



How to assess taxa for the IUCN Red List

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Errol Vela
Aline Pérez-Graber





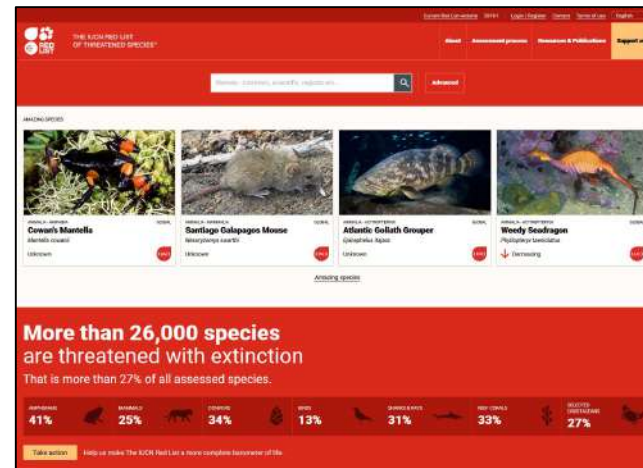
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1. What is the IUCN Red List?
2. Uses of the IUCN RL
3. The RL process
4. Documentation and tools
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1. What is the IUCN Red List?

World's most comprehensive information source for extinction risk of species.

- Not just a list, but a compilation of the conservation status of species at the global level
- Based on the best scientific information available
- Widely used to inform and influence biodiversity conservation



Our Goal

To catalyse action for biodiversity conservation by providing information and analyses on the world's species including threats, population status and trends



The aims:

- Establish a baseline from which to monitor the change in status of species
- Provide a global context for the establishment of conservation priorities at the local level
- Monitor, on a continuing basis, the status of a representative selection of species (as biodiversity indicators) that cover all the major ecosystems of the world

IUCN Red List assessment: an estimate of **extinction risk**

What is the likelihood of a species becoming extinct in the near future, given current knowledge about **population trends**, **range**, and recent, current or projected **threats**?

It is not a final list of species that are priorities for conservation action



Illustration copyright Bob Diven



2. HOW CAN RED LIST DATA BE USED?



The IUCN Red List

**is the starting point for
conservation action**

The Value of the IUCN Red List

- **Reputation of The IUCN Red List**
 - Beyond subjective expert opinion / process
 - Beyond a list of threat categories
 - Beyond hand-picked assessments
- **Used for**
 - Analysis
 - Informing conservation actions
 - Identifying sites for conservation action
 - Engaging the private sector
 - Informing policy and management
 - Guiding species conservation funding
 - Communication

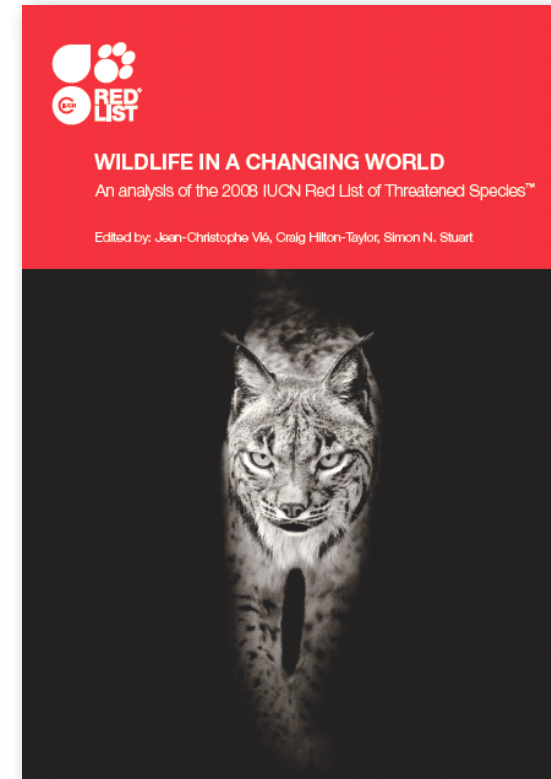


Analysis: status of biodiversity

Threatened and at risk of extinction worldwide:

- 25% of the world's mammals
- 40% of amphibians
- One in seven birds
- A third of reef building corals
- 34% of conifers
- 30% of sharks and rays

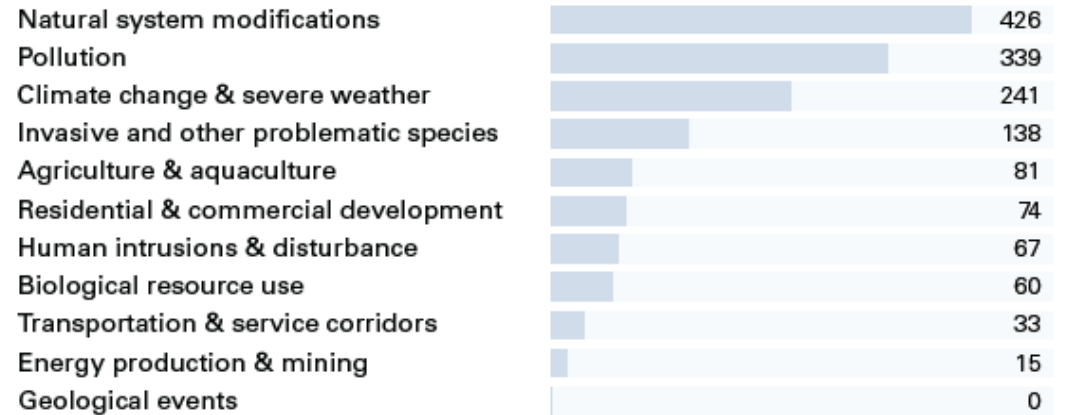
We know enough to show that species are in trouble



Analysis: Pressures

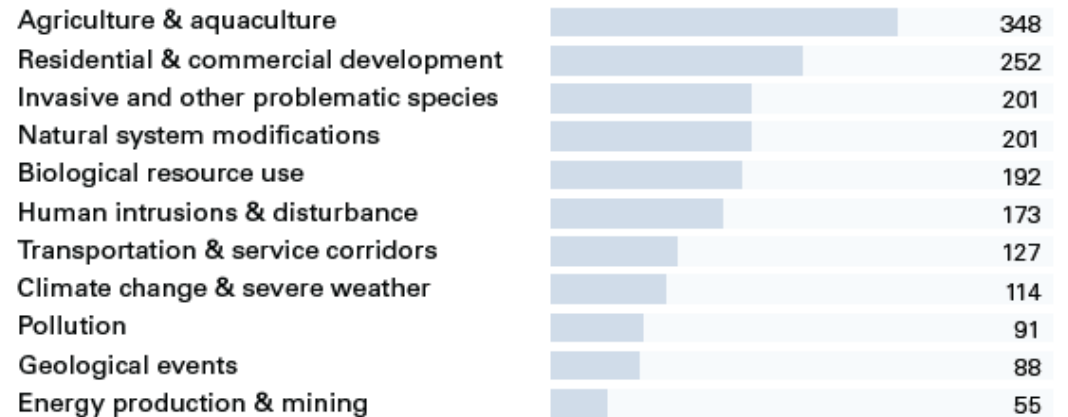
FRESHWATER

569 threatened species



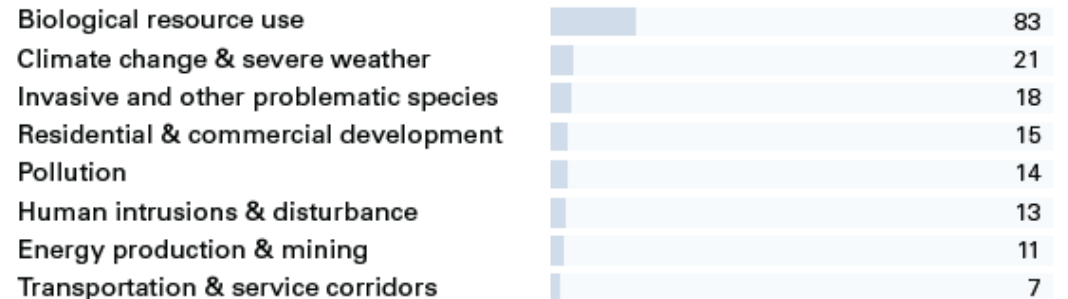
TERRESTRIAL

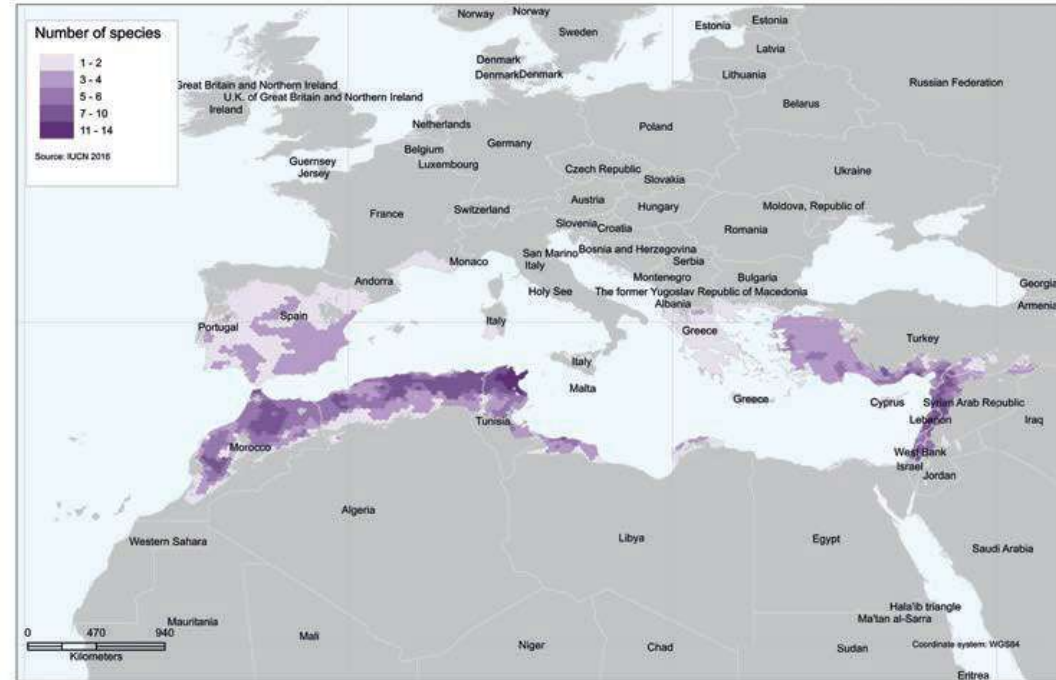
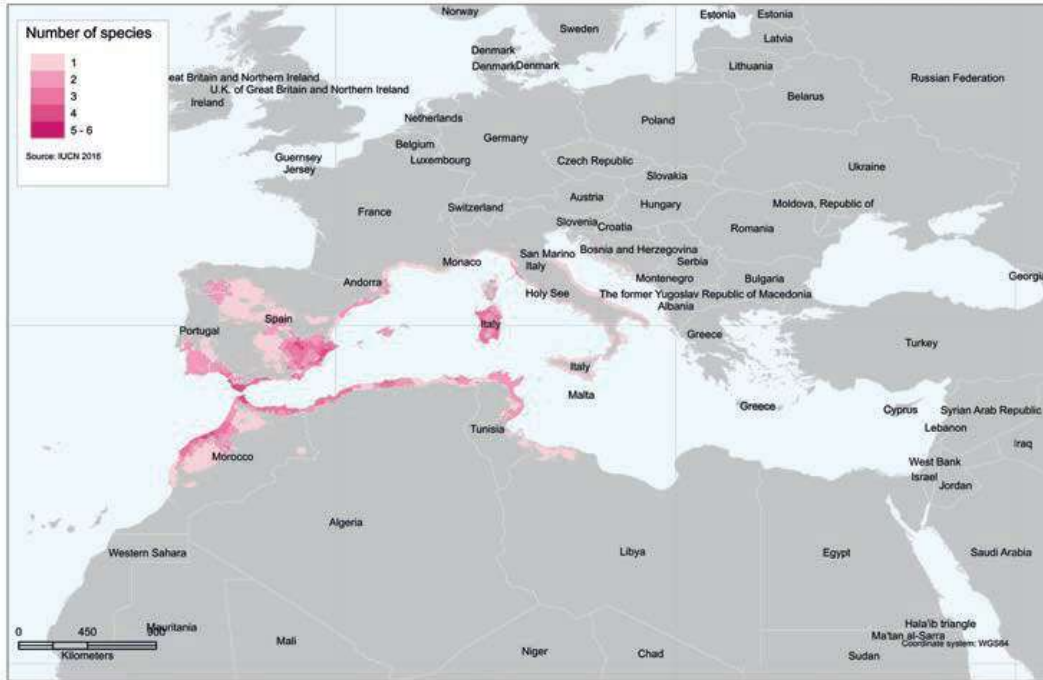
597 threatened species



