

No. 14689

MULTILATERAL

African Convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources (with annexed list of protected species). Concluded at Algiers on 15 September 1968

Authentic texts: English and French.

Registered by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, acting on behalf of the Parties, on 31 March 1976.

MULTILATÉRAL

Convention africaine pour la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles (avec, en annexe, la liste des espèces protégées). Conclue à Alger le 15 septembre 1968

Textes authentiques : anglais et français.

Enregistrée par le Secrétaire général administratif de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, agissant au nom des Parties, le 31 mars 1976.

AFRICAN CONVENTION¹ ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PREAMBLE

We, the Heads of State and Government of Independent African States,
Fully conscious that soil, water, flora and faunal resources constitute a capital
of vital importance to mankind;

Confirming, as we accepted upon declaring our adherence to the Charter² of the
Organization of African Unity, that we know that it is our duty “to harness the nat-
ural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples
in spheres of human endeavour”;

Fully conscious of the ever-growing importance of natural resources from an
economic, nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic point of view;

Conscious of the dangers which threaten some of these irreplaceable assets;

Accepting that the utilization of the natural resources must aim at satisfying the
needs of man according to the carrying capacity of the environment;

¹ Came into force on 16 June 1969 in respect of the following States, i.e. on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with article XXI (1):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument</i>
Ivory Coast	15 January 1969	Kenya	12 May 1969
Swaziland	7 April 1969	Ghana	17 May 1969

Subsequently, the Convention came into force for the following States on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with article XXI (2):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument</i>
Central African Republic	16 March 1970
(With effect from 15 April 1970.)	
Egypt	12 April 1972
(With effect from 12 May 1972.)	
Madagascar	23 September 1971
(With effect from 23 October 1971.)	
Malawi	6 March 1973
(With effect from 5 April 1973.)	
Mali	2 July 1974
(With effect from 1 August 1974.)	
Niger	27 January 1970
(With effect from 26 February 1970.)	
Nigeria	7 May 1974
(With effect from 6 June 1974.)	
Senegal	24 February 1972
(With effect from 25 March 1972.)	
United Republic of Tanzania	22 November 1974
(With effect from 22 December 1974.)	
Upper Volta	29 August 1969
(With effect from 28 September 1969.)	
Zambia	1 May 1972
(With effect from 31 May 1972.)	

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 479, p. 39.

Desirous of undertaking individual and joint action for the conservation, utilization and development of these assets by establishing and maintaining their rational utilization for the present and future welfare of mankind;

Convinced that one of the most appropriate means of achieving this end is to bring into force a convention;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The Contracting States hereby establish an African Convention on the Conservation of nature and natural resources.

Article II. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

The Contracting States shall undertake to adopt the measures necessary to ensure conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and faunal resources in accordance with scientific principles and with due regard to the best interests of the people.

Article III. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of the present Convention, the meaning of the following expressions shall be as defined below:

1. "Natural Resources" means renewable resources, that is soil, water, flora and fauna.
2. "Specimen" means an individual example of a species of wild animal or wild plant or part of a wild plant.
3. "Trophy" means any dead animal specimen or part thereof whether included in a manufactured or processed object or otherwise dealt with, unless it has lost its original identity; also nests eggs and eggshells.
4. "Conservation area" means any protected natural resource area, whether it be a strict natural reserve, a national park or a special reserve;
 - a) "strict nature reserve" means an area:
 - 1) under State control and the boundaries of which may not be altered nor any portion alienated except by the competent legislative authority,
 - 2) throughout which any form of hunting or fishing, any undertaking connected with forestry, agriculture or mining, any grazing, any excavation or prospecting, drilling, levelling of the ground or construction, any work tending to alter the configuration of the soil or the character of the vegetation, any water pollution and, generally, any act likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora, including introduction of zoological or botanical species, whether indigenous or imported, wild or domesticated, are strictly forbidden,
 - 3) where it shall be forbidden to reside, enter, traverse or camp, and where it shall be forbidden to fly over at low altitude, without a special written permit from the competent authority, and in which scientific investigations (including removal of animals and plants in order to maintain an ecosystem) may only be undertaken by permission of the competent authority;
 - b) "national park" means an area:
 - 1) under State control and the boundaries of which may not be altered or any portion alienated except by the competent legislative authority,

