a person has been convicted of an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, he may be barred from holding any licence, permit or special permit for a period not exceeding five years commencing on the date when the proceedings in respect of the conviction is finally concluded.

Limitation on granting licence or permit

32. (1) The licensing officer may grant licences or permits according to the prescribed quota.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the licensing officer with the approval of the Minister may, from time to time, grant licences or permits in addition to the prescribed quota.

Registers

33. The Director General shall keep and maintain registers of licences, permits and special permits granted under this Act.

Power of Director General to prescribe rules

34. The Director General may, by rules published in the *Gazette*, prescribe the methods and means of disposal, disease control or quarantine of, any wildlife, to be complied with by an operator of a zoo, commercial captive breeding, circus or wildlife exhibition.

Power of Director General to prescribe conditions

35. The Director General may, with the approval of the Minister, by order published in the *Gazette*, prescribe conditions with respect to the granting of licences, permits and special permits and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing may in particular prescribe—

- (a) the open season and close season in respect of protected wildlife;
- (b) the number of—
 - (i) wildlife which may be hunted; and
 - (ii) part or derivative of wildlife which may be taken;
- (c) the methods or means by which any wildlife may be hunted, including the type of arm or trap to be used;

- (d) the times during which, and the places where, any wildlife may be hunted, or the nest or egg of any wildlife may be taken;
- (e) the quota of licences and permits to be granted for—
 - (i) each of the activities specified under sections 9 and 10;
 - (ii) each year or open season; and
 - (iii) each State, in respect of each protected wildlife or any part or derivative of wildlife; and
- (f) the standard of maturity of wildlife which may be hunted.

PART IV

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF LICENSED HUNTER, *ETC.*

Licensed hunter to record certain particulars

36. (1) A licensed hunter who hunts any protected wildlife or a holder of a special permit who hunts any totally protected wildlife, where applicable, shall record in the appropriate space provided in the licence or special permit—

- (a) the number, sex and species of the wildlife which was hunted;
- (b) the date on which, and the locality in which, the wildlife was hunted;
- (c) the methods or means by which the wildlife was hunted; and
- (d) the methods and date of disposal, including the licence, permit or special permit number of the purchaser should the wildlife be sold.

(2) Any licensed hunter who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Licensed dealer to keep record

37. (1) A licensed dealer shall keep and maintain a record consisting of the following particulars:

- (a) the number and species of wildlife (live or dead), the number of parts or derivatives of wildlife and the number of articles manufactured from any wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife, which were purchased, acquired or sold;
- (b) the name, address and licence number, of the person from whom the wildlife, parts or derivatives of wildlife or articles were purchased or acquired;
- (c) the name, address and licence number, if any, of the person to whom the wildlife, parts or derivatives of wildlife or articles were sold;
- (d) the receipt number issued for any sale or purchase; and
- (e) the date of any purchase, acquisition or sale.

(2) Any licensed dealer who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Licensed taxidermist to keep record

38. (1) A licensed taxidermist shall keep and maintain a record consisting of the following particulars:

- (a) the date, time and person from whom the wildlife or part or derivative of the wildlife was received;
- (b) the name, address and licence number of the owner of the wildlife or part or derivative of the wildlife; and
- (c) the date and time the wildlife or part or derivative of wildlife is returned to the owner.

(2) Any licensed taxidermist who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Receipt of wildlife to be prepared, etc., by licensed taxidermist

39. (1) A licensed taxidermist shall not receive any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife to be prepared, preserved, stuffed or mounted unless the person delivering the wildlife or part or derivative of the wildlife furnishes proof to the licensed taxidermist that the wildlife or part or derivative of the wildlife was lawfully taken or acquired pursuant to this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation.

(2) Any licensed taxidermist who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Sale of protected wildlife by licensed hunter

40. (1) A licensed hunter shall sell protected wildlife hunted or taken by him only to a licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist.

(2) Any licensed hunter who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Sale of birds' nest by birds' nest collector

41. (1) A birds' nest collector shall sell birds' nest collected by him only to a licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist.

(2) Any birds' nest collector who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Purchase of protected wildlife by licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist

42. (1) A licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist shall purchase or acquire protected wildlife or any part or derivative of protected

wildlife only from a licensed hunter, licensed dealer, licensed taxidermist, or the Director where it is sold by the Director pursuant to this Act.

(2) Any licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Period during which wildlife may be sold by licensed dealer

43. (1) A licensed dealer may sell any protected wildlife during open season until the first thirty days of the close season and shall not henceforth sell the protected wildlife unless an open season is subsequently declared for the protected wildlife.

(2) Any licensed dealer who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Issue of receipt

44. (1) A licensed dealer, licensed taxidermist and birds' nest collector shall, at the time of each sale, issue a receipt of sale to the purchaser.

(2) Any licensed dealer, licensed taxidermist or birds' nest collector who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Wildlife tagging

45. (1) A holder of a licence, permit or special permit who keeps, sells, imports, exports, re-export or breeds any wildlife, as the case may be, shall tag or label such wildlife in the following manner:

(a) implantation of a scannable device in the wildlife;

- (b) placement of a band on any part of the wildlife;
- (c) placement, whether by piercing or otherwise, of a tattoo or ring on any part of the wildlife; or
- (d) labelling or marking of a container in which the wildlife is kept.

(2) The tagging or labelling referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) shall only be performed by a person who is registered with the Director General to do so.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Keeping wildlife at other premises

46. (1) A holder of a licence, permit or special permit who intends to keep his wildlife at any premises other than the premises specified in his licence, permit or special permit shall first obtain an approval from the licensing officer.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

PART V

WILDLIFE RESERVES AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

Declaration of wildlife reserves and wildlife sanctuaries

47. The State Authority may, after consultation with the Minister, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette*—

- (a) declare any State land to be a wildlife reserve or a wildlife sanctuary and designate the officer for the time being having the control of such reserve or sanctuary;
- (b) define and alter the boundaries of the wildlife reserve or the wildlife sanctuary;

- (c) in the case of a wildlife reserve, specify certain animals and birds (which are not wildlife according to this Act) as totally protected wildlife or protected wildlife (as the case may require) which shall be in addition to the lists of any wildlife specified in the Schedules to this Act.

Permits to enter wildlife reserves and wildlife sanctuaries

48. (1) No person shall enter a wildlife reserve or a wildlife sanctuary unless he first obtains a written permit from the Director authorizing him to do so.

(2) No person shall be granted a written permit authorizing him to enter a wildlife reserve or a wildlife sanctuary unless he satisfies the Director by way of a written application that he intends to enter the wildlife reserve or wildlife sanctuary for the purposes of art, science or recreation.

(3) A written permit granted under this Part shall specify the period during which the holder of the permit is authorized to enter the wildlife reserve or the wildlife sanctuary, which period shall not exceed one month but may be renewed for periods of up to one month at a time.

(4) Where a person permitted to enter a wildlife reserve or a wildlife sanctuary enters the wildlife reserve or the wildlife sanctuary, he may be required to be accompanied by a Director or by any other officer.

Prohibition of certain acts in wildlife reserves and wildlife sanctuaries

49. No person shall—

- (a) in a wildlife reserve, disturb, cut, remove or take any soil, timber or vegetation;
- (b) in a wildlife sanctuary—
 - (i) hunt any animal or bird;
 - (ii) take, disturb, damage or destroy the nest or egg of any animal or bird; or
 - (iii) disturb, cut, remove or take any soil, timber or vegetation.

PART VI

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS AND PRESUMPTIONS

Hunting, etc., for the purpose of conservation

50. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, for the purpose of carrying any conservation activity, the Director General or any officer authorized by him may breed, keep, hunt, import, export, sell or purchase any wildlife.

(2) “A conservation activity” means an activity that relates to the protection, management and sustainable use of wildlife.

Aborigine may hunt certain wildlife

51. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, an aborigine may hunt any protected wildlife as specified in the Sixth Schedule for his sustenance or the sustenance of his family members.

(2) Any protected wildlife hunted under subsection (1) shall not be sold or exchanged for food, monetary gains or any other thing.

(3) Any aborigine who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Officers may hunt wildlife

52. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, an officer acting in good faith in the exercise of his powers under this Act may hunt any wildlife if—

- (a) the wildlife is a danger to human life or property; or
- (b) it is necessary or expedient to prevent undue suffering on the part of the wildlife.

Owner or occupier of land may use birdlime to destroy grain-eating birds

53. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, an owner or occupier of land may, with the written approval of the Director, use birdlime for the good faith destruction of grain-eating birds found damaging or destroying growing cereals during the period when the crop is ripe or ripening.

(2) The Director may, when giving his approval under this section, give directions—

(a) as to the setting of the birdlime; and

(b) as to the adequate supervision and control over the use of the birdlime.

(3) An owner or occupier of land authorized to use birdlime shall comply with the directions under subsection (2).

(4) The owner or occupier of land shall, when the crop is reaped, destroy any birdlime and any container, stick or other material upon which birdlime has been used.

(5) An owner or occupier of land who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Capturing or killing of wildlife for protection of crops

54. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where any wildlife is causing, or there is reason to believe that it is about to cause, serious damage to crops, vegetables, fruits, growing timber, domestic fowls or domestic animals in the possession of an owner or occupier of land, the owner or occupier or any servant of the owner or occupier or any officer may capture or kill the wildlife after first using reasonable efforts to frighten away the wildlife and failing to do so.

(2) Where any wildlife has caused serious damage under subsection (1) but has ceased to do so, it shall not be captured or killed.

(3) The owner or occupier of land shall, without unnecessary delay, report to any officer the details of the occurrence, including the species of the wildlife, the damage and weapon which has been used (if any) and whether the wildlife has been captured or killed.

(4) Any owner or occupier of land or servant of owner or occupier of land who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(5) Any wildlife captured or killed under this section shall be the property of the State and shall without delay be handed to an officer.

Wildlife which is an immediate danger to human life may be killed

55. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any person may kill any wildlife if the wildlife constitutes an immediate danger to human life.

(2) Where the immediate danger to human life is a result of provocation or wounding of the wildlife by the person who kills the wildlife, the person shall be absolved from guilt only in respect of killing the wildlife but he may be charged in respect of such provocation or wounding under section 88.

(3) Any person who kills any wildlife pursuant to this section shall, without unnecessary delay, report to any officer the details of the occurrence, including the species of the wildlife which has been killed and the weapon which has been used.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(5) Any wildlife killed under this section shall be the property of the State and shall without delay be handed to any officer.

Presumption of attempting to hunt if decoy is used

56. Where any person is found setting, placing, using or is otherwise in possession of any animal or bird, wild or otherwise, in such circumstances that there is reason to suspect that the person is using the animal or bird as decoy or bait for the purpose of attracting any wildlife, it shall be presumed that the person is attempting to hunt any wildlife.

Presumption of using snare

57. Where a person is found in possession of a snare, it shall be presumed that the snare is being used by the person for the purpose of hunting any wildlife.

Presumption against occupier

58. (1) Where any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife or snare is found in any premises, it shall be presumed that the occupier of the premises is in possession of the wildlife or part or derivative of the wildlife or snare.

(2) Where there is more than one occupier in the premises, the occupier of the portion in which the wildlife or part or derivative of wildlife or snare is found shall be presumed to be the occupier for the purpose of subsection (1).

Presumptive evidence

59. Where the Director General or any person certified in writing by him to have special knowledge or skill in wildlife testifies in court under oath that any thing or object, as the case may be, is a wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, wildlife's flesh, trophy, spring gun, sharpened stake, pit, drop spear, snare, bait or poisoned bait, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proven that the thing or object, as the case may be, is a wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife, wildlife's flesh, trophy, spring gun, sharpened stake, pit, drop spear, snare, bait or poisoned bait.

PART VII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Chapter 1

*Offences relating to licence***Hunting, etc., protected wildlife without licence**

60. (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who—

- (a) hunts or keeps any protected wildlife (other than immature protected wildlife or the female of a protected wildlife); or
- (b) takes or keeps any part or derivative of any protected wildlife,

without a licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) and which offence involves Common Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*), Oriental White Eye (*Zosterops palpebrosa*) or Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*), exceeding twenty heads, shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than twenty thousand ringgit and not more than fifty thousand ringgit or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Hunting, etc., immature protected wildlife without licence

61. Any person who hunts or keeps an immature protected wildlife without a licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Hunting, etc., female of protected wildlife without licence

62. Any person who hunts or keeps the female of a protected wildlife without a licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Carrying out business of dealing, *etc.*, without licence

63. Any person who carries out business of dealing or taxidermy business without a licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Collecting birds' nests without licence

64. Any person who collects birds' nests without a licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than twenty thousand ringgit and not more than fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Importing, *etc.*, protected wildlife without licence

65. Any person who imports, exports or re-exports any protected wildlife or any part or derivative of a protected wildlife without a licence commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than twenty thousand ringgit and not more than fifty thousand ringgit and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Chapter 2

Offences relating to permit

Operating zoo, *etc.*, without permit

66. Any person who operates a zoo, commercial captive breeding, circus or wildlife exhibition without a permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding seventy thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Carrying out research or study without permit

67. Any person who carries out a research or study on any protected wildlife without a permit commits an offence and shall,

on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Chapter 3

Offences relating to special permit

Hunting, etc., totally protected wildlife without special permit

68. (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who—

- (a) hunts or keeps any totally protected wildlife (other than an immature totally protected wildlife or the female of a totally protected wildlife); or
- (b) takes or keeps any part or derivative of a totally protected wildlife,

without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) and which offence involves—

- (a) Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Blood Python (*Python brongersmai*), Harlequin Monitor (*Varanus rudicollis*), Dumeril's Monitor (*Varanus dumerilli*) or Clouded Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*), exceeding twenty heads, shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than fifty thousand ringgit and not more than one hundred thousand ringgit or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both;
- (b) Crested Argus (*Rheinardia ocellata*), Mountain Peacock Pheasant (*Polyplectron inopinatum*), Great Argus (*Argusianus argus*), Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*), Straw-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*), Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Plain-pouched Hornbill (*Aceros subruficollis*) or Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhynoplax vigil*) shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than thirty thousand ringgit and not more than one hundred thousand ringgit and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or

- (c) Serow (*Capricornis sumatrensis*), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*), Javan Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) or False Gharial (*Tomistoma schlegelii*) shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than one hundred thousand ringgit and not more than five hundred thousand ringgit and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Hunting, etc., immature totally protected wildlife without special permit

69. (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who hunts or keeps any immature totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) and which offence involves wildlife specified in paragraph 68(2)(c), shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand ringgit and not more than five hundred thousand ringgit and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Hunting, etc., female of totally protected wildlife without special permit

70. (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who hunts or keeps the female of a totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) and which offence involves wildlife specified in paragraph 68(2)(c), shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than two hundred thousand ringgit and not more than five hundred thousand ringgit and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Importing, etc., totally protected wildlife without special permit

71. Any person who imports, exports or re-exports any totally protected wildlife or any part or derivative of a totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than thirty thousand ringgit and not more than one hundred thousand ringgit and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Using, etc., totally protected wildlife without special permit

72. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), any person who—

- (a) uses any totally protected wildlife for his zoo, circus or wildlife exhibition operation; or
- (b) uses any totally protected wildlife for his commercial captive breeding operation,

without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(2) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1), and which offence involves wildlife specified in paragraph 68(2)(b), shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than thirty thousand ringgit and not more than one hundred thousand ringgit and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(3) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) and which offence involves wildlife specified in paragraph 68(2)(c), shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than one hundred thousand and not more than five hundred thousand ringgit and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Carrying out research or study without special permit

73. Any person who carries out research or study on any totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding seventy thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Damaging, etc., nest or egg of protected wildlife

74. Any person who damages or destroys the nest or egg of a protected wildlife commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Damaging, etc., nest or egg of totally protected wildlife

75. Any person who damages or destroys the nest or egg of a totally protected wildlife commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Hunting, etc., wildlife in wildlife reserve or wildlife sanctuary

76. Any person who, whether he is a holder of a licence or special permit or otherwise—

(a) hunts any wildlife; or

(b) takes, destroys or damages the nest or egg of any wildlife,

in a wildlife reserve or a wildlife sanctuary commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Hunting wildlife during prohibited hours

77. Any person who, whether he is a licensed hunter, holder of a special permit or otherwise, hunts any wildlife other than during the hours prescribed commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Hunting protected wildlife during close season

78. Any person who, whether is a licensed hunter or otherwise, hunts any protected wildlife during the close season commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Hunting wildlife with poison, etc.

79. (1) Any person who, whether he is a licensed hunter, a holder of a special permit or otherwise, sets, places or uses any poison, bait, poisoned bait, birdlime or net for the purpose of hunting any wildlife commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(2) This section shall not apply to any public officer who places or uses any poison in the course of his official duties for the purpose of destroying agricultural pest or noxious vegetation subject to the supervision of the Director as to the setting or use of the poison

Hunting wildlife with arms or traps other than prescribed

80. Any person, whether he is a licensed hunter, a holder of a special permit or otherwise, who hunts any wildlife with any arms or traps other than prescribed commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Hunting, etc., wildlife within four hundred metres of salt lick

81. Any person, whether he is a licensed hunter, a holder of a special permit or otherwise, who—

- (a) hunts any wildlife within four hundred metres of a salt lick;
- (b) is in possession of any arms, bow and arrow, blowpipe, spear, catapult or any other article, which is capable of being used in hunting any wildlife within four hundred metres of a salt lick; or

- (c) waits in any place, builds any platform or shelter or sets or places any trap, poison, poisoned bait, birdlime or net for the purpose of hunting any wildlife within four hundred meters of a salt lick or within any access road to a salt lick,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Hunting wildlife from conveyance

82. Any person, whether he is a licensed hunter, a holder of a special permit or otherwise, who hunts any wildlife from any conveyance commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Possession of licence, *etc.*, bearing other's name

83. Any person who, without any reasonable cause, is in possession of, or is found to have in his premises, another person's licence, permit or special permit, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Licence, *etc.*, kept at different address

84. A holder of a licence, permit or special permit who, without any reasonable cause, keeps his licence, permit or special permit at an address other than the address stated in his licence, permit or special permit, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Disturbing salt lick or its vicinity

85. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, any person who disturbs—

- (a) any salt lick; or

- (b) the land in the immediate vicinity of any salt lick, which land if disturbed would render the salt lick unattractive or unsafe to any wildlife,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “disturb” includes to remove or agitate any soil, mineral, water, tree, shrubs, undergrowth or other vegetation in or on the salt lick or in or on the land in the immediate vicinity of the salt lick.

(3) This section shall not apply to—

- (a) the Federal Government; or
- (b) any State Government,

acting, as the case may require, in pursuance of any rural development scheme, urban development scheme, forestry management scheme or industrial undertaking.