MARINE

90 threatened species

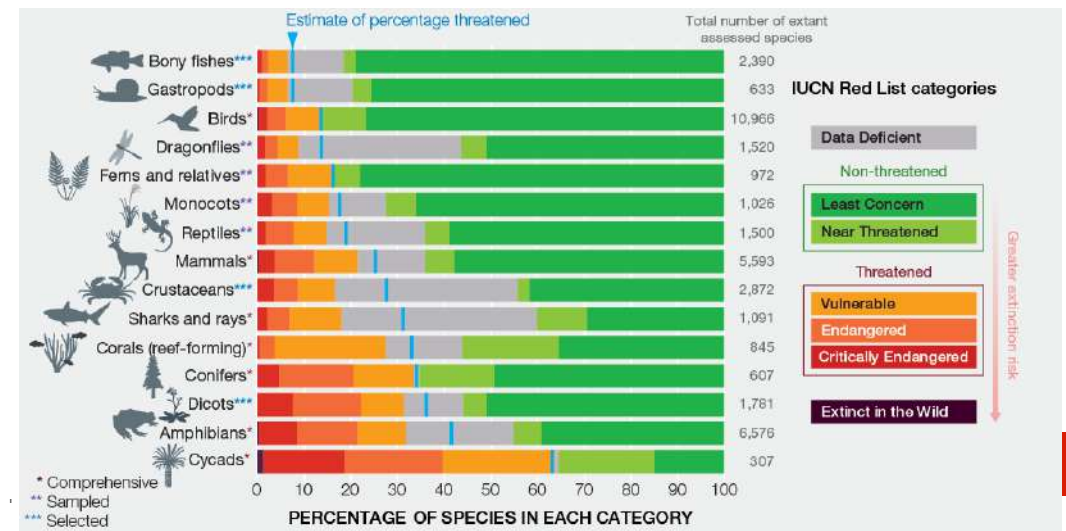
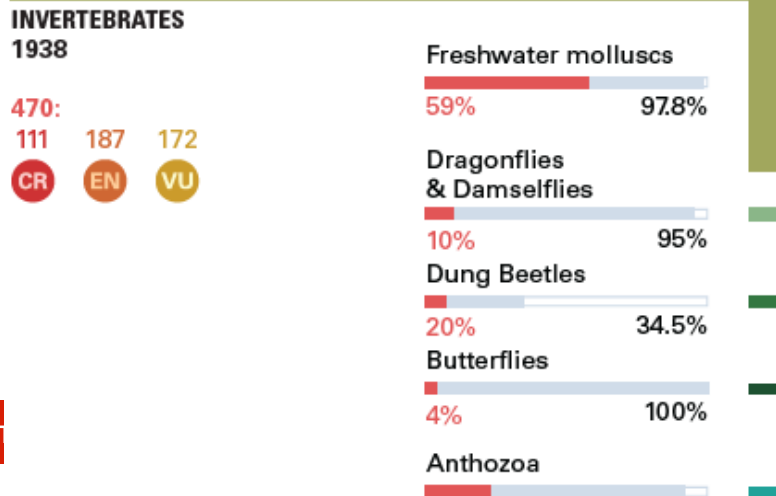
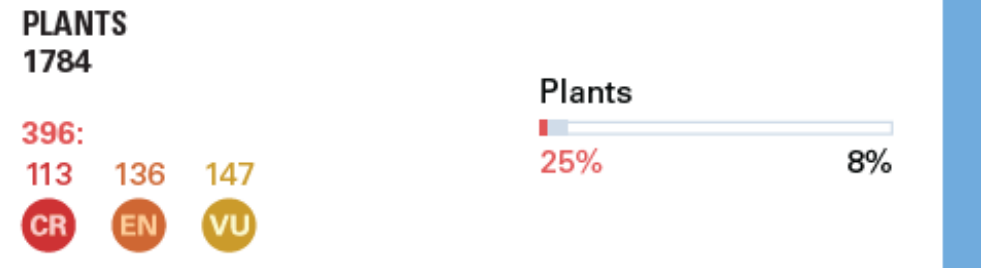
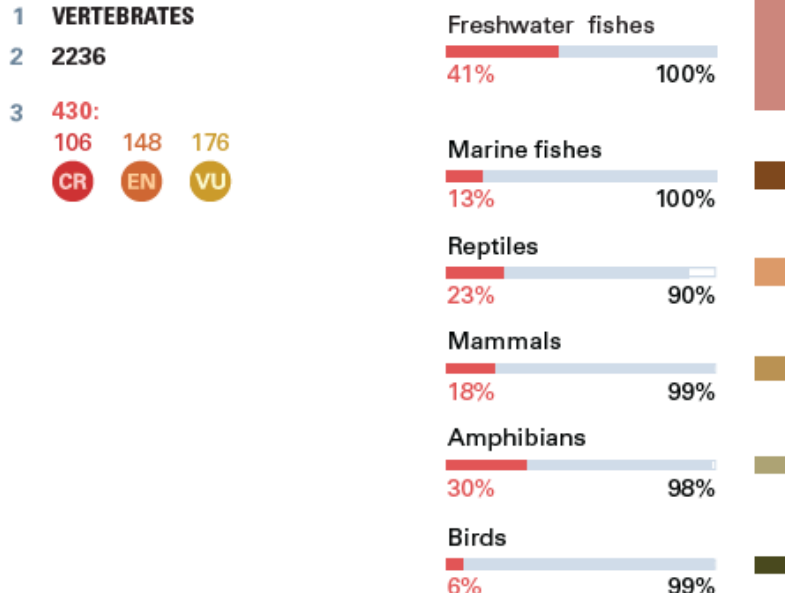




Threatened dung beetles

Data Deficient species

Analysis: Biodiversity conservation status



Informing Conservation Actions

Targeted conservation works:

- 37 recent improvements in status in mammals
- 5% of threatened mammals have increasing populations
- 16 birds prevented from going extinct in the last 15 years due to conservation efforts
- Without conservation, status of birds and mammals would be almost 20% worse



Equus przewalskii



Black-footed Ferret



Yellow-eared Parrot

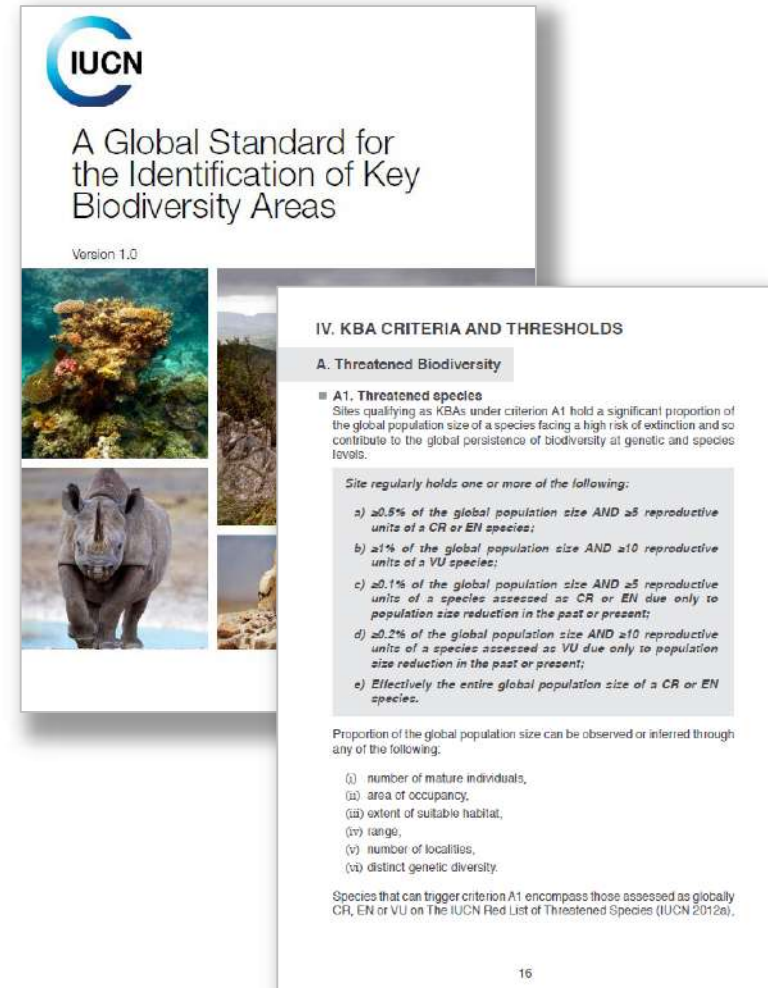
Identify sites for conservation action

Key Biodiversity Areas

Harmonizing existing approaches:

- » Important Bird Areas
- » Important Plant Areas
- » Important Freshwater Areas
- » Prime Butterflies Areas
- » Alliance for Zero Extinction, etc.

Set of criteria to identify sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity



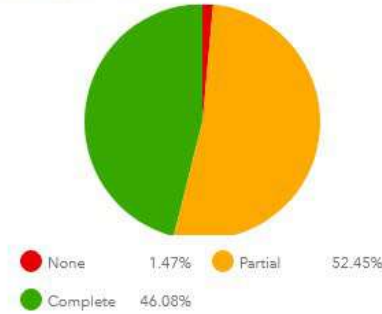
Key Biodiversity Areas



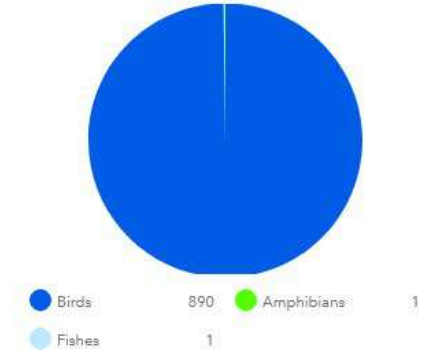
Number of KBAs
204

Area in KBAs (Km²)
41,941

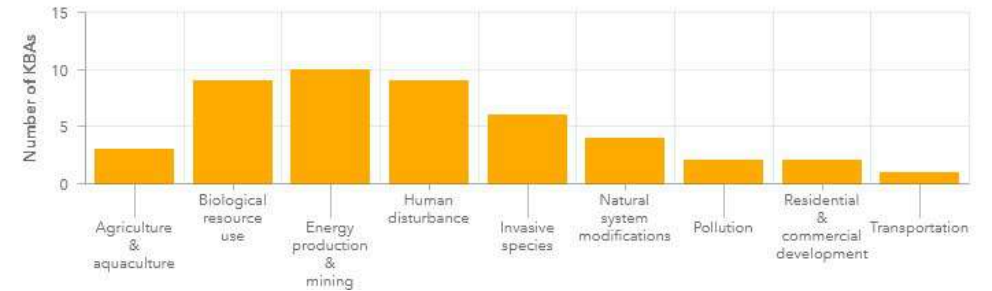
Percentage covered by Protected Areas



Trigger Species



Threats at KBAs



Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

- Collaboration between IUCN, BirdLife International, CI, UNEP-WCMC)
- Free access to range of data about high priority areas for conservation (PAs, KBAs, AZE sites, endemic bird areas, habitat info., etc.)
- Resource for countries to help inform National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

