La Lista Roja de la UICN
El Barómetro de la Vida

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Centro de Cooperación para el Mediterráneo de la UICN, Málaga

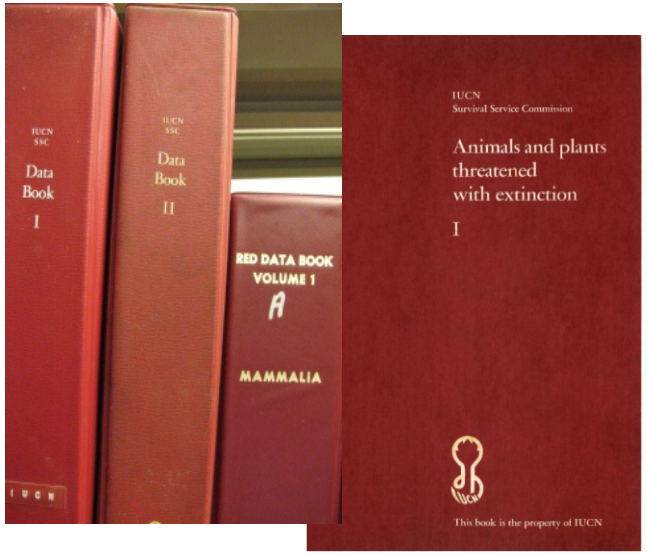
CONAMA2022

Los orígenes de la Lista Roja

- Cráneos de bisonte americano.
- Detroit Public Library/Wikimedia Commons

Los orígenes de la Lista Roja

- La UICN se fundó en 1948. El artículo 1 (2) de la Constitución de la UICN encomendó a la Unión una responsabilidad especial para "...la preservación de las especies amenazadas de extinción".

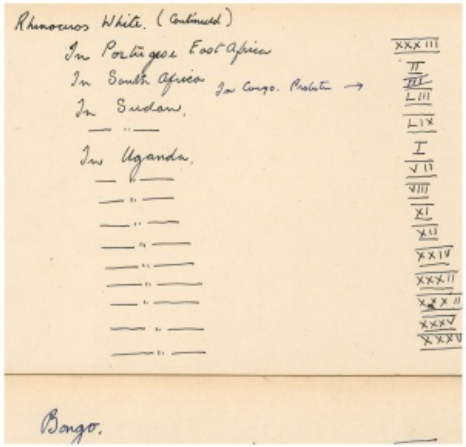


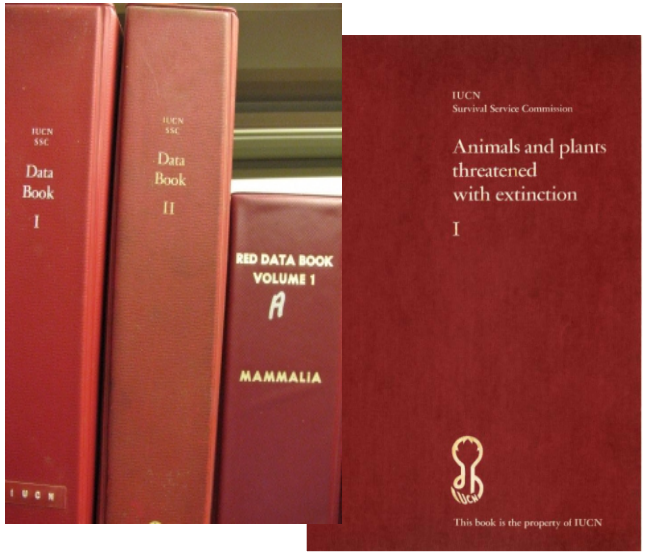
Los orígenes de la Lista Roja

RED LIST Guiding Conservation for 50 Years

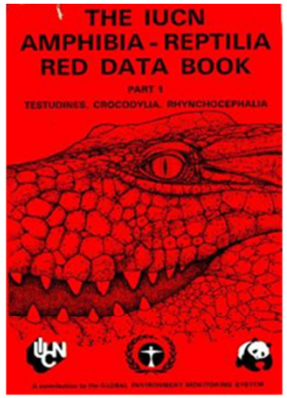
50 FASCINATING FACTS

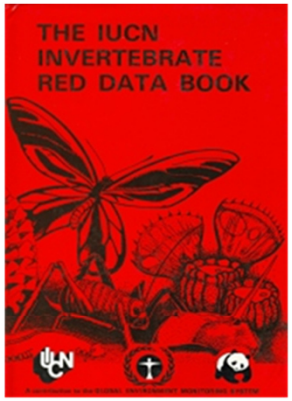
2 The early beginnings of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ started in the 1950s with a card index system documenting data on threatened mammals and birds; implemented by the Danish Lieutenant-colonel Rasmus-Vilhelm Hoier, and subsequently maintained by Jean-Jacques Petter at the Natural History Museum in Paris and by the pioneering British ecologist Colonel Leofric Boyle (pictured).

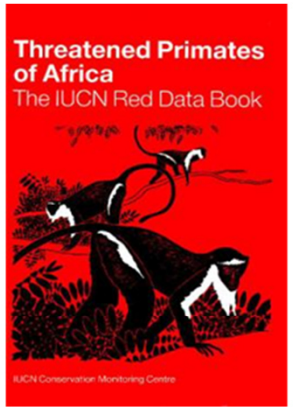


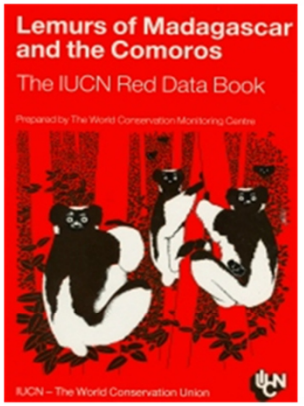


Los orígenes de la Lista Roja









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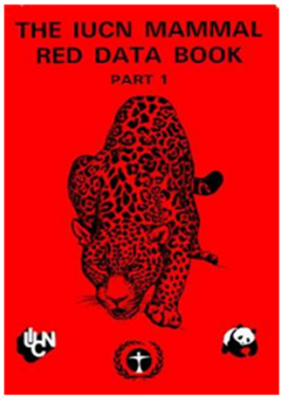
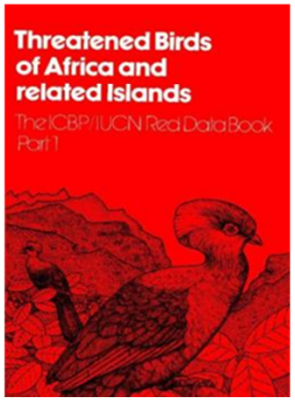
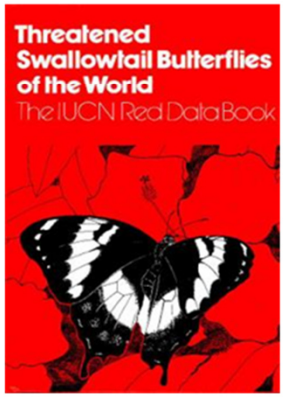
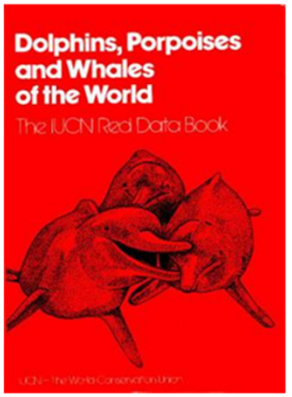
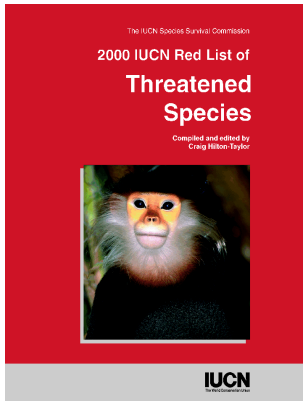


