

Best practice of National Red Listing

Supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) in The Netherlands

Door Hans de Iongh

May 2022; Contact with Jon Paul Rodrigues (Chair SSC) and
Jean Christophe Vie (Regional Chair SSC for Europe);

It has added value to put this topic on the agenda of ICENCA
(the IUCN Interregional Committee for Europe and N and C Asia)

Seminar on the harmonization of red lists in Europe (Leiden 27 and 28 November 2002)

FutureForNature x Safe Search x Future for Nature x Award - Future Fo... About — Alexand... E-mail - hans.dei... Inbox (23,147) - h... Safe Search x Harmonization of x The harmonization x +

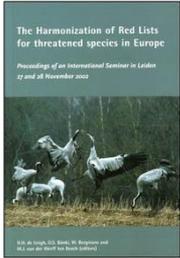
iucn.org/resources/publication/harmonization-red-lists-threatened-species-europe-proceedings-international

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PUBLICATION

The harmonization of Red Lists for threatened species in Europe : proceedings of an international seminar in Leiden

Authors: Bánki, Olaf S., Bergmans, Wim, Iongh, Hans H. de, Werff ten Bosch, M.J. van der,
Year: 2003



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Abstract

Red Lists are valuable for informing species protection policy and are important as indicators as well as a tool for communication between all those involved in species protection. There are some 3,700 Red Lists in use across Europe, but the approach, aims and criteria used vary widely. A partial result of this is that Red List Species are rarely used for European ecological networks and play a modest role in the updating of the Wild Birds and Habitats directives. Great harmonisation in methodology and approaches of Red Lists would help to enhance impact on European Policy.

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11:21 19-9-2022

Based on a recommendation by the European seminar on the harmonization of red lists in Europe

Since 2003 only The Netherlands government (Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality– LNV) decided to prepare two red lists;

- 1) the use of national criteria and categories for a national red list, to be used for enforcement of national legislation
- 2) the use of IUCN C&C and regional application guidelines for a second national red list for international comparison

I have been a member of an advisory group to the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) to advise on the preparation of the IUCN Red List since 2003; this way more than 20 national red lists were prepared during 2003-2022

Main elements of Dutch Red Listing process

1. Data for preparing two red lists (one with national criteria and one with IUCN criteria) are published in a so-called Baseline Report
2. National Red lists and Baseline reports are available at website : <https://minez.nederlandsesoorten.nl/content/rode-lijsten>
3. National red listing started in 1994, regular updates are made around every ten years
4. Based on red lists Minister of LNV makes decisions on policy. E.g. based on the latest red list of mammals it was decided to ban hunting of rabbits in The Netherlands and to ban the hunting of hare in three provinces (Limburg, Groningen and Utrecht). The hunters association in the Netherlands started a legal procedure against this decision.

Dutch Red List categories and criteria

	<i>0-1% occurrence</i>	<i>1-5% occurrence</i>	<i>5-12.5% occurrence</i>	<i>>12.5%</i>
25% decline	GE	TNB	TNB	TNB
50% decline	KW	KW	KW	TNB
75% decline	BE	BE	BE	GE
>75% decline	EB	BE	KW	GE

Categories according to trend and occurrence

**A selection of Dutch Red Lists (blue marked red lists use two red lists, with national methods and with IUCN methods) source:
<https://minez.nederlandsesoorten.nl/content/rode-lijsten>**

<i>Date</i>	<i>subject/revisions</i>
January 1994: <i>(SOVON/Birdlife Netherlands)</i>	Red List Birds/revision 2006, 2018
January 1995: <i>(Netherlands Zoological Society)</i>	Red List Mammals/revision 2007, 2020
April 1995: <i>(Butterfly foundation)</i>	Red List butterflies/revision 2006, 2019
November 1996: <i>(Foundation Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish research;RAVON)</i>	Red List Reptiles& Amphibians/revision 2007, 2023
November 1996: <i>(Netherlands Mycological Society)</i>	Red List Mushrooms /revision 2008
April 1998: <i>(Bryological working group KNNV)</i>	Red List lichens/revisions 2011.2023
April 1998 : <i>(Foundation European Invertebrate Survey Netherlands)</i>	Red list Dragon flies/ /revisions 2011
April 1998 : <i>(Foundation Invertebrate Survey Netherlands)</i>	Red list Crickets and Grasshopper/ revision 2012
June 1997 : <i>(Foundation Atlas freshwater fishes Netherlands: RAVON)</i>	Red list freshwater fish/revision 2014

Dutch Red Lists

Types of organisations (formerly Private Data Management Organizations, PGOs) carry out the Red List assessments partly under contract with LNV

Birdlife Netherlands

Butterfly foundation

Mammal Society

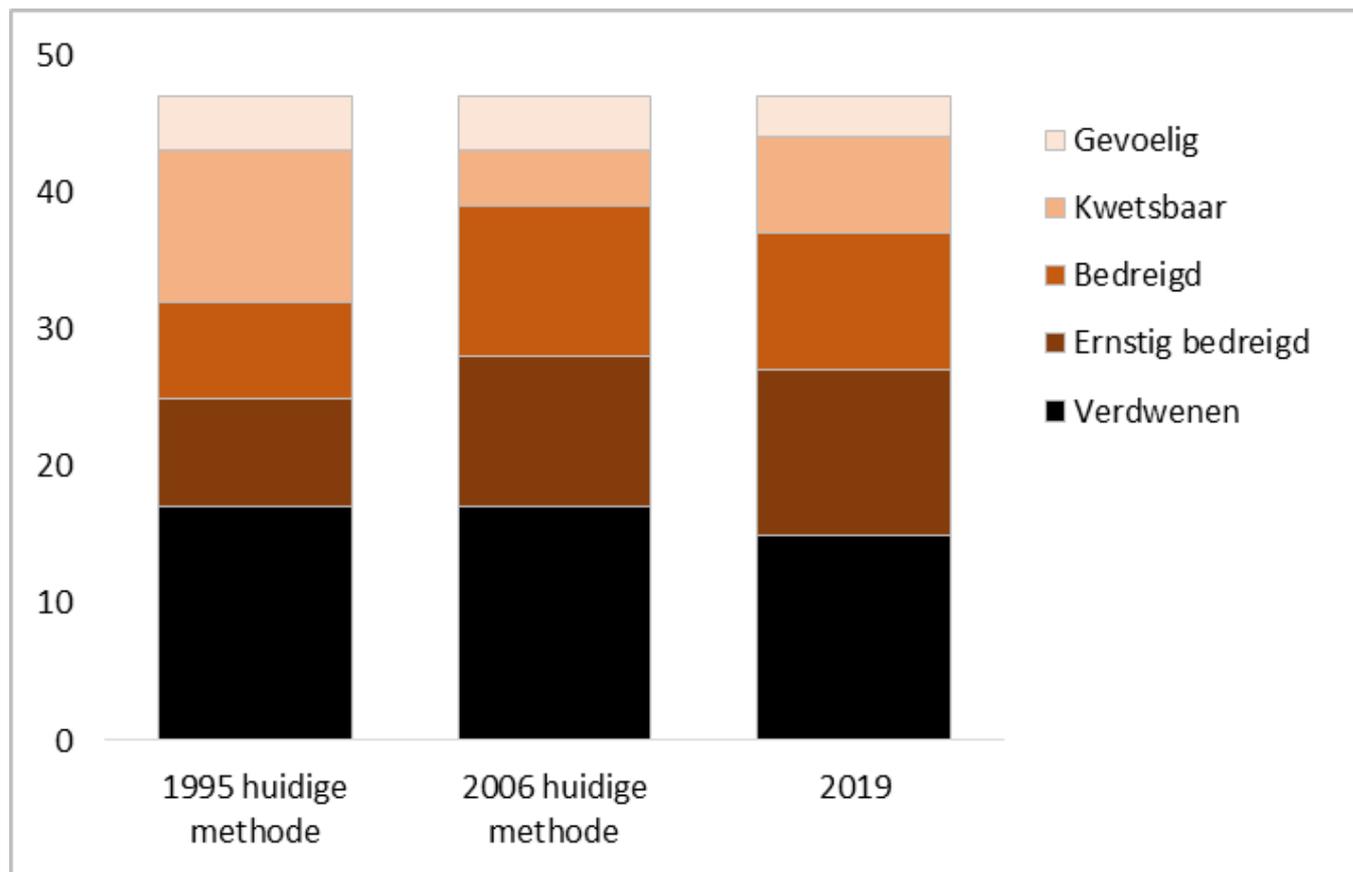
Foundation Invertebrate Survey Netherlands