<https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/login>



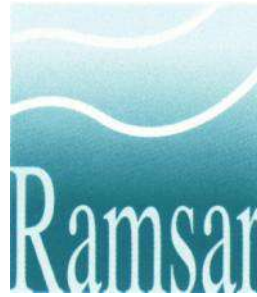
Safeguard Policies and Certification Schemes



Performance Standard 6:
Biodiversity Conservation and
Sustainable Management of
Living Natural Resources



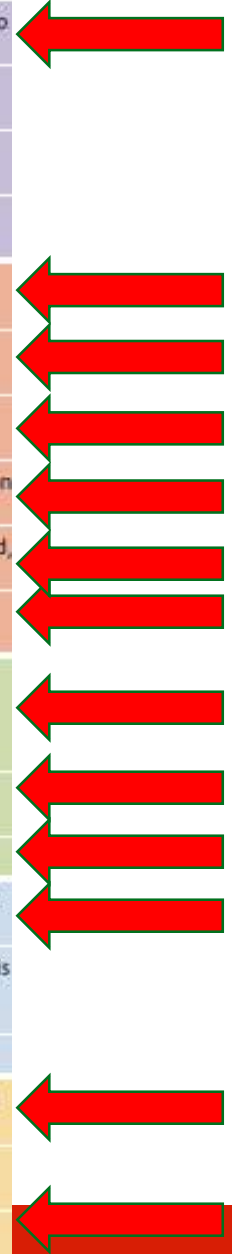
Informing Policy & Management





The Parties to CBD agreed a new Strategic Plan with 20 'Aitchi' targets for 2020

CBD strategic goal	
CBD 2020 target Summarised from Report of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the Work of its Third Meeting, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/4, June 2010	
A. Address underlying causes	1. Everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably
	2. Biodiversity is integrated into national and local development and planning processes
	3. Harmful incentives are eliminated or reformed and positive incentives are developed and applied
	4. Governments and businesses have achieved or implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption
B. Reduce pressures and promote sustainable use	5. Loss, degradation and fragmentation of forest and other habitats is at least halved
	6. Overfishing and destructive fishing practices are eliminated
	7. Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably
	8. Pollution is reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity
	9. Invasive alien species are identified, prioritised and controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to control pathways of introduction
	10. Pressures on corals and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimised
C. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genes	11. Terrestrial, inland-water, coastal and marine areas, especially those of particular importance for biodiversity, are conserved through comprehensive, representative and well-connected systems of effectively managed protected areas
	12. Extinction and decline of threatened species is prevented and their status improved
	13. Loss of genetic diversity in crop, livestock and wild relatives is halted
D. Enhance benefits from biodiversity and ecosystems	14. Ecosystems that provide essential services and livelihoods are safeguarded and/or restored, with equitable access
	15. Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks is enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including 15% of degraded ecosystems
	16. Access to genetic resources is enhanced and benefits shared
E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17. All parties have implemented effective national biodiversity strategies and action plans
	18. Traditional knowledge and practices are protected and their contribution to biodiversity conservation is enhanced
	19. Knowledge and technologies relating to status, trends and value of biodiversity are improved and shared
	20. Human resources and financing for implementing CBD has increased.

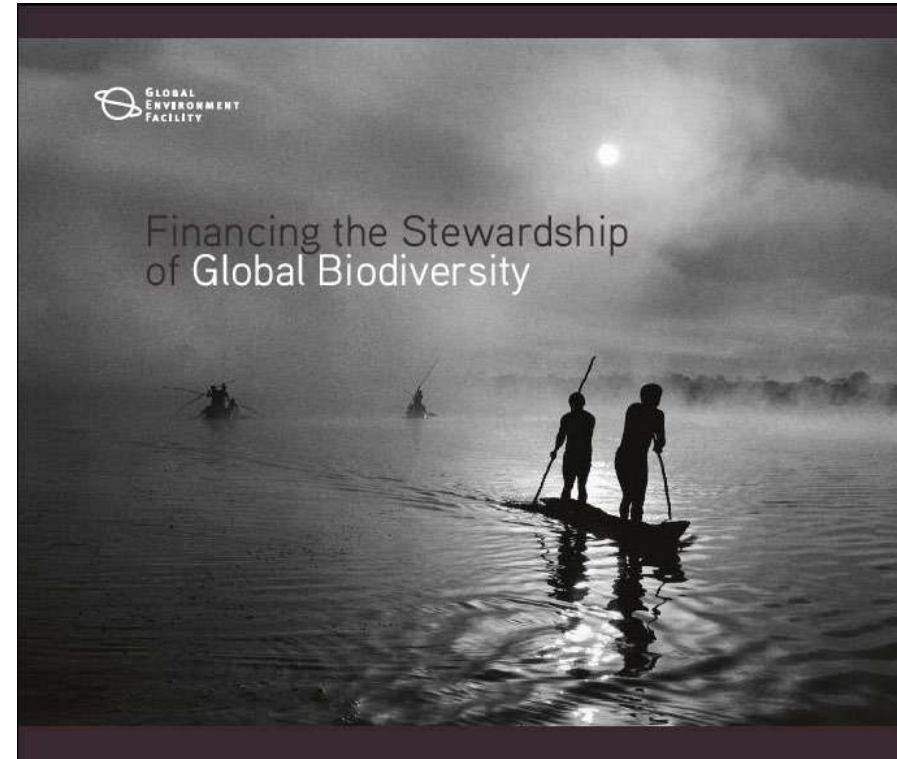




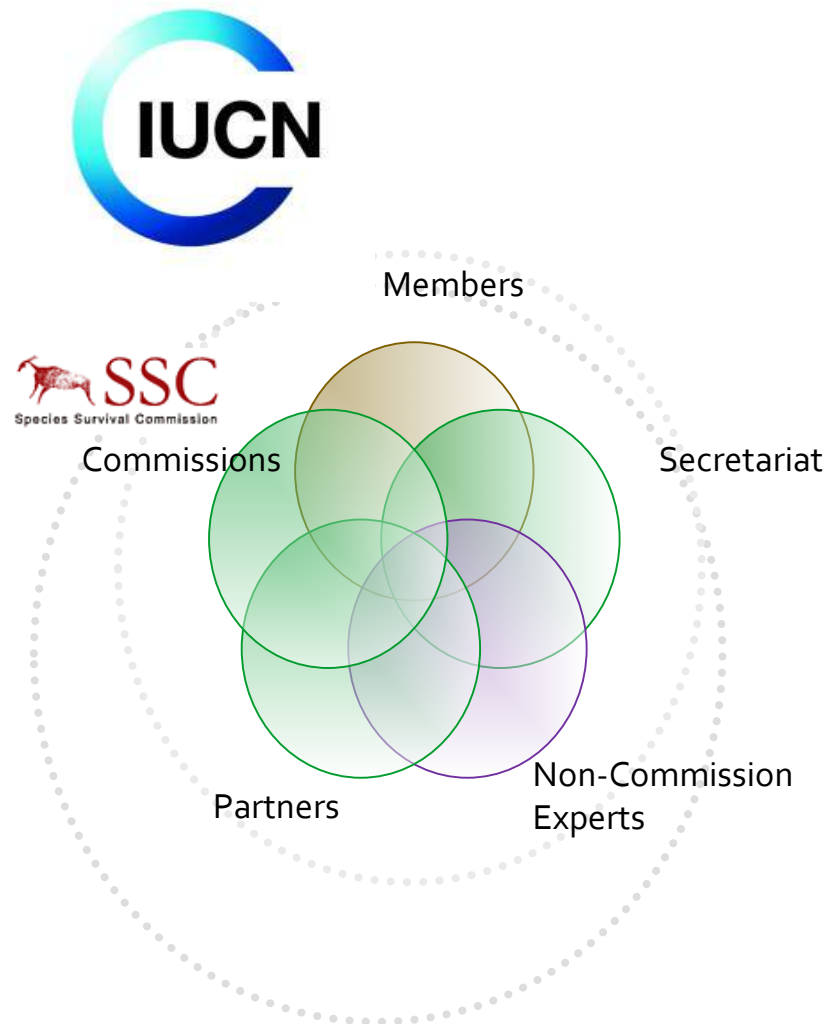
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Guiding Conservation Funding Allocations



3. IUCN RED LIST ASSESSMENT PROCESS WHO IS INVOLVED?



Created in 1948

>1,500 member organizations (States, Government agencies, NGOs) from >170 countries

>1,000 staff (*including Regional & Country Offices*)

18,000 Commission members (scientists and experts)

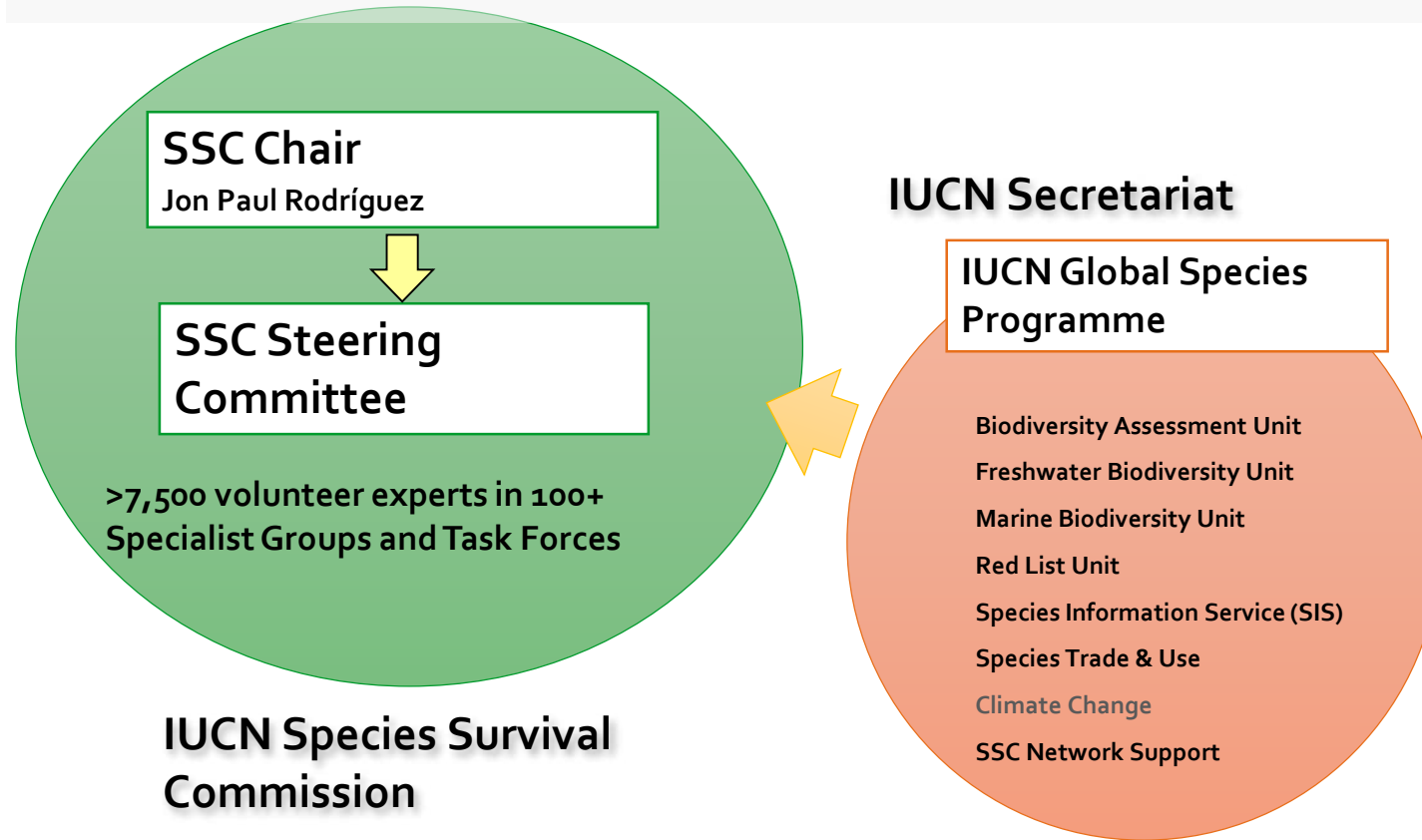
~5,000 representatives from partner organizations