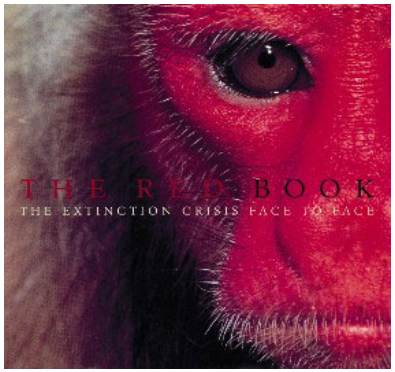


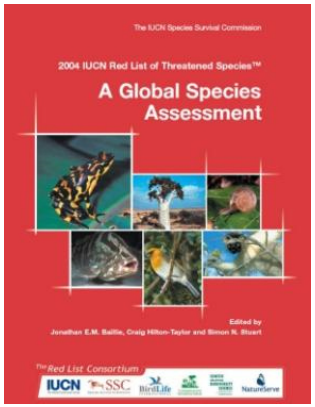




Los orígenes de la Lista Roja







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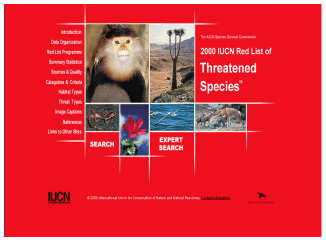
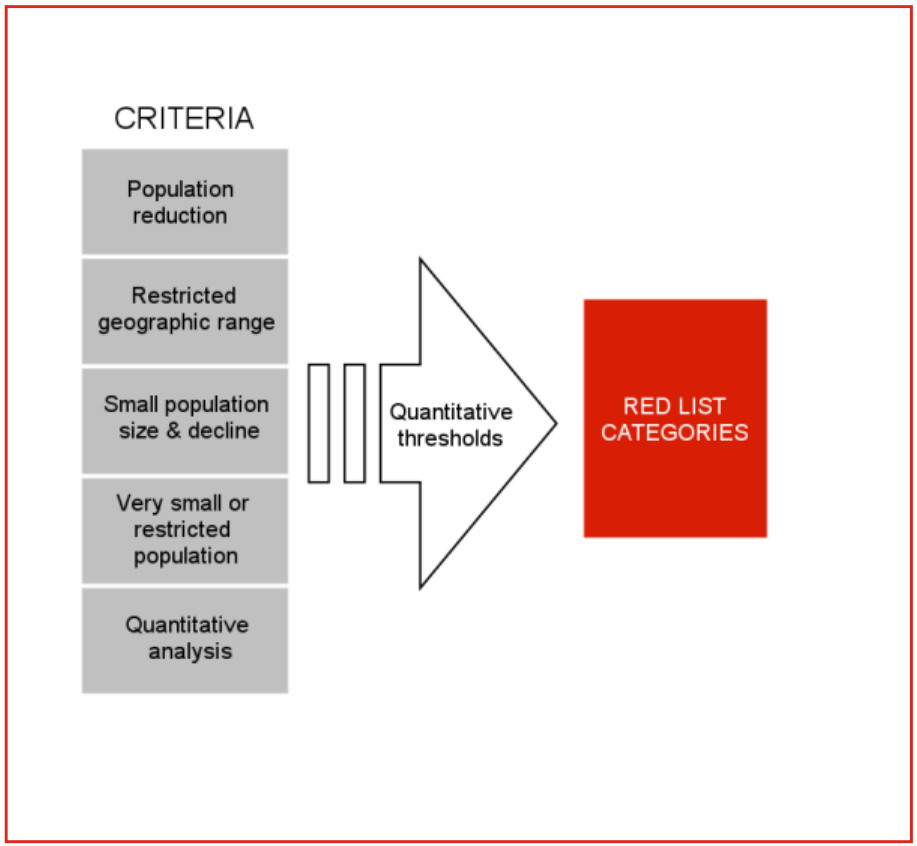
2000 **2014**

