

**THE WELFARE AND CONSERVATION
ASPECTS OF KEEPING BIRDS OF PREY
IN CAPTIVITY**

APPENDICES

A Report to the RSPCA by:

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APPENDIX 1.1

BFSS CODE OF WELFARE AND

HUSBANDRY OF BIRDS OF PREY AND OWLS

THIS CODE IS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE
TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

**COMMITMENT OF BIRD) OF
PREY AND OWL KEEPING**

A realisation of the time and costs involved in keeping, looking after, training or breeding birds of prey and owls is crucial; they cannot be a passing fancy. The time, facilities and funds available to the potential keeper should be carefully assessed before a bird is obtained.

INTRODUCTION

The following codes and standards have been drawn up by a group of people highly experienced in working with birds of prey. In all cases the welfare of the birds must come first. The aim of this document is to assist any potential beginners to falconry or bird of prey/owl keeping; to remind and aid those already involved in falconry or bird of prey/owl keeping; to inform anyone who might be interested in what guidelines we set ourselves in our care of birds; and to show to those who may not approve or understand the reasons for keeping birds of prey or owls, that we always have the birds' best welfare and husbandry in mind.

PEOPLE AND BIRDS OF PREY AND OWLS

There may well be occasional exceptions to the standards set here — however these must always be taken on their own individual merits.

1) How to begin in falconry or bird of prey/owl keeping

It is highly recommended that before acquiring a bird, a beginner should obtain some sort of personal "hands on" instruction in falconry and the needs of a bird of prey or owl.

The following suggestions are how to go about this. The British Field Sports Society has lists of useful addresses, including Clubs, which may be obtained by sending a SAE to EFSS, 59 Kennington Road, London SE1 7PZ.

- a) Join a reputable falconry or bird of prey club or association which may well have an apprenticeship scheme for beginners.
- b) Go on a suitable good quality course.
- c) Seek out private assistance from an experienced or willing falconer, living within reasonable travelling distance.

Some sort of personal experience of the species which the beginner is going to use is essential.

It is unlikely that sufficient understanding will be gained from videos or books; although these are a most valuable tool they cannot substitute for hands on experience.

2) Suitable Quarters.

These must be made available before the arrival of the bird. It is suggested that any individual quarters, either aviaries or weathering areas should be ideally a minimum width and length of double the wingspan of the species to be kept.

Wherever possible more space should be allowed to give the bird maximum room and comfort. If an individual bird is showing physical signs of stress or damage, it should be obvious that the accommodation is not satisfactory and should be altered.

As no bird can be flown continuously year in year out, any potential falconer or keeper of birds of prey or owls must have a suitable aviary for those times when the bird is not being flown, e.g. moulting and therefore, should not be tethered.

It is advisable and sensible to have all weatherings protected by a weld mesh front to keep birds safe from dogs, foxes, rats, mink, cats, badgers, unwanted humans and the like.

The smaller owls should not be tethered following the initial training period.

All pens should have adequate protection from all weather conditions. They should be free from damp, fungal spores and easily disinfectable. All parts of the pen should be

viewable from the outside (if a seclusion pen, by means of spy-holes or mirrors).

Pens containing loose, untrained birds such as breeding pens should have a double door system to prevent escape. Windows, roof and fittings should be designed to prevent injury to the bird. Thin wire netting is **not** suitable.

A fresh, clean supply of water should be regularly available to both tethered birds and those which are loose in pens.

3) Food

A suitable, varied, hygienically stored, continuous supply must be located before obtaining a bird and must be available to the owner at all times. Food should be healthy and free of lead shot.

4) Veterinary Care

Potential owners, or those already owning birds of prey and owls should check with their local vet to see if he or she is prepared to take on exotic species (those other than dogs or cats etc.) or will take specialist advice when needed. If not, a suitable vet should be found that will do so, before any problems arise. Most falconry or bird of prey clubs have a list of suitable vets.

5) Furniture/Equipment

High quality, suitable furniture, equipment should be on hand for the new bird. Particular emphasis should be placed on comfort as well as safety. Regular inspection and overhaul of furniture is essential.

6) Source of Bird

Ensure that the legal requirements are met before obtaining a bird, (contact Wildlife Licensing Department at the D.O.E. in Bristol). Proof of breeding of all birds is required; birds should be ringed and registered in accordance with the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and should have the appropriate registration document.

Those who may take on injured wild birds from their vet, or an LRK (Licensed Rehabilitation Keeper) either for eventual release or permanent homing, should insist on written authentication of the source of the bird, injuries sustained and the prognosis for future release if any.

If a bird is being obtained from a breeder, it is suggested that a short guarantee will give the new owner time to have a bird checked. However, any bird that does not come up to the required standard must be returned in the same physical condition as when received, before a full refund can be expected.

It is sensible to find a recommended breeder and pay special attention to the quality of the bird rather than to the price.

7) Transport of a bird

At any stage in a bird's life it may need to be transported, either on collection of a new bird or to visit the vet. Therefore it is advisable to have a well-constructed box at hand.

The box should be of suitable size such that the bird can stand up in a relaxed manner without touching any sides or the top. The box should be constructed so that it is dark; this will keep the bird calm, but with ventilation holes towards the bottom of the box to prevent bathing upwards, and with a firm footing such as clean, open-weave carpet or clean astroturf.

The door to the box should be well secured. Cardboard boxes should only be used in emergencies.

During periods of warm weather it is advisable to travel birds early, or late, avoiding the heat of the day. **No bird in transit** should be left in a position where it can overheat.

For birds being sent unsupervised there should be clear indication on the positioning of the box. Addresses and phone numbers should be well marked.

Be aware that all birds are particularly susceptible to fumes – car exhaust fumes can easily leak imperceptibly into vehicles and kill birds in minutes. Birds should not be transported in the boot.

Untrained birds are better transported unfed; fat, nervous birds are more easily stressed.

For the more nervous birds veterinary advice should be sought prior to travelling.

8) Training methods

This is probably the most stressful period in a bird of prey or owl's life. It is removed from surroundings that it knows, transported, often jessed and tethered and handled immediately.

Stress in training should be minimised; for example -- aspergillosis is a stress-related condition in Goshawks. In this particular disease, incidence is almost invariably within a month of taking up a bird from an aviary to fly, or subsequent to some other major stress factor such as transport.

The danger of early tethering of young, immature birds whose bones are not fully formed must be considered.

To reduce stress a cooling-off period for a new bird can help. Do not immediately start to train a young bird, but give it a settling-in period before handling.

There are many good books that give training methods, but as has been stated earlier, beginners to bird of prey or owl keeping should acquire experience of the training methods before attempting these on their own bird e.g. undertaking an appropriate course, accompanying an experienced falconer etc.

9) Perches and Weathering

Diurnal (day flying) birds of prey should not be tethered except when flown daily, in genuine training or under veterinary treatment.

Once trained, small owls should not be tethered. They can be flown very successfully outside whilst being kept loose in aviaries at all other times.

No tethered birds should be left unsheltered from heat or inclement weather, or unprotected from stress, or possible predators including man.

Perches should be checked for signs of wear and tear, and cleaned and disinfected regularly.

A large proportion of Bumble Foot which is a disease of the feet that if left unattended can kill, is caused by poor perches.

10) General Health

The first principle for keeping healthy birds is the recognition of good health, so that even a slight variation from the norm is rapidly detected and acted upon.

All birds must be properly inspected daily.

Aviary design should be such that food contamination by droppings is minimised; keepers should be aware of the dangers of birds eating old or decaying food.

11) Field Etiquette

All birds flown free must be adequately trained. Particular care should be taken when flying unentered birds free in case they are lost and unable to fend for themselves.

Permission from the landowner or tenant must **always** be acquired before a bird is flown.

Every effort should be made to ensure that birds are flown only at quarry which may be legally taken. Quarry should be of a size that will be rapidly overpowered by the bird, so that no undue suffering should occur to the prey species. Valid game licenses must be obtained and the game seasons must be respected.

Every falconer in the field should be competent in despatching quarry immediately and effectively should the need arise.

A simple first aid kit can be carried in the falconer's bag so that immediate treatment can be implemented should injury occur to bird or falconer.

If birds are flown in company, adequate precautions must be taken when one bird is flown in the proximity of others, e.g. only one bird should be slipped at a time.

Jesses

Flying birds should either wear field jesses, e.g. slitless straps, or if traditional jesses are used, the slits should be covered in such a way that they cannot catch in anything.

Birds that get soaked or exhausted while being flown must be attended to immediately. Welfare of the birds must come before sporting aspirations.

At the end of a day's hunting the bird's welfare should come first and they should be fed, dried if necessary and put away safe and secure before attending to the other livestock, or oneself.

Dogs

If dogs or ferrets are used with birds of prey they must be well-trained. Their welfare is as important as the birds, and suitable provision should be made.

12) Breeding Birds of Prey and Owls in Captivity

Breeding birds should be kept in well-sheltered, clean, secure aviaries. These should be of a suitable size so as to house not only the breeding pair but also any subsequent young without causing stress.

Birds should be easily viewed, as should eggs and young. Aviaries should be designed so that they can be kept clean and hygienic with the minimum amount of stress to the birds.

It is the responsibility of any breeder to be aware of the requirements of the market and not produce large quantities of unneeded or unwanted birds.

Breeders should make every effort to produce sound birds of quality.

Except in exceptional circumstances close in-breeding is not recommended.

Financial gain must not override the production of sound, quality and stable progeny.

Lastly and most importantly, breeders should make sure that prospective owners are suitably prepared and experienced to handle their new bird.

Rehabilitation

The Hawk and Owl Trust has in hand the production of a Code of Conduct for those involved with rehabilitation.

Demonstrations

The BFFS, in conjunction with the Hawk Board, has produced guidelines for both demonstrations and shows.

This document has attempted to give broad outlines on the care and welfare of birds of prey and owls for those people either keeping, flying or breeding them. Obviously a great deal more detail could have been given; however it was thought that there is much in the way of literature and establishments open to the public that can give the newcomer any further information required.

APPENDIX 1.2

BFSS DEMONSTRATIONS BY

BIRDS OF PREY: GUIDANCE TO SHOW

ORGANISERS AND DISPLAY TEAMS

DEMONSTRATIONS BY BIRDS OF PREY

Guidance to Show Organisers and Display Teams

These notes have been prepared by the British Field Sports Society in consultation with other groups interested and experienced in falconry.

The notes are considered necessary, particularly in today's political climate for field sports. In drawing public attention to the protected species used in falconry, there is a risk of stimulating a demand for participation that cannot be satisfied.

It is hoped that this leaflet will be helpful to both Show Organisers and Display Teams in setting out what is expected of those responsible for demonstrations. Displays must be well organised, and well executed.



BRITISH FIELD SPORTS SOCIETY
59 Kennington Road, London, SE1 7PZ
Telephone: 071-928 4742.

FALCONRY

Falconry is the sport of taking wild quarry in its natural state and habitat by means of trained hawks. Any publicity involving birds of prey has a potential for benefit and for harm. Benefit comes from increasing appreciation of birds of prey and in the art of falconry. Harm comes from stimulating a desire to possess hawks by those who lack the time or expertise to look after them or who may try to obtain them illegally; or by showing birds in a condition that is detrimental to the birds and possibly to the viewing public.

Displays of hawks on perches (static displays) are best undertaken in conjunction with demonstrations of birds in flight. Generally, static displays without a flying demonstration are misleading as no birds are seen untethered or flying free.

OBJECTIVE

The object of any falconry demonstration should be to educate the watching public as well as to entertain, with strong emphasis on the need for bird conservation. This can be achieved by clearly stating in either the commentary, the leaflets or the Show programme the role birds of prey play in the ecology of the countryside.

THE LAW

It is illegal to take from the wild in Britain, or import from abroad any species of bird of prey unless approved by the Department of the Environment or the Scottish Home and Health Department. Show Organisers must, therefore, ensure that anyone giving a demonstration has the necessary licences or can account for the origin of the birds - Show Organisers need to take particular care that Display Givers are not collecting funds illegally or claiming charitable status fraudulently.

Requirements from the SHOW

1. In Shows for which the BFSS is responsible the Show Organiser must ensure that BFSS has approved the proposed Demonstrator.
2. Prior to the day of the Show the Show Organiser should issue clear information to the Demonstrator on the location of the Show and the timing requirements, eg arrival time, flying times etc.
3. The area for flying the birds must be large enough and safe for the birds and the watching public. No flying area should be less than 60 feet square. There should be no large obstructions in the flying arena. The arena should be fenced or roped off; there should be no exposed power cables or pylons close by; there should be no overhead wires near the flying area.
4. If there is not to be a static display with shelter for the birds, a shaded area must be set aside for the demonstrator to park his/her vehicle with the birds out of the sun. It is the responsibility of both the Show Organiser and the Demonstrator to ensure that the needs of the birds are adequately catered for.
5. Each bird should be given enough room to keep it safe from its neighbours - six feet per falcon and ten feet per hawk or eagle is recommended. The demonstrator can notify the Show Organiser what length of shelter is needed depending on the birds he/she intends to bring.
6. The Show Organiser should be made aware prior to the event that birds of prey do not fly in inclement weather. It is better to postpone than conduct an inferior demonstration.
7. Timings for the flying displays should not coincide with other aerial activities, eg hot air balloons, low flying aircraft, parachutists etc.
8. Clay pigeon shooting and other events involving firearms should be a safe distance from the flying area. The clay pigeon organiser should be made aware of the Demonstrator's flying times.
9. Radio, microphone or similar should be available by arrangement.
10. If the Show Organiser knows that there could be problems with any anti field sports group the Display Team must be warned.
11. Only one demonstration at a time should take place on the show ground - otherwise there is a risk of birds attacking each other in the air and possibly getting killed.
12. Both the Show Organiser and the Demonstrator should check that Display Teams have adequate public liability insurance and are keeping within the law.
13. It is advisable that Press or TV interviews on falconry or bird of prey keeping should be given by the principal demonstrator.

Requirements from the DEMONSTRATOR

1. All birds should be accustomed to giving demonstrations and be tame and fit, with good plumage. In general birds used for hunting do not make good display birds. The welfare of the birds must be kept under consideration at all times.
2. A Flying Display should include a Static Display, not only for the well-being of the hawks, but also to enable the public to view the hawks at close quarters and be advised should any questions arise

from the display. The distance from the public to the tethered hawks should be outside stress distance.

3. It is recommended that Owls, other than Eagle and Horned Owls, should not be displayed.
4. Any hawk showing signs of agitation or distress should be removed from the display. Hawks should not be set down on perches with their hoods on for any length of time.
5. It is suggested that no more than six birds should be brought to shows. More than one vehicle is generally required if more than six birds are to travel in safety and comfort.
6. Birds should not be put on static display unless a suitable shelter has been provided (see Show Requirements above). Signs giving the species of the birds should be visible and easily legible.
7. At no time should the static display birds be left unattended. At no time should birds be left on field cages or perches in or adjoining the flying area in view of the flying birds, even if attended. All birds except the bird being flown at the time should be either in a vehicle, well out of view or on the sheltered weathering lawn with an attendant.
8. Perches, baths and equipment should be in good order. Full bathing facilities should be available to the tethered birds of prey throughout the day with the exception of birds prior to the flying display.
9. Unless a special licence has been obtained from the DOE, all birds must be close ringed with the correct ring size. No injured birds should be put on display to the public.
10. For a variety of safety reasons the participation of small children in Displays is to be discouraged. The flying of birds of prey should be carried out using traditional falconry methods; the flying of hawks to alight on the head, face or any other part of the body except the gloved fist is not acceptable.
11. Wherever possible there should be two people to give demonstrations. Both should be experienced in managing and flying the birds.
12. Birds should be flown with telemetry and field jesses whenever possible.
13. The Display Team should wear country dress and behave properly at all times and avoid undue sensationalism. Any music linked to a demonstration must not give the impression of a circus act. Falconry must not be brought into disrepute.
14. The demonstrators should be competent in answering questions on falconry or on relevant legislation. Remember that often questions may be posed by those opposed to falconry whose aim is to cause mischief.
15. Demonstrators should not enter into public arguments with people who are obviously opposed to field sports. It may be necessary to suggest that the discussion be continued in private later on. All demonstrators should be capable of arguing their case in a cool and logical manner.
16. Enquiries about taking up the sport should be answered by giving the name of either BFSS or any reputable club or course giver.

COMMENTARY AND PROGRAMME NOTES

The commentary is a most important part of a Display and needs careful preparation. It is advisable to witness a competent display giver and to note the points made. Hesitations and slurred speaking must be avoided. A clear balanced narration suitable to the audience is required.

The skeleton commentary which follows is intended for general guidance.

1. Falconry is the sport of taking wild quarry in its natural state and habitat by means of trained hawks. What you see here is a display of trained hawks being flown to the fist or lure. The lure is a sort of imitation quarry used to exercise the hawk and call it back from a distance.
2. The words "hawk" and "falcon" are interchangeable in ordinary conversation, but in strict usage the birds flown by falconers fall into three types:
 - Falcons: (Genus *Falco*) Long-winged, dark-eyed birds of prey. Naturally mount up to a high pitch above the ground and dive or "stoop" onto their prey. Peregrine is a typical example. Falcons are trained to the lure.
 - Hawks: (Genus *Accipiter*) Short-winged, yellow-eyed birds of prey. Take their prey by surprise or by a swift level chase. Sparrow Hawk is an example. Short-winged hawks are trained to the fist.
 - Eagles & Buzzards: (Genus *Aquila*, *Buteo*, etc.) Broad-winged birds which are in their element in air currents and soar at great height in mountainous country. Eagles are usually trained to the fist, sometimes to the lure.

The birds you will see flown today are:

(Names, provenance, etc.)

3. A hawk has a hood on its head so that it remains quiet and is not frightened by unusual sights. There are thin leather straps (jesses) on its legs for it to be held by, and light bells which can be heard from a distance and tell the falconer where the hawk is when it is out of sight.

The bird comes to the lure or fist because it has been trained to do so. In the early stages this is achieved by offers of food. The fully trained bird does so by habit but this is achieved only by the skill of the falconer after long experience.

One is often asked "Are birds of prey dangerous?" There are stories of eagles carrying off babies and so on. Like all wild animals, birds of prey are frightened of man, and stories of attacks can usually be explained by the bird being cornered and frightened, protecting its young, or even being a lost trained bird which approaches a human being for food. A big eagle can carry about twelve pounds at the most. They would be very careless parents who left about a baby young enough to weigh that!

A hawk that has been fully trained for falconry and been taking quarry regularly should be able to fend for itself if it is lost, and return to the wild state. A hawk that has not been taking quarry regularly will probably not survive if turned loose. It will need to be "hacked back", which requires access to open country where the hawk can be provided with food every day until it learns to kill for itself, which may take some days.

4. Please remain quiet and still when the hawks are flying and keep dogs on a leash.
5. During flying, as appropriate:

'Now the falcon is in the air and the falconer is swinging the lure round. The falcon flies towards the lure and tries to catch it in the air. The falconer twitches the lure away and the falcon flies off and comes in again to try and catch the lure. This is called "*stooping to the lure*". It is an exercise used in training a hawk to get it fit and improve its flying skill. Now the hawk has hit or caught the lure, and it is allowed to take it on to the ground. Watch how very carefully the falconer approaches the hawk on the ground and lifts it onto his fist. The hawk has been well trained and does not attempt to drag or carry the lure away from the falconer'.
'This falcon (or eagle) is "*waiting on*". It circles round the falconer waiting for him to flush quarry from the ground. After it has circled for some minutes he throws out the lure and it comes down to it'.
'This eagle (or hawk) is "*coming to the fist*". The trainer holds out his fist with a piece of food in it and the bird lands on it and starts to feed.' (Note: There is no need for the demonstrator to call out to the hawk to land gently on the fist, or to swing round so that it opens its wings dramatically. This is all a circus turn).
6. These three points *MUST* be made in any commentary or programme notes:
 - (a) **Of course some wild birds of prey take game birds. They also take crows, magpies, jays, etc. which cause more damage to game than the hawks themselves. Birds of prey tend in any case to select weak and distressed individuals, and with a high game density aiding the spread of disease this may be useful. Birds of prey are not wicked, cruel killers, but natural pruners of weak stock.**
 - (b) **Hawks do not make satisfactory pets. In Britain all birds of prey are protected by law. They may not be shot or trapped, and they can only be taken from the wild or imported by licence of the Department of the Environment or the Scottish Home and Health Department.**
 - (c) **Training a hawk is a difficult and demanding activity. It takes a great deal of dedication. A trained hawk needs daily, time-consuming, attention, as well as access to open country, special housing and much detailed knowledge. There is far more to taking wild quarry with a trained hawk than the demonstration you have seen today.**

APPENDIX 1.3
THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

The British Falconers' Club Apprenticeship Scheme

The B.F.C. apprenticeship scheme is an optional programme open to those associate members of the club who feel that they would benefit from a structured introduction to the sport. It is available to new members who would like help with their hawk or those who intend to take up falconry in the near future

The club scheme is tailored to the needs of the beginner and places the apprentice in contact with proficient and experienced falconers. It provides a framework through which newcomers to falconry can develop the skills and expertise necessary for proficient and ethical maintenance, training, and hunting with suitable raptors.

Content of the scheme

1. Help with the choice of hawk (time available, flying ground, quarry, finances, et cetera).
2. Necessary equipment, purchase and manufacture (glove, scales, perches, blocks, bath).
3. Mews and weathering (size, situation, security, et cetera).
4. Beginners text (Woodford, Glazier, Parry-Jones).
5. Legal requirements (registration where applicable, Wildlife and Countryside Act).
6. Ethics and sportsmanship (B.F.C. code of conduct, field etiquette, obtaining land to fly over, publicity, opponents of field sports, et cetera).
7. Food for hawks (nutritional requirements of raptors).
8. Sickness, disease and first aid.
9. Daily husbandry and hygiene.
10. Conditioning (working out flying weight).
11. Training.
12. Flying free.
13. Telemetry, tracking and recovery.
14. Hunting and field-craft (prey species identification, game seasons, despatching quarry, dogs and ferrets).
15. Tradition and history.