Many experts that are not Commission members

Official observer to the UN General Assembly

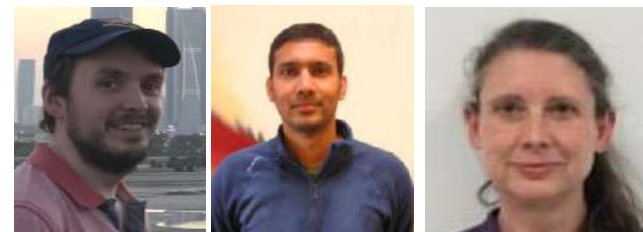


IUCN's species work: Commission and Programme



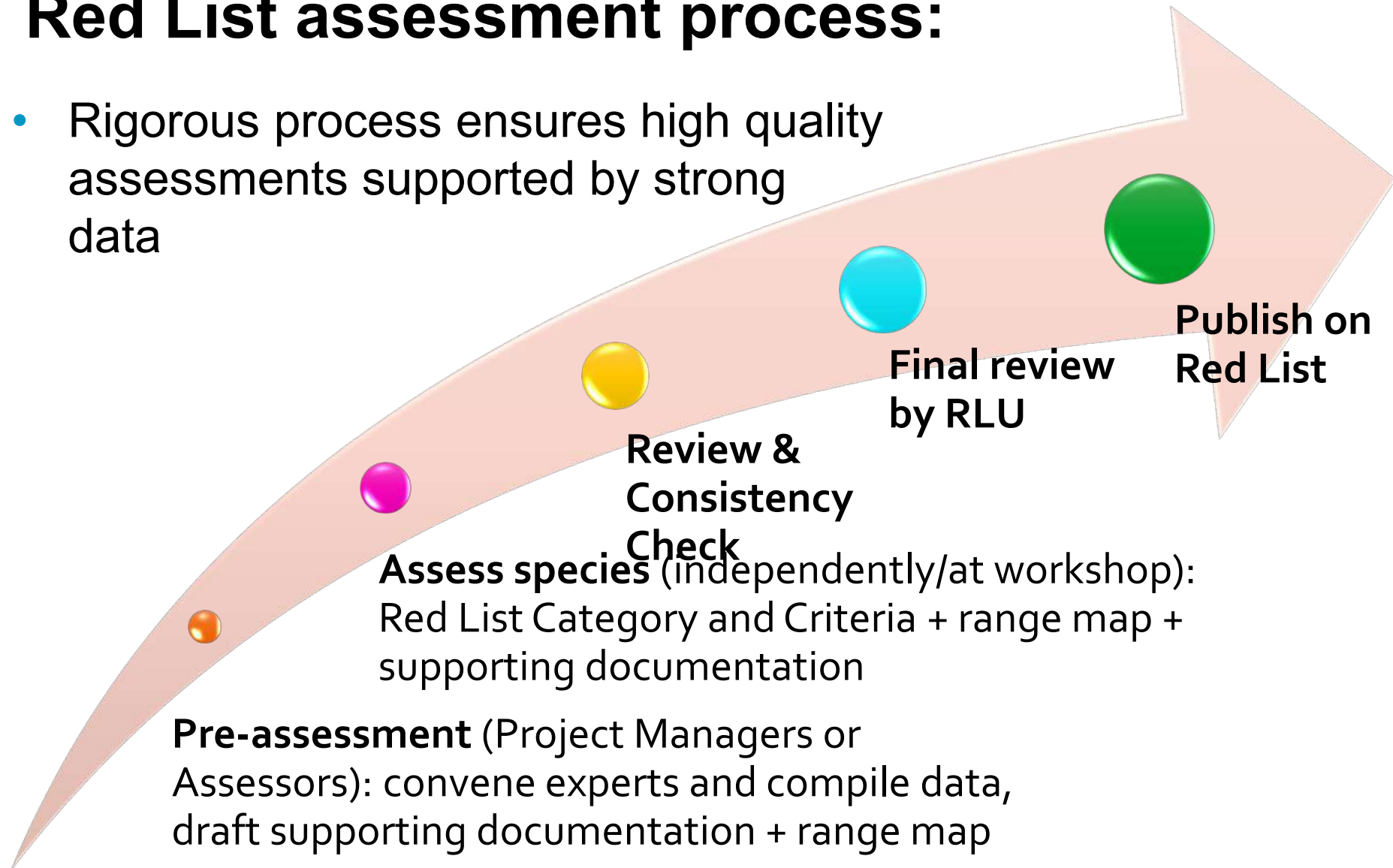
The IUCN Red List Unit

- Manage the IUCN Red List (SIS database, GIS data, web site)
- Develop/maintain standards
- Review assessments prior to publication
- Petitions
- Workshop facilitation
- Capacity building
- Enquiries (e.g., media)
- Produce analyses and tools
- Support and technical advice



Red List assessment process:

- Rigorous process ensures high quality assessments supported by strong data



Assessment Process



Data compilation



Assessment (workshop or individuals)

Naja atra (VU)
(Chinese Cobra)

Status: Published
Region(s): Global
Last Modified: 06 Oct 2014, 6:20 PM UTC+1 by Craig Hilton-Taylor

Documentation

Habitats and ecology information

This species inhabits plains, hills and low mountains. It can be found in agricultural fields, at road sides, near ponds. It is often diurnal. It feeds on frogs, snakes, birds, rats, lizards, loaches, eels, fish etc. It is oviparous, and lays 5-28 eggs from June to August. Ji *et al.* (2005) studied geographical variation in female reproductive traits and the trade-off between the size and number of eggs. They found that maternal size was a major determinant of the reproductive investment in all populations, with larger females producing not only more but also larger eggs.

Reviewed?

Date of Review: 2014-01-25

Status: Passed

Reviewer(s): Cox, N.A. & Bowles, P.

Draft Assessment

Final Assessment

THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES

European Eel
Decreasing

Deer Bils
Decreasing

White-headed Stomewaduck
Decreasing

Katak-pausud Kerinci
Decreasing

More than 28,000 species are threatened with extinction
That is 27% of all assessed species.

40%	25%	34%	14%	30%	33%	27%
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IUCN Red List Unit

Red List Unit: Final Checks

Draft

***Megalagrion pacificum* - (McLachlan, 1878)**

ANIMALIA - ARTHROPODA - INSECTA - COENATA - COENAGRION

Common Names: Pacific Hawaiian Damselfly (English)

Synonyms: No Synonyms

Red List Status

EN - Endangered, A2c, B1a5(i), C4a

Red List Assessment

Assessment Information

Date of Assessment: 2016-07-28

Assessor(s): Polhemus, D.A.

Reviewer(s):

Regions: Global

Assessment Rationale

This is a formerly widespread species whose original range included Molokai, Maui and Hawaii. The species is now extirpated from Kauai, Oahu, and a single population on Hawaii.

Reasons for Change

Non-genuine Change: New Information

Geographic Range

This species currently occurs on the Islands of Molokai, Maui and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean.

Biogeographic Realms

Biogeographic Realm: Oceania

Occurrence

Countries of Occurrence

Country	Presence Origin	Formerly Bred	Seasonality
United States - [Hawaiian Is.]	Extant	Native	Resident

Population

Current population size is unknown?

Population Information

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitats and Ecology

This damselfly occurs in seepage-flooded woods along mid- and terminal-reach overflow channels of rocky upland streams.

IUCN Habitat Association Scheme

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
5. Wetlands (Inland) -> Wetlands (Inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (Includes waterfalls)	-	-	-

Systems

System: Freshwater (=Inland waters)

Use and Trade

General Use and Trade Information

Species not utilized: true

Threats

Main threats are degradation of watershed areas by feral ungulates, alteration of stream terminal-reaches for agriculture, and introduced non-native fishes.

Comments

Caroline Pollock: Sub-country level recorded here, but we also need the country level recorded (for web site searches).

Caroline Pollock: Need a bit more information than this if criterion A2 is being used. What is the reduction? What is the evidence supporting population decline?

Caroline Pollock: Could go into a bit more detail here to specify what degradation is taking place.

Spelling

Assessment returned

4. DOCUMENTATION AND TOOLS

Taxonomy
Assessment Information
Geographic Range
Population
Habitat and Ecology
Threats
Use and Trade

Conservation Actions
Bibliography
Images and External Links
CITES Legislation from Species+
Conservation Evidence
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Taxonomy

KINGDOM <u>Animalia</u>	PHYLUM <u>Chordata</u>	CLASS <u>Mammalia</u>
ORDER <u>Proboscidea</u>	FAMILY <u>Elephantidae</u>	GENUS <u>Loxodonta</u>

▼ Taxonomy in detail

SCIENTIFIC NAME <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	AUTHORITY (Blumenbach, 1797)
SYNONYMS <i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i> Matschie, 1900 <i>Elephas africana</i> Blumenbach, 1797	COMMON NAMES English African Elephant French Éléphant Africain, Éléphant d'Afrique Spanish; Castilian Elefante Africano

TAXONOMIC SOURCES IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION	TAXONOMIC NOTES Preliminary genetic evidence suggests that there may be at least two species of African elephants, namely the Savanna Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>) and the Forest Elephant (<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>). A third species, the West African Elephant, has also been postulated. The African Elephant Specialist Group believes that more extensive research is required to support the proposed re-classification. Premature allocation into more than one species may leave hybrids in an uncertain conservation status (IUCN SSC African Elephant Specialist Group 2003). For this reason, this assessment was conducted for the single species as currently described, encompassing all populations.
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feedback

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[Population](#)
[Habitat and Ecology](#)
[Threats](#)
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[Conservation Actions](#)
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[CITES Legislation from Species+](#)
[Conservation Evidence](#)
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Geographic Range

NATIVE

Extant (resident) Extant & Reintroduced (resident)
Eswatini
 Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Extinct
 Burundi; Gambia; Mauritania

Extant
 Gabon

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS UPPER ELEVATION LIMIT

LOWER ELEVATION LIMIT

Geographic Range in detail

<p>ESTIMATED AREA OF OCCUPANCY (AOO) (KM²)</p> <p>CONTINUING DECLINE IN AREA OF OCCUPANCY (AOO)</p> <p>EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN AREA OF OCCUPANCY (AOO)</p> <p>ESTIMATED EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE (EOO) (KM²)</p> <p>CONTINUING DECLINE IN EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE (EOO)</p> <p>EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE (EOO)</p> <p>CONTINUING DECLINE IN NUMBER OF LOCATIONS</p> <p>EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF LOCATIONS</p>	<p>RANGE DESCRIPTION</p> <p>African Elephants currently occur in 37 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (see accompanying map in Supplementary Material, sourced from Blanc <i>et al.</i> 2007). They are known to have become nationally extinct in Burundi in the 1970s, in The Gambia in 1913, in Mauritania in the 1980s, and in Swaziland in 1920, where they were reintroduced in the 1980s and 1990s.</p> <p>Although large tracts of continuous elephant range remain in parts of Central, Eastern and Southern Africa, elephant distribution is becoming increasingly fragmented across the continent.</p> <p>The quality of knowledge available on elephant distribution varies considerably across the species' range. While distribution patterns are well understood in most of Eastern, Southern and West Africa, there is little reliable information on elephant distribution for much of Central Africa.</p> <p>Supplementary Information</p>
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Feedback

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Population

CURRENT POPULATION TREND	NUMBER OF MATURE INDIVIDUALS
Increasing	
POPULATION SEVERELY FRAGMENTED	CONTINUING DECLINE OF MATURE INDIVIDUALS
No	

Population in detail

EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS	<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Although elephant populations may at present be declining in parts of their range, major populations in Eastern and Southern Africa, accounting for over two thirds of all known elephants on the continent, have been surveyed, and are currently increasing at an average annual rate of 4.0% per annum (Blanc <i>et al.</i> 2005, 2007). As a result, more than 15,000 elephants are estimated to have been recruited into the population in 2006 and, if current rates of increase continue, the number of elephants born in these populations between 2005 and 2010 will be larger than the currently estimated total number of elephants in Central and West Africa combined. In other words, the magnitude of ongoing increases in Southern and Eastern Africa are likely to outweigh the magnitude of any likely declines in the other two regions.</p>
NO. OF SUBPOPULATIONS	
CONTINUING DECLINE IN SUBPOPULATIONS	
EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN SUBPOPULATIONS	
ALL INDIVIDUALS IN ONE SUBPOPULATION	
NO. OF INDIVIDUALS IN LARGEST SUBPOPULATION	

[Supplementary Information](#)

Habitat and Ecology

SYSTEM	HABITAT TYPE
Terrestrial	Desert, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial, Wetlands (inland)
GENERATION LENGTH (YEARS)	CONTINUING DECLINE IN AREA, EXTENT AND/OR QUALITY OF HABITAT
CONGREGATORY	
MOVEMENT PATTERNS	
Full Migrant	

Habitat and Ecology in detail

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

The African Elephant is very catholic in its range, and tends to move between a variety of habitats. It is found in dense forest, open and closed savanna, grassland and, at considerably lower densities, in the arid deserts of Namibia and Mali. They are also found over wide altitudinal and latitudinal ranges – from mountain slopes to oceanic beaches, and from the northern tropics to the southern temperate zone (approximately between 16.5° North and 34° South). See also the list of habitats.