- 2) exclusively set aside for the propagation, protection, conservation and management of vegetation and wild animals as well as for the protection of sites, land-scapes or geological formations of particular scientific or aesthetic value, for the benefit and enjoyment of the general public, and
- 3) in which the killing, hunting and capture of animals and the destruction or collection of plants are prohibited except for scientific and management purposes and on the condition that such measures are taken under the direction or control of the competent authority,
- 4) covering any aquatic environment to which all of the provisions of section (b) (1-3) above are applicable.

The activities prohibited in strict nature reserve under the provisions of section (a) (2) of paragraph (4) of this article are equally prohibited in national parks except in so far as they are necessary to enable the park authorities to implement the provisions of section (2) of this paragraph, by applying, for example, appropriate management practices, and to enable the public to visit these parks; however, sport fishing may be practiced with the authorization and under the control of the competent authority.

c) "special reserve" means other protected areas such as:

- 1) "game reserve" which shall denote an area
 - a) set aside for the conservation, management and propagation of wild animal life and the protection and management of its habitat,
 - b) within which the hunting, killing or capture of fauna shall be prohibited except by or under the direction or control of the reserve authorities,
 - c) where settlement and other human activities shall be controlled or prohibited;
- 2) "partial reserve" or "sanctuary" which shall denote an area
 - a) set aside to protect characteristic wildlife and especially bird communities, or to protect particularly threatened animal or plant species and especially those listed in the Annex to this Convention, together with the biotopes essential for their survival,
 - b) in which all other interests and activities shall be subordinated to this end;
- 3) "soil", "water" or "forest" reserve shall denote areas set aside to protect such resources.

Article IV. Soil

The Contracting States shall take effective measures for conservation and improvement of the soil and shall in particular combat erosion and misuse of the soil. To this end:

- a) they shall establish land-use plans based on scientific investigations (ecological, pedological, economic, and sociological) and, in particular, classification of land-use capability;
- b) they shall, when implementing agricultural practices and agrarian reforms,
 - 1) improve soil-conservation and introduce improved farming methods, which ensure long-term productivity of the land,
 - 2) control erosion caused by various forms of land-use which may lead to loss of vegetation cover.

Article V. WATER

1. The Contracting States shall establish policies for conservation, utilization and development of underground and surface water, and shall endeavour to guarantee for their populations a sufficient and continuous supply of suitable water, taking appropriate measures with due regard to

- 1) the study of water cycles and the investigation of each catchment area,
- 2) the co-ordination and planning of water resources development projects,
- 3) the administration and control of all water utilization, and
- 4) prevention and control of water pollution.

2. Where surface or underground water resources are shared by two or more of the Contracting States, the latter shall act in consultation, and if the need arises, set up inter-State Commissions to study and resolve problems arising from the joint use of these resources, and for the joint development and conservation thereof.

Article VI. FLORA

1. The Contracting States shall take all necessary measures for the protection of flora and to ensure its best utilization and development. To this end the Contracting States shall:

- a) adopt scientifically-based conservation, utilization and management plans of forests and rangeland, taking into account the social and economic needs of the States concerned, the importance of the vegetation cover for the maintenance of the water balance of an area, the productivity of soils and the habitat requirements of the fauna;
- b) observe section (a) above by paying particular attention to controlling bush fires, forest exploitation, land clearing for cultivation, and over-grazing by domestic and wild animals;
- c) set aside areas for forest reserves and carry out afforestation programmes where necessary;
- d) limitation of forest grazing to season and intensities that will not prevent forest regeneration; and
- e) establish botanical gardens to perpetuate plant species of particular interest.

2. The Contracting States also shall undertake the conservation of plant species or communities, which are threatened and/or of special scientific or aesthetic value by ensuring that they are included in conservation areas.