On applying to join the British Falconers Club applicants are requested to indicate if they wish to take part in the apprenticeship programme.

If you do so you will be placed in contact with your regional group. The regional committee will arrange for you to be welcomed to the club at a local meeting and where possible, introduced to some practising falconers in your vicinity. Two Mentors will be appointed to guide you through the first year of your apprenticeship; one will provide local and regular contact, whilst the other will be a species specialist. Thus you will have reasonably accessible falconry expertise from a practising full member of the club and contact with a falconer who specialises in the species of hawk that you own or intend to acquire

Your progress will be assessed on an annual basis at a meeting attended by yourself, your Mentors and a member of the Regional Committee. For an apprentices second and final year in the scheme new Mentors will be appointed. Given that you have made reasonable progress and are considered competent you will require no more than two years mentoring. The time spent within the apprentice programme will count towards the experience considered when application for full membership of the club is made.

The Contract of Voluntary Apprenticeship

I,, agree to abide by the code of conduct of the British Falconers' Club and to undertake the period of apprenticeship deemed appropriate by them.

It is my intention now or at some time in the near future, to fly hawks at quarry.

As an apprentice I will be assigned Mentors who are experienced falconers selected by my Regional Committee. These falconers will oversee my period of apprenticeship and I will respect their knowledge and advice.

Given that I achieve the required progression through the apprenticeship scheme I will be eligible for election as a full member of the British Falconers' Club after three seasons hawking.

Signed:

Membership No:

Region:

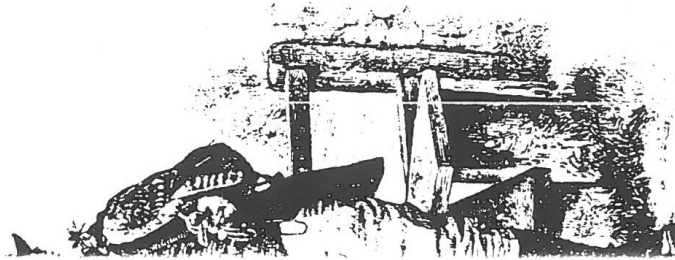
Date:

APPENDIX 1.4

THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB

CODE OF CONDUCT

British Falconers' Club



Information about the

THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB

CODE OF CONDUCT

This Code sets out the general standards which members of the British Falconers' Club are asked to observe. Members are, of course, also required to observe the Club's rule-book. The Code is used by the Council as a guideline in assessing any question of 'bringing falconry into disrepute' under Rule 18.

1. Falconry is the sport of taking wild quarry in its natural state and habitat by means of trained hawks. The first duty of all members is to respect and uphold this standard.
2. Members must always endeavour to promote the welfare and survival of hawks in the wild state.
3. Members are under an obligation to observe the laws and customs of the United Kingdom and of foreign countries with regard to the taking, import and export of hawks, the taking of quarry species and the right of access to land in the country concerned.
4. A member must uphold the highest standards of welfare, housing and feeding of hawks. The welfare of a hawk must over-ride any other consideration.
5. A member should not train a hawk unless he can fly it regularly at suitable quarry. A member should not try to train a difficult type of hawk if he has not got the general experience and knowledge to handle it.
6. Unwise publicity can bring falconry into disrepute and may embarrass the Club's relations with welfare and protectionist organisations. Only Full Members with considerable experience should attempt to provide material for publishing, take part in films or plays, give lectures and instruction or give displays. They should ensure that their actions comply with the standards of the Club and BFSS guidelines and other relevant sections in the 'Notes for Regional Groups', which should be studied carefully. Interviews with the press, television and broadcasting organisations can be seriously distorted on publication. Members should consult the Director or their Regional Group Secretary before committing themselves.
7. A member who has reason to believe that another member is in breach of this Code or of the Rules, should remonstrate with him and if necessary report the matter (in confidence if he wishes) to the Director or his Regional Group Secretary. If he does not do so, he is himself in breach of the Code.



Produced by
The British Falconers' Club
Home Farm, Hints, Nr. Tamworth,
Staffordshire. B7S 4JW

THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB



The British Falconers' Club was founded in 1927 by the surviving members of the Old Hawking Club. The Club has about one thousand members and is the oldest and by far the largest falconers' club in Great Britain.

The Club is a founder member of the British Field Sports Society (BFSS), The International Association for Falconry and the Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF), The Federation of Country Sportsmen of EEC (FACE), and the Standing Conference on Countryside Sports (SCCS). It works closely with these organisations to try and ensure that laws and regulations in EEC or Britain do not adversely affect falconry - a demanding and time-consuming activity that receives little recognition. The Club has a representative on the British Section of the International Council for Bird Preservation, and supports and organises projects and conferences on breeding hawks in captivity and similar matters.

The business of the Club is carried out mainly by the Director, supported by a Council of 20 members. The Rules provide that not more than 40% of the Council members shall pursue commercial activities such as breeding hawks for sale or giving public displays of flying to the lure. Under the Council are 8 Regional Groups covering the British Isles, each with a Regional Chairman and Committee. The Regional Groups form the focus of activity for most members.

The Club maintains a Code of Conduct, which is set out overleaf. Members whose

actions are not in accordance with this Code, or whose conduct appears to be any way unsatisfactory, can be the subject of an enquiry by a special Disciplinary Committee.

Membership falls into four categories:-

'Supporters' are those who have a genuine interest in falconry but do not wish to be licensed to keep and fly a hawk properly. Supporters receive Club publications, can attend Field Meets and generally take part in the social life of the Club. People who keep hawks as pets etc., are not acceptable as Supporters.

'Associate Members' are those who are learning to fly hawks. The beginner will normally apply for Associate Membership and after three years' experience apply for Full Membership. During this time an Associate will have all the benefits of membership except that his voting powers are limited.

An 'Overseas Member' is one permanently resident abroad. When he is on a visit to Britain, his status is that of an Associate.

'Full Members' are normally elected after three years as an Associate Member, and when the Council considers that the Member has acquired competence in training and flying hawks at quarry in accordance with the Code of Conduct, and has maintained the standards

members fly their hawks, and the four-yearly International Field Meeting organised by the Council.

They can attend the two *Club Dinners* held every year in various parts of the country, and other *social occasions* organised regularly by Regional Groups.

They can consult the Club's unique *library* of over 200 books on falconry in the Edward Grey Institute at Oxford University, or the smaller Club library in the Sandeman Library at Perth.

They pay *reduced fees for registration* with the Department of the Environment, owing to the official recognition of the Club by the Department.

They can receive advice from the Council on any *legal matter* connected with hawks and hawking, and members are covered by the Club's Insurance Policy for third party liability up to £1,000,000.

They can benefit from the Club's own *Hawk Breeding Scheme*, which produces *hawks for members* at low costs.

The Club *represents the interests of falconry* with the Hawk Board, British Fields Sports Society, Federation of Field Sports Association of ECC etc., and maintains links with the Department of the Environment.

The Club regularly *reviews Schools of Falconry* who give courses, as well as *Breeders of hawks*, so that members and beginners can be put in touch with reputable establishments.

of the Club in all other ways.

Annual Subscriptions from 1992 are:-
(excluding £2 entrance fee)

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Supporter | £18 |
| Overseas Member | £20 |
| Associate Member | £28 |
| Full Member | £28 |

An applicant for Supporter or Associate Membership will probably be asked to make himself known to the appropriate Regional Representatives or other member nominated by the Council. Applicants who already possess a hawk should be prepared to give the licence number for that bird or other information justifying its legal possession. Elections to Full Membership are made by the Council, who scrutinise all applications most carefully.

All members enjoy the following benefits:-

They receive '*The Falconer*', the Club's annual journal which has been published since 1936.

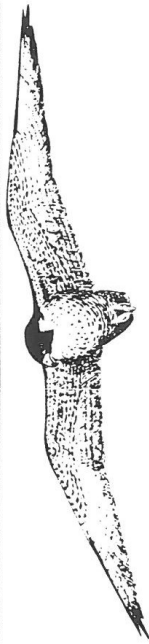
They receive the Club's *Newsletters* twice a year, with announcements about Club and Regional activities, news of developments affecting the Club and falconry, and advertisements of hawks, dogs, hawk's furniture etc., for sale.

They can attend *Field Meets* organised by Regional Groups several times a year, at which

APPENDIX 1.5

**THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
NOTES FOR WOULD-BE FALCONERS**

THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB



Notes for would-be Falconers

Falconry is the sport of taking wild prey (or 'quarry') in its natural state and habitat by means of trained hawks. It has never been easy, and the present day conditions add many obstacles to the achievement of success in the sport. Mere enthusiasm, momentarily fired by the sight of trained hawks being flown to the lure at a Country Fair, or on a TV Programme, is not an adequate base from which to launch oneself into this most difficult of sports. A great deal of dedication and study is needed before a beginner gains a proper understanding of how to manage a hawk. Many falconers chose both their livelihood and their home so that they can have proper opportunities of following their sport, and they sacrifice many other interests to do so.

Nobody should acquire a hawk without first receiving proper instruction in how to keep and handle it. This is said with the interests and welfare of the hawk much more in mind than any of the difficulties or frustrations an ignorant handler will experience. A hawk that is not treated with proper care becomes a pitiable object, wild, frightened, her wing and tail feathers broken and caked with dirt, and a disgrace to the proper traditions of our sport. A hawk requires special accommodation and special fresh raw food every day. A hawk is not like a gun or a fishing rod which can be stored in a cupboard when it is not wanted. She requires careful daily handling for the necessary time must be available. She cannot be left to look after herself when her owner wants to go on holiday or falls sick.

Hawks do not make good pets and they do not accept being fondled or made a fuss of. The British Falconers' Club is not willing to advise or assist anyone who does not want to fly hawks properly and fairly at wild quarry. Owls are not suitable birds for training.

Experience has shown that young people seldom make a success of training a hawk on their own and the British Falconers' Club regretfully recommends that youngsters under the age of 16 should not keep a hawk unless they have the continuous assistance and friendship of an experienced falconer - an 'experienced falconer' being somebody with at least five years practical experience of success in the field with hawks. A beginner is more likely to meet such a mentor if he joins the British Falconers' Club, but the demands upon the time of such experts are often heavy and it must be said that instruction in this way comes only to a lucky few.

The British Falconers' Club recommends that the beginner, after studying and absorbing the necessary basic knowledge, should start by training a Buzzard (*Buteo Buteo*) which is hardy and easy to train. It will take young rabbits. Kestrels (*Falco Tinnunculus*) are not so suitable as a beginner's bird since they are more difficult to feed and bring into flying condition and will not take quarry. But a beginner who hopes to fly falcons at game can learn a lot by training a kestrel after he has handled a buzzard.

There are some good books and good instructional courses on falconry. There are also bad books and bad courses, and the fact that the bad ones cost less than the others is no reason for choosing them. The British Falconers' Club approves and recommends the courses for beginners offered at the following establishments:-

British School of Falconry
Stelling Minnis, Canterbury,
Kent CT4 6AQ

The Falconry College of Wales
Office: 23 Clwyd Street,
Ruthin, Clwyd LL15 1HH

Scottish Academy of Falconry
Bonchester Bridge, Hawick,
Roxburghshire TD9 9TB

Enquirers should write directly to these for details.

The Club approves the following books:-

The Art and Practice of Hawking

by E B Mitchell

Reprint by The Hallard Press, London, 1959

A Manual of Falconry

by Michael Woodford

Adam & Charles Black, London
Second Edition, 1966

A Falcon in the Field

by J G Maurogordato

Knightley Spearman, London, 1966

A Hawk for the Bush

by J G Maurogordato
Neville Spearman, London
Second Edition, 1973

Falconry and Hawking

by P Glasier
BT Batsford Ltd, London, 1977

Falconry Art and Practice

by Emma Ford
BT Batsford Ltd, London, 1992

The early editions of some of these book were published before the Wildlife and Countryside Act was passed in 1981, and they are not always accurate about present day licensing requirements, and similar matters. But their basic instructions in training a hawk are sound, provided the are studied carefully and thoroughly. On quick reading of the text is not nearly enough! There are other books and reprints on the market which describe training methods which are not in accordance with modern conditions, and which cannot be recommended to a beginner.

The quarry available to falconers in Britain are hares, rabbits, game birds and birds excluded either wholly or seasonal from protection by the Wildlife and Countryside Act. (The schedules to the Act and the Game Laws should be consulted). Game Licence is needed to take several species of quarry.

Hawks moult their feathers during the summer, and are flown during the autumn

The British Falconers' Club



and winter months, when many people working full time are not free to go out during the hours of daylight. The beginner should take this into account and ensure that he has sufficient time available in which to exercise and hunt with his hawk.

The falconer must have full, legal access to a large stretch of country: he cannot select a suitable place and fly his hawk without the landowner's or farmer's permission.

An experienced falconer chooses his hawk in accordance with the sort of country (open or wooded) over which he has permission to fly it and the quarry available. Far too many would-be falconers imagine themselves starting with a peregrine - if not several peregrines! In fact there are extremely few falconers who have the leisure and the open country necessary to do justice to a peregrine, quite apart from the considerable experience needed to fly such a bird. The sparrowhawk is the most difficult of all hawks to manage. Nobody should attempt to handle one until he has successfully flown and taken quarry with at least one other hawk.

All British Birds of Prey are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. The Act empowers the Secretary of State for the Environment to grant licences to take hawks from the wild for the purpose of falconry or to import them, but at the present very few licences are issued. Taking or importing any hawk without a licence is an offence punishable in the Courts, and The British Falconers' Club will not hesitate to report any such action to the proper authorities. A member of the Club found

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guilty of such an offence would be expelled.

Incalculable damage has been done and is being done to the reputation of falconry and falconers all over the world through the illegal thieving of wild hawks and their eggs by operators, who smuggle them from one country to another and sell them on the black market. The difficult and complicated provisions of ringing, registration and inspection have been imposed upon falconers in an attempt to stop this iniquitous trade.

Hawks are now being bred in captivity and the beginner should expect to start with a captive-bred bird. These hawks have to be ringed and registered with the Department of the Environment. The keeper must allow inspection of his hawks and premises.

Captive-bred hawks are regularly advertised for sale in the *Avicultural Press*, but the price and condition of these hawks vary. The would-be falconer is most strongly advised not to start by wondering how to get a hawk, but to attend an approved course or study the books listed above.

The British Falconers' Club is always willing to give advice to its members about reputable breeders from whom a hawk can be obtained.

Anyone interested in joining the British Falconers' Club should apply in writing to:-

British Falconers' Club,

Home Farm,

Hints,

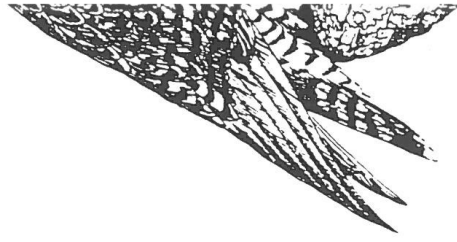
Nr. Tamworth,

Staffordshire.

B78 3DW



Notes for would-be Falconers



APPENDIX 1.6
RAPTOR BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION CODE OF CONDUCT



RAPTOR BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

THE CODE OF CONDUCT
OF THE R. B. A.

1. The first consideration shall be the welfare of the birds.
2. Any legal requirements concerning birds of prey will be adhered to.
3. The birds should be fed with suitable food.
4. Aviaries should be made of suitable material and furnished with appropriate nesting and perching sites.
5. Fresh water for drinking should be available at all times and for bathing at appropriate times.
6. Aviaries should be constructed so that sunlight, ventilation and shelter are available.
7. Every consideration should be given to the transfer of surplus birds. Members should satisfy themselves that any person receiving a bird should be capable of correctly looking after that bird.

Members are expected to work within this code for the benefit of their birds, themselves and the Association, and it is important to do this in order to impress upon others the viability of the Association and the good intent of the membership.

.....

APPENDIX 1.7

RAPTOR RESCUE POLICY ON

EUTHANASIA AND PERMANENT RETENTION OF

PHYSICALLY DISABLED OR SOCIALLY

DISORDERED WILD RAPTORS



Raptor Rescue

(Birds of Prey Rehabilitation)

Reg. Charity No: 283733

RAPTOR RESCUE POLICY on Euthanasia and Permanent Retention of Physically Disabled or Socially Disordered Wild Raptors

INTRODUCTION

The committee decided in February 1993 that a policy should be formulated on the above subject. It is a complex and emotive subject, and it was thought at the outset that widely differing views would be held by individual rehabilitators. The views of all our known rehabilitators were sought, together with those of Neil FORBES and other outside sources. Most of our rehabilitator members gave their opinions, and it was encouraging to find that overall they were broadly in agreement.

Several experienced rehabilitators made a similar important point. They had all found their views had changed, quite radically, (on this subject) over the years.

An initial desire to keep everything alive come what may, became a much more selective and realistic stance where a birds prospects of being viable for re-release were slim or non-existent.

After careful consideration the committee decided that the following provisos be adopted as the official policy of RAPTOR RESCUE. It is acknowledged that this policy can not be retrospective or be enforced on any member. However, the committee reserves the right to withhold, from any member, any benefits of membership should their individual practices be considered unacceptable, or prejudicial to the aims of RAPTOR RESCUE, in this area.

1. CASUALTIES FOR EUTHANASIA (in every case)

- a) Loss of a wing or leg/foot
- b) Suffering from terminal illness
- c) Totally blind
- d) Injured so severely it would be cruel to
 - (i) attempt treatment initially or
 - (ii) sustain life in the light of subsequently identified injuries
- e) Total permanent loss of flight (e.g. due to ankylosed joint)

Cont ...

An organisation dedicated to ensuring that all injured and sick birds of prey are cared for by suitably qualified persons and, whenever possible released back into the wild.

2. Rehabilitators may retain birds unable to be re-released (other than those in the above categories) for rearing orphaned young birds or any similar purpose, such as avoidance of imprinting.
 3. No bird which is retained should adversely affect a rehabilitators resources, which would otherwise be available for the treatment of birds viable for re-release. Any retained birds not used for purposes as in 2) above should be found a suitable home other than with the rehabilitator. A full history, and all necessary documentation should accompany any bird passed on. It will be the rehabilitators responsibility to ensure any foster home is suitable for the relevant bird.
 4. Imprinted, socially disordered or cross-fostered birds should never be released. It is for the individual to decide on retention or otherwise, but the recommendations in part 3) should also be applicable to imprints.
 5. Any breeding from retained permanently disabled wild birds for release purposes is not to be associated with Raptor Rescue other than with the prior written consent of the committee. Raptor Rescue does not sanction the sale of progeny from permanently disabled wild birds, and individuals must not associate the charity with any such transaction. Raptor Rescue will not knowingly accept any financial benefit arising from the sale of such birds.
 6. Euthanasia should always be carried out by a veterinary surgeon, unless unnecessary suffering would be caused by any delay in receiving veterinary assistance. Rehabilitators should familiarise themselves with the most suitable methods of euthanasia available in such circumstances.
-

APPENDIX 1.8

RAPTOR RESCUE CODE OF

CONDUCT RELATING TO USING LIVE BIRDS

AND FUND RAISING



RAPTOR RESCUE

FUND RAISING RULES AND CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USE OF LIVE BIRDS. JULY 1992 (amended July 1993)

1. Any person wishing to carry out fund raising for Raptor Rescue must obtain the written consent of the committee before he/she starts to participate in such activities.
2. Any person wishing to use live birds whilst engaged in fund raising must adhere to the Raptor Rescue 'Codes of Practice' applicable to the use of live birds at shows or talks. These are as follows:
 - a) The welfare of the birds is of prime importance.
 - b) Birds used must be captive bred or wild socially disordered and registered as such (if necessary) together with an exemption certificate to show the bird.
 - c) Birds must not be physically disabled.
 - d) Birds must be well manned.
 - e) Birds used should only be handled by the L.R.K./non-L.R.K. in charge, or helpers carrying out the shows and should not be passed to the public at any time.

POINTS TO CONSIDER: i) Shade ii) Handling iii) Condition of bird
iv) Water supply, i.e. spray v) Equipment used, suitable and secure for species used.

3. On completion of each and every fund raising event, all funds raised at the event shall be forwarded to the treasurer, no later than 14 days after the event. Bona fide expenses will be reimbursed by the treasurer on submission of a claim.
4. Any person engaged in fund raising activities, who also cares for injured raptors, shall ensure that he or she sends in bird treatment reports for inclusion in the newsletter at least twice in a calendar year.
5. Any person who participates in fund raising activities shall provide full and detailed accounts to the treasurer twice per annum. This shall be in the form of:
 - a) for the period 1st September to 31st March, to be submitted by 30th April;
 - b) for the period 1st April to 31st August, to be submitted by 30th September.
6. Should the committee have reasonable cause to believe that any member has not complied with the rules, he or she may be required to appear before the committee, or provide a written explanation. If any member ignores such a requirement their membership may be terminated. The committee may also terminate their membership if not satisfied with any explanation given. The committee reserves the right to withdraw from any member any permission granted to use Raptor Rescue charity status to raise funds.

APPENDIX 1.9

THE HAWK AND OWL TRUST

**GUIDELINES FOR BIRDS AT SHOWS (HAWK
AND OWL TRUST PROJECTS COMMITTEE)**

**Guidelines for birds at shows.
(Hawk and Owl Trust Projects Committee)**

The first consideration for taking a bird to a show should be - What do you wish to achieve by doing so.
Is it to bring people into the stand.
Is it because you have to take the bird with you if you are away.
Is it to promote a certain subject.
Is it because you like having a bird on your fist.
Is it for educational purposes.

The next consideration and just as important as why is - is this good for the welfare of this individual bird in particular and the species in general.

There are a number of problems that have also to be taken into consideration by the society in who's name the bird is on display and the owner of the bird.