Netherlands Mycological Society

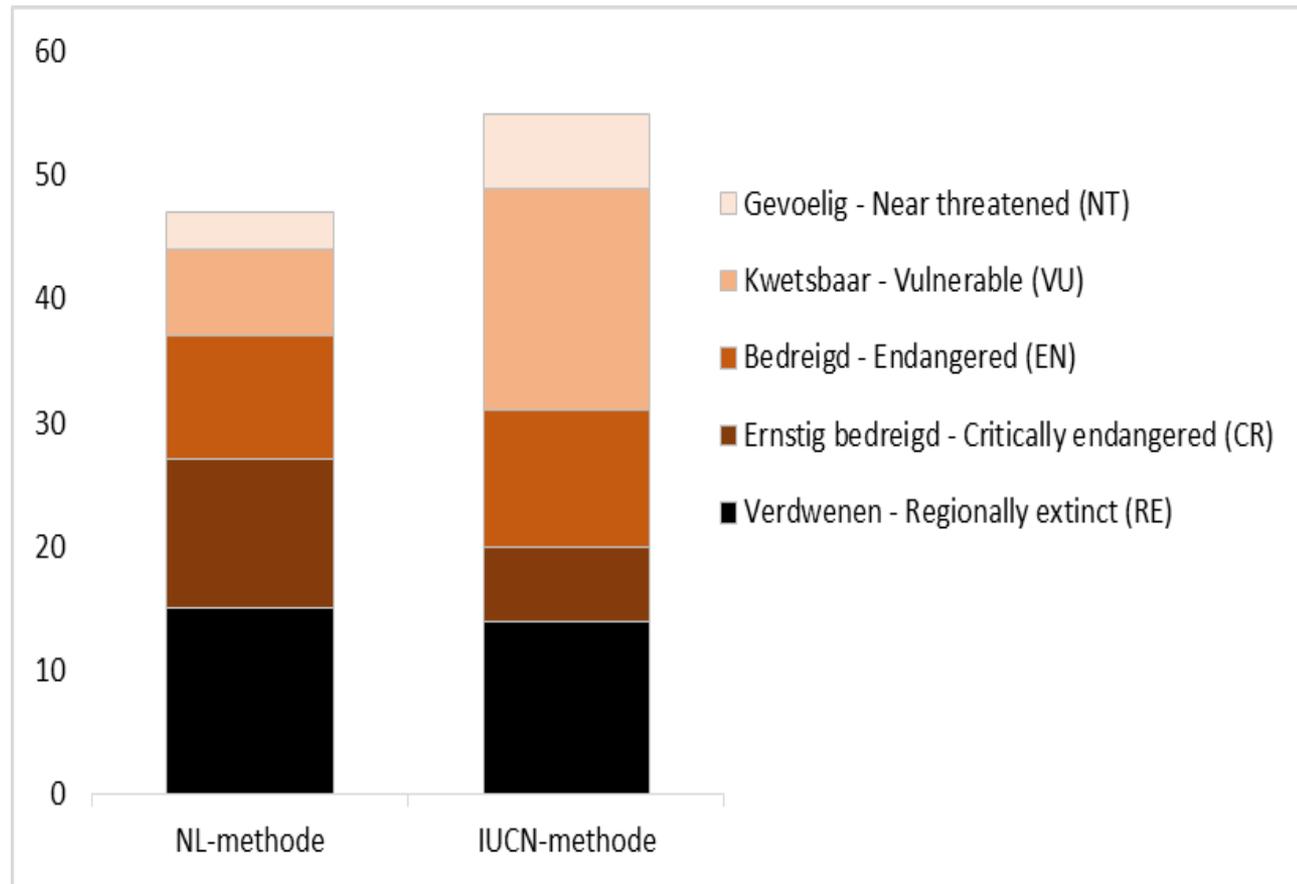
Foundation for Reptiles and amphibians (RAVON) (Non LNV)

COMPARISON RED LIST BUTTERFLIES 1995, 2006 AND 2019

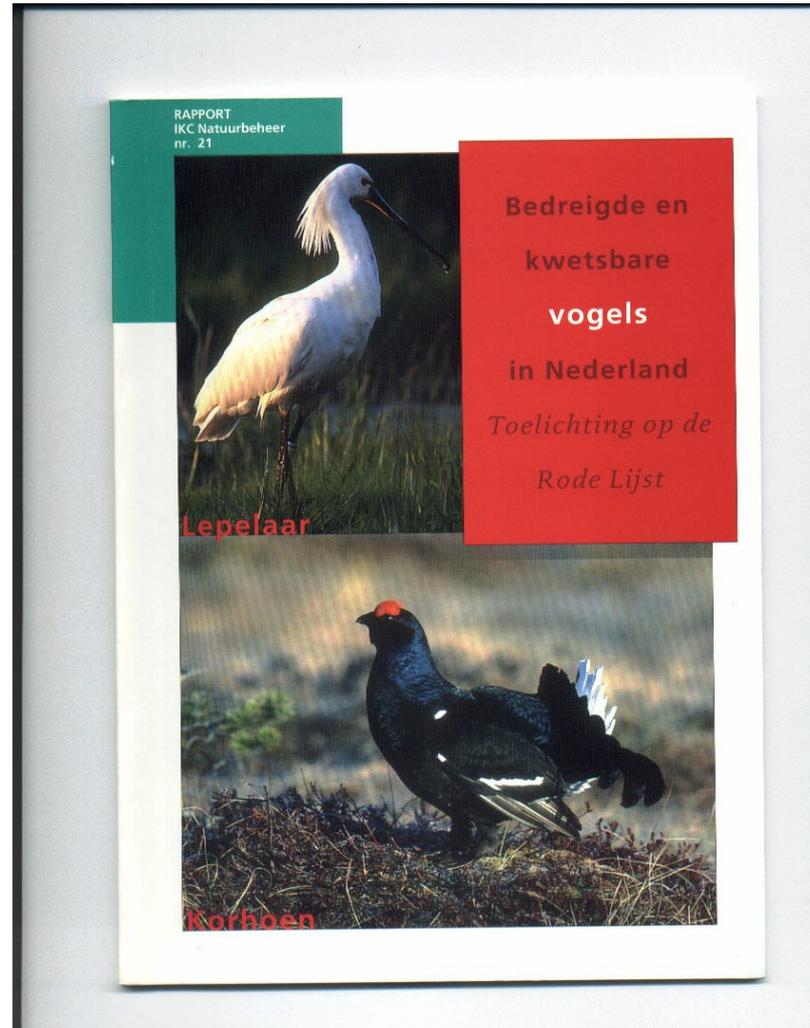
(extinct species decreased by 2, CR species increased from 8 in 1995 to 12 in 2019)



