

Extinction Risk in the Marine Realm: The Global Marine Species Assessment and the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

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IUCN Species Programme Marine Biodiversity Unit

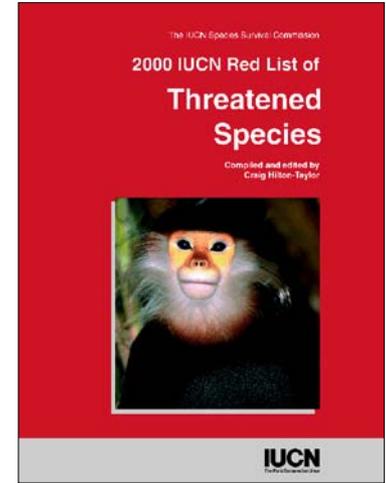
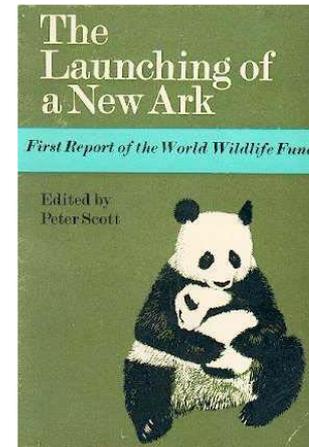
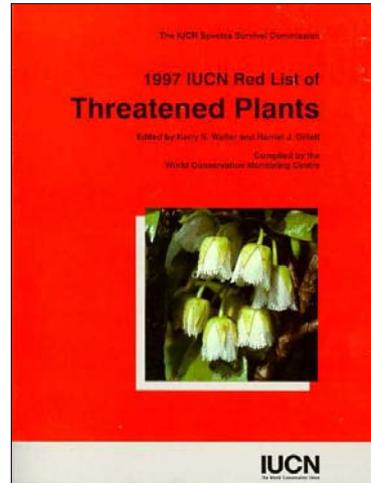
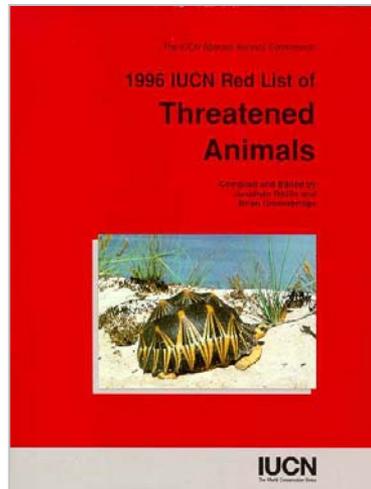
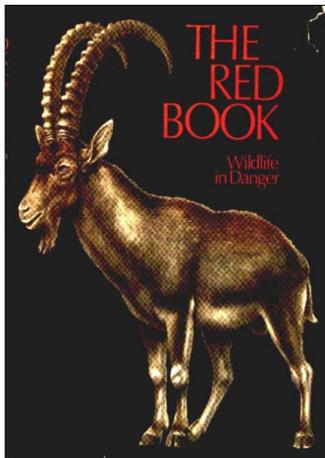


Red List launched to influence conservation action on biodiversity losses, but...



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Marine species are poorly represented on the Red List compared to terrestrial species (<1% before 2000) 2.5% (40,177 total) in 2006



Global Marine Species Assessment

Global Marine Species Assessment created in 2005 to redress the imbalance: joint initiative

- IUCN/Species Survival Commission (SSC)
 - Species Programme
- Old Dominion University

- 2009 GMSA formalized as
Marine Biodiversity Unit of
IUCN Global Species Programme



Global Marine Species Assessment:

Laying the foundation for marine conservation

**Vision: transform global
marine conservation capabilities**

**Method: Complete Red List Assessments
of a significant number of marine species.**



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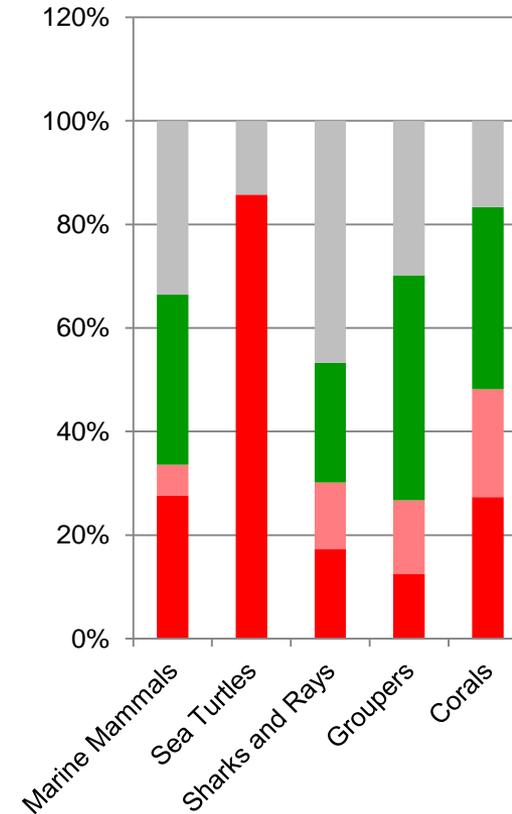
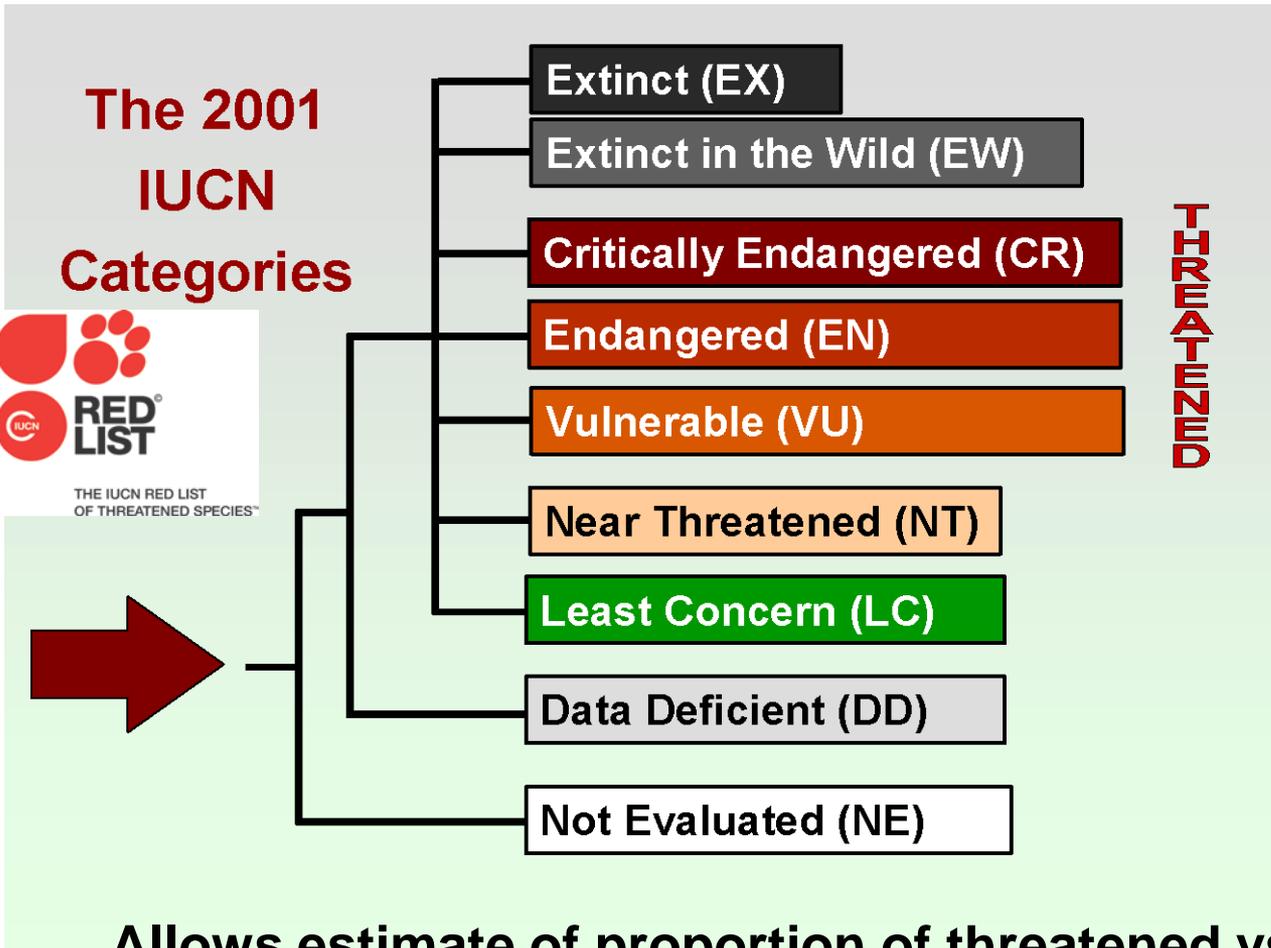


GMSA strategy, 2 parts

1) Complete ~20,000 Red List assessments of species in whole marine clades.

Clade-based approach coupled with standardized **Categories & Criteria**

Not every species on the Red List is Threatened



**Allows estimate of proportion of threatened vs Least Concern:
Biodiversity indicator with time & objective spatial analyses**

Choosing priority taxa given Over 250,000 marine species to choose from!

Strategy meeting (Nov 2005)

- Molluscs (>60,000 marine species) 37%
- Arthropods (mainly Crustaceans) 17%
- Vertebrates (mainly fishes, 15,000 spp) 9%
- Sponges 7%
- Cnidarians 6%
- Annelids (mostly polychaetes) 3%
- Echinoderms 3%
- All others 18%

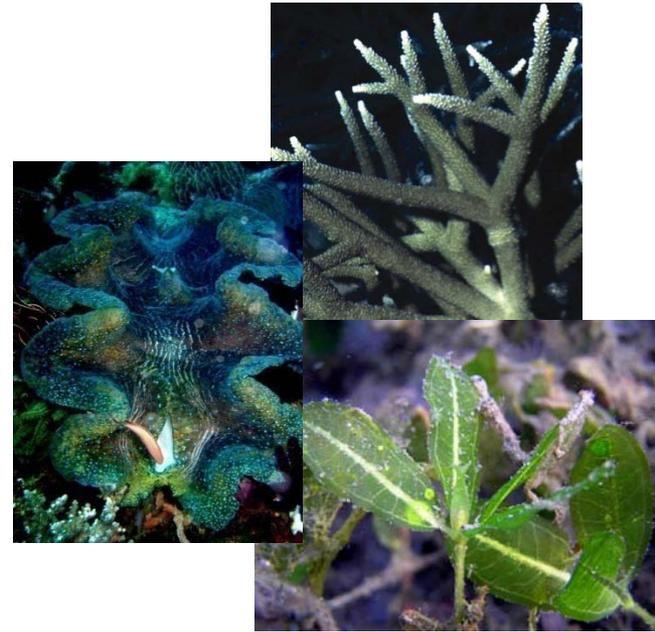


IUCN Species Programme Marine Biodiversity Unit



Priority non-fish groups

- Habitat forming primary producers
 - Selected macro-algae
 - Seagrasses and mangroves ✦
 - Reef building corals ✦
- Selected marine molluscs and crustaceans
- Exploited echinoderms (sea urchins and sea cucumbers)
- Sea snakes ✦ (marine mammals, turtles, birds already done).