1. If you are seen with a bird on your fist, many people will consider you a falconer, regardless of the species - diurnal or nocturnal. Is that what you want?
2. Can you be sure that you speak to every person that sees the bird so that he or she understands why the bird is there?
3. You will without doubt encourage a very small minority, but nevertheless still there, to want to handle or even own a bird of their own. Is that your purpose?
4. Unless you have prepared proper housing for the bird, a few people will go away with the idea that it is perfectly acceptable to take birds around like dogs to show. Are you prepared to accept this responsibility.
5. No bird should be taken to a show unless there is proper housing arranged for it when it is on view to the public and suitable safe and comfortable quarters for it if off show. Putting any bird, Owl or otherwise in a box for much of the day particularly over a two or three day show is not acceptable practise and should be avoided at all costs.
6. If birds are tethered in front of the public, you will put off a number of people who consider this to be cruel. In fact if birds are tethered and not being flown, those people are quite correct. Even when birds are being flown daily, many of those visiting a show will not see the flying demonstration and so will go home thinking the birds are tethered permanently. This damages your public image and that of keeping birds of prey in general.

All of these statements are made based on twenty seven years of taking birds to shows and listening to and receiving comments on all the above.

The number of people keeping, in particular, owls and other birds of prey in an unacceptable fashion is increasing at an alarming rate. This is without doubt in part due to people seeing birds in public view kept in a way that they should not be kept normally.

Any bird of prey keeper or society must bear that responsibility if they are considering taking live birds out to the general public in any fashion.

Minimum Requirements.

One Day Shows.

A large and visible notice saying why the bird is at the show and showing, preferably with pictures how the bird is kept at home. So that noone goes away with mistaken ideas on keeping birds.

A large safe, cool, light, quiet, shaded, fenced, dry area in which to keep the bird when not on the fist of the person in charge of it.

The person in charge of the bird to have good quality falconry equipment used by both him/herself and on the bird.

No stressed bird to be on view to the public.

Discourage stroking by the public (or the owner come to that). Constant stroking of birds strips all the natural oil from the plumage and is not good for the bird. Nor does it do much for public image.

Two or more Day Shows.

As I consider that no owls should be tethered, and particularly not the small ones and in this I include Barn Owls. I don't see how an owl can be taken to shows where they are away from their home aviary for more than one day, unless a portable aviary can be taken to house the bird. And is this really necessary or safe for the bird.

I enclose the guidelines for shows, done by a small working committee from the Hawk Board on shows, this covers much of what I have been discussing.

However I should say at this stage that I feel quite strongly that the Hawk and Owl Trust stands on its own for its achievements and its staff at the moment. it does not need live birds. Although I would be the last person to denigrate falconry, and indeed, the raptor conservation owes a tremendous amount to falconry, nevertheless, having live birds at shows actively promotes the keeping of birds and I don't believe this is in the interest of the image of the Hawk and Owl Trust.

APPENDIX 2.1
WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE
ACT (1981)
SCHEDULE 2 (PEST AND GAME SPECIES)

**Appendix 2.1: Schedule 2 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
legal quarry species in season.**

◆ **Schedule 2:**

**Part 1 stipulates the following species which may be taken outside the
close season:**

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capercaillie | <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> |
| Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> |
| Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> |
| Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> |
| Common Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> |
| Woodcock | <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> |
| Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> |
| Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> |
| Pink-footed Goose | <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> |
| White-fronted Goose | <i>Anser albifrons</i> |
| Mallard | <i>Anser platyrhynchos</i> |
| Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> |
| Gadwall | <i>Anas strepera</i> |
| Shoveler | <i>Anas clypeata</i> |
| Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> |
| Wigeon | <i>Anas penelope</i> |
| Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> |
| Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> |
| Goldeneye | <i>Bucephala clangula</i> |

**Part 2 stipulates the species which may be taken at all times by an
authorised person:**

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> |
| Great Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> |
| Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> |
| Crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> |
| Jackdaw | <i>Corvus monedula</i> |
| Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> |
| Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> |
| Feral Pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> |
| House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> |
| Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |

APPENDIX 2.2

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE

ACT (1981) SCHEDULE 4 LISTED RAPTORS

PRIOR TO 1994

**Appendix 2.2: Raptors registered under Category I or II of Schedule 4 WCA
(November 1993)**

| Species | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Common name | Latin name | Number registered |
| African Fish Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i> | 10 |
| African Hawk-eagle | <i>Hieraaetus spilogaster</i> | 5 |
| African Pygmy Falcon | <i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i> | 2 |
| African Red-tailed Buzzard | <i>Buteo auguralis</i> | 1 |
| American Kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> | 79 |
| Aplomado Falcon | <i>Falco femoralis</i> | 5 |
| Bald Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | 36 |
| Barbary Falcon | <i>Falco pelegrinoides</i> | 21 |
| Barbary X Gyr Falcon | | 2 |
| Bateleur Eagle | <i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i> | 36 |
| Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | 50 |
| Black Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i> | 14 |
| Bonelli's Eagle | <i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> | 12 |
| Booted Eagle | <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> | 2 |
| Brahminy Kite | <i>Haliastur indus</i> | 12 |
| Changeable Hawk-eagle | <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i> | 1 |
| Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | 2811 |
| Cooper's Hawk | <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> | 47 |
| Crested Caracara | <i>Polyborus plancus</i> | 40 |
| Crowned Eagle | <i>Spizaetus coronatus</i> | 2 |
| Ferruginous Buzzard | <i>Buteo regalis</i> | 343 |
| Gabar Goshawk | <i>Melierax gabar</i> | 10 |
| Golden Eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | 61 |
| Northern Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | 997 |
| Greater Kestrel | <i>Falco rupicoloides</i> | 2 |
| Grey Buzzard-eagle | <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i> | 1 |
| Gymnogone | <i>Polyboroides typus</i> | 7 |
| Gyr Falcon | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> | 58 |
| Gyr X Barbary Falcon | | 1 |
| Gyr X Lanner Falcon | | 4 |
| Gyr X Prairie Falcon | | 1 |
| Gyr X Saker Falcon | | 25 |
| Gyr/Peregrine X Gyr/Lanner | | 2 |
| Gyr/Saker X Barbary Falcon | | 3 |
| Gyr/Saker X Saker Falcon | | 9 |
| Harris Hawk | <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> | 2348 |
| Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | 8 |
| European Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | 104 |
| Hodgeson's Hawk-eagle | <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i> | 1 |
| Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | 1 |
| Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | 4 |
| Jackal Buzzard | <i>Buteo rufofuscus</i> | 1 |
| Common Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | 5141 |
| Lanner Falcon | <i>Falco biarmicus</i> | 844 |
| Lanner X Lugger Falcon | | 30 |
| Lanner/Lugger X Lugger Falcon | | 2 |
| Lanner X Saker Falcon | | 11 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Long-legged Buzzard | <i>Buteo rufinus</i> | 4 |
| Lugger Falcon | <i>Falco jugger</i> | 179 |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | 13 |
| Martial Eagle | <i>Hieraaetus bellicosus</i> | 2 |
| Mauritius Kestrel | <i>Falco punctatus</i> | 8 |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | 442 |
| Merlin X Hobby | | 1 |
| New Zealand Falcon | <i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> | 24 |
| New Zealand X Gyr/Peregrine | | 1 |
| Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | 1610 |
| Peregrine Falcon X Merlin | | 13 |
| Peregrine X Barbary Falcon | | 15 |
| Peregrine X Gyr Falcon | | 27 |
| Peregrine X Lanner Falcon | | 28 |
| Peregrine X Lanner/Lugger | | 7 |
| Peregrine X Prairie Falcon | | 40 |
| Peregrine X Saker falcon | | 49 |
| Peregrine/Barbary X Peregrine Falcon | | 4 |
| Prairie Falcon | <i>Falco mexicanus</i> | 73 |
| Red-backed Hawk | <i>Buteo polyosoma</i> | 2 |
| Red-necked Falcon | <i>Falco chicquera</i> | 12 |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | 23 |
| Red-tailed Buzzard | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> | 1259 |
| Red-tail X Ferruginous Buzzard | | 7 |
| Red-tail X Common Buzzard | | 1 |
| Rough-legged Buzzard | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> | 3 |
| Saker Falcon | <i>Falco cherrug</i> | 560 |
| Saker X Lanner/Lugger | | 19 |
| Saker X Lugger Falcon | | 1 |
| Saker X Peregrine Falcon | | 1 |
| Saker X Peregrine/Lanner Falcon | | 1 |
| Shikra | <i>Accipiter badius</i> | 2 |
| Sooty Falcon | <i>Falco concolor</i> | 6 |
| European Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | 1552 |
| Spotted Eagle | <i>Aquila clanga</i> | 1 |
| Steppe Eagle | <i>Aquila rapax</i> | 28 |
| Striated Caracara | <i>Phalcoboenus australis</i> | 38 |
| Swainson's Hawk | <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> | 13 |
| Tawny Eagle | <i>Aquila rapax</i> | 82 |
| Verreaux's Eagle | <i>Aquila verreauxii</i> | 14 |
| Wahlberg's eagle | <i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i> | 1 |
| Wedge-tailed Eagle | <i>Aquila audax</i> | 7 |
| White-bellied Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | 12 |
| White-tailed Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | 3 |
| Yellow-billed Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | 4 |
| TOTAL | | 19399 |

APPENDIX 2.3

DoE BIRD REGISTRATION

SCHEME: SCHEDULE OF REGISTRATION FEES

Schedule of Registration Fees Payable from September 1993

Birds of Prey

Zoos (see note 1)

| | |
|---|---|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: (see note 2) | £7 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £14 for the monitored species (see note 3) £7 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £17 for every bird received from non-NFZ members; no charge if received from NFZ members. |

Recognised club members (see note 4)

| | |
|---|--|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: (see note 2) | £7 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £14 for every monitored (see note 3) £7 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £17 for every bird |

Non-club members

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Renewal of properly registered: | £9 per bird/birds (see note 2) |
| Registration of new birds: | £20 for every monitored (see note 3) £9 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £17 for every bird |

Other Birds

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: | £1 per bird up to maximum of £25 |
| Registration of new birds: | £6 per bird |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £6 per every bird |

NOTES

1. To qualify for reduced registration fees zoos must be members of the NFZ and be willing to participate in the inspection scheme. For qualifying zoos the maximum renewal fee payable is £360.
2. The renewal fee applies only to birds correctly registered with the keeper on expiry of the registration period.
3. The monitored species are Golden Eagle, Merlin, Gyr Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Barbary Falcon, Hobby, Goshawk and hybrids of these species. Other species may be monitored from time to time; keepers will be notified of any charges before the breeding season each year.
4. Members of such clubs must be participants in the club inspection scheme; members of such clubs who do not wish to be included in their club's inspection programme must pay fees at the non-club rates.

LICENSED REHABILITATION KEEPERS (LRKs)

The fee for the LRK licence is £33 for the registration period 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1995. This fee will need to be paid upon request. Please do not send any fees with the application.

PERMANENTLY DISABLED BIRDS

Some birds taken in by LRKs will be permanently disabled and unsuitable for release back to the wild. No fee will be levied on LRKs for retaining such birds, nor will any fee be charged for transfers of such birds between LRKs. However, if the bird is passed to a non-LRK a transfer fee will be payable by the new keeper. The progeny of disabled birds will attract the normal registration fee.

APPENDIX 2.4

CITES APPENDIX LISTINGS

Appendix 2.4: CITES Appendix listings of Diurnal and Nocturnal Raptors

*CITES Appendix I Listed Raptors
(others except Cathartidae are Appendix II)*

| Common Name | Latin name |
|----------------------------|--|
| Falconiformes | |
| Californian Condor | <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> |
| Andean Condor | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> |
| Cuban Kite | <i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i> |
| Spanish Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila adalberti (also known as Aquila heliaca adalberti)</i> |
| Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila heliaca</i> |
| White-tailed Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> |
| Bald Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> |
| Harpy Eagle | <i>Harpia harpyja</i> |
| Philippine Eagle | <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> |
| Aldabra Kestrel | <i>Falco newtoni aldabranus</i> |
| Mauritius Kestrel | <i>Falco punctatus</i> |
| Seychelles Kestrel | <i>Falco araea</i> |
| Lugger Falcon | <i>Falco jugger</i> |
| Barbary Falcon | <i>Falco pelegrinoides</i> |
| Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> |
| Gyr Falcon | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> |
| Strigiformes | |
| Madagascar Red Owl | <i>Tyto soumagnei</i> |
| Forest Little Owl (Owlet) | <i>Athene blewitti</i> |
| Lesser Eagle Owl | <i>Mimizuka gurneyi</i> |
| Norfolk Island Boobook Owl | <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> |
| Christmas Island Hawk Owl | <i>Ninox squamipila natalis</i> |

CITES Appendix III

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Falconiformes | |
| King Vulture | <i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> |

APPENDIX 2.5
DoE REVIEW OF UK WILDLIFE
SALES CONTROLS (APRIL 1993)



Department of the Environment

Traded, Registered and Exotic Wildlife Division
Room 810
Tollgate House Houlton Street
BRISTOL BS2 9DJ

TEL No. 0272-218384
FAX No. 0272-218317

Sue Dewar
6 Glendevon Rd
Woodley
Reading
Berkshire
RG5 4PH

Date: 30 April 1993

Dear Sir

REVIEW OF UK WILDLIFE SALES CONTROLS

Introduction

1. On 1 December 1992 Lord Strathclyde announced a review of the operation of UK wildlife sales controls, to be carried out during 1993. Representations on the scope of the review were invited from a wide range of organisations and a number have been received. The purpose of this letter is to give further details of the areas to be reviewed and to seek more detailed comments on particular aspects from anyone with an interest.

Scope of the Review

2. The review will be conducted against a background of international and EC agreements, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Bern Convention and the EC Habitats and Birds Directives. The proposed new EC Regulation on the wildlife trade, designed to replace the current EC CITES Regulation No 3626/82, is still under discussion and the final extent of EC-wide sales or possession controls to be applied under it is still unclear. The conclusions of the review will need to be dovetailed with whatever new EC responsibilities emerge at the appropriate time. It must also be recognised that the resources available to the Government to apply controls are not limitless. Realistically this must point to a system that is reasonable and enforceable within the resources that are likely to be available. The Government seeks to achieve the maximum conservation benefit possible from any controls which are applied. It is, however, conscious of the burden that controls place on those people subject to them and does not wish to regulate their activities any more than is necessary. The aim is therefore to keep the legislative provisions, and the associated bureaucracy, to the minimum consistent with effective control.

3. The intention is to examine the sales controls applied under EC Regulation 3626/82 for which the Department has responsibility in its role as the Management Authority administering CITES in the UK, and the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976 (ESA). After ten years' operation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA), there is also a need to review certain of its provisions including the sales and registration controls, for which the Department is the administering body, and the extent to which they may overlap with those imposed under other legislation.

4. Some aspects of internal controls have been touched upon in earlier reviews, including one conducted by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre/IUCN on behalf of the EC Commission in 1988, and more recently by Greenpeace/TRAFFIC. There may be other research to which you wish to draw our attention.

A Brief History

5. Imports of birds of prey, some endangered mammals, and reptiles and certain of their parts and derivatives were controlled for some years under the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964 and the Protection of Birds Act 1954. These Acts were superseded by the ESA which also implemented the CITES Convention in the UK and went beyond its terms in a number of respects. Current controls are contained in EC Regulations 3626/82 and 3418/83 which implement CITES throughout the EC, and in the ESA and WCA. These provisions also serve to meet UK obligations under the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive.

Current Sales Controls

EC CITES Regulation

6. In order to add to the protection afforded by import and export controls, Article 6 of EC Regulation 3626/82 prohibits the sale in the Community of specimens of about 800 species listed on Appendix I of CITES, ie those considered to be threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade, including elephants, rhinos and a variety of birds and plants. It also prohibits the sale of about 700 species which are not listed on Appendix I but are listed on Annex C1 of the Regulation for extra protection in the Community, for example those whales and birds of prey not listed on Appendix I. Sale controls apply to dead specimens and parts and derivatives as well as to live specimens.

7. Exemptions from the prohibition on sale may be granted in accordance with Article 6 if specimens can be shown to have entered the Community in accordance with the CITES Convention, but before EC Regulation 3626/82 came into force; to have been bred in captivity or artificially propagated; are intended for research, teaching, breeding or propagation purposes; were removed from the natural state under legal provisions in force in that Member State or with the approval of the competent authorities of that Member State; or entered the Community in accordance with the Convention and after the Regulation came into force and were not used for purposes essentially commercial in nature.

8. Applicants must submit evidence that the specimen falls into one of the categories in Article 6 before the Department will issue an exemption allowing the sale of an Appendix I or Annex C1 specimen in the UK. However the Department has issued a number of general exemptions (listed at Annex A) which reduce the need for individual exemptions, for which there are about 2,350 applications a year. Under the Regulation, a certificate issued by an EC Member State can also be used as evidence that a specimen is covered by one of the categories listed in Article 6. These certificates used to be checked by Customs but are not currently examined within the UK as part of our enforcement activities. We shall be looking at our use of them, and also the practices adopted in other Member States, as part of this review.

Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976

9. To compensate for the removal of EC internal border controls at the beginning of the year the Government decided to add sales controls on about 200 non-CITES animal species to the ESA. These are listed at Annex B. We have no reason to believe that there is significant trade in these species, and would not normally licence the sale of wild-taken specimens.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

10. The sale of most native and regular visitor bird species, and certain native plant and animal species is an offence under the provisions of the Act, unless the Department has issued a licence under section 16. Applications for such licences are considered on their merits by the Department, in consultation with its scientific advisors at English Nature, the Countryside Council for Wales or Scottish Natural Heritage.

11. Under section 6, most wild native and regular visitor bird species, their eggs or any part of such an egg, cannot be sold. Some bird species are also subject to registration if kept in captivity. A number of other bird species are subject to sales controls under the Game Acts. General licences permitting the sale of those bird species which are most commonly sold, have been issued by the Department (Annex C). About 120 applications for individual sales licences are applied for each year, covering live and dead birds.

12. Section 9(5) prohibits the sale of the species of animals listed in Schedule 5. These sale controls apply to live or dead wild animals, or any part or derivative. A small number of individual applications are received. Certain reptiles and amphibians; the slow worm, common toad, viviparous lizard, common frog, palmate newt, smooth newt and adder were included in the Act primarily for the purposes of monitoring. On application, the Department issues trader specific licences for these species, subject to a condition that the holder provides twice-yearly returns of the numbers of specimens sold.

13. Under section 13, specimens of the plant species included in Schedule 8, including parts or derivatives, cannot be sold. No applications for the sale of these plants have been received in the last twelve months.

Bird Registration Scheme

14. Section 7 of the WCA requires that any bird species listed in Schedule 4 of the Act and kept in captivity must be registered with the Department and, for birds in categories I and II, ringed with a uniquely numbered DOE ring. A list of the species is at Annex D and a list of the numbers of specimens actually registered is at Annex E. About 16,000 specimens are registered with the Department. 8 species make up 81% of all birds registered;

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Kestrel | 3,855 |
| Common Buzzard | 2,472 |
| Harris Hawk | 1,815 |
| Peregrine | 1,418 |
| Sparrowhawk | 1,157 |
| Red Tailed Buzzard | 1,062 |
| Goshawk | 880 |
| Merlin | 361 |

15. In 1992 about 6,100 initial registrations and 4,750 transfers were recorded. The purpose of the scheme is to provide additional support for the provisions which make illegal the taking of birds from the wild and hence to conserve endangered species. At the same time it is intended to allow the establishment of a sufficient stock of birds bred in captivity to satisfy public demand, making trade in wild specimens less attractive.

16. The registration system is fairly expensive to operate. The total cost of the system in 1992/93 was about £320,000, as against an income of £108,000, or a net cost of about £13 per bird.

17. Although the registration system, and its enforcement by the Department's Wildlife Inspectors and the Police, appears to be operating effectively, it is necessary to examine

whether it represents the best use of the resources involved. While the case for retaining an extra layer of protection for less common native birds of prey is well understood, the Government believes that consideration should be given to ending registration and ringing requirements for the more common birds of prey such as the Kestrel, Common Buzzard and Sparrowhawk, for non-native birds of prey and for those species in Category II and III which do not in practice seem to be kept in captivity. There might on the other hand be a case for including native owl species.

Comments

18. We would welcome views on any aspect of the scope and operation of controls on sales, registration and possession. Some of the areas where you may have views follow: but this list is not meant to be exhaustive or prescriptive.

Quality and availability of information about controls.

The extent to which controls are complied with.

The coverage of species and the extent to which native, non-native, live or dead specimens should be included. Whether there should be more emphasis on species other than birds.

The benefits to conservation in each of these cases.

The value and operation of general exemptions and open licences.

The use of EC CITES certificates.

Possibilities for simplifying controls on captive bred/artificially propagated specimens.

Whether there is a need to draw any distinction between "hobbyist" and "commercial" breeders/growers.

The extent to which the welfare of individual specimens needs to be taken into account in the operation of these controls.

Whether controls should be applied to possession or to purchase.

For registered specimens, whether the high cost of maintaining a register and marking all the specimens is justified in terms of benefits to conservation.

The value of controls if not harmonised across the Community. Whether there is a risk of penalising/increasing bureaucracy on UK residents.

The justification for continuing to make no charge for sales licences. Likely effects of charging.

Whether there are ways to improve enforcement.

Possibilities for simplifying or better targeting controls.

Timetable

19. We would welcome comments by the end of June. As well as analysing the responses to this letter, we propose to investigate the Department's own procedures, look at practices elsewhere, and hold meetings with interested organisations. Please send your comments to Miss

J Withey (Tel: 0272 218524) in Room 802 at the address at the head of this letter.

20. I should be glad if you would let us know whether:

- a. you propose to publish your response or make it available to the media; and
- b. you agree that the Department may make your response available to Parliament and the public by placing copies in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament and in its library. If so, we should be grateful for 3 extra copies.

21. If you answer no to both questions, your response will be treated in confidence to the Government; it may, however, be counted in any numerical summary of views received which does not identify individual comments.

22. We are distributing this letter widely to include all those on our CITES contact list as well as certain other groups and organisations known to have an interest. A list of the principal groups and organisations consulted appears below. Please let us know if further copies are required by anyone you know who does not receive one.

