



From raw data to Red List:

The Red List assessment process



WHAT IS A RED LIST ASSESSMENT?

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 list of species that are priorities for conservation action





Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis

ABSTRACT

Giraffe *Giraffa camelopardalis* has most recently been assessed for *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in 2016. *Giraffa camelopardalis* is listed as Vulnerable under criteria A2acd.

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THE RED LIST ASSESSMENT

Muller, Z., Bercovitch, F., Brand, R., Brown, D., Brown, M., Bolger, D., Carter, K., Deacon, F., Doherty, J.B., Fennessy, J., Fennessy...

LAST ASSESSED

09 July 2016

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

Global

[Assessment in detail](#)



POPULATION TREND



Decreasing

NUMBER OF MATURE INDIVIDUALS

68,293

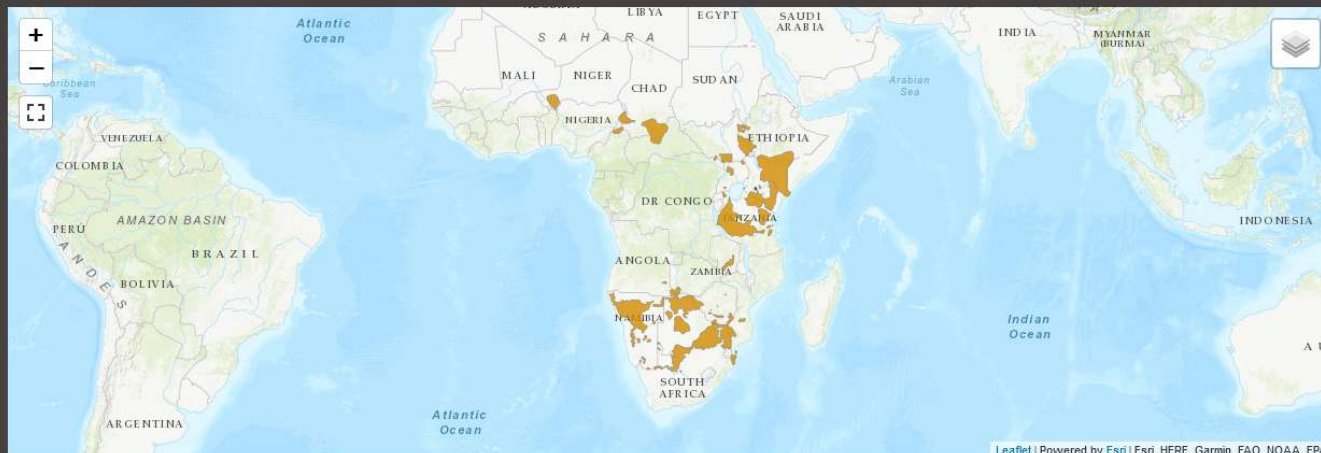
[Population in detail](#)

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Forest, Savanna, Shrubland

[Habitat and ecology in detail](#)

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE



EXTANT (RESIDENT)
EXTANT & INTRODUCED (RESIDENT)

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2018. *Giraffa camelopardalis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3

[Geographic range in detail](#)



Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis

Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis

Taxonomic Notes .

The IUCN SSC Giraffe and Okapi Specialist Group (GOSG) currently recognizes a single species, *Giraffa camelopardalis*. Nine subspecies of Giraffes are currently recognized (Dagg 2014), although some authorities dispute this taxonomic classification (e.g., Groves and Grubb 2011). Several subpopulations of Giraffe, resident in northern Botswana, northwest Zimbabwe, northeastern Namibia and southwestern Zambia, are potentially either *G. c. angolensis*, or *G. c. giraffa* but the continued accumulation of information indicates that a future reassessment might be in order. Until an extensive reassessment of the taxonomic status of giraffes is completed, therefore, it is premature to alter the taxonomic *status quo*. This assessment is based upon an interim consensus that a single species of giraffes is resident on the African continent.

Justification

Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) is assessed as Vulnerable under criterion A2 due to an observed, past (and ongoing) population decline of 36-40% over three generations (30 years, 1985-2015). The factors causing this decline (levels of exploitation and decline in area of occupancy and habitat quality) have not ceased and may not be reversible throughout the species' range. The best available estimates indicate a total population in 1985 of 151,702-163,452 Giraffes (106,191-114,416 mature individuals), and in 2015 a total population of 97,562 Giraffes (68,293 mature individuals). Historically the species has been overlooked in terms of research and conservation, but in the past five years, considerable progress has been made in compiling and producing a species-wide assessment of population size and distribution by the members of the IUCN SSC Giraffe and Okapi Specialist Group. Some Giraffe populations are stable or increasing, while others are declining, and each population is subject to pressure by threats specific to their local country or region. The populations of Giraffes are scattered and fragmented with different

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Muller, Z., Bercovitch, F., Brand, R., Br

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	N
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POPULATION TREND



