

Quick Reference Guide

Summary of IUCN 1994 Red Data List Categories Used in this Book

EX	Extinct	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.
EXW	Extinct in the Wild	A taxon is Extinct in the wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual.
CR	Critically Endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
EN	Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
VU	Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.
LR	Lower Risk	A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category are separated into two subcategories:
LR-nt	Lower Risk–Near Threatened	Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.
LR-lc	Lower Risk–Least Concern	Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.
DD	Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate.

Criteria for the *Critically Endangered*, *Endangered* and *Vulnerable* Categories

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A Declining Population Population decline rate at least	80% in 10 years or 3 generations	50% in 10 years or 3 generations	20% in 10 years or 3 generations
	using either or based on a direct observation b an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon c a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat d actual or potential levels of exploitation e the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites		
B Small Distribution and Decline or Fluctuation Either Extent of Occurrence or Area of Occupancy and two of the following three: 1 either severely fragmented or known to exist at x locations 2 continuing decline at in any of the following:	$< 100 \text{ km}^2$ $< 10 \text{ km}^2$ $x \leq 1$ any rate	$< 5,000 \text{ km}^2$ $< 500 \text{ km}^2$ $x \leq 5$ any rate	$< 20,000 \text{ km}^2$ $< 2,000 \text{ km}^2$ $x \leq 10$ any rate
	a extent of occurrence b area of occupancy c area, extent and/or quality of habitat d number of locations or subpopulations e number of mature individuals		
3 fluctuating in any of the following:	> 1 order of magnitude	> 1 order of magnitude	> 1 order of magnitude
	a extent of occurrence b area of occupancy c number of locations or subpopulations d number of mature individuals		
C Small Population Size and Decline Number of mature individuals and one of the following two: 1 rapid decline rate of at least 2 continuing decline and either a fragmented or b all individuals in a single sub-population	< 250 25% in 3 years or 1 generation any rate all sub-pops < 50	$< 2,500$ 20% in 5 years or 2 generations any rate all sub-pops < 250	$< 10,000$ 10% in 10 years or 3 generations any rate all sub-pops $< 1,000$
D Very Small or Restricted Either 1 number of mature individuals or 2 population is susceptible	< 50 (not applicable)	< 250 (not applicable)	$< 1,000$ area of occupancy $< 100 \text{ km}^2$ or number of locations < 5
E Quantitative analysis Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be at least	50% in 10 years or 3 generations	20% in 20 years or 5 generations	10% in 100 years

For more detailed information on the IUCN categories, see the Appendices:

- For detailed information on the IUCN 1994 categories, see Appendix 1.
- For detailed information on the IUCN 1994 categories in Portuguese, see Appendix 2.
- For detailed information on the IUCN 2001 categories, see Appendix 3.
- For guidelines on applying the 1994 categories, see Appendix 4.
- For guidelines on applying the 2001 categories at a national level, see Appendix 5.