Article VII. FAUNAL RESOURCES

1. The Contracting States shall ensure conservation, wise use and development of faunal resources and their environment, within the framework of land-use planning and of economic and social development. Management shall be carried out in accordance with plans based on scientific principles, and to that end the Contracting States shall:

- a) manage wildlife populations inside designated areas according to the objectives of such areas and also manage exploitable wildlife populations outside such areas for an optimum sustained yield, compatible with and complementary to other land uses; and
- b) manage aquatic environments, whether in fresh, brackish or coastal water, with a view to minimize deleterious effects of any water and land use practice which might adversely affect aquatic habitats.

2. The Contracting States shall adopt adequate legislation on hunting, capture and fishing, under which:

- a) the issue of permits is properly regulated;
- b) unauthorized methods are prohibited;
- c) the following methods of hunting, capture and fishing are prohibited:
 - 1) any methods liable to cause a mass destruction of wild animals,
 - 2) the use of drugs, poisons, poisoned weapons or poisoned baits,
 - 3) the use of explosives,
 - 4) the following methods of hunting and capture are particularly prohibited:
 1. the use of mechanically propelled vehicles,
 2. the use of fire,
 3. the use of fire arms capable of firing more than one round at each pull of the trigger,
 4. hunting or capture at night,
 5. the use of missiles containing detonators;
- d) the following methods of hunting or capture are as far as possible prohibited:
 - 1) the use of nets and stockades,
 - 2) the use of concealed traps, pits, snares, set-gun traps, deadfalls, and hunting from a blind or hide;
- e) with a view to as rational use as possible of game meat the abandonment by hunters of carcasses of animals, which represent a food resource, is prohibited.

Capture of animals with the aid of drugs or mechanically-propelled vehicles, or hunting or capture by night if carried out by, or under the control of, the competent authority shall nevertheless be exempted from the prohibitions under (c) above.

Article VIII. PROTECTED SPECIES

1. The Contracting States recognize that it is important and urgent to accord a special protection to those animal and plant species that are threatened with extinction, or which may become so, and to the habitat necessary to their survival. Where such a species is represented only in the territory of one Contracting State, that State has a particular responsibility for its protection. These species which are, or may be listed, according to the degree of protection that shall be given to them are placed in Class A or B of the annex to this Convention, and shall be protected by Contracting States as follows:

- 1) species in Class A shall be totally protected throughout the entire territory of the Contracting States; the hunting, killing, capture or collection of specimens shall be permitted only on the authorization in each case of the highest competent authority and only if required in the national interest or for scientific purposes; and
- 2) species in Class B shall be totally protected, but may be hunted, killed, captured or collected under special authorization granted by the competent authority.

2. The competent authority of each Contracting State shall examine the necessity of applying the provisions of this article to species not listed in the annex, in order to conserve the indigenous flora and fauna of their respective countries. Such additional species shall be placed in Class A or B by the State concerned, according to its specific requirements.

Article IX. TRAFFIC IN SPECIMENS AND TROPHIES

1. In the case of animal species to which Article VIII does not apply the Contracting States shall:

- a) regulate trade in and transport of specimens and trophies;
- b) control the application of these regulations in such a way as to prevent trade in specimens and trophies which have been illegally captured or killed or obtained.

2. In the case of plant and animal species to which Article VIII, paragraph (1), applies, the Contracting States shall:

- a) take all measures similar to those in paragraph (1);
- b) make the export of such specimens and trophies subject to an authorization:
 - 1) additional to that required for their capture, killing or collection by Article VIII
 - 2) which indicates their destination,
 - 3) which shall not be given unless the specimens or trophies have been obtained legally,
 - 4) which shall be examined prior to exportation;
 - 5) which shall be on a standard form, as may be arranged under Article XVI;
- c) make the import and transit of such specimens and trophies subject to the presentation of the authorization required under section (b) above, with due provision for the confiscation of specimens and trophies exported illegally, without prejudice to the application of other penalties.

Article X. CONSERVATION AREAS

1. The Contracting States shall maintain and extend where appropriate, within their territory and where applicable in their territorial waters, the conservation areas existing at the time of entry into force of the present Convention and, preferably within the framework of land-use planning programmes, assess the necessity of establishing additional conservation areas in order to:

- 1) protect those ecosystems which are most representative of and particularly those which are in any respect peculiar to their territories;
- 2) ensure conservation of all species and more particularly of those listed or may be listed in the annex to this Convention;

2. The Contracting States shall establish where necessary, around the borders of conservation areas, zones within which the competent authorities shall control activities detrimental to the protected natural resources.