Decreasing

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Population in detail

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

Forest, Savanna, Shrubland

Habitat and ecology in detail



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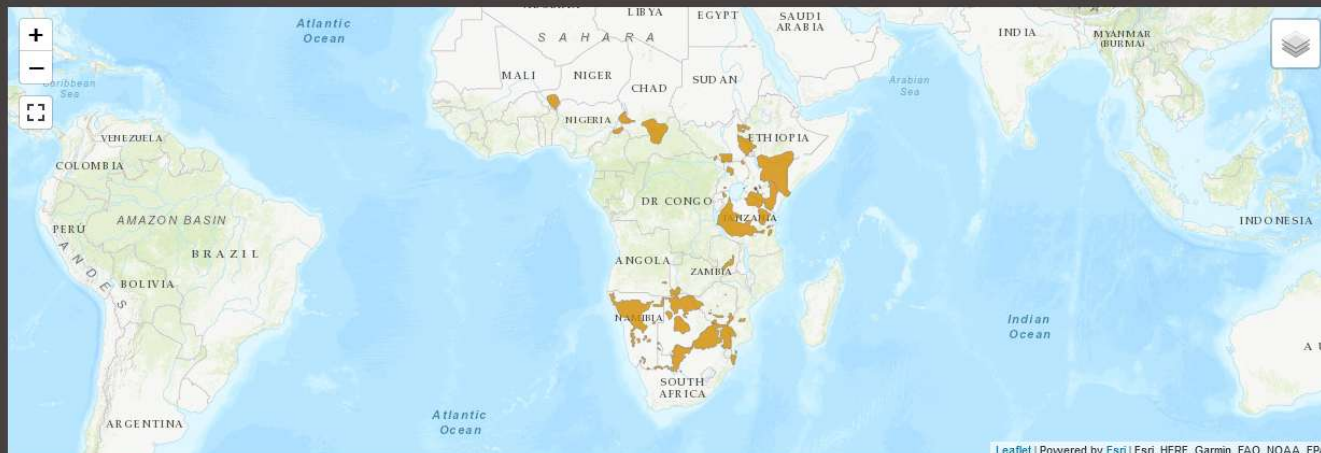
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Forest, Savanna, Shrubland

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[Geographic range in detail](#)

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Taxonomy

KINGDOM

Animalia

ORDER

Cetartiodactyla

PHYLUM

Chordata

FAMILY

Giraffidae

CLASS

Mammalia

GENUS

Giraffa

Taxonomy in detail

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Giraffa camelopardalis

SYNONYMS

Cervus camelopardalis Linnaeus, 1758

AUTHORITY

(Linnaeus, 1758)

COMMON NAMES

English
Giraffe
French
Girafe
Spanish; Castilian
Jirafa
Afrikaans
Kameelperd
German
Giraffe
Swahili
Twiga

INFRA-SPECIFIC TAXA ASSESSED

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. angolensis

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. antiquorum

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. camelopardalis

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. peralta

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. reticulata

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. rothschildi

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. thornicrofti

Giraffa camelopardalis ssp. tippelskirchi

TAXONOMIC SOURCES

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

TAXONOMIC NOTES

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Assessment Information



IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY AND CRITERIA

Vulnerable A2acd

ver 3.1

DATE ASSESSED

09 July 2016

YEAR PUBLISHED

2018

Assessment Information in detail

YEAR LAST SEEN

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED RED LIST ASSESSMENTS

- 2016 – Vulnerable (VU)
- 2010 – Least Concern (LC)
- 2008 – Least Concern (LC)
- 1996 – Lower Risk/conservation dependent (LR/CD)

REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS

ASSESSOR(S)

Muller, Z., Bercovitch, F., Brand, R., Brown, D., Brown, M., Bolger, D., Carter, K., Deacon, F., Doherty, J.B., Fennessy, J., Fennessy, S., Hussein, A.A., Lee, D., Marais, A., Strauss, M., Tutchings, A. & Wube, T.

REVIEWER(S)

Mallon, D.

CONTRIBUTOR(S)

Allen, P., Antoninova, M., Becker, M., Berry, P.S.M., Bour, P., Chase, M., Child, M.F., Fust, P., Hillman-Smith, K., Kümpel, N., Lamprey, R., McRobb, R., Monico, M., Parker, D., du Raan, R., Roulet, P.-A., Siegel, L. & Suraud, J.-P.

FACILITATOR(S) / COMPILER(S)

JUSTIFICATION

Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) is assessed as Vulnerable under criterion A2 due to an observed, past (and ongoing) population decline of 36-40% over three generations (30 years, 1985-2015). The factors causing this decline (levels of exploitation and decline in area of occupancy and habitat quality) have not ceased and may not be reversible throughout the species' range. The best available estimates indicate a total population in 1985 of 151,702-163,452 Giraffes (106,191-114,416 mature individuals), and in 2015 a total population of 97,562 Giraffes (68,293 mature individuals). Historically the species has been overlooked in terms of research and conservation, but in the past five years, considerable progress has been made in compiling and producing a species-wide assessment of population size and distribution by the members of the IUCN SSC Giraffe and Okapi Specialist Group. Some Giraffe populations are stable or increasing, while others are declining, and each population is subject to pressure by threats specific to their local country or region. The populations of Giraffes are scattered and fragmented with different growth trajectories and threats, but the species trend reveals an overall large decline in numbers across their range in Africa.