Yours faithfully



S J HAWES

Main consultees

Aviornis UK
British Bird Council
British Chelonia Group
British Association of Tortoise Keepers
British Cactus and Succulent Society
British Falconer's Club
British Fur Traders Association
British Leather Confederation
British Orchid Council
British School of Falconry
British Waterfowl Association
Care for the Wild
Elefriends
Environmental Investigation Agency
FACE-UK (c/o British Field Sports Society)
Fauna and Flora Preservation Society
Federation of Commercial Bird Importers
Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland
The Game Conservancy
Guild of Taxidermists
The Hawk and Owl Trust
The Hawk Board

International Fur Trade Federation
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Herpetological Society
International Ornithological Association
IUCN
International Wild Waterfowl Association
National Association of Private Animal Keepers
The National Birds of Prey Centre
National Council for Aviculture
Natural History Museum
Northern England Falconry Club
Ornamental Fish Industry
Pet Trade and Industry Association
The Raptor Breeders Association
Royal Horticultural Society
RSPB
RSPCA
Timber Trade Federation
TRAFFIC International
Welsh Hawking Club
Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust
Wildlife Link
WTMU (WCMC)
World Parrot Trust
World Pheasant Association
WWF

GENERAL SALE EXEMPTIONS (GEX's) ISSUED UNDER ARTICLE 6 OF EC REGULATION 3626/82

1. EC CITES GEX 12A - Certain dead pre-Convention or pre-Regulation specimens and parts or derivatives.
2. EC CITES GEX/13 - Vicuna hair and products made therefrom.
3. EC CITES GEX/14 - Captive bred green sea turtles and products thereof.
4. EC CITES GEX/15 - Display of live specimens to the public.
5. EC CITES GEX/16 - Zoological specimens between licensed zoos.
6. EC CITES GEX/18 - Display of herbarium specimens and live plant material to the public.
7. EC CITES GEX/19 - Display of museum specimens to the public.
8. EC CITES GEX/20 - Certain captive bred species.
9. EC CITES GEX/23 - Chinchillas.
10. EC CITES GEX/32 - Certain species of captive bred wildfowl.
11. EC CITES GEX/33 - Certain captive bred owls that are native to and that visit the UK.
12. EC CITES GEX/34 - Certain captive bred owls not native to the UK.
13. EC CITES GEX/35 - Certain captive bred diurnal birds of prey hatched before 1/1/83.
14. EC CITES GEX/36 - Certain diurnal birds of prey hatched before 1/1/83.
15. EC CITES GEX/37 - Certain captive bred diurnal birds of prey hatched before 1/1/83.
16. EC CITES GEX/38 - Captive bred pigeons.
17. EC CITES GEX/39 - Certain diurnal birds of prey hatched after 1/1/83.
18. EC CITES GEX/40 - Display of certain birds.
19. EC CITES GEX/41 - Artificially propagated plants.

LIST OF ANIMAL SPECIES SUBJECT TO SALES CONTROLS UNDER
S.4/SCH.4 OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES (IMPORT & EXPORT) ACT 1976

Annex B

MAMMALS

MARSUPIALIA

Myrmecobiidae

Myrmecobius fasciatus

Numbat

Peramelidae

Perameles gunnii

Gunn's bandicoot

Phalangeridae

Phalanger lullulae

Woodlark Island cuscus

INSECTIVORA

Solenodontidae

Solenodon cubanus

Cuban solenodon

Solenodon paradoxus

Haitian solenodon

EDENTATA

Bradypodidae

Bradypus torquatus

Maned sloth

RODENTIA

Capromyidae

Capromys spp

Hutias

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis rufus

Red wolf

Canis simensis

Simen wolf

Lycaon pictus

Wild dog

Mustelidae

Gulo gulo

Wolverine

Viverridae

Liberiictis kuhni

Liberian mongoose

Otariidae

Eumetopias jubatus

Northern sea lion

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

Muntiacus feai

Fea's muntjac

BIRDS

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Diomedidae

Diomedea amsterdamensis

Amsterdam albatross

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus philippensis

Spot-billed pelican

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae

Ardea humbloti

Madagascar heron

Ardea imperialis

White-bellied heron

Egretta eulophotes

Swinhoe's egret

Gorsachius gaisagi

Japanese night heron

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gorsachius magnificus | Magnificent night heron |
| Ciconidae | |
| Ciconia episcopus stormi | Storm's stork |
| Leptoptilos dubius | Greater adjutant stork |
| Leptoptilos javanicus | Lesser adjutant stork |
| Threskiornithidae | |
| Platalea minor | Black-faced spoonbill |
| Thaumatibis gigantea | Giant ibis |
| ANSERIFORMES | |
| Anatidae | |
| Aythya innotata | Madagascar pochard |
| Tadorna cristata | Crested shelduck |
| GALLIFORMES | |
| Cracidae | |
| Ortalis erythroptera | Rufous-headed chachalaca |
| Penelope barbata | Bearded guan |
| Penelope dabbenei | Red-faced guan |
| Penelope ochrogaster | Chestnut-bellied guan |
| Phasianidae | |
| Arborophila ardens | Hainan partridge |
| Arbrophila rufipectus | Sichuan partridge |
| Lophura bulweri | Bulwer's pheasant |
| Lophura haitensis | Vo Quy's pheasant |
| Odontophorus strophium | Gorgeted wood-quail |
| Ophrysia superciliosa | Himalayan quail |
| GRUIFORMES | |
| Rallidae | |
| Notornis mantelli | Takahe |
| CHARADRIIFORMES | |
| Recurvirostridae | |
| Himantopus novaezelandiae | Black stilt |
| COLUMBIFORMES | |
| Columbidae | |
| Claravis godefrida | Purple-barred ground dove |
| Columba caribaea | Jamaican band-tailed pigeon |
| Didunculus strigirostris | Tooth-billed pigeon |
| Drepanoptila holosericea | Cloven-feathered dove |
| Ducula aurorae | Society Island pigeon |
| Ducula galeata | Marquesas pigeon |
| Ducula goliath | New Caledonian pigeon |
| Ducula whartoni | Christmas Isl imperial pigeon |
| Gallicolumba erythroptera | Polynesian ground dove |
| Geotrygon caniceps | Grey-faced quail dove |
| Leptotila wellsi | Grenada dove |
| Ptilinopus huttoni | Rapa Island fruit dove |
| Ptilinopus roseicapilla | Marianas fruit dove |

CUCULIFORMES

Musophagidae

Tauraco bannermani

Tauraco ruspolii

Cuculidae

Centropus chlororhynchus

Bannerman's tauraco

Prince Ruspoli's turaco

Ceylon coucal

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Campephilus principalis

Sapheopipo noguchii

Ivory-billed woodpecker

Pryer's woodpecker

PASSERIFORMES

Laniidae

Tchagra jamesi

Three-streaked tchagra

Mimidae

Mimodes graysoni

Socorro mockingbird

Ramphocinclus brachyurus

White-breasted trembler

Muscicapidae

Alethe choloensis

Cholo mountain alethe

Copsychus sechellarum

Seychelles magpie-robin

Apalis chariessa

White-winged apalis

Liocichla omeiensis

Mount Omei liocichla

Myadestes lanaiensis

Olomao

Myadestes myadestinus

Kamao

Myiagra freycineti

Guam myiagra flycatcher

Phaeornis palmeri

Puaiohi

Pomarea dimidiata

Raratonga flycatcher

Pomarea nigra

Tahitian flycatcher

Muscicapa latirostris

Brown flycatcher

Ficedula semitorquata

Semi-collared flycatcher

Terpsiphone corvina

Seychelles paradise-flycatcher

Monarcha brehmii

Biak monarch

Nectariniidae

Anthreptes pallidigaster

Amani sunbird

Anthreptes rubitorques

Banded green sunbird

Nectarinia afra prigoginei

Marungu sunbird

Nectarinia loveridgei

Loveridge's sunbird

Zosteropidae

Zosterops flava

Javan white-eye

Meliphagidae

Moho bishopi

Bishop's o-o

Moho braccatus

Kauai o-o

Philemon brassi

Brass' friarbird

Emberizidae

Inca piza pulchra

Great inca finch

Nemosia rourei

Cherry-throated tanager

Tangara fastuosa

Seven-coloured tanager

Drepanididae

Hemignathus lucidus

Nukupuu

Hemignathus obscurus

Akialoa

Hemignathus wilsoni

Akiapolau

Loxops maculata

Hawaiian creeper

Psittirostra psittacea

Ou

Ploceidae
Foudia flavicans
Foudia rubra
Malimbus ibadanensis
Ploceus golangi
Sturnidae
Aplonis cinerascens
Corvidae
Corvus trópicus

Rodrigues fody
Mauritius fody
Ibadan malimbe
Clarke's weaver

Rarotonga starling

Hawaiian crow

REPTILES

TESTUDINES

Emydidae
Callagur borneoensis
Cuora pani (incl. chriskarannarum)
Graptemys flavimaculata

Painted terrapin
Pan's box turtle
Yellow-blotched map turtle

SAURIA

Gekkonidae
Eublepharis kuroiwa
Phyllodactylus europaeus
Phyllodactylus heterurus

Ryukyu panther gecko
European leaf-toed gecko

Chamaeleonidae
Brookesia nasus
Brookesia tuberculata

Iguanidae
Anolis roosevelti
Gambelia silus
Liolaemus constanzae
Liolaemus gravenhorstii
Liolaemus leopardinus
Liolaemus lorenzmuelleri
Liolaemus nitidus
Liolaemus paulinae
Tropidurus tarapacensis
Tropidurus theresioides

Colubra Island giant anole
San Joaquin leopard lizard

Striped ground iguana
Leopard ground iguana

Greenish ground iguana
Chilean ground iguana

Lacertidae
Algyroides marchi
Lacerta monticola
Lacerta bedriagae
Podarcis filfolensis

Spanish algyroides
Iberian rock lizard
Bedriaga's rock lizard
Maltese wall lizard

Teiidae
Callopiastes palluma
Scincidae

Ateuchosaurus pellopleurus
Chalcides occidentalis
Eumeces kishinouyei
Amphiglossus splendidus

Japanese ateuchosaurus

OPHIDIA

Colubridae
Alluaudina bellyi
Dromicus chamissonis
Langaha alluadi
Langaha nasuta
Liophidium rhodogaster

Chilean ground snake

Lycodryas arctifasciatus
Pseudoxyrhopus heterurus
Viperidae
Trimeresurus wiroti
Vipera lebetina

Blunt-nosed viper

AMPHIBIANS

CAUDATA

Salamandridae
Salamandra luschani
Chioglossa lusitanica
Euproctus montanus
Euproctus platycephalus
Tylotriton kweichowensis

Luschani's salamander
Golden-striped salamander
Corsican brook salamander
Sardinian brook salamander

Plethodontidae

Hydromantes genei
Hydromantes flavus
~~Hydromantes supramontes~~

Sardinian cave salamander

Hydromantes imperialis
Hydromantes italicus

Italian cave salamander

Proteidae
Proteus anguinus

Olm

ANURA

Discoglossidae
Discoglossus pictus
Discoglossus jeanneae
Alytes muletensis

Painted frog

Pelobatidae

Pelobates fuscus

Balearic midwife toad

Bufonidae

Ansonia mcgregori
Ansonia tiomanica
Bufo atacamensis
Bufo chilensis
Bufo periglens

Common spadefoot

Mcgregor's toad

Atacama toad

Chilean toad

Golden toad

Leptodactylidae

Alsodes barrioi
Alsodes laevis
Alsodes montanus
Alsodes nodosus

Gay's frog

Atelognathus grandisonae

Caudiverbera caudiverbera

Eupsophus insularis

Eupsophus migueli

Insuetophrynus acarpicus

Telmatobius halli

Telmatobius pefauri

Telmatobius peruvianus

Telmatobufo australis

Telmatobufo venustus

Hylidae

Hyla helenae

Hyla kanaima

Phyllodytes auratus

Rhinodermatidae

Rhinoderma spp.
Ranidae
Conraua goliath
Mantidactylus eiselti
Rana latastei

Darwin's frogs
Goliath frog
Italian agile frog

ARTHROPODS

INSECTA

Lepidoptera
Papilio alexanor
Zerynthia polyxena
Parnassius mnemosyne
Apatura metis
Fabriciana elisa
Melanargia arge
Erebia christi
Erebia sudetica
Erebia calcaria
Coenonympha hero
Coenonympha oedippus
Lopinga achine
Lycaena dispar
Maculinea teleius
Maculinea nausithous
Plebicula golgus
Hypodryas maturna
Eriogaster catax
Hyles hippophaes
Proserpinus prosperpina

Southern swallowtail
Black apollo butterfly
Freyer's purple emperor
Corsican fritillary
Italian marbled white butterfly
Razzer's ringlet
Sudeten ringlet
Lorkovic's brassy ringlet
Scarce heath butterfly
False ringlet
Woodland brown
Large copper butterfly
Scarce large blue butterfly
Dusky large blue butterfly
Nevada blue butterfly
Scarce fritillary

GASTROPODA

Stylommatophora
Partula spp

Annex C

GENERAL LICENCES ISSUED UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 16 OF THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT
1981 - BIRDS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| WLF 100072 | Licence to permit the sale of a captive bred native species of bird |
| WLF 100082 | Licence to sell certain gull's eggs |
| WLF 100083 | Licence to resell dead wild bird specimens provided that they have been marked with a DOE marker and sold once |
| WLF 100092 dead wild birds | Licence to see feathers and parts of certain |
| WLF 100093 | Licence to sell certain species of wildfowl |

Annex D

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981
BIRDS WHICH MUST BE REGISTERED IF KEPT IN CAPTIVITY

All species of birds listed on Schedule 4 of the Act have to be registered with the Department of the Environment if kept in captivity. Those species listed in Categories I and II below also have to be ringed with a ring supplied by the Department.

SCHEDULE 4

Category I

| | |
|--|--|
| Hawks, True (except old world vultures, that is to say, Buzzards, Eagles, Harriers, Hawks and Kites (all species in each case) | Accipitridae (except the genera Gypaetus, Gypohierax, Gyps, Neophron, Sarcogyps and Trigoniceps) |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> |
| Falcons (all species) | Falconidae |

Category II

| Common Name | Scientific name |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bunting, Cirl | <i>Emberiza cirlus</i> |
| Bunting, Lapland | <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> |
| Bunting, Snow | <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> |
| Chough | <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> |
| Crossbills (all species) | <i>Loxia spp</i> |
| Fieldfare | <i>Turdus pilaris</i> |
| Firecrest | <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i> |
| Oriole, Golden | <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> |
| Redstart, Black | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> |
| Redwing | <i>Turdus iliacus</i> |
| Serin | <i>Serinus serinus</i> |
| Shorelark | <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> |
| Shrike, Red-Backed | <i>Lanius collurio</i> |
| Tit, Bearded | <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> |
| Tit, Crested | <i>Parus cristatus</i> |
| Warbler, Cettis | <i>Cettia cetti</i> |
| Warbler, Dartford | <i>Sylvia undata</i> |
| Warbler, Marsh | <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> |
| Warbler, Savis | <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> |
| Woodlark | <i>Lullula arborea</i> |
| Wryneck | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> |

Category III

| Common name | Scientific name |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> |
| Bee-eater | <i>Merops apiaster</i> |
| Bittern | <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> |
| Bittern, Little | <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> |
| Bluethroat | <i>Luscinia svecica</i> |
| Corncrake | <i>Crex crex</i> |
| Crake, Spotted | <i>Porzana porzana</i> |
| Curlew, Stone | <i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> |
| Divers (all species) | <i>Gavia spp</i> |
| Dotterel | <i>Charadrius morinellus</i> |
| Duck, Long-tailed | <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> |
| Godwit, Black-tailed | <i>Limosa limosa</i> |
| Grebe, Black-necked | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> |
| Grebe, Slavonian | <i>Podiceps auritus</i> |
| Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> |
| Hoopoe | <i>Upupa epops</i> |
| Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> |
| Petrel, Leach's | <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> |
| Phalarope, Red-necked | <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> |
| Plover, Kentish | <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> |
| Plover, Little ringed | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> |
| Quail, Common | <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> |
| Rosefinch, Scarlet | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> |
| Ruff | <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> |
| Sandpiper, Green | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> |
| Sandpiper, Purple | <i>Calidris maritima</i> |
| Sandpiper, Wood | <i>Tringa glareola</i> |
| Scoter, Common | <i>Melanitta nigra</i> |
| Scota, Velvet | <i>Melanitta fusca</i> |
| Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> |
| Stilt, Black-winged | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> |
| Stint, Temminck's | <i>Calidris temminckii</i> |
| Tern, Black | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> |
| Tern, Little | <i>Sterna albifrons</i> |
| Tern, Roseate | <i>Sterna dougallii</i> |
| Treecreeper, Short-toed | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> |
| Whimbrel | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> |

NUMBERS OF BIRDS REGISTERED UNDER CATEGORIES I AND II OF SCHEDULE 4

Annex E

| Species | No. Registered |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| African Fish Eagle | 10 |
| African Harrier Hawk | 3 |
| African Hawk Eagle | 7 |
| African Pygmy Falcon | 3 |
| African Red Tailed Buzzard | 1 |
| American Bald Eagle | 21 |
| American Kestrel | 66 |
| Aplomado Falcon | 7 |
| Bald Eagle | 10 |
| Barbary Falcon | 18 |
| Barbary X Gyr Falcon | 2 |
| Bateleur Eagle | 33 |
| Bearded Tit | 94 |
| Black Kite | 39 |
| Black Redstart | 34 |
| Black Sparrowhawk | 13 |
| Bonellis Eagle | 13 |
| Booted Eagle | 2 |
| Brahminy Kite | 9 |
| Cara Cara | 33 |
| Changeable Hawk Eagle | 2 |
| Chough | 70 |
| Cirl Bunting | 3 |
| Common Buzzard | 2472 |
| Coopers Hawk | 37 |
| Crested Cara Cara | 3 |
| Crossbill | 241 |
| Crowned Eagle | 2 |
| 2 Lanner/Lugger X Lugger | 2 |
| 2 Peregrine X Barbary | 1 |
| F2 Saker X Lanner/Lugger | 19 |
| erruginous Buzzard | 2 |
| erruginous Hawk | 311 |
| Fieldfare | 2 |
| Flabbar Goshawk | 11 |
| Golden Eagle | 61 |
| Goshawk | 880 |
| Greater Kestrel | 2 |
| Grey Eagle Buzzard | 1 |
| Gymnogene | 3 |
| Gyr Falcon | 51 |
| Gyr X Barbary Falcon | 1 |
| Gyr X Lanner Falcon | 4 |
| Gyr X Saker Falcon | 22 |
| Gyr/Peregrine X Gyr/Lanner | 2 |
| Gyr/Saker X Barbary Falco | 2 |
| Harris Hawk | 1815 |
| Hen Harrier | 9 |
| Hobby | 92 |
| Hodgesons Eagle | 1 |
| Imperial Eagle | 4 |
| Jackal Buzzard | 1 |
| Kestrel | 3855 |
| Lanner Falcon | 716 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Lanner X Lugger Falcon | 29 |
| Lanner X Saker Falcon | 6 |
| Long Legged Buzzard | 4 |
| Lugger Falcon | 156 |
| Marsh Harrier | 13 |
| Martial Eagle | 2 |
| Mauritius Kestrel | 5 |
| Merlin | 361 |
| Merlin X Hobby | 1 |
| New Zealand Falcon | 28 |
| Peregrine Falcon | 1418 |
| Peregrine X Barbary Falco | 14 |
| Peregrine X Gyr Falcon | 19 |
| Peregrine X Gyr/Saker | 1 |
| Peregrine X Lanner Falcon | 20 |
| Peregrine X Lanner/Lugger | 6 |
| Peregrine X Merlin | 4 |
| Peregrine X Prairie Falco | 37 |
| Peregrine X Saker Falcon | 32 |
| Prairie Falcon | 66 |
| Red Backed Hawk | 2 |
| Red Headed Falcon | 8 |
| Red Kite | 18 |
| Red Necked Merlin | 2 |
| Red Tailed Buzzard | 1062 |
| Red Tailed Hawk | 1 |
| Red Tail X Ferruginous Hawk | 4 |
| Redwing | 3 |
| Rough Legged Buzzard | 3 |
| Saker Falcon | 452 |
| Saker X Lugger Falcon | 1 |
| Saker X Peregrine Falcon | 1 |
| Saker X Peregrine/Lanner | 1 |
| Saker X Prairie Falcon | 1 |
| Shikra | 2 |
| Short Toed Eagle | 1 |
| Snow Bunting | 4 |
| Sooty Falcon | 4 |
| Sparrowhawk | 1157 |
| Spotted Eagle | 1 |
| Steppe Eagle | 25 |
| Striated Cara Cara | 26 |
| Swainsons Hawk | 12 |
| Sawny Eagle | 83 |
| Serresaux Eagle | 10 |
| Wahlbergs Eagle | 1 |
| White Tailed Eagle | 8 |
| White Bellied Sea Eagle | 12 |
| White Tailed Eagle | 3 |
| White Tailed Sea Eagle | 2 |
| Woodlark | 8 |
| Yellow Billed Kite | 3 |

APPENDIX 2.6

THE AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO

DoE REVIEW OF UK WILDLIFE SALES

CONTROLS

Miss J. Withey,
Department of the Environment,
Traded, Registered and Exotic Wildlife Division,
Room 802,
Tollgate House,
Houlton Street,
BRISTOL
BS2 9DJ

22.6.93

REVIEW OF UK WILDLIFE SALES CONTROLS

Dear Miss Withey,

We are writing concerning the proposed review of UK wildlife sales controls. We have just begun a research project to investigate the welfare and conservation aspects of keeping domestic and captive birds of prey. This independent RSPCA-funded project will be completed within two years.