COMPARISON RED LIST BY DUTCH METHOD AND IUCN METHOD FOR BUTTERFLIES 2019

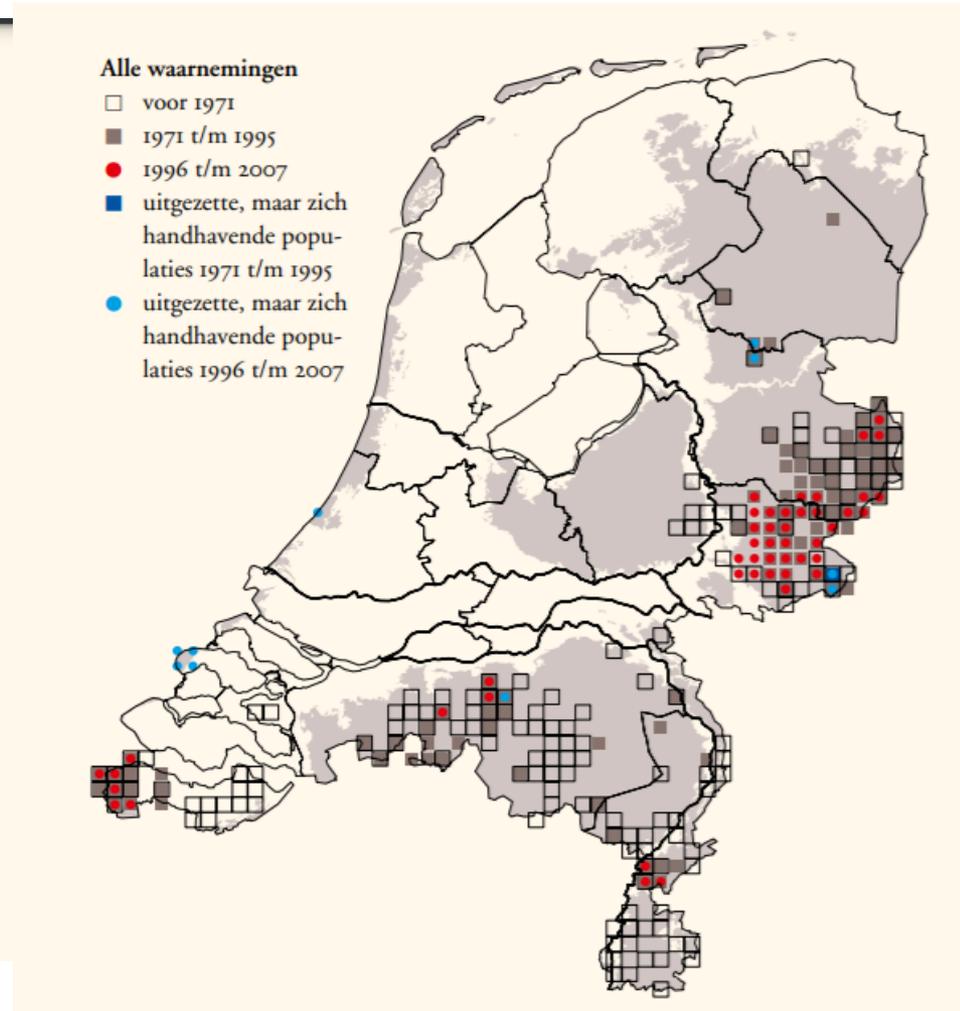
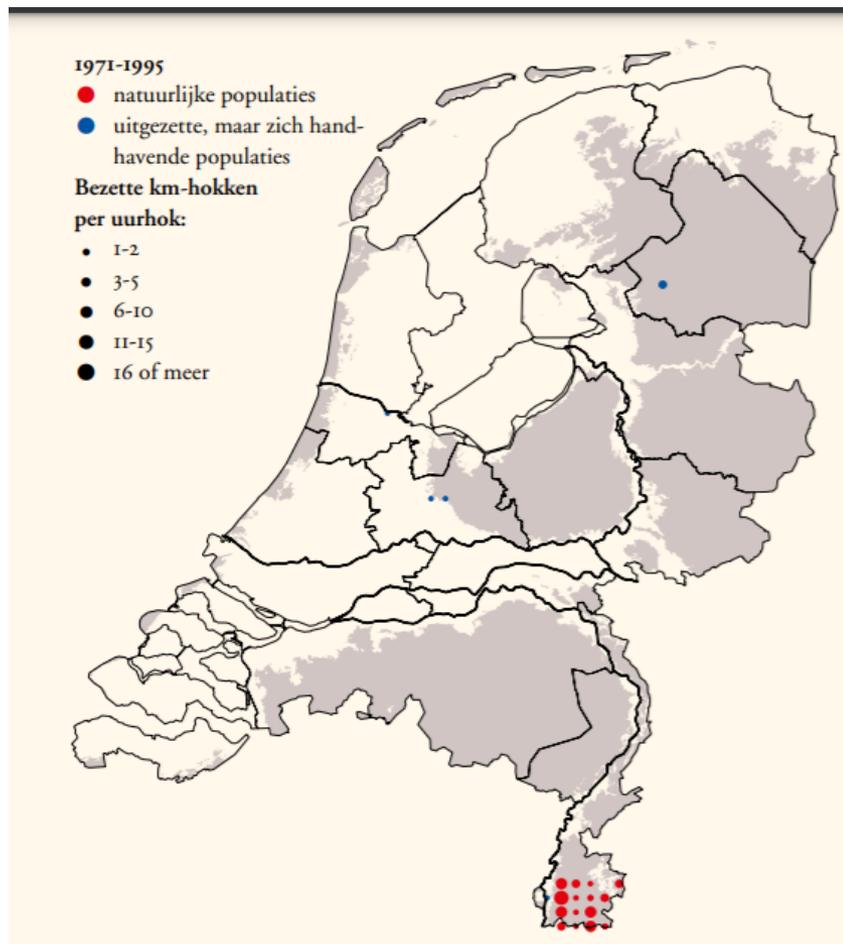


