Red List Criteria & the Criteria Summary Sheet

Tehuantepec Jackrabbit

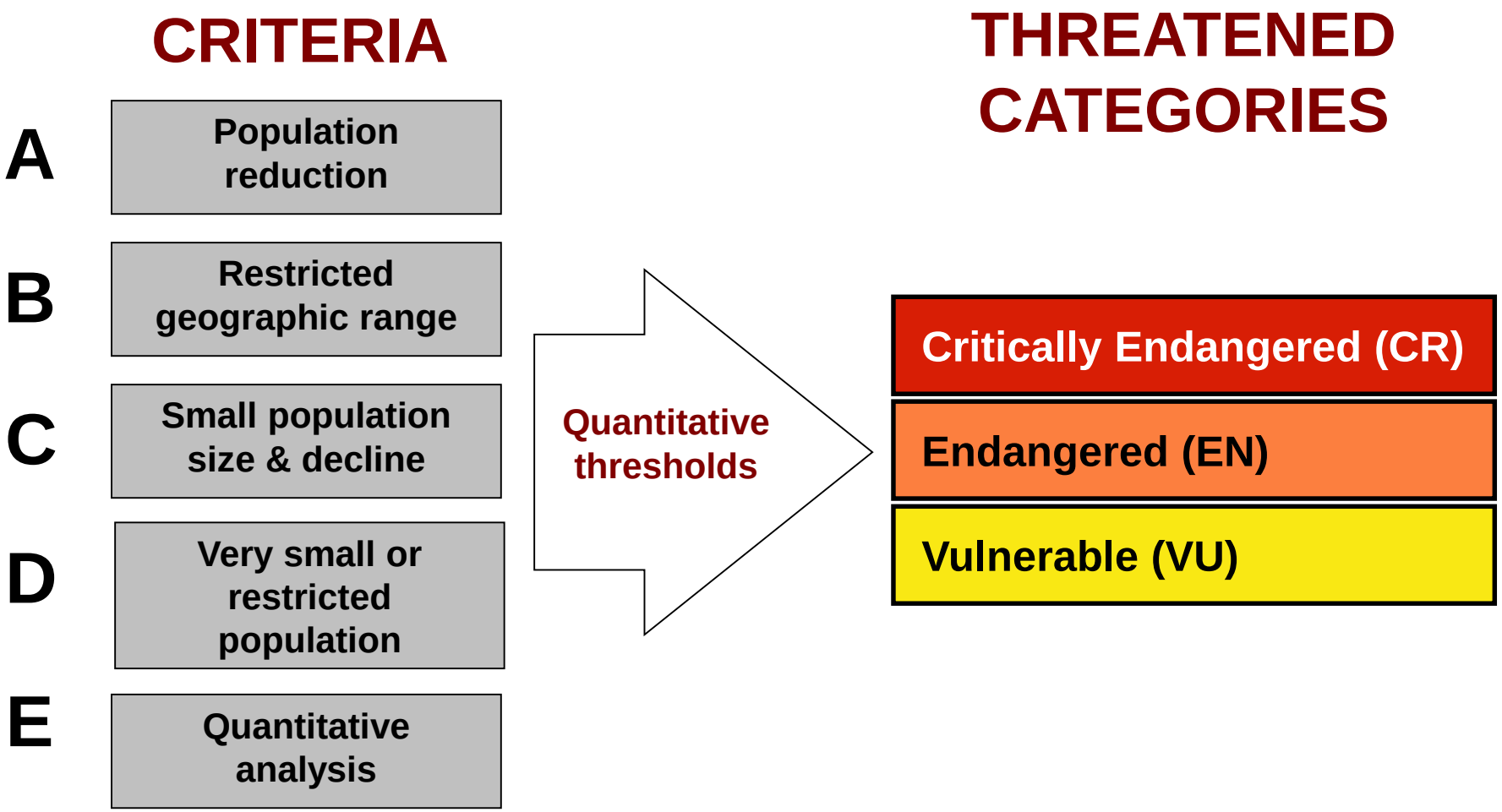
Lepus flavigularis

Category: Endangered

EN **A2bcd; B1ab(iii)c(iv)+2ab(iii)c(iv)**

Criteria & subcriteria

Nature of the Criteria



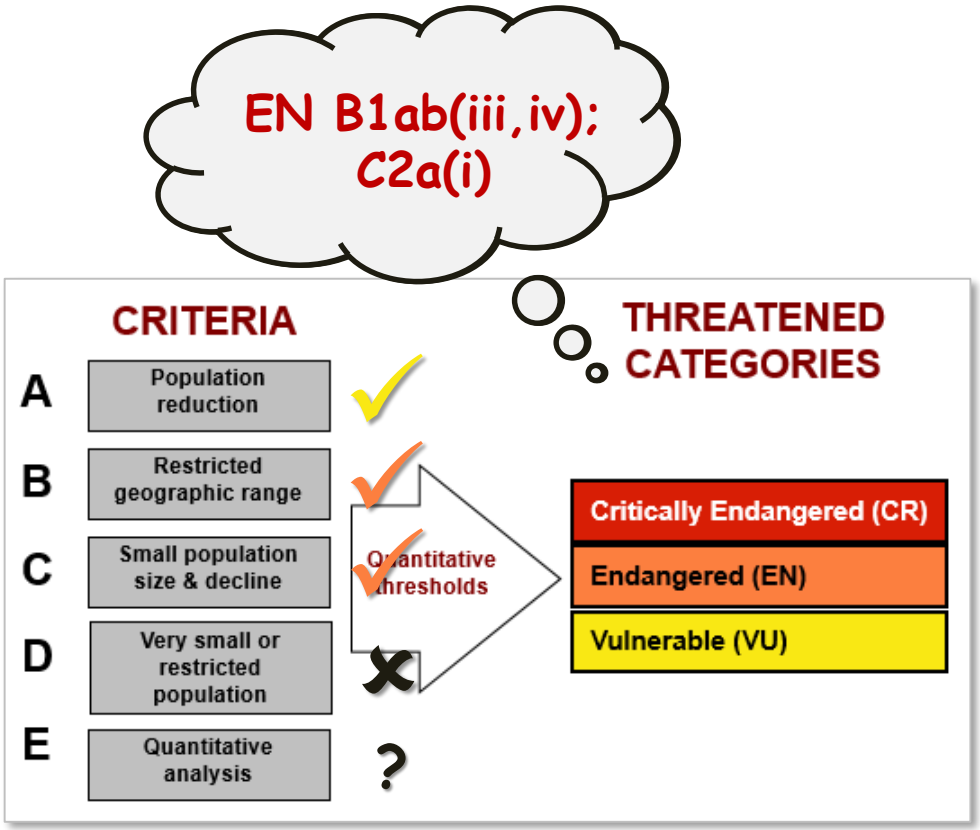
Why use multiple criteria?

Not all of the criteria will be suitable for all taxa.

- All taxa being assessed must be evaluated against <u>all five criteria</u>.

- Meeting **any one** of the criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat

- **All** criteria met at the **highest level of threat** should be listed.



SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A-E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A TAXON BELONGS IN AN IUCN RED LIST THREATENED CATEGORY (CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED OR VULNERABLE).[1]

A. Population size reduction. Population reduction (mea	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A1	> 90%	> 70%	> 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly understood AND have ceased.	r suspected in reversible AND		
A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or past where the causes of reduction may not have cease understood OR may not be reversible.	uspected in the OR may not be		
A3 Population reduction projected, inferred or suspected future (up to a maximum of 100 years) *[(a) cannot be used or A3].*	be met in the		
A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspe reduction where the time period must include both the pa (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not	ted population t and the future f reduction may e reversible.		
ased on y of the llowing:		(a) direct o rvation *[except A3]* (b) an in x of abundance appropr e to the taxon (c) a decli n area of occupancy (AOO), tent of occurrence (EOO) a /or habitat quality (d) actual potential levels of exploit n (e) effects f introduced taxa, hybridi on, pathogens, pollut , competitors or parasit	

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occ	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km²	< 5,000 km²	< 20,000 km²
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km²	< 500 km²	< 2,000 km²
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) Severely fragmented **OR** Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or pr ected in any of: **(i)** exter of occurrence; **(ii)** area occupancy; **(iii)** area, extent and/or quality of habitat; **(iv)** number of locations or subpopulations; **(v)** nu ber of mature individua			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: **(i)** extent of occurrence; (i area of occupancy; **(iii)** n ber of locations or subp ulations; **(iv)** number of mature individuals			

C. Small population size and decline	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND at least one of C1 or C2			
C1. An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future):	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2. An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90–100%	95–100%	100%
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

D. Very small or restricted population	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
D. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	**1.** < 1,000
D2. *Only applies to the VU category* Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.	-	-	**2.** typically: AOO < 20 km² or umber of locations ≤ 5

E. Quantitative Analysis	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% in 100 years