Article XI. CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

The Contracting States shall take all necessary legislative measures to reconcile customary rights with the provisions of this Convention.

Article XII. RESEARCH

The Contracting States shall encourage and promote research in conservation, utilization and management of natural resources and shall pay particular attention to ecological and sociological factors.

Article XIII. CONSERVATION EDUCATION

1. a) The Contracting States shall ensure that their peoples appreciate their close dependence on natural resources and that they understand the need, and rules for, the rational utilization of these resources.

b) For this purpose they shall ensure that the principles indicated in paragraph (1):

- 1) are included in educational programmes at all levels,
- 2) form the object of information campaigns capable of acquainting the public with, and winning it over to, the idea of conservation.

2. In order to put into effect paragraph (1) above, the Contracting States shall make maximum use of the educational value of conservation areas.

Article XIV. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1. The Contracting States shall ensure that conservation and management of natural resources are treated as an integral part of national and/or regional development plans.

2. In the formulation of all development plans, full consideration shall be given to ecological, as well as to economic and social factors.

3. Where any development plan is likely to affect the natural resources of another State, the latter shall be consulted.

Article XV. ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION SERVICES

Each Contracting State shall establish, if it has not already done so, a single agency empowered to deal with all matters covered by this Convention, but, where this is not possible a co-ordinating machinery shall be established for this purpose.

Article XVI. INTER-STATE CO-OPERATION

1. The Contracting States shall co-operate:

- a) whenever such co-operation is necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Convention, and
- b) whenever any national measure is likely to affect the natural resources of any other State.

2. The Contracting States shall supply the Organization of African Unity with:

- a) the text of laws, decrees, regulations and instructions in force in their territories, which are intended to ensure the implementation of this Convention,
- b) reports on the results achieved in applying the provisions of this Convention, and
- c) all the information necessary for the complete documentation of matters dealt with by this Convention if requested.

3. If so requested by Contracting States, the Organization of African Unity shall organize any meeting which may be necessary to dispose of any matters covered by this Convention. Requests for such meetings must be made by at least three of the Contracting States and be approved by two thirds of the States which it is proposed should participate in such meetings.

4. Any expenditure arising from this Convention, which devolves upon the Organization of African Unity shall be included in its regular budget, unless shared by the Contracting States or otherwise defrayed.

Article XVII. PROVISION FOR EXCEPTIONS

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the responsibilities of Contracting States concerning:

- 1) the paramount interest of the State,

- 2) “force majeure”,
- 3) defence of human life.

2. The provisions of this Convention shall not prevent Contracting States:

- 1) in time of famine,
- 2) for the protection of public health,
- 3) in defence of property,

to enact measures contrary to the provisions of the Convention, provided their application is precisely defined in respect of aim, time and place.

Article XVIII. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute between the Contracting States relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which cannot be settled by negotiation, shall at the request of any party be submitted to the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization of African Unity.

Article XIX. SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION

1. This Convention shall be open for signature immediately after being approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

2. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the Contracting States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

Article XX. RESERVATIONS

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may declare its acceptance of this Convention in part only, provided that such reservation may not apply to the provisions of Articles II-XI.

2. Reservations made in conformity with the preceding paragraph shall be deposited together with the instruments of ratification or accession.

3. Any Contracting State which has formulated a reservation in conformity with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw it by notifying the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

Article XXI. ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification or accession with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, who shall inform participating States accordingly.

2. In the case of a State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the depositing of the fourth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. The London Convention of 1933¹ or any other Convention on the conservation of flora and fauna in their natural state shall cease to have effect in States in which this Convention has come into force.

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. CLXXII, p. 241.

Article XXII. ACCESSION

1. After the date of approval specified in Article XIX, paragraph (1), this Convention shall be open to accession by any independent and sovereign African State.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

Article XXIII. DENUNCIATION

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notification in writing addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect, for such a State, one year after the date of receipt of its notification by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

3. No denunciation shall, however, be made before the expiry of a period of five years from the date at which for the State concerned this Convention comes into force.