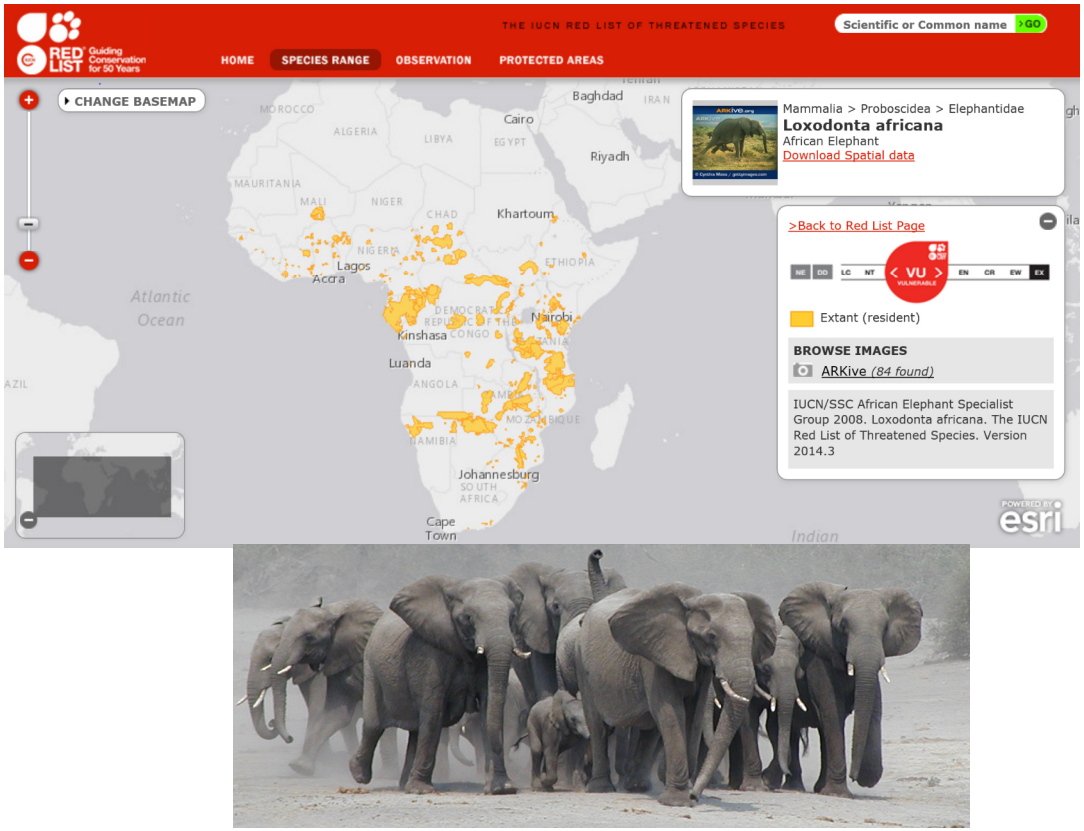


www.iucnredlist.org

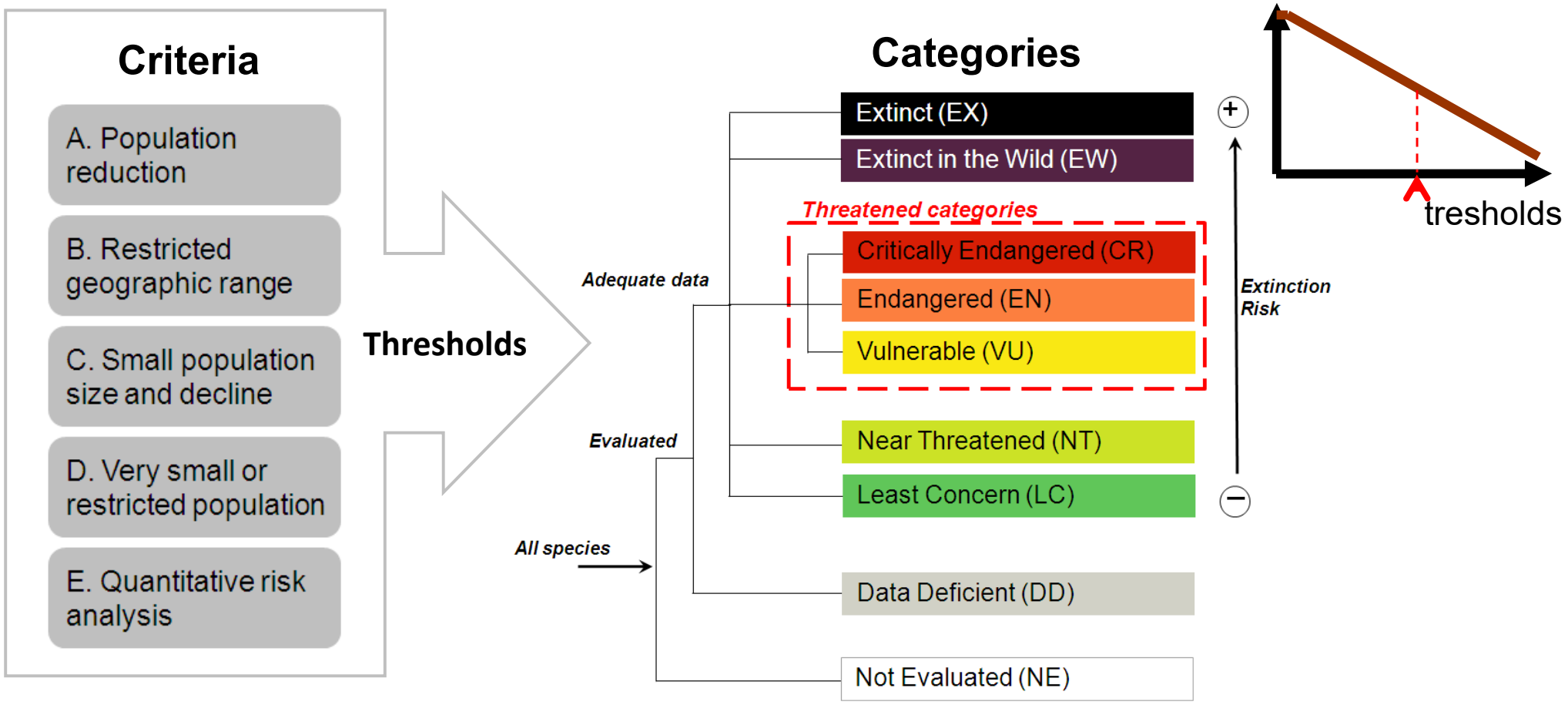
Cómo funciona: Criterios

- La Lista Roja evalúa el riesgo de extinción





Categorías y criterios de la Lista Roja de la UICN

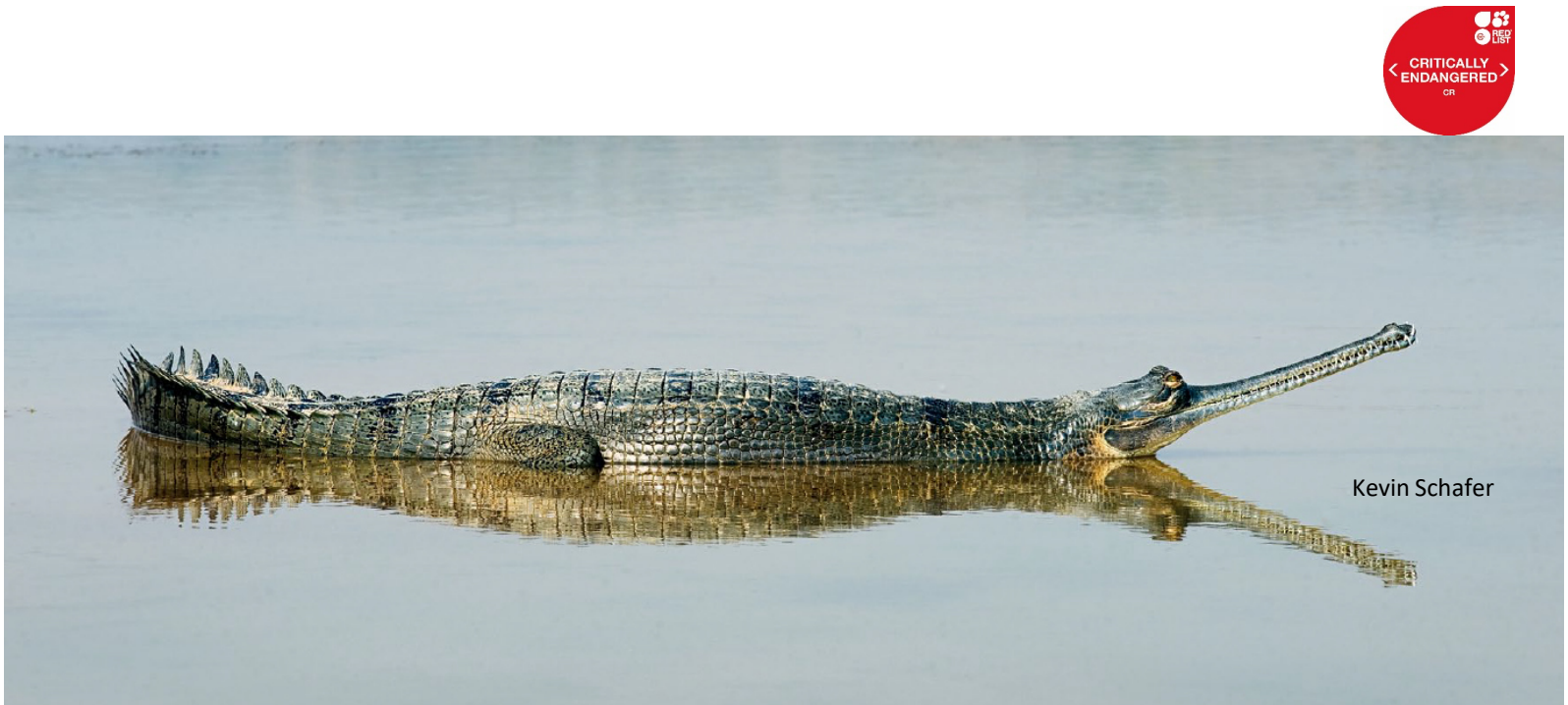


La Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas de la UICN

La fuente de información más completa sobre el estado de conservación global de las especies de animales, hongos y plantas

- 2021 sitio web:
  - 2.7 millones de visitantes
  - >18 millones de descargas de maps de distribución

Gharial



Objetivo

Catalizar la acción para la conservación de la biodiversidad proporcionando información y análisis sobre las especies del mundo, incluidas las amenazas, el estado de la población y las tendencias

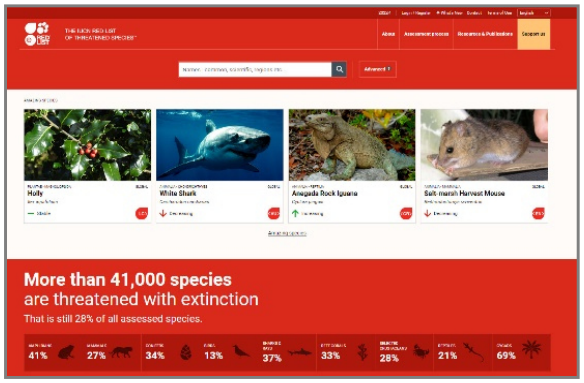
La Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas de la UICN

- Establecer una línea de base a partir de la cual supervisar los cambios en el estado de la biodiversidad
- Proporcionar un contexto global para el establecimiento de prioridades de conservación a nivel nacional y regional
- Supervisar, de forma continua, el estado de una selección representativa de especies (como indicadores de biodiversidad) que abarcan todos los principales ecosistemas del mundo = Índice de la Lista Roja y el RLI muestreado.

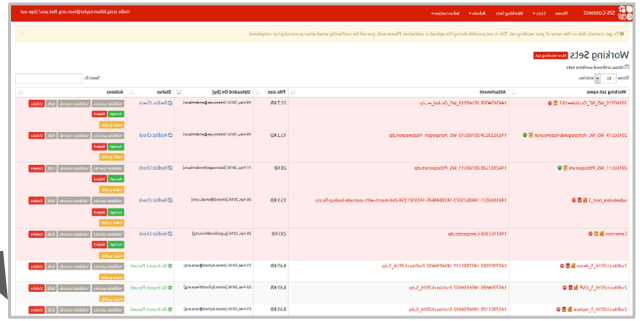
¿Quiénes participan?

- Comisión de Supervivencia de Especies de la UICN: ~10.000 científicos y expertos
- Centro de Ciencia y Datos de la UICN: Equipos de ciencia, evaluación y conocimiento de la biodiversidad
- El consorcio para la Lista Roja de la UICN

Arquitectura de las aplicaciones de la Lista Roja

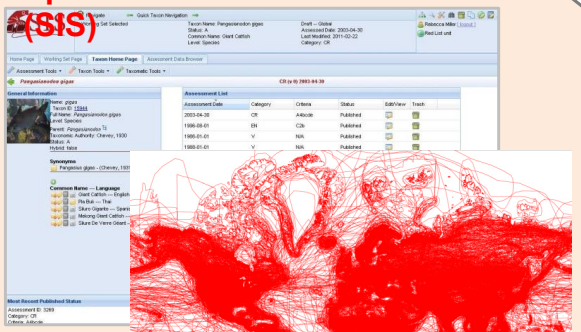


IUCN Red List Website
- **~3 M visitors/year**
- **Spatial and non-spatial data available for download**

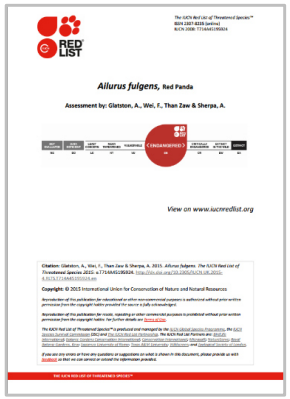


SIS Connect: Interface to external databases for imports and exports

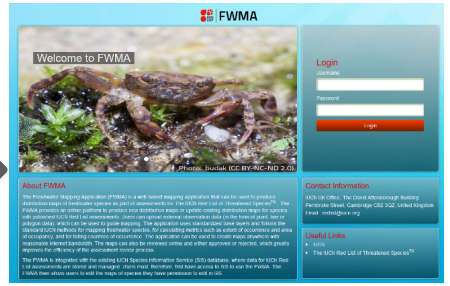
Species Information Service (SIS)



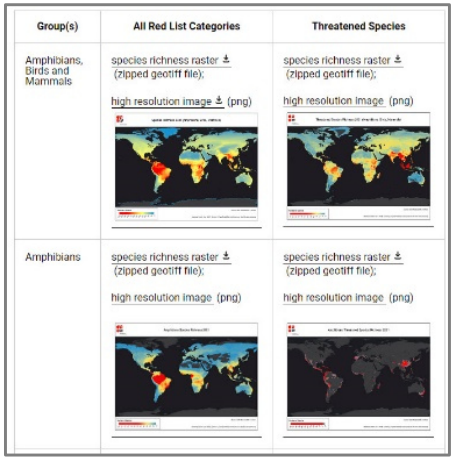
Data Capture/ Management



System for generating assessment PDFs and assigning DOIs

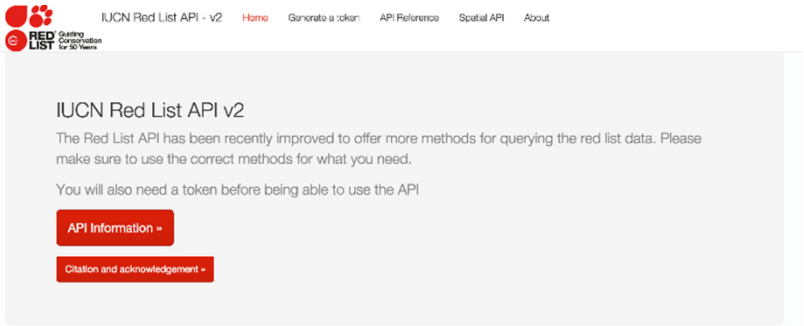


Knowledge Frontiers e.g. eDNA



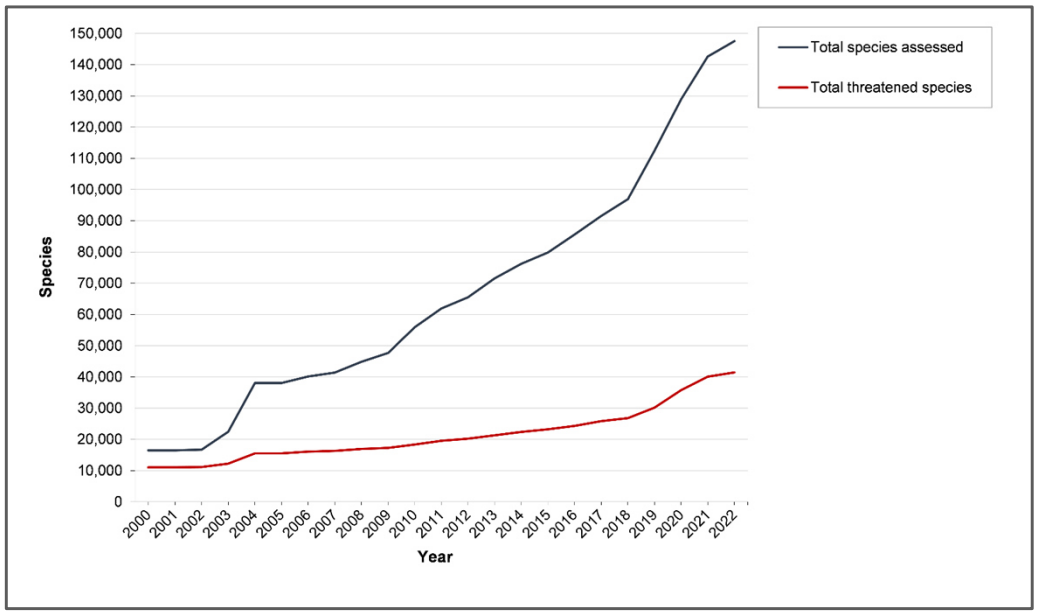
Derivatives from Red List data made available for display and download

