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Photo: Frank Vaseen/CC2.0 Photo: IUCN Photo: IUCN 32,000+ species threatened 160,000 target species IUCN Red List by 2020 Briefly IUCN Red List Categories Photo: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ IUCN Red List Categories Define Risk of Extinction of Evaluated Species. Nine categories extend from east (not assessed) to pre (extinct). What does the IUCN mean by threatening? Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (N) and Vulnerable (VU) species are considered at risk with global extinction. What does each category mean? In descending order of danger, the IUCN Red List threat categories are as follows: Endangered or extinct wilds critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable in: species threatened with global extinction. Near threat: Species close to threatened thresholds or that will be threatened without ongoing conservation measures. The least worrying: the species evaluated with a lower risk of extinction. Lack of data: No assessment due to insufficient data. On top of these official categories, critically endangered (possibly extinct) is sometimes also used. This is not a new IUCN red list category, but a flag developed to identify those critically endangered species that are already in all likelihood of extinction, but which requires confirmation; For example, more extensive surveys are being carried through and failed to find any person. Read more about the science behind the categories A global authority IUCN Red List assesses the conservation status of species globally while drawing on expert knowledge from around the world. IUCN Red List used by institutional, business and community users Is like: National and international government agencies agencies Departments Protection Related NGOs (NGOs) Natural Resource Planners Zoos and Aquarium Students Media Business Community IUCN Red List are used for a variety of data purposes: international agreements use IUCN red list data to guide decision-making and as an indicator of nature's status. These include, but are not limited to agreements such as CITES, Ramsar Convention, UNITED NATIONS Sustainable Development Goals and CBD Aichi meet World Bank Group Performance Standards PS Targeted 6 large-scale infrastructure and natural resource extraction projects uses IUCN Red List Index to reduce risk for biodiversity Government agencies rely on IUCN red list data to guide policies such as national park regulations to educate the public about zoo species. Use the Red List categories' status scientists use IUCN red list data as a primary data source in their analysis and publications Teachers and students use IUCN red list data in college projects Journalists use IUCN red list data to inform a key indicator for their article SDG and Aichi Target Photo : Un/CBD data from IUCN Red List is used as indicator for an sustainable development goals, especially Target 15: Life on land. The IUCN Red List Index is used by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to monitor progress towards achieving AICHI goals. An essential resource for global, regional and thematic reports UN bodies, academic institutions and civil society organizations rely on the IUCN Red List to inform a series of global, regional and thematic assessments and reports. Recent examples include: annual United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Intergovernmental Science-Policy Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Evaluation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Biodiversity Global Biodiversity Outlook Ramsar Convention Global Wetlands Outlook WWF Living Planet Report, Birdlife International State of the World Birds, and Royal Botanic Garden Kew state of the world's plants IUCN Red List partnership is produced by IUCN Red List Red List Partnership, currently produced by: Arizona State University, BirdLife International, Botanic Garden Conservation International, Conservation International, Learn more about The International Association for conservation of Nature (IUCN), NatureServe, Royal Botanic Garden Kew, Sapienza Rome University, IUCN Species Survival Commission, Texas A&M University, and Zoological Experts and browse the IUCN SSC expert groups Red List Index IUCN Red List Index (RRLI) provides a clear view of the real trends within different classification groups and for the entire biodiversity. Photo: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ Areli available to groups in which all has been assessed at least twice. Currently, the index is available for five groups: birds, birds, Amphibious, coral and cycad. Rrli clearly demonstrates that the position of these five major groups continues to decline. Read more on the science behind the assessment The IUCN Red List is the official indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity. The IUCN red list is: a powerful tool for informing and catalyzing action for biodiversity conservation and policy change, crucial to protecting the natural resources that we need to survive. The extent, population size, habitat and ecology, use