Article XXIV. REVISION

1. After the expiry of a period of five years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, any Contracting State may at any time make a request for the revision of part or the whole of this Convention by notification in writing addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

2. In the event of such a request the appropriate organ of the Organization of African Unity shall deal with the matter in accordance with the provision of sections 3 and 4 of Article XVI of this Convention.

3. (i) At the request of one or more Contracting States and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the annex to this Convention may be revised or added to by the appropriate organ of the Organization of African Unity.

(ii) Such revision or addition shall come into force three months after the approval by the appropriate organ of the Organization of African Unity.

Article XXV. FINAL PROVISIONS

The original of this Convention of which both the English and the French texts are authentic, shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We, the Heads of State and Government of Independent African States, assembled at Algiers, Algeria, on 15th September 1968 have signed this Convention.

Algeria:

[Illegible]

Cameroun:

[Illegible]

Botswana:

[Illegible]

Central African Republic:

[Illegible]

Burundi:

[Illegible]

Tchad:

[Illegible]

Congo (Brazzaville):

[*Illegible*]

République démocratique du Congo:

[*Illegible*]

Dahomey:

[*Illegible*]

Ethiopia:

[*Illegible*]

Gabon:

[*Illegible*]

Gambia:

[*Illegible*]

Ghana:

[*Illegible*]

Guinea:

[*Illegible*]

Ivory Coast:

[*Illegible*]

Kenya:

[*Illegible*]

Lesotho:

[*Illegible*]

Liberia:

[*Illegible*]

Libya:

[*Illegible*]

Madagascar:

[*Illegible*]

Malawi:

[*Illegible*]

Mali:

[*Illegible*]

Mauritania:

[*Illegible*]

Mauritius:

[*Illegible*]

Morocco:

[*Illegible*]

Niger:

[*Illegible*]

Nigeria:

[*Illegible*]

Rwanda:

[*Illegible*]

Senegal:

[*Illegible*]

Sierra Leone:

[*Illegible*]

Somalia:

[Illegible]

Sudan:

[Illegible]

Swaziland:

[Illegible]

Togo:

[Illegible]

Tunisia:

[Illegible]

Uganda:

[Illegible]

United Arab Republic:

[Illegible]

United Republic of Tanzania:

[Illegible]

Upper Volta:

[Illegible]

Zambia:

[Illegible]

LIST OF PROTECTED SPECIES

C L A S S A

*Mammalia**Primates**Lemuroidea**Macaca sylvana**Theropithecus gelada**Cercocebus galeritus galeritus**Cercopithecus diana**Colobus badius kirkii**Colobus badius rufomitratu**Colobus badius gordonorum**Colobus verus**Pan troglodytes**Pan paniscus**Gorilla gorilla**Rodentia**Epixerus spp.**Carnivora**Canis simensis**Osbornictis piscivora**Fossa fossa**Eupleres spp.**Felis nigripes**Felis aurata**Acinonyx jubatus**Pinnipedia**Monachus monachus**Sirenia**Dugong dugon**Mammals**Primates*