Cruelty to wildlife

86. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, any person who—

- (a) beats, kicks, infuriates, terrifies, tortures, declaws or defangs any wildlife;
- (b) neglects to supply sufficient food or water to any wildlife which he houses, confines or breeds;
- (c) keeps, houses, confines or breeds any wildlife in such manner so as to cause it unnecessary pain or suffering including the housing, confining or breeding of any wildlife in any premises which is not suitable for or conducive to the comfort or health of the wildlife;
- (d) uses any wildlife for performing or assisting in the performance of any work or labour which by reason of any infirmity, wound, disease or any other incapacity it is unfit to perform;
- (e) uses, provokes or infuriates any wildlife for the purpose of baiting it or for fighting with any other wildlife or animal, or manages any premises or place for any of these purposes; or

- (f) wilfully does or wilfully omits to do anything which causes any unnecessary suffering, pain or discomfort to any wildlife,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five thousand ringgit and not more than fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(2) This section shall not apply to any person who wounds any wildlife in the course of lawfully hunting it under this Act.

Things containing derivative of totally protected wildlife

87. Any person who sells any thing which contains or is claimed to contain any derivative of any totally protected wildlife commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Provocation of wildlife

88. Any person who provokes or wounds any wildlife which consequently becomes an immediate danger to human life commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

PART VIII

POWERS RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT

Offences under Act to be seizable offences

89. Every offence under this Act shall be a seizable offence for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593].

Authorization of public officer

90. The Director General may, in writing, authorize any public officer to exercise the powers of enforcement under this Act.

Authority card

91. (1) The Director General shall issue to each enforcement officer and public officer authorized under section 90 an authority card which shall be signed by the Director General.

(2) Whenever such officer exercises any of the powers under this Act, he shall, on demand, produce to the person against whom the power is being exercised the authority card issued to him under subsection (1).

Power of investigation

92. (1) An enforcement officer shall have all the powers to detect and investigate the commission of any offence or suspected offence under this Act.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, it is declared that for the purposes of this Act, an enforcement officer shall have all or any of the powers of a police officer of whatever rank in relation to police investigations in seizable cases as provided for under the Criminal Procedure Code, and such powers shall be in addition to the powers provided for under this Act and not in derogation thereof.

Power of arrest

93. (1) An enforcement officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably believes has committed or is attempting to commit an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation.

(2) An enforcement officer making an arrest under subsection (1) shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested to the nearest police station, and thereafter the person shall be dealt in accordance with the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Search and seizure with warrant

94. (1) If it appears to a Magistrate, upon written information on oath from an enforcement officer and after such inquiry as

the Magistrate considers necessary, that there is reasonable cause to believe that—

- (a) any premises has been used; or
- (b) there is in any premises evidence necessary to the conduct of an investigation into,

the commission of an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing the enforcement officer named in the warrant, at any reasonable time by day or by night and with or without assistance, to enter the premises and if need be by force.

(2) Without affecting the generality of subsection (1), a warrant issued by the Magistrate may authorize the enforcement officer to—

- (a) search the premises for, and to seize or remove from the premises, any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing that is reasonably believed to furnish evidence of the commission of such offence;
- (b) take samples of any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife or thing found in the premises for the purposes of ascertaining, by testing or otherwise, whether the offence has been committed; and
- (c) make copies of or take extracts from any book, record, document or thing found in the premises.

(3) An enforcement officer entering any premises under this section may take with him such other person and equipment as may appear to him to be necessary.

(4) An enforcement officer conducting a search under subsection (1) may, for the purpose of investigating into the offence, search any person who is in or on the premises.

(5) An enforcement officer making a search of person under subsection (4) or section 95 may seize or take possession of, and place in safe custody all things, other than the necessary clothing found upon the person, and any of those things, which there is reason to believe were the instruments or other evidence of the offence may be detained until the discharge or acquittal of the person.

(6) An enforcement officer may, in the exercise of his powers under this section, if it is necessary so to do—

- (a) break open any outer or inner door or window of the premises or any fence, enclosure, gate or other obstruction to the premises in order to effect entry into the premises and every part thereof;
- (b) remove by force any obstruction to entry, search, seizure and removal as he is empowered to effect under this section; and
- (c) detain any person found in the premises until the search has been completed.

(7) Where, by reason of its nature, size or amount, it is not practicable to remove any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized under this section, the enforcement officer shall, by any means, seal such wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing in the premises or container in which it is found.

(8) A person who, without lawful authority, breaks, tampers with or damages the seal referred to in subsection (7) or removes the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing under seal, or attempts to do so commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Search and seizure without warrant

95. If an enforcement officer is satisfied upon information received that he has reasonable cause to believe that by reason of delay in obtaining a search warrant under section 94 the investigation would be adversely affected or evidence of the commission of an offence is likely to be tampered with, removed, damaged or destroyed, the enforcement officer may enter the premises and exercise in, upon and in respect of the premises all the powers referred to in section 94 in as full and ample a manner as if he were authorized to do so by a warrant issued under that section.

Search of person

96. No person shall be searched except by another person of the same gender, and such search shall be conducted with strict regard to decency.

Power to enter land

97. Notwithstanding sections 94 and 95, an enforcement officer may enter without warrant any State land, reserved land, permanent reserved forest, alienated land and mining land for the purpose of preventing or detecting any offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation.

Power to enter premises

98. Notwithstanding sections 94 and 95, an enforcement officer may at any time enter any premises for the purposes of—

- (a) inspecting any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, conveyance, book, record, document or thing as he considers necessary;
- (b) verifying the accuracy of records or statements or any information given to an enforcement officer; or
- (c) collecting samples of any wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife.

Access to computerized data

99. (1) An enforcement officer conducting a search under this Act shall be given access to computerized data whether stored in a computer or otherwise.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “access”—

- (a) includes being provided with the necessary password, encryption code, decryption code, software or hardware and any other means required to enable comprehension of the computerized data; and
- (b) has the meaning assigned to it by subsections 2(2) and (5) of the Computer Crimes Act 1997 [Act 563].

Setting up, etc., obstruction on road, etc.

100. (1) The Director may, if he suspects that an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation has been committed, give directions to any enforcement officer to get the assistance of the police to set up or place an obstruction or roadblock on any public road or highway or any public place, for the purpose of stopping any vehicle for examination.

(2) An enforcement officer who stops any vehicle under subsection (1) may exercise all the powers referred to in section 100.

Power to stop, search and seize conveyance

101. (1) If an enforcement officer has reasonable cause to suspect that any conveyance is carrying any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, book, record, document or thing in respect of which an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation is being or has been committed, he may stop and search the conveyance and may, if on examination he has reasonable cause to believe that such conveyance is or has been used for the commission of such offence, seize such conveyance and any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, book, record, document or thing found in the conveyance that is reasonably believed to furnish evidence of the commission of such offence.

(2) The person in control or in charge of the conveyance shall, if required to do so by the enforcement officer—

- (a) stop the conveyance and allow the enforcement officer to search it; and
- (b) open all parts of the conveyance for search and take all measures necessary to enable or facilitate the carrying out of the search as the enforcement officer considers necessary.

(3) The enforcement officer may, in the exercise of his powers under this section, if it is necessary so to do, detain any person found in the conveyance until the search has been completed.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Warrant admissible notwithstanding defects

102. A search warrant issued under this Act shall be valid and enforceable notwithstanding any defect, mistake or omission therein or in the application for such warrant, and any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized under such warrant shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings under this Act.

List of things seized

103. (1) Where any seizure is made under this Act, the enforcement officer making the seizure shall prepare a list of the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized and of the place in which the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing is found and shall sign the list.

(2) The list prepared in accordance with subsection (1) shall be delivered immediately to—

- (a) the occupier of the premises where the seized wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing is found; or
- (b) the person in control or in charge of the conveyance where the seizure is made under section 100 or 101.

(3) Where the seizure is made in or from any premises which is unoccupied, the enforcement officer shall whenever possible post a list of things seized conspicuously at or on the premises.

Temporary return of conveyance

104. (1) Where any conveyance is seized under this Act, the court may temporarily return the conveyance to the owner of the conveyance or the person from whose possession, custody or control it was seized, subject to such terms and conditions as the court may impose, and subject in any case to sufficient security being furnished to the satisfaction of the court that the conveyance shall be surrendered to the court on demand and that such terms and conditions, if any, shall be complied with.

(2) Where any seized conveyance is temporarily returned under subsection (1), a person who—

- (a) fails, on demand, to surrender the conveyance to the court; or
- (b) contravenes any of the terms or conditions imposed under subsection (1),

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Disposal of seized wildlife

105. (1) Where an enforcement officer in exercising his powers under this Part seizes any wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife, he may immediately produce the wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife before a Magistrate who shall order that the wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife be released or disposed of.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where by reason of—

- (a) the nature, size or amount of the wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife; or
- (b) distance or circumstances,

it is not practicable to bring the wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife before a Magistrate, the Director may order the wildlife or part or derivative of any wildlife to be released or disposed of as he thinks fit.

Power to require attendance of person acquainted with case

106. (1) The enforcement officer making an investigation under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person who appears to him to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and such person shall attend as required.

(2) If any such person refuses or fails to attend as required by an order made under subsection (1), the enforcement officer may report his refusal or failure to a Magistrate who shall issue a summons to secure the attendance of such person as may be required by the order.

Examination of persons acquainted with case

107. (1) An enforcement officer making an investigation under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by the enforcement officer, but he may refuse to answer any question the answer to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or penalty or forfeiture.

(3) A person making a statement under this section shall be legally bound to state the truth, whether or not such statement is made wholly or partly in answer to questions.

(4) The enforcement officer examining a person under subsection (1) shall first inform that person of the provisions of subsections (2) and (3).

(5) A statement made by any person under this section shall, wherever possible, be reduced into writing and signed by the person making it or affixed with his thumb-print, as the case may be, after—

- (a) it has been read to him in the language in which he made it; and
- (b) he has been given an opportunity to make any correction he may wish.

Admissibility of statements in evidence

108. (1) Except as provided in this section, no statement made by any person to an enforcement officer in the course of an investigation made under this Act shall be used in evidence.

(2) When any witness is called for the prosecution or for the defence, other than the accused, the court shall, on the request of the accused or the prosecutor, refer to any statement made by that witness to the enforcement officer in the course of investigation under this Act and may then, if the court thinks fit in the interest of justice, direct the accused to be furnished with a copy of it and the statement may be used to impeach the credit of the witness in the manner provided by the Evidence Act 1950 [Act 56].

(3) Where the accused had made a statement during the course of an investigation, such statement may be admitted in evidence in support of his defence during the course of the trial.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement made in the course of an identification parade or falling within section 27 or paragraphs 32(1)(a), (i) and (j) of the Evidence Act 1950.

(5) When any person is charged with any offence in relation to—

- (a) the making; or
- (b) the contents,

of any statement made by him to an authorized officer in the course of an investigation made under this Act, that statement may be used as evidence in the prosecution's case.

Release of things seized

109. (1) If any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing has been seized under this Act, the enforcement officer who effected the seizure may, after referring to the Public Prosecutor, release the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing to the person as he determines to be lawfully entitled to it, if the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing is not liable to forfeiture under this Act, and is not otherwise required for the purpose of any proceedings under this Act or for the purpose of any prosecution under any other written law.

(2) A record in writing shall be made by the enforcement officer effecting the release of the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing under subsection (1) specifying in detail the circumstances of and the reason for the release, and he shall send a copy of the record to the Public Prosecutor within seven days of the release.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the enforcement officer effecting the seizure, the Federal Government or any person acting on behalf of the Federal Government shall not be liable to any proceedings by any person if the seizure and the release of the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing had been effected in good faith.

Forfeiture of wildlife, etc., seized

110. (1) Any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized in the exercise of any powers under this Act shall be liable to forfeiture.

(2) An order for the forfeiture of any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized and liable to forfeiture under this Act shall be made by the court before which the prosecution with regard thereto has been held and an order for the forfeiture of the things seized shall be made if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation has been committed and that the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing was the subject matter of or was used in the commission of the offence, even though no person has been convicted of such offence.

(3) If there is no prosecution with regard to any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized under this Act, such wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing shall be taken and deemed to be forfeited at the expiration of a period of one calendar month from the date of service of a notice to the last-known address of the person from

whom the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing was seized indicating that there is no prosecution in respect of such wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing, unless before the expiration of that period a claim to it is made in the manner set out in subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7).

(4) Any person asserting that he is the owner of the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing referred to in subsection (3) and that the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing is not liable to forfeiture may personally or by his agent authorized in writing, give written notice to the enforcement officer in whose possession such wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing is held that he claims the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing.

(5) On receipt of the notice referred to in subsection (4), the enforcement officer shall refer the claim to a Magistrate of the First Class for his decision.

(6) The Magistrate to whom a matter is referred under subsection (5) shall issue a summons requiring the person asserting that he is the owner of the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing and the person from whom it was seized to appear before the Magistrate, and when they appear or they fail to appear, due service of the summons having been proved, the Magistrate shall proceed to the examination of the matter.

(7) If it is proved that an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation has been committed and that such wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing referred to in subsection (6) was the subject matter of or was used in the commission of such offence, the Magistrate shall order the wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing to be forfeited, and shall, in the absence of such proof, order its release.

(8) Any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing forfeited or deemed to be forfeited shall be delivered to the Director General and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Director General thinks fit.

Property in forfeited wildlife, etc.

111. Any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing forfeited or deemed to be forfeited under this Act shall be the property of the Government.

Cost of holding wildlife, etc., seized

112. Where any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized under this Act is held in the custody of the Government pending completion of any proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act, the cost of holding it in custody shall, in the event of any person being convicted of such offence, be a debt due to the Government, by such person and shall be recoverable accordingly.

No costs or damages arising from seizure to be recoverable

113. No person shall, in any proceedings before any court in respect of any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized in the exercise or the purported exercise of any power conferred under this Act, be entitled to the costs of such proceedings or to any damages or other relief unless such seizure was made without reasonable cause.

Obstruction to search

114. Any person who—

- (a) refuses any enforcement officer access to any premise which the enforcement officer is entitled to have under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation or in the execution of any duty imposed or power conferred by this Act;

- (b) assaults, obstructs, hinders or delays any enforcement officer in effecting any entry which the enforcement officer is entitled to effect under this Act or in the execution of any duty imposed or power conferred by this Act; or
- (c) refuses any enforcement officer any information relating to an offence or suspected offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation or any other information which may reasonably be required of him and which he has in his knowledge or power to give,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Additional powers

115. (1) An enforcement officer shall, for the purposes of the execution of this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, have power to do all or any of the following acts:

- (a) to require the production of records and documents and to inspect, examine and copy any of them;
- (b) to require the production of any identification document from any person in relation to any case or offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation;
- (c) to make such inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation have been complied with.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a request made under subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Joinder of offences

116. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code, where a person is accused of more than one offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for any number of such offences committed within the space of any length of time.

PART IX

GENERAL

Controlled species

117. (1) No person shall keep, sell, purchase, import or export any controlled species specified in the Fifth Schedule.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Hybrid deemed a controlled species

118. For the purposes of this Act, a hybrid shall be deemed to be a controlled species and shall be subject to section 117.

Prohibition on hybridization activity

119. (1) No person shall carry out any hybridization activity without prior written permission of the Director General.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Purchase of protected wildlife, etc., by persons other than licensed dealer, etc.

120. (1) A person, other than a licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist, shall purchase or acquire any protected wildlife or any part or derivative of any protected wildlife from—

(a) a licensed dealer or licensed taxidermist; or

(b) a Director where it is sold by the Director pursuant to this Act.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Sale of wildlife unlawfully hunted

121. (1) Any wildlife—

- (a) which is hunted under section 53, 54 or 55 or in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation; or
- (b) whose unclaimed carcass is found in any State land or permanent reserved forest or any other land,

may be sold or disposed of by the Director as he thinks fit.

(2) All moneys received under this section shall be paid into and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State where the wildlife was hunted or whose unclaimed carcass was found.

Report on dangerous wildlife to be made

122. (1) Any person who wounds a dangerous wildlife shall, without unnecessary delay, make a report to any officer or the district officer of the district in which the dangerous wildlife was wounded.

(2) The report shall specify the dangerous wildlife, weapon which inflicted the wound, time, date and place where it was wounded.

(3) Where the person wounding the dangerous wildlife is, by reason of serious injury, unable to make a report, he shall at the first reasonable opportunity request any other person to make a report as specified under this section.

(4) For the purpose of this section, “dangerous wildlife” means elephant (*Elephas maximus*), gaur (*Bos gaurus*), bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), panther, wild pig (*sus scrofa*) and any other wildlife which constitutes an immediate danger to human life pursuant to section 55.

Report made to public officer to be conveyed to officer

123. Where—

- (a) any report or complaint concerning any matter relating to this Act is made;
- (b) any information concerning any matter relating to this Act is conveyed; or
- (c) any wildlife or any part or derivative of any wildlife is delivered,

to any public officer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, inform any officer of the matter.

Offence committed by body corporate

124. (1) Where a body corporate commits an offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, any person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a chief executive officer, director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or was purporting to act in any such capacity or was in any manner or to any extent responsible for the management of any of the affairs of the body corporate or was assisting in such management—

- (a) may be charged severally or jointly in the same proceedings with the body corporate; and
- (b) where the body corporate is found guilty of the offence, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence unless, having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all circumstances, he proves—
 - (i) that the offence was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance; and
 - (ii) that he took all reasonable precautions and had exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

(2) Where any person would be liable under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation to any punishment or penalty for any act, omission, neglect or default, he shall be liable to the same

punishment or penalty for every such act, omission, neglect or default of any employee or agent of his, or of the employee of such agent, if such act, omission, neglect or default was committed—

- (a) by his employee in the course of his employment;
- (b) by the agent when acting on his behalf; or
- (c) by the employee of such agent in the course of his employment by such agent or otherwise on behalf of the agent.

General offence

125. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with—

- (a) the provisions of this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation;
- (b) any order made by a Magistrate or the Minister pursuant to this Act;
- (c) any order or direction given by the Director General under this Act; or
- (d) the conditions or requirements specified in a licence, permit or special permit,

commits an offence and shall, where no penalty is expressly provided, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Compounding of offences

126. (1) The Director General may, with the consent of the Public Prosecutor, offer to compound any offence committed by any person under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation and prescribed to be a compoundable offence by regulations made under this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the offences specified under paragraphs 68(2)(b) and (c), subsections 69(2), 70(2), 72(2) and 72(3) shall not be compoundable offences.

(3) An offer under subsection (1) may be made by accepting from the person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum of money not exceeding fifty per centum of the

maximum fine to which the person would have been liable to if he had been convicted of the offence, within such time as may be specified in the offer.

(4) An offer under subsection (3) may be made at any time after the offence has been committed, but before any prosecution for it has been instituted, and where the amount specified in the offer under subsection (1) is not paid within the time specified in the offer, or within such extended time as the Director General may grant, prosecution for the offence may be instituted at any time after that against the person to whom the offer was made.

(5) Where an offence has been compounded under subsection (3), no prosecution shall after that be instituted in respect of such offence against the person to whom the offer to compound was made and any wildlife, part or derivative of any wildlife, snare, trap, bait, poisoned bait, arms, conveyance, book, record, document or thing seized in connection with the offence may be released or forfeited by the Director General, subject to such terms and conditions as the Director General thinks fit to impose in accordance with the conditions of the compound.

Institution of prosecution

127. No prosecution for or in relation to an offence under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the written consent of the Public Prosecutor.