It is hoped that the work will:-

- (i) assess the repercussions of captivity to conservation of all, or individual species of, birds of prey
- (ii) highlight the avicultural and falconry practices which raise standards of animal welfare as well as those that compromise these standards
- (iii) assess whether current legislation provides adequate protection for the birds, and assess whether alternative legislation would improve the situation whilst minimising unwieldy expensive bureaucracy

Although the Government seeks to achieve the maximum conservation benefit possible from any applied controls, whilst keeping costs down, it has also a moral obligation to ensure some control regarding the welfare of individual animals. To remove the registration and ringing requirements for the more common native birds of prey, non-native birds of prey and those category II and III birds rarely kept, would remove controls over what is the majority of birds kept in captivity and domesticity. Our current feeling is that without alternative legislation, this would be a retrograde step which would jeopardise animal welfare. We would welcome the requirements for registration of captive and domestic owls, however this would increase present administration costs considerably.

The timing of this review is unfortunate as the results of this current study will not be elucidated for some time. Obviously we are very interested in the outcome of this review and we would be grateful if we could be kept informed of any further developments.

Yours sincerely,

Drs. Ruth Cromie and Mike Nicholls

APPENDIX 2.7

THE HAWK BOARD'S RESPONSE

TO DoE REVIEW OF UK WILDLIFE SALES

CONTROLS

The Hawk Board

SECRETARY: MRS. S.M. DEWAR
6 GLENDEVON ROAD, WOODLEY, READING, BERKSHIRE RG5 4PH TEL: 0734 696501

Hawk Board comments on the scope and operation of controls on sales, registration and possession of diurnal birds of prey.

The Board has given a lot of time and consideration to the forthcoming review and suggest that in view of recent advances in DNA testing and changes in EC regulations the existing controls could now be relaxed on the more common species.

The present level of registration and inspection should remain in place for the monitored species which will need to be widened to include some of the rarer European species not indigenous in the UK. The present requirement to notify the date of last egg laid should remain; however it seems unnecessary to witness every incident of ringing this could be carried out on a random selection basis. This we feel would be cost effective and still provide the required safeguards. DNA testing should be employed in order to verify dubious claims.

The remaining birds would come into a separate category. They would be close ringed and be issued with an identification document which would accompany the bird if it changed ownership within the EEC. There would appear to be little value in maintaining the present transfer system unless it could be operated at EEC level and even then the need for this level of monitoring on common species is doubtful.

In view of the probable influx of birds from other EC countries after January 1994 the current levels of control will be impossible to maintain and unenforceable; therefore it would seem prudent to simplify our system and these suggestions could dramatically reduce the workload and expenditure of the D.O.E.

All of these suggestions apply only to domestically bred diurnal birds. Birds taken under licence from the wild would need to be considered in the monitored species category.

We consider that no indigenous birds of prey are threatened by trade here in the UK.

We would like confirmation that should the present system be altered, resulting in possible reductions of income or expenditure, the remaining registerable birds will not be financially penalised.

NOTES ON QUESTIONS POSED BY D.O.E.

1) Quality and availability of information about controls

In general this was found to be good.

2) The extent to which controls are complied with

We consider the controls are normally complied with. Where failure occurs it is because they are either too rigid, impractical, or have not moved with the time. This is particularly noticeable on the short term movement of birds, eggs and eyasses and in the regaining of lost birds.

3) The coverage of species and the extent to which native, non native, live or dead specimens should be included. Whether there should be more emphasis on species other than birds.

Since the advent of DNA parental testing, we have available the final safeguard for proving or disproving genuine domestic breeding. Therefore the controls on domestic bred birds could justifiably be relaxed.

As of January 1994 birds will be moving to and fro within Europe. No two countries have the same ringing or registration system. As far as most hawk keepers are concerned, cable ties are no longer acceptable. They are unsound both on grounds of welfare and system abuse.

Many birds will be coming into the UK with either permits and no rings, or rings that are not at the moment acceptable under the Wildlife & Countryside Act.

Under these circumstances, keeping non-European species on the existing registration list would become irrelevant. With the possible exception of Appendix 1 species, (pending the new criteria of the CITES appendices). The same would apply to dead birds.

We do consider that all domestic birds of prey should continue to be close ringed. For those other than the monitored species, the rings are to be provided by the breeder and to be of such a size that they cannot be removed from the leg. The breeder should also be responsible for maintaining complete records of all birds bred.

The current cable ties should be phased out and replaced by Hess rings. Any bird unable to accept a Hess ring should be identichipped.

All wild sourced birds such as disabled or imported birds should be Hess ringed.

We suggest that some species may need to continue to be monitored at the present level for the time being, e.g. Goshawk, Golden Eagle, Spanish Imperial Eagle, Bonelli's Eagle, Peregrine, Merlin, Gyr, Hobby and Lesser Kestrel. The finalised list will need to be compiled with the assistance of other EEC management authorities and the co-operation of JNCC.

We do feel that birds of prey have been over legislated against, particularly in the light of the extreme rarity of some of the parrot and plant species over which there appears to be little or no control.

4) **The benefits to conservation in each of these cases.**

The above listed species are, to some extent, rare or commercially valuable and therefore subject to possible abuse.

Extra monitoring would be beneficial to these species, but should be subject to regular review.

Current levels of monitoring of other native or non-native species has little or no conservation value.

5) **The value and operation of general exemption and open licences.**

Domestic specimens, provided they fully comply with the requirements of ringing and, where applicable monitoring, should be free of all constraints.

6) **The use of EC CITES certificates**

We consider that it would be very sensible to have a Central European CITES Authority, although this may be difficult to achieve. However, once a CITES certificate has been issued to an individual marked bird, this document should act as a passport for the bird, remaining with it, unchanged, for its lifetime. It seems to be a pointless and costly exercise to keep re-issuing new certificates each time the ownership changes.

7) **Possibilities for simplifying controls on captive bred/artificially propagated specimens.**

This has been covered above.

8) **Need to draw distinction between "hobbyist" and "commercial" breeders.**

It is impossible to make any distinction as the majority of hobbyists trade at some time.

- 9) **The extent to which the welfare of individual specimens needs to be taken into account.**

From the individual specimen's point of view, ringing cannot be justified. It has been responsible for both injury and deaths in birds of prey; however, it is an effective and simple method of marking birds. The Wildlife & Countryside Act was designed to benefit the wild bird population and not to enhance the quality of life for the individual domestic specimen.

- 10) **Whether controls should be applied to possession or to purchase.**

There would be two justifiable reasons for possession licensing :

- a) Conservation of the species - bearing in mind the current population densities, this is no longer a consideration.
- b) Welfare of the individual - we are probably past the point where the introduction of possession licences would be feasible. However, in view of our current concern for the welfare of birds of prey, the Board is addressing this matter in other ways.

- 11) **Is cost of registration and marking of all specimens justified in conservation terms?**

No, it is not justified and better options are possible as suggested in (3).

- 12) **Lack of harmonisation across Community and risk of unfairly penalising UK residents.**

To be totally effective, controls have to be harmonised and also enacted. The value of the control or regulation is likely to be no greater than the lowest denominator with the Community member states. If effective harmonised controls are not introduced then we in the UK will inevitably be penalised.

- 13) **Charges for Sale Licences**

As sale licences are likely to be totally unenforceable, any fee structure applied to UK residents would be unjustified and unfair.

14) Improving enforcement

The Board receives regular complaints about the lack of interest sometimes shown by the enforcement agencies when asked to pursue irregularities. Although obviously we can sympathise with the pressure of case loads we do feel that better liaison between the Wildlife Inspectorate and the police would be beneficial in cases that may warrant proper investigation.

15) Simplifying and targeting controls

The foregoing suggested system would simplify matters considerably and would make the system much more cost effective whilst still providing good safeguards. Better and more extensive use of DNA fingerprinting and identichips are both valuable tools that the Department should make.

APPENDIX 2.8

RAPTORS REMAINING ON

SCHEDULE 4 WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE

ACT (1981), AFTER MAY 1994

Appendix 2.8: Raptors remaining on Schedule 4 WCA, after May 1994

| Common Name | Latin name |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| New Britain Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter brachyurus</i> |
| Northern Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> |
| Gundlach's Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter gundlachi</i> |
| Imitator Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter imitator</i> |
| Small Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nanus</i> |
| Spanish Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila adalberti</i> |
| Golden Eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> |
| Imperial Eagle | <i>Aquila heliaca</i> |
| Galapagos Hawk | <i>Buteo galapoensis</i> |
| Ridgway's Hawk | <i>Buteo ridgwayi</i> |
| Hawaiian Hawk | <i>Buteo solitarius</i> |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> |
| Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> |
| Montagu's Harrier | <i>Circus pygargus</i> |
| Madagascar Serpent-Eagle | <i>Eutriorchis astur</i> |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> |
| Lesser Kestrel | <i>Falco naumanni</i> |
| Barbary Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinoides</i> |
| Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> |
| Mauritius Kestrel | <i>Falco punctatus</i> |
| Gyr Falcon | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> |
| European Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> |
| White-tailed Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> |
| Pallas' Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> |
| Steller's Sea Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i> |
| Madagascar Fish Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i> |
| New Guinea Eagle | <i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i> |
| Black Honey Buzzard | <i>Henicopernis infuscata</i> |
| White-necked Hawk | <i>Leucopternis lacernulata</i> |
| Grey-backed Hawk | <i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i> |
| Plumbeous Forest Falcon | <i>Micrastur plumbeus</i> |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> |
| Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> |
| Philippine Eagle | <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> |
| Andaman Serpent-Eagle | <i>Spilornis elgini</i> |
| Mountain Serpent-Eagle | <i>Spilornis kinabaluensis</i> |
| Wallace's Hawk-Eagle | <i>Spizaetus nanus</i> |

APPENDIX 2.9

1993 DoE INFORMATION (sent to all keepers):

- ◆ **Breeding season for registerable birds**
 - ◆ **Ringling and registering chicks**
 - ◆ **Registration procedures reminder**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Wildlife Division
Room 8\09
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
BRISTOL BS2 9DJ

TEL No.0272-218829
FAX No.0272-218182

26 March 1993

Dear Keeper

**WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 : SECTION 7 AND SCHEDULE 4 1993
BREEDING SEASON FOR REGISTRABLE BIRDS
RINGING AND REGISTERING CHICKS
REGISTRATION PROCEDURES REMINDER**

Once again we are at the start of another bird breeding season. If you intend to breed any registrable birds this year please read the enclosed "CLOSE-RINGING OF CAPTIVE-BRED SCHEDULE 4 BIRDS - A GUIDE FOR KEEPERS" very carefully as some of the procedures have changed since last year.

Each year, at the beginning of the breeding season, all keepers are sent a reminder of the ringing and initial registration requirements. This year we have taken the opportunity to enclose some additional information in the hope of clarifying some other areas of the registration system which are sometimes queried by keepers.

I hope you will find the following notes helpful.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AT WHICH BIRDS ARE KEPT

Keepers should note that a registration document can only be amended to show that a bird is housed at a different address from that of its registered keeper if it is still being tended on a day-to-day basis by that keeper. **The bird will otherwise need to be registered by the new keeper if it is not returned to its registered keeper within three weeks, as in effect, a transfer of keepership will have taken place for which a fee is payable. Keepers who return registration documents for such amendments should attach a letter to explain the circumstances under which the bird is being moved.**

DATE THAT BIRDS ARE ACQUIRED

When applying to register a transferred bird, keepers are required to **fully** complete the reverse side of its registration document giving the **exact** date i.e day, month, and year that the bird was acquired. **Applications not bearing an exact date will be returned to the applicant and registration will therefore be delayed.**

DEAD, RELEASED, AND EXPORTED BIRDS

Registration documents should be returned **immediately** with the relevant box ticked.

LOST BIRDS

Keepers should contact their Case Officer immediately by telephone when a bird is lost. Under the terms of the Departments' Data Protection Act entry we are unable to release your name, address or telephone number to the finder of any lost bird without your prior agreement. This can lead to delays in reuniting bird and keeper. It would be helpful if, either when reporting a lost bird or when next writing to us, you could tell us whether you would wish us to disclose your details. You may withdraw your permission at any time by telephoning or writing to us. Registration documents should be returned if a lost bird is not recovered after three weeks.

ILLEGIBLE/LOST RINGS

Birds that have lost their rings or are wearing rings that have become illegible automatically become unregistered even if their registration documents have not expired. As it is a keeper's responsibility to ensure that their birds are correctly registered at all times, rings should be regularly checked and replacement cable-ties applied for if necessary.

LICENSED REHABILITATION KEEPERS (LRK's)

LRK's are reminded that they can hold a wild disabled bird for six weeks only from the date it was taken into their care, after which, they must either release or apply to register it.

PROMPT REGISTRATION

Just a reminder to all keepers obtaining new birds - remember to register your bird(s) as soon as they come into your possession. Late registration is treated seriously and is always pursued since possession of a non-registered bird is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Finally, we wish you every success during the breeding season. Any queries regarding the above points or any other registration matters should be addressed to your Case Officer at the above address. The Case Officers are now as follows:-

| Case Officer | Keeper (by initial letter of surname) | Telephone No (using Bristol code 0272) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mr Davis | A - D | 218695 |
| Mr Liebert | F - L | 218649 |
| Mrs Noakes | M - P | 218692 |
| Miss Millard | Q - Z and E | 218120 |

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 : REGISTRATION OF SCHEDULE 4
BIRDS - SCHEDULE OF FEES PAYABLE

The registration fees are currently under review but until further notice remain as below.

CATEGORY 1 BIRDS

Zoos (see note 1)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: | £6 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £12 for every monitored (see note 2) £6 for every non- monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £15 for every bird received from non-NFZ members; no charge if received from NFZ members. |

Recognised club members (see note 3)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: | £6 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £12 for every monitored (see note 2) £6 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £15 for every bird. |

Non-club members

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: | £8 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £18 for every monitored (see note 2) £8 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £15 for every bird. |

CATEGORY II BIRDS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: | £1 per bird up to a maximum of £25 |
| Registration of new birds: | £5 per bird |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £5 for every bird |

CATEGORY III BIRDS

No fees payable.
SEE NOTES OVERLEAF

NOTES

1. To qualify for reduced registration fees zoos must be members of the NFZ and be willing to participate in the inspection scheme. For qualifying zoos the maximum renewal fee payable is £360.
2. The monitored species are **Golden Eagle, Merlin, Gyr Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Barbary Falcon, Hobby, Goshawk and hybrids of these species**. Other species may be monitored from time to time; keepers will be notified of any changes before the breeding season each year.
3. Members of such clubs must be participants in the club inspection scheme; members of such clubs who do not wish to be included in their club's inspection programme must pay fees at the non-club rates.

LICENSED REHABILITATION KEEPERS (LRKs)

The fee for the LRK licence is £33 for the registration period 1 November 1992 to 31 October 1995. This fee will need to be paid before any licence is issued.

PERMANENTLY DISABLED BIRDS

Some birds taken in by LRKs will be permanently disabled and unsuitable for release back to the wild. No fee will be levied on LRKs for retaining such birds, nor will any fee be charged for transfers of such birds to LRKs. However, if the bird is passed to a non-LRK a transfer fee will be payable by the new keeper. The progeny of disabled birds will attract the normal registration fee.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED SCHEDULE 4 BIRDS CHANGES TO IMPORT REGULATIONS

Keepers who frequently import birds should have received notification from the Department's Cites branch detailing changes to the controls on trade within the EEC. From 1 January this year it has no longer been necessary to obtain an import (or export) permit/certificate for birds imported from other EC member states.

While the import of birds from EC countries no longer requires a permit/certificate keepers should note that the need to register such birds promptly remains. Any keeper failing to do so would be committing a non-registration offence. The previous "safety net" for keepers, of reminder letters from the Department chasing up late notification is no longer possible for imports from EC countries. You are therefore urged to contact your case officer as soon as the quarantine period is over.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

UR (UN-RINGED) LICENCE REMINDER

There are various reasons why a bird may need to be kept without it wearing either a closed ring or a cable-tie. The two most common reasons are when a bird persists in pecking off cable-ties, and when a bird's injuries prevent it wearing anything on either leg. In these circumstances keepers are required to apply for a UR licence, in order to keep the bird legally unringed.

Most UR licences are valid for a maximum of 12 months. It is therefore necessary to re-apply each year and to give sufficient reasons why the bird remains unable to bear a cable-tie. It is not possible to wait until the bird's re-registration date, as this is renewed on a 3 yearly basis. **You should therefore check any UR licences you have for birds in your keepership. If the licence has expired the bird is unregistered, even if the registration document has not expired. If a bird is passed to another keeper, that keeper will need to apply for their own UR licence as the previous keeper's will be invalid.**

SALE

Keepers should remember to check **BOX 6** of their registration documents before selling birds as they may need an individual sale licence to do so. No licence is required to give a bird away.

Any queries regarding licensing matters should be addressed to :-

**Licensing Section
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ**

Tel 0272 218693

APPENDIX 2.10

1993 DoE INFORMATION (sent to all keepers):

- ◆ **Close ringing of captive bred Schedule 4 birds:
a guide for keepers**

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 - SECTION 7

CLOSE-RINGING OF CAPTIVE-BRED SCHEDULE 4 BIRDS

A GUIDE FOR KEEPERS

NOTE: Please read this document carefully and keep in a safe place for reference. The guide is not intended as a comprehensive explanation of the law. Any enquiries about the content of the guide should, in the first instance, be directed to your Case Officer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 All registrable Category I and II Schedule 4 birds hatched from 1983 should be fitted with a uniquely numbered ring issued by this Department. For captive-bred birds, this will usually be a close ring.

1.2 All keepers who intend to breed any registrable birds in captivity should read this guide carefully. It gives details of how to request close rings and register the chicks. It also describes certain changes in procedure introduced since last year.

2. HOW TO REQUEST CLOSE RINGS

2.1 There are two ways in which close rings can be requested; by telephoning the case officer, or by sending a completed ring request form, copies of which are available from this office at any time. The Department hopes that most keepers will find it easier to telephone their requests as this is a quicker and more efficient method.

2.2 TELEPHONE RING REQUEST

Ring requests for both Monitored Species and Non-Monitored Species should now be made as soon as the completed clutch of eggs has been laid unless you are already certain that all the eggs are infertile.

2.3 When a telephone ring request is made all the following details must be given.

- (i) your name and ID number;
- (ii) ring numbers of both the parent birds;
- (iii) number of eggs in clutch;
- (iv) date last egg was laid.

If your Case Officer is not available, one of the other case officers will be able to take down the details you provide.

2.4 Once this information is received the appropriate close rings will be dispatched within 24 hours. Rings requested late on a Friday cannot, however, be dispatched until the following Monday.

◆ **Hawk and Owl Trust: Guidelines for Birds at Shows, produced by The Hawk and Owl Trust Projects Committee**

A set of stringent guidelines is produced to provide information to those attending country shows with live birds to display at Hawk and Owl Trust advertising stands. As a conservation charity it has members with very different views on captive raptors and their use for display to attract the public. Throughout the research Hawk and Owl Trust stands at public events were visited on nine occasions. On only one of these occasions a Barn Owl was present. The small sample size precludes any meaningful assessment of adherence to the guidelines.

Rehabilitation:

◆ **British Wildlife Rehabilitation Council: Ethics and legal aspects of treatment and rehabilitation of wild animal casualties (Appendix 8.1)**

◆ **RSPCA: Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation**

◆ **The Wildlife Hospital Trust: Code of Practice (Appendix 8.2)**

◆ **Raptor Rescue: Raptor Rescue Policy on Euthanasia and Permanent Retention of Physically Disabled or Socially Disordered Wild Raptors (Appendix 1.7).**

The first three sets of guidelines provide general guidance for all taxa of sick or injured wildlife. The latter policy relates specifically to raptor rehabilitation.

The problems associated with rehabilitation have been discussed in Chapter 6 (section 6.7). It is unknown whether those individuals responsible for the welfare problems are members of Raptor Rescue.

◆ **Raptor Rescue: Fund Raising Rules and Code of Practice for Use of Live Birds**

It is assumed that the individual pointed out by Robbins (1993) had membership revoked following non-adherence to these guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6 (section 6.7.2e).

◆ **Zoo Federation**

As shown in Chapter 4, the Zoo Federation institutes, on average, had higher standards of welfare and education than non-Zoo Federation institutes. These results show concurrence with those principles enshrined in their constitution.

However, two collections were notable exceptions to their generally high standard.

Presently the Zoo Federation are organising the compilation of the Management Guidelines for the Order Falconiformes. These guidelines will provide husbandry guidelines for both raptors maintained in aviaries and those tethered and/or flown in displays. These, which will have constructive input from the authors of this report, will set out the standards expected from Zoo Federation members but will be useful also as a guide for those involved in issuance of zoo licences.

◆ *Other comments about public collections in general*

Public collections of raptors represent welfare standards on display. They are the merchants of messages: whether good or bad. Therefore, they have a responsibility both to the public they may influence and to any birds bought as a result. Plate 8.3 shows a baby Barn Owl in a bird cage at a public collection: what is the 'take home' message?

Regarding the issuance of zoo licences in accordance with the Zoo Licensing Act (1981), it is felt that more rigorous inspection and much stricter criteria must be used in future. It is speculated that one of the problems is that at present there are too few inspectors with specialist expertise in existence. In addition, it may be perceived that there is a conflict of interest if the inspector is a proprietor of a raptor centre or zoo.

The regulation of welfare in today's zoos is a dynamic situation and it is hoped that proposed controls on welfare standards and staff training requirements are brought about with expediency (Bristow, 1995).

8.4.1

◆ **Conclusions from Self-Regulation Analyses**

The production of sets of guidelines for members of any association is to be commended. They provide a reference point and attempt to make members understand what is required of them.

The problem arises when they are deviations from these standards. The practicalities of self-regulation result in colleagues attempting to assess standards in a contemporary. This is undoubtedly a problematic situation which necessitates great diplomacy. It is particularly difficult when so many keepers arrogantly assume their husbandry to be the most appropriate. It is known to the authors that both the RBA and Zoo Federation have had difficulties in these situations.