All Malagasy lemuroids

Barbary ape

Gelada baboon

Tana River mangabey

Diana monkey

Zanzibar red colobus

Tana River red colobus

Uhehe red colobus

Green colobus

Chimpanzee

Pygmy chimpanzee

Gorilla

Rodentia

African palm squirrels

Carnivora

Simenian jackal

Water civet

Malagasy civet

Falauou

Black-footed cat

African golden cat

Cheetah

Pennipedia

Mediterranean monk seal

*Sirenia**Dugong*

<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African manatee
<i>Perissodactyla</i>	<i>Perissodactyla</i>
<i>Equus asinus</i>	Wild ass
<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Cape mountain zebra
<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	Square-lipped rhinoceros
<i>Artiodactyla</i>	<i>Artiodactyla</i>
<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	Pygmy hippopotamus
<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i>	Barbary stag
<i>Okapia johnstoni</i>	Okapi
<i>Taurotragus derbianus derbianus</i>	Western giant eland
<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Jentink's duiker
<i>Hippotragus niger varians</i>	Giant sable antelope
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus tora</i>	Tora Hartebeest
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei</i>	Swayne's hartebeest
<i>Nesotragus moschatus moschatus</i>	Zanzibar suni
<i>Dorcatragus megalotis</i>	Beira antelope
<i>Gazella dorcas neglecta</i>	Algerian dorcas gazelle
<i>Gazella dorcas massaesyla</i>	Moroccan dorcas gazelle
<i>Gazella gazella cuvieri</i>	Cuvier's gazelle
<i>Gazella leptocerus leptocerus</i>	Slender-horned gazelle
<i>Gazella pelzelni</i>	Pelseln's gazelle
<i>Gazella spekei</i>	Speke's gazelle
<i>Gazella dama mhorh</i>	Mhorh gazelle
<i>Gazella dama lazoni</i>	Rio de Oro dama gazelle
<i>Gapra walie</i>	Walia ibex
<i>Aves</i>	<i>Birds</i>
<i>Pelecanidae</i>	All pelicans
<i>Ciconiidae, Scopidae et Ardeidae</i>	All storks, hammerkops, ibises, spoonbills, herons, egrets and bitterns
<i>Phoenicopteridae</i>	All Flamingos
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretary bird
<i>Aegyptius, Gyps, Pseudogyps, Torgos</i>	All vultures ¹
<i>Trigonoceps, Neophron et Necrosyrtes</i>	Lammergeyer
<i>Gypaëtus barbatus</i>	Crowned hawk-eagle
<i>Stephanoaëtus coronatus</i>	Teita falcon
<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	White-headed guineafowl
<i>Agelastes meleagrides</i>	Congo peacock
<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	All cranes
<i>Gruidae</i>	All ground bornbills
<i>Bucorvus spp.</i>	White-necked rockfowl
<i>Picarthartes oreas</i>	Grey-necked rockfowl
<i>Picarthartes gymnocephalus</i>	Warsangli linnet
<i>Warsanglia johannis</i>	
<i>Reptilia</i>	<i>Reptiles</i>
<i>Cheloniidae, Dermochelyidae</i>	All marine turtles
<i>Testudo gigantea</i>	Giant tortoise
<i>Testudo yniphora</i>	Angulated tortoise
<i>Testudo radiata</i>	Testudo radiata
<i>Macroscincus coctei</i>	Cape Verde skink

¹ The term "All vultures" has been placed erroneously opposite the first line of the Latin term "*Aegyptius, Gyps, Pseudogyps, Torgos Trigonoceps, Neophron et Necrosyrtes*", thus displacing each translation up to and including that corresponding to "*Warsanglia johannis*" by one line.

<i>Gecko uroplates</i>	Leaf-tailed gecko
<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>	Plate Island boa
<i>Bolieria multicaarinata</i>	Ronde Island boa
<i>Acrantophis madagascariensi</i>	Acrantophis madagascariensi
<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i>	Acrantophis dumerili
<i>Amphibia</i>	<i>Amphibians</i>
<i>Bufo superciliaris</i>	Cameroon toad
<i>Nectophrynoides occidentalis</i>	Viviparous toad
<i>Pisces</i>	<i>Fishes</i>
<i>Caecobarbus, Caecomastacembelus</i>	Blind fishes
<i>Eilichthys, Typhleotris</i>	Blind fishes
<i>Phreatichthys, Uegitglanis</i>	Blind fishes
<i>Plantae</i>	<i>Plants</i>
<i>Welwitschia bainesii</i>	Welwitschia
<i>Encephalartos laurentanus</i>	Encephalartos
<i>Encephalartos septentrionalis</i>	Encephalartos
C L A S S B	
<i>Mammalia</i>	<i>Mammals</i>
<i>Insectivora</i>	<i>Insectivora</i>
	All other shrews of the family
	Potamogalidae
<i>Primates</i>	<i>Primates</i>
<i>Lorisidae</i>	All prosimians of the family Lorisidae
<i>Primates</i>	
	All monkeys except common baboons
<i>Pholidota</i>	<i>Pholidota</i>
<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Giant pangolin
<i>Manis temmincki</i>	Cape pangolin
<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Tree pangolin
<i>Manis longicaudata</i>	Long-tailed tree pangolin
<i>Carnivora</i>	<i>Carnivora</i>
<i>Lutrinae</i>	All otters of the sub family Lutrinae
<i>Proteles cristatus</i>	Aardwolf
<i>Hyaena brunnea</i>	Brown hyaena
<i>Hyaena hyaena barbara</i>	Barbary hyaena
<i>Felis caracal</i>	Caracal lynx
<i>Felis serval</i>	Serval
<i>Felis leo</i>	Lion
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard
<i>Tenrecidae</i>	Madagascar Tenrecs (all species) Fossa
<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>	Foassa
<i>Galidiinae</i>	All Malagasy mongooses of the sub family
	Galidiinae
<i>Tubulidentata</i>	<i>Tubulidentata</i>
<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	Aardvark
<i>Proboscidea</i>	<i>Proboscidea</i>
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephant
<i>Perissodactyla</i>	<i>Perissodactyla</i>
<i>Equus zebra bartmannae</i>	Hartmann's mountain zebra
<i>Equus burchelli</i>	Burchell's zebra