IUCN Species Programme Marine Biodiversity Unit



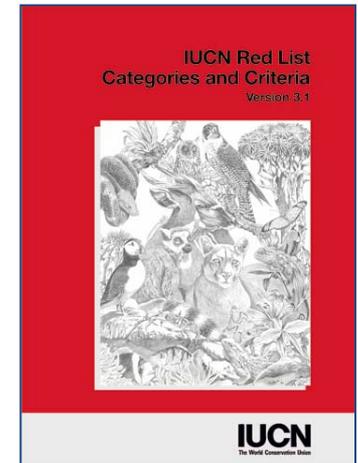
MBU strategy, 2 parts

1) Complete ~20,000 Red List assessments in next 5 years



2) Use Biodiversity Assessment Unit methodology

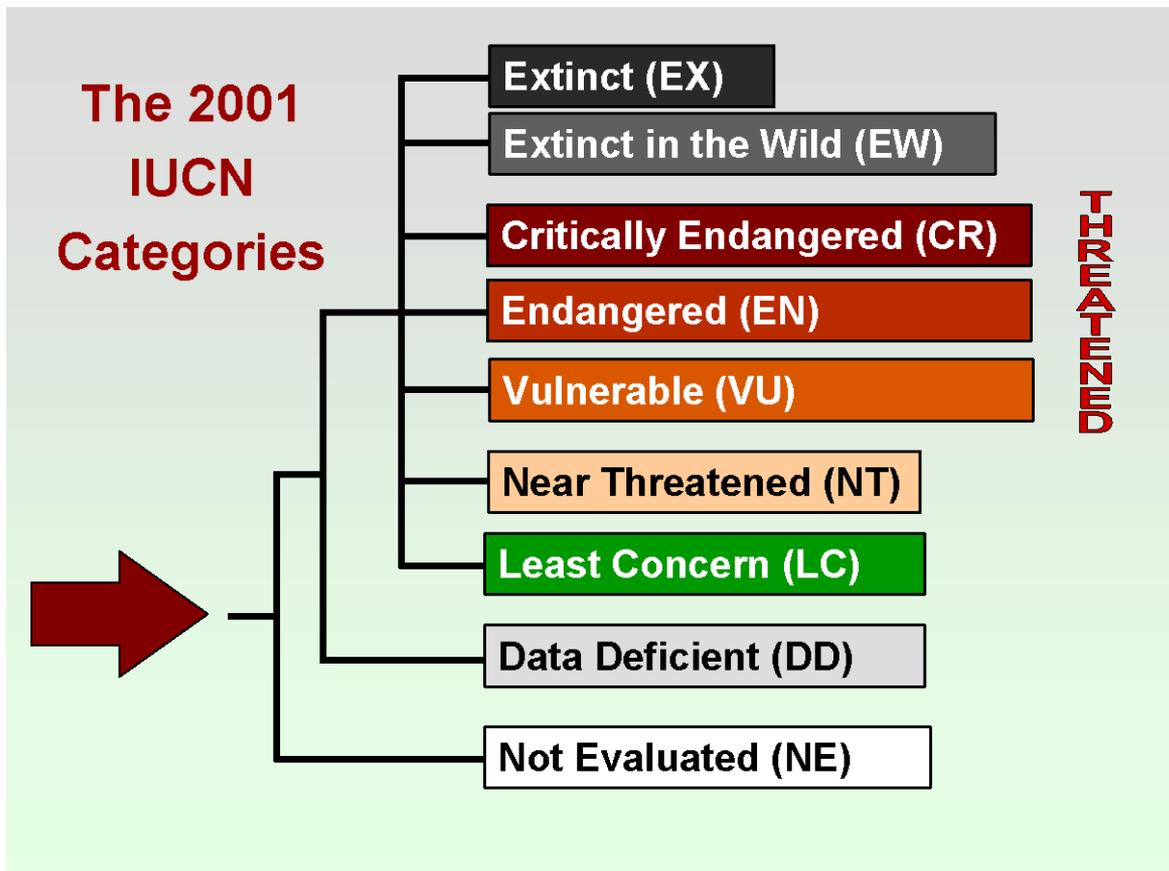
- Previously relied on volunteer network (very slow)
- Workshop setting using Red List Criteria.



IUCN Species Programme Marine Biodiversity Unit



The MBU has completed 50 workshops beginning 2006

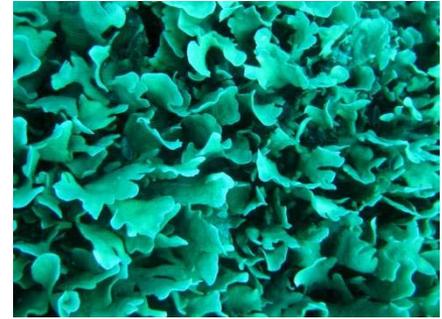


523 experts
53 countries
311 institutions



The MBU has assessed over 11,000 species (~half way), including:

- Global Tunas and Billfishes
- Global Hagfishes
- Global Mangroves
- Global Seagrasses
- Global Reef-building corals
- Global Groupers (SSG assist)
- Global Shark & Rays (SSG assist)
- Global Wrasses
- Global Parrotfishes
- Global Damselfishes
- Global Butterflyfishes and Angelfishes
- Global Commercial Sea Cucumbers
- Global Triggerfishes, Pufferfishes
- Global Surgeonfishes
- Global Cone shells
- Global Reef-Building Bivalves



The MBU has completed over 11,000 species including:

Regional Initiatives:

Eastern Tropical Pacific

Mediterranean

Oceania

Gulf of Mexico

Caribbean

Persian Gulf

West African



Conservation status of the world's hagfish species and the loss of phylogenetic diversity and ecosystem function

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1. Hagfishes represent an ancient and unique matter and other nutrients to maintain marine ecosystems.
2. Fisheries worldwide directly profit from positive habitat effects hagfishes provide for and are major threats to several hagfish species.
3. In order to evaluate the effect of these Nature (IUCN) Red List Categories and Conservation world's known hagfish species.
4. Nine of the 76 hagfish species (12%) are at risk of extinction. Particular areas and species present were determined to be at an 50% of hagfish species present are at an elevated risk of extinction in the East China Sea, Pacific coast of Japan, and the Mediterranean Sea.
5. The loss of hagfish species will have direct and indirect effects on the many other species present.
6. Better information, data, regulation and population are urgently needed to ensure the conservation of hagfishes.
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KEY WORDS hagfish; biodiversity; red list; hagfish

INTRODUCTION

Hagfishes are evolutionarily significant organisms phylogenetically unique. These species represent ancient lineage of fishes and are one of only two group jawless fishes (Nelson, 2006). Their morphology is and a new subphylum, the Craniata, was created to a the hypothesis that they may not belong to Vertebrata they do not possess the metameric arranged elements flanking the spinal cord and other features characterize vertebrates (Donoghue *et al.*, 2000; Jan

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Fishing groupers towards extinction: a global assessment of threats and extinction risks in a billion dollar fishery

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Abstract

Groupers are a valuable fishery resource of reef species most vulnerable to fishing pressure because including longevity, late sexual maturation and economic importance, few grouper fisheries are at risk of extinction, and many are reported to be under threat to groupers, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria were applied to all 163 species. Red List (12%) risk extinction if current trends continue. In Southeast Asia contain a disproportionate number of numerous poorly documented and Near Threatened. In all, 30% of all species are considered to be at risk of overfishing, accompanied by a general fishery management, the prognosis for restoration of Threatened species is poor. We believe that few key biological processes (e.g. spawning aggregations, uncontrolled fishing, Mariculture, through hatcheries)

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Patterns of extinction risk and threat for marine vertebrates and habitat-forming species in the Tropical Eastern Pacific

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ABSTRACT: Marine conservation activities around the absence of comprehensive species-specific information. Species assemblages of major marine taxa are being proposed and Criteria of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria were applied to all 163 species. Red List (12%) risk extinction if current trends continue. In Southeast Asia contain a disproportionate number of numerous poorly documented and Near Threatened. In all, 30% of all species are considered to be at risk of overfishing, accompanied by a general fishery management, the prognosis for restoration of Threatened species is poor. We believe that few key biological processes (e.g. spawning aggregations, uncontrolled fishing, Mariculture, through hatcheries)

14 Peer reviewed Published papers (4 in Science) 2008-2012

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PLoS one

The Likelihood of Extinction of Iconic and Dominant Herbivores and Detritivores of Coral Reefs: The Parrotfishes and Surgeonfishes

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Abstract

MBU Conservation Biology Results & Global Climate Change Debate

One-Third of Reef-Building Corals Face Elevated Extinction Risk from Climate Change and Local Impacts

Kent E. Carpenter,^{1*} Muhammad Abrar,² Greta Aeby,³ Richard B. Aronson,⁴ Stuart Banks,⁵ Andrew Bruckner,⁶ Angel Chiriboga,⁷ Jorge Cortés,⁸ J. Charles Delbeek,⁹ Lyndon DeVantier,¹⁰ Graham J. Edgar,^{11,12} Alasdair J. Edwards,¹³ Douglas Fenner,¹⁴ Héctor M. Guzmán,¹⁵ Bert W. Hoeksema,¹⁶ Gregor Hodgson,¹⁷ Ofri Johan,¹⁸ Wilfredo Y. Licuanan,¹⁹ Suzanne R. Livingstone,¹ Edward R. Lovell,²⁰ Jennifer A. Moore,²¹ David O. Obura,²² Domingo Ochavillo,²³ Beth A. Polidoro,¹ William F. Precht,²⁴ Miledel C. Quibilan,²⁵ Clarissa Reboton,²⁶ Zoe T. Richards,²⁷ Alex D. Rogers,²⁸ Jonnell Sanciangco,¹ Anne Sheppard,²⁹ Charles Sheppard,²⁹ Jennifer Smith,¹ Simon Stuart,³⁰ Emre Turak,¹⁰ John E. N. Veron,¹⁰ Carden Wallace,³¹ Ernesto Weil,³² Elizabeth Wood³³