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Geographic Range

NATIVE

Extant (resident)

Angola; Botswana; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Ethiopia; Kenya; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Possibly Extinct

Mali

Extinct

Eritrea; Guinea; Mauritania; Nigeria; Senegal

Extant & Introduced

Eswatini; Rwanda

Extinct & Vagrant

Burkina Faso; Malawi

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

UPPER ELEVATION LIMIT

LOWER ELEVATION LIMIT

Geographic Range in detail

ESTIMATED AREA OF OCCUPANCY (AOO) (KM²)

CONTINUING DECLINE IN AREA OF OCCUPANCY (AOO)

EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN AREA OF OCCUPANCY (AOO)

ESTIMATED EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE (EOO) (KM²)

CONTINUING DECLINE IN EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE (EOO)

EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE (EOO)

CONTINUING DECLINE IN NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

RANGE DESCRIPTION

This species is the world's tallest land mammal and remains widespread across southern and eastern Africa, with smaller isolated populations in west and central Africa. Giraffes inhabit eighteen African countries and have been reintroduced to three others (Malawi, Rwanda, and Swaziland). Giraffes from South Africa have been introduced to Senegal. Giraffes appear to have gone extinct in at least seven countries (Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal). Giraffes have adapted to a variety of habitats, ranging from desert landscapes to woodland/savanna environments, but live in non-continuous, fragmented populations across sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 1 in the Supplementary Material summarizes the current conservation status of the nine subspecies. West African Giraffes (*Giraffa c. peralta*) are limited to an isolated population in the south-western corner of Niger and in 2008 this subspecies was categorized as Endangered on The IUCN Red List (Fennessy and Brown 2008). In Central Africa, *G. c. antiquorum* inhabit Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan. East Africa is home to four subspecies of Giraffes, with three of them living in Kenya. *G. c. camelopardalis* occurs in both South Sudan and Ethiopia, although information regarding the area of occupancy of this population of Giraffes is limited. Giraffes living in north-eastern Kenya, and across the borders in south-eastern Ethiopia and south-western Somalia, are *G. c. reticulata*, those living in Uganda and introduced to central and southwest Kenya are categorized as *G. c. rothschildi* – and in 2010 this subspecies was categorized by the IUCN Red List as Endangered (Fennessy and Brenneman 2010), and those in southern Kenya, along with large tracts of Tanzania, are considered to be *G. c. tippelsckirchi*. In Southern Africa, the population living in the Luangwa Valley, Zambia, is *G. c. thornicrofti*. Angola, southern and northern Botswana, Mozambique, northeast Namibia, South Africa, and southwest Zambia are home to *G. c. giraffa*, whilst *G. c. angolensis* occurs in central Botswana and Namibia. Confusion still exists as to whether the giraffes in northern Botswana, north-eastern Namibia, south-western Zambia and north-western Zimbabwe are *G. c. angolensis* or *G. c. giraffa*, and for purposes of establishing the total population counts and trends here are lumped into *G. c. angolensis*.

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Habitat and Ecology

SYSTEM

Terrestrial

GENERATION LENGTH (YEARS)

10 years

CONGREGATORY

MOVEMENT PATTERNS

Habitat and Ecology in detail

HABITAT TYPE

Shrubland, Savanna, Forest

CONTINUING DECLINE IN AREA, EXTENT AND/OR QUALITY OF HABITAT

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

About one million years ago, multiple ungulate species, including at least three Giraffe species, spread over the African continent along with the emerging savanna/woodland biome (Mitchell and Skinner 2003, Robinson 2011). But between 600,000 and 800,000 years ago, only a single species, *Giraffa camelopardalis*, is found in the fossil record. The adaptive radiation of Giraffes across Africa occurred during a period of environmental instability, climate change, and geological upheavals that produced distinctive lineages living in mostly disconnected areas of Africa (Bock *et al.* 2014, Fennessy *et al.* 2013, Groves and Grubb 2011, Brown *et al.* 2007, Hassanin *et al.* 2007). Continued natural, as well as human-induced, changes in habitat have yielded a suture zone in Eastern Africa, as well as possibly Northern and Southern Africa, that impedes our ability to mark specific boundaries between the various kinds of Giraffes. Hence, Giraffes evolved an ability to adapt to a variety of ecosystems and, as they did so, lineages emerged in different regions where they evolved distinctive characteristics, but whether these traits are significant enough to consider the differences as species or subspecies is unclear at the moment.

Giraffes are most often found in savanna/woodland habitats, but range widely throughout Africa. They are browsers that subsist on a variable diet that includes leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits. They do not need to drink on a daily basis. Across the continent, detailed records of Giraffe feeding ecology have noted that each population has a very diverse diet of up to 93 different species, but that usually a half dozen plant species comprise at least 75% of the diet. *Acacia* is fed on in high proportions wherever Giraffes are found, but during the dry season, the preferred plant species varies by location. *Faidherbia*, *Boscia*, *Grewia*, and *Kigelia* have all been identified as the most common plant species in the diet of giraffes in the dry season in different locations. Some populations have seasonal shifts in home ranges.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Habitats		Suitability	Major importance
1. Forest	1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Suitable	
2. Savanna	2.1. Savanna - Dry	Suitable	
	2.2. Savanna - Moist	Suitable	
3. Shrubland	3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Suitable	

Threats

Agriculture & aquaculture

- Annual & perennial non-timber crops
- Livestock farming & ranching

Biological resource use

- Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals

Human intrusions & disturbance

- War, civil unrest & military exercises

▼ Threats in detail

THREATS

Four major threats to Giraffes can be identified, although the severity and presence of these threats varies by region and population: (1) habitat loss (through deforestation, land use conversion, expansion of agricultural activities and human population growth) (2) civil unrest (ethnic violence, rebel militias, paramilitary and military operations), (3) illegal hunting (poaching), and (4) ecological changes (mining activity, habitat conversion to agriculture, climate-induced processes). In Southern Africa, the main perceived threats are habitat loss and conversion of land for human development, and illegal hunting. In West Africa, the main threats are habitat loss due to increasing human populations and human-wildlife conflict. In Eastern and Central Africa the main threats are habitat loss through rapid conversion of land for farming and increasing human populations, drought, illegal hunting for meat and hide, and armed conflict throughout unstable regions.