APIs – provide linking to external systems/databases



147,517 especies evaluadas
41,459 amenazadas de extinción

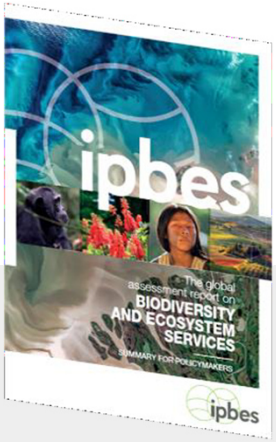
AMPHIBIANS **41%**	MAMMALS **27%**	CONIFERS **34%**	BIRDS **13%**	SHARKS & RAYS **37%**
REEF CORALS **33%**	SELECTED CRUSTACEANS **28%**	REPTILES **21%**	CYCADS **69%**	

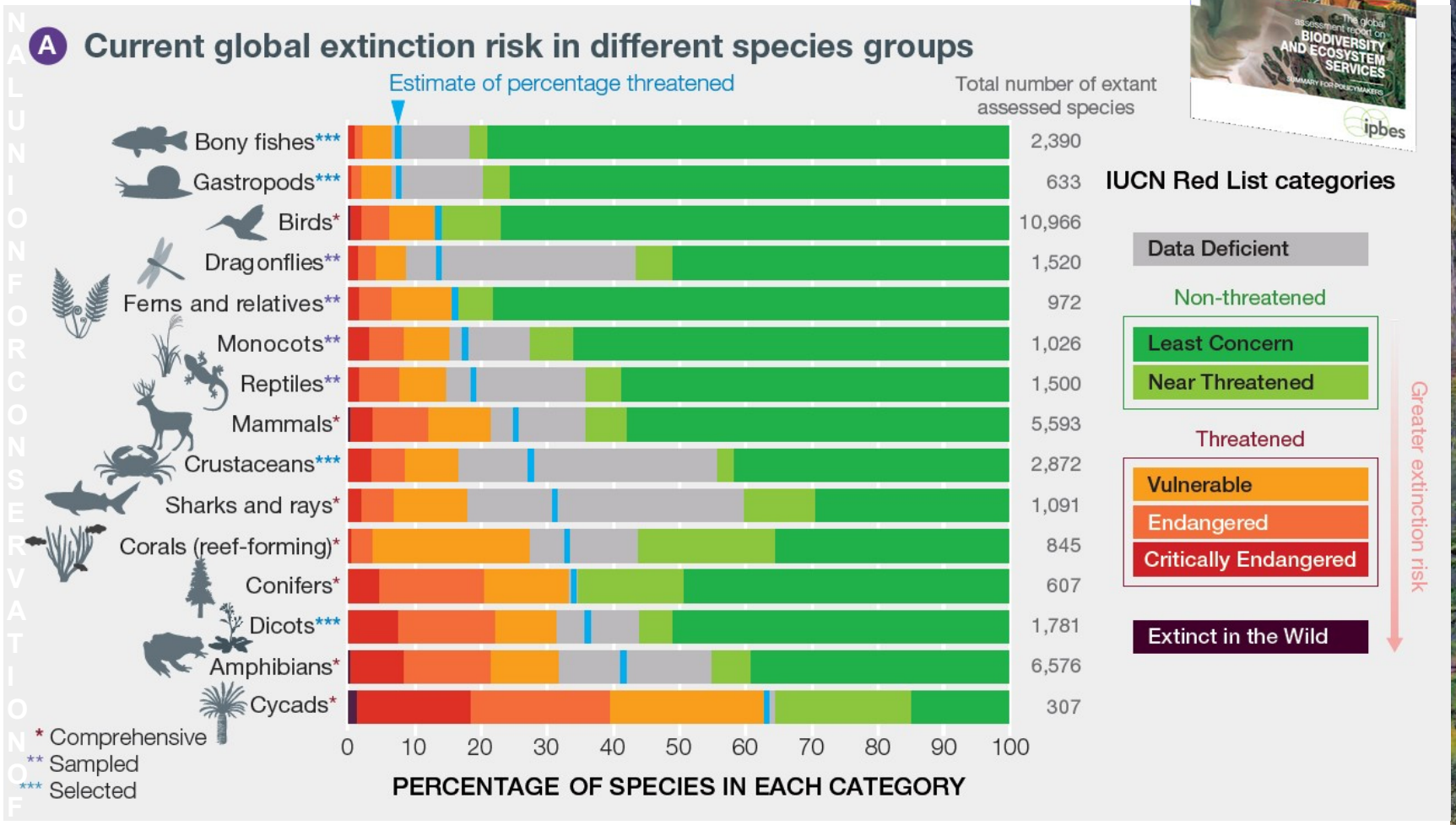


7% de los 2 millones de especies descritas

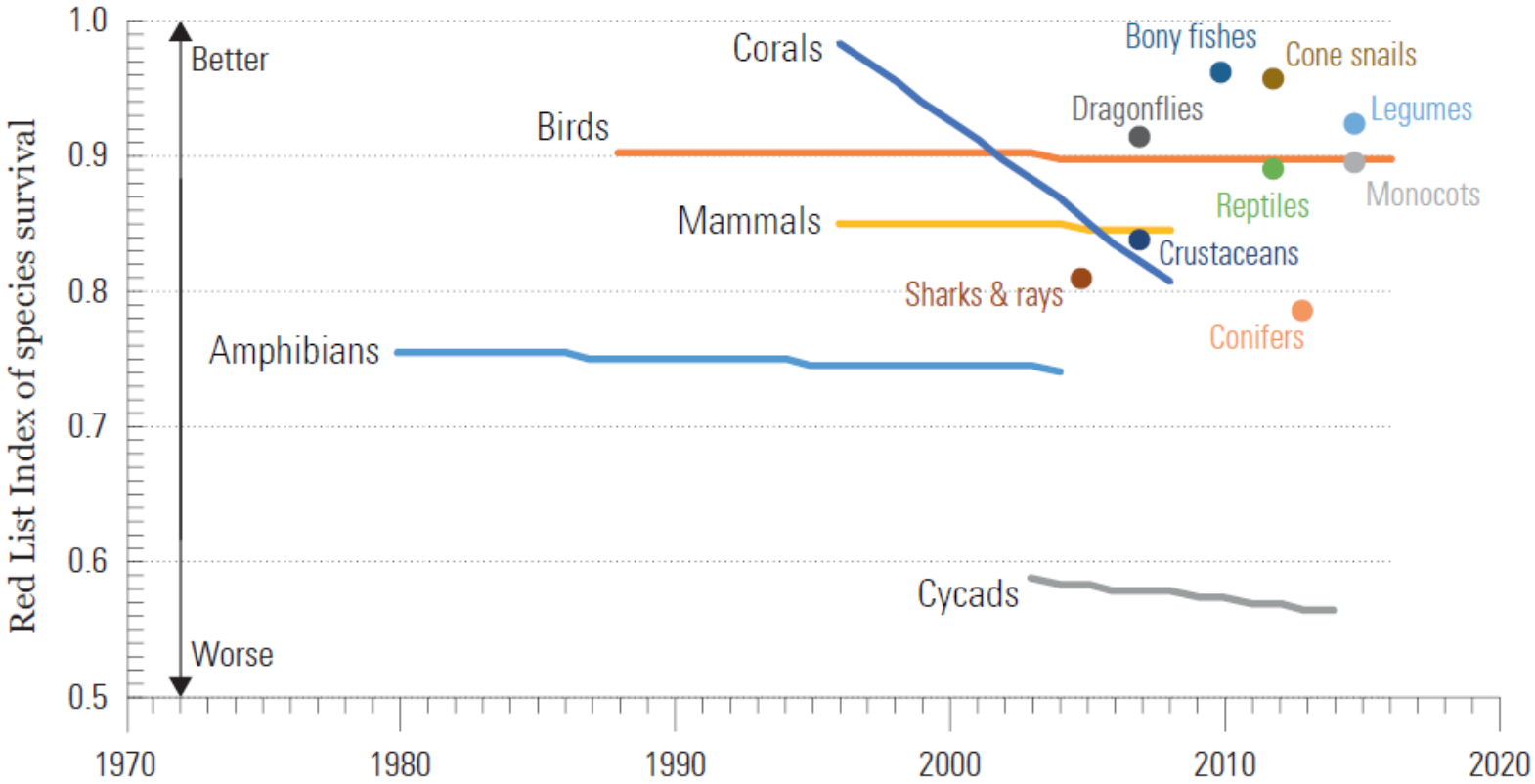
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (https://www.iucnredlist.org)
IPBES Global Assessment Report (https://ipbes.net/global-assessment)

El estado de la biodiversidad





El índice de supervivencia de especies



Source: WWF (2020) *Living Planet Report 2020 - Bending the curve of biodiversity loss*. Almond, R.E.A., Grooten M. and Petersen, T. (Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland.

The Mediterranean, a global priority for conservation

Almost **6000** species assessed, **25%*** **threatened**, but there are so many more!

WHO

Threatened species in the Mediterranean: the real situation

As of today, almost 6000 species have been assessed for their conservation status in the Mediterranean region, and 25%* were classified as threatened. Of these threatened species, 69% are animals and 31% are plants. The highest percentage of threatened animals are freshwater species (319 species of mollusks and 225 fishes). On the other hand, it is estimated that there are 25000 vascular plant species in the Mediterranean. With just approximately 7% of Mediterranean plants already assessed, 28% of these have already been classified as threatened. With these early figures in hand, most freshwater species and plants have proven to be worthy of particular concern.

Additionally, 32 Mediterranean species are already known to be globally Extinct (EX), or Extinct in the Wild (EW): 11 freshwater fishes; two mammals; one reptile; 14 freshwater mollusks; and four plants.