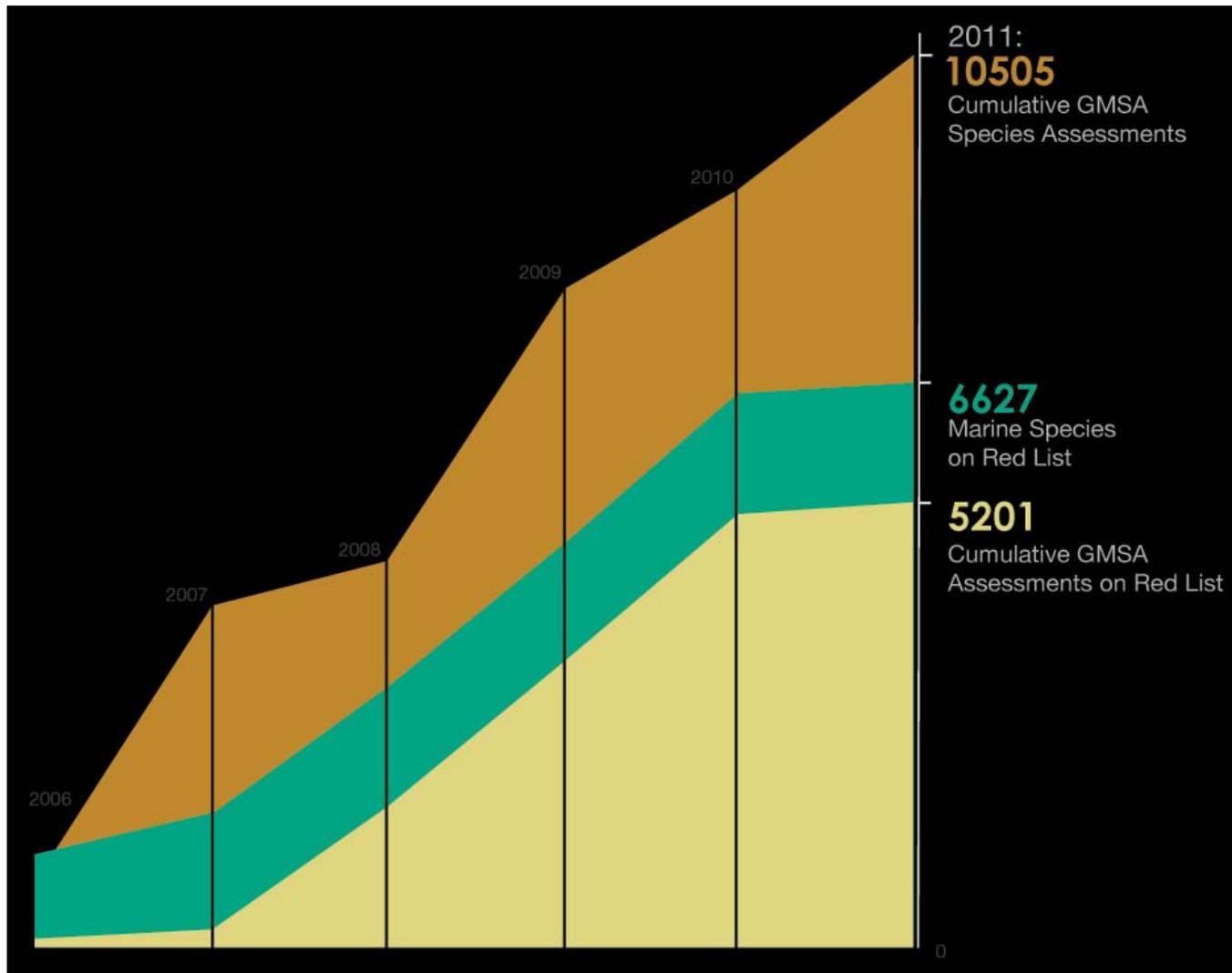


845 species

IUCN Species Programme Marine Biodiversity Unit



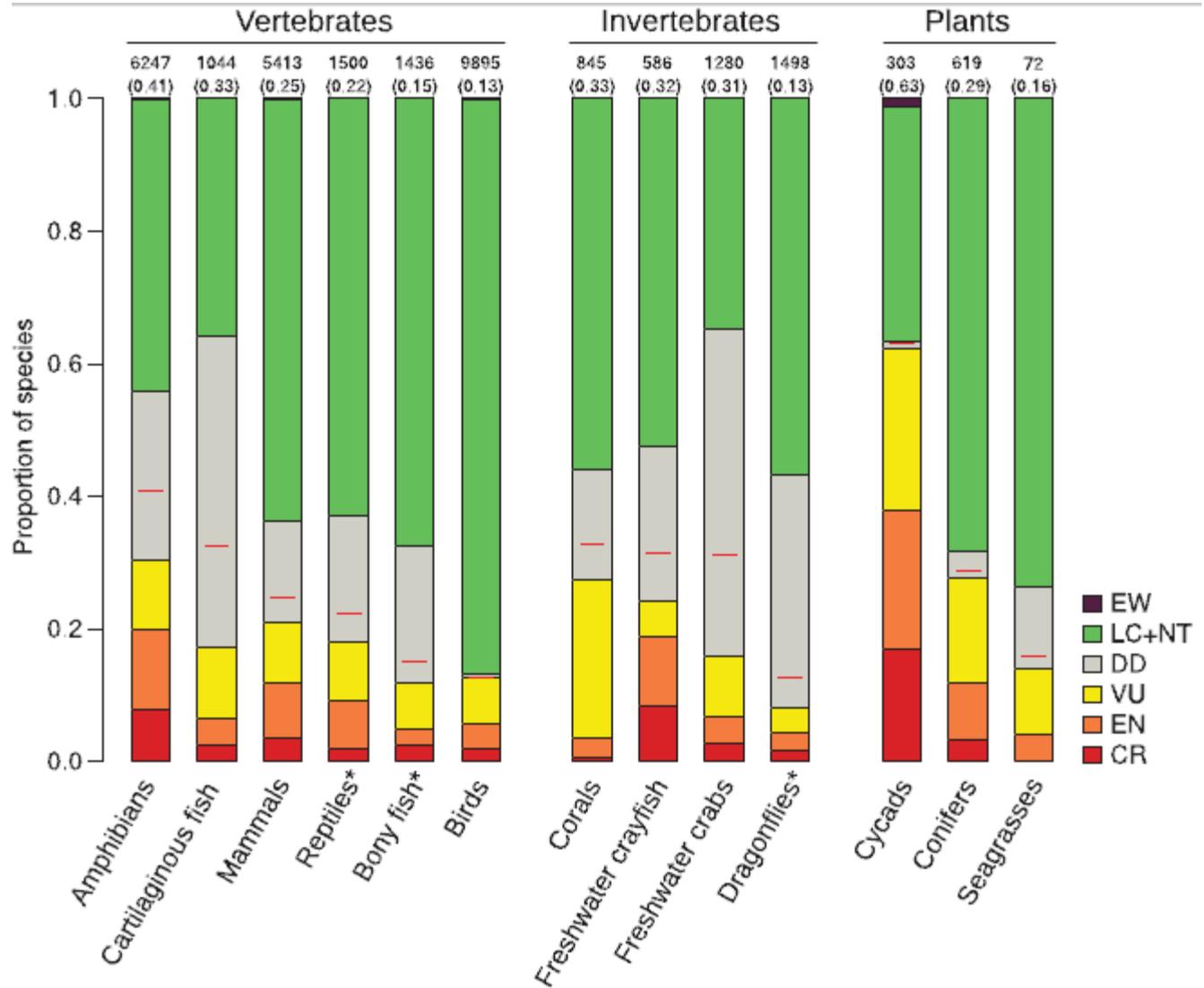
Marine Species Assessed & on Red List



Redressing the imbalance: ~30% new are marine; 2006=2.5%; 2011=8%

General Results and Trends

- 21% (midpoint estimate) of all marine species assessed to date in threatened categories: similar to terrestrial



GMSA Conservation Biology to Conservation Action

- Results to conservation action:
 - Species specific conservation action
 - Key Biodiversity Area identification
 - Global policy on Threatened Species
 - **Regional conservation policy**
 - Global marine biodiversity threat analyses
 - Global conservation policy
 - Trends/Outcomes monitoring – success or failure of conservation action over time

Red List Results Gulf of Mexico

- Deepwater Horizon Disaster
- Gulf Threatened Species and BioScience Publication
- GMSA analysis of endemism
- Harte Research Institute partnership

Gulf of Mexico Oil Blowout Increases Risks to Globally Threatened Species

CLAUDIO CAMPAGNA, FREDERICK T. SHORT, BETH A. POLIDORO, ROGER McMANUS, BRUCE B. COLLETTE,
NICOLAS J. PILCHER, YVONNE SADOVY DE MITCHESON, SIMON N. STUART, AND KENT E. CARPENTER

BioScience 61: 393–397.



Global Marine Species Assessment



Gulf of Mexico Oil Blowout Increases Risk to Globally Threatened Species

Table 1. Marine species in International Union for Conservation of Nature threatened Red List categories (critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable) that have a distribution directly overlapping the area of the oil spill, or that are found in the greater Gulf region extending from Texas to Miami, Florida.

Red List category species name	Common name	Protection status	Red List category species name	Common name	Protection status
Critically endangered			Vulnerable (continued)		
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Kemp's ridley turtle	ESA-E	<i>Epinephelus flavollimbatus</i>	Yellowedge grouper	
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	ESA-E	<i>Epinephelus niveatus</i>	Snowy grouper	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	ESA-E	<i>Mycteroperca interstitialis</i>	Yellowmouth grouper	
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Atlantic bluefin tuna, western stock		<i>Lachnolaimus maximus</i>	Hogfish	
<i>Epinephelus drummondhayi</i>	Speckled hind		<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Bigeye thresher shark	
<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>	Atlantic goliath grouper		<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Common thresher shark	