Taxonomy Assessment Information Geographic Range Population Habitat and Ecology **Threats** Use and Trade Conservation Actions Bibliography

Images and External Links CITES Legislation from Species+ Conservation Evidence Expand all

Threats

Residential & commercial development

- Housing & urban areas
- Commercial & industrial areas

Agriculture & aquaculture

- Annual & perennial non-timber crops
- Wood & pulp plantations
- Livestock farming & ranching

Transportation & service corridors

- Roads & railroads

Biological resource use

- Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals
- Logging & wood harvesting

Human intrusions & disturbance

- Recreational activities
- War, civil unrest & military exercises

Natural system modifications

- Fire & fire suppression
- Dams & water management/use

Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases

- Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases

Climate change & severe weather

- Droughts

Threats in detail

THREATS

Poaching for ivory and meat has traditionally been the major cause of the species' decline. Although illegal hunting remains a significant factor in some areas, particularly in Central Africa, currently the most important perceived threat is the loss and fragmentation of habitat caused by ongoing human population expansion and rapid land conversion. A specific manifestation of this trend is the reported increase in human-elephant conflict, which further aggravates the threat to elephant populations.

Threats		Timing	Stresses	Scope	Severity	Impact score
1. Residential & commercial development	1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	1. Ecosystem stresses	1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1.2. Ecosystem degradation	1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1.2. Ecosystem degradation	Low Impact: 3
	1.2. Commercial & industrial areas	Ongoing	1. Ecosystem stresses			
2. Agriculture & aquaculture	2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops	2.1.1. Shifting agriculture	Ongoing	1. Ecosystem stresses	1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1.2. Ecosystem degradation	Low Impact: 3
		2.1.2. Small-holder	Ongoing			

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Taxonomy Assessment Information Geographic Range Population Habitat and Ecology Threats Use and Trade **Conservation Actions** Bibliography

Images and External Links CITES Legislation from Species+ Conservation Evidence Expand all

▼ Conservation Actions in detail

CONSERVATION ACTIONS

The African Elephant has been listed in CITES Appendix I since 1989, but the populations of the following Range States have since been transferred back to Appendix II with specific annotations: Botswana (1997), Namibia (1997), South Africa (2000) and Zimbabwe (1997). These annotations have been recently replaced by a single annotation for all four countries, with certain specific sub-annotations for the populations of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The African Elephant is subject to various degrees of legal protection in all Range States. Although up to 70% of the species range is believed to lie in unprotected land, most large populations occur within protected areas.

Conservation measures usually include habitat management and protection through law enforcement. Successful management at the site level can result in the build-up of high elephant densities. This is often perceived as a threat to their local habitats, as well as to other species and to elephant populations themselves. Management interventions to reduce elephant numbers and local densities have been limited and most recently been undertaken through contraception or translocation. Large-scale culling has not been performed as a population management option since Zimbabwe discontinued the practice in 1988 and South Africa did likewise in 1994.

The sport hunting of elephants is permitted under the legislation of a number of Range States, and the following countries currently (2007) have CITES export quotas for elephant trophies: Botswana, Cameroon, Gabon, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Some community-based conservation programmes in which revenue from the sport hunting of elephants reverts directly to local communities have proved effective in increasing tolerance to elephants, and thus indirectly in reducing levels of human-elephant conflict.

An increasing number of transboundary elephant populations are co-managed through the collaboration of relevant neighbouring Range States. Large-scale conservation interventions are also planned through the development of conservation and management strategies at the national and regional level.

CONSERVATION ACTIONS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Conservation Actions Needed		Notes
1. Land/water protection	1.1. Site/area protection	
	1.2. Resource & habitat protection	
2. Land/water management	2.1. Site/area management	
	3. Species management	3.1. Species management
3.1.2. Trade management		
3.1.3. Limiting population growth		
	3.2. Species recovery	
4. Education & awareness	4.1. Formal education	
	4.2. Training	

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African Elephant

Loxodonta africana

CITATION
Blanc, J. 2008. *Loxodonta africana*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2008: e.T12392A3339343. Downloaded on 17 July 2019.

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	< VULNERABLE >	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND

↑ Increasing

NUMBER OF MATURE INDIVIDUALS

Population in detail

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Wetlands (inland),
Artificial/Terrestrial,
Forest, Grassland,
Shrubland,
Savanna,
Artificial/Aquatic &
Marine, Desert

Habitat and ecology in detail

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group 2008. *Loxodonta africana*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. Version 2019-2

Geographic range in detail

Download

AVAILABLE FILES

[Assessment \(PDF\)](#)

[Supplementary Information](#)

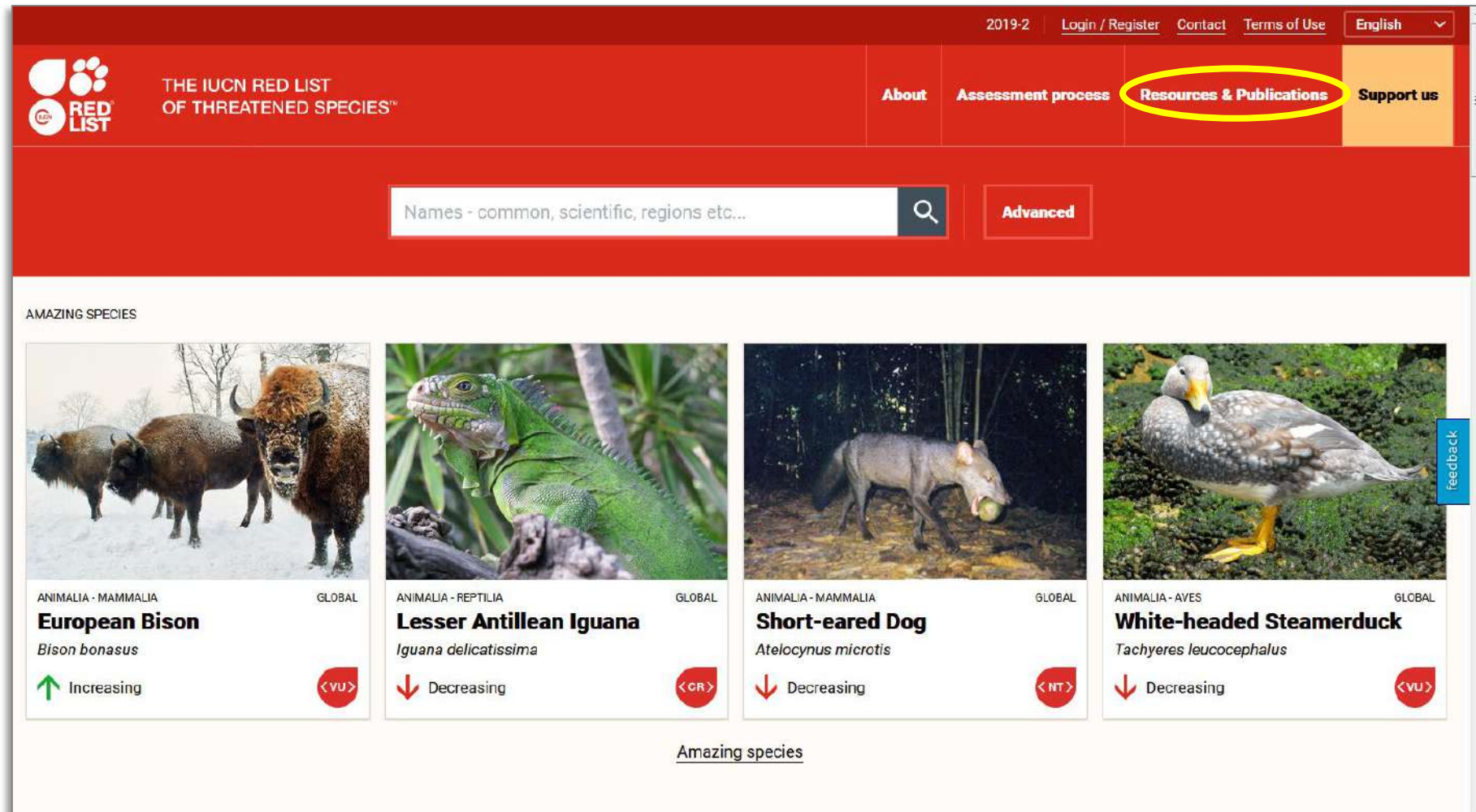
[Amazing Species \(PDF\)](#)

[Range data - Polygons \(SHP\)](#)