Protection against suit and legal proceedings

128. No action shall lie or prosecution shall be brought, instituted or maintained in any court against—

- (a) an enforcement officer or officer for or on account of or in respect of any act done or purported to be done by him; and
- (b) any other person for or on account of or in respect of any act done or purported to be done by him under the order, direction or instruction of an enforcement officer or officer,

if the act was done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary for the purpose intended to be served by it and for the carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Public Authorities Protection Act 1948

129. The Public Authorities Protection Act 1948 [*Act 198*] shall apply to any action, suit, prosecution or proceedings against an enforcement officer or officer in respect of any act, neglect or default done or omitted to be done by him.

Protection of informers

130. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no witness in any civil or criminal proceedings shall be obliged or permitted to disclose the name or address of an informer or the substance of the information received from him or to state any matter which might lead to his discovery.

(2) If any record, document or computerized data which is in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil or criminal proceedings contains any entry in which any informer is named or described or which might lead to his discovery, the court shall cause all such passages to be concealed from view or to be obliterated so far only as may be necessary to protect the informer from discovery.

(3) If on the trial for any offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, the court after full inquiry into the case believes that the informer wilfully made in his complaint a material statement which he knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true, or if in any other proceedings the court is of the opinion that justice cannot be fully done between the parties in that proceedings without the discovery of the informer, the court may require the production of the original complaint, if in writing, and permit inquiry and require full disclosure, concerning the informer.

Rewards

131. The Director General may order such rewards as he thinks fit to be paid to any person for services rendered in connection with the detection of any offence under this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation, or in connection with any seizures made under this Act.

Regulations

132. (1) The Minister may make such regulations as may be expedient or necessary for the better carrying out the provisions of this Act or for prescribing anything that may be, or is required to be, prescribed under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations may be made in respect of the following:

- (a) disseminating information on wildlife including their breeding habits, habitat, species and ways or means of helping to conserve them;
- (b) the administration and management of wildlife reserves and wildlife sanctuaries;
- (c) the conditions under which totally protected wildlife or protected wildlife may be kept and bred;
- (d) the means of disposing any wildlife;
- (e) regulating the operation of zoo, commercial captive breeding, circus or wildlife exhibitions;
- (f) the specifications of containers for importing and exporting live wildlife;
- (g) the fees payable under this Act;
- (h) the offences which may be compounded.

(3) Regulations made under this section may prescribe any act or omission in contravention of the regulations to be an offence and may prescribe penalties of a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Power of the Minister to exempt

133. The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt any person or class of persons or any activity or class of activities relating to wildlife from all or any of the provisions of this Act or any of its subsidiary legislation.

Power to amend Schedules

134. The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend the Schedules to this Act.

Repeal and saving provisions

135. (1) The Protection of Wildlife Act 1972 [*Act 76*] (the “repealed Act”) is repealed.

(2) All declarations of wildlife reserves and wildlife sanctuaries under the repealed Act shall continue to have effect as if they had been made under the provisions this Act.

(3) The persons who were appointed under the repealed Act shall continue to be officers under this Act as if those persons had been appointed under section 4 of this Act.

(4) All regulations, directions and orders made, licences, permits and special permits granted and records kept, under the repealed Act, shall continue to be in force and have effect as if they had been made, granted and kept under this Act.

(5) All pending applications, approvals and decisions, on appeal or otherwise, relating to a licence, permit or special permit shall, on the commencement of this Act, be dealt with under this Act.

(6) Any inquiry, trial and proceedings done, taken or commenced under the repealed Act immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be continued or concluded under and in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Act.

Transitional provision

136. (1) Any person who, on the date of the coming into operation of this Act, is undertaking an activity to which this Act applies shall, within six months from the date of the coming into operation of this Act, apply for a licence, permit or special permit under this Act, as the case may be.

(2) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (1), the licensing officer shall issue an acknowledgment of receipt to such person.

(3) Pending the determination of such application, such person may continue to undertake the activity.

(4) Any person who keeps or has in his possession any controlled species shall, on the coming into operation of this Act, report to the Director General on the controlled species and the Director General shall, upon receiving the report, consider whether or not to permit the person to keep or possess the species.

(5) Permission granted under subsection (4) may be subject to such conditions as the Director General thinks fit to impose.

(6) Where the Director General does not grant permission under subsection (4), the Director General may seize and dispose of the controlled species and no compensation shall be payable by the Director General for the disposal of the controlled species.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[section 3]

PROTECTED WILDLIFE

Interpretation of the First Schedule

1. Species included in this Schedule are referred to—
 - (a) by the name of the species; or
 - (b) as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. The abbreviation “spp.” is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.
3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only. The common names included after the scientific names of families are for reference only. They are intended to indicate the species within the family concerned that are included in this Schedule. In most cases this is not all of the species within the family.
4. Where there is conflict between a scientific term and a common term in the use of the name of any species in this Schedule, the scientific term shall prevail.

PART I

(HUNTED SPECIES)

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)		
Cercopithecidae (Old world monkeys)	<i>Presbytis melalophos</i>	Banded-leaf Monkey
	<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>	Silvered-leaf Monkey
	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>	Dusky-leaf Monkey
Cervidae (Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus)	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Barking Deer
	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Sambar Deer
Hystricidae (Crested porcupine)	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Brush-tailed Porcupine
	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Malayan Porcupine
Pteropodidae (Flying foxes)	<i>Pteropus hypomelanus</i>	Island Flying Fox
	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Malayan Flying Fox
Suidae (Wild boar)	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild boar
Tragulidae (Mosedeer)	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	Lesser Mosedeer
	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Large Mosedeer
Viverridae (Civets)	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Common Palm Civet
	<i>Viverra zangalunga</i>	Malay Civet
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)		
Charadriidae (Plovers)	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Eastern Dotteral
Columbidae (Doves, pigeons)	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove
	<i>Treron olax</i>	Little Green Pigeon
	<i>Treron vernans</i>	Pink-necked Green Pigeon
	<i>Treron seimundi</i>	Seimund's Pintail Pigeon
Dromadidae (Crab plover)	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover
Phasianidae (Jungle Fowl, Quail)	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Painted Quail
	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Jungle Fowl
Rallidae (Rail)	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen
	<i>Poliolimnas cinereus</i>	White-browed Rail
Scolopacidae (Snipe, stint)	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe
	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe
	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	Wandering Tattler

PART 2

(OTHER)

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)		
Aotidae (Night monkeys)	<i>Aotus</i> spp.	Night monkeys
Atelidae (Howling Monkey, Spider Monkey, Woolly Monkey)	<i>Alouatta</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Howling Monkey
	<i>Ateles</i> spp. (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Spider Monkey
	<i>Lagothrix</i> spp.	Woolly Monkey
Bovidae (Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep)	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary Sheep
	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Blackbuck
	<i>Bison bison athabascae</i>	Wood Bison
	<i>Bubalus arnee</i>	Wild Asiatic Buffalo
	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	Takin
	<i>Cephalophus brookei</i>	Duiker
	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	Bay Duiker
	<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	Ogilby's Duiker
	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	Yellow-backed Duiker
	<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	Banded Duiker
	<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>	Bontebok
	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas Gazelle
	<i>Kobus leche</i>	Lechwe
	<i>Ovis ammon</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Argali
	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (only the population of Mexico)	Bighorn Sheep
	<i>Ovis vignei</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Red Sheep
	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	Blue Duiker
	<i>Saiga borealis</i>	Mongolian Saiga
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Saiga Antelope	
<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	Four-horned Antelope	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bradypodidae (Three-toed sloth)	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	Brown-Throated Sloth
Camelidae (Guanaco, vicugna)	<i>Lama glama guanicoe</i>	Guanaco
	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (only the populations of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru)	Vicugna
Canidae (Bush dog, foxes, wolves)	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Common Jackal
	<i>Canis lupus</i> (except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan included in Second Schedule)	Common Wolf
	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	Forest Fox
	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	Maned Wolf
	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>	Red Fox
	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	Argentine Grey Fox
	<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	Azara's Zorro
	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Bengal Fox
	<i>Vulpes cana</i>	Afghan Fox
	<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>	Red Fox
	<i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i>	Red Fox
	<i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i>	Red Fox
	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	Fennec Fox
Cebidae (New world monkeys)	<i>Callithrix</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Marmosets
	<i>Cebus</i> spp.	Capuchins
	<i>Saguinus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Tamarins
	<i>Saimiri</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Squirrel Monkeys
Cercopithecidae (Old world monkeys)	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Long-tailed Macaque
	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Pig-tailed Macaque
	<i>Allenopithecus nigroviridis</i>	Allen's Swamp Monkey
	<i>Cercocebus</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Mangabey
	<i>Cercopithecus</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Monkey
	<i>Chlorocebus</i> spp.	Green Monkey
	<i>Colobus</i> spp.	Colobus
	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	Patas Monkey
<i>Lophocebus</i> spp.	Mangabey	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Macaca</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Macaques
	<i>Miopithecus</i> spp.	Southern Talapoin
	<i>Papio</i> spp.	Baboon
	<i>Ptilocolobus</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Red Colobus
	<i>Presbytis</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Thomas's Langur
	<i>Procolobus verus</i>	Olive Colobus
	<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>	Gelada Baboon
	<i>Trachypithecus</i> spp. (except the species included in the the Second Schedule)	Langur
Cervidae (Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus)	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	Bactrian Deer
	<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i>	Atlas Deer
	<i>Mazama temama cerasina</i>	Guatemalan Red Brocket
	<i>Odocoileus virginianus mayensis</i>	Guatemalan White-Tailed Deer
	<i>Pudu mephistophiles</i>	Northern Pudu
Cuniculidae (Paca)	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	Paca
Dasypodidae (Armadillos)	<i>Cabassous centralis</i>	Northern Naked-Tailed Armadillo
	<i>Cabassous tatouay</i>	Greater Naked-Tailed Armadillo
	<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i>	Bolivian Hairy Armadillo
Dasyproctidae (Agouti)	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	Central American Agouti
Elephantidae (Elephants)	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe; all other populations are included in the Second Schedule)	African Elephant
Equidae (Horses, wild asses, zebras)	<i>Equus hemionus</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Asian Wild Ass
	<i>Equus kiang</i>	Kiang
	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
Erithizontidae (New world porcupines)	<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Hairy Dwarf Porcupine
	<i>Sphiggurus spinosus</i>	Orange-spined Hairy Dwarf Porcupine
Erinaceidae (Shrew)	<i>Hyloms suillus</i>	Pig-tailed Shrew

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Eupleridae (Fosa, Mongoose, Civet)	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>	Fosa
	<i>Eupleres goudotii</i>	Malagasy Mongoose
	<i>Fossa fossana</i>	Malagasy Civet
Felidae (Wild Cats)	<i>Caracal caracal</i> (except Asian population included in the Second Schedule)	Caracal
	<i>Felidae</i> spp.	Cats
	<i>Felis</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Cats
	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Serval
	<i>Leopardus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Wild cat
	<i>Lynx</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Lynx
	<i>Prionailurus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Cats
	<i>Profelis aurata</i>	African Golden Cat
	<i>Puma concolor</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Puma
	<i>Panthera leo</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Lion
	<i>Puma yagouarondi</i> (except the population of Central and North America included in the Second Schedule)	Eyra Cat
Galagidae (Galagos)	<i>Euoticus elegantulus</i>	Elegant Galago
	<i>Euoticus pallidus</i>	Northern Needle-clawed Bushbaby
	<i>Galago</i> spp.	Bushbabies
	<i>Otolemur</i> spp.	Bushbabies
Herpestidae (Mongoose)	<i>Herpestes fuscus</i>	Indian Brown Mongoose
	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>	Ruddy Mongoose
	<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i>	Stripe-necked Mongoose
Hippopotamidae (Hippopotamuses)	<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	Pygmy Hippopotamus
	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Large Hippo
Hyaenidae (Aardwolf)	<i>Proteles cristata</i>	Aardwolf

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Lorisidae (Loris)	<i>Arctocebus aureus</i>	Golden Potto
	<i>Arctocebus calabarensis</i>	Angwantibo
	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i>	Grey Slender Loris
	<i>Loris tardigradus</i>	Slender Loris
	<i>Perodicticus potto</i>	Potto Gibbon
	<i>Pseudopotto martini</i>	False Potto
Megalonychidae (Two-toed sloth)	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>	Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth
Mephitidae (Skunk)	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>	Humboldt's Hog-nosed Skunk
Moschidae (Musk deer)	<i>Moschus</i> spp. (except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan included in the Second Schedule)	Musk deer
Mustelidae (Badgers, martens, otters, weasels)	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>	Clawless Otter
	<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i> (except the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria included in the Second Schedule)	Cameroon Clawless Otter
	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Tayra
	<i>Enhydra lutris</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Sea Otter
	<i>Galictis vittata</i>	Allamand's Grison
	<i>Hydriectis maculicollis</i>	Speckle-throated Otter
	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	River Otter
	<i>Lutra</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Common Otter
	<i>Lutrinae</i> spp.	Otters
	<i>Martes foina intermedia</i>	Beech Marten
Myrmecophagidae (American anteaters)	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	Giant Anteater
	<i>Tamandua mexicana</i>	Northern Tamandua
Phalangeridae (Cuscuses)	<i>Phalanger</i> spp.	Cuscus
	<i>Spilocuscus</i> spp.	Cuscus
Phyllostomidae (Broad-nosed bat)	<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i>	White-lined Bat
Pitheciidae (New world monkeys)	<i>Callicebus</i> spp.	Titi
	<i>Chiropotes</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Bearded Saki
	<i>Pithecia</i> spp.	Saki
Procyonidae (Coatis, kinkajou, olingos)	<i>Bassaricyon gabbii</i>	Bushy-tailed Olingo

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Bassariscus sumichrasti</i>	Cacomistle
	<i>Nasua narica</i>	Northern Coati
	<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i>	South Brazilian Coati
	<i>Potos flavus</i>	Kinkajou
Pteropodidae (Fruit bats, flying foxes)	<i>Acerodon</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Flying-foxes
	<i>Pteropus</i> spp.(except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Flying-foxes
Ptilocercidae (Tree shrew)	<i>Ptilocercus lowii</i>	Pen-tailed Tree Shrew
Rhinocerotidae (Rhinos)	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i> (except subspecies and the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in the Second Schedule)	Square-lipped Rhinoceros
Sciuridae (Ground squirrels, tree squirrels)	<i>Epixerus epii</i>	Ebian's Palm Squirrel
	<i>Marmota caudata</i>	Long-tailed Marmot
	<i>Marmota himalayana</i>	Himalayan Marmot
	<i>Ratufa</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Giant Squirrels
	<i>Sciurus deppei</i>	Deppe's Squirrel
Soricidae (Shrews)	<i>Chimarrogale platycephala</i>	Flat-headed Water Shrew
Talpidae (Mole)	<i>Talpa micrura</i>	Himalayan Mole
Tachyglossidae (Echidnas)	<i>Zaglossus</i> spp.	Long-nosed Echidnas
Tarsiidae (Tarsiers)	<i>Tarsius</i> spp.	Tarsiers
Tayassuidae (Peccaries)	<i>Pecari tajacu</i> (except the populations of Mexico and the United States of America)	Collared Peccary
	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	White-lipped Peccary
	<i>Tayassuidae</i> spp.	Peccary
Tupaiidae (Tree shrews)	<i>Dendrogale melanura</i>	Bornean Smooth-tailed Treeshrew
	<i>Tupaia dorsalis</i>	Striped Treeshrew
	<i>Tupaia glis</i>	Malaysian Tree Shrew
	<i>Tupaia gracilis</i>	Slender Treeshrew
	<i>Tupaia longipes</i>	Bornean Treeshrew
	<i>Tupaia montana</i>	Mountain Treeshrew
	<i>Tupaia minor</i>	Lesser Treeshrew
<i>Tupaia picta</i>	Painted Treeshrew	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Tupaia tana</i>	Large Treeshrew
	<i>Anathana ellioti</i>	Indian Treeshrew
	<i>Dendrogale murina</i>	Mainland Slender-tailed Treeshrew
	<i>Tupaia</i> spp.	Treeshrews
	<i>Urogale everetti</i>	Mindanao Treeshrew
Ursidae (Bears, pandas)	<i>Ursus</i> spp. (except species included in the Second Schedule)	Bears
	<i>Ursus arctos</i> (only the populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia)	Brown Bear
Viverridae (Binturong, civets, linsang, otter civet)	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	African Civet
	<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Palm Civet
	<i>Viverra civettina</i>	Malabar Civet
	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Small Indian Civet
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)		
Anatidae (Duck, geese, swans)	<i>Anas bernieri</i>	Bernier's Teal
	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Baikal Teal
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose
	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck
	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	Coscoroba Swan
	<i>Cygnus melanocoryphus</i>	Black-necked Swan
	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Black-billed Wood-Duck
	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling Duck
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	
Apodidae (Typical swifts)	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	Glossy Swiftlet
Balaenicipitidae (Shoebill)	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill
Burhinidae (Thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus bistratus</i>	Double-striped Thick-knee
Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)	<i>Cacatua</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Cockatoos
	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
	<i>Calyptrorhynchus</i> spp.	Black Cockatoos
	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah
Capitonidae (Barbet)	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Toucan Barbet
Cathartidae (New world vultures)	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ciconiidae (Storks)	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork
Columbidae (Doves, pigeons)	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Bleeding-heart Dove
	<i>Goura</i> spp.	Crowned Pigeons
	<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i>	Pink Pigeon
Cotingidae (Cotingas)	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Amazonian Umbrellabird
	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	Long-wattled Umbrellabird
	<i>Rupicola</i> spp.	Cocks-of-the- Rock
Cracidae (Chachalacas, curassows, guans)	<i>Crax alberti</i>	Albert's Currasow
	<i>Crax daubentoni</i>	Daubenton's Currasow
	<i>Crax globulosa</i>	Wattled Currasow
	<i>Crax rubra</i>	Globose Currasow
	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	Chalaca
	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	Helmeted Currasow
	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Crested Guan
	<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	Black Chachalaca
Emberizidae (Cardinals, tanagers)	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i>	Yellow Cardinal
	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	Yellow-billed Cardinal
	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Red-crested Cardinal
	<i>Tangara fastuosa</i>	Seven-colored Tanager
Estrildidae (Mannikins, waxbills, munia)	<i>Lonchura fuscans</i>	Dusky Munia
	<i>Lonchura leucogastra</i>	White-bellied Munia
	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	White-headed Munia
	<i>Lonchura malcca</i>	Black-headed Munia
	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	Java Sparrow
	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia
	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	White-rumped Munia
	<i>Amandava formosa</i>	Green Avadavat
	<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Southern Black-throated Finch
Fringillidae (Finches)	<i>Carduelis yarrellii</i>	Yellow-faced Siskin
	<i>Serinus gularis</i>	Streaky-headed seed-eater
	<i>Serinus leucopygus</i>	White-rumped seed-eater
	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Yellow-fronted canary
Gruidae (Cranes)	<i>Balearica</i> spp.	Crowned-Cranes
	<i>Grus</i> spp.(except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Cranes