<i>Epinephelus nigritus</i>	Warsaw grouper		<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark	
<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	Smalltooth sawfish	ESA-E	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	Dusky shark	
<i>Pristis perotteti</i>	Large-tooth sawfish		<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	Sandbar shark	
<i>Narcine bancroftii</i>	Lesser electric ray		<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	Night shark	
<i>Acropora cervicornis</i>	Staghorn coral	ESA-T	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	Gulper shark	
<i>Acropora palmate</i>	Elkhorn coral	ESA-T	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	
Endangered			<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Servings whale	ESA-E, MMPA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	ESA-E, MMPA	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	Longfin mako	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Finback whale	ESA-E, MMPA	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	Sand tiger shark	
<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>	Jamaica petrel		<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Small-tooth sand tiger shark	
<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Black-capped petrel	MBTA	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	ESA-T	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth hammerhead	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	ESA-E, ESA-T (by range)	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Spiny dogfish	
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead shark		<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	Butterfly ray	
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Great hammerhead shark		<i>Agaricia lamarcki</i>	Lamarck's sheet coral	
<i>Montastraea annularis</i>	Boulder star coral		<i>Montastraea franksi</i>	Montastraea coral	
<i>Montastraea faveolata</i>	Mountainous star coral		<i>Dendrogyra cylindrus</i>	Pillar coral	
Vulnerable			<i>Dichocoenia stokesii</i>	Elliptical star coral	
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Manatee	ESA-E, MMPA	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i>	Rough cactus coral	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	ESA-E, MMPA	<i>Ocullina varicose</i>	Large Ivory coral	
			<i>Halophilla baillonii</i>	Clover seagrass	

ESA-E, endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); ESA-T, threatened under the ESA; MBTA, listed on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; MMPA, listed on the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Source: IUCN 2010. See the supplementary table online at dx.doi.org/10.1525/bio.2011.61.5.8.