and/or trade, provides information on threats, provides information on conservation actions that will help inform the necessary conservation decisions. We welcome your support the IUCN Red List aims to assess 160,000 species by 2020 and relies on donations to finance the assessment and reassessment of the species. Red List website Download Red List Brochure Donate list of global conservation status of biological species IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 1964Siredson region international official language English-free organization International Union for Conservation of NaturalizationSpries Survival Commission, Birdlife International, Conservation International, Naturereserve, Botanic Garden Conservation International, royal Botanic Gardens, Kev, Texas A&M University, Sapienza University of London, Zoological Society of London, WildscreenWebsitewww.iucnredlist.org International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have been established in the Red List of the 1964, the most comprehensive list of global conservation established in 1964. It uses a set of criteria to evaluate the risk of extinction of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world. With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the state of biological diversity. A series of regional red lists are produced by countries or organisations, which assess the risk of extinction of species within a political management unit. The IUCN Red List is set on precise criteria to evaluate the risk of extinction of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world. The aim is to convey the urgency of conservation issues to the public and policy makers, as well as to help the international community try to reduce the extinction of species. According to the IUCN, the formally stated goals of the Red List are to provide scientifically based information on the status of species and subspecies globally, draw attention to the magnitude and importance of threatened biodiversity, influence national and international policy and decision-making and provide information to guide action for the conservation of biological diversity. [1] Evaluators of major species at Birdlife International, Institute of Zoology (Division of the Zoological Society of London), the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and several expert groups within the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC). Collectively, assessments by these organizations and groups account for nearly half the species on the red list. The IUCN aims to re-evaluate every five years, or at least every ten years. This is done in a peer-reviewed manner through IUCN Species Survival Commission specialist groups, which are responsible for red list authorizations in the case of a species, group of species or specific geographical area, or Birdlife International, an entire class (Aves). [2] The number of species evaluated for the red list has been increasing over time. [3] As of 2019, out of 105,000 species surveyed, 28,338 are considered at risk of extinction due to human activity, especially overfishing, hunting and land development. [4] History is the percentage of species in several groups that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable to the 2007 IUCN Red List. 1964 Red List of Threatened Plants 1964 IUCN Red List of Hazard Plants used the old pre-criteria red list evaluation system. Therefore the plants listed may not appear in the current red list. The IUCN advises that it is best to check both the online red list and the 1997 plants red list publication. [5] The 2006 Release 2006 Red List, released on May 4, 2006, evaluated 40,168 species in total, as well as an additional 2,160 subspecies, varieties, aquatic stocks and sub-populations. 2007 Release On September 12, 2007, the World Conservation Association (IUCN) released the 2007 IUCN Red List which is of threatened species. In this release, they have extended their assortment of both western lowland gorillas (gorilla gorilla gorillas) and cross river gorillas (gorilla dihal) from endangered to critically endangered, the last category before extinction in the wild due to ebola virus and poaching, along with other factors. Russ Mittermeier, head of the Primate Expert Group of the Swiss-based IUCN, said 16,306 species are endangered with extinction, 188 more than in 2006 (a total of 41,415 species on the red list). The red list includes Sumatran orangutan (Pongo Abelli) in the critically endangered category and Bornean orangutan (Pongo Pigeus) in the endangered category. [6] The 2008 Red List 2008 Red List was released on 6 October 2008 at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona and confirmed an extinction crisis, with almost one in four [mammals] at risk of disappearing forever. The study shows that at least 1,141 of the 5,487 mammals on Earth are known to be threatened with extinction, and 836 are listed as lacking data. [7] The 2012 Red List released in 2012 was released on July 19, 2012 at the Rio + 20 Earth Summit; [8] About 2,000 species were added,[9] with 4 species on the extinct list, 2 rediscovered to the list. [10] IUCN assessed a total of 63,837 species Revealed 19,817 are threatened with extinction. [11] 3,947 were described as critically endangered and 5,766 as endangered, while more than 10,000 species have been listed as vulnerable. [12] 41% of endangered amphibian species, 33% of reef-building corals, 30% conifer, 25% mammals and 13% birds. 