Some of the highest human fertility rates in the world (>4%) occur in countries where Giraffes are present. Natural habitat changes from weather irregularities result in situations generating human movement, sometimes into protected, or semi-protected, areas. Drought conditions have become more common and increase the prospects of bush fires, loss of habitat, and human population movements. Substantial human population migration also characterizes regions and areas with military operations in giraffe habitats. In some countries (e.g., Namibia, South Africa) the hunting of Giraffes is legal, but Giraffe population sizes there are increasing; in other countries (e.g., Tanzania) the poaching of Giraffes is associated with declines in Giraffe population size. Habitat fragmentation and degradation are probably the most widespread and greatest threats to African wildlife, including Giraffes, often arising as a consequence of mineral extraction and/or habitat conversion to agricultural crops.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Threats			Timing	Stresses		Scope
2. Agriculture & aquaculture	2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops	2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	1. Ecosystem stresses	1.1. Ecosystem conversion	
	2.3. Livestock farming & ranching	2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	1. Ecosystem stresses	1.1. Ecosystem conversion	
5. Biological resource use	5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals	5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	2. Species Stresses	2.1. Species mortality	
6. Human intrusions & disturbance	6.2. War, civil unrest & military exercises		Ongoing	1. Ecosystem stresses	1.1. Ecosystem conversion	
					1.2. Ecosystem degradation	
				2. Species Stresses	2.1. Species mortality	
					2.2. Species disturbance	

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Expand all

Use and Trade

Sport hunting/specimen collecting

Local: X National: ✓ International: ✓

Food - human

Local: ✓ National: X International: X

Use and Trade in detail

USE AND TRADE

Legal hunting of Giraffes occurs in parts of southern Africa. Illegal hunting for meat takes place in several parts of the range. There is some trade in live specimens between game ranches in southern Africa.

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[Assessment \(PDF\)](#)
[Amazing Species \(PDF\)](#)
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[Range data - Polygons \(SHP\)](#)
[Range map \(JPG\)](#)

THE RED LIST ASSESSMENT

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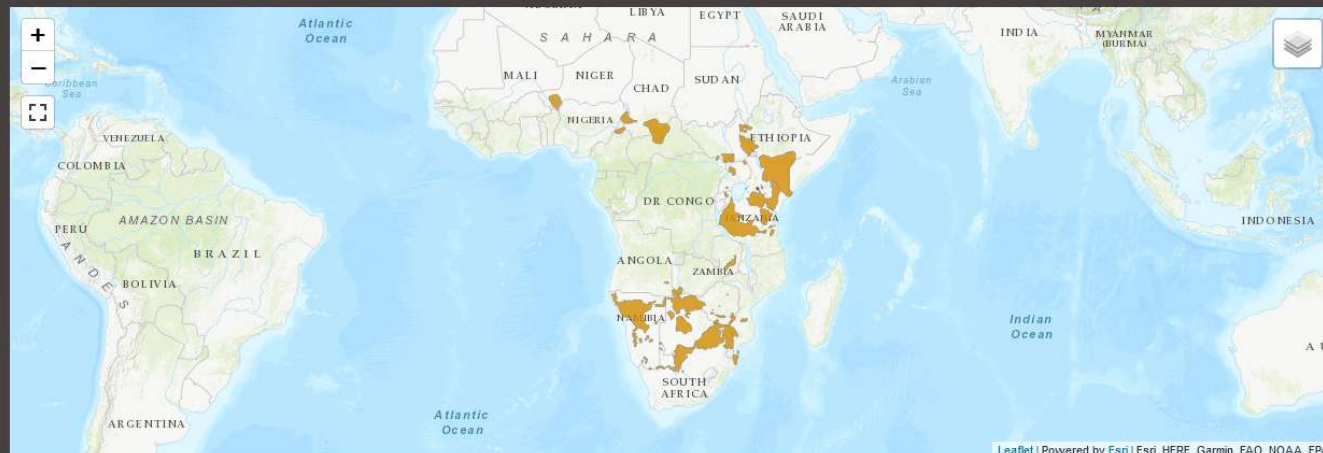
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[Geographic range in detail](#)

Components of a Red List assessment

1. Red List category and criteria

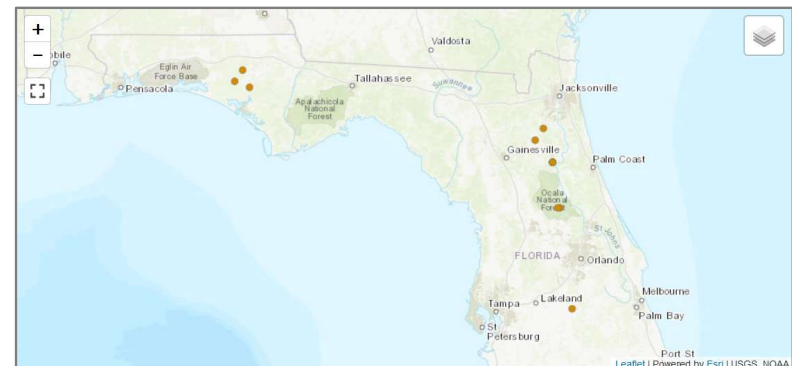


- Purple Skimmer *Libellula jesseana*
- **Vulnerable B1ab(iv)**

2. Documentation supporting the category and criteria

- Population size, trend and status; range; threats; conservation measures; etc.

