



Ithaginis cruentus

Scientific Name: *Ithaginis cruentus*

Subspecies: *Ithaginis cruentus affinis*, *Ithaginis cruentus beicki*, *Ithaginis cruentus berezowskii*, *Ithaginis cruentus clarkei*, *Ithaginis cruentus cruentus*, *Ithaginis cruentus geoffroyi*, *Ithaginis cruentus kuseri*, *Ithaginis cruentus marionae*, *Ithaginis cruentus michaelis*, *Ithaginis cruentus rocki*, *Ithaginis cruentus sinensis*, *Ithaginis cruentus tibetanus*

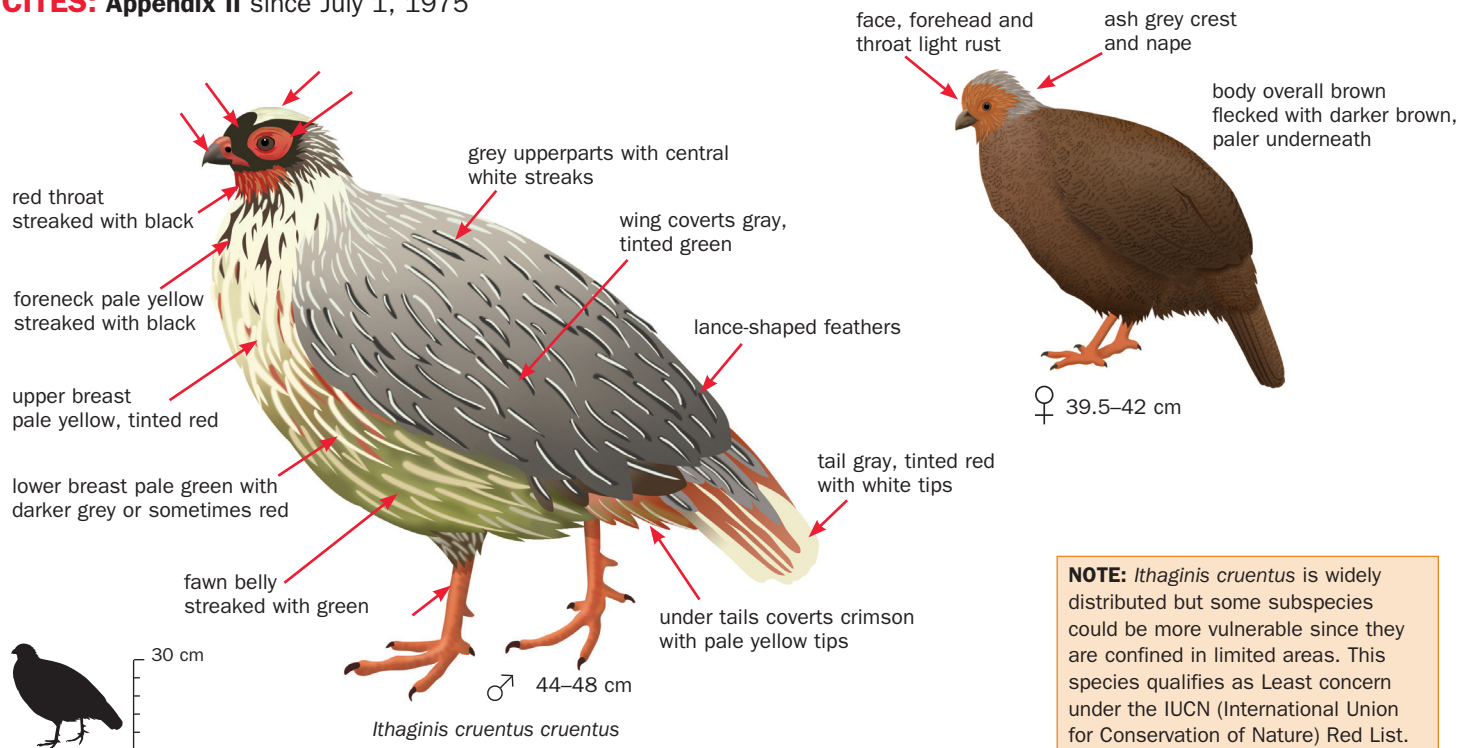
Synonyms: *Phasianus cruentus*

Common Names: (E) Blood Pheasant, Nepal Blood Pheasant

(F) Faisan sanguin, Ithagine ensanglantée, Ithagine sanguine

(S) Faisán ensangrentado, Faisán sangrante, Faisán sanguineo

CITES: Appendix II since July 1, 1975



NOTE: *Ithaginis cruentus* is widely distributed but some subspecies could be more vulnerable since they are confined in limited areas. This species qualifies as Least concern under the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List.

Juvenile:

- similar to adult but less brilliantly coloured
- bill orange-red
- skin of eye area grey

Similar Species: None known

Glossary

Crest: showy feathers on the head of a bird

Underparts: the chin, throat, breast, belly, flank and under tail coverts of a bird

Upperparts: the mantle, back, rump and upper tail coverts of a bird

Wing coverts: small feathers which cover the bases of the primary, secondary and tertiary feathers



The male subspecies display considerable variation in the red and the black markings on the head, and in the colouration of the underparts. As well there is significant variation in the greater upper-wing coverts, which are green in subspecies towards the west and reddish in those towards the north-east. Western subspecies consistently display red on the head; eastern subspecies do not. Refer to an expert when in doubt.

Countries Targeted

Countries of Origin: Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal

Countries of Import: Germany, Mexico, Switzerland, United States of America

Countries of Export: China, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America

Parts and Derivatives

None known

Inspection Considerations

While you proceed with the physical inspection of live bird shipments, pay special attention to the country of origin of the birds as described on permits and invoices. Specimens might be concealed in shipments of non-CITES species.

As this species is listed under Appendix II, the shipment must be accompanied by a CITES export/re-export permit issued by the exporting/re-exporting country.

Transportation Considerations

Refer to *Live Animal Transport Regulations* (Container Requirement 16). See References.

References

Avibase – the world bird database. [online]. [cited October 20, 2009]. World Wide Web: <<http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org>>.

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). [online]. [cited October 20, 2009]. World Wide Web: <www.cites.org>.

Del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal (Eds.). 1994. Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol. 2. Barcelona: Lynx Edicions. 434-531.

Delacour, J. 1977. The Pheasants of the World. 2nd ed. U.K.: World Pheasant Association and Spur Publications. 395.

Dickinson, E., B. King and M. Woodcock. 1975. Collins Field Guide: Birds of South-East Asia. Hong Kong: Harper Collins Publishers. 480.

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). [online]. [cited October 20, 2009]. World Wide Web: <www.iucnredlist.org>.

Live Animal Regulations. 30th ed. Montréal: International Air Transport Association. 2003.

Madge, S. and P. McGowan. 2002. Pheasants, Partridges, and Grouse: A Guide to the Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, Grouse, Guineafowl, Buttonquails, and Sandgrouse of the World. Princeton, New Jersey, and Oxford: Princeton University Press. 488.

We would like to send our most sincere thanks to Alain Hennache of the World Pheasant Association for helping us make this identification sheet possible.

For more information on identification sheets, please visit
www.ec.gc.ca/enforcement