Resources and Support

IUCN Red List website: www.iucnredlist.org

Red List Unit: redlist@iucn.org

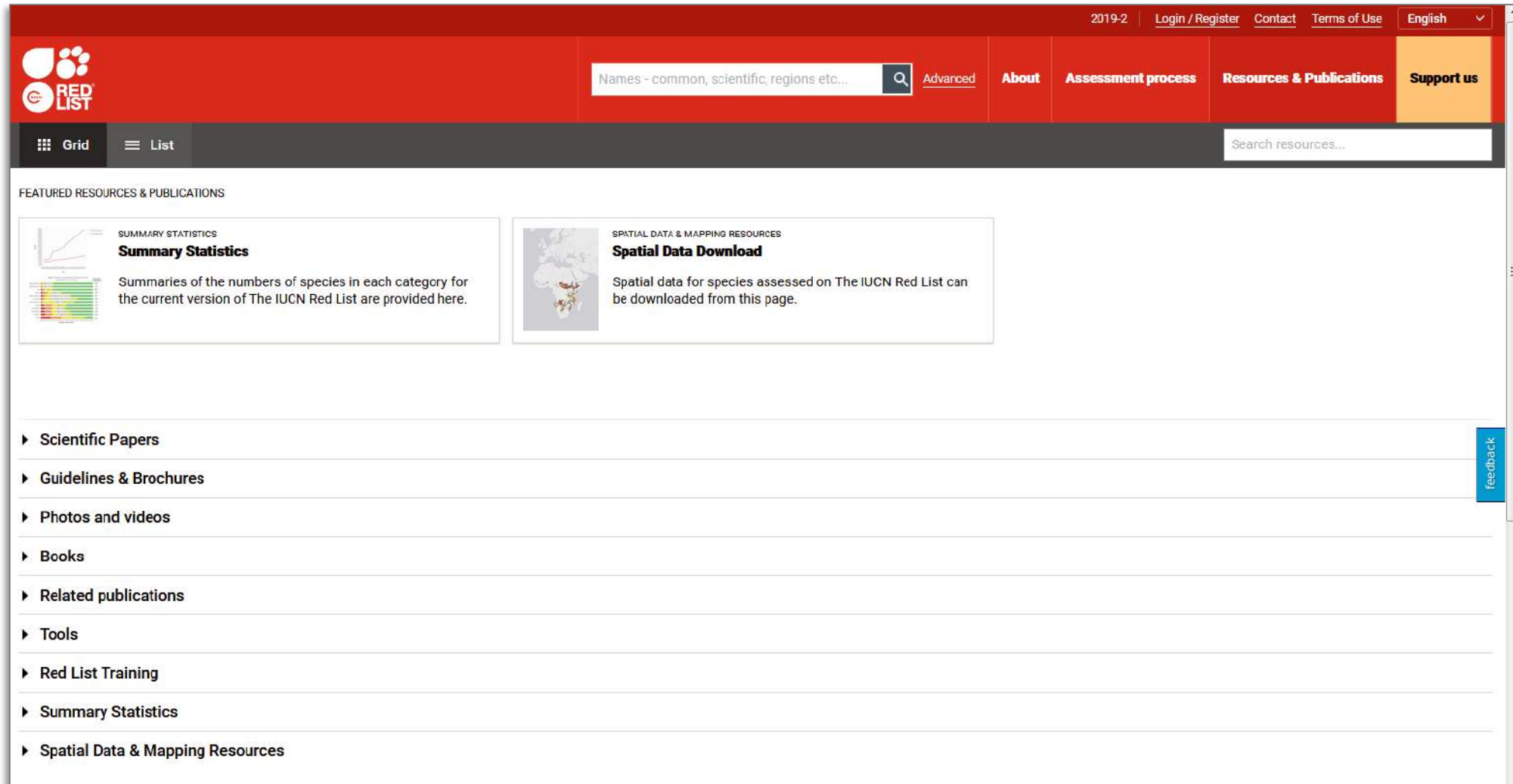


The screenshot shows the IUCN Red List website interface. At the top right, there are links for '2019-2', 'Login / Register', 'Contact', 'Terms of Use', and a language dropdown set to 'English'. The main navigation bar includes 'About', 'Assessment process', 'Resources & Publications' (highlighted with a yellow circle), and 'Support us'. Below the navigation is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Names - common, scientific, regions etc...' and a search icon, followed by an 'Advanced' button. The 'AMAZING SPECIES' section features four species cards:

Species Name	Category	Conservation Status
European Bison <i>Bison bonasus</i>	ANIMALIA - MAMMALIA GLOBAL	Increasing (VU)
Lesser Antillean Iguana <i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	ANIMALIA - REPTILIA GLOBAL	Decreasing (CR)
Short-eared Dog <i>Atelocynus microtis</i>	ANIMALIA - MAMMALIA GLOBAL	Decreasing (NT)
White-headed Steamerduck <i>Tachyeres leucocephalus</i>	ANIMALIA - AVES GLOBAL	Decreasing (VU)


At the bottom of the species section, there is a link for 'Amazing species' and a 'feedback' button on the right side.

IUCN Red List website: Resources & Publications




The screenshot shows the IUCN Red List website's 'Resources & Publications' page. The top navigation bar is red and contains the IUCN Red List logo, a search bar with the text 'Names - common, scientific, regions etc...', and links for 'Advanced', 'About', 'Assessment process', 'Resources & Publications', and 'Support us'. The 'Resources & Publications' link is highlighted in orange. Below the navigation bar, there is a dark grey bar with 'Grid' and 'List' view options and a search bar for resources. The main content area is titled 'FEATURED RESOURCES & PUBLICATIONS' and contains two featured resource boxes. The first box, 'SUMMARY STATISTICS', includes a line graph and a heatmap, with the title 'Summary Statistics' and a description: 'Summaries of the numbers of species in each category for the current version of The IUCN Red List are provided here.' The second box, 'SPATIAL DATA & MAPPING RESOURCES', includes a world map and the title 'Spatial Data Download', with a description: 'Spatial data for species assessed on The IUCN Red List can be downloaded from this page.' Below these boxes is a vertical list of resource categories, each with a right-pointing arrow: 'Scientific Papers', 'Guidelines & Brochures', 'Photos and videos', 'Books', 'Related publications', 'Tools', 'Red List Training', 'Summary Statistics', and 'Spatial Data & Mapping Resources'. A blue 'feedback' button is located on the right side of the page.


2019-2 [Login / Register](#) [Contact](#) [Terms of Use](#) [English](#) ▼

 [Advanced](#) [About](#) [Assessment process](#) [Resources & Publications](#) [Support us](#)

Grid List

FEATURED RESOURCES & PUBLICATIONS

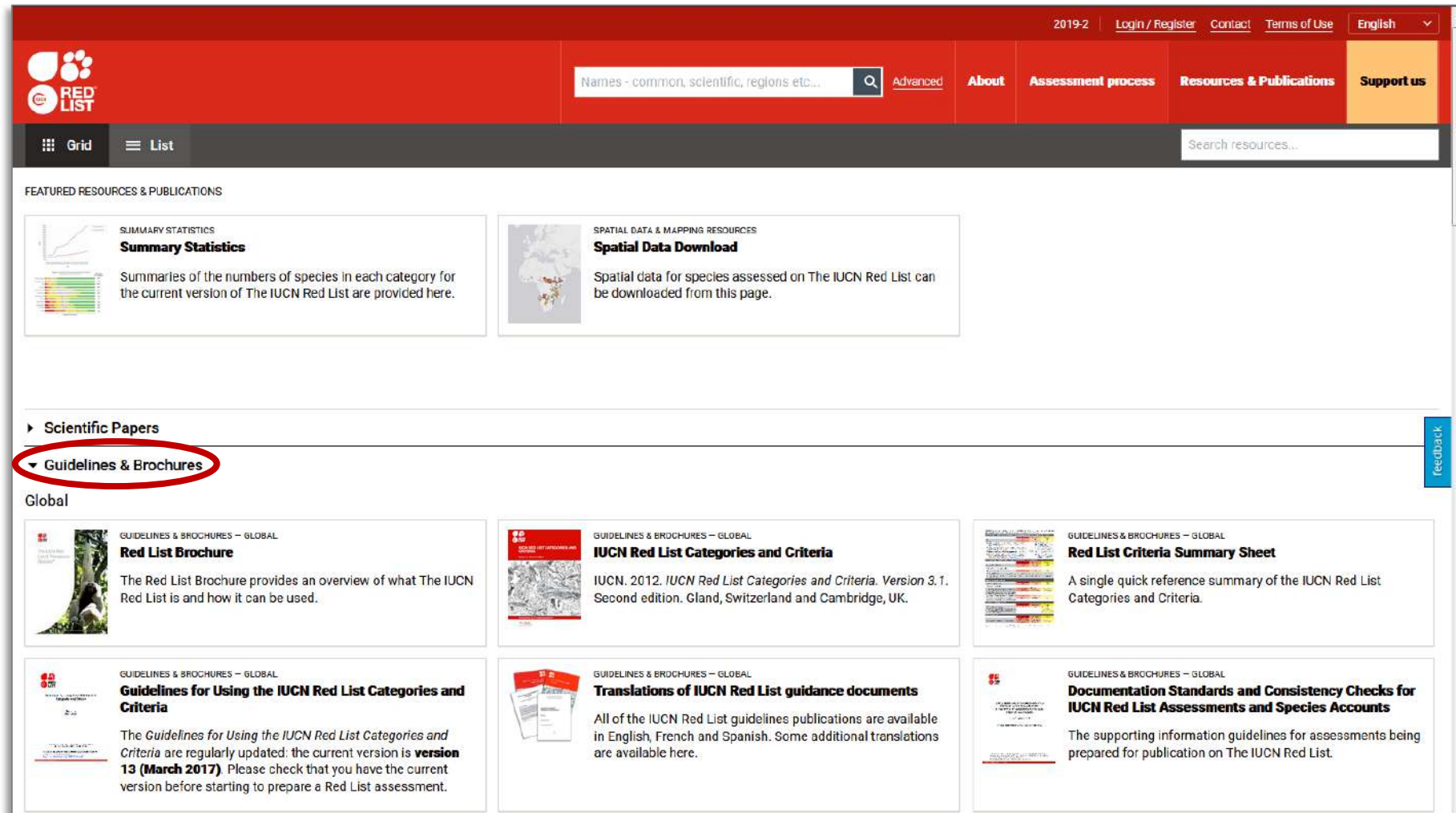
 **SUMMARY STATISTICS**
Summary Statistics
Summaries of the numbers of species in each category for the current version of The IUCN Red List are provided here.

 **SPATIAL DATA & MAPPING RESOURCES**
Spatial Data Download
Spatial data for species assessed on The IUCN Red List can be downloaded from this page.

- ▶ Scientific Papers
- ▶ Guidelines & Brochures
- ▶ Photos and videos
- ▶ Books
- ▶ Related publications
- ▶ Tools
- ▶ Red List Training
- ▶ Summary Statistics
- ▶ Spatial Data & Mapping Resources

feedback

IUCN Red List website: Resources & Publications



The screenshot shows the IUCN Red List website's 'Resources & Publications' page. The page has a red header with the IUCN Red List logo on the left, a search bar in the center, and navigation links for 'About', 'Assessment process', 'Resources & Publications', and 'Support us' on the right. Below the header, there are two featured resource boxes: 'Summary Statistics' and 'Spatial Data Download'. A main navigation menu includes 'Grid', 'List', and 'Scientific Papers', with 'Guidelines & Brochures' highlighted by a red circle. Under 'Guidelines & Brochures', there are six resource cards: 'Red List Brochure', 'IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria', 'Red List Criteria Summary Sheet', 'Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria', 'Translations of IUCN Red List guidance documents', and 'Documentation Standards and Consistency Checks for IUCN Red List Assessments and Species Accounts'. A vertical 'feedback' button is located on the right side of the page.

2019-2 | [Login / Register](#) | [Contact](#) | [Terms of Use](#) | English ▾

Names - common, scientific, regions etc...

[About](#) | [Assessment process](#) | [Resources & Publications](#) | [Support us](#)

Grid List

FEATURED RESOURCES & PUBLICATIONS

SUMMARY STATISTICS
Summary Statistics
Summaries of the numbers of species in each category for the current version of The IUCN Red List are provided here.

SPATIAL DATA & MAPPING RESOURCES
Spatial Data Download
Spatial data for species assessed on The IUCN Red List can be downloaded from this page.

▶ [Scientific Papers](#)

▼ [Guidelines & Brochures](#)

Global

GUIDELINES & BROCHURES – GLOBAL
Red List Brochure
The Red List Brochure provides an overview of what The IUCN Red List is and how it can be used.

GUIDELINES & BROCHURES – GLOBAL
IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
IUCN. 2012. *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 3.1.* Second edition. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

GUIDELINES & BROCHURES – GLOBAL
Red List Criteria Summary Sheet
A single quick reference summary of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.

GUIDELINES & BROCHURES – GLOBAL
Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
The *Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* are regularly updated: the current version is **version 13 (March 2017)**. Please check that you have the current version before starting to prepare a Red List assessment.

GUIDELINES & BROCHURES – GLOBAL
Translations of IUCN Red List guidance documents
All of the IUCN Red List guidelines publications are available in English, French and Spanish. Some additional translations are available here.

GUIDELINES & BROCHURES – GLOBAL
Documentation Standards and Consistency Checks for IUCN Red List Assessments and Species Accounts
The supporting information guidelines for assessments being prepared for publication on The IUCN Red List.

[feedback](#)

IUCN Red List website: Resources & Publications

2019-1 | Caroline Pollock | Contact | Terms of Use | Log out | English

Names - common, scientific, regions etc...

About | **Assessment process** | **Resources & Publications** | **Support us**

Grid | List | Search resources...

FEATURED RESOURCES & PUBLICATIONS

SUMMARY STATISTICS
Summary Statistics
Summaries of the numbers of species in each category for the current version of The IUCN Red List are provided here.