3. Distribution map



What can be assessed?

- All described taxa:

- Species
- Subspecies
- Varieties (plants)
- Subpopulations



Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)



Sumatran Tiger
(*P. t. sumatrae*)



Malayan Tiger
(*P. t. jacksoni*)



Amur Tiger
(*P. t. altaica*)

▼ Taxonomy in detail	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	AUTHORITY
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	(Walbaum, 1792)
SYNONYMS	COMMON NAMES
<i>Salmo nerka</i> Walbaum, 1792	English Sockeye Salmon, Red Salmon
	Japanese Benizake
	Russian Nerka
INFRA-SPECIFIC TAXA ASSESSED	
Oncorhynchus nerka ALASKA COASTAL DOWNWELLING, EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA	
Oncorhynchus nerka ALASKA COASTAL DOWNWELLING, WESTERN GULF OF ALASKA	
Oncorhynchus nerka ALSEK RIVER	
Oncorhynchus nerka ANADYR CURRENT	
Oncorhynchus nerka ANADYR RIVER	
Oncorhynchus nerka BERING-ALASKAN MIXING	



Maui Chaff Flower
(*Achyranthes splendens* var. *splendens*)



Microorganisms

- ~~Microorganisms..???~~

- Undescribed taxa, **only if:**


- Clearly distinct species
- Voucher references provided
- Distribution information available
- Conservation benefit to the assessment

What can be assessed?

IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria apply to:

- **Global level assessments**
- **Regional and national level** only with the ***Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels***
- **Wild populations** inside their **natural range**, and populations resulting from conservation introductions (also called “benign introductions”)






Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum

CITATION
Allen, D.J. & Khela, S. 2017. *Aesculus hippocastanum* (errata version published in 2018). *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2017: e.T202914A122961065. Downloaded on 19 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



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20 July 2017

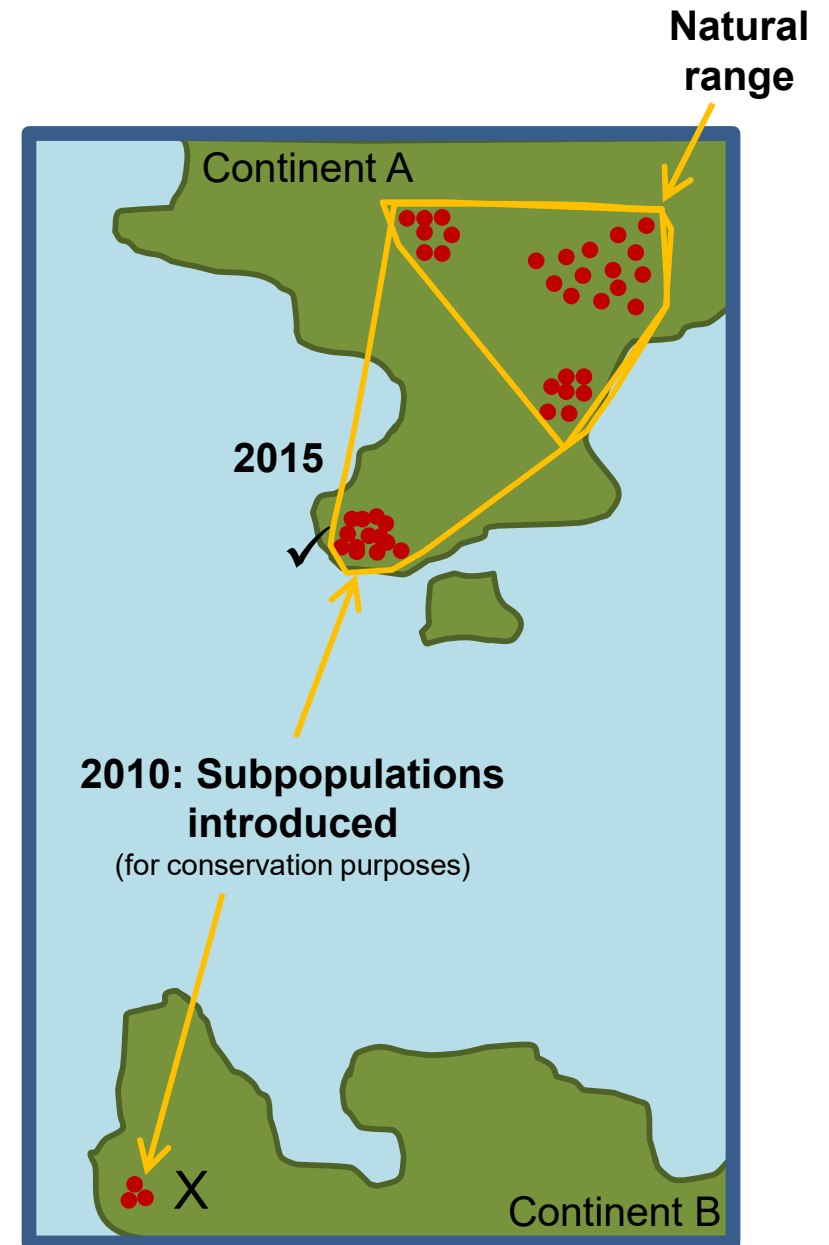
SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT
Global & Europe

[Skip to Assessment in detail](#)

Conservation Introductions

Include in a Red List assessment if **ALL** of the following conditions are met:

- The intent of the introduction was to reduce the taxon's extinction risk. AND
- The introduced subpopulation is geographically close to the taxon's natural range. AND
- The introduced subpopulation has produced viable offspring. AND
- At least 5 years have passed since the introduction.