Red List Assessment Workshop: Gulf of Mexico Endemic Fishes August, 2011, Harte Research Institute

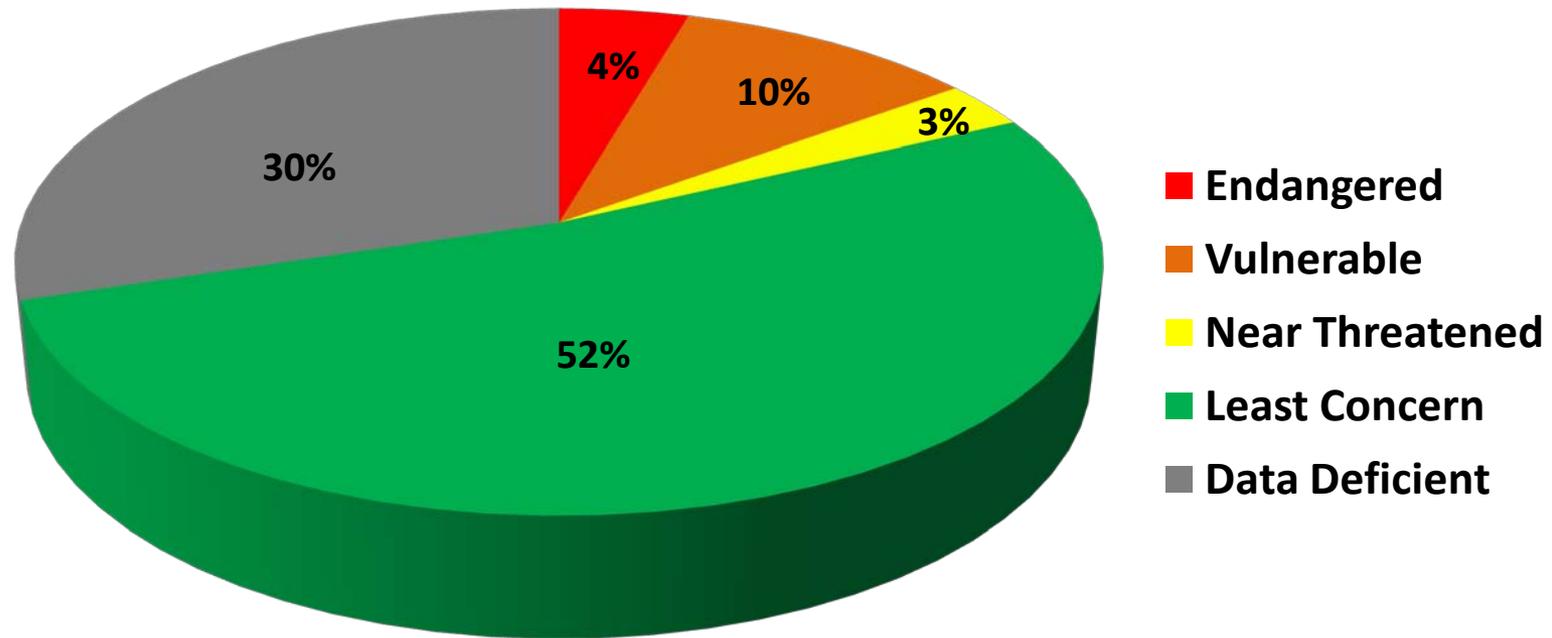


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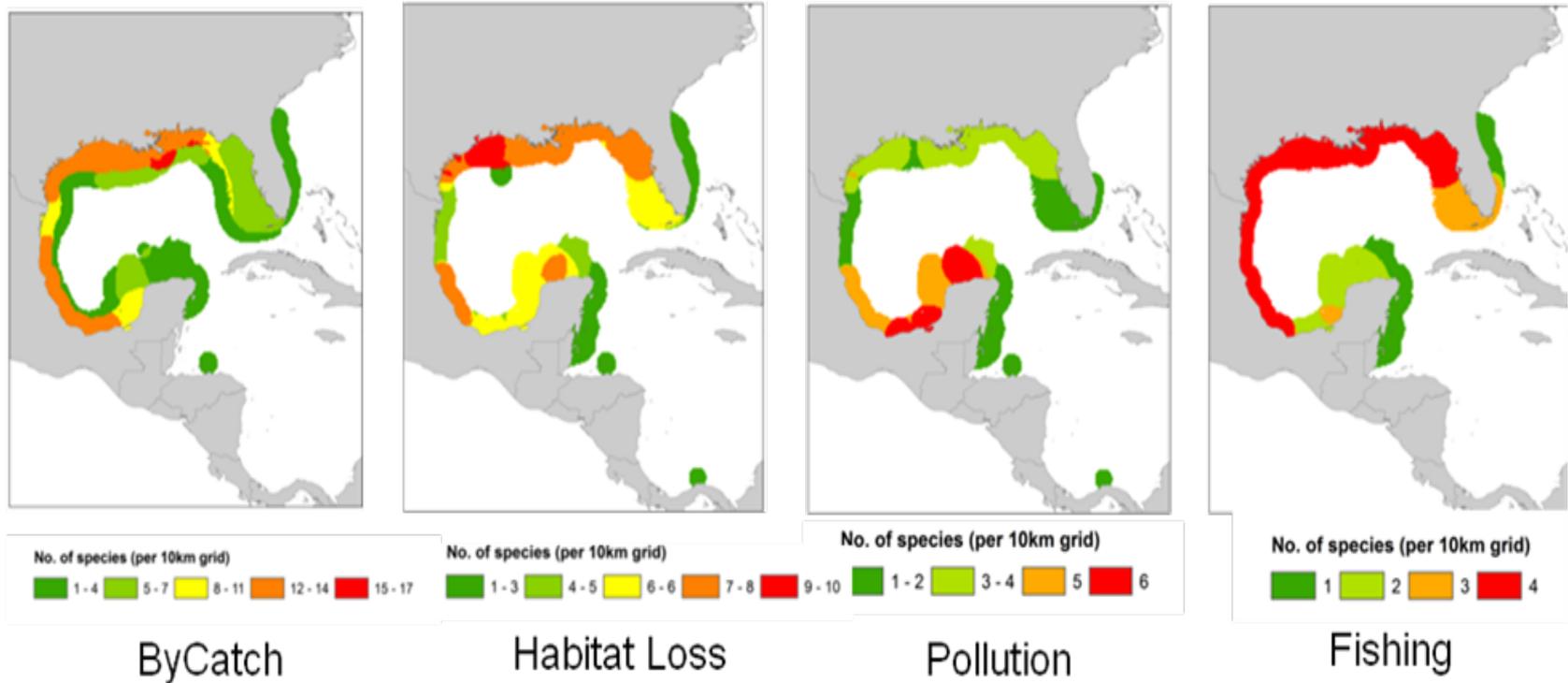