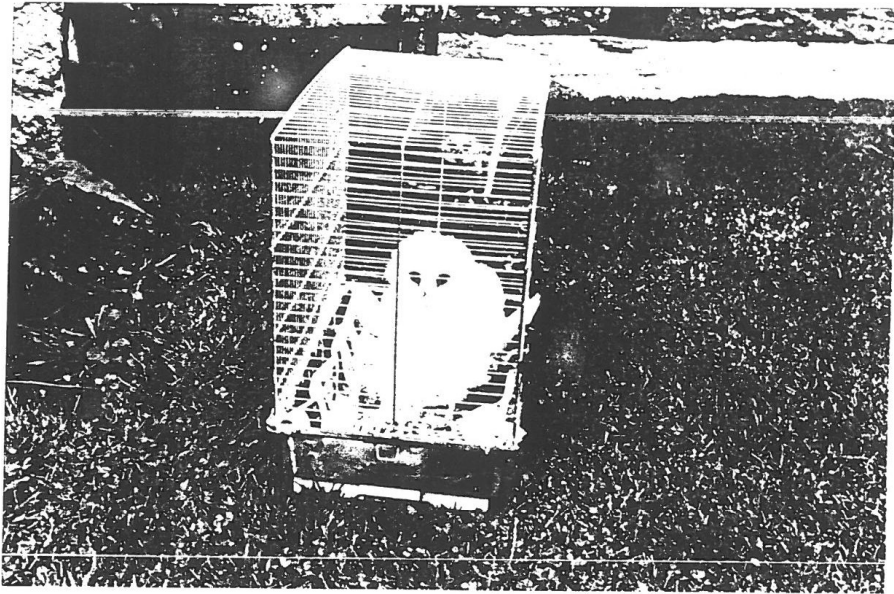


Plate 8.3: Baby Barn Owl *Tyto alba* in bird cage.
Public Collections: standards on show - what is the message for the public?

Whilst the desire to recommend minimum standards required by the production of codes of conduct is laudable, it results in organisations being hoisted by their own petard where these standards are not met by members. The efficacy of self regulation is dependent on two factors:

- ◆ the ease with which control measures can be implemented
- ◆ the penalties for non-conformation which determines the motivation of the participant

The former is dependent on the scale of an enterprise and hence may begin to present difficulties when an organisation becomes too large and loosely knit. As the scale of raptor keeping has expanded perhaps it was inevitable that mavericks would exploit a situation with financial gain as a main incentive. With respect to the latter factor, none of the organisations which produce guidelines seem to advocate or enforce strict penalties, other than termination of club membership in extreme circumstances, which in practice seems to occur very infrequently. For self regulation to work the *motivation* to conform must be paramount.

Other than inspections for zoo licences or DoE inspections for those holding species retained on Schedule 4 there are now no inspections from any individual with legal authority. The results from RBA members showed that 76.9% (30/39) felt that deregistration of the majority of birds from Schedule 4 would adversely affect welfare of captive birds. The DoE inspectors did not inspect the welfare of birds but their presence provided an air of accountability which seems now to be lacking.

Raptor keepers have been subject to restrictive and sometimes cumbersome legislation in the past by comparison to other animal keepers. It would be imagined that all raptor keepers would be thankful for an end to this burdensome administration. Although, as the results from the questionnaires to RBA members and falconers show, some, including The Hawk Board (Chapter 2, section 2.10.2c; Appendix 2.7), are pleased at the demise of the legislation, many others feel it is a retrograde step for the welfare of raptors.

When the original restrictions for raptor keepers came into force in the early 1980s with the WCA, there was a level of outrage within the raptor keeping community. However, it seemed that the administration that accompanied it became accepted fairly readily.

8.5 "INSTANT EXPERT SYNDROME"

From discussions with those involved with captive raptors, from reviews of the literature and from first hand evidence gained during the course of the research it was apparent that the raptor keeping world is beset with "instant experts". These instant experts are the individuals who within months of first owning a bird are apparently capable of instructing others, or opening a centre, or offering courses to train other would-be keepers or falconers, and so on.

Interestingly, this has led to what seems to be a majority proclaiming themselves to be experts whilst damning others i.e. a hierarchy of snobbery has evolved. This was the most surprising when the individuals maintaining low welfare standards would condemn others. One wonders how bad the "others" were.

A culture has developed where proud people are quick to criticise other's standards. Everyone seems to know of someone who has particularly low standards and associated anecdotes are numerous. In this atmosphere it is difficult to understand how the learner (who may not necessarily be new to raptor keeping) approaches another to seek advice on a problem. The awareness of poor welfare has created an air of embarrassment for those seeking advice and disdain in those from whom advice is sought. In these cases welfare problems will be hidden away and birds in need of assistance may not receive it. Such examples are known of by the authors where welfare has been compromised yet admission to experienced peers would have been too embarrassing.

As Parry-Jones (1993) is at pains to point out, and as the survey of vets supported, it is invariably poor management that results in welfare problems rather than the bird's innate behaviour. Damning those in need may be not be in a bird's interest. *However*, if such criticism dissuades the unsuitable from taking up the pursuit then on balance the welfare problems may be fewer by taking this critical and non-constructive approach.

There is a dilemma for the new or would-be raptor keeper or falconer. If many existing keepers and falconers are keen to dissuade people, from where does the persistent newcomer, who will take up a bird anyway, seek advice (e.g. V.B. 1995)? If it is not from the concerned individuals, then perhaps it is from those one of the so-called "cowboys" (Stevens, 1994) whose standards are less high yet whose pockets are willing to gain from such provision of tuition (e.g. Heming, 1994).

Membership of a club may facilitate an exchange of a plethora of information which might not be forthcoming from the individual.

8.6 THE WAY FORWARD

8.6.1 ♦ The Need for Legislation or Education?

The laws regulating raptor keeping have changed. Accepting that there are welfare concerns within the raptor keeping community as seen from the results of previous chapters and from the previous discussion of adherence to guidelines, what can be done to alleviate the situation?

In a position statement by The Raptor Research Foundation (1996), a call is made for international standards for the practice and regulation of falconry. If the problem in Britain is one of bringing up the standards of those at the lowest end of the spectrum of standards, how can this be achieved? If education is the solution how can raptor keepers be reached? Other than attending many courses, at present the only way keepers have access to first aid courses, informative talks, hearing the ideas of others is via a club. Once in a recognised club they can also hear the views from The Hawk Board (the role of the new Hawk Board is discussed subsequently, section 8.7). Over 90% of falconers surveyed felt that new falconers should join a club like their own (103/114) (although fewer felt it should be compulsory, 62/115 53.9%).

Club membership could also provide access to training schemes, the majority of RBA members (83.3%, 35/42) felt that they should. The majority of RBA members and falconers felt that new raptor keepers or falconers should demonstrate some level of competence prior to acquiring a bird or take an apprenticeship scheme (35/41, 85.4%; 86/113, 76.1% respectively). Such schemes could be run by all clubs. Recently the British Falconers' Club has begun to run its own scheme. Details of the scheme are appended (Appendix 1.3). In essence a potential new falconer is given two years' instruction via two "mentors", one of which is a local practising falconer, the other a specialist on the species owned, or intended to be bought, by the novice. Progress of the novice falconer is assessed annually. It is this form of on-going practical, as well as theoretical, instruction that is vital for understanding the needs of a raptor and appreciating how to furnish those needs. The establishment of such a scheme is to be commended.

Taking this concept of training one step further, when RBA members were asked if a new keeper should require a *compulsory* licence i.e. some index of competence, to keep a raptor, the majority felt that was a good idea (30/38, 78.9%) including the Committee members of the RBA.

Those surveyed are those with inside information about welfare standards in the raptor keeping community. It would seem that they are aware of the problems and are willing to accept new controls.

8.6.2 ♦ Training Schemes used Abroad

Falconers are not born overnight; training is surely prerequisite. Some countries e.g. Germany, USA and Zimbabwe have apprenticeships implicit in the legal framework under which falconry operates. The US Fish and Wildlife Services' regulations for falconry are described below as an exemplar as to how this can be organised.

In the USA there are three classes of permits: apprentice, general and master.

♦ *The Apprentice*

The apprentice must be at least 14 years of age and be sponsored by a falconer of either of the more advanced classes with the proviso that the falconer has no more than three apprentices. The apprentice may own only one raptor during the first year of apprenticeship and this bird may be replaced only once during a 12 month period. They are eligible to possess raptors taken from the wild of the following species: American Kestrel, Red-tailed Buzzard, Red-shouldered Buzzard or a Goshawk (the latter in Alaska only).

♦ *The General Permit Holder*

General permit holders must be at least 18 years old and keep no more than two raptors of any species other than Golden Eagles or threatened species. During any 12 month period only two replacements are allowed.

♦ *The Master Falconer*

Master falconers must have at least five years' experience and may keep three birds of any species as long as a number of conditions are met. These conditions include satisfactory facilities and equipment as inspected by a state representative and scoring of at least 80% in a supervised written examination on topics relating to husbandry and regulations etc.

It can be seen that the emphases of this system are the competence of the falconer and the welfare of the few raptors in his or her possession. Admission into the system depends upon a would-be falconer paying an appropriate fee and becoming a member of *one* of the recognised regional falconry clubs. It should be noted that raptor breeders in the USA may keep more birds, but these are held also under permit.

8.6.3 ♦ Courses

In the absence of a British would-be falconer taking up one of the British Falconers' Club apprenticeship schemes, he or she could learn the practical skills from friends or a course. Those surveyed as part of this research have, on the whole, rated any raptor management or falconry courses as satisfactory or above. However, the frequency of letters and articles relating to the poor quality of courses (e.g. Heming, 1994; Norman, 1994; Stevens, 1994) suggests that those surveyed have been either:

- ♦ lucky
- ♦ discerning enough to select only quality courses (which undoubtedly exist)
- ♦ happy with what they have learnt in the absence of knowing any better

As someone involved professionally in a well respected falconry business, Norman (1994) is in a position to make pass comments about the adequacy of courses. She says of courses "*five days tuition will teach just about enough to keep the bird in good health, two days enough to cost out and realise the commitment involved, one day is just a pleasant day out*". She goes on to call for some form of standardisation of teaching procedure.

At present the plethora of courses available of undetermined quality may result in the interested newcomer selecting a course at an attractive price or locale rather than on the basis of quality. If some courses were identified as *the* courses to take i.e. there was a standardised level of teaching and some form of quality approval, the situation could be improved. Such a system was suggested by the authors as part of the role of the new Hawk Board, discussed below.

8.7 **THE ROLE OF THE HAWK BOARD**

The Hawk Board has, by self admission, been ineffective to some extent in that it could neither reflect the views of all raptor keepers nor disseminate information to them, because there was no means by which to contact them other than indirectly via infrequent DoE mailings (Hawk Board, 1995).

Now that the DoE will no longer be in a position to contact the majority of raptor keepers, that avenue of communication is closed. Instead The Hawk Board has had to review its role. As with most committees of people they have been subject to much criticism from some individual raptor keepers spoken to. Whether such criticism is founded or not, The Board remains the only unified forum speaking on behalf of, or advising, all aspects of raptor keeping.

At the beginning of 1995, a sub-committee of The Hawk Board met to discuss its new role. Feeling that this was an opportunity for some substantive changes in

welfare standards across the board, the authors tabled a discussion document at the meeting. This document is appended (Appendix 8.3) and calls for the new Board to act not only as a focus for communication, but also the quality auditors of the raptor keeping world. The only feedback from this came from Neil Forbes who constructively felt that it was already too late for such mechanisms although he agreed with the sentiment.

Instead, the new Hawk Board will continue to deal with issues of raptor keepers, as before, on a case by case basis where necessary. In addition, it has called for all raptor keepers to join recognised clubs to facilitate communication via the club structure. It feels in this way club members will also conform to club Codes of Conduct although there will be no formal means of accountability. Accepting that funding may be problematic, it is disappointing that a role of quality auditor was not adopted in some form.

The new Hawk Board constitution is detailed in Appendix 8.4.

8.8

ANIMAL WELFARE AND CONSERVATION: COMMON AIMS FOR POLARISED PARTIES

One of the apparent problems suffered by the raptor keeping community comes from the real and perceived threat to them from organisations with which they come into conflict, whether it be conservation organisations, anti-field sports organisations or animal welfare organisations. This wall of antagonism precipitates a closing of ranks of those who feel they must band together and speak with one voice in their own defence. To expose those within their ranks who need to be expelled for welfare or conservation violations brings public attention to them and these opportunities are likely to be exploited by those aforementioned organisations. The result may be the shielding of the indefensible.

If 74.4% (29/39) of the RBA members surveyed say that there are welfare problems in the raptor keeping community then now is the time for a constructive approach to resolve the problems and prevent their recurrence. For self regulation to work a brave stance must be taken in castigating those not conforming to standards.

With the exception of the arguments relating to the morality of field sports, the objectives of the polarised parties are the same i.e. animal welfare or conservation. As their views are the same, then let neither party leap to attack the other for purposefully weakening their stance by exposing their own failures. Instead, there could be a more constructive reconciliation of the polarised parties establishing the wholly apparent common ground and realising the common goal. Those at the extremes will be left behind as the centre ground moves toward their aim. Utopian perhaps, yet it would seem that the North American falconers successfully fill this niche.

This report has been written to highlight good and bad practice. No-one could deny there is neither. Let it form the basis from which the following recommendations can make reality the aim of healthy captive raptors which have only beneficial impact on the environment.

8.9 RECOMMENDATIONS

Welfare

- ◆ Extensive, or even compulsory, use should be made of passive injectable transponders for identification of individual birds (to be paid for by the keeper). This would reduce the risk of theft and allow lost and found birds to be reunited with their owner more easily.
- ◆ Consideration should be given to an accompanying DNA profile to be sold with each bird. Such a profile would allow breeders to make reasoned decisions when considering breeding birds.
- ◆ The Hawk Board, or some other body, should take on the role of quality auditors to provide "approval" status for raptor management courses and raptor keeping and falconry clubs. Approved clubs should run apprenticeship schemes such as that put in place by The British Falconers' Club. Would-be keepers and falconers should be encouraged to take an approved course and/or apprenticeship scheme. Consideration should be given to making this sort of tiered apprenticeship scheme and approved club membership compulsory.
- ◆ To reduce the risk of birds becoming lost and subsequently suffering, further training should be given to keepers (via compulsory club membership?) to make them appreciate the necessity for bells and/or telemetric devices when flying birds at liberty.
- ◆ All raptor clubs should host and fund first aid and/or animal health courses with emphasis on dietary needs. Attendance by members should be mandatory.

- ◆ A central body, such as the Hawk Board, should continue to collate data from the keepers it represents. From this, analyzed data and considered reports should be published (as has been done to some extent previously) indicating trends and scale of raptor keeping activities. Subsequently, some form of voluntary regulation could then be developed concerning e.g. which species are kept in breeding programmes to avoid problems of surplus birds.
- ◆ The checklist of welfare criteria from this report (Chapter 3) should be used as an aid to more thorough and rigorous zoo inspections, as part of the Zoo Licensing scheme. Local authorities should be urged to ensure all establishments requiring licences are licensed accordingly.
- ◆ A public awareness campaign should be mounted highlighting the unnecessary physical and possible mental stress caused by stroking raptors. Indeed, contact between raptors and members of the public should be minimised to avoid a number of actual and future potential welfare concerns, as discussed.
- ◆ RSPCA inspectors should receive specialist bird of prey training with reference to various management aspects including transport of raptors.

Conservation

- ◆ Extensive, or even compulsory, use should be made of passive injectable transponders for identification of individual birds (to be paid for by the keeper). An accompanying DNA profile should be held by each keeper and passed on if the bird is sold. From a conservation perspective this would make laundering stolen wild birds more difficult.
- ◆ Hybrids between one or more allopatric species should not be bred for falconry and other hybrids flown free should be imprinted to avoid *any potential risk* of interbreeding with wild birds. The same applies to non-indigenous species at risk of establishing populations. The extent of this potential problem warrants further examination and review.
- ◆ To reduce the risk of non-endemic birds being introduced, further training should be given to keepers to make them appreciate the necessity for bells and/or telemetric devices on birds flying at liberty in any situation.

- ◆ Public collections of raptors should commit themselves to education by improving aviary design and interpretation. Those giving flying displays should be appropriately trained. If necessary, an education officer could provide the commentary whilst a handler flies the birds. Evaluation of efficacy of education is required. Following this, the production of an education pack for those involved with both collections and flying displays would be valuable.
- ◆ The Zoo Federation should consider strategies to enable staff and/or researchers (including post-graduate students) to formally carry out and document relevant non-invasive research projects involving captive raptors on various aspects of their biology. Particular reference should be made to diet, breeding and behaviour.

Areas for Further Research

- ◆ In the absence of a body such as the Hawk Board (or other) taking on the role of quality auditors, alternative mechanisms should be devised. Schemes for implementation, evaluation and enforcement are essential.
- ◆ A mechanism for information dissemination to *all* keepers needs to be developed if club membership is not compulsory and if such clubs are not all represented on the Hawk Board. Dissemination of information from specialist vets is of particular importance.
- ◆ Further research needs to be carried out into the physiological effects of tethering. Systems for reducing the problems of tethering need to be devised or introduced more widely with appropriate education. Management techniques require further development with emphasis on allowing flying birds to be kept loose.
- ◆ As it would seem that many keepers, for convenience, buy a sole food source, further dietary research is required to produce a commercial, quality, balanced sole food source.
- ◆ Future assessment of the impacts to both welfare and conservation of the changes to the Scheduling of birds on the WCA needs to be made.

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The Case Officers are now as follows:-

| Case Officer | Keeper (by initial letter of surname) | Telephone No (using Bristol code 0272) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mr Davis | A - D | 218695 |
| Mr Liebert | F - L | 218649 |
| Mrs Noakes | M - P | 218692 |
| Miss Millard | Q - Z and E | 218120 |

2.5 WRITTEN RING REQUEST - By this method, a ring request form, completed in full, will need to be sent to the Department as soon as the full clutch of eggs has been laid.

2.6 Whichever method is used to request rings, the aim is to ensure that close rings will be available in time for the chicks to be correctly ringed. The Department should be contacted by telephone if there is any delay in receiving rings. To avoid delay in the issue of the rings, please inform us of any special arrangements which you have for the breeding season, especially where chicks which require ringing are being kept at different addresses.

2.7 It should be stressed that it is the responsibility of the person who requests the rings to ensure that the birds are ringed as required.

3. WITNESS OF RINGING FOR CERTAIN SPECIES

3.1 The Department will continue the practice of allocating one of its inspectors to witness the ringing of the following species:-

Goshawk
Golden Eagle
Peregrine Falcon
Barbary Falcon
Merlin
Gyr Falcon
Hobby Falcon
First and second generation hybrids of any of the above.

3.2 The registration application form and appropriate rings will be issued to the Inspector who will then contact the keeper to arrange a convenient time to witness the ringing of the birds. It is important that the keeper provides as much notice as possible in these cases as it may take some time for an Inspector to arrange a suitable time. **Keepers are reminded that Inspectors are not able to assist with the ringing of birds and if an assistant is required keepers must make their own arrangements.**

4. REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND SALE OF CHICKS

4.1 As soon as rings have been fitted to the chicks you must complete and return form DOE 14088 (a registration application form) along with the appropriate initial registration fees.

4.2 The registration application form and rings will be issued for a specific clutch of eggs and must not be used for any other. The form will have printed on it the numbers of the close rings enclosed with it, and details of the parent birds for that particular clutch. It will also bear a 'batch' number in the top right hand corner which you should quote if you need to contact the Department regarding a specific clutch.

4.3 Please read the notes before the registration form is completed. If applications are not completed correctly or are accompanied by incorrect fees there may be some delay in issuing bird registration documents. All birds must be ringed and registered within two calendar months of the date the rings were issued. You should not wait until the end of the breeding season in order to submit all your applications together. Failure to comply may leave keepers open to prosecution for keeping unregistered birds. **Make sure that any unused rings are also returned and that the boxes concerning the fate of each ring have been ticked.**

4.4 On receipt of your completed DOE 14088s and fees, bird registration documents will be issued within three days.

4.5 The Department is aware that to promote successful breeding, parent birds and/or their eggs are sometimes moved away from their registered keepers. **Please note that closed rings are always issued to the person who will have possession of eggs when they hatch, even if that person is not the registered keeper of either parent bird.** That person is then required, under the above Act, to initially register each bird in their own name before they are passed on to a second keeper, even if that second keeper is the registered keeper of one or both of the parents. That second keeper would subsequently incur transfer fees in the normal way.

Anyone who passes on a bird for which they have been issued a ring before they have initially registered it, EVEN IF NO SALE TAKES PLACE, should be aware that they may be breach of the regulations governing registration.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT LOANS AND FOSTERING PROCEDURES PLEASE CONTACT YOUR CASE OFFICER FOR ADVICE.

4.6 NOTE: (a) Category I birds hatched from 1983 onwards which are fitted with either close ring of a larger size than recommended, or a cable-tie, cannot be sold under the terms of a general licence. In these cases, a keeper must first apply for an individual licence before he can sell, or advertise the bird for sale.

(b) There are no general sale licences for Category II birds. An individual sale licence would be needed for each bird before it could be sold or offered for sale.

Application forms for Individual Exemption Licences can be obtained from :-

Licensing Section
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol
BS2 9DJ

Telephone (0272) 218693 or 218694

5.1 The Department issues rings on the basis that they will be fitted to the clutch of eggs for which they were requested. It is not acceptable for keepers to use rings intended for one clutch for an alternative clutch of eggs, except in special circumstances, and with the prior approval of the Department.

5.2 If any eggs prove infertile or a chick dies before it is close-ringed, any unused rings must be returned to the Department immediately, together with form 14088 issued with the rings. The rings and form should not be retained for any other chicks.

5.3 After close-ringing, should it become necessary to remove a ring to prevent damage to a chick, the Department should be contacted immediately. In some cases a keeper may need to remove a ring before he can do so. In every case the ring should be returned, with an explanation of the circumstances. If it is necessary to remove the ring of any "monitored" bird, please contact the Department at once so that arrangements can be made for a Wildlife Inspector to witness the removal of the ring.

5.4 If you are intending to apply to export a close-ringed bird, the Department would advise against removal of the ring before export as many importing countries require a close-ring to be kept on a bird as evidence of captive-breeding.