132 species of plants and animals from India have been listed as critically endangered in the IUCN Red List. [13] Categories Protection Status by IUCN Red List Category (x) Wild (EW) (List) (List) Endangered (CR) Endangered (N) Vulnerable (VU) (List) (List) Threatened Edge of Low Risk (NT) Conservation Dependent (CD) Lowest Concern (LC) (List) (List) Other Categories Ddta Deficiency (DD) Not Evaluated (NE) (List) Related Topics International Union for Promotion of Nature (IUCN) Population Comparison of Red List Sections in IUCN Red List Naturalserv Status List and Naturesev Status The species below is classified into nine groups by the IUCN Red List,[14] Rate of decline, Population size, The area of geographical distribution specified through criteria such as, and the degree of population and distribution fragmentation. The absence of high-quality data, including doubts and potential future threats, emphasises the admissibility of applying any criteria, as long as these can reasonably be supported..6[15] Extinction (EX) - beyond reasonable doubt that the species is no longer existing. Extinct in the Wild (EW) - Only survives in captivity, farming and/or outside native range, as is considered after the entire survey. Critically Endangered (CR)- Especially and in a very important situation. Endangered (EN) - The very high risk of extinction in the wild meets any of the A-to-E criteria for the endangered. Weak (VU)- Meets one of the 5 red list criteria and is thus considered at high risk of unnatural (human cause) extinction without further human intervention. Close to being at high risk of extinction in the near future - nearly threatened (NT). The least worrying (LC) - is unlikely to be extinct in the near future. Data Crunch (DD) Not Evaluated (NE) in the IUCN Red List, embraces the categories of threatened critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable. The 1994 categories and the 2001 framework old 1994 list is only a low-risk category which contained three subcategories: Protection Dependent (LR/CD) near-threatened (LR/NT) in the 2001 framework, near-threatened and less concerned became its own categories, while conservation dependent was removed and its contents merged into near-threatened. The tag of possibly extinct possibly extinct (PE)[16] is used by BirdLife International, which is the red list authority for birds for the IUCN red list. [17] Birdlife International recommends PE become an official tag for critically endangered species, and it has now been adopted, along with possibly extinct wild tags for the species Surviving in captivity but likely to disappear in the wild (e.g. Spix Macao). Versions comparing the number of species in each category of the IUCN Red List. There have been several versions dating since 1991. Including:[18][19] Version 1.0 (1991) Version 2.0 (1992) Version 2.1 (1993) Version 2.2 (1994) Version 2.3 (1994) Version 2.3 (1994) Version 3.0 (1999) Version 3.1 (2001) Version 4 (2015) Criticism 1994 IUCN Red List Categories (version 2.3), are used for species that have not been reassessed since 2001. In 1997, the IUCN Red List received criticism based on confidentiality (or at least bad documents) around its data sources. [20] Due to these allegations, the IUCN has made efforts to improve its documentation and data quality and include peer reviews of taxa on the red list. The list is also open to petitions against its classification on the basis of documentation or criteria. [21] It has been suggested that the IUCN Red List and similar actions are likely to be misused by governments and other groups that draw possibly unreasonable conclusions on the state of the environment or affect the exploitation of natural resources. [22] Ecology Portal Biology Portal CITES Conservation Status Red List Index Regional Red List Species by IUCN Red List Category Wildlife Conservation Reference ^ CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species wild fauna and flora), Joint Meeting of Animal and Plant Committees, Shepherdtown (United States), 7-9 December 2000, 14 November 2012 ^ Red List Overview IAN Red List. International Union for Conservation of Nature. Archived from the original on June 30, 2014. Retrieved 20 June 2012. CS1 main: Unfit url (link) ^ Lovejoy, Thomas E. (August 8, 2017). Extinction tsunamis can be avoided. PNAS. 114 (32): 8840–8841. DOI:10.1073/pnas.1711074114. PMC 5559057. PMID 28747527. ^ Aguilera, Jasmine (July 18, 2019). About 30,000 species face extinction due to human activity. time. Archived from the original on 19 July 2019. Retrieved on July 20, 2019. ^ Frequently asked questions. IUCN. Archived from the original on June 27, 2014. October 11, 2011. 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