WHERE

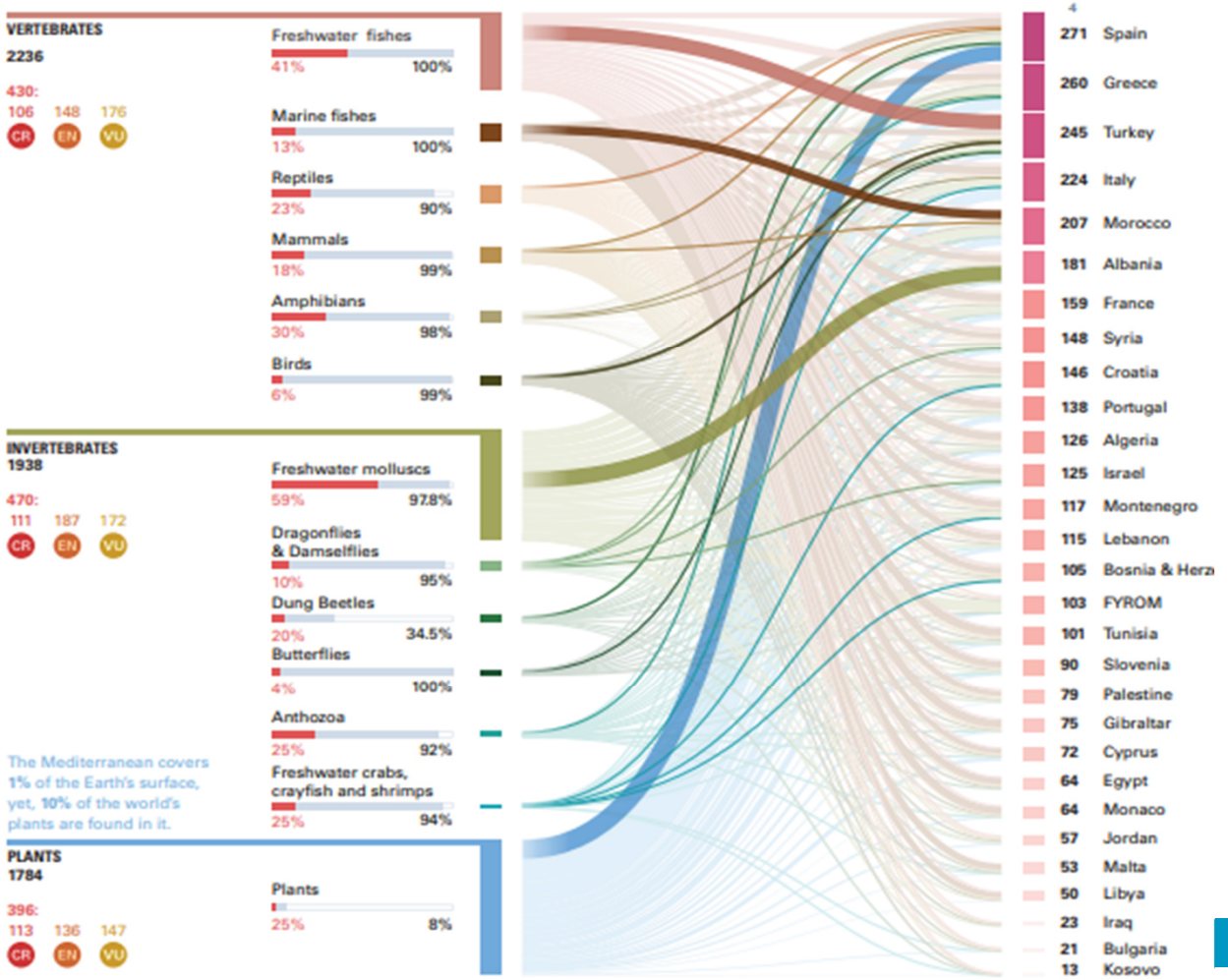
How many threatened species are there in your country?

From North to South and East to West, when it comes to threatened species, each country has its share. In terms of distribution, the highest proportions are located in Spain, Greece and Turkey.

EX **Gölçük Toothcarp**
Aphanius splendens

Endemic species from Turkey. This species was already Extinct by the 1980s due to the effects of introduced non-native fishes.

* *This percentage is the mid-point value, it assumes that a similar relative proportion of the Data Deficient (DD) species are likely to be threatened, and provides the best estimation of the proportion of threatened species (source IUCN)*



WHY

The main drivers of extinction

Despite the natural resilience of the Mediterranean species and ecosystems, stressures from increasing human population and development are leading to biodiversity loss, habitat degradation, and elimination. Activities related to natural system modifications, pollution, and agriculture are the main threats affecting the unique biodiversity of the unique, yet fragile, Mediterranean region.

The findings of this research concluded that the main threat to freshwater species appears to be dams, for terrestrial species the primary threat is agriculture. For marine species the main driver is overfishing.

VU **Splendid Cruiser**
Macromia splendens

What are **Natural system modifications?**

Natural system modifications are actions that convert or degrade habitat, often to improve human welfare. They are associated with changes to natural processes such as fire, hydrology, and sedimentation (land reclamation projects, abandonment of managed lands, rip-rap along shoreline, mowing grass, tree thinning in parks, beach construction, removal of snags from streams, etc.)

Source: The Open Standards

FRESHWATER
369 threatened species

Natural system modifications	426
Pollution	339
Climate change & severe weather	241
Invasive and other problematic species	138
Agriculture & aquaculture	81
Residential & commercial development	74
Human intrusions & disturbance	67
Biological resource use	60
Transportation & service corridors	33
Energy production & mining	15
Geological events	0

TERRESTRIAL
397 threatened species

Agriculture & aquaculture	348
Residential & commercial development	252
Invasive and other problematic species	201
Natural system modifications	201
Biological resource use	192
Human intrusions & disturbance	173
Transportation & service corridors	127
Climate change & severe weather	114
Pollution	91
Geological events	88
Energy production & mining	55

MARINE
10 threatened species

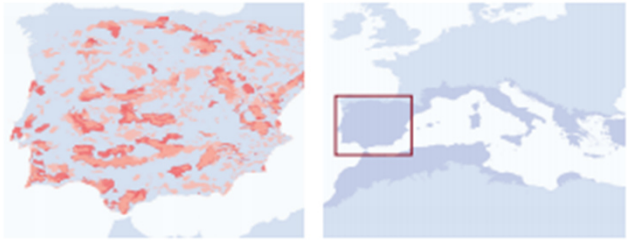
Biological resource use	83
Climate change & severe weather	21
Invasive and other problematic species	18
Residential & commercial development	15
Pollution	14
Human intrusions & disturbance	13
Energy production & mining	11
Transportation & service corridors	7
Natural system modifications	5
Agriculture & aquaculture	2
Geological events	2

HOW

How can we halt this decline?
KBAs, a good start

KBAs show us where actions need to be taken in order to save species from extinction. They are a key tool to concentrate efforts and resources that will halt this decline, guiding decision-makers in improving and expanding their protected areas networks, and advising the private sector on concrete ways to minimize and mitigate their impact on nature.

The study of 16 countries shows that only 14% KBAs are in a protected area. That leaves 86% KBAs and their endangered inhabitants almost abandoned to their fate, without proper management plans that take their protection into account.



approx. **1150 identified KBAs** of which 376 are freshwater KBAs

only **14%** KBAs are in protected areas

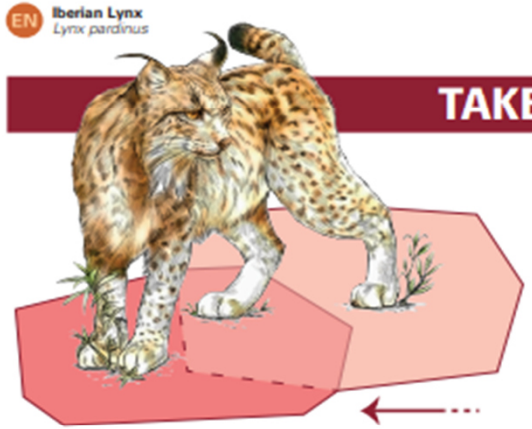
What is a **KBA?**

Key Biodiversity Areas are ecosystems that contribute significantly to the global persistence of species. These areas of international importance in terms of biodiversity conservation are defined using globally standardized criteria.

What is a **protected area?**

Protected areas are locations which receive protection because of their recognized natural, ecological or cultural values. There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection.

EN **Iberian Lynx**
Lynx pardinus



TAKE ACTION

1. **Support the inclusion** of KBAs within the boundaries of protected areas.

2. **Improve the management** plan of protected areas to include species at the border of extinction.

www.iucn.org/mediterranean

www.iucnredlist.org/regions/mediterranean

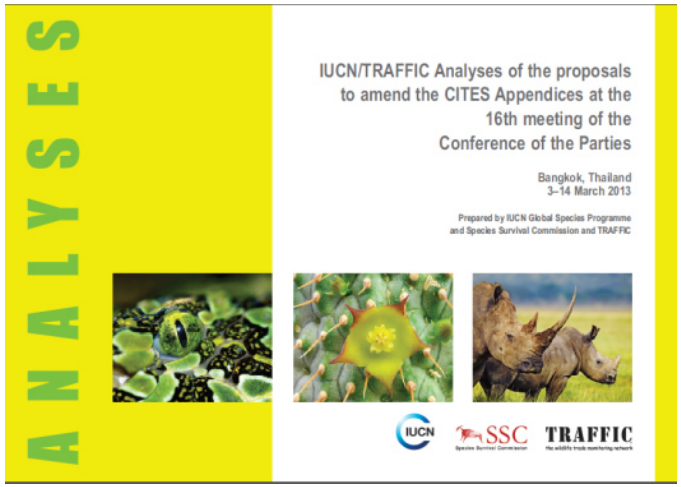
@IUCN_Med IUCNMed

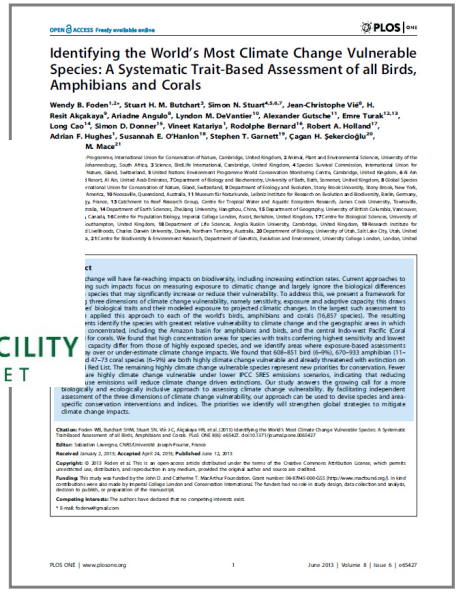
Infographic design by Sandra Leal

Illustrated by Gianpierre Yovera

Cómo se utiliza la Lista Roja de la UICN?