Red List Birds (Popular publications)



RECENT PROBLEM WITH RED LIST REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

COMMON MIDWIFE TOAD (vroedmeester pad) TREE FROG (boomkikker)



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RAVON Verspreidingsatlas Reptielen



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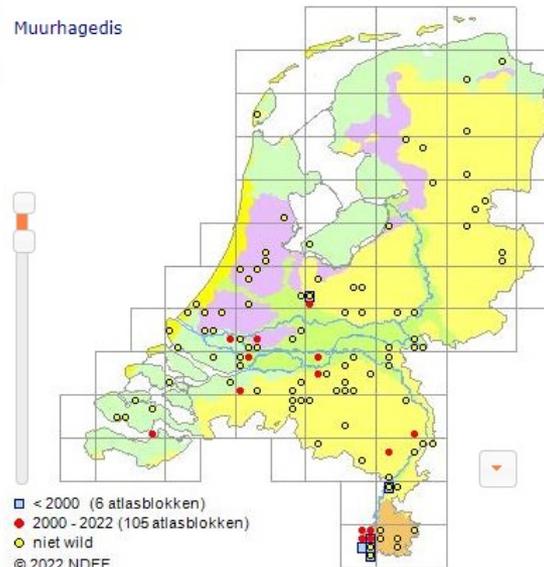
🔍

- toon wetenschappelijke namen
- verberg synoniemen
- toon alleen geaccepteerde namen

Muskusschildpad
Muurhagedis

Podarcis muralis (Laurenti, 1768)

Muurhagedis



- < 2000 (6 atlasblokken)
- 2000 - 2022 (106 atlasblokken)
- niet wild
- © 2022 NDFD

[algemeen](#) | [taxonomie](#) | [ecologie & verspreiding](#) | [trend en fenologie](#) | [literatuur \(48\)](#) | [feedback \(0\)](#)

Familie: [Lacertidae](#)
Groep: [Hagedissen](#)

Voorkomen in Nederland

Status: Rode Lijst (2009): Ernstig bedreigd

Zeldzaamheid: zeer zeldzaam

Bescherming: Habitatrictlijn bijlage 4

Herkenning

Deze slanke hagedis kan tot circa 19 cm lang worden. De muurhagedis heeft een smalle, platte kop en een relatief lange staart. Op korte afstand vallen de krachtige poten en de buitengewoon lange tenen op. De muurhagedis heeft, in tegenstelling tot zandhagedis en levendbarende hagedis, een niet-getande, gladde achterrand van de halskraag. De schubben van de muurhagedis zijn niet tot nauwelijks gekield, terwijl die van de beide andere hagedissen dat juist wel zijn (Arnold & Ovenden 2002).

Determinatie

[Determinatiehulp Hagedissen](#)



Journal Endangered Species research:De longh and Bal (2007) Harmonization of Red Lists in Europe: some lessons learned in the Netherlands when applying the new IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `int-res.com/abstracts/esr/v3/n1/p53-60/`. The page header includes the logo for Inter-Research Science Publisher and a search bar. The main content area displays the article title, authors, and abstract. The abstract discusses the harmonization of Red Lists in Europe using the new IUCN Categories and Criteria version 3.1, highlighting the impact on Dutch national Red Lists. The authors are Hans H. de longh and Dick Bal, with their respective affiliations and contact information provided. The page also includes a sidebar with navigation links for the journal and social media links.

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ESR
Endangered Species Research

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ESR 3:53-60 (2007) - doi:10.3354/esr003053

AS WE SEE IT

Harmonization of Red Lists in Europe: some lessons learned in the Netherlands when applying the new IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1.

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²Department of Knowledge, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, PO Box 482,6710 BL Ede, The Netherlands

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ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the desirability of the harmonization of Red Lists for both regional and national red listing by using the new IUCN Categories and Criteria (C&C) version 3.1, and presents a case study demonstrating the application of the new IUCN Categories and Criteria for red listing in the Netherlands. We make a plea for more harmonization of Red Lists in Europe. One means of achieving this is to use the new IUCN Categories and Criteria version 3.1. for threatened species. Recent testing of Dutch national Red Lists with the new IUCN C&C version 3.1. in the Netherlands has shown that a substantial number of species (and subspecies) will lose their national Red List status, while other species previously not red listed may become so. The use of the new IUCN C&C version 3.1 resulted in some cases (reptiles and amphibians and vascular plants) in a shorter, but in other cases (birds, butterflies) a longer IUCN-criteria based Red List. We found an overlap of over 50% in the threat categories in both Red Lists; a marked exception is that for birds (34%). The application of the new IUCN C&C version 3.1. for the Dutch national Red Lists results in a substantial variation in outcome when compared with Red Lists based on the 'Dutch' criteria. This variation is particularly due to the A and D criteria of IUCN, especially when applied to fairly small countries. The Dutch government has therefore decided to continue using the 'Dutch' Red Lists for national policy purposes, but to use the IUCN-criteria based Red lists for international (European) comparison only. A link between the Birds and Habitats Directives and regional IUCN Red Lists for Europe would also be desirable.

KEY WORDS: Threatened species · Red Lists · Red List harmonization · Application of IUCN Categories and Criteria · Regional Red Lists · National Red Lists

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Journal Endangered Species research:De longh and Bal (2007) Harmonization of Red Lists in Europe: some lessons learned in the Netherlands when applying the new IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1.

- This paper discusses the desirability of the harmonization of Red Lists for both regional and national red listing by using the new IUCN Categories and Criteria (C&C) version 3.1, and presents a case study demonstrating the application of the new IUCN Categories and Criteria for red listing in the Netherlands.
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Conservation Biology; Zamin et al (2010); a thorough global review of NRLs in 109 countries and an analysis of gaps in NRL coverage in terms of geography and taxonomy to determine priority regions and taxonomic groups for further investment.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is 'The Society for Conservation Biology'. The address bar shows the URL: [conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2010.01492.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2010.01492.x). The browser's address bar also displays various search engines and services like GMAIL, Apps, CML Outlook Web..., Google Maps, E-mail - hans.deion..., Internet in de trein, Leo Foundation - D..., GlobeGuards, IUCN NL, International Union..., Internet in de trein, Mixer | Interactive L..., "eel dank !@!" - ha..., and LEO ADMIN.

The main content area displays the journal logo for 'Conservation Biology' and the article title: 'National Red Listing Beyond the 2010 Target' (Listas Rojas Nacionales Más Allá de la Meta 2010). The authors listed are TARA J. ZAMIN, JONATHAN E. M. BAILLIE, REBECCA M. MILLER, JON PAUL RODRÍGUEZ, ANA ARDID, and BEN COLLEN. The article was first published on 15 July 2010 and has 72 citations. There are options to view the PDF, use tools, and share the article.