RED LIST ASSESSMENT PROCESS



Who is involved in producing a Red List assessment?

Project Managers

- Coordinate assessment projects; finalize assessments; liaise between assessors/reviewers/IUCN RLU

Assessors

- Provide data; apply the Red List Categories and Criteria considering all relevant data

Contributors (optional)

- Provide data and contribute knowledge to the assessment, but do not apply the Red List C&C

Reviewers

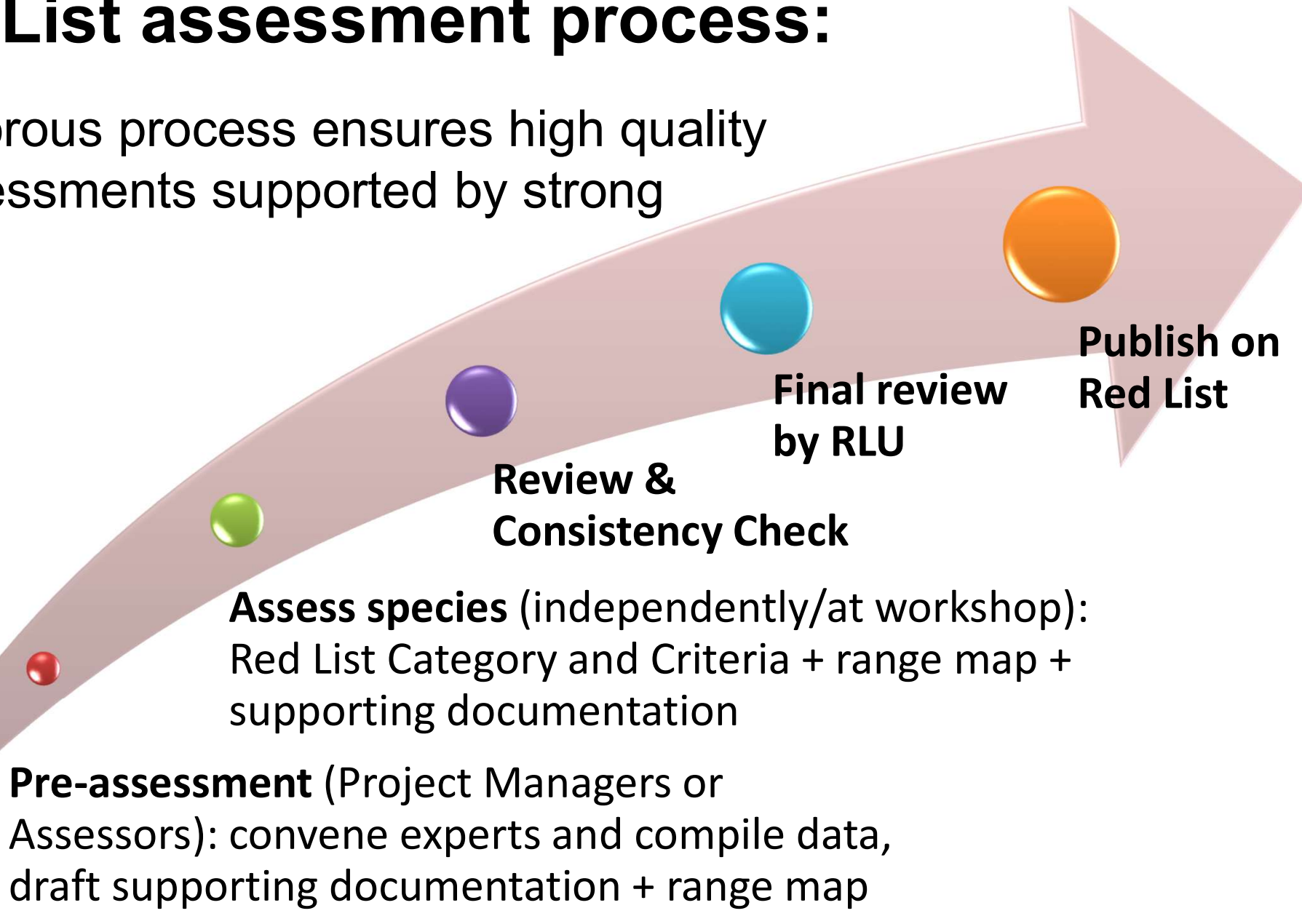
- Review each assessment before publication to ensure data is comprehensive and accurate

IUCN Red List Unit

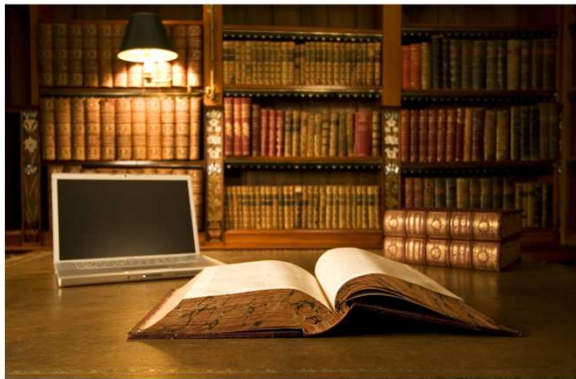
- Final assessment sign-off; manage Red List database/website; field petitions and enquiries

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

All Fields View

Distribution
Occurrence
Population
Habitats and Ecology
Use and Trade
Threats
Conservation
Ecosystem Services
Red List Assessment

Read Only Mode | New | Save | Attachments | References | Summary | Tools | Manage Credits

Documentation | Coded Habitats | Hab. Decline/ESH | Land Cover | Life History | Movement Patterns | Systems | Plant Specific

Documentation

Habitats and ecology information

B **I** **U** X_2 X^2 $\frac{\square}{\square}$ $\frac{\square}{\square}$ $\frac{\square}{\square}$ $\frac{\square}{\square}$ $\frac{\square}{\square}$

Background

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 31

Status: Passed

Reviewer(s)

Cox, N.A. & Bowles, P.