- Informar para las políticas
- Investigación científica
- Medir tendencias
- Asignación de recursos
- Planificación de la conservación
- Mejora de la toma de decisiones
- Aumentar la concienciación



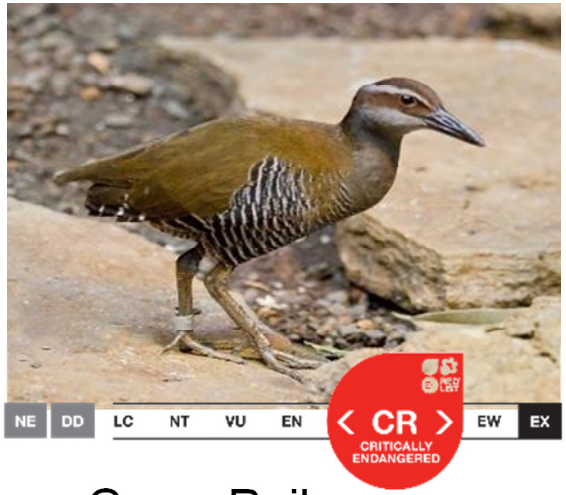


gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

La Conservación funciona!

Bolam et al. (2020) Conservation Letters e12762:

- Desde 1993, se habrían perdido entre 28 y 48 especies de aves y mamíferos sin las intervenciones de conservación.
- Pero las tasas de extinción han sido 3-4 veces mayores.
- 21 aves se beneficiaron del control de IAS, 20 de Conservación *ex situ*, y 19 de la protección de sitios.
- 14 mamíferos se beneficiaron por la legislación y 9 por las reintroducciones.

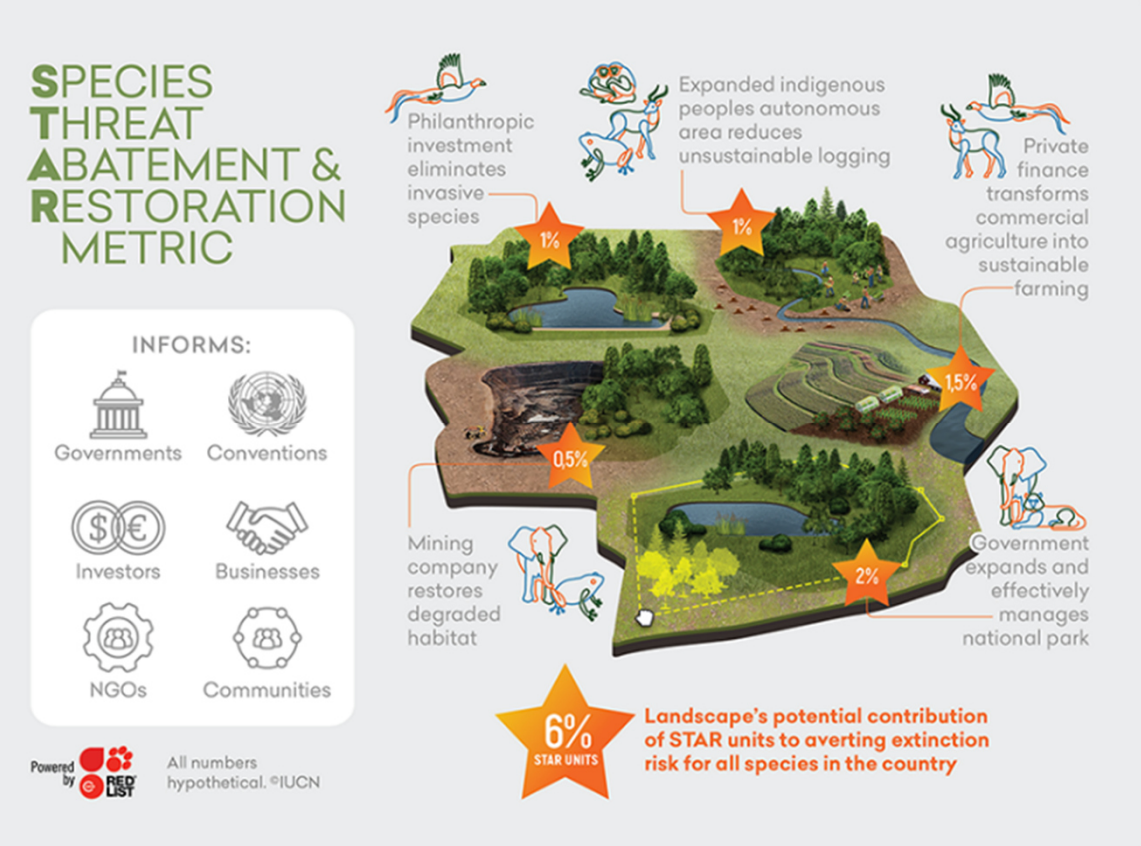


Guam Rail

Black-footed Ferret

California Condor

La Lista Roja sirve de base para otros indicadores



La métrica STAR mide la contribución que pueden hacer las inversiones para reducir el riesgo de extinción de las especies.

Ayuda a los gobiernos, las ciudades, la sociedad civil, el sector financiero, los inversores y las empresas a orientar sus inversiones y actividades para conseguir resultados de conservación y contribuir a los objetivos políticos globales.

Fronteras del conocimiento e innovación - eDNA

eBioAtlas

Mapping the world's biodiversity using environmental DNA

A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN IUCN **AND** NATURE METRICS DNA-BASED MONITORING

Actualización de la Lista Roja de la UICN con el seguimiento del ADN ambiental (ADNe): localización de especies de agua dulce raras, amenazadas y desconocidas que no están registradas. 30.000 sitios revisados en todo el mundo.

El gran plan para la naturaleza

- El Marco de Biodiversidad Post-2020 se adoptará en la COP15 del CDB, en diciembre de 2022, en Montreal
- Detener e invertir la pérdida de biodiversidad para 2030 y lograr su recuperación y restauración para 2050
- La UICN influye en el Objetivo 2050 para la conservación de las especies y en la Meta de Acción 2030 para reducir la extinción de especies - y lograr su recuperación a gran escala
- Lista roja: base de las medidas que deben adoptarse
- El Índice de la Lista Roja para supervisar los avances

El objetivo es hacer que la Lista Roja de la UICN sea más completa

“Barómetro de la vida”

Una base taxonómica más amplia para la evaluación de las especies permitirá tomar mejores decisiones políticas y de conservación.

"La Lista Roja de la UICN nos indica dónde debemos preocuparnos y dónde es urgente hacer algo para evitar el saqueo de este mundo. Es una gran agenda para el trabajo de los conservacionistas".
Sir David Attenborough

Gracias!

Sitio web de la UICN

www.iucn.org
www.iucnredlist.org

Centro de Cooperación del Mediterráneo
www.iucn.org/mediterranean

@iucn.org @IUCNMed

@IUCN @IUCN_Med

youtube.com/iucn

Gracias!

Regional Red List Categories & Criteria

- The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were developed for assessing extinction risk at the global level, considering the global population of a taxon.
- If the criteria are used on their own to assess non-endemic species at regional or national levels, this could result in incorrect assessments.
- Recognizing the need for coherent guidelines for the application of IUCN Red List Categories at regional and national levels, IUCN developed the Guidelines for Application of the IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels (= "Regional Guidelines").

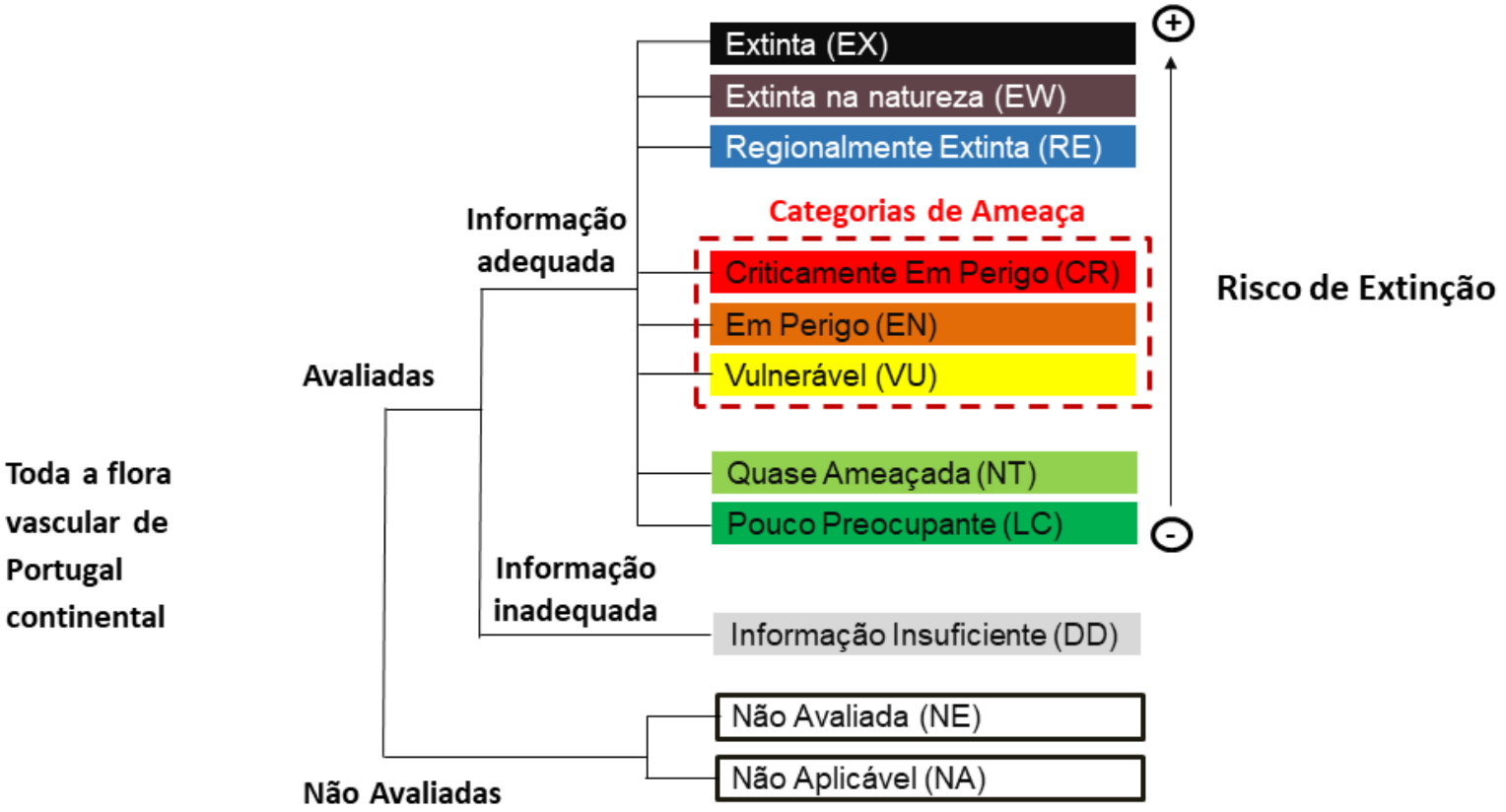
The last wake-up call?