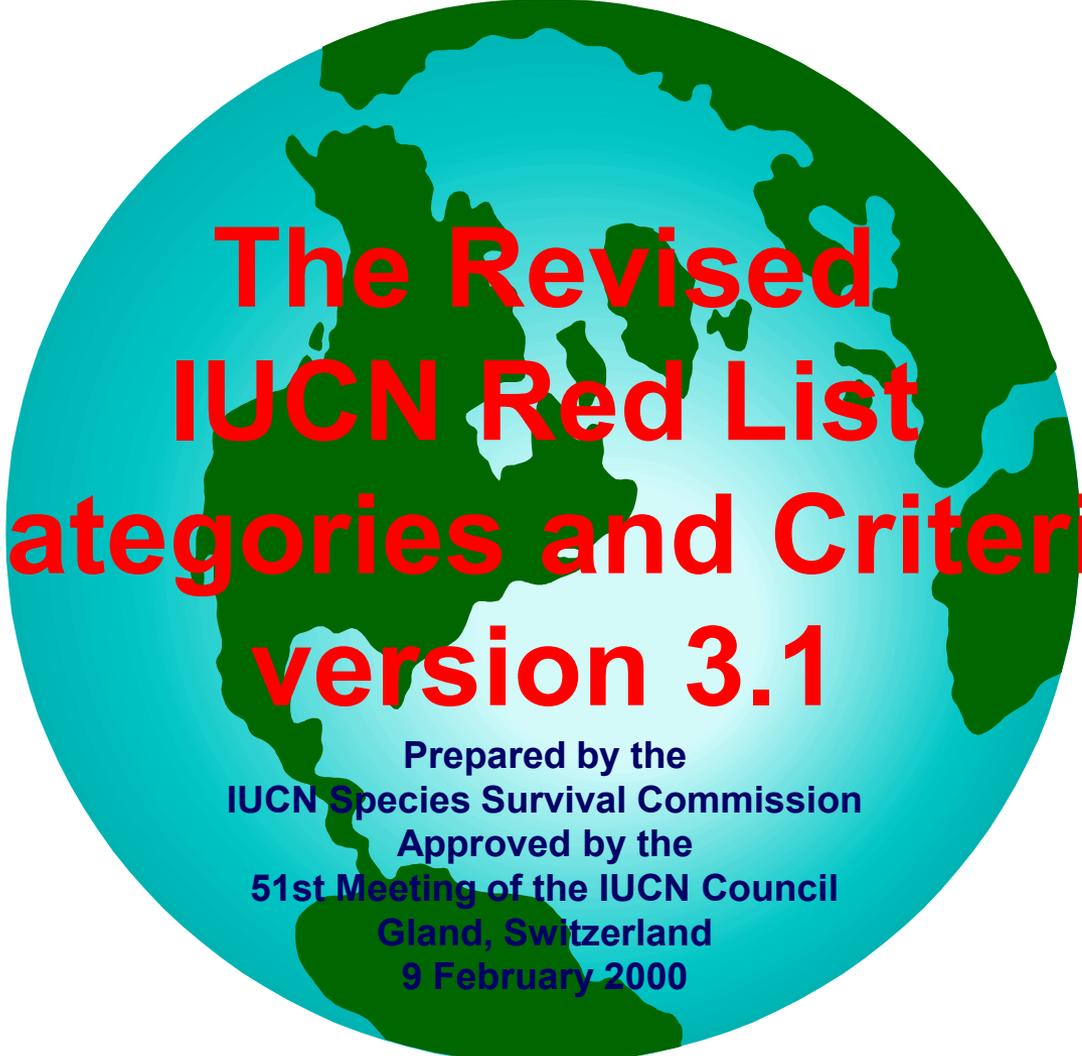
The abstract text reads: **Abstract:** *Following creation of the 2010 Biodiversity Target under the Convention on Biological Diversity and adoption of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, information on status and trends of biodiversity at the national level has become increasingly important to both science and policy. National red lists (NRLs) of threatened species may provide suitable data for reporting on progress toward these goals and for informing national conservation priority setting. This information will also become increasingly important for developing species- and ecosystem-based strategies for climate change adaptation. We conducted a thorough global review of NRLs in 109 countries and analyzed gaps in NRL coverage in terms of geography and taxonomy to determine priority regions and taxonomic groups for further investment. We then examined correlations between the NRL data set and gross domestic product (GDP) and vertebrate species richness. The largest geographic gap was in Oceania, followed by middle Africa, the Caribbean, and western Africa, whereas the largest taxonomic gaps were for invertebrates, fungi, and lichens. The comprehensiveness of NRL coverage within a given country was positively correlated with GDP and negatively correlated with total vertebrate richness and threatened vertebrate richness. This supports the assertion that regions with the greatest and most vulnerable biodiversity receive the least conservation attention and indicates that financial resources may be an integral limitation. To improve coverage of NRLs, we propose a combination of projects that target underrepresented taxa or*

On the right side, there is a 'Recommended' section with two entries. The first entry is 'Building on IUCN Regional Red Lists to Produce Lists of Species of Conservation Priority: a Model with Irish Bees' by ÚNA FITZPATRICK, TOMÁS E. MURRAY, ROBERT J. PAXTON, and MARK J. F. BROWN. The second entry is 'From Red Lists to Species of Conservation Concern' by VERENA KELLER and KURT BOLLMANN. Below these are two more recommended articles, one of which is 'National Threatened Species Listing Based on IUCN Criteria and Regional Guidelines: Current Status and Future Perspectives' by REBECCA M. MILLER, JON PAUL RODRÍGUEZ, THERESA ANISKOWICZ-FOWLER, CHANNA BAMBARADENIYA, RUBEN BOLES, MARK A. EATON, ULF GÅRDENFORS, VERENA KELLER, SANJAY MOLLUR, SALLY WALKER, and CAROLINE POLLOCK.

At the bottom left, there is a 'Get citation' button. At the bottom right, the system tray shows the temperature (17°C), the name 'Grotendeels be...', and the date and time (09:25 20-9-2023).

Zamin et al (2010); a thorough global review of NRLs in 109 countries and an analysis of gaps in NRL coverage in terms of geography and taxonomy to determine priority regions and taxonomic groups for further investment.