6. RINGS AND RING SIZES

6.1 A list of the ring sizes recommended for Category I and II birds is attached to this guide. Ring sizes will normally be issued in accordance with the list. It is accepted, however, that certain birds produce chicks for which the recommended ring sizes would be incorrect and a smaller or larger ring needs to be fitted. If this is the case, when a ring request is made you should give the reason for not requesting the recommended size. Your case officer will then send a letter along with your rings to confirm your request. If requesting a **larger** size ring, bear in mind the Note in para 4.6 above.

6.2 All rings issued remain the property of the Department. Attempts should not be made to enlarge them, alter their shape or interfere with them in any way.

6.3 If there are any reasons why the fitting of a DOE close ring is considered inappropriate, the keeper should contact the Department immediately.

7. DOUBLE RINGING OF CHICKS

7.1 For certain species of bird the Department recommends that two different-sized rings should be fitted, one ring for each leg. This is to take account of the variation in leg (tarsus) size between the male and female of the same species, since it is often impossible to sex chicks before they need to be ringed. The inappropriate-sized ring can be removed at a later stage, once the sex is known. Keepers should, however, be aware that it is not compulsory for 2 rings to be fitted, but please see Note at end of para. 4.6 above.

7.2 If it becomes necessary to remove either ring for any reason the ring should be returned to the Department, with the bird registration document and an explanation. See para. 5.4 above.

8. RINGING OF CHICKS

8.1 Close ringing of chicks normally takes place between the 8th and 14th day following hatching, with all chicks from the same clutch being ringed at the same time. For some species or certain individual birds, however, ringing may need to take place as early as the first day after hatching. It is the **keeper's responsibility** to ensure that close rings are fitted at the time which will best achieve humane and effective ringing of the chicks.

8.2 Close rings fitted at the correct time will be a snug fit when the bird's foot is passed through. Undue force should be avoided and it may be helpful to apply a lubricating gel or soap to ease fitting. If you have any difficulties or queries, your case officer may be able to help.

9. FEES

9.1 The initial registration fees for the current period are:-

Category I Birds - (diurnal birds of prey)

Club members and Zoos

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Monitoreds | £12 per bird |
| Non-monitoreds | £6 per bird |

Non club members

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Monitoreds | £18 per bird |
| Non-monitoreds | £8 per bird |

Category II Birds - (non raptors which must be ringed)

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| All birds | £5 per bird |
|-----------|-------------|

9.2 Members of recognised clubs (British Falconers' Club, Raptor Breeders' Association, Hawk Trust, Northern England Falconry Club and Welsh Hawking Club) who participate in their club's inspection scheme are eligible for the concessionary club rates.

9.3 The transfer fee for a Category I bird is £15 and for a Category II bird is £5. No registration fees are payable for Category III birds (registrable birds which are not required to be ringed). Keepers should note that it is not always possible to deal promptly with applications for registration which are not accompanied by the correct fees.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH OR OPEN POSTAL ORDERS. All cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT" (not DOE) and should be crossed "NOT NEGOTIABLE". You should retain postal order counterfoils for your own records.

Keepers and breeders are reminded that they are required to keep the Department informed of changes or additions to their stock of birds. The following species are included in Category III:-

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Avocet | Red-necked Phalarope |
| Bee-eater | Green Sandpiper |
| Bittern | Purple Sandpiper |
| Little Bittern | Wood Sandpiper |
| Bluethroat | Common Scoter |
| Corncrake | Velvet Scoter |
| Spotted Crake | Spoonbill |
| Stone Curlew | Black-winged Stilt |
| Divers (all species) | Temminck's Stint |
| Dotterel | Black Tern |
| Long-tailed Duck | Little Tern |
| Black-tailed Godwit | Roseate Tern |
| Black-necked Grebe | Short-toed Treecreeper |
| Slavonian Grebe | Whimbrel |
| Greenshank | Ruff |
| Hoopoe | |
| Kingfisher | |
| Leach's Petrel | |
| Kentish Plover | |
| Little ringed Plover | |
| Common Quail | |
| Scarlet Rosefinch | |

Finally, if you have any queries at all please consult your case officer at the address below.

Bird Registration Section
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ

| SPECIES (Category 1) | ♂ SIZE | ♀ SIZE |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| AMERICAN KESTREL | R | R |
| BARBARY FALCON | V | W |
| BLACK KITE | V | W |
| BRAHMINY KITE | W | W |
| COMMON BUZZARD | W | W |
| COOPERS HAWK | U | V |
| FERRUGINOUS HAWK | X | Y |
| GOLDEN EAGLE | ZA | ZA |
| GOSHAWK | V | W |
| GYR FALCON | W | X |
| HARRIS HAWK | W | W |
| HEN HARRIER | R | U |
| HOBBY | R | S |
| HONEY BUZZARD | V | V |
| KESTREL | S | S |
| LANNER FALCON | W | W |
| LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD | W | W |
| LUGGER FALCON | W | W |
| MARSH HARRIER | U | U |
| MERLIN | P | R |
| MONTAGU'S HARRIER | S | S |
| NEW ZEALAND FALCON | U | V |
| PEREGRINE FALCON | V | W |
| PRAIRIE FALCON | W | W |
| RED KITE | W | W |
| RED-SHOULDERED HAWK | V | W |
| RED-TAILED BUZZARD | X | Y |
| ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD | W | W |
| SAKER FALCON | W | W |
| SOOTY FALCON | R | S |
| SPARROWHAWK | P | R |
| STEPPE EAGLE | Z | Z |
| SWAINSON'S HAWK | W | W |
| TAWNY EAGLE | Z | Z |

| SPECIES (Category II) | RING SIZE |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| BUNTING, CIRL | E |
| BUNTING, LAPLAND | E |
| BUNTING, SNOW | G |
| CHOUGH | R |
| CROSSBILL | J |
| CURLEW, STONE | R |
| FIELDFARE | M |
| FIRECREST | A |
| ORIOLE, GOLDEN | M |
| REDSTART, BLACK | C |
| REDWING | K |
| SERIN | B |
| SHORELARK | D |
| SHRIKE, RED-BACKED | J |
| TIT, BEARDED | E |
| TIT, CRESTED | C |
| WARBLER, CETTIS | D |
| WARBLER, DARTFORD | B |
| WARBLER, MARSH | C |
| WARBLER, SAVI'S | C |
| WOODLARK | E |
| WRYNECK | G |

Amended 12/03/93

APPENDIX 2.11

1993 DoE INFORMATION SHEETS:

- 1. Possession, competitive showing and display**
- 2. Registration of birds**
- 3. Birds which must be registered if kept in captivity**
- 4. Owls**
- 5. Sick or injured wild registerable birds**
- 6. Falconry**
- 7. Sale of live birds**
- 8. Schedule of fees**

INFORMATION SHEET 1

POSSESSION, COMPETITIVE SHOWING AND DISPLAY

IMPORTANT NOTE: This information sheet is not an authoritative or detailed explanation of the law. It is only a guide to the basic requirements of the legislation and is based on the Department's own informal view. You should seek your own independent legal advice on detailed points of law. The Department will, however, try to offer what advice it can if you contact us with specific queries.

POSSESSION

1. Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence, amongst other things, for a person to have in his possession or under his control any live or dead wild bird (see Note 1) unless he can show either that the bird had been legally taken from the wild, or had been legally sold to him. The provisions of Section 1 do not apply to any bird which is captive-bred (as defined in Section 27(2) of the Act, ie bred from parents lawfully in captivity when the egg was laid).
2. The only species which may be legally taken from the wild without a licence are those species listed in Part I of Schedule 2 but only outside the close season for those species (see Note 2). Although the 1981 Act does not cover game birds (see Note 3), a certificate to kill or take game birds is required under the Game Acts which are administered by the Home Office (and game may be sold only to a licensed game dealer).
3. A person shall not be guilty of an offence under Section 1 of the 1981 Act if he can show that a bird is legally in his possession or under his control by showing that the bird is either captive-bred (see paragraph 1), legally imported, legally taken from the wild under licence or legally taken from the wild for treatment and subsequent release under the provisions of Section 4(2)(a).
4. Certain species of birds (listed in Schedule 4 of the Act) must be registered with the Department if kept in captivity (see Information Sheets 2 and 3).
5. There are also provisions in Section 8 of the 1981 Act which regulate the size of cage in which any bird whatever (this includes foreign birds but excludes poultry) may be kept. The cage or other receptacle must be sufficient in height, length or breadth to permit a bird to stretch its wings freely UNLESS: the bird is being moved by any means; it is being shown or exhibited - provided it is not so kept for any longer than 72 hours; it is undergoing treatment or examination by a vet; or it is being trained for exhibition (see Note 4) - provided it is not so kept for any longer than 1 hour in any period of 24 hours.
6. Legislation concerning cruelty to animals is contained in the Protection of Animals Act 1911, which is administered by the Home Office.

COMPETITIONS

7. Under the terms of Section 6(3) of the 1981 Act, only those species of birds listed in Part I of Schedule 3 may be shown for the purpose of competition or in any premises where a competition is being held. Such birds must be captive-bred and wearing a close-ring of the size specified in the Regulations (see Note 5) issued by one of the Department's 'Approved Suppliers' - see Information Sheet 4. The only exception to this concerns the mealy redpoll which, by virtue of general licence number WLF 100071, may be exhibited provided it is captive-bred and wearing a 'C' size close-ring (internal diameter 2.5mm) (see Note 6).

8. Additionally, general licence number WLF 100007 permits the exhibition of a number of species (see Note 7) which although they are wild birds as defined in the Act, are such irregular visitors as to make exploitation of them unlikely.

9. Non-British species which do not fall within the Act's definition of wild birds (see Note 1) can usually be exhibited unless they are a hybrid species one of whose parents is such a wild bird but not listed in Part I of Schedule 3, eg a canary x captive-bred, close-ringed goldfinch can be exhibited; a canary x robin cannot.

DISPLAYS

10. Article 6 of EC Regulation 3626/82 (which is directly applicable law in the UK) prohibits the display to the public for commercial purposes of bird species listed on either Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna or on Annex C Part 1 of the regulation itself (as amended by subsequent Regulations) (see Note 10). The full list (ie including all foreign bird species covered) may be obtained by writing to the address at the end of this leaflet. However, display of the listed birds for commercial purposes is allowed if a display exemption - a form of licence - has been granted by this Department.

11. The Department has issued a number of 'General Exemptions' authorising the commercial display of the species listed on each of the exemptions subject to certain conditions. If the bird you wish to display meets the requirements of the General Exemption, you do not need to take any action. All general display exemptions for birds require that the specimen to be displayed was bred in captivity and that documentary evidence of captive breeding exists (unless the display is undertaken by a registered zoo). For example, commercial display of many true hawks and falcons hatched after 1 January 1983 that were bred in captivity and for which documentary evidence of captive breeding exists and which are registered and ringed with a Department of the Environment close-ring of an appropriate size is allowed by General Exemption No 39. Other bird general display exemptions cover some species of waterfowl, some owls, all feral pigeons and some pheasants, and allow zoos to display specimens.

9. The list of British birds that are covered by the provisions of EC Regulation 3626/82 are:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| American Kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> |
| Barn Owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> |
| Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> |
| Black Stork | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> |
| Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> |
| Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> |
| Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> |
| Eagle Owl | <i>Bubo bubo</i> |
| Eastern Bewick's Swan | <i>Cygnus columbianus jankowskii</i> |
| Egyptian Goose | <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> |
| Egyptian Vulture | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> |
| Eskimo Curlew | <i>Numenius borealis</i> |
| Ferruginous Duck | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> |
| Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> |
| Golden Eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis arrigonii</i> |
| Great Bustard | <i>Otis tarda</i> |
| Great White Egret | <i>Egretta alba</i> |
| Griffon Vulture | <i>Gyps fulvus</i> |
| Gyr | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> |
| Hawk Owl | <i>Surnia ulula</i> |
| Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> |
| Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> |
| Honey Buzzard | <i>Fernis apivorus</i> |
| Houbara | <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> |
| Japanese White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i> |
| Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> |
| Lesser Kestrel | <i>Falco naumanni</i> |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> |
| Little Owl | <i>Athene noctua</i> |
| Long-Eared Owl | <i>Asio otus</i> |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> |
| Montague's Harrier | <i>Circus pygargus</i> |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> |
| Pallid Harrier | <i>Circus macrourus</i> |
| Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> |
| Peregrine species | <i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i> |
| Red Footed Falcon | <i>Falco vespertinus</i> |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> |
| Red Breasted Goose | <i>Branta ruficollis</i> |
| Rough-Legged Buzzard | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> |
| Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> . Note:CL (Domesticated) is exempt from control. |

The list of Schedule 3 Part I birds is as follows:

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| blackbird | (4.4mm); |
| brambling | (2.7mm); |
| bullfinch | (2.5mm); |
| reed bunting | (2.7mm); |
| chaffinch | (2.7mm); |
| dunnock | (2.9mm); |
| goldfinch | (2.5mm); |
| greenfinch | (2.9mm); |
| jackdaw | (7.1mm); |
| jay | (6.0mm); |
| linnet | (2.5mm); |
| magpie | (7.1mm); |
| barn owl | (9.5mm); |
| redpoll | (2.4mm); |
| siskin | (2.4mm); |
| starling | (4.4mm); |
| thrush | (3.9mm); |
| twite | (2.4mm); |
| yellowhammer | (2.9mm). |

6. A copy of this licence is obtainable from the address below.

7. A copy of this licence, which lists the species concerned, is obtainable from the address below.

Enquiries on this sheet should be addressed to:

Bird Licensing Section
Department of the Environment
Room 8/09, Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ
(0272) 218694

9. The list of British birds that are covered by the provisions of EC Regulation 3626/82 are:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| American Kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> |
| Barn Owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> |
| Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> |
| Black Stork | <i>Circionia nigra</i> |
| Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> |
| Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> |
| Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> |
| Eagle Owl | <i>Bubo bubo</i> |
| Eastern Bewick's Swan | <i>Cygnus columbianus jankowskii</i> |
| Egyptian Goose | <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> |
| Egyptian Vulture | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> |
| Eskimo Curlew | <i>Numenius borealis</i> |
| Ferruginous Duck | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> |
| Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> |
| Golden Eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis arrigonii</i> |
| Great Bustard | <i>Otis tarda</i> |
| Great White Egret | <i>Egretta alba</i> |
| Griffon Vulture | <i>Gyps fulvus</i> |
| Gyr | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> |
| Hawk Owl | <i>Surnia ulula</i> |
| Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> |
| Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> |
| Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> |
| Houbara | <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> |
| Japanese White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i> |
| Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> |
| Lesser Kestrel | <i>Falco naumanni</i> |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> |
| Little Owl | <i>Athene noctua</i> |
| Long-Eared Owl | <i>Asio otus</i> |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> |
| Montague's Harrier | <i>Circus pygargus</i> |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> |
| Pallid Harrier | <i>Circus macrourus</i> |
| Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> |
| Peregrine species | <i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i> |
| Red Footed Falcon | <i>Falco vespertinus</i> |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> |
| Red Breasted Goose | <i>Branta ruficollis</i> |
| Rough-Legged Buzzard | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> |
| Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> . Note:CL (Domesticated) is exempt from control. |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sandhill Crane | <i>Grus canadensis</i> |
| Sandhill Crane | <i>Grus canadensis nesiotis</i> |
| " " | <i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i> |
| " " | <i>Grus canadensis pulla</i> |
| Scops Owl | <i>Otus scops</i> |
| Short-Eared Owl | <i>Asio flammeus</i> |
| Snowy Owl | <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> |
| Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> |
| Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> |
| Spotted Eagle | <i>Aquila clanga</i> |
| Tawny Owl | <i>Strix aluco</i> |
| Tengmalm's Owl | <i>Aegolius funnereus</i> |
| White Tailed Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> |

JUNE 1993

INFORMATION SHEET 2

REGISTRATION OF BIRDS

IMPORTANT NOTE: This information is not an authoritative or detailed explanation of the law. It is only a guide to the basic requirements of registration and is based on the Department's own informal view. You should seek your own independent legal advice on detailed points of law. The Department will, however, try to offer what advice we can if you contact us with specific queries.

You are strongly advised to check the origins of any bird before you acquire it. This could save you difficulties at a later date; the 1981 Act forbids the taking of most birds from the wild (unless they are disabled - see Information Sheet 5) and puts the burden of proof on the present keeper who must be able to show that the bird was acquired legally. Thus a keeper could be found guilty of possessing an illegally taken bird even if he himself did not illegally remove the bird from the wild or otherwise contravene the provisions of the Act.

WHAT THE LAW REQUIRES ABOUT REGISTERING CERTAIN BIRDS

1. Section 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 says that if any of the birds listed on Schedule 4 to the Act is kept in captivity, it must be registered with the Secretary of State for the Environment. The birds on Schedule 4 are listed at Annex A to this sheet. If you keep or intend to keep any of the birds on the list, wherever the bird came from, you must inform the Department of the Environment (DOE) by contacting the Bird Registration Section at the address at the end of this leaflet. Many of the listed birds, including most types of Hawks and Falcons, must also be fitted with an official DOE ring. The way in which registration is to be carried out is set out formally in the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982, SI 1982 No 1221, as amended by Regulations, SI 1991 No 478. This sheet gives you informal guidance about what is required.

WHAT TO DO WHEN REGISTERING A BIRD

2. If you keep a Schedule 4 bird, or have such a bird in your possession or control, you are the KEEPER (even though you may not be the owner of the bird). You must apply to register the bird in your name and tell the Department where the bird is kept.

REGISTRATION OF CAPTIVE-BRED BIRDS

3. The Department's Guide to Close-Ringing of Captive-Bred Schedule 4 Birds details the procedures for the initial ringing and registration of captive-bred birds. The Guide can be obtained from the address shown at the end of this leaflet.

IF A BIRD IS ALREADY WEARING A DOE RING

4. The Department issues three main types of ring:

(i) close ring - a continuous band of bronze-coloured metal stamped with a white four- or five-digit number, followed by the letters "DOE" and then a further letter which shows the size of the ring eg 1234 DOE X;

(ii) cable-tie - a black, light blue, red or green, flat, plastic band, covered by a clear plastic sleeve, which is fixed together in a small cube-shaped locking box. The band is stamped "UK" followed by a five-digit number eg UK 98765;

(iii) split-ring - an aluminium band which is bent to form a ring, marked with the letters "DOE" above a four-digit number which is preceded either by a single letter A to F, or the letters "BB" or "CC", eg DOE BB1234.

5. These are the only types of official DOE ring; other types are not acceptable although there is nothing against a bird's wearing both its own breeder's as well as a DOE ring.

6. The purpose of the ring is simply to identify the bird. It does **not** necessarily mean that the bird was legally acquired or is legally registered. A small number of birds cannot wear rings for one reason or another, and to keep these legally the keeper must obtain a licence to keep the bird unringed.

7. Before obtaining a Schedule 4 bird you should check that:

(i) the present keeper has a registration document showing the bird to be registered in his name and the details on it match the bird. (In the case of an unringed bird, the licence number will be quoted in the ring box ie "UR" followed by a five-digit number eg "UR99999");

(ii) you can read the number of the DOE close ring or cable-tie, and it is the same as the number on the registration document;

(iii) if the bird is to be purchased, the sale is authorised either by a DOE licence issued under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or by an exemption issued by the Department under EC Regulation 3626/82 (sale includes hire, barter or exchange) (see Information Sheet 7).

If everything appears to be correct, fill in the back of the registration document and send it, with the appropriate fee (as shown on the Schedule of Fees attached at Annex B to this leaflet) to the address shown. The Department will then send you a new registration document in your name.

IF A CATEGORY I OR II SCHEDULE 4 BIRD IS NOT WEARING A DOE RING AND IS NOT LICENSED TO BE KEPT UNRINGED

8. It is unusual for a captive-bred Category I or II bird (see Annex A) not to be wearing a ring, unless it is licensed to be kept unringed, and you are advised to inquire carefully about its registration. Remember, if you acquire a bird the law requires you to be able to show that the bird is legally in captivity. If a Category I or II bird is to be registered properly, the keeper must ensure that the bird is either ringed, or has a licence to be kept unringed, as soon as possible. The new keeper should notify the Department of the transfer by returning the disposal slip at the bottom of the Bird Registration Document to the Department.

9. If the Schedule 4 bird you acquire is a wild disabled bird that has not been ringed and registered as required the procedure to be followed is:

- (i) apply to the Department to register the bird;
- (ii) complete the application form DOE 14085 which you will be sent and enclose the correct fee;
- (iii) fit the cable-tie, which you will then be sent, to the bird and complete and return the accompanying form declaring that the ring has been fitted;

You will then be sent a registration document for the bird.

NOTE: If the bird's injuries heal and it becomes able to fend for itself, the bird **MUST** be released back to the wild and the Bird Registration Document returned to the Department with the removed cable-tie. Further information about keeping sick or injured wild birds is given in Information Sheet 5.

TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION

10. Regulation 4 of the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive birds) Regulations 1982, amended by Regulations SI 478 1991, sets out the circumstances in which registration of a bird ceases. It is illegal to keep an unregistered Schedule 4 bird. Registration ceases when:

- (i) the address of the bird changes. In these circumstances, you must write to the Department within 21 days of the change of address and give details of the bird's new address and the date from which it was kept there. The registration document should also be returned for amendment unless the move is a temporary one of 21 days or less (see paragraph 12);

(ii) the bird dies or is released. In either of these circumstances please return the DOE ring and registration document with a note of explanation;

(iii) the bird escapes. Please return the registration document with a note of explanation. Any later recovery of the bird must be reported to the Department and the bird re-registered. In these cases, the re-registration will last as long as it would have lasted had the bird not been lost, ie three years from the date it was previously registered.

(iv) the bird is exported. Please return the registration document with a note of the export date; you may find that you will need to keep the bird ringed with the DOE ring for export to the importing country.