*Draft
Assessment*

Final Assessment


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About | Assessment process | Resources & Publications | Support us

Names - common, scientific, regions etc...


Advanced ?

AMAZING SPECIES




PLANTAE: MAQUILOPSIDA
Holly
Ilex aquifolium

Stable




ANIMALIA: ARACHNIDA
Seychelles forest scorpion
Lychas braueri

Unknown



ANIMALIA: AMPHIBIA
Cowan's Mantella
Mantella cowani

Unknown

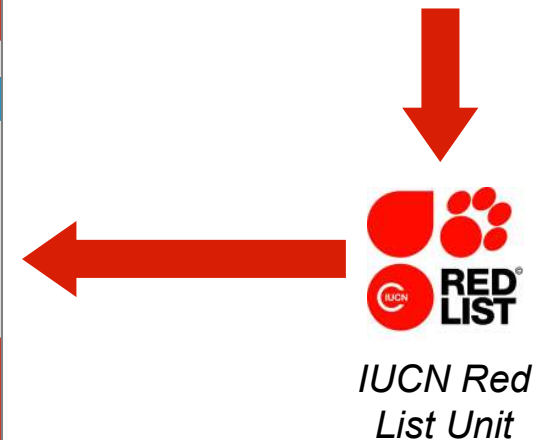


ANIMALIA: INSECTA
Usambara Drumming Grasshopper
Psilidnum transiens

Unknown

Amazing species

More than 40,000 species
are threatened with extinction
That is still 28% of all assessed species.



Assessment Review Process

Within IUCN network

- Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities
- Global Biodiversity Assessment projects
- IUCN-led regional projects

*Unreviewed
assessment*

Reviewers
*At least 1 for every
assessment*

*Reviewed
Assessment*

Assessors

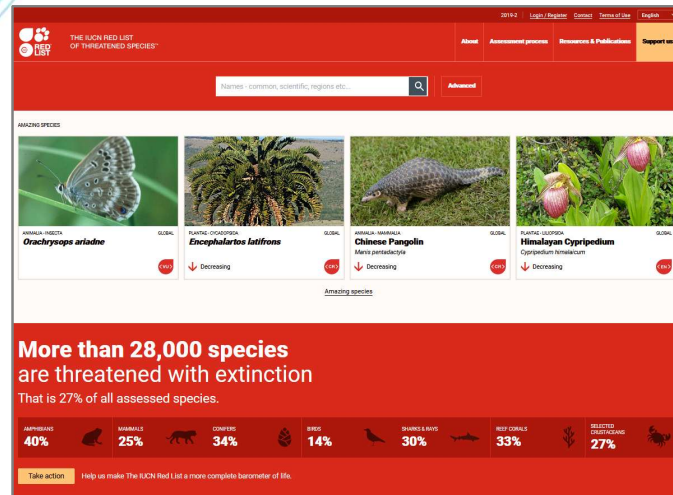
Outside IUCN

- Regional/national assessments (endemic species)
- Other external assessors

*Unreviewed
assessment*

*Quality-checked,
reviewed
assessments*

**IUCN Red
List Unit**



Red List Unit: Final Checks

Draft

***Megalagrion pacificum* - (McLachlan)**

ANIMALIA - ARTHROPODA - INSECTA - COLEOPTERA - COENAGRIONOMORPHA

Common Names: Pacific Hawaiian Damselfly (English)

Synonyms: No Synonyms

Red List Status

EN - Endangered, A2c; B1a5(iii,c)

Red List Assessment

Assessment Information

Date of Assessment: 2016-07-28

Assessor(s): E. J. B. D.A.

Reviewer(s):

Regions: Global

Assessment Rationale

This is a formerly widespread island 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-petroleum Change: New Information

Geographic Range

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

Biogeographic Regions

Biogeographic Realm: Oceania

Occurrence

Countries of Occurrence

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

Population

Current population size is unknown?

Population Information

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This damselfly occurs in seep wetlands, long mid- and terminal-reach overflow channels of rocky upland streams.

IUCN Habitat Classification Scheme

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
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 poeciliid fishes.