SPATIAL DATA & MAPPING RESOURCES
Spatial Data Download
Spatial data for species assessed on The IUCN Red List can be downloaded from this page.

- ▶ Scientific Papers
- ▶ Guidelines & Brochures
- ▶ Photos and videos
- ▶ Books
- ▶ Related publications
- ▶ **Tools**

Assessment Tools

TOOLS - ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Classification Schemes
The IUCN Red List uses a series of Classification Schemes for coding threats, stresses, habitats, conservation actions, research actions, etc.

TOOLS - ASSESSMENT TOOLS
ArcGIS: Mapping FAQ, Guidance and Tips Document
Advice and answers to frequently asked questions for creating species distribution maps using ESRI ArcGIS for inclusion in IUCN Red List assessments.

TOOLS - ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Google Maps: Mapping Using Google Maps and Google Earth
Instructions on how to use Google Maps to create species distribution maps for inclusion in an IUCN Red List assessment.

TOOLS - ASSESSMENT TOOLS
IUCN Red List API
The Red List API allows developers to Red List data from our database.

TOOLS - ASSESSMENT TOOLS
SIS Self-teach Tool
This tool provides users through the IUCN Species Information System (SIS) with a self-teaching tool for the IUCN Red List assessment process.

TOOLS - ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Criterion A tool: population reduction calculator
MS Excel spreadsheet template for calculating population reduction.

IUCN Red List website: Resources & Publications

- ▶ Related publications
- ▶ Tools
- ▶ Red List Training
- ▶ Summary Statistics
- ▼ **Spatial Data & Mapping Resources**

Spatial Data Download

Spatial data for species assessed on The IUCN Red List can be downloaded from this page.

METADATA for Digital Distribution Maps of The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Details of the metadata for digital distribution maps published on *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*TM. Includes constraints on use of IUCN Red List spatial data and how to cite spatial data from the Red List.

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Mapping Standards

Guidance document explaining the required standards to follow when preparing distribution maps for publication on *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*TM. Version 1.6 (2018).

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Mapping Attributes standards

MS Excel file containing all of the attribute fields and their associated data standards for both point and polygon features classes. Version 1.6 (2018).

Presence, Seasonal and Origin codes for distribution maps and country coding

Details of the Presence, Origin and Seasonality codes used in spatial data attributes for distribution maps. These codes are also used in assessment accounts for recording country occurrence and, for marine species, occurrence in FAO fishing areas.

GIS Tools, Software and Recommended Base data

The following tools, software and base data are available to help assessors create the spatial distribution maps as part of an IUCN Red List assessment.

ArcGIS: Mapping FAQ, Guidance and Tips Document

Advice and answers to frequently asked questions for creating species distribution maps using ESRI ArcGIS for inclusion in IUCN Red List assessments.

Google Maps: Mapping Using Google Maps and Google Earth

Instructions on how to use Google Maps to create species distribution maps for inclusion in an IUCN Red List assessment.

THE RED LIST PARTNERSHIP

ZSL LET'S WORK FOR WILDLIFE

feedback

IUCN Red List website: Resources & Publications

▶ Scientific Papers

▶ Guidelines & Brochures

▶ Photos and videos

▶ Books

▶ Related publications

▶ Tools

▼ Red List Training

Workshops



RED LIST TRAINING – WORKSHOPS

IUCN Red List Training Workshops

Red List training can be provided through IUCN Red List Assessor Training workshops.

Online



RED LIST TRAINING – ONLINE

Online Red List Training

A free online IUCN Red List Training course is available for anyone who would like to learn more about red listing.

▶ Summary Statistics

▶ Spatial Data & Mapping Resources



Online IUCN Red List Training Course

<https://www.conservationtraining.org/>



An African bush elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) at the Lewa Wildlife Sanctuary in Northern Kenya. Photo credit: © Ami Vitale for The Nature Conservancy

Conservation Training



Module 1: Introduction to the IUCN Red List

The IUCN Red List assesses the relative risk of species becoming extinct and monitors that risk over time. This module introduces you to the IUCN Red List, and highlights how IUCN Red List data is used to inform and catalyse conservation action.

35 minutes
2 activities

Enter >



Module 2: IUCN Red List Assessments

This module provides an overview of what an IUCN Red List assessment is and how to transform raw data into a published IUCN Red List assessment.

40 minutes
2 activities

Enter >



Module 3: IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria

To carry out an IUCN Red List assessment, you need to fully understand the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This module covers all aspects of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria and how to use this methodology to assess a species' extinction risk.

6 hours
11 activities

Enter >



Module 4: Supporting Information for IUCN Red List Assessments

In this module, you will learn what supporting information is required before your assessment can be published on the IUCN Red List.

30 minutes
1 activity

Enter >



Module 5: IUCN Red List Mapping Standards

A distribution map is important to support the Red List assessment and to allow useful analyses of spatial data for threatened species. Use this module to learn how to create a distribution map that meets all the requirements of the IUCN Red List mapping standards.

30 minutes
1 activity

Enter >



Module 6: IUCN Species Information Service

The IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) is a centralized online database used for storing, managing and publishing data on the IUCN Red List. This module explains more about what SIS is, who can access it, and how to use the system.

45 minutes
3 activities

Enter >



Module 7: Regional IUCN Red List Assessments

Regional Red Lists are important tools for conservation, informing and influencing conservation policies, actions, and decision-making at regional and national levels. This module outlines how to use the IUCN Red List methodology to complete scientifically rigorous Red List assessments for a regional or national Red List.

60 minutes
2 activities

Enter >



Final Exam

In order to receive a Certificate of Achievement for the course, you must complete the final IUCN Red List Assessor Exam for Global or Regional Assessors with a minimum grade of 75%.

1-2 hours
1 activity

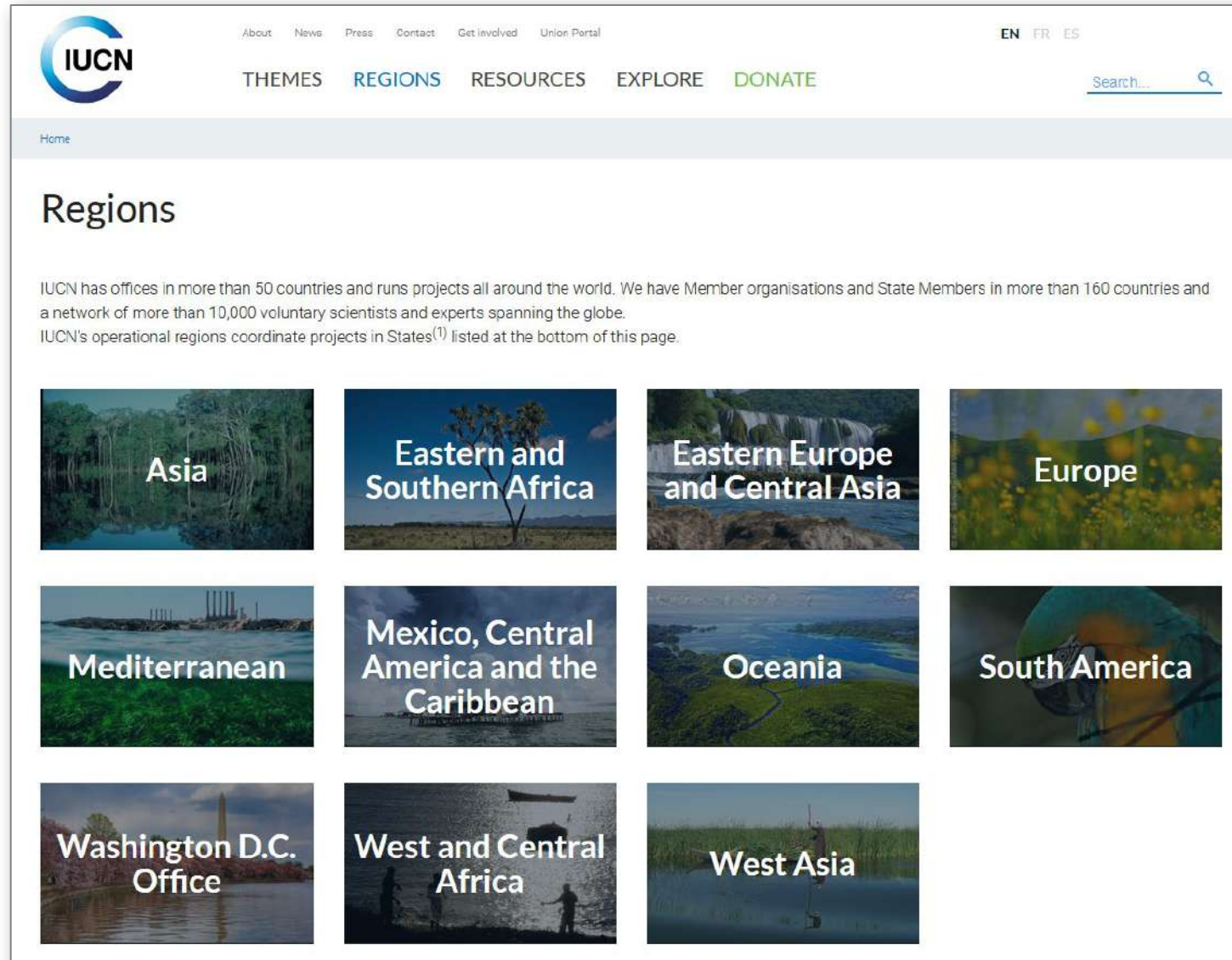
Enter >

CAROLINE POLLOCK ▾



IUCN Regional & Country Offices

<https://www.iucn.org/regions>



The screenshot shows the IUCN website's 'Regions' page. At the top left is the IUCN logo. To its right are navigation links: 'About', 'News', 'Press', 'Contact', 'Get involved', and 'Union Portal'. Further right are language options 'EN', 'FR', and 'ES'. Below these are main menu items: 'THEMES', 'REGIONS' (highlighted in green), 'RESOURCES', 'EXPLORE', and 'DONATE'. A search bar is located on the far right. The main heading 'Regions' is followed by a paragraph: 'IUCN has offices in more than 50 countries and runs projects all around the world. We have Member organisations and State Members in more than 160 countries and a network of more than 10,000 voluntary scientists and experts spanning the globe. IUCN's operational regions coordinate projects in States⁽¹⁾ listed at the bottom of this page.' Below this text is a grid of 11 regional office cards, each with a representative image and the region's name: Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Europe, Mediterranean, Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, Oceania, South America, Washington D.C. Office, West and Central Africa, and West Asia.