(v) the DOE ring is removed or the writing or numbering ceases to be legible. Once the ring is removed or the numbering/lettering can no longer be read, the bird is no longer registered and is being kept illegally. Keepers are advised to contact the Department by telephone or in writing, before the ring is removed or becomes totally illegible. If that is not possible owing to an emergency or because the bird itself removes the ring, you are advised to notify the Department as soon as possible. In either event, the ring should be returned to the Department with a note of explanation. The Department will send you a new ring on receipt of the old one. It is particularly important that if the bird in question is one of the monitored species - Golden Eagle, Merlin, Gyr Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Goshawk, Red-Naped Shaheen, Barbary Falcon and Hobby, or a first or second generation hybrid of one of these species - you contact the Department before the ring is removed so that we can arrange for the ring removal and re-ringing to be witnessed by one of the Department's Inspectors. In these cases, as in 10(iii) above, the registration period will resume as if the bird had not had to be re-ringed.

(vi) the bird is disposed of by way of sale (including hire, barter or exchange) or otherwise. Please inform the Department by completing and returning the bottom section of the registration document.

(See also Information Sheet 7 on the sale licensing regulations.) It is the responsibility of the new keeper to apply immediately for registration of the bird in his name.

11. The Regulations also state that all birds which were registered before 1 April 1991 will need to be re-registered on 1 September 1993. Birds registered from 1 April 1991 will need to be re-registered three years from the date of their previous registration.

TEMPORARY MOVEMENTS OF BIRDS

12. Whenever you move your bird away from the address at which it is kept, you should bear in mind paragraph 10(i) above. If it were shown that the bird was no longer kept at the address at which it is registered and that you had not notified the Department of the move, you would be guilty of an offence. If your bird's move is going to be for longer than 3 weeks, or you do not know how long the absence will be, you must write informing the Department of the move and a new registration document with the new address will be issued. Should you then return the bird to the original address, you will need to write to the Department again so that the registration document can be re-issued with the correct address.

PENALTIES FOR NON-REGISTRATION

13. Non-registration is a "special penalty" offence. Upon conviction the maximum penalty is a fine of £5000 for each offence. Conviction could also make it an offence to keep Schedule 4 birds for 5 years.

INSPECTIONS

14. Inspections to see that Schedule 4 birds are correctly registered and ringed may be made by the Department's Inspectors. Such inspections can be unannounced. All Inspectors carry an identity card which should be shown to the keeper before the start of an inspection.

ADDRESS FOR QUERIES

Bird Registration Section
Department of the Environment
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ

Telephone: if you are already a registered keeper, talk to your Case Officer.
Otherwise, telephone Bristol (0272) 218829.

July 1992

INFORMATION SHEET 3

BIRDS WHICH MUST BE REGISTERED IF KEPT IN CAPTIVITY

Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982, all species of birds listed on Schedule 4 of the Act have to be registered with the Department of the Environment if kept in captivity. Those species listed in Categories I and II below also have to be ringed with a ring supplied by the Department.

There are no exceptions to the registration and ringing requirements for these species of birds, whatever their origin (unless an exemption licence has been granted).

SCHEDULE 4

Category I

Hawks, True (except old world vultures, that is to say, Buzzards, Eagles, Harriers, Hawks and Kites (all species in each case)

Accipitridae (except the genera Gypaetus, Gypohierax, Gyps, Neophron, Sarcogyps and Trigoniceps)

Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

Falcons (all species)

Falconidae

Category II

Common Name

Scientific name

Bunting, Cirl
Bunting, Lapland
Bunting, Snow
Chough
Crossbills (all species)
Fieldfare
Firecrest
Oriole, Golden
Redstart, Black
Redwing
Serin
Shorelark
Shrike, Red-Backed
Tit, Bearded
Tit, Crested
Warbler, Cetti
Warbler, Dartford
Warbler, Marsh
Warbler, Savis
Woodlark
Wryneck

Emberiza cirlus
Calcarius lapponicus
Plectrophenax nivalis
Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax
Loxia spp
Turdus pilaris
Regulus ignicapillus
Oriolus oriolus
Phoenicurus ochruros
Turdus iliacus
Serinus serinus
Eremophila alpestris
Lanius collurio
Panurus biarmicus
Parus cristatus
Cettia cetti
Sylvia undata
Acrocephalus palustris
Locustella luscinioides
Lullula arborea
Jynx torquilla

Category III

| Common name | Scientific name |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> |
| Bee-eater | <i>Merops apiaster</i> |
| Bittern | <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> |
| Bittern, Little | <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> |
| Bluethroat | <i>Luscinia svecica</i> |
| Corncrake | <i>Crex crex</i> |
| Crake, Spotted | <i>Porzana porzana</i> |
| Curlew, Stone | <i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> |
| Divers (all species) | <i>Gavia spp</i> |
| Dotterel | <i>Charadrius morinellus</i> |
| Duck, Long-tailed | <i>Cyanula hyemalis</i> |
| Godwit, Black-tailed | <i>Limosa limosa</i> |
| Grebe, Black-necked | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> |
| Grebe, Slavonian | <i>Podiceps auritus</i> |
| Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> |
| Hoopoe | <i>Upupa epops</i> |
| Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> |
| Petrel, Leach's | <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> |
| Phalarope, Red-necked | <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> |
| Plover, Kentish | <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> |
| Plover, Little ringed | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> |
| Quail, Common | <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> |
| Rosefinch, Scarlet | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> |
| Ruff | <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> |
| Sandpiper, Green | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> |
| Sandpiper, Purple | <i>Calidris maritima</i> |
| Sandpiper, Wood | <i>Tringa glareola</i> |
| Scoter, Common | <i>Melanitta nigra</i> |
| Scota, Velvet | <i>Melanitta fusca</i> |
| Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> |
| Stilt, Black-winged | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> |
| Stint, Temminck's | <i>Calidris temminckii</i> |
| Tern, Black | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> |
| Tern, Little | <i>Sterna albifrons</i> |
| Tern, Roseate | <i>Sterna dougallii</i> |
| Treecreeper, Short-toed | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> |
| Whimbrel | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> |

Department of the Environment
Wildlife Registration Section
Tollgate House, Room 8/09
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ

INFORMATION SHEET 4

OWLS

Registration (see Information Sheets 2 and 3)

Owls are NOT a registrable species and thus do not need to be registered with the Department if kept in captivity.

Ringling

The barn owl is listed on Part I of Schedule 3 to the Act, which means it must be ringed with the correct-sized ring before it can be sold or exhibited. It does not, however, need to be ringed if simply kept in captivity. For other species of owl, ringing is not essential, although the Department recommends that captive-bred owls be close-ringed (if possible) if the breeder wants to sell them.

Barn owl rings can be obtained from the following "Approved Suppliers":

1. The British Bird Council
Rings Registrar
1577 Bristol Road South
Birmingham B45 9UA
Tel. No: 021 453 9284

2. The International Ornithological Association
62 Northwood Drive
Sittingbourne
Kent ME10 4QS
Tel. No: 0795 425940

Rings for other species of owl may be obtainable from the "Approved Suppliers"; otherwise you will need to contact ring manufacturers direct.

Sale

Barn owls may be sold under the terms of a general exemption provided they are captive-bred and close-ringed. Certain other species of owl may also be sold under the terms of general exemptions - (see Information Sheet 7).

Licences for the release of Barn Owls

As from January 1 1993, it will be a requirement for anyone releasing Barn Owls into the wild to obtain a license from the Department of the Environment. Please contact the Department if you need further advice on this matter.

Wild Disabled Owls

The same provisions apply to owls as to any other wild bird. See Information Sheet 5 for more details.

Department of the Environment
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ

(0272) 218694

November 1992

INFORMATION SHEET 5

SICK OR INJURED WILD REGISTRABLE BIRDS

1. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence for anyone to take any bird from the wild unless they have been issued with a licence to do so by the Department of the Environment (for England) or The Scottish Office, Environment Department (for Scotland) or the Welsh Office (for Wales).
2. However, section 4.2(a) of the Act states that an offence is not committed by the taking of a disabled wild bird if the taker can show that it was not disabled as a result of his own unlawful act, and that the bird was taken solely for the purpose of tending it and releasing it when no longer disabled.
3. If the bird is one of the registrable species (see Information Sheet 3) it must be registered with the Department straight away UNLESS
 - (i) the taker is himself a vet or a Licensed Rehabilitation Keeper (LRK), or
 - (ii) the taker intends to pass the bird on to a vet or LRK for treatment and release immediately.
4. Anyone (except an LRK) who finds or is handed an injured registrable bird should contact the Department immediately. In most cases the Department will provide the address of the nearest LRK where the bird should be taken. If there should be any difficulties in transporting the bird, the local branch of the RSPCA may be able to help or the LRK may offer to collect it, if it is within a reasonable distance.
5. The Department is anxious that injured birds should be released back to the wild once they have recovered from injury and are able to fend for themselves. Taking birds to an LRK will minimise the risk of their becoming imprinted and, as a consequence, unreleasable.

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Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ

(0272) 218829

July 1992

INFORMATION SHEET 6

FALCONRY

IMPORTANT NOTE: This information sheet is not an authoritative or detailed explanation of the law. It is only a guide to the basic requirements of the legislation and is based on the Department's own informal view. You should seek your own independent legal advice on detailed points of law. The Department will, however, try to offer what advice we can if you contact us with specific queries.

INTRODUCTION

1. Falconry or hawking is the sport of taking wild prey found in its natural habitat using trained hawks.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

2. Whilst falconry itself is a legal activity, there are a few aspects of the law that a falconer should bear in mind:

(i) First, the bird being flown must be properly registered and ringed (see Information Sheet 2). If the bird is to be moved for a temporary period from the address at which it was last registered, its Keeper should notify the Department in writing stating the address to which the bird is to be moved and how long the bird will be absent from the address at which it was last registered. Where this period is expected to be more than 21 days the Department will issue a new registration document showing the new address. When the bird is returned to the address at which it was last registered, the Department should be told so that the registration document can be re-issued with the correct address.

(ii) Secondly, the falconer must be in possession of a quarry licence if he is to kill birds unless the quarry is among the species listed on Schedule 2 to the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (see note 1). Species included in Part I of the Schedule may be killed only outside the close season; species included in Part II of the Schedule may be killed at all times by an Authorised Person (see note 2). Quarry licences can be obtained from either:

Department of the Environment
Bird Licensing Branch
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Bristol BS2 9DJ
0272-218694

Welsh Office
ERP3A Division
New Crown Buildings
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF1 3NQ
0222 823793

if the bird is to be flown in England or Wales, respectively, or,

Scottish Office Environment Department
Rural Environment Nature Conservation Division
New St Andrews House, Edinburgh EH1 3SZ
031-244-4829

if the bird is to be flown in Scotland.

(iii) Thirdly, the falconer may need to obtain the permission of the landowner before he enters onto any land to fly his bird (the quarry licence does **NOT** give permission for this).

TAKING UP FALCONRY

3. Anyone wishing to take up falconry is advised to contact a hawking association such as The British Field Sports Society, 59 Kennington Road, London SE1 7PZ (071 928 4742) or any of the recognised falconry clubs.

THE HAWK BOARD

4. The Hawk Board (formerly known as the National Voluntary Panel on Captive Hawks) was formed in 1979 with the aim of becoming the main body to represent all raptor keepers. All registered hawk keepers, aged eighteen or over, are eligible to vote in Hawk Board elections. The Board encourages hawk keepers to join a "recognised club" (see below) as representatives from each club are invited to attend and speak at Hawk Board meetings. Full details on the Board and its activities can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs S Dewar, 6 Glendevon Road, Woodley, Reading, Berks RG5 4PH.

RECOGNISED CLUBS

5. The Department has recognised some falconry clubs for the purpose of the registration scheme. Current members of these clubs may claim concessionary "club" rates on registration fees provided they participate in the club's inspection scheme. These clubs are:

British Falconer's Club
c/o J Scratcherd
Cross House
North Side
Stamfordham
Newcastle-Upon-Tyne
NE18 0LA

Northern England Falconry Club
c/o D J Chadwick
31 Northorpe Lane
Mirfield
W Yorks
WF14 0QJ

The Hawk & Owl Trust
c/o Carol Scott
23 Lynn Drive
Eaglesham
Glasgow
G76 0JJ

Welsh Hawking Club
c/o J A Williams
Maendy Farmhouse
Church Village
Nr Pontypridd
Glamorgan

The other "recognised" club which, as its name suggests, is not involved with falconry itself is:

The Raptor Breeders Association.
Mr R Pote
2 Old Bell Cottages
Ludford
Ludlow
Shropshire
SY8 1PP

NOTES

1. Schedule 2 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Part I: Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Capercaillie | Mallard |
| Coot | Moorhen |
| Duck, Tufted | Pintail |
| Gadwall | Plover, Golden |
| Goldeneye | Pochard |
| Goose, Canada | Shoveler |
| Goose, Greylag | Snipe, Common |
| Goose, Pink-footed | Teal |
| Goose, White-fronted (in England and Wales only) | Widgeon |
| | Woodcock |

Part II: Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Crow | Magpie |
| Dove, Collared | Pigeon, Feral |
| Gull, Great Black-backed | Rook |
| Gull, Lesser Black-Backed | Sparrow, House |
| Gull, Herring | Starling |
| Jackdaw | Woodpigeon |
| Jay | |

2. "Authorised person" is defined by the Wildlife and Countryside Act as being

(i) the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken; or

(ii) any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area which the action authorised is taken; or

(iii) any person authorised in writing by any of the following bodies, ie the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, a district board for a fishery district within the meaning of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act 1862 or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act 1966.

Any authority given does not give a right of entry upon any land.

November 1992

INFORMATION SHEET 7

SALE OF LIVE BIRDS

The guide is not a detailed explanation of the law. If legal advice is required this should be sought from an independent legal adviser. If advice on the details of the sheet is required, it can be obtained from officials at the address below.

THE LEGISLATION

(a) Native Species

1. The sale of wild birds (see Note 1) is regulated in Great Britain. Sale, and certain other activities related to sale, are prohibited by Article 6 of EC Regulation 3626/82 UNLESS an exemption has been granted by this Department, for the species listed in Note 2.

2. For all other native species sale is regulated by Section 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 which states that it shall be an offence to sell any live wild bird, other than one of the species listed on Schedule 3 Part I which must be captive-bred and close-rung with the correct size ring (see Notes 3 and 5) unless sale is covered by an exemption issued by this Department.

(b) Non-Native Species

3. It is impossible to list all those non-native species whose sale is prohibited in Great Britain. However, of the more commonly kept species, it should be noted that the sale of all falconiformes (hawks, eagles and falcons), strigiformes (owls) is prohibited unless an exemption has been granted by this Department. If you are in any doubt about whether a sale exemption is required you should contact the Department for advice.

LICENCE/EXEMPTION

4. These come in two forms. First, general licences/exemptions: these can be used by any person provided that ALL the conditions attached to the licence/exemption can be met. There are currently ten such licences/exemptions (see in Note 4). Secondly, if sale is not covered by a general licence it is open to a person to apply for an individual licence (forms for this purpose are available from the address below).

PENALTIES

5. Offences under the 1981 Act render the offender liable, in the case of a special penalty offence, to a fine of up to £5000 per offence and for other offences a fine of up to £2500 per offence. To attempt to commit an offence renders the offender liable to the same penalty.

6. Offences against EC Regulation 3626/82 render the offender liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5000; or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

Department of the Environment
Wildlife licensing Branch
Room 8/09
Tollgate House
Bristol

NOTES

Note 1. Wild bird is defined in section 27 of the 1981 Act as any bird of a kind which is ordinarily resident in, or is a visitor to Great Britain in a wild state, but does not include poultry or game birds.

Note 2. The "wild" birds whose sale is controlled by Article 6 of EC Regulation 3626/86 rather than domestic legislation are:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| American Kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> |
| Barn Owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> |
| Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> |
| Black stork | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> |
| Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> |
| Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> |
| Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> |
| Eagle Owl | <i>Bubo bubo</i> |
| Eastern Bewick's Swan | <i>Cygnus columbianus jankowskii</i> |
| Egyptian Goose | <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> |
| Egyptian Vulture | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Eskimo Curlew | <i>Numenius borealis</i> |
| Ferruginous Duck | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> |
| Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> |
| Golden Eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis arrigonii</i> |
| Great Bustard | <i>Otis tarda</i> |
| Great White Egret | <i>Egretta alba</i> |
| Griffon Vulture | <i>Gyps fulvus</i> |
| Gyr | <i>Falco rusticolus</i> |
| Hawk Owl | <i>Surnia ulula</i> |
| Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> |
| Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> |
| Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> |
| Houbara | <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> |
| Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> |
| Lesser Kestrel | <i>Falco naumanni</i> |
| Little Owl | <i>Athene noctua</i> |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> |
| Long-Eared Owl | <i>Asio otus</i> |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> |
| Montague's Harrier | <i>Circus pygargus</i> |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> |
| Pallid Harrier | <i>Circus macrourus</i> |
| Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> |
| Peregrine species | <i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i> |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> |
| Red Breasted Goose | <i>Branta ruficollis</i> |
| Red Footed Falcon | <i>Falco vespertinus</i> |
| Rough-Legged Buzzard | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> |
| Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> . Note:CL (Domesticated) is exempt from control. |
| Sandhill Crane | <i>Grus canadensis</i> |
| Sandhill Crane | <i>Grus canadensis nesiotus</i> |
| | <i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i> |
| | <i>Grus canadensis pulla</i> |
| Scops Owl | <i>Otus scops</i> |
| Short-Eared Owl | <i>Asio flammeus</i> |
| Snowy Owl | <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> |
| Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> |
| Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> |
| Spotted Eagle | <i>Aquila clanga</i> |
| Tawny Owl | <i>Strix aluco</i> |
| Tengmalm's Owl | <i>Aegolius funnereus</i> |
| White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</i> |
| White Tailed Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> |

Note 3. The birds on Part I of Schedule 3 are:

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Size of Ring (internal diameter, in millimetres) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | 4.4 |
| Brambling | <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | 2.7 |
| Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | 2.5 |
| Bunting, Reed | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | 2.7 |
| Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | 2.7 |
| Duncock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | 2.9 |
| Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | 2.5 |
| Greenfinch | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | 2.9 |
| Jackdaw | <i>Corvus monedula</i> | 7.1 |
| Jay | <i>Carrulus glandarius</i> | 6.0 |
| Linnet | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> | 2.5 |
| Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | 7.1 |
| Owl, Barn | <i>Tyto alba</i> | 9.5 |
| Redpoll | <i>Carduelis flammea</i> | 2.4 |
| Redpoll (Mealy) | <i>Carduelis flammea flammea</i> | 2.5 |
| Siskin | <i>Carduelis spinus</i> | 2.4 |
| Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | 4.4 |
| Thrush, Song | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | 3.9 |
| Twite | <i>Carduelis flavirostris</i> | 2.4 |
| Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | 2.9 |

(see Note 4)

Note 4. A summary of the general sale licences is as follows: Full details (including a copy of the licence if required) can be obtained from the address above.

| Number | Species Covered | Main Conditions (this may not cover all of them) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| WLF 100080 | Certain species of wildfowl | Must be captive-bred |
| EC CITES G/EX 32 | Certain species of wildfowl | Must be captive-bred |
| EC CITES G/EX 33 & G/EX 34 | Certain owls | Must be captive-bred |

EC CITES G/EX 35,36,
37 & 39

Certain diurnal

Must be
birds of prey
captive-bred
and, in most
cases, close-
ringed

EC CITES G/EX 38

Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Must be captive-
bred

Note 5. No bird is regarded as captive-bred unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg from which it hatched was laid.

Note 6. Sale includes hire, barter and exchange and other cognate expressions. It is also the Department's view that the loan of a bird for breeding purposes - if part of the progeny are to revert to the lender - also falls within the definition of sale.

Department of the
Environment
Wildlife Licensing Branch
Room 809 Tollgate House
Houlton Street Bristol
0272-218694

Scottish Office
Environment Department
New St Andrews House
Edinburgh EH1 3SZ
031-244-4829

Welsh Office
ERP3 Division
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF1 3NQ
0222-823793

June 1992

5 INFORMATION SHEET 8

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 : REGISTRATION OF SCHEDULE 4
BIRDS - SCHEDULE OF FEES CURRENTLY PAYABLE.

CATEGORY 1 BIRDS

Zoos (see note 1)

| | |
|--|---|
| Renewal of properly registered birds (see note 2): | £6 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £12 for every monitored (see note 3) £6 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £15 for every bird received from non-NFZ members; no charge if received from NFZ members. |

Recognised club members (see note 4)

| | |
|--|--|
| Renewal of properly registered birds (see note 2): | £6 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £12 for every monitored (see note 3) £6 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £15 for every bird. |

Non-club members

| | |
|--|--|
| Renewal of properly registered birds (see note 2): | £8 per bird |
| Registration of new birds: | £18 for every monitored (see note 3) £8 for every non-monitored |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £15 for every bird. |

CATEGORY II BIRDS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Renewal of properly registered birds: | £1 per bird up to a maximum of £25 |
| Registration of new birds: | £5 per bird |
| Transfers (payable by recipient): | £5 for every bird |

CATEGORY III BIRDS

No fees payable. (see notes below)

NOTES

1. To qualify for reduced registration fees zoos must be members of the NFZ and be willing to participate in the inspection scheme. For qualifying zoos the maximum renewal fee payable is £360.
2. The renewal fee applies only to birds correctly registered with the keeper on expiry of the registration period.
3. The monitored species are Golden Eagle, Merlin, Gyr Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Barbary Falcon, Hobby, Goshawk and hybrids of these species. Other species may be monitored from time to time; keepers will be notified of any changes before the breeding season each year.
4. Members of such clubs must be participants in the club inspection scheme; members of such clubs who do not wish to be included in their club's inspection programme must pay fees at the non-club rates.

LICENSED REHABILITATION KEEPERS (LRKs)

The fee for the LRK licence is £33 for the registration period 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1995. This fee will need to be paid upon request. Please do not send any fees with the application.

PERMANENTLY DISABLED BIRDS

Some birds taken in by LRKs will be permanently disabled and unsuitable for release back to the wild. No fee will be levied on LRKs for retaining such birds, nor will any fee be charged for transfers of such birds between LRKs. However, if the bird is passed to a non-LRK a transfer fee will be payable by the new keeper. The progeny of disabled birds will attract the normal registration fee.

JUNE 1993