Russell Mittermeier

Western Lowland Gorilla

Regional Red List Categories & Criteria

Avaliação de âmbito regional – 11 categorias



IUCN Regional assessment initiatives

IUCN has five recognised (= published to The IUCN Red List) regional assessment initiatives.

In Portugal;

- Mediterranean Red List: focused on the Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot, covers more than 30 states.
- European Red List: assesses species at two scales – 'Pan Europe' and for the EU Member States.

How are the IUCN Red List & national Red Lists used?

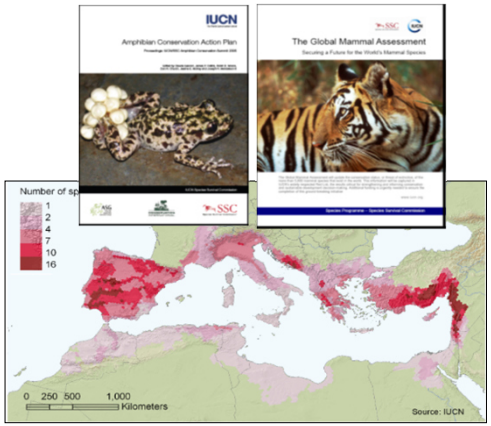
- Analysis and information
- Conservation planning and priority-setting
- International conservation policy
- Influencing funding allocations
- Private sector decision-making
- Education and public awareness

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

SOS SAVE OUR SPECIES

صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على الكائنات الحية
The Mohamed bin Zayed SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND



CBD

CITES

Los orígenes de la Lista Roja

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SEPTIÈME RÉUNION TECHNIQUE
SEVENTH TECHNICAL MEETING

ATHÈNES - ATHENS. SEPT. 1958

Colloque du Service de Sauvegarde
Symposium of the Survival Service

VOLUME V.

Les rapports présentés à ce Congrès ont tout d'abord pour but de faire le point quant au statut actuel des espèces les plus menacées, en ce qui concerne l'importance de leurs peuplements ou de leurs effectifs, aussi bien que leur localisation géographique actuelle.

Le nombre de plantes gravement menacées est très important comme le prouvent les rapports des botanistes; parmi celles-ci figurent surtout les plantes endémiques très étroitement localisées, et beaucoup d'espèces relictes, notamment des relictes glaciaires, dont les stations et les aires disjointes sont d'un intérêt biogéographique évident. Certaines de ces plantes ne survivent plus que par quelques unités. Le meilleur exemple est celui que signale M[lle] A. Messeri quant au sapin *Abies nebrodensis*, disparu à l'état sauvage à l'heure actuelle. L'exemple de ce conifère montre par ailleurs l'énorme intérêt pratique

PROTECTION OF THE FLORA AND PLANT COMMUNITIES IN PORTUGAL (1)

BY

C. N. TAVARES

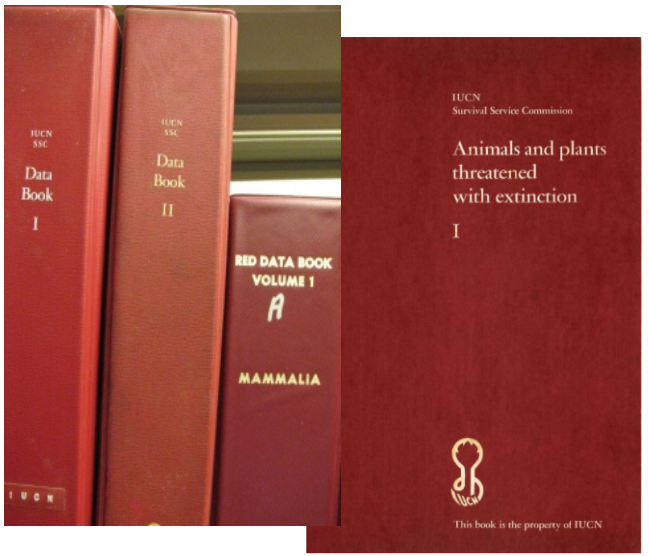
President of the Portuguese League for the Protection of Nature,
Professor of Botany at Lisbon University

There are numerous taxonomical entities and plant communities that in our opinion deserve the enforcement of efficient protection measures in order to keep them from complete extinction within the metropolitan Portuguese territory. The protection of the former demands measures destined to defend both the plants and their habitats, which must be kept under scientific supervision.

The taxa and their respective habitats which seem to be in most urgent need of protection are those remarkable for their special rareness or scientific interest, and those occurring in areas which are threatened by harmful human influence. In this situation are representatives of the following genera of vascular plants : *Trichomanes, Notholaena, Culcita, Allosorus, Lycopodium, Taxus, Pinus*

Los orígenes de la Lista Roja

- Los primeros Libros Rojos de la UICN se publicaron en 1962
- *La Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas de la UICN, establecida en 1964*
- Ya se han evaluado 120.371 taxones para la Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas de la UICN



Que es la Lista Roja de la UICN?

La fuente de información más completa sobre el riesgo de extinción de las especies

- No es sólo una lista, sino una recopilación del estado de conservación de las especies a nivel mundial
- Basado en la mejor información científica disponible
- Ampliamente utilizado para informar e influir en la conservación de la biodiversidad

Que es la Lista Roja de la UICN?

- Much more than just names and threat categories
- Includes information on threats (e.g. invasive species), trade & use, ecological requirements, and conservation action
- Species assessments are generated through the knowledge of thousands of the world's leading scientists.
- Online scientific journal status (doi)

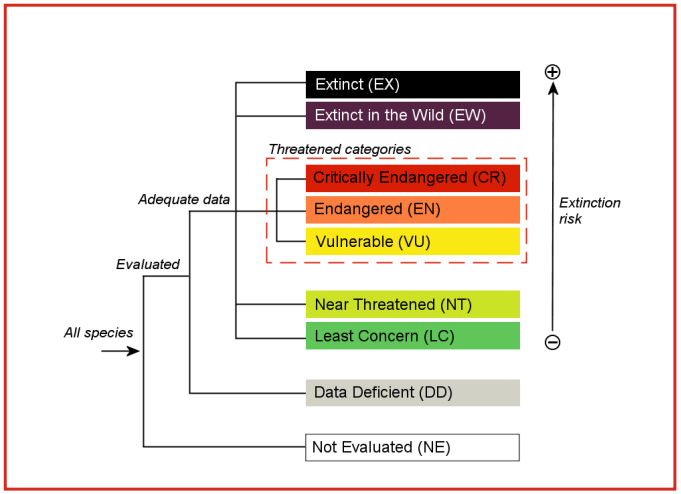
What is the IUCN Red List?

IUCN Red List assessment: an estimate of extinction risk

The likelihood of a species becoming extinct in the near future, given current knowledge about **population size & trend**, **ecological requirements**, **range**, and recent, current or projected **threats**.

It is not in itself a list of species that are priorities for conservation action.

How it works: the Red List Categories



Geographical range

Knowledge
Experts
Get Involved

Amazing Species: Blue-and-yellow Macaw

The **Blue-and-yellow Macaw**, *Ara ararauna*, is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™. This species has an extremely large range and is found throughout subtropical and tropical forests, woodlands and savannahs, in South America, from Venezuela to Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Paraguay. They are also found in Mexico and Panama.

This striking and charismatic bird has been exploited for the illegal pet trade, representing the biggest threat to this species for several decades. However, although numbers of Blue-and-yellow Macaws appear to be decreasing, the species has a very wide distribution range and the rate of decline is not considered to be sufficient to warrant listing in a threatened category.

Blue-and-yellow Macaws receive protection through listing on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and also through the European Union Wildlife Trade Regulations. Even though this species is strictly protected against international pet trade, wild-caught individuals have been recorded in international trade.

RED LIST Guiding Conservation for 50 Years

IUCN SSC Species Survival Commission SOS SAVE OUR SPECIES Wildscreen Arkive

The production of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is made possible through the IUCN Red List Partnership.