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Loriidae (Lories, lorikeets)	<i>Chalcopsitta</i> spp.	Lory
	<i>Charmosyna</i> spp.	Lorikeet
	<i>Eos</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Red Lory
	<i>Glossopsitta</i> spp.	Lorikeet
	<i>Lorius</i> spp.	Naped lory
	<i>Neopsittacus musschenbroekii</i>	Yellow-billed Lorikeet
	<i>Neopsittacus pullicauda</i>	Emerald Lorikeet
	<i>Oreopsittacus arfaki</i>	Plum-faced Lorikeet
	<i>Phigys solitarius</i>	Collared Lory
	<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	Dusky Lory
	<i>Psittuteles</i> spp.	Lorikeet
	<i>Trichoglossus</i> spp.	
	<i>Vini</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Lorikeet
Muscicapidae (Old world flycatchers)	<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i>	Rodrigues Brush-Warbler
	<i>Cyornis ruckii</i>	Rueck's Blue-Flycatcher
	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Hwamei
	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	Silver-eared Mesia
	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Red-billed Leiothrix
	<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	Emei Shan Liocichla
	<i>Terpsiphone bourbonensis</i>	Mascarene Paradise-Flycatcher
Musophagidae (Turacos)	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i>	Purple-crested Turaco
	<i>Tauraco</i> spp.	Turacos
Otididae (Bustards)	<i>Otididae</i> spp.	
	<i>Ardeotis</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Bustards
	<i>Eupodotis</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Bustards
	<i>Neotis</i> spp.	Bustards
	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard
	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard
Paradisaeidae (Birds of paradise)	<i>Astrapia</i> spp.	Astrapias
	<i>Cicinnurus</i> spp.	Bird of Paradise
	<i>Cnemophilus</i> spp.	Bird of Paradise
	<i>Epimachus</i> spp.	Sicklebill
	<i>Loboparadisea sericea</i>	Wattle-billed Bird of Paradise

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Lophorina superba</i>	Superb Bird of Paradise
	<i>Lycocorax pyrrhopterus</i>	Paradise-Crow
	<i>Macgregoria pulchra</i>	Macgregor's Bird of Paradise
	<i>Manucodia</i> spp.	Manucodes
	<i>Melampitta</i> spp.	Melampittas
	<i>Paradigalla</i> spp.	Paradigallas
	<i>Paradisaea</i> spp.	Birds of Paradise
	<i>Parotia</i> spp.	Parotia
	<i>Pteridophora alberti</i>	King of Saxony Bird of Paradise
	<i>Ptiloris</i> spp.	Riflebirds
	<i>Seleucidis melanoleuca</i>	Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise
	<i>Semioptera wallacii</i>	Standard-wing Bird of Paradise
Phasianidae (Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans)	<i>Arborophila orientalis</i>	Bar-backed Partridge
	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	Grey Junglefowl
	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Blood Pheasant
	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Ocellated Turkey
	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Common Peacock Pheasant
	<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	Germain's Peacock Pheasant
	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Crimson Horned Pheasant
Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)	<i>Phoenicopterus</i> spp.	Flamingos
Ploceidae (Weavers, whydahs)	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver
Psittacidae (Amazon, macaws, parakeets, parrots)	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot
	<i>Agapornis</i> spp. (except <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>)	Lovebirds
	<i>Alisterus</i> spp.	King Parrot
	<i>Amazona</i> spp.(except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Amazon Parrot
	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot
	<i>Aprosmictus jonquilaceus</i>	Olive-shouldered Parrot
	<i>Ara</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Macaw
	<i>Aratinga</i> spp.	Conure
	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck
	<i>Bolbopsittacus lunulatus</i>	Guaibero

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Bolborhynchus</i> spp.	
	<i>Brotogeris</i> spp.	
	<i>Coracopsis</i> spp.	
	<i>Cyanoliseus</i> spp.	Burrowing Parakeet
	<i>Cyanoramphus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Parakeet
	<i>Cyclopsitta</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Parrot
	<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>	Hawk-headed Parrot
	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Hahn's Macaw
	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Electus Parrot
	<i>Enicognathus</i> spp.	Slender-billed Parakeet
	<i>Forpus</i> spp.	Parrotlet
	<i>Geoffroyus</i> spp.	Lorito
	<i>Graydidascalus brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Parrot
	<i>Hapalopsittaca</i> spp.	
	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot
	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Golden-plumed Conure
	<i>Loriculus</i> spp.	Hanging Parrot
	<i>Micropsitta</i> spp.	Pygmy Parrot
	<i>Myiopsitta</i> spp.	
	<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	Black-headed Conure
	<i>Nannopsittaca dachilleae</i>	Amazonian Parakeet
	<i>Nannopsittaca panychlora</i>	Tepui Parakeet
	<i>Neophema</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Parrot
	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	Bourke's Parrot
	<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	Kaka
	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>	Kea
	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	Blue Bonnet
	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Red-bellied Macaw
	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Parrot
	<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Parrot
	<i>Pionopsitta</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Parrot
	<i>Pionus</i> spp.	
	<i>Platycercus</i> spp.	Rossela
	<i>Poicephalus</i> spp.	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Polytelis</i> spp.	
	<i>Primolus auricollis</i>	Golden-collared Macaw
	<i>Prioniturus</i> spp.	
	<i>Prosopeia</i> spp.	
	<i>Psephotus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Parrot
	<i>Psilopsiagon aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Parakeet
	<i>Psilopsiagon aymara</i>	Grey-hooded Parakeet
	<i>Psittacella</i> spp.	
	<i>Psittacula</i> spp. (except <i>Psittacula krameri</i> and species included in the Second Schedule)	
	<i>Psittaculirostris</i> spp.	
	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Grey Parrot
	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	Blue-rumped Parrot
	<i>Psittrichas fulgidus</i>	Pesquet's Parrot
	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	Red-capped Parrot
	<i>Pyrrhura</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Parakeet
	<i>Tanygnathus</i> spp.	Parrot
	<i>Touit</i> spp.	
	<i>Tricharia malachitacea</i>	Blue-bellied Parrot
Pycnonotidae (Bulbul)	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Ramphastidae (Toucans)	<i>Bailloni</i> <i>bailloni</i>	Saffron Toucanet
	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked Aracari
	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari
	<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	Green Aracari
	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	Red-breasted Toucan
	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Keel-billed Toucan
	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco Toucan
	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	Red-billed Toucan
	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan
	<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>	Spot-billed Toucanet
Rheidae (Rheas)	<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i>	Darwin's Rhea
	<i>Rhea americana</i>	Common Rhea
Spheniscidae (Penguins)	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin
Sturnidae (Mynahs)	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill Myna
Threskiornithidae (Ibises, spoonbills)	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Scarlet Ibis

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	Bald Ibis
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)	<i>Abeillia abeillei</i>	Emerald-chinned Hummingbird
	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	Speckled Hummingbird
	<i>Aglaeactis</i> spp.	Sunbeams
	<i>Agelaiocercus</i> spp.	
	<i>Amazilia</i> spp.	
	<i>Androdon aequatorialis</i>	Tooth-billed Hummingbird
	<i>Anopetia gounellei</i>	Broad-tipped Hermit
	<i>Anthocephala floriceps</i>	Blossomcrown
	<i>Anthracothorax</i> spp.	
	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird
	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
	<i>Atthis ellioti</i>	Wine-throated Hummingbird
	<i>Atthis heloisa</i>	Bumblebee Hummingbird
	<i>Augastes</i> spp.	
	<i>Basilinna leucotis</i>	White-eared Hummingbird
	<i>Basilinna xantusii</i>	Black-fronted Hummingbird
	<i>Boissonneaua</i> spp	Coronets
	<i>Calliphlox</i> spp.	Woodstars
	<i>Calothorax lucifer</i>	Lucifer Hummingbird
	<i>Calothorax pulcher</i>	Beautiful Hummingbird
	<i>Calypte</i> spp.	
	<i>Campylopterus</i> spp.	
	<i>Chaetocercus</i> spp.	Woodstars
	<i>Chalcostigma</i> spp.	Thornbills
	<i>Chalybura</i> spp.	
	<i>Chlorostilbon</i> spp.	
	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird
	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	Golden-tailed Sapphire
	<i>Clytolaema rubricauda</i>	Brazilian Ruby
	<i>Coeligena</i> spp.	Starfrontlet
<i>Colibri</i> spp.		
<i>Cyanophaia bicolor</i>	Blue-headed Hummingbird	
<i>Cynanthus</i> spp.		
<i>Damophila julie</i>	Violet-bellied Hummingbird	
<i>Discosura</i> spp.	Thorntails	

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Doricha</i> spp.	Sheartails
	<i>Doryfera</i> spp.	Lancebills
	<i>Elvira</i> spp.	
	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	Sword-billed Hummingbird
	<i>Eriocnemis</i> spp.	Pufflegs
	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Magnificent Hummingbird
	<i>Eulampis</i> spp.	Caribs
	<i>Eupherusa</i> spp.	
	<i>Eutoxeres</i> spp.	Sicklebills
	<i>Florisuga</i> spp.	Jacobins
	<i>Glaucis</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Hermits
	<i>Goethalsia bella</i>	Rufous-cheeked Hummingbird
	<i>Goldmania violiceps</i>	Violet-capped Hummingbird
	<i>Haplophaedia</i> spp.	Pufflegs
	<i>Heliactin bilopha</i>	Horned Sungem
	<i>Heliangelus</i> spp.	Sunangels
	<i>Heliodoxa</i> spp.	
	<i>Heliomaster</i> spp.	Starthroats
	<i>Heliothryx</i> spp.	
	<i>Hylocharis</i> spp.	
	<i>Hylonympha macrocerca</i>	Scissor-tailed Hummingbird
	<i>Klais guimeti</i>	Violet-headed Hummingbird
	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>	Mountain Velvetbreast
	<i>Lampornis</i> spp.	
	<i>Lamprolaima rhami</i>	Garnet-throated Hummingbird
	<i>Lepidopyga</i> spp.	
	<i>Lesbia</i> spp.	Trainbeacers
	<i>Leucippus</i> spp.	
	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>	White-throated Hummingbird
	<i>Loddigesia mirabilis</i>	Marvellous Spatuletail
	<i>Lophornis</i> spp.	
	<i>Mellisuga</i> spp.	
	<i>Metallura</i> spp.	
	<i>Michochera albocoronata</i>	Snowcap
	<i>Microstilbon burmeisteri</i>	Slender-tailed Woodstar
	<i>Myrmia micrura</i>	Short-tailed Woodstar

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Myrtis</i> spp.	
	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Booted Raquet-tail
	<i>Opisthoprora euryptera</i>	Mountain Avocetbill
	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>	Bearded Mountaineer
	<i>Oreotrochilus</i> spp.	Hillstars
	<i>Orthorhyncus cristatus</i>	Antillean Crested Hummingbird
	<i>Oxygogon guerinii</i>	Bearded Helmetcrest
	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	Fiery-throated Hummingbird
	<i>Patagona gigas</i>	Giant Hummingbird
	<i>Phaethornis</i> spp.	Hermits
	<i>Phlogophilus</i> spp.	Piedtails
	<i>Polyonymus caroli</i>	Bronze-tailed Comet
	<i>Polytmus</i> spp.	Goldthroats
	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	Great Sapphirewing
	<i>Ramphodon naevius</i>	Saw-billed Hermit
	<i>Ramphomicron</i> spp.	Thornbills
	<i>Rhodopsis vesper</i>	Oasis Hummingbird
	<i>Sappho sparganura</i>	Red-tailed Comet Hummingbird
	<i>Selasphorus</i> spp.	
	<i>Sephanoides</i> spp.	Firecrown
	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Calliope Hummingbird
	<i>Stephanoxis lalandi</i>	Plovercrest
	<i>Sternoclyta cyanopectus</i>	Violet-chested Hummingbird
	<i>Taphrolesia griseiventris</i>	Grey-bellied Comet
	<i>Thalurania</i> spp.	Woodnymphs
	<i>Thaumastura cora</i>	Peruvian Sheartail
	<i>Threnetes</i> spp.	Barbthroat
	<i>Tilmatura dupontii</i>	Sparkling-tailed Barbthroat
	<i>Topaza pella</i>	Crimson Topaz
	<i>Trochilus</i> spp.	Streamertails
	<i>Urochroa bougueri</i>	White-tailed Hillstar
	<i>Urosticte</i> spp.	Whitetips
Turdidae (Thrushes)	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Common Shama
	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie Robin
	<i>Calidris minutillus</i>	Long-toed Stint
Zosteropidae (White-eye)	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	Oriental White-eyes

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)		
Acrochordidae (File snake)	<i>Acrochordus javanicus</i>	Elephant-trunk Snake
Agamidae (Agamas, mastigures)	<i>Acanthosaura armata</i>	Horned Tree Lizard
	<i>Acanthosaura crucigera</i>	Cross-bearing Tree Lizard
	<i>Aphaniotus fuscus</i>	Earless Lizard
	<i>Calotes emma emma</i>	Forest Crested Lizard
	<i>Calotes vesicolor</i>	Garden Fence Lizard
	<i>Draco blanfordii</i>	Blanford's Gliding Lizard
	<i>Draco maculatus</i>	Spotted Gliding Lizard
	<i>Draco melanopogon</i>	Black-bearded Gliding Lizard
	<i>Draco quinquefasciatus</i>	Five-banded Gliding Lizard
	<i>Draco volans</i>	Common Gliding Lizard
	<i>Gonocephalus abbotti</i>	Doria's Anglehead Lizard
	<i>Gonocephalus bellii</i>	Bell's Anglehead Lizard
	<i>Gonocephalus chamaeleontinus</i>	Chameleon Anglehead Lizard
	<i>Gonocephalus grandis</i>	Great Anglehead Lizard
	<i>Gonocephalus liogaster</i>	Comb Crested Forest Lizard
	<i>Gonocephalus robinsonii</i>	Robinson's Crested Lizard
	<i>Leiolepis triploida</i>	Malayan Butterfly Lizard
<i>Leiolepis belliana</i>	Common Butterfly Lizard	
<i>Uromastyx</i> spp.	Spiny-tailed lizards	
Alligatoridae (Alligators, caimans)	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator
	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i> (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Brown Caiman
	<i>Caiman latirostris</i> (only the population of Argentina)	Broad-nosed Caiman
	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (only the population of Brazil and Ecuador)	Black Caiman
	<i>Paleosuchus palpebrosus</i>	Cuvier's Smooth-fronted Caiman
	<i>Paleosuchus trigonatus</i>	Schneider's Smooth-fronted Caiman
Aniliidae (False coral snake)	<i>Cylindrophis ruffus</i>	Red-tailed Pipe Snake

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Boidae (Boas)	<i>Boa</i> spp. (except the subspecies included in the Second Schedule)	Boas
	<i>Calabaria</i> spp.	
	<i>Candoia</i> spp.	
	<i>Charina</i> spp.	Boas
	<i>Corallus</i> spp.	
	<i>Epicrates</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Boas
	<i>Eryx</i> spp.	Boas
	<i>Eunectes</i> spp.	Anacondas
	<i>Gongylophis</i> spp.	Boas
	<i>Lichanura</i> spp.	Boas
Bolyeriidae (Round Island boas)	<i>Bolyeria</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	
	<i>Casarea</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	
Carettochelyidae (Pig-nosed turtles)	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-Nosed Turtle
Chamaeleonidae (Chameleons)	<i>Bradypodion</i> spp.	Draw chameleon
	<i>Brookesia</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Leaf Chameleons
	<i>Calumma</i> spp.	Chameleons
	<i>Chamaeleo</i> spp.	Chameleons
	<i>Furcifer</i> spp.	Chameleons
Chelydridae (Snapping turtles)	<i>Macrochelys teminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle
Colubridae (Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes)	<i>Ahaetulla fasciolata</i>	Speckled-headed Whip Snake
	<i>Ahaetulla mycterizans</i>	Malayan Green Whip Snake
	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Whip Snake
	<i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>	Oriental Whip Snake
	<i>Amphiesma inas</i>	Malayan Mountain Keelback
	<i>Amphiesma petersii</i>	Peter's Keelback
	<i>Amphiesma sanguinea</i>	Smedley's Keelback
	<i>Amphiesma sarawacense</i>	Sarawak Mountain Keelback
	<i>Aplopeltura boa</i>	Blunt-headed Slug Snake
<i>Asthenodipsas laevis</i>	Smooth Slug Snake	

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	Green Cat Snake
	<i>Boiga cynodon</i>	Dog-toothed Cat Snake
	<i>Boiga dendrophila melanota</i>	Mangrove Snake
	<i>Boiga drapiezii</i>	White Spotted Cat Snake
	<i>Boiga jaspidae</i>	Jasper Cat Snake
	<i>Boiga multomaculata</i>	Marble Cat Snake
	<i>Boiga nigriceps</i>	Black-headed Cat Snake
	<i>Chrysopelea paradisi</i>	Paradise Tree Snake
	<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>	Golden Tree Snake
	<i>Chrysopelea pelias</i>	Twin-barred Tree Snake
	<i>Elaphe flavolineata</i>	Common Malayan Racer
	<i>Elaphe porphyracea</i>	Red Mountain Racer
	<i>Elaphe prasina</i>	Green Tree Racer
	<i>Elaphe radiate</i>	Copperhead Racer
	<i>Elaphe taeniura ridleyi</i>	Cave Dwelling Snake
	<i>Enhydris bocourti</i>	Bocourt's Water Snake
	<i>Enhydris enhydris</i>	Rainbow Water Snake
	<i>Gonyosoma oxycephalum</i>	Red-tailed Rat Snake
	<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	Puff-face Water Snake
	<i>Liopeltis tricolor</i>	Malayan Ringneck
	<i>Lycodon effraenis</i>	Scarce Wolf Snake
	<i>Lycodon subcintus</i>	Malayan Banded Wolf Snake
	<i>Macrocalamus lateralis</i>	Malayan Mountain Reed Snake
	<i>Macrocalamus tweedie</i>	Tweedie's Mountain Reed Snake
	<i>Macropisthodon rhodomelas</i>	Blue-necked Keelback
	<i>Pareas carinatus</i>	Keeled Slug Snake
	<i>Pareas margaritophorus</i>	White-spotted
	<i>Pareas vertebralis</i>	Southern Mountain Slug Snake
	<i>Pseudoxenodon macrops</i>	Big-eyed Mountain Keelback
	<i>Ptyas carinatus</i>	Keeled Rat Snake
	<i>Ptyas fuscus</i>	White-bellied Rat Snake
	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Common Rat Snake
	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Indo-chinese Rat Snake
	<i>Rhabdophis chrysargus</i>	Speckle-bellied Keelback
	<i>Rhabdophis conspicillatus</i>	
	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Red-necked Keelback

