CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Twenty-sixth meeting of the Animals Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 15-20 March 2012 and Dublin (Ireland), 22-24 March 2012

REVISION OF RESOLUTION CONF. 14.8 ON PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE APPENDICES

This information document has been submitted by the Secretariat at the request of IUCN. It shows the conservation status of species both completed and still pending CITES periodic review, in relation to agenda item 13.1.

Taxon	Date of selection [paragraph b)]	Parties informed [paragraph e)]	Standing Committee informed [paragraph f)]	Review report [paragraph i)]	Recommendation [paragraph j)]	Range States requested to submit proposal [paragraph k)]	IUCN category	Range states	Notes
AMPHIBIA									
Ambystoma dumerilii	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC24 Doc. 10.2 (Rev. 1) (Annex 4)	Retain in App. II. AC24 (2009)	---	CR		Review completed
Andrias davidianus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	CR		In progress
Andrias japonicus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC24 Doc. 10.2 (Rev. 1) (Annex 2)	Retain in App. I AC24 (2009)	---	NT		Review completed
Bufo periglenes	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EX		In progress
Bufo superciliaris	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC (*Amietophrynus superciliaris*)		In progress
Dyscophus antongilii	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Euphlyctis hexadactylus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Nectophrynoides tornieri	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress

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Nectophrynoides viviparus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Rheobatrachus silus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EX		In progress
Rheobatrachus vitellinus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EX		In progress
Spinophrynoides osgoodi	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU (*Altiphrynoides osgoodi*)		In progress
AVES									
Argusianus argus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Catreus wallichii	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Colinus virginianus ridgwayi	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.3	Retain in App. II	---	NT (*Colinus virginianus*)		Review completed
Crossoptilon harmani	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Gallus sonneratii	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Ithaginis cruentus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress

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Lophophorus impejanus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Lophophorus lhuysii	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Lophophorus sclateri	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Lophura imperialis	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NE		In progress
Mitu mitu	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EW		In progress
Polyplectron bicalcaratum	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Polyplectron germaini	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Syrmaticus humiae	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress

Taxon	Date of selection [paragraph b)]	Parties informed [paragraph e)]	Standing Committee informed [paragraph f)]	Review report [paragraph i)]	Recommendation[paragraph j)]	Range States requested to submit proposal [paragraph k)]	IUCN category	Range states	Notes
Tetraogallus caspius	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Tetraogallus tibetanus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Tragopan melanocephalus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Tympanuchus cupido attwateri	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.4	Downlist to App. II	10.08.2011	VU (*Tympanuchus cupido*)		In progress
MAMMALIA									
Acinonyx jubatus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Balaenoptera physalus	AC22 Summary record	Notification 2006/062	---	---	---	---	EN		Deleted before the Periodic Review was completed. Decision14.81 (CoP14)
Caracal caracal	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)

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Catopuma badia	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EN (*Pardofelis badia*)		In progress
Catopuma temminckii	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT (*Pardofelis temminckii*)		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Felis bieti	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU (Felis.Silvestris spp. Bieti		In progress
Felis chaus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Felis manul	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT (Otocolobus manul)		In progress
Felis margarita	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Felis nigripes	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Felis silvestris	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Leopardus braccatus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NE		In progress

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Leopardus colocolo	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Leopardus geoffroyi	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress
Leopardus guigna	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Leopardus jacobitus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EN		In progress
Leopardus pajeros	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NE		In progress
Leopardus pardalis	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Leptailurus serval	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Leopardus tigrinus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Leopardus wiedii	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		In progress

Taxon	Date of selection [paragraph b)]	Parties informed [paragraph e)]	Standing Committee informed [paragraph f)]	Review report [paragraph i)]	Recommendation[paragraph j)]	Range States requested to submit proposal [paragraph k)]	IUCN category	Range states	Notes
Lynx canadensis	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.2.2	Retain in App. II	---	LC		Review completed
Lynx lynx	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.2.2	Retain in App. II	---	LC		Review completed
Lynx pardinus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.2.2	Retain in App. I	---	CR		Review completed
Lynx rufus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.2.2	Retain in App. II	---	LC		Review completed
Neofelis nebulosa	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Panthera leo	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Panthera onca	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	Document AC25 Doc. 15.2.3	Retain in App. I	---	NT		Review completed
Panthera pardus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Panthera tigris	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EN		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)
Pardofelis marmorata	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008)

Taxon	Date of selection [paragraph b)]	Parties informed [paragraph e)]	Standing Committee informed [paragraph f)]	Review report [paragraph i)]	Recommendation[paragraph j)]	Range States requested to submit proposal [paragraph k)]	IUCN category	Range states	Notes
Prionailurus bengalensis	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Prionailurus iriomotensis	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	CR (Prionailurus Bengalensis ssp. Iriomotensis)		In progress
Prionailurus planiceps	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EN		In progress
Prionailurus rubiginosus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	VU		In progress
Prionailurus viverrinus	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EN		In progress
Profelis aurata	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	NT (Caracal aurata)		In progress
Puma concolor	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Puma yagouaroundi	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	Notification 2008/049	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	LC		In progress
Uncia uncia	Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP15)	---	Document SC57 Doc. 38	---	---	---	EN (***Panthera uncia***)		Review terminated before completion (AC23, 2008

IUCN Red List Categories (Version 3.1)

Extinct (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

Extinct in the Wild (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

Critically Endangered (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endangered (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Vulnerable (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near Threatened (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

Least Concern (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

Data Deficient (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

Not Evaluated (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it is has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

IUCN Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable (Version 3.1)

Critically Endangered (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥90% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:

(a) direct observation

(b) an index of abundance appropriate to 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.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of ≥80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.

4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥80% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km^2 , and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) number of locations or subpopulations

(v) number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) number of locations or subpopulations

(v) number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a–b):

a. Population structure in the form of one of the following:

(i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals,

OR

(ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.

b. Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

Endangered (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥70% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:

(a) direct observation

(b) an index of abundance appropriate to 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.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of ≥50%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1. 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥50% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5000 km^2 , and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) number of locations or subpopulations

(v) number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) number of locations or subpopulations

(v) number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 2500 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a–b):

a. Population structure in the form of one of the following:

(i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals,

OR

(ii) at least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.

b. Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

Vulnerable (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are: clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:

(a) direct observation

(b) an index of abundance appropriate to 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.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥30% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of ≥30%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.

4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥30% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) number of locations or subpopulations

(v) number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a–c:

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) number of locations or subpopulations

(v) number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence

(ii) area of occupancy

(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a–b):

a. Population structure in the form of one of the following:

(i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals,

OR

(ii) all mature individuals are in one subpopulation.

b. Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:

. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1000 mature individuals.

2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km^2) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.