

# Susceptibility for Extinction

- Extinction of every species are different from each other. Rare species are more susceptible for extinction.

## Indicators of rarity

- 1. narrow distribution area
- 2. one or few special distribution areas
- 3. small population sizes

# Endemism and Extinction

- What is endemic species?
- Neoendemic
- Paleoendemic
- Find some examples....

# Species most susceptible to extinction

- Narrow distribution areas
- Known from one or few populations
- Small population size
- Decreasing population sizes
- Hunted or collected species

- Also species that,
  - Need large areas for feeding
  - Are large in size
  - Do not have effective distributor agents
  - Are seasonal migrators
  - Have low genetic diversity
  - Have specialized niches
  - Need specialized habitats
  - Do not interfere with human before
  - Relatives of extinct species

# Threat Categories- IUCN

- IUCN: International Union of Conservation of Nature

- **Extinct (EX):** beyond reasonable doubt that the species is no longer extant
- **Extinct in the wild(EW):** survives only in captivity

- **Critically Endangered (CR)**: in a particularly and extremely critical state
- **Endangered (EN)**: very high risk of extinction in the wild, meets any of criteria A to E for Endangered.
- **Vulnerable (VU)**: meets one of the 5 red list criteria and thus considered to be at high risk of unnatural (human caused) extinction without further human intervention

- **Near Threatened (NT):** close to being at high risk of extinction in the near future
- **Least Concern (LC):** unlikely to become extinct in the near future
- **Data Deficient (DD)**
- **Not Evaluated (NE):**



For national and regional levels there are two additional categories;

- **Regionally extinct (RE)**
- **Not applicable (NA)**

- Species at the categories CR, EN and VU are accepted to have the risk of extinction.