Home

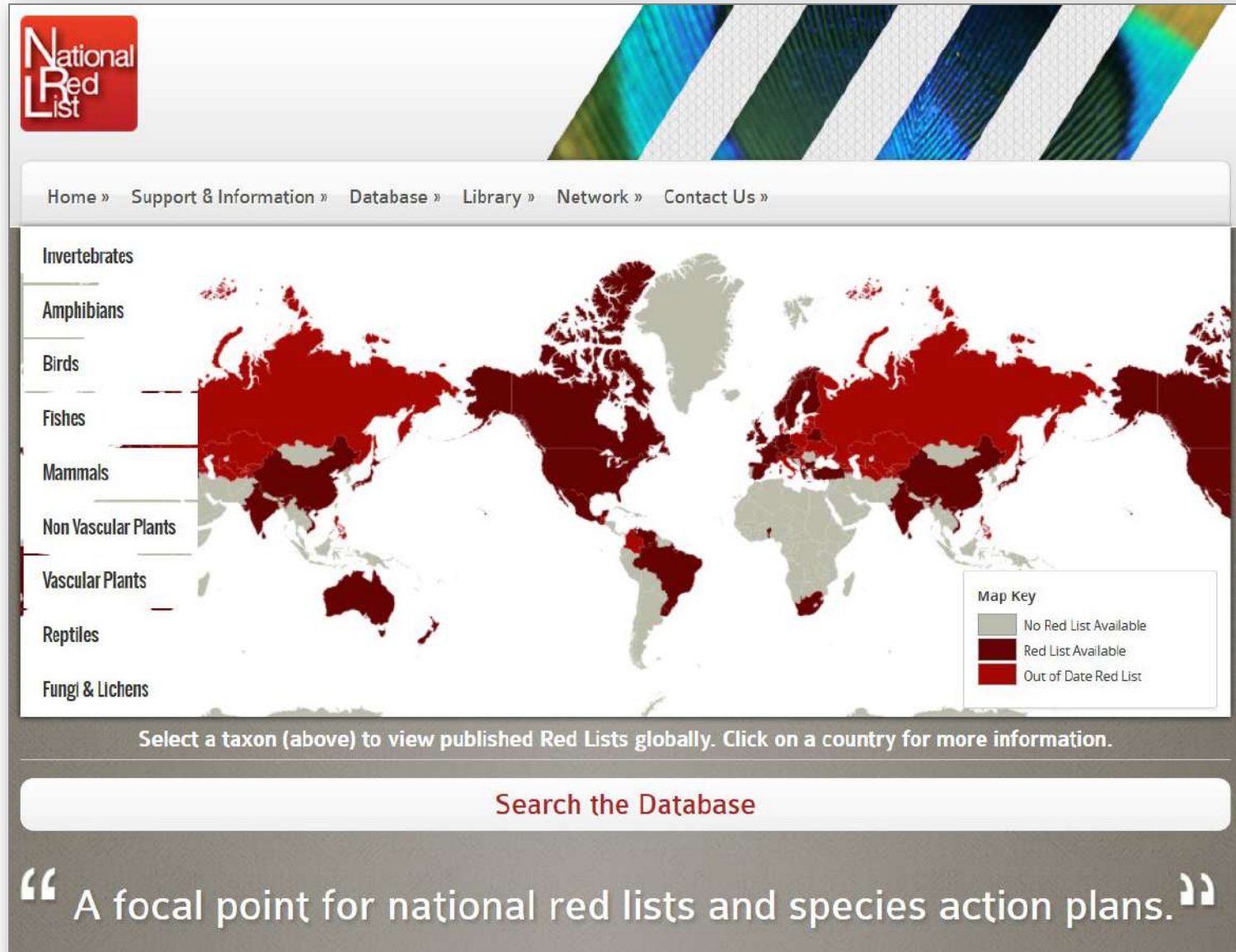
Regions

IUCN has offices in more than 50 countries and runs projects all around the world. We have Member organisations and State Members in more than 160 countries and a network of more than 10,000 voluntary scientists and experts spanning the globe. IUCN's operational regions coordinate projects in States⁽¹⁾ listed at the bottom of this page.

- Asia
- Eastern and Southern Africa
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Europe
- Mediterranean
- Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean
- Oceania
- South America
- Washington D.C. Office
- West and Central Africa
- West Asia

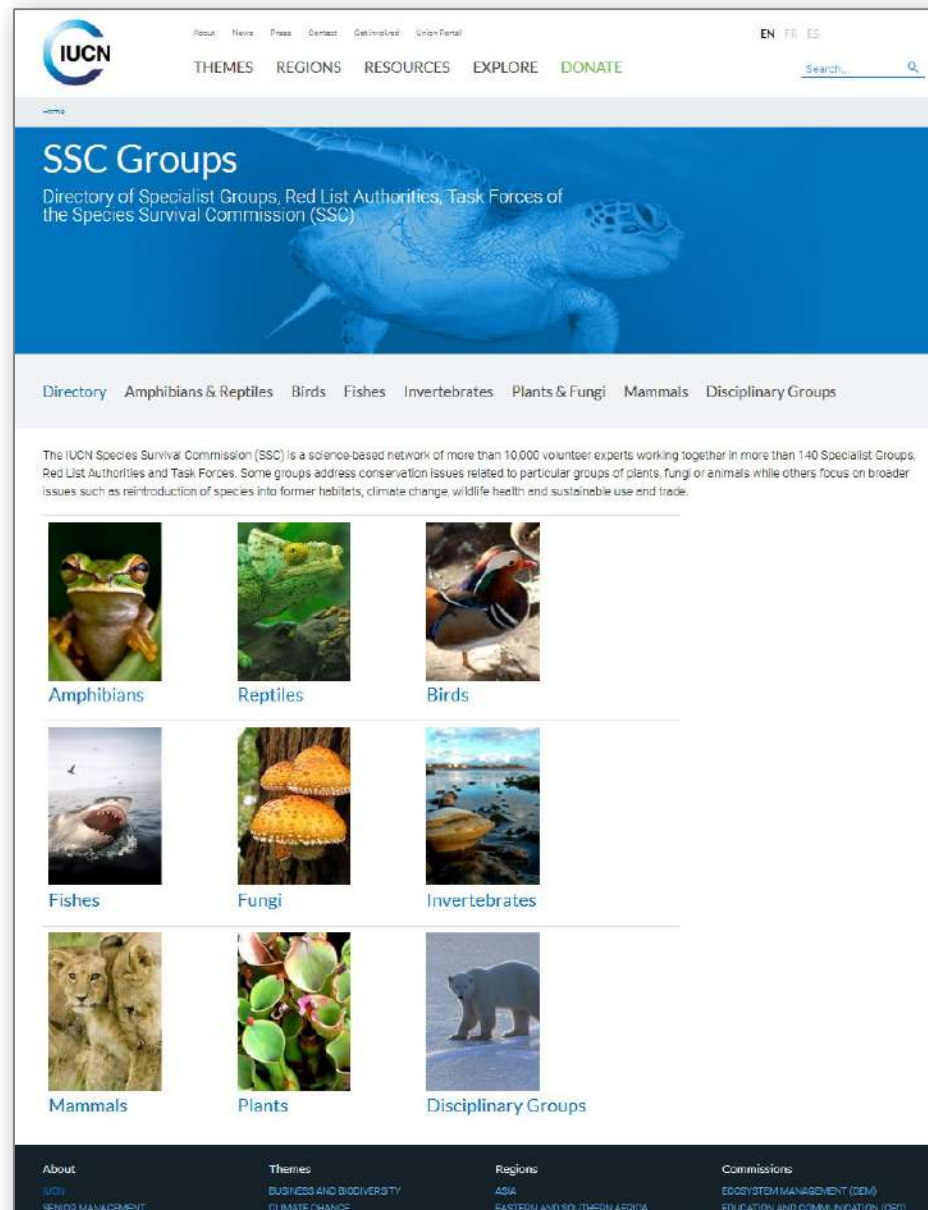
National Red List Web Site

www.nationalredlist.org/



The screenshot shows the National Red List Web Site interface. At the top left is the National Red List logo. Below it is a navigation menu with links: Home » Support & Information » Database » Library » Network » Contact Us ». The main content area features a world map with a color-coded overlay indicating the availability of Red Lists. A vertical list on the left side of the map allows users to select a taxon: Invertebrates, Amphibians, Birds, Fishes, Mammals, Non Vascular Plants, Vascular Plants, Reptiles, and Fungi & Lichens. A 'Map Key' in the bottom right corner of the map area defines the colors: light grey for 'No Red List Available', dark red for 'Red List Available', and bright red for 'Out of Date Red List'. Below the map is a text prompt: 'Select a taxon (above) to view published Red Lists globally. Click on a country for more information.' At the bottom of the interface is a search bar with the text 'Search the Database' and a quote: 'A focal point for national red lists and species action plans.'

<https://www.iucn.org/ssc-groups>



The screenshot shows the IUCN SSC Groups website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the IUCN logo, language options (EN, FR, ES), and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is "SSC Groups" with a sub-heading "Directory of Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities, Task Forces of the Species Survival Commission (SSC)". A large blue banner image of a sea turtle is visible. Below the banner, there is a horizontal menu with categories: Directory, Amphibians & Reptiles, Birds, Fishes, Invertebrates, Plants & Fungi, Mammals, and Disciplinary Groups. A paragraph of text describes the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) as a science-based network of more than 10,000 volunteer experts working together in more than 140 Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities and Task Forces. Below the text, there is a grid of nine images, each representing a different taxonomic group: Amphibians (a green frog), Reptiles (a green lizard), Birds (a colorful duck), Fishes (a shark), Fungi (orange mushrooms), Invertebrates (a jellyfish), Mammals (two lion cubs), Plants (green succulents), and Disciplinary Groups (a polar bear). At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for About, Themes, Regions, and Commissions.

Directory Amphibians & Reptiles Birds Fishes Invertebrates Plants & Fungi Mammals Disciplinary Groups

The IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) is a science-based network of more than 10,000 volunteer experts working together in more than 140 Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities and Task Forces. Some groups address conservation issues related to particular groups of plants, fungi or animals while others focus on broader issues such as reintroduction of species into former habitats, climate change, wildlife health and sustainable use and trade.

Amphibians Reptiles Birds

Fishes Fungi Invertebrates

Mammals Plants Disciplinary Groups

About Themes Regions Commissions

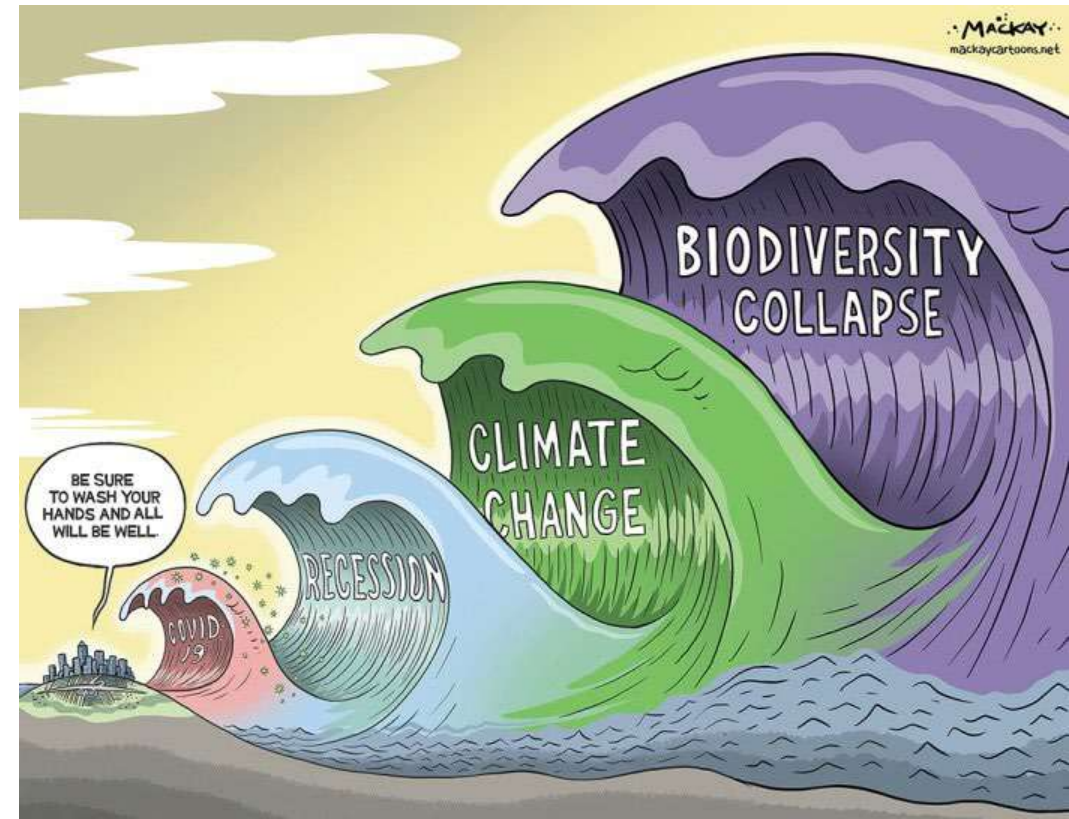
IUCN SENIOR MANAGEMENT BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY CLIMATE CHANGE ASIA EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT (EM) EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (EC)

Q & A

[SIS RL Database](#)

[IUCN Red List](#)

[*Orchis patens*](#)



Q & A

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