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Sibynophis collaris</i>	Common Blackhead
	<i>Sibynophis melanocephalus</i>	Malayan Many-toothed Snake
	<i>Atretium schistosum</i>	Olivaceous Keelback
	<i>Cerberus rhynchops</i>	Bockadam
	<i>Clelia clelia</i>	Mussurana
	<i>Cyclagras gigas</i>	Brazilian Smooth Snake
	<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	Indian Egg-eater
	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Oriental Rat Snake
	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Asiatic Water Snake
Crocodylidae (Crocodiles)	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	Crag Lizards
	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (only populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea)	Estuarine Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (only population of Cuba)	American Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus johnsoni</i>	Australian Freshwater Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (only populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Ganda, The United Republic of Tanzania, Egypt, Zambia and Zimbabwe)	Nile Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae</i>	New Guinea Crocodile
Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus booliati</i>	
	<i>Dibamus tiomanensis</i>	
Dermatemydidae (Central American river turtle)	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	Central American River Turtle
Elapidae (Cobras, coral snakes)	<i>Bungarus candidus</i>	Malayan Krait
	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Banded Krait
	<i>Bungarus flaviceps</i>	Red headed Krait
	<i>Calliophis maculiceps</i>	Small-spotted Coral Snake
	<i>Callophis gracilis</i>	Spotted Coral Snake
	<i>Maticora bivirgata</i>	Blue Long-Glanded
	<i>Maticora intestinalis</i>	Banded Malayan Coral Snake
	<i>Maticora maculiceps</i>	
	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Monocellate Cobra
	<i>Naja naja</i>	Common Cobra
	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	Equatorial Spitting Cobra
	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King Cobra
	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake
<i>Naja atra</i>	Chinese Cobra	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Naja mandalayensis</i>	Cobra
	<i>Naja oxiana</i>	Central Asian Cobra
	<i>Naja philippinensis</i>	North Philippine Spitting Cobra
	<i>Naja sagittifera</i>	Andaman Cobra
	<i>Naja samarensis</i>	Peter's Cobra
	<i>Naja siamensis</i>	Indochinese Cobra
	<i>Naja sputatrix</i>	Indonesian Cobra
	<i>Micrurus diastema</i>	Atlantic Coral Snake
	<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i>	Black-banded Coral Snake
Gekkonidae (Geckos)	<i>Aeluroscalabotes felinus</i>	Cat-eyed Gecko
	<i>Cnemaspis nigridius</i>	Dark Round-eyed Gecko
	<i>Cyrtodactylus brevipalmatus</i>	Web-footed Slender-toed Gecko
	<i>Cyrtodactylus consobrinus</i>	Peter's Slender-toed Gecko
	<i>Cyrtodactylus peguensis</i>	Leopard Gecko
	<i>Cyrtodactylus pulchellus</i>	Banded Slender-toed Gecko
	<i>Cyrtodactylus quadrivirgatus</i>	Marble Slender-toed Gecko
	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Tokay
	<i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp.	Sticky-toed Geckos
	<i>Naultinus</i> spp.	New Zealand Tree Geckos
	<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	Day Geckos
	<i>Uroplatus</i> spp.	Flat-tailed Geckos
Geomydidae (Box turtles, freshwater turtles),	<i>Callagur borneoensis</i>	Painted Batagur
	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Malaysian Box Turtle
	<i>Cyclemys dentate</i>	Asian Leaf Tortoise
	<i>Cuora</i> spp.	Box Turtle
	<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	Black-breasted Leaf Turtle
	<i>Glytemy mulenbergii</i>	Wood Turtle
	<i>Graptemys</i> spp.	Map Turtles
	<i>Heosemys depressa</i>	Arakan Forest Turtle
	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	Giant Asian Pond Turtle
	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny Terrapin
	<i>Hieremys annandalii</i>	Yellow-headed Temple Turtle
	<i>Kachuga</i> spp. (except the specied included in the Second Schedule)	Roofed Turtle

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle
	<i>Malayems substrijuga</i>	Rice-field Terrapin
	<i>Mauremys annamensis</i>	Annam Leaf Turtle
	<i>Mauremys iversoni</i>	Fujian Pond Turtle
	<i>Mauremys macrocephala</i>	Big-headed Pond Turtle
	<i>Mauremys mutica</i>	Yellow Pond Turtle
	<i>Mauremys nigricans</i>	Red-necked Pond Turtle
	<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i>	Pritchard's Pond Turtle
	<i>Mauremys reevesii</i>	Reeve's Turtle
	<i>Mauremys sinensis</i>	Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle
	<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle
	<i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i>	Notch-mouthed Stripe-necked Turtle
	<i>Ocadia philippeni</i>	Philippen's Stripe-necked Turtle
	<i>Orlitia bornensis</i>	Malaysia Giant Tortoise
	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Beal's Eyed Turtle
	<i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i>	Chinese False-eyed Turtle
	<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	Four-eyed Turtle
	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	Black Marsh Turtle
	<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Leyte Pond Turtle
	<i>Terrapene</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	American Box Turtle
Helodermatidae (Beaded lizard, gila monster)	<i>Heloderma</i> spp.	Poisonous lizards
Iguanidae (Iguanas)	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	Galapagos Marine Iguana
	<i>Conolophus</i> spp.	Land iguanas
	<i>Iguana</i> spp.	Iguanas
	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	Coast Horned Lizard
Lacertidae (Lizards)	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	Balearic Lizard
	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	Ibiza Wall Lizard
Loxocemidae (Mexican Dwarf Boa)	<i>Loxocemus</i> spp.	Burrowing Python

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Pelomedusidae (Afro-American side necked turtles)	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Big-headed Turtle
	<i>Peltocephalus dumeriliana</i>	Big-headed Amazon River Turtle
	<i>Podocnemis</i> spp.	South American River Turtle
Platysternidae (Big-headed turtle)	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle
Pythonidae (Pythons)	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Reticulated Python
	<i>Antaresia</i> spp.	
	<i>Apodora papuana</i>	Papuan Python
	<i>Aspidites</i> spp.	
	<i>Bothrochilus boa</i>	Barred Python
	<i>Leiopython albertisii</i>	White-lipped Python
	<i>Liasis</i> spp.	
	<i>Morelia</i> spp	
	<i>Python</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Pythons
Scincidae (Skink)	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	Prehensile-tailed Skink
	<i>Sphenomorphus praesignis</i>	Blotched Forest Skink
	<i>Sphenomorphus stellatus</i>	Starry Forest Skink
Teiidae (Caiman lizards, tegu lizards)	<i>Crocodylurus amazonicus</i>	Crocodile Tegu
	<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	Caiman Lizards
	<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	Tegu Lizards
Testudinidae (Tortoises)	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Yellow-headed Tortoise
	<i>Manouria emys</i>	Brown Asian Giant Tortoise
	<i>Manouria impressa</i>	Impressed Tortoise
	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	Angulated Tortoise
	<i>Geochelone</i> spp.(except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Tortoise
	<i>Gopherus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Tortoise
	<i>Homopus</i> spp.	
	<i>Indotestudo</i> spp.	
	<i>Kinixys</i> spp.	
	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	African Pancake Tortoise
	<i>Manouria</i> spp.	Tortoise
	<i>Psammobates</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Tortoise
<i>Testudo</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Tortoise	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Trionychidae (Softshell turtles, terrapins)	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Soft-shelled Turtle
	<i>Chitra chitra</i>	Striped Giant Soft-shelled Turtle
	<i>Dogania subplana</i>	Malayan Soft-shelled Tortoise
	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Malayan Soft-shelled Tortoise
	<i>Chitra</i> spp.	Narrow-headed Soft-shelled Turtles
	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Spotted Turtle
	<i>Lissemys scutata</i>	
	<i>Palea steindachner</i>	Wattle-necked Soft-shelled Turtle
	<i>Pelochelys</i> spp.	Giants Soft-shelled Turtles
	<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>	Chinese Soft-shelled Turtle
	<i>Pelodiscus maackii</i>	
	<i>Pelodiscus parviformis</i>	
	<i>Rafetus swinhoei</i>	
Tropidophiidae (Wood boas)	<i>Exilibao placata</i>	Oaxacan Dwarf Boa
	<i>Trachyboa</i> spp.	Eyelash Boas
	<i>Tropidophis</i> spp.	Dwarf Boas
	<i>Ungaliophis</i> spp.	
Varanidae (Monitor lizards)	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Water monitor
	<i>Varanus</i> spp. (except the species included in the Second Schedule)	Monitor Lizards
Viperidae (Vipers)	<i>Calloselasma rhodostoma</i>	Malayan Pit Viper
	<i>Ovophis monticola convictus</i>	Mountain Pit Viper
	<i>Popeia buniana</i>	Tioman Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris albolabris</i>	White-lipped Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus borneensis</i>	Bamboo Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus hageni</i>	Indonesian Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus popeiorum</i>	Pope's Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus puniceus</i>	Bornean Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus</i>	Mangrove Pit Viper
	<i>Trimeresurus sumatranus</i>	Sumatran Pit Viper
	<i>Tropidolaemus wagleri</i>	Wagler's Pit Viper
	<i>Crotalus durissus</i>	Cascabel Pit Viper
	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	Russell's Viper
	<i>Vipera wagneri</i>	Wagner's Viper

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Xenopeltidae (Snake)	<i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i>	Sunbeam Snake
Xenosauridae (Chinese crocodile lizard)	<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>	Chinese Crocodile Lizard
CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)		
Ambystomidae (Salamander, Axolotls)	<i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i>	Lake Patzcuaro Salamander
	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	Axolotl
Bufonidae (Toads)	<i>Ansonia leptopus</i>	Brown Slender Toad
	<i>Ansonia penangensis</i>	Penang Stream Toad
	<i>Ansonia tiomanica</i>	Tioman Slender Toad
	<i>Bufo kumquat</i>	Peat Swamp Toad
	<i>Kalophrynus palmatissimus</i>	Black-spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog
Dendrobatidae (Poison frogs)	<i>Dendrobates</i> spp.	Poison Frogs
	<i>Epipedobates</i> spp.	Poison Frogs
	<i>Minyobates</i> spp.	Poison Frogs
	<i>Phyllobates</i> spp.	Poison Frogs
Mantellidae (Mantellas)	<i>Mantella</i> spp.	Golden Frogs
Megophryidae (Toad frogs)	<i>Megophrys nasuta</i>	Bornean Horned Frog
	<i>Xenophrys aceras</i>	Perak Spadefoot Toad
	<i>Xenophrys longipes</i>	Long-legged Horned Frog
Microhylidae (Red rain frog, tomato frog)	<i>Kalophrynus palmatissimus</i>	Black-spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog
	<i>Kalophrynus robinson</i>	
	<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	Red Rain Frog
Myobatrachidae (Gastric brooding frog)	<i>Rheobatrachus</i> spp.	Gastric-brooding Frogs
Rhacophoridae (Old world tree frogs)	<i>Nyctixalus pictus</i>	Cinnamon Frog
	<i>Polypedates colletti</i>	Collett's Tree Frog
	<i>Rhacophorus nigropalmatus</i>	Wallace's Flying Frog
	<i>Rhacophorus pardalis</i>	Harlequin Tree Frog
	<i>Rhacophorus prominanus</i>	Malayan Flying Frog
	<i>Rhacophorus reinwardtii</i>	Reinwardt's Tree Frog
Ranidae (Frogs)	<i>Amalops larutensis</i>	Larut Cascade Frog
	<i>Limnonectes blythii</i>	Blyth's River Frog
	<i>Limnonectes malesianus</i>	Peat Swamp Frog
	<i>Limnonectes nitidus</i>	Brightness Frog
	<i>Limnonectes paramacrodon</i>	Lesser Swamp Frog
	<i>Limnonectes tweediei</i>	Tweedie's Frog
	<i>Rana banjarana</i>	

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Rana erythraea</i>	Common Green Frog
	<i>Rana hosii</i>	Hose's Rock Frog
	<i>Rana picturata</i>	Spotted Stream Frog
	<i>Rana raniceps</i>	White-lipped Frog
	<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	Green Pond Frog
	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Tiger Frog
CLASS ARACHNIDA (SPIDERS)		
Theraphosidae (Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas)	<i>Avicularia avicularia</i>	Pinktoe tarantula
	<i>Coremiocnemis</i> spp.	Asian birdeater
	<i>Cyriopagopus schoideitii</i>	
	<i>Cyriopagopus thorelli</i>	
	<i>Haplopelma lividum</i>	
	<i>Liphistius malayanus</i>	
	<i>Lygronathus robustus</i>	
	<i>Lampropelma violaceopes</i>	
	<i>Aphonopelma albiceps</i>	
	<i>Aphonopelma pallidum</i>	
	<i>Brachypelma</i> spp.	
CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)		
Bacillidae (Nymph)	<i>Heteropteryx dilatata</i>	Malayan Jungle Nymph
Danaidae (Milkweed butterflies)	<i>Idea hypermnestra</i>	Tree Nymph
	<i>Idea iasonia</i>	Tree Nymph
	<i>Idea lynceus</i>	Tree Nymph
Cicadidae (Cicadas, Locusts)	<i>Ambragaena ambra</i>	Cicada
	<i>Angamiana floridula</i>	Cicada
	<i>Ayuthia spectabile</i>	Cicada
	<i>Huechys sanguinea</i>	Cicada
	<i>Pomponia adusta</i>	Cicada
	<i>Pomponia imperatoria</i>	Malaysian Giant Cicada
Fulgoridae (Lanternfly)	<i>Aphaena aurantia</i>	Lanternfly
	<i>Aphaena submaculata</i>	Lanternfly
	<i>Pyrops</i> spp.	Lanternfly
	<i>Scamandra sanguiflua</i>	Lanternfly
Heteronemiidae (Walking stick)	<i>Phaenopharos struthioneus</i>	Stick insect
	<i>Tagesoidea nigrofasciata</i>	Stick insect
Hymenopodidae (Flower mantids)	<i>Hymenopus coronatus</i>	Orchid Mantis

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Lucanidae (Cape stag beetles)	<i>Colophon</i> spp.	Cape Stag Beetles
Mantidae (Praying mantid)	<i>Deroplatys</i> spp.	Mantid
Nymphalidae (Butterflies)	<i>Agatasa calydonia</i>	Glorios Begum
	<i>Charaxes</i> spp.	Rajah Butterfly
	<i>Danaus affins</i>	Tiger Butterfly
	<i>Enispe intermedia</i>	Saytrid Butterfly
	<i>Idea leuconoe</i>	Paper Kite
	<i>Polyura eudamippus</i>	Great Nawab
	<i>Polyura schreiber</i>	Nawab
	<i>Zeuxidia aurelius</i>	Satyrid Butterfly
	<i>Enispe intermedia</i>	Satyrid Butterfly
	<i>Kallima paralekta</i>	Indian Leaf
<i>Prothoe franck</i>	Nyamphalid Butterfly	
Papilionidae (Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies)	<i>Chilasa agestor</i>	Mime Butterfly
	<i>Gryllacris</i> spp.	Giant Cricket
	<i>Lamproptera curius</i>	White Dragontail
	<i>Lamproptera meges</i>	Green Dragontail
	<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. (except species listed in the Second Schedule)	Birdwing
	<i>Papilio mahadeva</i>	Burmese Raven
	<i>Papilio palinurus</i>	Banded Peacock
	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Apollo Butterfly
	<i>Teinopalpus</i> spp.	Kaiserihinds
	<i>Trogonoptera</i> spp.	Birdwing Butterflies
	<i>Troides</i> spp.	Birdwing Butterflies
	<i>Atrophaneura jophon</i>	Sri Lanka Rose
	<i>Atrophaneura pandiyana</i>	
<i>Bhutanitis</i> spp.	Bhutan Swallowtails	
Phyllidae (Leaf insects)	<i>Phyllium giganteum</i>	Leaf Insect
	<i>Phyllium pulchifolium</i>	Leaf Insect
CLASS HIRUDINOIDEA (LEECHES)		
Hirudinidae (Medicinal leech)	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Medicinal Leech
CLASS GASTROPODA (SNAILS AND CONCHES)		
Camaenidae (Green tree snail)	<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i>	Emerald Green Snail

SECOND SCHEDULE

[section 3]

TOTALLY PROTECTED WILDLIFE

Interpretation of the Second Schedule

1. Species included in this Schedule are referred to—
 - (a) by the name of the species; or
 - (b) as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. The abbreviation “spp.” is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.
3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only. The common names included after the scientific names of families are for reference only. They are intended to indicate the species within the family concerned that are included in this Schedule. In most cases this is not all of the species within the family.
4. Where there is conflict between a scientific term and a common term in the use of the name of any species in this Schedule, the scientific term shall prevail.

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)		
Ailuridae (Panda)	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Lesser Panda
Antilocapridae (Pronghorn)	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Mexican Pronghorn
Atelidae (Howling Monkeys, Spider Monkeys, Woolly Monkeys)	<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>	Coiba Island Howling Monkey
	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>	Mantled Howling Monkey
	<i>Alouatta pigra</i>	Guatemalan Howling Monkey
	<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>	Black-browed Spider Monkey
	<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>	Panama Spider Monkey
	<i>Brachyteles arachnoids</i>	Woolly Spider Monkey
	<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>	Red-nosed Saki
	<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>	Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey
Bovidae (Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep)	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Malayan Gaur

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	Banteng
	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Mainland Serow
	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax
	<i>Bos mutus</i>	Wild Yak
	<i>Bos sauveli</i>	Kouprey
	<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>	Anoa
	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw
	<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>	Mountain Anoa
	<i>Capra falconeri</i>	Markhor
	<i>Capricornis</i> spp.	Serow
	<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Jentink's Duiker
	<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>	Cuvier's Gazelle
	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Sand Gazelle
	<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>	Giant Sable Antelope
	<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>	Red Goral
	<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>	Chinese Goral
	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	Himalayan Goral
	<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>	South China Goral
	<i>Nanger dama</i>	Addra Gazelle
	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Sahara Oryx
	<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Arabian Oryx
	<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>	Great Tibetan Sheep
	<i>Ovis ammon nigrimontana</i>	Asian Wild Sheep
	<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>	Cyprian Wild Sheep
	<i>Ovis vignei vignei</i>	Ladakh Urial
	<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	Chiru
	<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	Saola
	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	Pyrenean Chamois
Camelidae (Guanaco, Vicugna)	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (except the populations of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru)	Vicugna
Canidae (Bush dog, foxes, wolves)	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Asiatic Wild Dog
	<i>Canis lupus</i> (only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan included in Second Schedule)	Common Wolf
	<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	Bush Dog
Cebidae (Marmosets, tamarins)	<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Goeldi's Marmoset
	<i>Callithrix aurita</i>	Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset
	<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>	Buffy-headed Marmoset
	<i>Leontopithecus</i> spp.	Lion tamarins
	<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>	Bare-faced Tamarin
	<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>	Cotton-top Marmoset
	<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	White-footed Tamarin
<i>Saguinus martinsi</i>	Martin's Bare-faced Tamarin	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Cotton-headed Tamarin
	<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>	Central American Squirrel Monkey
Cercopithecidae (Old world monkeys)	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Stump-tailed Macaque
	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Proboscis Monkey
	<i>Cercocebus galerritus</i>	Tana River Mangabey
	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	Diana Guenon
	<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i>	Roloway Monkey
	<i>Macaca silenus</i>	Lion-tailed Macaque
	<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>	Drill
	<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	Mandrill
	<i>Nasalis</i> spp.	Long-nosed Monkey
	<i>Ptilocolobus kirkii</i>	Kirk's Colobus
	<i>Ptilocolobus rufomitatus</i>	Tana River Red Colobus
	<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>	Long-tailed Langur
	<i>Pygathrix</i> spp.	Snub-nosed Monkeys
	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey
	<i>Rhinopithecus bieti</i>	Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey
	<i>Rhinopithecus brelichi</i>	Brelich's Snub-nosed Monkey
	<i>Semnopithecus</i> spp.	Grey Langur
	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>	Golden Langur
<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Bonneted Langur	
<i>Trachypithecus shortridgei</i>	Shortridge's Langur	
Cervidae (Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus)	<i>Axis calamianensis</i>	Calamian Deer
	<i>Axis kuhlii</i>	Bawean Deer
	<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>	Ganges Hog Deer
	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>	Marsh Deer
	<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>	Red Deer
	<i>Dama dama mesopotamica</i>	Persian Fallow Deer
	<i>Hippocamelus</i> spp.	Huemuls
	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	Black Muntjac
	<i>Muntiacus vuquanghensis</i>	Giant Muntjac
	<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Pampas Deer
	<i>Pudu puda</i>	Chilean Pudu
	<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>	Swamp Deer
	<i>Rucervus eldii</i>	Brow-antlered Deer
Chaeropodidae (Bandicoots)	<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i>	Pig-footed Bandicoot