The qualitative Criteria

5 critérios para avaliar se um táxon se enquadra numa categoria de ameaça:

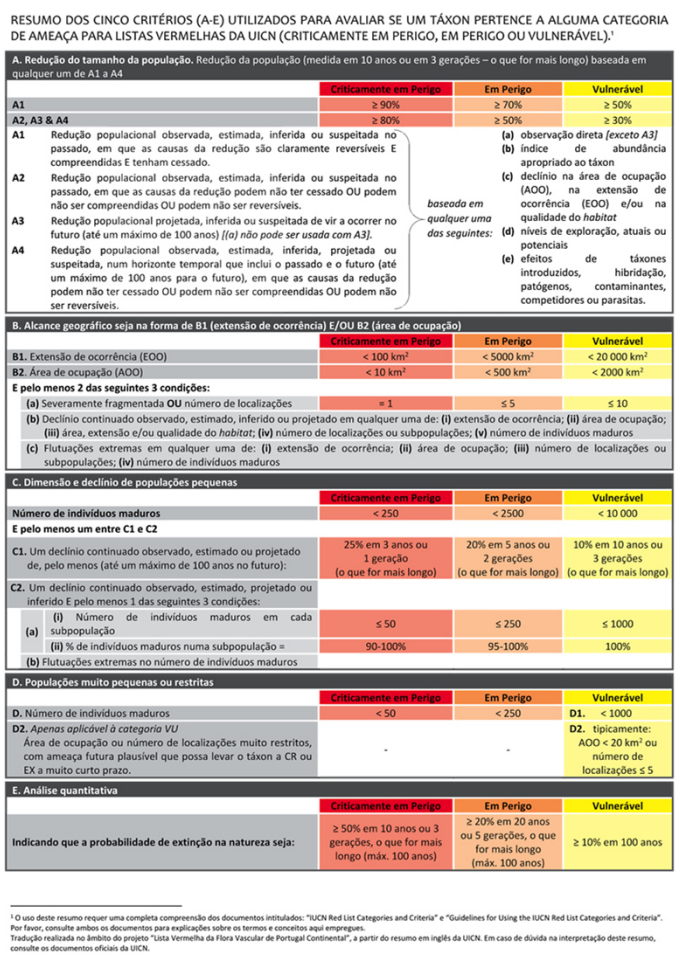
A – Redução do tamanho da população

B – Alcance geográfico

C – Dimensão e declínio de populações pequenas

D – Populações muito pequenas ou restritas

E – Análise quantitativa



RESUMO DOS CINCO CRITÉRIOS (A-E) UTILIZADOS PARA AVALIAR SE UM TÁXON PERTENCE A ALGUMA CATEGORIA DE AMEAÇA PARA LISTAS VERMELHAS DA UICN (CRITICAMENTE EM PERIGO, EM PERIGO OU VULNERÁVEL).[1]

A. Redução do tamanho da população. Redução da população (medida em 10 anos ou em 3 gerações – o que for mais longo) baseada em qualquer um de A1 a A4

	Criticamente em Perigo	Em Perigo	Vulnerável
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%

A1 Redução populacional observada, estimada, inferida ou suspeitada no passado, em que as causas da redução são claramente reversíveis E compreendidas E tenham cessado.

A2 Redução populacional observada, estimada, inferida ou suspeitada no passado, em que as causas da redução podem não ter cessado OU podem não ser compreendidas OU podem não ser reversíveis.

A3 Redução populacional projetada, inferida ou suspeitada de vir a ocorrer no futuro (até um máximo de 100 anos) *[(a) não pode ser usada com A3]*.

A4 Redução populacional observada, estimada, inferida, projetada ou suspeitada, num horizonte temporal que inclui o passado e o futuro (até um máximo de 100 anos para o futuro), em que as causas da redução podem não ter cessado OU podem não ser compreendidas OU podem não ser reversíveis.

baseada em qualquer uma das seguintes:

(a) observação direta *[exceto A3]*
(b) índice de abundância apropriado ao táxon
(c) declínio na área de ocupação (AOO), na extensão de ocorrência (EOO) e/ou na qualidade do *habitat*
(d) níveis de exploração, atuais ou potenciais
(e) efeitos de táxones introduzidos, hibridação, patógenos, contaminantes, competidores ou parasitas.

B. Alcance geográfico seja na forma de B1 (extensão de ocorrência) E/OU B2 (área de ocupação)

	Criticamente em Perigo	Em Perigo	Vulnerável
B1. Extensão de ocorrência (EOO)	< 100 km²	< 5000 km²	< 20 000 km²
B2. Área de ocupação (AOO)	< 10 km²	< 500 km²	< 2000 km²
E pelo menos 2 das seguintes 3 condições:			
(a) Severamente fragmentada **OU** número de localizações	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Declínio continuado observado, estimado, inferido ou projetado em qualquer uma de: **(i)** extensão de ocorrência; **(ii)** área de ocupação; **(iii)** área, extensão e/ou qualidade do *habitat*; **(iv)** número de localizações ou subpopulações; **(v)** número de indivíduos maduros			
(c) Flutuações extremas em qualquer uma de: **(i)** extensão de ocorrência; **(ii)** área de ocupação; **(iii)** número de localizações ou subpopulações; **(iv)** número de indivíduos maduros			

C. Dimensão e declínio de populações pequenas

	Criticamente em Perigo	Em Perigo	Vulnerável
Número de indivíduos maduros	< 250	< 2500	< 10 000
E pelo menos um entre C1 e C2			
C1. Um declínio continuado observado, estimado ou projetado de, pelo menos (até um máximo de 100 anos no futuro):	25% em 3 anos ou 1 geração (o que for mais longo)	20% em 5 anos ou 2 gerações (o que for mais longo)	10% em 10 anos ou 3 gerações (o que for mais longo)
C2. Um declínio continuado observado, estimado, projetado ou inferido E pelo menos 1 das seguintes 3 condições:			
(a) (i) Número de indivíduos maduros em cada subpopulação	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1000
(a) (ii) % de indivíduos maduros numa subpopulação =	90-100%	95-100%	100%
(b) Flutuações extremas no número de indivíduos maduros			

D. Populações muito pequenas ou restritas

	Criticamente em Perigo	Em Perigo	Vulnerável
D. Número de indivíduos maduros	< 50	< 250	**D1.** < 1000
D2. *Apenas aplicável à categoria VU* Área de ocupação ou número de localizações muito restritos, com ameaça futura plausível que possa levar o táxon a CR ou EX a muito curto prazo.	-	-	**D2.** tipicamente: AOO < 20 km² ou número de localizações ≤ 5

E. Análise quantitativa

	Criticamente em Perigo	Em Perigo	Vulnerável
Indicando que a probabilidade de extinção na natureza seja:	≥ 50% em 10 anos ou 3 gerações, o que for mais longo (máx. 100 anos)	≥ 20% em 20 anos ou 5 gerações, o que for mais longo (máx. 100 anos)	≥ 10% em 100 anos

[1] O uso deste resumo requer uma completa compreensão dos documentos intitulados: "IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria" e "Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria". Por favor, consulte ambos os documentos para explicações sobre os termos e conceitos aqui empregues.
Tradução realizada no âmbito do projeto "Lista Vermelha da Flora Vascular de Portugal Continental", a partir do resumo em inglês da UICN. Em caso de dúvida na interpretação deste resumo, consulte os documentos oficiais da UICN.

Influencing funding allocations

Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

- The MBZ SCF has funded ten projects in Portugal, focusing on species (Endangered).

e.g. The Western Ruivaco *Achondrostoma occidentale*

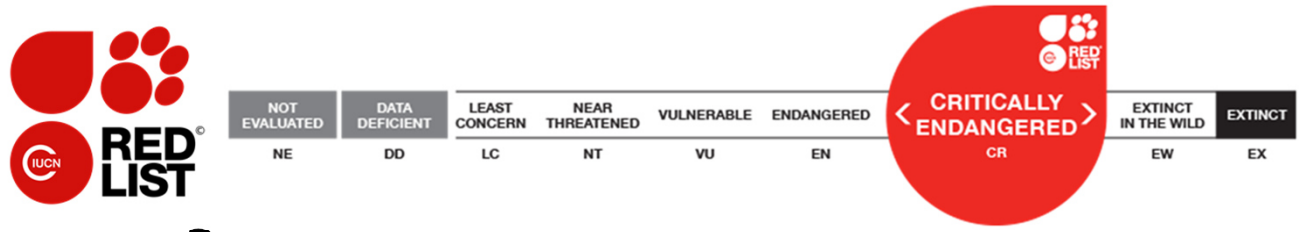
Habitat restoration and population monitoring of an endangered freshwater fish endemic to the westernmost tip of Europe.

- Monitoring
- Action – protected areas
- Education

Communicating extinction risk

- Give input to the development of indicators (e.g. Red List Index) - if reassessments undertaken
- Guides the allocation of financial resources for conservation (e.g. LIFE funds)
- Assists in regional conservation planning (e.g. identification of Key Biodiversity Areas, protected areas)
- Strengthens regional expert networks
- Potential (but not yet done for the European Red List) to identify potential Ramsar, KBAs, AZE etc sites

The Green Status of Species



What is conservation success?

- Extinction- what we want to *avoid*
- Recovery- what we want to *achieve*
- New metric necessary- the Green Status of Species
  - *How close to recovery is the species, and how close can we get in the future?*
  - *Acknowledge conservation action*

How to define recovery?

We consider a species "fully recovered" if it is viable, and ecologically functional, in each part of its indigenous and projected range.

Akçakaya *et al*. 2018

Thank you

The IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation (Málaga)

Targets 2021-2030

Target 7 – taxonomic and geographic coverage expanded

- 129,000 species added
- 137,000 reassessments

Assessments

- Complete assessment of all vertebrate species (completion of the Global Marine Fish Assessment is the final step)
- Complete Global Tree Assessment
- Other plant targets include selected orchids and selected endemics from biodiverse countries
- Among the invertebrate targets are dung beetles, fireflies, hoverflies, phasmids, etc.

Reassessments

- Plants: cacti, conifers, cycads, oaks, etc.
- Invertebrates: corals, sea cucumbers, cone snails, dragonflies, etc.

700 million people visit zoos and aquariums worldwide annually!

- >100 zoos / aquariums feature IUCN Red List branding