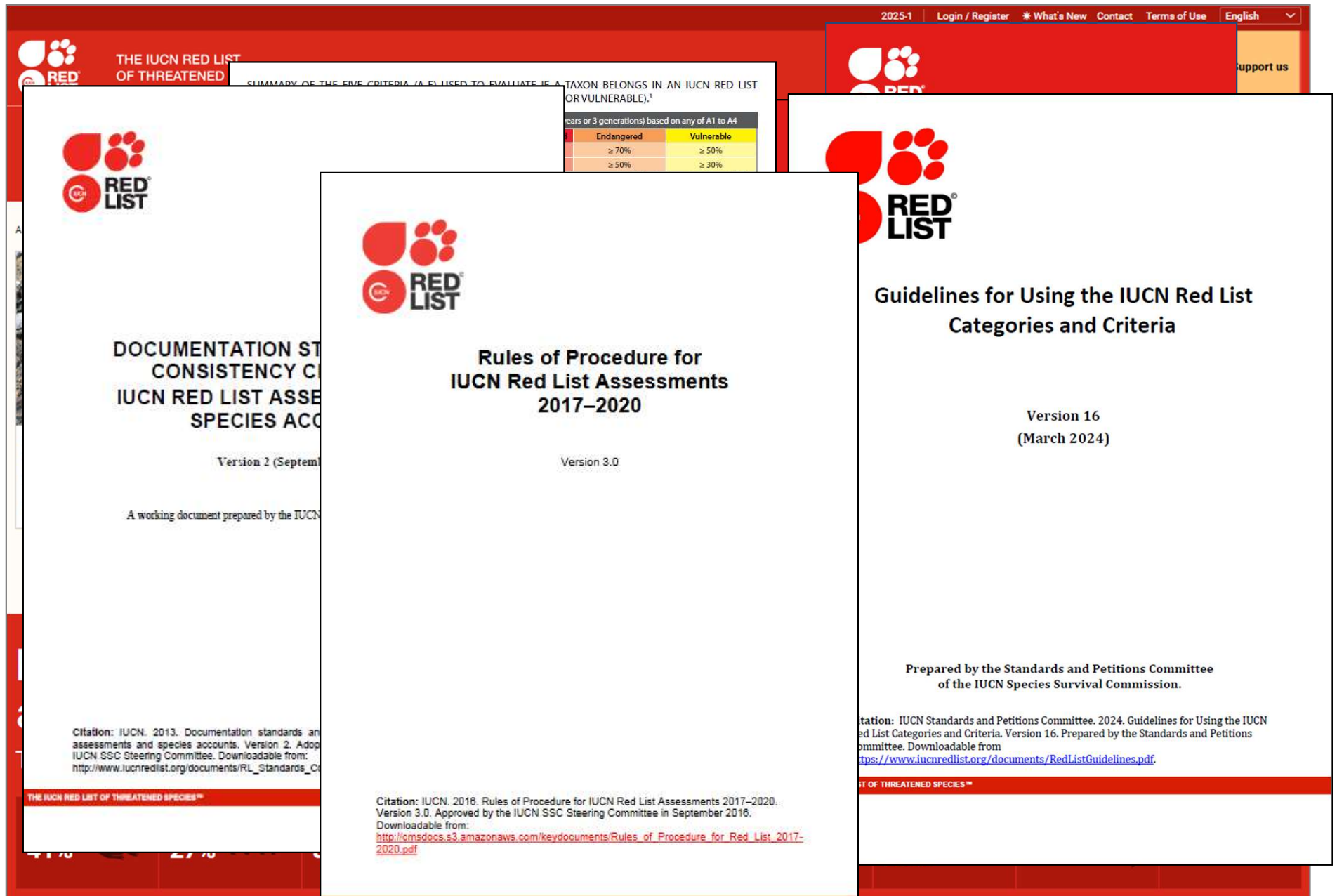
Caroline Pollock
Sub-country level recorded here, but we also need the country level recorded (for web site searches).

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.

Essential tools for Red List assessments

www.iucnredlist.org



THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES™

RED LIST

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SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A-E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A TAXON BELONGS IN AN IUCN RED LIST OR VULNERABLE).¹

Years or 3 generations based on any of A1 to A4	
Endangered	Vulnerable
≥ 70%	≥ 50%
≥ 50%	≥ 30%

DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS FOR CONSISTENCY OF IUCN RED LIST ASSESSMENTS AND SPECIES ACCOUNTS

RED LIST

Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria

RED LIST

Rules of Procedure for IUCN Red List Assessments 2017–2020

RED LIST

Version 2 (September 2013)

Version 16 (March 2024)

Version 3.0

A working document prepared by the IUCN

Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee of the IUCN Species Survival Commission.

Citation: IUCN. 2013. Documentation standards for assessments and species accounts. Version 2. Adopted by the IUCN SSC Steering Committee. Downloadable from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RL_Standards_Criteria.pdf

Citation: IUCN. 2018. Rules of Procedure for IUCN Red List Assessments 2017–2020. Version 3.0. Approved by the IUCN SSC Steering Committee in September 2018. Downloadable from: http://cmsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/keydocuments/Rules_of_Procedure_for_Red_List_2017-2020.pdf

Citation: IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee. 2024. Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 16. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee. Downloadable from: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf>

THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES™



ROLE OF A RED LIST ASSESSOR

What does a Red List Assessor do?

1. Compile all currently available data on population status, distribution, ecology, use/trade, threats & conservation measures:
 - Across the species' entire global range
 - Data may come from published studies, unpublished reports, grey literature, personal knowledge, etc.
2. Assign a Red List category and criteria based on the available information
3. Justify the assessment following the documentation requirements
4. Prepare a range map following the mapping standards
5. Know who to submit the assessment to for review and submission to the IUCN Red List Unit.



How can Red List Assessors ensure assessments are rigorous and defensible?

- ☑ Understand the Categories & Criteria and apply them properly
- ☑ Provide the required supporting information
- ☑ Submit a good distribution map
- ☑ Double check assessments for consistency and for errors
- ☑ Work with other relevant groups doing Red List assessments

*High quality assessments get published more quickly –
better for conservation!*