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cheirogaleidae (Dwarf lemurs)	<i>Allocebus trichotis</i>	Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur
	<i>Cheirogaleus</i> spp.	Dwarf Lemur
	<i>Microcebus</i> spp.	Mouse Lemur
	<i>Mirza coquereli</i>	Coquerel's Dwarf Lemur
	<i>Phaner</i> spp.	Fork-marked Lemur
Chinchillidae (Chinchillas)	<i>Chinchilla</i> spp.	Chinchillas
Cynocephalidae (Flying lemurs)	<i>Galeopterus variegatus</i>	Malayan Flying Lemur
Dasypodidae (Armadillos)	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Giant Armadillo
Dasyuridae (Dunnarts)	<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>	Long-tailed Dunnart
	<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>	Sandhill Dunnart
Daubentoniidae (Aye-aye)	<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Aye-aye
Elephantidae (Elephants)	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian Elephant
	<i>Loxodonta Africana</i> (except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe)	African Elephant
Equidae (Horses, wild asses, zebras)	<i>Equus africanus</i>	African Ass
	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's Zebra
	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Mongolian Wild Ass
	<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>	Indian Wild Ass
	<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Mongolian Wild Horse
	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Cape Mountain Zebra
Felidae (Cats)	<i>Catopuma badia</i>	Bay Cat
	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Asian Golden Cat
	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Clouded Leopard
	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard
	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger
	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marbled Cat
	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat
	<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	Flat-headed Cat
	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah
	<i>Caracal caracal</i> (Asian population, other than populations included in the First Schedule)	Caracal
	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Black-footed Cat
	<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy's Cat
	<i>Leopardus jacobita</i>	Andean Cat
	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot
	<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>	Little Spotted Cat
<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Margay	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Iberian Lynx
	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	Asiatic Lion
	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar
	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	Rusty-spotted Cat
	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Fishing Cat
	<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>	Florida Cougar
	<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i>	Central American Puma
	<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	Eastern Cougar
	<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i> (only population of North and Central America, other than populations included in the First Schedule)	Eyra Cat
	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard
Herpestidae (Mongooses)	<i>Herpestes brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Mongoose
	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Indian Grey Mongoose
	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Small Asian Mongoose
	<i>Herpestes urva</i>	Crab-eating Mongoose
Heteromyidae (Kangaroo rat)	<i>Dipodomys elator</i>	Texas Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys gravipes</i>	San Quintin Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Giant Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys insularis</i>	San Jose Island Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys margaritae</i>	Margarita Island Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys nitratoides</i>	San Joaquin Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat
Hominidae (Chimpanzees, gorilla, orang utan)	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Bornean Orang Utan
	<i>Gorilla beringei</i>	Eastern Gorilla
	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla
	<i>Pan</i> spp.	Chimpanzees
	<i>Pongo abelii</i>	Sumatran Orang Utan
Hylobatidae (Gibbons)	<i>Hylobates agilis</i>	Agile Gibbon
	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	White-handed Gibbon
	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	Borneon Gibbon
	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	Siamang
	<i>Bunopithecus hoolock</i>	Hoolock Gibbon
	<i>Hylobates</i> spp.	Gibbons
	<i>Nomascus</i> spp.	Gibbon

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Hystricidae (Crested porcupine)	<i>Trichys fasciculata</i>	Long-tailed Porcupine
Indriidae (Avahi, indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs)	<i>Avahi laniger</i>	Eastern Woolly Lemur
	<i>Avahi occidentalis</i>	Western Avahi
	<i>Avahi unicolor</i>	Unicoloured Avahi
	<i>Indri indri</i>	Indris
	<i>Propithecus</i> spp.	Sifakas
Lemuridae (Large lemurs)	<i>Eulemur</i> spp.	Lemurs
	<i>Hapalemur</i> spp.	Lemurs
	<i>Lemur</i> spp.	Lemurs
	<i>Lemuridae</i> spp.	Lemur
	<i>Prolemur simus</i>	Greater Bamboo Lemur
	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	Red Ruffed Lemur
	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	Ruffed Lemur
Lepilemuridae (Sportive lemurs)	<i>Lepilemur</i> spp.	Sportive Lemurs
	<i>Megaladapidae</i> spp.	Sportive Lemurs
Leporidae (Hispid hare, volcano rabbit)	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	Assam Rabbit
	<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Volcano Rabbit
Lorisidae (Loris)	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Slow Loris
	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	Bengal Slow Loris
	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	Lesser Slow Loris
	<i>Nycticebus</i> spp.	Slow Loris
Macropodidae (Kangaroos, wallabies)	<i>Dendrolagus</i> spp.	Tree Kangaroos
	<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>	Rufous Hare-wallaby
	<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>	Banded Hare-wallaby
	<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	Bridled Nailtail Wallaby
	<i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	Crescent Nailtail Wallaby
Manidae (Pangolins)	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Malayan Pangolin
	<i>Manis</i> spp.	Pangolin
Moschidae (Musk deer)	<i>Moschus</i> spp. (only populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, other than populations included in the First Schedule)	Musk Deer
Muridae (Mice, rats)	<i>Leporillus conditor</i>	Greater Stick-nest Rat
	<i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i>	Alice Springs Mouse
	<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	False Swamp Rat
	<i>Zyomys pedunculatus</i>	Central Rock Rat

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Mustelidae (Badgers, martens, otters, skunks, weasels, etc.)	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	Small-clawed Otter
	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Common Otter
	<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>	Hairy-nosed Otter
	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Smooth Otter
	<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i> (only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria, other than populations included in the First Schedule)	Cameroon Clawless Otter
	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	California Sea Otter
	<i>Lontra felina</i>	Marine Otter
	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	Long-tailed Otter
	<i>Lontra provocax</i>	Southern River Otter
	<i>Lutra Nippon</i>	Otter
	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Marten
	<i>Mustela nudipes</i>	Malay Weasel
	<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i>	Nilgiri Marten
	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Giant Otter	
Peramelidae (Bandicoots)	<i>Perameles bougainville</i>	Barred Bandicoot
Pitheciidae (Uakaris, saki)	<i>Cacajao</i> spp.	Uakaris
	<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>	White-nosed Bearded Saki
Potoroidae (Rat-kangaroos)	<i>Bettongia</i> spp.	Rat-kangaroos
	<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	Desert Rat-kangaroo
Pteropodidae (Fruit bats, flying foxes)	<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-capped Fruit Bat
	<i>Pteropus insularis</i>	Chuuk Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus loochoensis</i>	Japanese Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus mariannus</i>	Marianas Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus molossinus</i>	Rodrigues Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus pelewensis</i>	Palau Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus pilosus</i>	Large Palau Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus samoensis</i>	Samoan Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	Insular Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus ualanus</i>	Kosrae Flying-fox
	<i>Pteropus yapensis</i>	Yap Flying-fox
Rhinocerotidae (Rhinoceroses)	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	Sumatran Rhinoceros
	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	Javan Rhinoceros
	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (except populations of South Africa and Swaziland included in the First Schedule)	Southern Square-lipped Rhinoceros

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Ceratotherum simum cottoni</i>	Northern Square-lipped Rhinoceros
	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	Black Rhinoceros
	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	Great Indian Rhinoceros
Sciuridae (Ground squirrels, tree squirrels)	<i>Aeromys tephromelas</i>	Large Black Flying Squirrel
	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	Prevost's Squirrel
	<i>Hylopetes lepidus</i>	Grey-cheeked Flying Squirrel
	<i>Hylopetes spadiceus</i>	Red-cheeked Flying Squirrel
	<i>Iomys horsfieldii</i>	Horsfield's Flying Squirrel
	<i>Petaurillus kinlochii</i>	Selangor Pygmy Flying Squirrel
	<i>Petaurista elegans</i>	Spotted Giant Flying Squirrel
	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Red Giant Flying Squirrel
	<i>Petinomys genibarbis</i>	Whiskered Flying Squirrel
	<i>Petinomys setosus</i>	Temminck's Flying Squirrel
	<i>Petinomys vordermanni</i>	Vordermann's Flying Squirrel
	<i>Pteromyscus pulverulentus</i>	Smoky Flying Squirrel
	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	Cream-coloured Giant Squirrel
	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Black Giant Squirrel
	<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Prairie Dog
Suidae (Babirusa, pygmy hog)	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded Pig
	<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>	Babiroussa
	<i>Babyrousa bolabatuensis</i>	Bola Batu Babirusa
	<i>Babyrousa celebensis</i>	North Sulawesi Babirusa
	<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>	Malenge Babirusa
	<i>Sus salvanius</i>	Pygmy Hog
Tapiridae (Tapirs)	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	Asian Tapir
	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>	Baird's Tapir
	<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i>	Andean Tapir
	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	Lowland Tapir
Tayassuidae (Peccaries)	<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	Chacoan Peccary
Thylacinidae (Tasmanian wolf, thylacine)	<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	Tasmanian Tiger
Thylacomyidae (Bilby)	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby
	<i>Macrotis leucura</i>	Lesser Bilby

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ursidae (Bears, pandas)	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Malayan Sun Bear
	<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Giant Panda
	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Sloth Bear
	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Andean Bear
	<i>Ursus arctos</i> (only populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia)	Brown Bear
	<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	Himalayan Brown Bear
	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asian Black Bear
	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear
Viverridae (Otter civet, binturong, civets, linsang, palm civet)	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong
	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Small-toothed Palm Civet
	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	Otter civet
	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	Banded Musang
	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Masked Palm Civet
	<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	Banded Linsang
	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Spotted Linsang
	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Large Indian Civet
Vombatidae (Northern hairy-nosed wombat)	<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>	Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)		
Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles)	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra Goshawk
	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk
	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Goshawk
	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk
	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra
	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture
	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle
	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle
	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle
	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza
	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black Baza
	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle
	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard
	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Eagle
	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier
	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Circus melanoeuco</i> s	Pied Harrier
	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh Harrier
	<i>Elanus caerulens</i>	Black-shouldered Kite
	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture
	<i>Gyps himalayansis</i>	Himalayan Griffon
	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Long-billed Vulture
	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle
	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite
	<i>Hiraaetus kieneri</i>	Rufous-bellied Hawk-eagle
	<i>Hiraaetus pennatus</i>	Booted Hawk-eagle
	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish Eagle
	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Grey-headed Fish Eagle
	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle
	<i>Machearhamphus alcinus</i>	Bat Hawk
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black-eared Kite
	<i>Pernis ptylorhynchus</i>	Crested Honey Buzzard
	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-Headed Vulture
	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Serpent Eagle
	<i>Spilornis kinabaluensis</i>	Mountain Serpent-eagle
	<i>Spizaetus alboniger</i>	Blythe's Hawk-eagle
	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk-eagle
	<i>Spizaetus nanus</i>	Wallace's Hawk-eagle
	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-eagle
	<i>Accipiter</i> spp.	Goshawk
	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Adalbert's Eagle
	<i>Aquila</i> spp.	Eagles
	<i>Asturina nitida</i>	Grey-lined Hawk
	<i>Aviceda</i> spp.	Cuckoo-hawks
	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Hawk
	<i>Butastur</i> spp.	Buzzard
	<i>Buteo</i> spp.	Common Buzzard
	<i>Buteogallus</i> spp.	Great Black-hawks
	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>	African Swallow-tailed Kite
	<i>Chondrohierax</i> spp.	Kite
	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i>	Cuban Hook-billed Kite
	<i>Circaetus</i> spp.	Snake Eagles
	<i>Circus</i> spp.	Harriers
	<i>Dryotriorchis spectabilis</i>	African Serpent-eagle

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite
	<i>Elanus</i> spp.	Kite
	<i>Erythrotriorchis buergersi</i>	Chestnut-shouldered Hawk
	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk
	<i>Eutriorchis astur</i>	Madagascar Serpent-eagle
	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Pearl Kite
	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-chested Buzzard-eagle
	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk
	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture
	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Vulturine Fish-eagle
	<i>Gyps</i> spp.	Vultures
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Grey Sea-eagle
	<i>Haliaeetus</i> spp.	Sea-eagle
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Eagle
	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard Kite
	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard Kite
	<i>Harpagus diodon</i>	Rufous-thighed Kite
	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle
	<i>Harpohaliaeetus</i> spp.	Eagles
	<i>Henicopernis infuscatus</i>	Black Honey-buzzard
	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Honey-buzzard
	<i>Hieraaetus</i> spp.	Hawk-eagles
	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite
	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite
	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Lizard Buzzard
	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Grey-headed Kite
	<i>Leucopternis</i> spp.	Hawks
	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	Long-crested Eagle
	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite
	<i>Megatriorchis doriae</i>	Doria's Goshawk
	<i>Melierax</i> spp.	Goshawk
	<i>Milvus</i> spp.	Kite
	<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Crested Eagle
	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture
	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture
	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	Black and Chestnut Eagle
	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Bay-winged Hawk
	<i>Pernis</i> spp.	Buzzard

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Great Philippine Eagle
	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle
	<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i>	Madagascar Gymnogene
	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	African Gymnogene
	<i>Rostrhamus hamatus</i>	Slender-billed Kite
	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite
	<i>Spilornis</i> spp.	Eagle
	<i>Spizaetus</i> spp.	Hawk-eagle
	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	African Crowned Eagle
	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Bateleur Eagle
	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture
	<i>Trionoceph occipitalis</i>	White-headed Vulture
	<i>Urotriorchis macrourus</i>	African Long-tailed Hawk
Alaudidae (Skylark)	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark
Alcedinidae (Alcedinid Kingfishers)	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common kingfisher
	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	Blue-banded Kingfisher
	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue-eared Kingfisher
	<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher
	<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher
	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher
	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher
	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher
	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	Banded Kingfisher
	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	Brown-winged Kingfisher
	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
Anatidae (Duck, Geese, Swans)	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveller
	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal
	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey Teal
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted duck
	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	White-winged Wood Duck
	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Wandering Whistling Duck
	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Indian Whistling Duck
	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Teal
	<i>Anas aucklandica</i>	Brown Teal

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan Duck
	<i>Anas oustaleti</i>	Marianas Island Duck
	<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	Aleutian Canada Goose
	<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian Goose
	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Pink-headed Duck
Anhingidae (Darters)	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental Darter
Apodidae (Typical Swifts)	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet
	<i>Aerodramus salanganus</i>	Mossy-nest Swiftlet
	<i>Apus affinis</i>	House Swift
	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Asian Palm Swift
	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	White-vented Needletail
	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	Brown Neddletail
	<i>Hydrochous gigas</i>	Waterfall Swiftlet
<i>Raphidura leucopygialis</i>	Silver-rumped Needletail	
Ardeidae (Egrets, Herons)	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron
	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron
	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	Dusky-grey Heron
	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond Heron
	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron
	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	Javan Pond Heron
	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret
	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese Egret
	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret
	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Reef Egret
	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	Tiger Bittern
	<i>Ixorbrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamom Bittern
	<i>Ixorbrychus eurhythmus</i>	Schrenck's Bittern
	<i>Ixorbrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern
	<i>Ixorbrychus sinensis</i>	Chinese Little Bittern
	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret
	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Rufous Night-Heron
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron
Atrichornithidae (Scrub-bird)	<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Noisy Scrub-bird
Batrachostomidae (Frogmouth)	<i>Batrachostomus auritus</i>	Large Frogmouth