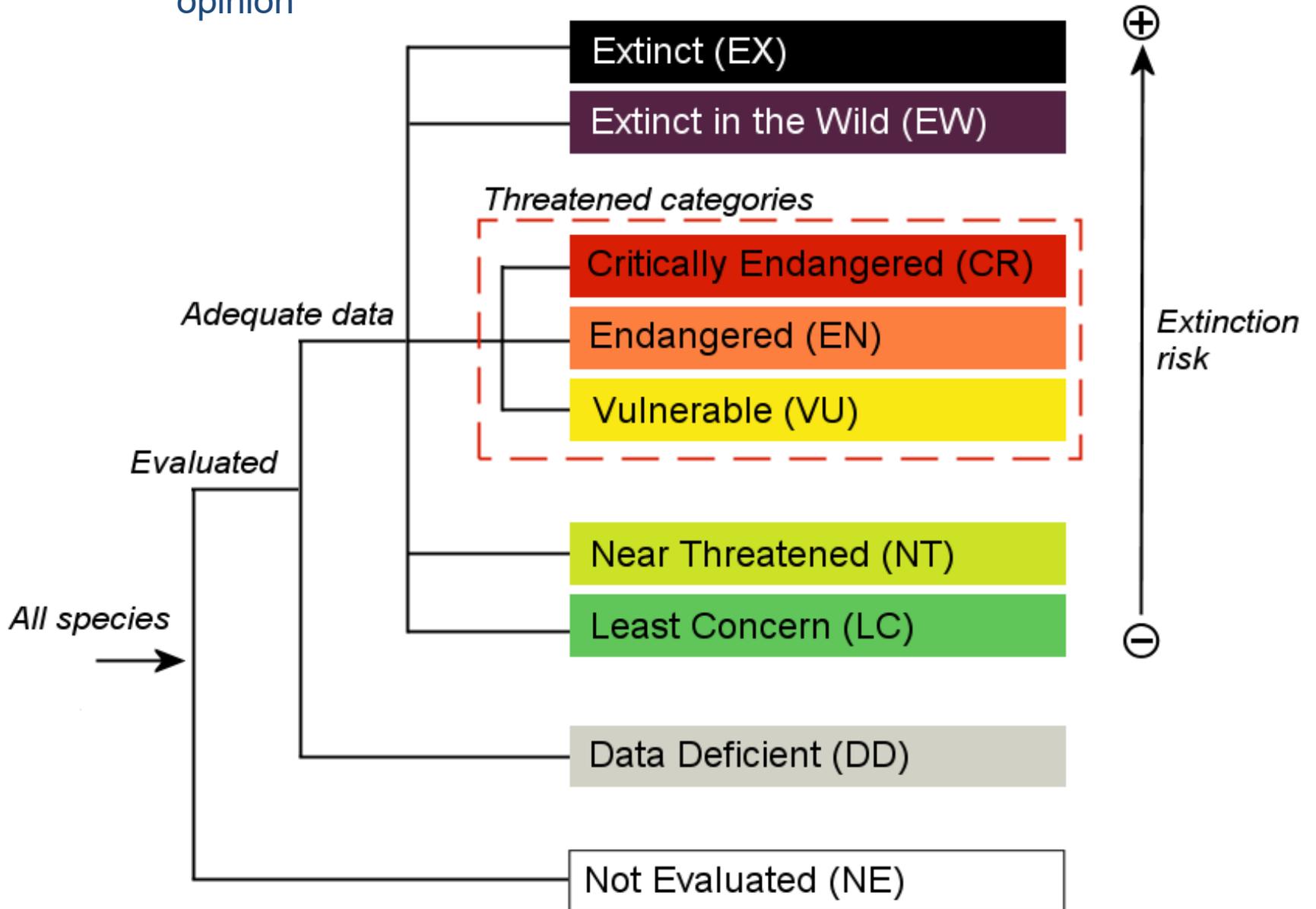
- *Zamin et al (2010) conducted a thorough global review of NRLs in 109 countries and analyzed gaps in NRL coverage in terms of geography and taxonomy to determine priority regions and taxonomic groups for further investment.*
- *National red lists (NRLs) of threatened species may provide suitable data for reporting on progress toward these goals and for informing national conservation priority setting.*
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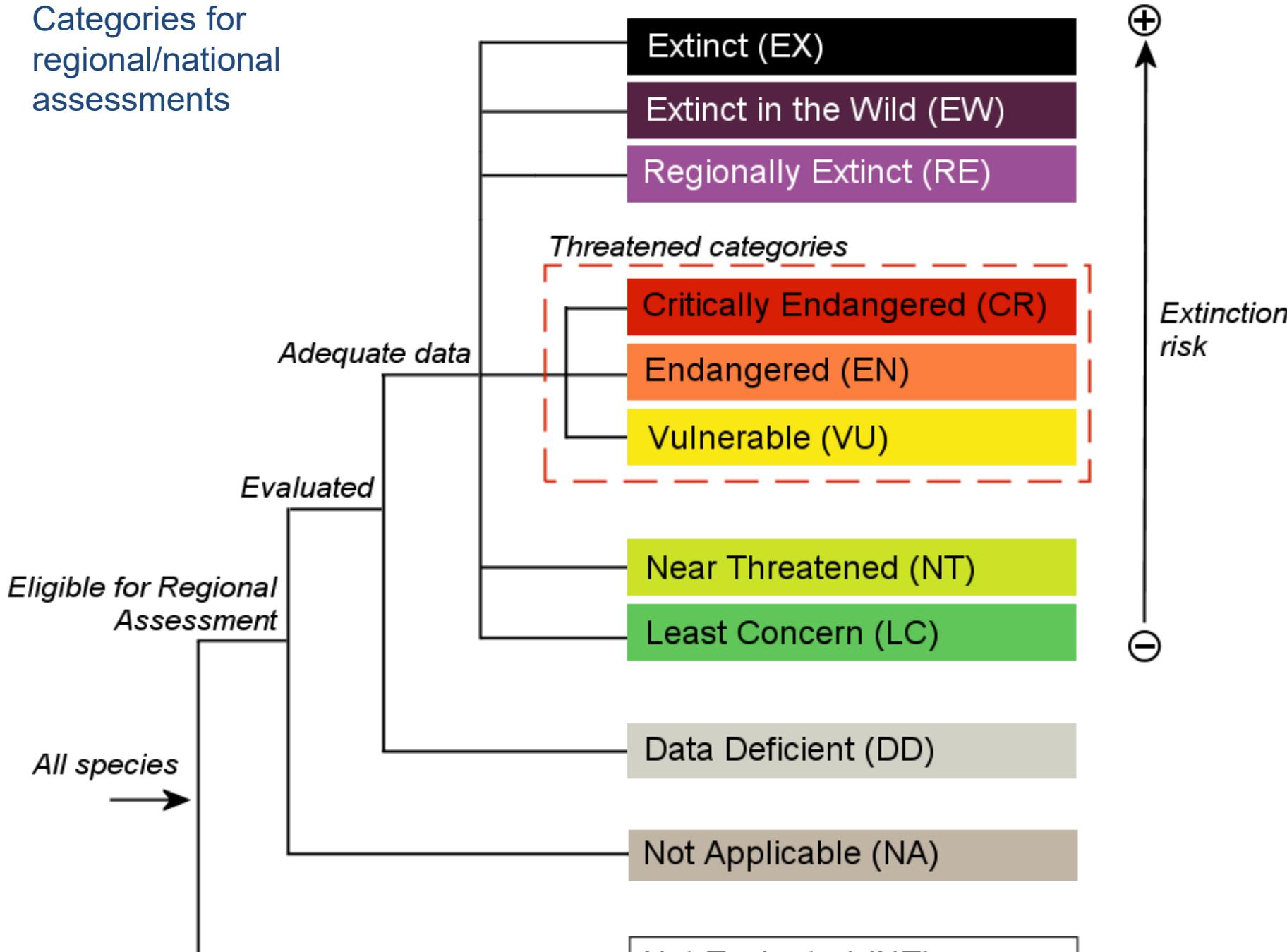
The Revised IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1