<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's zebra
<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	Black rhinoceros
<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>	<i>Artiodactyla</i> ¹
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Giant forest hog
<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>	Hippopotamus
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	Water chevrotain
<i>Tragelaphus angasi</i>	Giraffe
<i>Tragelaphus buxtoni</i>	Nyala
<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>	Mountain nyala
<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>	Situtunga
<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	Lesser kudu
<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	Greater kudu
<i>Taurotragus derbianus</i>	Eland
<i>Boocercus eurycerus</i>	Giant eland
<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	Bongo
<i>Cephalophus adorsi</i>	Buffalo
<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	Zanzibar duiker
<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	Ogilby's duiker
<i>Cephalophus spadix</i>	Yellow-baked duiker
<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	Abbott's duiker
<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	Banded duiker
<i>Kobus defassa</i>	Waterbuck
<i>Kobus leche</i>	Defassa waterbuck
<i>Kobus megaceros</i>	Lechwe
<i>Adenota kob</i>	Nile lechwe
	Kob
<i>Redunca arundinum</i>	Reedbuck
<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	Mountain reedbuck
<i>Redunca equinus</i>	Bohor reedbuck
<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>	Roan antelope
<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	Sable antelope
<i>Oryx gazella</i>	Oryx
<i>Oryx tao</i>	Scimitar-horned oryx
<i>Adax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax
<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>	Tsessebe (Sassaby)
<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>	Topi
<i>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</i>	Bontebok
<i>Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi</i>	Blesbok
<i>Damaliscus hunteri</i>	Hunter's hartebeest
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	Hartebeest
<i>Alcelaphus lichtensteini</i>	Lichtenstein's hartebeest
<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>	Black wildebeest
<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	Wildebeest
<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	Klipspringer
<i>Ourebia spp.</i>	Oribis (All species)
<i>Neotragus pygmaeus</i>	Royal antelope
<i>Neotragus batesi</i>	Dwarf antelope
<i>Madoqua kirki</i>	Damara dikdik
<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	Impala
<i>Ammodorcas clarkei</i>	Dibatag

¹ The title "*Artiodactyla*" has been placed erroneously opposite the Latin term "*hylochoerus meinertzhageni*", thus displacing each translation up to and including that corresponding to "*Adenota Kob*" by one line; "*Artiodactyla*" should also appear as the title for the Latin term list.

Litodranus walleri

Gazella dorcas

Gazella rufifrons

Gazella tilonura

Gazella dama

Gazella soemmerringi

Capra ibex nubiana

Ammotragus lervia

Aves

Struthio camelus

Falconiformes et strigiformes

Otididae

Reptilia

Crocodylia

Gerenuk

Dorcas gazelle

Korin gazelle

Houglin's gazelle

Dama gazelle

Doemmering's gazelle

Nubian ibex

Barbary sheep (Aoudad)

Birds

Ostrich

All birds of prey and all owls not in
[Class A]

All bustards

Reptiles

All crocodiles