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Batrachostomus cornutus</i>	Sunda Frogmouth
	<i>Batrachostomus harterti</i>	Dulit Frogmouth
	<i>Batrachostomus javensis</i>	Javan Frogmouth
	<i>Batrachostomus poliophilus</i>	Short-tailed Frogmouth
	<i>Batrachostomus stellatus</i>	Gould's Frogmouth
Bucerotidae (Hornbills)	<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	Wrinkled Hornbill
	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>	Wreathed Hornbill
	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	Bushy-crested Hornbill
	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill
	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>	Pied Hornbill
	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	Black Hornbill
	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill
	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros Hornbill
	<i>Buceros vigil</i>	Helmeted Hornbill
	<i>Berenicornis comatus</i>	White-crowned Hornbill
	<i>Rhynoplax vigil</i>	Helmeted Hornbill
	<i>Rhyticeros subruficollis</i>	Plain Pouched Hornbill
	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-cheeked Hornbill
	<i>Aceros</i> spp.	Hornbill
	<i>Anorrhinus</i> spp.	Hornbill
	<i>Anthracoceros convexus</i>	Southern Pied Hornbill
	<i>Anthracoceros</i> spp.	Hornbill
	<i>Buceros</i> spp.	Hornbill
	<i>Penelopides</i> spp.	Tarctic hornbill
Burhinidae (Thick-knee)	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Thick-knee
Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)	<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	Goffin's Cockatoo
	<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Philippine Cockatoo
	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Moluccan Cockatoo
	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Yellow-crested Cockatoo
	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo
Campephagidae (Cuckooshrikes)	<i>Coracina fimbriata</i>	Lesser Cuckoo Shrike
	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	Javan Cuckoo Shrike
	<i>Coracina larvata</i>	Sunda Cuckoo-shrike
	<i>Coracina striata</i>	Bar-tailed Cuckoo Shrike
	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>	Black-winged Flycatcher Shrike
	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike
	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	Pied Triller
	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet
	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	Fiery Minivet
	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Grey-chinned Minivet
	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	Large Wood Shrike
Caprimulgidae (Nighthawks/Nightjars)	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Savanah Nightjar
	<i>Caprimulgus concretus</i>	Bonaparte's Nightjar
	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Grey Nighthjar
	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tail Nightjar
	<i>Eurostopodus temminckii</i>	Malaysian Eared Nightjar
	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	Giant Eared Nightjar
Cathartidae (New world vultures)	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor
	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor
Charadriidae (Plovers)	<i>Charadrius alexandrius</i>	Kentish Plover
	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little-ringed Plover
	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover
	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover
	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover
	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Malaysian Plover
	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover
	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover
	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover
	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed lapwing
	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing
	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Yellow-wattled Lapwing
Chloropseidae (Leafbirds)	<i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>	Great Iora
	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora
	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	Green Iora
	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	Blue-winged Leafbird
	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	Lesser Green Leafbird
	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied Leafbird
	<i>Chloropsis kinabaluensis</i>	Kinabalu Leafbird
	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	Greater Green Leafbird
Ciconiidae (Storks)	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Japanese White Stork
	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	White-necked Stork
	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	Storm's Stork
	<i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant stork
	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork
	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork
	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Columbidae (Doves, Pigeons)	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Dove
	<i>Columba argentina</i>	Silvery Pigeon
	<i>Ducula anea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon
	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Mountain Imperial Pigeon
	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial Pigeon
	<i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	Grey Imperial Pigeon
	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Ruddy Cuckoo Dove
	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	Little Cuckoo Dove
	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo Dove
	<i>Ptilinopus jambu</i>	Jambu Fruit Dove
	<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit Dove
	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Island Collared Dove
	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Turtle Dove
	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon
	<i>Treron capellei</i>	Large Green Pigeon
	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green Pigeon
	<i>Treron fulvicollis</i>	Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon
<i>Treron sphenura</i>	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Imperial-Pigeon	
Coraciidae (Roller, Dollarbird)	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller
	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird
Corvidae (Quail-thrushes, Whipbirds, Apostle Bird)	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Common Green Magpie
	<i>Cissa thalassina</i>	Short-tailed Green Magpie
	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	Racquet-tailed Treepie
	<i>Dendrocitta cinerascens</i>	Borneon Treepie
	<i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	Crested Jay
<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i>	Black Magpie	
Cotingidae (Cotingas)	<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	Banded Cotinga
	<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>	White-winged Cotinga
Cracidae (Chachalacas, Curassows, Guans)	<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Red-billed Curassow
	<i>Mitu mitu</i>	Alagoas Curassow
	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Lord Derby's Mountain Pheasant
	<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	White-winged Guan
	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Black-fronted Curassow
<i>Pipile pipile</i>	Trinidad Piping-Guan	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cuculidae (Cuckoos)	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo
	<i>Cacomantis sepulchralis</i>	Rusty-breasted Cuckoo
	<i>Cacomantis sonneratti</i>	Banded-bay Cuckoo
	<i>Carpococcyx radiatus</i>	Borneon Ground Cuckoo
	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal
	<i>Centropus rectunguis</i>	Short-toed Coucal
	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal
	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian Emerald Cuckoo
	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	Little Bronze Cuckoo
	<i>Chrysococcyx russatus</i>	Gould's Bronze Cuckoo
	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	Violet Cuckoo
	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo
	<i>Cuculus merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo
	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo
	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo
	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Common Coel
	<i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	Malaysian Hawk Cuckoo
	<i>Hierococcyx hyperythrus</i>	Northern Hawk Cuckoo
	<i>Hierococcyx nisicolor</i>	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo
	<i>Hierococcyx sparveriodes</i>	Large Hawk Cuckoo
	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	Moustached Hawk Cuckoo
	<i>Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus</i>	Raffles Malkoha
	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	Chestnut-breasted Malkoha
	<i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>	Black-bellied Malkoha
	<i>Phaenicophaeus javanicus</i>	Red-billed Malkoha
<i>Phaenicophaeus sumatranus</i>	Chestnut-bellied Malkoha	
<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed Malkoha	
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Drongo Cuckoo	
Dicaeidae (Flowerpeckers)	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Thicked-billed Flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	Yellow- vented Flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	Plain Flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum everetti</i>	Brown-backed Flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Buff-bellied Flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum monticolum</i>	Black-side Flowerpecker

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker
	<i>Prionochilus maculatus</i>	Yellow-breasted Flowerpacker
	<i>Prionochilus percussus</i>	Crimson-breasted Flowerpacker
	<i>Prionochilus thoracicus</i>	Scarlet-breasted Flowerpacker
	<i>Prionochilus xanthopygius</i>	Yellow-breasted Flowerpacker
Dicruridae (Drongos)	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo
	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo
	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Spangled Drongo
	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo
	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo
	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo
	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo
Diomedeidae (Albatross)	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross
Emberizidae (Cardinals, Tanagers)	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting
	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared Bunting
	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting
	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting
Eurylaimidae (Broadbills)	<i>Calyptomena hosei</i>	Hose's Broadbill
	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>	Green broadbill
	<i>Calyptomena whiteheadi</i>	Whitehead's Broadbill
	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	Dusky Broadbill)
	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	Black and Red Broadbill
	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	Banded Broadbill
	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	Black and Yellow Broadbill
	<i>Psarismus dalhousiae</i>	Long-tailed broadbill
	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Silver-breasted Broadbill
Falconidae (Falcons)	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Duck Hawk
	<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby
	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby
	<i>Falco tinnuculus</i>	Eurasian Kestrel
	<i>Caracara lutosa</i>	Guadalupe Caracara
	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Common Caracara

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara
	<i>Falco araea</i>	Seychelles Kestrel
	<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon
	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	Madagascar Kestrel
	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Barbary Falcon
	<i>Falco punctatus</i>	Mauritius Kestrel
	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon
	<i>Falco</i> spp.	Hawk
	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon
	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara
	<i>Micrastur</i> spp.	Forest Falcons
	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Black-thighed Falconet
	<i>Microhierax latifrons</i>	White-fronted Falconet
	<i>Microhierax</i> spp.	Falconet
	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-Headed Caracara
	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	Chimango Caracara
	<i>Phalcoboenus</i> spp.	Caracara
	<i>Polihierax insignis</i>	Fielden's Falconet
	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	African Pygmy Falcon
	<i>Spizapteryx circumcinctus</i>	Spot-winged Falcon
Fregatidae (Frigatebird)	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Andrews' Frigatebird
	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird
	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird
Fringillidae (Finches)	<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Red Siskin
Glareolidae (Coursers, Pranticoles)	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole
	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australian Pranticole
Gruidae (Cranes)	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane
	<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane
	<i>Grus canadensis nesiotes</i>	Cuban Sandhill Crane
	<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>	Mississippi Sandhill Crane
	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Red-crowned Crane
	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian White Crane
	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane
	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane
	<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-necked Crane
Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Common Oystercatcher
Heliornithidae (Limpkin, Finfoot)	<i>Heliopais personata</i>	Masked Finfoot

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Hemiprocniidae (Tree-swifts)	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	Grey-rumped Treeswift
	<i>Hemiprocne comata</i>	Whiskered Treeswift
Hydrobatidae (Storm-petrels)	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm Petrel
	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel
Hirundinidae (Martin)	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Asian House Martin
	<i>Hirundo concolor</i>	Dusky Crag Martin
	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
	<i>Hirundo striolata</i>	Striated Swallow
	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Pacific Swallow
	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin
	<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>	White-eyed River Martin
Icteridae (Blackbird)	<i>Agelaius flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird
Indicatoridae (Honeyguide)	<i>Indicator archipelagicus</i>	Malaysian Honeyguide
Irenidae (Leafbirds, Ioras, Fairy-bluebird)	<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy Bluebird
Jacanidae (Jacanas)	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana
	<i>Metopodius indicus</i>	Bronze-winged Jacana
Laniidae (True Shrikes)	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike
	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike
	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	Tiger Shrike
Laridae (Gull)	<i>Anous minutus</i>	White Capped Noddy
	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy
	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern
	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern
	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull
	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern
	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern
	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern
	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern
	<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	Chinese Crested Tern
	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern
	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Black-naped Tern
	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Loriidae (Lories, Lorikeets)	<i>Eos histrio</i>	Red-and-blue Lory
	<i>Vini ultramarina</i>	Ultramarine Lorikeet
Megalaimidae (Asian Barbets)	<i>Calorhamphus fuliginosus</i>	Brown Barbet
	<i>Megalaima australis</i>	Blue-eared Barbet
	<i>Megalaima chrysopogon</i>	Gold-whiskered Barbet
	<i>Megalaima eximia</i>	Borneon Barbet
	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	Golden-throated Barbet
	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet
	<i>Megalaima henricii</i>	Yellow-crowned Barbet
	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	Lineated Barbet
	<i>Megalaima monticola</i>	Mountain Barbet
	<i>Megalaima mystacophanus</i>	Red-throated Barbet
	<i>Megalaima oorti</i>	Black-browed Barbet
	<i>Megalaima pulcherrima</i>	Golden-naped Barbet
	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>	Red-crowned Barbet
	<i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>	Fire-tufted Barbet
Megapodidae (Megapodes, Scrubfowl)	<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Philippine Scrubfowl
	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Celebes Maleo
Meropidae (Bee-eaters)	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater
	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater
	<i>Merops viridis</i>	Blue-throated Bee-eater
	<i>Nyctornis amictus</i>	Red-bearded Bee-eater
Meliphagidae (Honeyeater)	<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Helmeted Honeyeater
Motacillidae (Wagtails, Pipits)	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit
	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Petchora Pipit
	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive tree/Olive-backed Pipit
	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit
	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit
	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail
	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail
	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail
	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
Muscicapidae (Old world flycatchers)	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher
	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Blue and White Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	Hill Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis caeruleus</i>	Large-billed Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis concreta</i>	White-tailed Flycatcher

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Cyornis ruberuloides</i>	Blue-throated Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	Mangrove Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis superbus</i>	Bornean Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis turcosa</i>	Malaysian Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	Pale Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Eumyias indigo</i>	Indigo Flycatcher
	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Verditer Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>	Rufous-chested Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	Narcissus Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-throated Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula solitaria</i>	Rufous-browed Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher
	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher
	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	Ferruginous Flycatcher
	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher
	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher
	<i>Muscicapa wiliamsoni</i>	Brown-streaked Flycatcher
	<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	Pygmy Blue Flycatcher
	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	Large Niltava
	<i>Niltava sumatrana</i>	Rufous-vented Niltava
	<i>Rhynomyias brunneata</i>	Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher)
	<i>Rhynomyias gularis</i>	Eye-browed Jungle Flycatcher
	<i>Rhynomyias olivacea</i>	Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher
	<i>Rhynomyias ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jungle Flycatcher
	<i>Rhynomyias umbratilis</i>	Grey-chested Jungle Flycatcher
	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i>	Lesser Rufous Bristlebird
	<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Long-billed Bristlebird
	<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>	Bare-headed Rockfowl
	<i>Picathartes oreas</i>	Grey-necked Picathartes
Nectarinidae (Flowerpeckers, Sunbirds, Spiderhunters)	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	Black-throated Sunbird
	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Crimson Sunbird
	<i>Aethopyga temminckii</i>	Scarlet Sunbird

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Anthreptes malaccensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird
	<i>Anthreptes rhodolaema</i>	Red-throated Sunbird
	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>	Plain Sunbird
	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird
	<i>Arachnothera affinis</i>	Grey-breasted Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera chrysogenys</i>	Yellow-eared Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	Spectacled Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera juliae</i>	Whitehead's Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	Streaked Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>	Streaky-breasted Spiderhunter
	<i>Arachnothera robusta</i>	Long-billed Spiderhunter
	<i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	Purple-naped Sunbird
	<i>Nectarinia calcostheta</i>	Copper-throated Sunbird
	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird
	<i>Nectarinia sperata</i>	Purple-throated Sunbird
Oriolidae (Orioles)	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole
	<i>Oriolus cruentus</i>	Black and Crimson Oriole
	<i>Oriolus hosei</i>	Black Oriole
	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole
	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	Dark-throated Oriole
	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole
Otididae (Bustards)	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	Great Indian Bustard
	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustards
	<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Bustards
Pachycephalidae (Whistlers)	<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	Mangrove Whistler
	<i>Pachycephala homeyeri</i>	White-vented Whistler
	<i>Pachycephala hypoxantha</i>	Bornean Whistler
Pandionidae (Osprey)	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
Pardalotidae (Pardalotes, Bristlebirds, Scrubwrens, Thornbills, Whiteface, etc.)	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	Golden-bellied Gerygone
Paridae (Tits, Chickadees)	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	Sultan Tit
	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit
Pelecanidae (Pelican)	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Eastern White Pelican
	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Spotted-billed Pelican
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little Cormorant
Phalaropodidae (Phalaropes)	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Red Phalarope
	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
Phasianidae (Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans)	<i>Arborophila campbelli</i>	Malaysian Hill-Partridge
	<i>Arborophila charltonii</i>	Chestnut-necklace Partridge
	<i>Arborophila hyperythra</i>	Red-breasted Partridge
	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Great Argus
	<i>Caloperdix ocella</i>	Ferruginous Wood Partridge
	<i>Haematortyx sanguiniceps</i>	Crimson-headed Partridge
	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	Bulwer's Pheasant
	<i>Lophura erythrothalma</i>	Crestless Fire-backed Pheasant
	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	Crested Firebacked
	<i>Melanoperdix nigra</i>	Black-wood Partridge
	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Green Peafowl
	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	Rothschild's Peacock Pheasant
	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	Malaysian's Peacock Pheasant
	<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	Bornean Peacock Pheasant
	<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	Crested Argus
	<i>Rhizothera dulitensis</i>	Dulit partridge
	<i>Rhizothera longirostris</i>	Long Billed Partridge
	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	Rouloul
	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Chir Pheasant
	<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Masked Bobwhite
	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	White Eared-Pheasant
	<i>Crossoptilon harmani</i>	Tibetan Eared-Pheasant
	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	Brown Eared-Pheasant
	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Monal
	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	Chinese Impeyan
	<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Crestless Monal
	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Edwards's Pheasant
	<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant
	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Swinhoe's Pheasant
	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan Peacock-Pheasant
	<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	Elliot's Pheasant
	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Hume's Pheasant
	<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>	Mikado Pheasant
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock
	<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Blyth's Tragopan
	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Cabot's Tragopan
	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan
	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	Attwater's Prairie-chicken
Picidae (Woodpeckers)	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Bay Woodpecker
	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	Maroon Woodpecker
	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker
	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	Golden-backed Woodpecker
	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Grey-capped Woodpecker
	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	Malaysian Pygmy Pied Woodpecker
	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Common Flameback
	<i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>	Olive-backed Three-toed Woodpecker
	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	White-bellied Woodpecker
	<i>Gecinulus viridis</i>	Bamboo Woodpecker
	<i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	Grey and Buff Woodpecker
	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	Buff-rumped Woodpecker
	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	Buff-necked Woodpecker
	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great Slaty Woodpecker
	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	Speckled Piculet
	<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-headed Woodpecker
	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Lesser Yellownape Woodpecker
	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	Greater Yellownape
	<i>Picus mentalis</i>	Chequer-throated Yellownape
	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	Banded Yellownape
	<i>Picus puniceus</i>	Crimson-winged Woodpecker
	<i>Picus viridanus</i>	Streak-brested Woodpecker
	<i>Picus vittatus</i>	Laced Woodpecker
	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	Orange-backed Woodpecker
	<i>Sasia abnormis</i>	Rufous Piculet
	<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	Imperial Woodpecker
<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>	Tristram's Woodpecker	
Pittidae (Pittas)	<i>Pitta arquata</i>	Blue-banded Pitta
	<i>Pitta baudi</i>	Blue-headed Pitta
	<i>Pitta caerulea</i>	Giant Pitta
	<i>Pitta granatina</i>	Garnet Pitta

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	Blue-tailed Pitta
	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Mangrove Pitta)
	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>	Blue-winged Pitta
	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	Fairy Pitta
	<i>Pitta oatesi</i>	Rusty-naped Pitta
	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Hooded Pitta
	<i>Pitta ussheri</i>	Black-and-Crimson Pitta
	<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>	Black-breasted Pitta
	<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Koch's Pitta
Podicipedidae (Grebe)	<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>	Atitlan Grebe
	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
Procellariidae (Petrels, Shearwaters, Diving-petrel, Albatrosses, Storm-petrels)	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel
	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater
	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Psittacidae (Amazon, Macaws, Parakeets, Parrots)	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Parakeet
	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	Blue-rumped Parrot
	<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Blue-naped Parrot
	<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	Red-necked Amazon
	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	Yellow shouldered Amazon
	<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	Red-tailed Parrot
	<i>Amazona finschi</i>	Lilac-crowned Parrot
	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	Saint Vincent Parrot
	<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	Imperial Parrot)
	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Bahamas Parrot
	<i>Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata</i>	Yellow-naped Parrot
	<i>Amazona ochrocephala belizensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Amazon
	<i>Amazona ochrocephala caribaea</i>	
	<i>Amazona ochrocephala oratrix</i>	Yellow-headed Parrot
	<i>Amazona ochrocephala parvipes</i>	
	<i>Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae</i>	
	<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	Red-spectacled Parrot
	<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>	Red-browed Parrot
	<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Parrot
	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	Saint Lucia Parrot
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Parrot	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	Green-cheeked Parrot
	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rican Parrot
	<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp.	Blue Macaws
	<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Great Green Macaw
	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Blue-throated Macaw
	<i>Ara macao</i>	Punaara
	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw
	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Red-fronted Macaw
	<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Little Blue Macaw
	<i>Cyanoramphus forbesi</i>	Forbes's Parakeet
	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Red-fronted Parakeet
	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Two-eyed Fig Parrot
	<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>	Horned Parakeet
	<i>Geopsittacus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot
	<i>Guarouba guarouba</i>	Golden Parakeet
	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot
	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Yellow-eared Parrot
	<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Ground Parakeet
	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	Red-capped Parrot
	<i>Propyrrhura couloni</i>	Blue-headed Macaw
	<i>Propyrrhura maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw
	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Parrot
	<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Hooded Parrot
	<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	Paradise Parrot
	<i>Psittacula echo</i>	Mauritius Parakeet
	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Blue-throated Parakeet
	<i>Rhynchopsitta</i> spp.	Parrot
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Owl Parrot	
Pycnonotidae (Bulbul)	<i>Alophoixus bres</i>	Grey-cheeked Bulbul
	<i>Alophoixus finschi</i>	Finsch's Bulbul
	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	Ochraceus Bulbul
	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	Yellow-bellied Bulbul
	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Ashy Bulbul
	<i>Hypsipetes maclellandii</i>	Mountain Bulbul
	<i>Iole olivacea</i>	Buff-vented Bulbul
	<i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	Streked Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Black-headed Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	Streak-eared Bulbul

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>	Red-eyed Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	Grey-bellied Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos</i>	Spectacled Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus eutilotus</i>	Puff-backed Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	Stripe-throated Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	Flavescient Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Black-crested Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus melanoleucos</i>	Black-and white Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	Olive-winged Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	Cream-vented Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus squamatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Bulbul
	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	Yellow-crowned Bulbul
	<i>Setornis criniger</i>	Hook-billed Bulbul
	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>	Hairy-backed Bulbul
Rallidae (Rail)	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot
	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Watercock)
	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail
	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	White-browed Crake
	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	Ruddy-breasted Crake
	<i>Porzana paykullii</i>	Band-bellied Crake
	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swampphen
	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake
	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Slaty-legged Crake
	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>	Red-legged Crake
	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail
	<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	Lord Howe Island Rail
Recurvirostridae (Stilt)	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt
Rheidae (Rheas)	<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i> (Except <i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> in First Schedule)	Darwin's Rhea
Rhipiduridae (Fantail)	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail
	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	Pied Fantail
	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i>	Spotted Fantail
Rhynochetidae (Kagu)	<i>Rhynochetos jubatus</i>	Kagu
Rostratulidae (Paintedsnipe)	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Paintedsnipe
Scolopacidae (Curlews, greenshanks)	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stinct
	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Stinct
	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stinct
	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stinct
	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot
	<i>Crocethia alba</i>	Sanderling
	<i>Eurynorhynchus pymaeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe
	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe
	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe
	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler
	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper
	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher
	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher
	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew
	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew
	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew
	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock
	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank
	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
	<i>Tringa stagnalitis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank
	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper
	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew
	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew
Sittidae (Nuthatchers, Wallcreeper)	<i>Sitta azurea</i>	Blue Nuthatch
	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch
Spheniscidae (Penguins)	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Peruvian Penguin