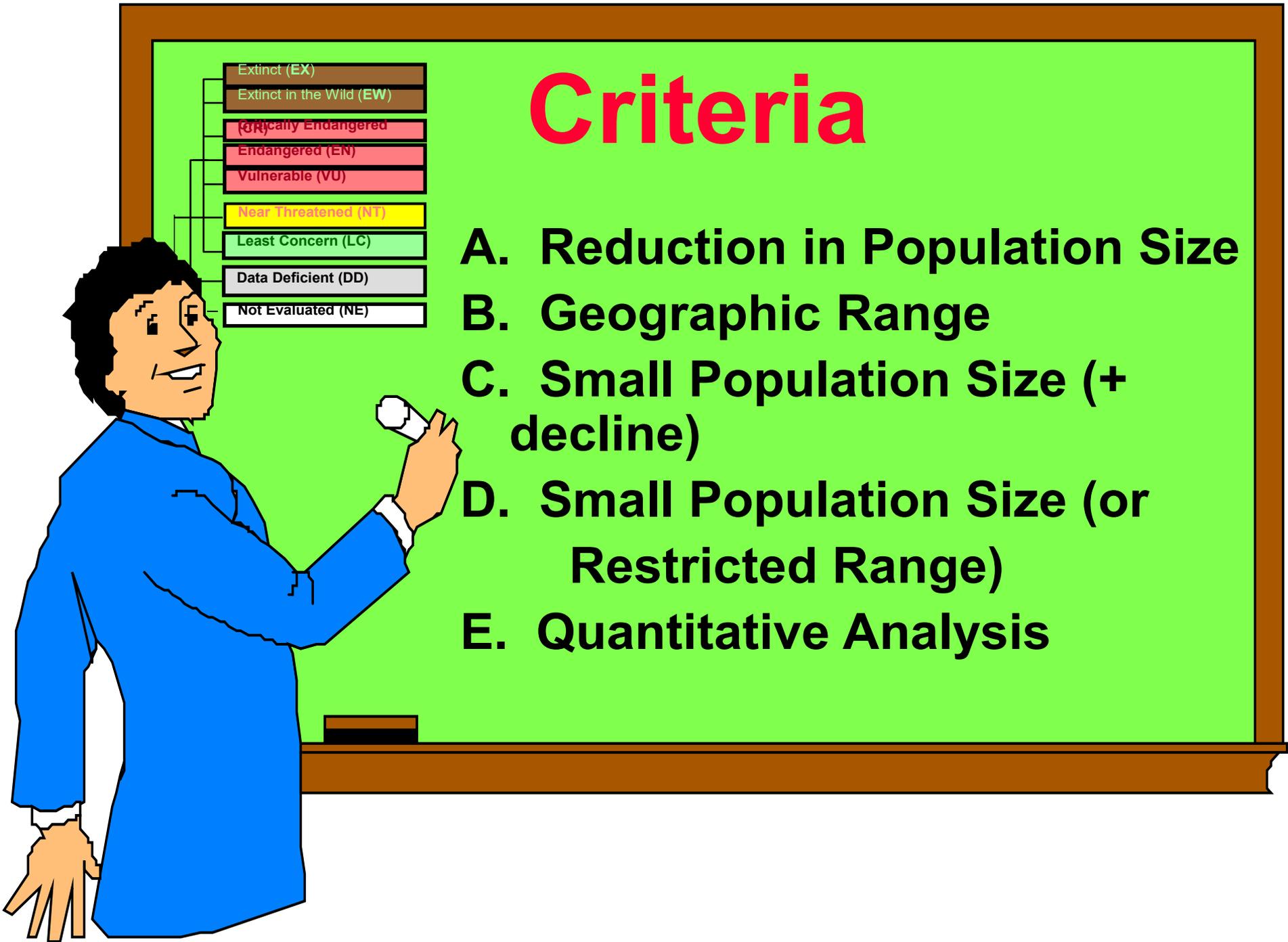
**Prepared by the
IUCN Species Survival Commission
Approved by the
51st Meeting of the IUCN Council
Gland, Switzerland
9 February 2000**

Global categories; Objective expert opinion



Categories for regional/national assessments





- Extinct (EX)
- Extinct in the Wild (EW)
- Critically Endangered (CR)
- Endangered (EN)
- Vulnerable (VU)
- Near Threatened (NT)
- Least Concern (LC)
- Data Deficient (DD)
- Not Evaluated (NE)

Criteria

- A. Reduction in Population Size**
- B. Geographic Range**
- C. Small Population Size (+ decline)**
- D. Small Population Size (or Restricted Range)**
- E. Quantitative Analysis**

The Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels version 4.0

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portals.iucn.org/library/node/10336

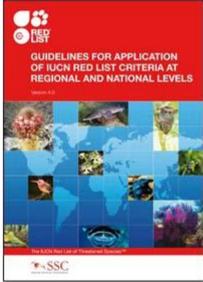
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Guidelines for application of IUCN Red List criteria at regional and national levels : version 4.0

Complete Title: Guidelines for application of IUCN Red List criteria at regional and national levels : version 4.0



IUCN Publication

Organization(s): IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) |

Abstract:
The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were developed for classifying species at high risk of global extinction, i.e. for assessment at the global level. Guidelines on the application of the IUCN Red List Criteria at national or regional levels were also developed and this volume presents the revised guidelines, published in 2012.

Imprint: Gland : IUCN, 2012

Physical Description: iii, 41p.

Publication Year: 2012

ISBN: 978-2-8317-1247-5

Notes:
Includes bibliographic references. Also available in separate French, Arabic and Spanish versions.

