

Launch of the

International Network on Soil Biodiversity

in the framework of the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory

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Soil Biodiversity and the IUCN Red List

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WHAT IS THE IUCN RED LIST?

- World's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species
- The IUCN Red List is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity
- A powerful tool to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation and policy change
- IUCN staff, partner organisations and a large expert network in the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and partner networks compile the species information and produce assessments



www.iucnredlist.org



HOW IS IT USED?



- Assess and re-asses: conclusions on species declines but also of improvements due to conservation actions
- A thoroughly tested methodology that assesses extinction risk and conservation status of species
- Can be applied to any macro-organism, including soil macrofauna
- Not meant to be an exhaustive focuses on ecologically important species to be able to draw conclusions on the extinction risk of taxonomic groups and biodiversity in general.





SOIL BIODIVERSITY AND THE RED LIST

- Currently, there are more than 138,300 species on the IUCN Red List, with more than 38,500 species threatened with extinction, including 41% of amphibians, 37% of sharks and rays, 34% of conifers, 33% of reef building corals, 26% of mammals and 14% of birds.
- Soil biodiversity not often in the minds of people who refer to 'biodiversity'.

For example – There are 23,000 species of earthworms

- 224 have been assessed 28 have been categorised as threatened
- Many more species need to be assessed (fungi, earthworms, dung beetles, mites, millipedes, ants...) there is a lot more to be done.













OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

- Develop initiatives so that key elements of soil fauna can be assessed on the IUCN Red List
- Reaching out to relevant experts as and when such assessments are taking place
- By getting such assessments onto the IUCN Red List, more soil fauna will feed into key metrics (e.g. STAR) and tools (e.g. IBAT).
- Broader IUCN initiatives, such as the Sustainable Agriculture and Land Health Initiative





