

INFORMATION PAPER ON MARINE FISH RED LISTING WORKSHOP

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Marine Fish Red Listing workshop was held in London from 29th April through 1st May 1996 in collaboration with the IUCN and WWF (see IUCN report in detail which is attached at the end of this report). ICCAT secretary asked to the workshop for the participation of an observer from ICCAT, but this request was rejected. I attended to this workshop in a personal capacity. There were 31 participants from 9 countries who were invited by the workshop, except for two participants from Japan.

The aim of the workshop were as follows:

- 1) *To evaluate the applicability of the new criteria to marine fish species.* The new criteria were approved by IUCN in 1994 (see attached Table), and are now being used for all species. So far, they have not been well tested on marine species.
- 2) *To evaluate candidate marine fish for inclusion in the 1996 Red List.* Representation of marine fishes in the IUCN Red List has been very poor, because they have traditionally been of lower conservation concern. Interest in marine conservation issues appears to be growing. The aim was to produce a list of evaluated species which could be included in the 1996 red list.

Tunas, sharks, billfish and marlins, coral reef fishes, seahorses and pipefishes were planned to be evaluated at the workshop, but billfish and marlins were not evaluated due to the lack of time at the meeting. 148 species of marine fishes were evaluated. Western Atlantic bluefin, southern bluefin, and south Atlantic albacore are evaluated as Critically endangered species (CR). Eastern Atlantic bluefin, north Atlantic swordfish, and Pacific bigeye are evaluated as Endangered species (EN). Atlantic bigeye, Indian bigeye, Atlantic yellowfin, north Atlantic albacore are evaluated as Vulnerable species. All of them were classified only by the criteria A (rate of population decrease), though there are the five criteria for the classification of the species into the five categories (see attached Table).

During the process of reviewing potentially threaten marine fish for the red list, it was concluded that the quantitative criterion A may not be appropriate for assessing the risk of extinction for some species, particularly those with high reproductive potential, faster growth, and broad geographic ranges such as tuna species. The workshop concluded that tuna species should be listed with a caveat which demonstrates that the quantitative criterion A may not be appropriate for assessing the risk of extinction.

(別添2) attached Table

Summary of the Categories and criteria

The following table outlines the new IUCN Red List categories and criteria. The table is provided as a conceptual framework and should not be used in isolation of pages 15-21 of the *IUCN Red List Categories*.

Use any of the A-E criterion	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A. Declining Population			
population decline rate at least	80% in 10 years or 3 generations	50% in 10 years or 3 generations	20% in 10 years or 3 generations
using either (1) population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past or (2) population decline projected or suspected in the future.			
based on	a) direct observation b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat d) actual or potential levels of exploitation e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.		
B. Small Distribution and Decline or Fluctuation			
Either extent of occurrence or area of occupancy	≤ 100km ² ≤ 10km ²	≤ 5000km ² ≤ 500km ²	≤ 20000km ² ≤ 2000km ²
and 2 of the following 3:			
(1) either severely fragmented: or known to exist at # locations =1	(isolated subpopulations with a reduced probability of recolonization, if once extinct) ≤ 5		≤ 10
(2) continuing decline in any of the following:	any rate	any rate	any rate
	a) extent of occurrence b) area of occupancy c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat d) number of locations or subpopulation e) number of mature individuals		
(3) fluctuating in any of the following:	>1 order/mag.	>1 order/mag	>1 order/mag
	a) extent of occurrence b) area of occupancy c) number of locations or subpopulations d) number of mature individuals		
C. Small Population Size and Decline			
Number of mature individuals	≤ 250	≤ 2500	≤ 10000
and 1 of the following 2:			
(1) rapid decline rate	25% in 3 years or 1 generation	20% in 5 years or 2 generations	10% in 10 years or 3 generations
(2) continuing decline and either (a) fragmented or (b)	any rate all sub-pops ≤ 50 all individuals in a single sub-population	any rate all sub-pops ≤ 250 all individuals in a single sub-population	any rate all sub-pops ≤ 1000
D. Very Small or Restricted			
Either (1) # of mature individuals or (2) population is susceptible	≤ 50 (not applicable)	≤ 250 (not applicable)	≤ 1000 area of occupancy < 100km ² or # of locations < 5
E. Quantitative analysis			
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be at least	50% in 10 years or 2 generations	20% in 20 years or 5 generations	10% in 100 years

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