Keywords: [Guidelines](#) | [Red List categories](#) |

Broad subject: [Species - red data listings](#) |

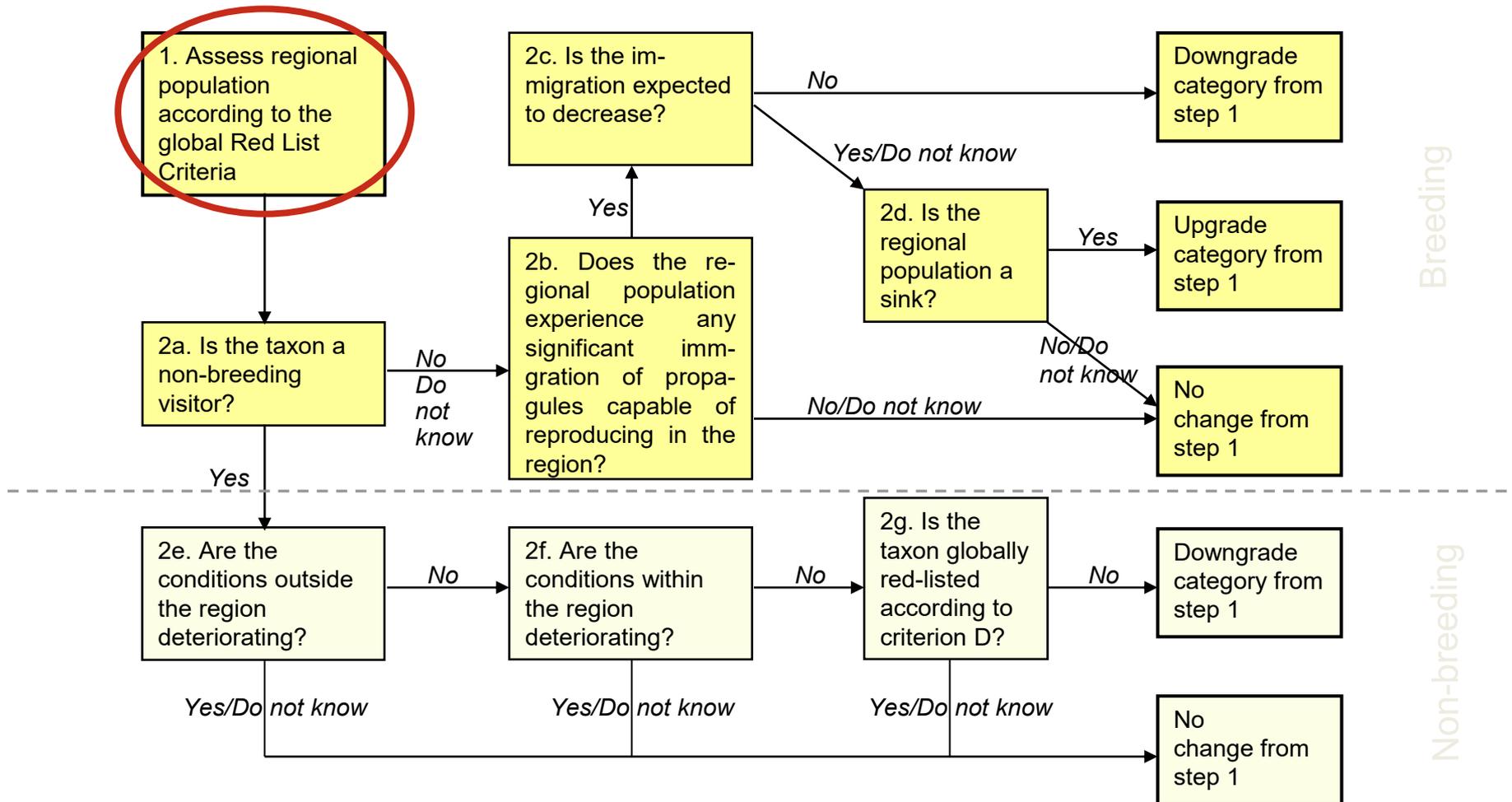
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Assessment procedure



HOW MANY NATIONAL AND REGIONAL RED LISTS ARE THERE IN EUROPE ??? **WE DO NOT KNOW !!!**

Different older estimates of the number of regional and national red lists in Europe; no recent estimates

Koppel et al (2003); Over 3,701 single Red Lists currently known to us. From these, 139 are world-wide lists including Europe, 94 cover the whole of Europe; the remaining 3,468 are regional or national lists.

A recent update provided by Sophie Ledger gave an estimate of 608 red list publications based on Brummit et al (2001)

-
- A few have been tagged as uncertain as to whether they are actually a Red List .
- Source is the IUCN Red List “Europe” country list in my searches <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/country-codes#Europe> and included Macedonia.

Global and European Red List;

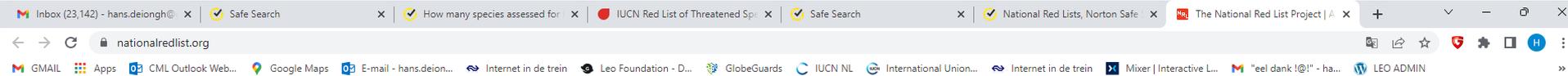
For the preparation of the Global Red Lists and the European Red Lists only IUCN C&C vs 3.2. are used

The preparation of the European Red lists is coordinated by IUCN and used by the EC.

The ideal national Red List; Issues to be covered by workshop during RCF in Brugge

1. The use of IUCN C&C vs 3.1. (in combination with national criteria ?)
2. The use of regional application guidelines
3. The inclusion of endemic species
4. The accessibility of the red lists on the web
5. The availability of the data used for red listing on the web
6. The language of the red list in terms of available translations
7. The use of the red list for the enforcement of national legislation to protect species

ZSL Website <http://www.nationalredlist.org>



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Map Key

- Light grey: No Red List Available
- Dark red: Red List Available
- Bright red: Out of Date Red List

Select a taxon (above) to view published Red Lists globally. Click on a country for more information.

[Search the Database](#)

“ A focal point for national red lists and species action plans. Welcome – this website is no longer being updated but the content and data are still accessible whilst we work on developing a new database and website in 2022. We regret we are unable to respond to any data requests whilst we focus on these developments, but it will be worth the wait! ”

It was suggested that the existing national Red Lists could be reviewed with the new IUCN C&C, aiming at a better qualitative support and harmonization with other national, regional and global Red Lists.

Although in the meantime more and more European countries have started using the new IUCN C&C (for example Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK), a substantial number of countries, among them the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany still make use of their own criteria.

The Netherlands at the moment follows a policy to use both Red Lists and target species and, as said earlier, have started a pilot to test the use of the new IUCN Categories and Criteria.

Recommendations

The following recommendations have been adopted by ICENCA

- 1) To make a new inventory of red lists in Europe (and N and C Asia) to compare with the 2002 inventory and to implement a questionnaire survey among IUCN members in Europe and N and C Asia
- 2) To consider the use of IUCN C&C and regional application guidelines for a second national red list for international comparison besides a national red list with national criteria and categories for a national red list, to be used for enforcement of national legislation. (Dutch model)
- 4) Organise a workshop on best practice of national red listing during the RCF in Brugge 29 September until 3 October 2024 (preparatory meeting in Yerevan 17 October 2023)
- 5) Support the publication of the guidelines for national red listing prepared by the IUCN national red list working group and translate into IUCN languages (Spanish, French)
- 6) Reinforce the website and international network of the national red list focal point at the Zoological Society Londen

On line training modules for national/regional red listing

Module 7 of the online training course (<https://www.conservationtraining.org/course/index.php?categoryid=23>) is all about using the IUCN Red List Criteria for regional and national Red Lists. In addition to the online course,

There are links to webinars about national Red Lists on the IUCN Red List website:
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/webinars>.

QUESTIONS ?

