

# The endangered species list: counting lemurs in Madagascar

August 3 2018, by Ian Colquhoun

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Most people are familiar with the endangered species list. Officially known as the [IUCN Red List](#) of threatened species, it's coordinated by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and provides the most up-to-date indication of the health of the world's plants, animals and fungi to guide critical conservation action.

Examples include reports on [declining](#) leopard populations and improving [mountain gorilla](#) numbers. The list also signals when a species hasn't been sighted in decades, is feared extinct, or has been "rediscovered" – as was the case [for the](#) large-billed reed-warbler.

To date, [more than](#) 91,000 species have been assessed for The IUCN red list. But, how is the list constructed and who is involved?

It's a surprisingly complex process, [involving](#) the combined efforts of literally thousands of researchers. These "specialist group" volunteers use their expertise and time to create and maintain a central database which monitors the conservation statuses of the planet's species. For mammals alone, [there are](#) 37 specialist groups.

My own involvement in contributing to the list has been through the Madagascar section of the IUCN [Primate Specialist Group](#). This group [involves](#) approximately 450 primatologists worldwide. We are organised into specialist sections according to the biological classification of primate groups, such as the great apes, or regional areas of primate occurrence like South America or Africa. The Madagascar section of the group includes about 90 researchers who specialise in the study of lemur species.

## Cyclical evaluation

Every five years the various specialist groups undertake reevaluations of the conservation statuses of the species on which they focus. This is currently being carried out for all 113 known lemur species by our section.

The last conservation assessment, conducted back in 2012, led to the alarming [conclusion](#) that lemurs are the most endangered group of mammals on the planet – 94% of all lemur species were classified as

either "endangered" or "critically endangered". A lot can change in five years. Since then, new lemur species have been described and there's been a wealth of new field [study data](#) gathered on known lemur species. All this feeds into the current lemur conservation status reassessments.

The basis of the cyclical process is information that the IUCN specialist groups gather from researchers and their field studies. The researchers can either be university based, NGO's or privately funded ones. The field data are assessed [according to](#) an extensive set of evaluative quantitative criteria, including: population size; the risk of continuing decline in total population size; and the degree to which the species under consideration now exist in small and relatively isolated subpopulations, as these subpopulations are at a greater risk of going locally extinct.

Species were broadly categorised as "endangered", "vulnerable", "rare", "indeterminate", or "other". But, since the mid-1990s, a quantitatively-based conservation status assessment process has instead been adopted. This developed out of internal review of the species conservation [assessment process](#). The current assessment practice places a premium on using up-to-date quantitative field data to the greatest extent possible. Species are now classified as either: "data deficient", least concern", or as falling into one of the "threatened" categories, "vulnerable", "endangered", or "critically endangered".

It's not unusual that for a given species the desired quantitative data are simply not available or known. In such cases, the IUCN [still encourages](#) that "the absence of high-quality data should not deter attempts at applying the criteria, as methods involving estimation, inference and projection are emphasised as being acceptable..."

This is where the role of research experts really comes to the fore. Researchers who have conducted recent field studies can provide

relatively up-to-date insight on situations regarding species, even though these data may not yet be published. For many species groups, including lemurs, it's a relatively short list of researchers who fit that bill.

So, to some extent, it's a case of either using on-the-ground knowledge of the species or site knowledge of those experienced researchers, or attempt to arrive at conservation assessments without their expert input. But it also depends on who is in the room when the assessments are made.

## Important lists

This reliance on expert input, while recognised as being of key importance, has also [recently](#) come under criticism for not also employing evidence or proper [process in making decisions](#).

But, because swift conservation action is seen as crucial to the overall process, the central role of expert researchers in determining the conservation statuses of species will continue in the future.

The IUCN Red List is not the only endangered species list out there. For example in the primate world, the International Primatological Society produces a biennial [review report](#) with the IUCN looking at the 25 most [endangered primates](#).

The next one will be released after the [Congress of the International Primatological Society](#) in Nairobi. It will show how important these lists are to raise public consciousness of the threats that primates face, and the conservation efforts used to address them.

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