Preliminary Results: Endemic Fishes

- 67 species assessed; 10 species threatened
- Primary threats were habitat loss and degradation from:
 - urban/agricultural pollution
 - oil spills
 - eutrophication
 - hypoxia
- Shallow water species in sensitive near-shore habitats



Gulf of Mexico Endemics



Development of a Model by IUCN and the Harte Research Institute for Applying Species Information to Conservation Action

- o Complete the GMSA for the Gulf of Mexico
- o Develop a Gulf Species Resource Center with Three Primary Purposes
 1. Responses to Catastrophic Events (e.g., oil spills)
 2. Responses to Chronic Events (e.g., non-point pollution)
 3. Planning and Implementing Recovery Programs by the Public and Private Sectors

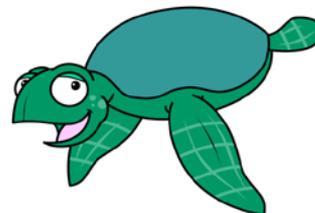
Strategy for Completion of Comprehensive Regional Analysis



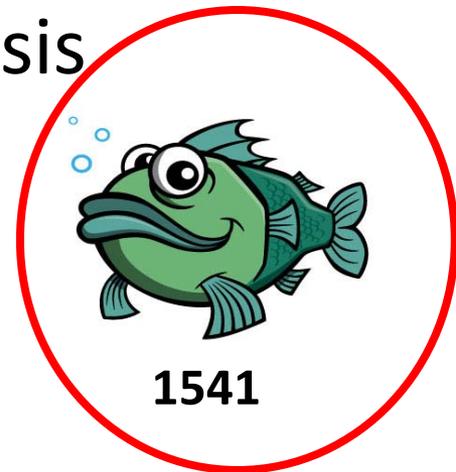
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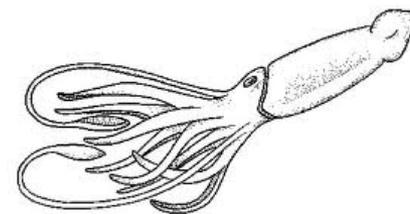
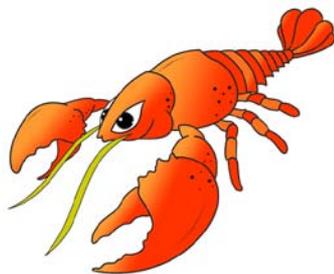
395



9



1541



IUCN Species Programme Marine Biodiversity Unit



Complete the GMSA for the Gulf of Mexico

- 3 assessment workshops to complete regional assessments for all 1500 fishes
- Regional assessments of species with existing global assessments:
 - Consultation with SSGs
 - Review at Final Synthesis Workshop
- Publication of resulting assessments online, feeding into Gulf Database, analyses in literature

Establish Resource Center with the Harte Institute

- o Overhaul Current BioGoMex Data Base
- o Incorporate SSC Species Data
- o Maintain Maps of Species Distributions
- o Provide Capacity for Spatial Planning
- o Include a List of Experts Working on the Biology and Stewardship of Gulf of Mexico Species
- o Include Information on Species Recovery Efforts in the Gulf of Mexico.

Expanding Regional Coverage of GMSA and Threatened Species Recovery Efforts Including Disaster Preparedness

Expand Gulf of Mexico GIS Biodiversity Disaster Preparedness (BDP) application to include invertebrates

Other Possible Geographies

With active interest –

Arctic and Coral Triangle

Also of U.S. interest –

Wider Caribbean and American Tropical Pacific

Thank you!
Questions?

**The Thomas W.
Haas Foundation**



**National Fisheries and
Wildlife Foundation**

**Walton Family
Foundation**



Heather Harwell, Beth Polidoro,
Mia Comeros-Raynal, C
hristi Linardich, Emilie Stump,
Angela Goodpaster,
Jack Buchanan, Claire Gorman,
Mike Harvey, Jimmy Harrison,
Rebecca Peters



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