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Stercorariidae (Jaeger)	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger
	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger
	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger
Strigidae (Owls)	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	Dusky Eagle Owl
	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	Barred Eagle-Owl
	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared Owlet
	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	Buffy Fish Owl
	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish Owl
	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Hawk Owl
	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Collared Scops Owl
	<i>Otus brookei</i>	Rajah's Scops Owl
	<i>Otus mantananensis</i>	Mantanani Scops Owl
	<i>Otus rufescens</i>	Reddish Scops Owl
	<i>Otus sagittatus</i>	White-fronted Scops Owl
	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	Mountain Scops Owl
	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Brown Wood Owl
	<i>Strix seloputo</i>	Spotted Wood Owl
	<i>Aegolius</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Asio</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Athene blewitti</i>	Forest Little Owl
	<i>Athene</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Bubo</i> spp.	Eagle Owls
	<i>Glaucidium</i> spp.	Pygmy Owls
	<i>Jubula lettii</i>	Maned Owl
	<i>Ketupa</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Lophostrix cristata</i>	Crested Owl
	<i>Micrathe whitneyi</i>	Elf Owl
	<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>	Mindanao Eagle-Owl
	<i>Nesasio solomonensis</i>	Fearful Owl
	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Norfolk Island Boobook Owl
	<i>Ninox</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Ninox squamipila natalis</i>	Christmas Hawk-Owl
	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy Owl
	<i>Otus</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops Owl
	<i>Pseudoscops grammicus</i>	Jamaican Owl
<i>Pulsatrix</i> spp.	Owl	
<i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i>	Laughing Owl	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Scotopelia</i> spp.	Fishing owls
	<i>Strix</i> spp.	Owl
	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Hawk Owl
	<i>Uroglaux dimorpha</i>	Papuan Boobook
	<i>Xenoglaux loweryi</i>	Long-whiskered Owlet
Struthionidae (Ostrich)	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich
Sturnidae (Mynahs, starlings)	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Crested Myna
	<i>Ampliceps coronatus</i>	Gold-crested Myna
	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Bali Myna
Sulidae (Booby)	<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Abbott's Booby
	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby
	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Bobby
	<i>Sula sula</i>	Red-footed Bobby
Sylviidae (Leaf –warblers, Grass –warblers, Laughingthrushes, babblers)	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	Yellow-bellied Warbler
	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Reed-Warbler
	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed-Warbler
	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Oriental/Great Reed-Warbler
	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreous</i>	Clamorous Reed-Warbler
	<i>Bradypterus accentor</i>	Friendly Warbler
	<i>Cettia vulcania</i>	Sunda Bush Warbler
	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola
	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Warbler
	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler
	<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	Middendorff's Warbler
	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Striated Warbler
	<i>Orthotomus astrogularis</i>	Darked-necked Tailor Bird
	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailor Bird
	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	Rufous Tailor Bird
	<i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	Ashy Tailor Bird
	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailor Bird
	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler
	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Eastern Crowned Warbler
	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler
	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Inornate Warbler
	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	Two-barred Warbler
	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Pale-legged Leaf warbler
	<i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	Mountain Leaf Warbler
<i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	Hill Prinia	

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia
	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	Rufescens Prinia
	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	Golden-spactacled Warbler
	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Warbler
	<i>Seicercus montis</i>	Yellow-breasted Warbler
	<i>Urosphena whiteheadi</i>	Bornean Subtail
Threskiornithidae (Ibises, spoonbills)	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Bald Ibis
	<i>Nipponia nippon</i>	Crested Ibis
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	White-shouldered Ibis
	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis
Timaliidae (Babblers)	<i>Alcippe brunneicauda</i>	Brown Fulvetta
	<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	Rufous-winged Fulvetta
	<i>Alcippe peracensis</i>	Mountain Fulvetta
	<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	Cutia
	<i>Eupetes macrocerus</i>	Malaysian Rail Babbler
	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler
	<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	Chestnut- crowned Laughingthrush
	<i>Garrulax lugubris</i>	Black Laughingthrush
	<i>Garrulax mitratus</i>	Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush
	<i>Garrulax pelliatus</i>	Sunda Laughingthrush
	<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	Long-tailed Sibia
	<i>Kenopia striata</i>	Striped Wren-Babbler
	<i>Leiothrix argentaurus</i>	Silver-eared Mesia
	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	Striped Tit-Babbler
	<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>	Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler
	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	Abbot's Babbler
	<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>	Short-tailed Babbler
	<i>Malacocincla sepiarium</i>	Horsfield's Babbler
	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	Sooty-capped Babbler
	<i>Malacopteron albogulare</i>	Grey-breasted Babbler
	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	Scaly-crowned Babbler
	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>	Moustached Babbler
	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	Rufous-crowned Babbler
	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	Blue-winged Minla
	<i>Minla strigula</i>	Chestnut-tailed Minla
	<i>Napothera atrigularis</i>	Black-throated Wren-Babbler
	<i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	Streaked Wren-Babbler

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Napothera crassa</i>	Mountain Wren-Babbler
	<i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	Eye-browed Wren-Babbler
	<i>Napothera macrodactyla</i>	Large-wren Babbler
	<i>Napothera marmorata</i>	Marbled-wren Babbler
	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	Black-capped Babbler
	<i>Pellorneum pyrrogenys</i>	Temminck's Babbler
	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Puff-throated Babbler
	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren-Babbler
	<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	Large-Scimitar Babbler
	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler
	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	White-browed Shrike Babbler
	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	Black-eared Shrike Babbler
	<i>Ptilocichla leucogrammica</i>	Borneon Wren-Babbler
	<i>Stachyris chrysea</i>	Golden Babbler
	<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>	Chestnut-winged Babbler
	<i>Stachyris leucotis</i>	White-necked Babbler
	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>	Chestnut-rumped Babbler
	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Grey-throated Babbler
	<i>Stachyris nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Babbler
	<i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>	Grey-headed Babbler
	<i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted Babbler
	<i>Trichastoma bicolor</i>	Ferruginous Babbler
	<i>Trichastoma rostratum</i>	White-chested Babbler
	<i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	Buff-breasted Babbler
	<i>Yuhina everetti</i>	Chestnut-crested Yuhina
	<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	White-bellied Yuhina
Tinamidae (Tinamou)	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	Solitary Tinamou
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)	<i>Glaucois dohrnii</i>	Hook-billed Hermit
Trogonidae (Quetzal)	<i>Harpactes diardii</i>	Diard's Trogon
	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>	Scarlet-rumped Trogon
	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Trogon
	<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>	Red-naped Trogon
	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	Orange-breasted Trogon
	<i>Harpactes orrhophaeus</i>	Cinnamon-rumped Trogon
	<i>Harpactes whiteheadi</i>	Whitehead's Trogon
	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Magnificent Quetzal
Turdidae (Thrushes)	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	Lesser Shortwing

<i>Family</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	White-browed Shortwing
	<i>Chlamydochaera jefferyi</i>	Fruit Hunter
	<i>Copsycus stricklandii</i>	White-crowned Shama
	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	White-crowned Forktail
	<i>Enicurus ruficapillus</i>	Chestnut-naped Forktail
	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Slaty-backed Forktailed
	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat
	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin
	<i>Luscinia ruficeps</i>	Rufous-headed Robin
	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	White-throated Rock Thrush
	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush
	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	White-tailed Robin
	<i>Myophonus robinsoni</i>	Malayan Whistling Thrush
	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling Thrush
	<i>Myophonus glaucinus</i>	Sunda Whistling Thrush
	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear
	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushcat
	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Common Stonechat
	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked Bush Robin
	<i>Triglixos pyrropyga</i>	Rufous-tailed Shama
	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eye-browed Thrush
	<i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>	Island Thrush
	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Orange-headed Thrush
	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Scaly Thrush
	<i>Zoothera everetti</i>	Everett's Thrush
	<i>Zoothera interpres</i>	Chestnut-capped Thrush
	<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	Siberian Thrush
Turnicidae (Buttonquails)	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail
Tytonidae (Barn owl)	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	Oriental Bay Owl
	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	Grass Owl
	<i>Phodilus prigoginei</i>	African Bay Owl
	<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>	Madagascar Owl
	<i>Tyto spp.</i>	Owl
Upupidae (hoopoe)	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe
Zosteropidae (White-eye)	<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>	White-chested White-eye
	<i>Zosterops everetti</i>	Everett's White-eye

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)		
Alligatoridae (Alligators, caimans)	<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	China Alligator
	<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>	Apaporis River Caiman
	<i>Caiman latirostris</i> (except population of Argentina)	Broad-snouted Caiman
	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (except population of Brazil and Ecuador)	Black Caiman
Boidae (Boas)	<i>Acrantophis</i> spp.	Madagascar Ground Boa
	<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>	Argentine Boa Constrictor
	<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>	Yellow Tree Boa
	<i>Epicrates monensis</i>	Mona Island Boa
	<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	Jamaican Boa
	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Tree Boa
Bolyeriidae (Round Island boas)	<i>Bolyeria multocarinata</i>	Round Island Burrowing Boa
	<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>	Round Island Keel-scaled Boa
Chamaeleonidae (Chameleons)	<i>Brookesia perarmata</i>	Armoured Leaf Chameleon
Chelidae (Austro-American side-necked turtles)	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	Roti Island Snake-necked Turtle
	<i>Chelodina parkeri</i>	Parker's Snake-necked Turtle
	<i>Chelodina pritchardi</i>	Pritchard's Snake-necked Turtle
	<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i>	Western Swamp Turtle
Crocodylidae (Crocodiles)	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Estuarine Crocodile
	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	False Gavia
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (except population of Cuba)	American Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	African Slender-snouted Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	Orinoco Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Philippine Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	Morelet's Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (except populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Ganda, The United Republic of Tanzania, Egypt, Zambia and Zimbabwe)	Nile Crocodile

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Marsh Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	Cuban Crocodile
	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Siamese Crocodile
	<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	African Dwarf Crocodile
Geoemydidae (Box turtles, freshwater turtles)	<i>Batagur affinis</i>	Common Batagur
	<i>Batagur baska</i>	Common Batagur
	<i>Clemmys muhlenbergi</i>	Bog Turtle
	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Black Pond Turtle
	<i>Pangshura tecta</i>	Dura Turtle
	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Three-keeled Land Tortoise
	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Bengal Eyed Terrapin
	<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	Aquatic Box Turtle
Gavialidae (Gavial)	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Gavial
Iguanidae (Iguanas)	<i>Brachylophus</i> spp.	Fijian iguanas
	<i>Cyclura</i> spp.	Ground iguanas
	<i>Sauromalus varius</i>	Piebald Chuckwalla
Lacertidae (Lizards)	<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	Hierro Giant Lizard
Pythonidae (Pythons)	<i>Python brongersmai</i>	Blood Python
	<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	Indian Python
Sphenodontidae (Tuatara)	<i>Sphenodon</i> spp.	Tuataras
Testudinidae (Tortoises)	<i>Chelonoidis nigra</i>	Galapagos Giant Tortoise
	<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Radiated Tortoise
	<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>	Madagascar Tortoise
	<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	Bolson Tortoise
	<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	Geometric Tortoise
	<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	Spider Tortoise
	<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	Flat-backed Spider Tortoise
	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Egyptian Tortoise
	<i>Testudo wernerii</i>	Negev Tortoise
Trionychidae (Softshell turtles, terrapins)	<i>Apalone ater</i>	Cuatro Cienegas Softshell
	<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	Indian Softshell Turtle
	<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	Peacock Soft-shell Turtle
	<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle
Varanidae (Monitor lizards)	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Bengal Black Lizard
	<i>Varanus rudicollis</i>	Harlequin Monitor
	<i>Varanus dumerilli</i>	Dumerl's Monitor
	<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Yellow Monitor
	<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Desert Monitor
	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Komodo Monitor
	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>	Clouded Monitor

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Viperidae (Vipers)	<i>Vipera ursinii</i> (only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)	Meadow Viper
CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)		
Bufonidae (Toads)	<i>Altiphrynoidea</i> spp.	Ethiopian toads
	<i>Atelopus zeteki</i>	Cerro Campana Stubfoot Toad
	<i>Bufo periglenes</i>	Orange Toad
	<i>Bufo superciliaris</i>	Cameroon Toad
	<i>Nectophrynoidea</i> spp.	African viviparous toads
	<i>Nimbaphrynoidea</i> spp.	Nimba toads
	<i>Spinophrynoidea</i> spp.	Osgood's Ethiopian Toad
Cryptobranchidae (Giant salamanders)	<i>Andrias</i> spp.	Giant Salamanders
Microhylidae (Red rain frog, tomato frog)	<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	Tomato Frog
CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)		
Papilionidae (Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies)	<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i>	Queen Alexandra's Birdwing
	<i>Papilio chikae</i>	Luzon Peacock Swallowtail
	<i>Papilio homerus</i>	Homerus Swallowtail
	<i>Papilio hospiton</i>	Corsican Swallowtail
CLASS GASTROPODA (SNAILS AND CONCHES)		
Achatinellidae (Agate snails)	<i>Achatinella</i> spp.	Oahu tree snails

THIRD SCHEDULE

[section 3]

Standard of Maturity

Totally Protected Wildlife

Elephant—*Elephas maximus*—*Gajah*: shall be deemed to be immature if the height is less than 250 cm, length of hand and body is less than 400 cm.

Sumatran Rhinoceros—*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*—*Badak Sumatra*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 240 cm, length of tail is less than 65 cm, height at the shoulder is less than 100 cm and incisors in the upper jaw are absent.

Gaur—*Bos gaurus*—*Seladang*: shall be deemed to be immature if the height is less than 250 cm, height at shoulder is less than 170 cm and length of tail is less than 70 cm.

Tapir—*Tapirus indicus*—*Tapir*: shall be deemed to be immature if the body is covered with yellow stripes and white spots, height at the shoulder is less than 90 cm and the length of head and body is less than 220 cm.

Tiger—*Panthera tigris*—*Harimau Belang*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 170 cm, the length of tail is less than 95 cm and the widest part of a canine tooth is less than 2.4 cm.

Malayan Sun Bear—*Helarctos malayanus*—*Beruang*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 100 cm.

Leopard, Panther—*Panthera pardus*—*Harimau Bintang*, *Harimau Kumbang*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 108 cm and length of tail is less than 80 cm.

Clouded Leopard—*Neofelis nebulosa*—*Harimau Dahan*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 65 cm and length of tail is less than 55 cm.

Flat-headed Cat—*Prionailurus planiceps*—*Kucing Hutan*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 46.5 cm and length of tail is less than 12.8 cm.

Serow—*Capricornis sumatraensis*—*Kambing Gurun*, *Kambing Bukit*, *Kambing Hutan*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 140 cm, height at shoulder is less than 85 cm, length of tail is less than 11.5 cm and the horn measured at the outer curve is less than 12.7 cm.

Pangolin, Scaly Anteater—*Manis javanica*—*Tenggiling*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 42.5 cm and length of tail is less than 34 cm.

Slow Loris—*Nycticebus coucang*—*Kongkang*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 30 cm and length of tail is less than 1 cm.

Clouded Monitor—*Varanus bengalensis*—*Biawak Tikus*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 60 cm.

Harlequin Monitor—*Varanus rudicollis*—*Biawak Serunai*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 60 cm.

Dumeril's Monitor—*Varanus dumerilii*—*Biawak Kudung*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 60 cm.

Crocodile—*Crocodylus porosus*—*Buaya Tembaga*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 180 cm.

Gharial—*Tomistoma schlegelii*—*Buaya Julung-Julung*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 180 cm.

Blood Python—*Python brongersmai*—*Ular Sawa Darah*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 75 cm.

A bird shall be deemed to be immature if the offspring of the bird has not developed the capacity for flight or is not yet covered with full plumage.

Protected Wildlife

Sambar Deer—*Rusa unicorn*—*Rusa*: shall be deemed to be immature if the length of head and body is less than 180 cm, height at shoulder is less than 140 cm, or length of tail is less than 25 cm, the antlers are less than 35.6 cm in length or less than 14 cm in circumference and a female shall be deemed to be immature if the height at the shoulder is less than 101.6 cm.

Monitor Lizard—*Varanus salvator*—*Biawak*: shall be deemed to be immature if the total length, including the tail, is less than 75 cm.

A bird shall be deemed to be immature if the offspring of the bird has not developed the capacity for flight or is not yet covered with full plumage.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[section 3]

POISON

Rat poisons (Zinc phosphide)

Sodium Arsenite (Sodium Arsenite)

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[section 3, 117]

CONTROLLED SPECIES

Interpretation of the Fifth Schedule

1. Species included in this Schedule are referred to—
 - (a) by the name of the species; or
 - (b) as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. The abbreviation “spp.” is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.
3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only. The common names included after the scientific names of families are for reference only. They are intended to indicate the species within the family concerned that are included in this Schedule. In most cases this is not all of the species within the family.

4. Where there is conflict between a scientific term and a common term in the use of the name of any species in this Schedule, the scientific term shall prevail.

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	European Red Deer
<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Small Indian Mongoose
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	European House Rat
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Short-Tailed Weasel
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Gray Squirrel
<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Nutria
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Brushtail Possum
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-Vented Bulbul
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)	
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-Eared Slider
<i>Crotalus</i> spp.	Rattle Snake
<i>Sistrurus</i> spp.	Pigmy Rattle Snake
<i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i>	Mamba
CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)	
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	American Giant Toad
<i>Eleutherodactylus coqui</i>	Caribbean Tree Frog
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	North American Bullfrog
CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	Cotton Whitefly
<i>Cinara cupressi</i>	Cypress Aphid
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Asian Gypsy Moth
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	Khapra Beetle
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common Yellow-jacket

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[section 51]

LIST OF WILDLIFE FOR ABORIGINE'S CONSUMPTION

<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>Common name</i>
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Pig
<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Sambar Deer
<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	Lesser Mouse Deer
<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Pig-tailed Macaque
<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	Silvered Leaf Monkey
<i>Presbytis obscura</i>	Dusky Leaf Monkey
<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Malayan Porcupine
<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Brushtailed Porcupine
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted waterhen
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[section 3]

SNARE

Snare means any type of trap that—

- (a) is made of light wire cable looped through a locking device or of small nylon cord tied so that it will tighten as the animal pulls against it;
- (b) consists of two metal rectangles hinged together midway on the long side to open and close like scissors. One jaw has a trigger that can be baited. The opposite jaw has a catch or dog that holds the trap open;
- (c) is triggered by a pan-tension device, the weight of an animal stepping between the jaws of the trap causes the jaws to slam and strangulate the victim's leg or other body part in a vicelike grip.

