



Zerrenda Gorriak eta Katalogoak: Zer eta zertarako dira?

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Flora mehatxatua: oinarri teorikoa, metodoak, kudeaketa-tresnak eta Euskal Herriko egungo egoera.



UEU. 2007



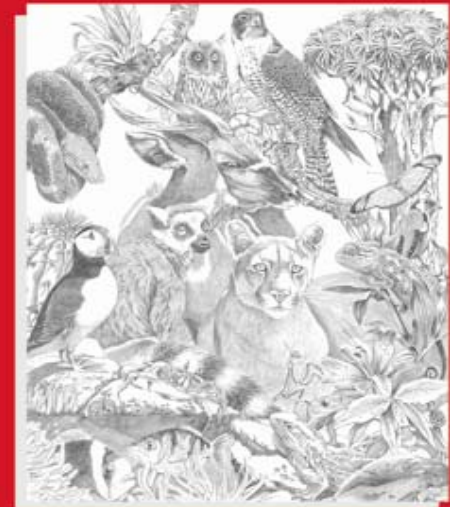
ZTF-FCT
Zientzia eta Teknologia Fakultatea
Facultad de Ciencia y Tecnología



Zer da Zerrenda gorria?

- Bizidun ezberdinen inbentarioa, non espezie horien kontserbazio-egoera azaltzen baita
- Biziraupen ez-ziurra (edo mehatxatua) duten espezieen katalagoak diren heinean, kontserbazio lanetan oinarrizko tresna da

IUCN Red List
Categories and Criteria
Version 3.1



IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Nolakoa izan behar du Zerrenda gorria?

- Sistema globala/Nazioartekoa
- Organismo guztiei aplikatu daitekeena
- Herrialde guztietan erabili daitekeena

IUCN Red List
Categories and Criteria
Version 3.1



IUCN
The World Conservation Union

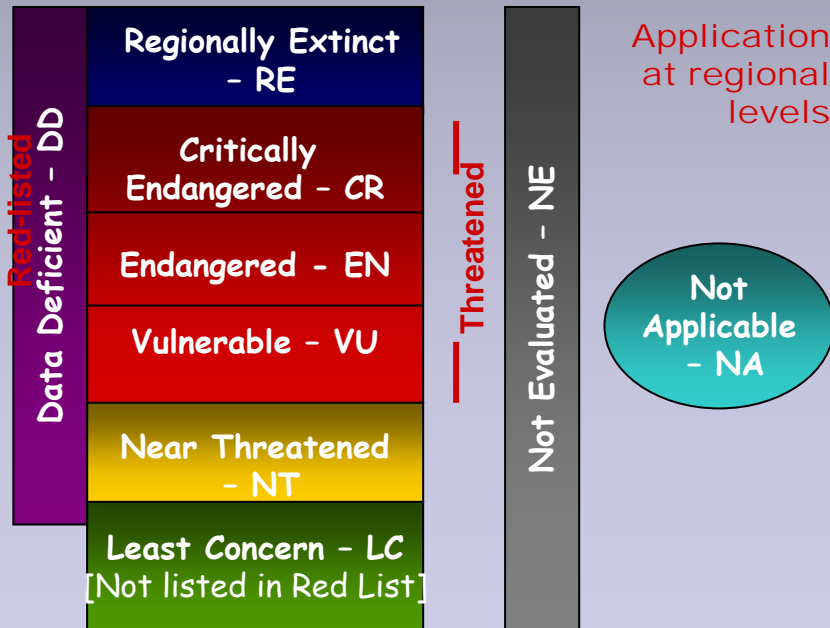
Nola?



- IUCN (Naturaren Kontserbaziorako Batasun Internazionala edo Munduko Kontserbaziorako Batasuna)



Kategorien egitura



Helburuak

- * Kriterioen erabilgaritasuna, Edonork erabil dezake
- * Objektibitatea eskaini mehatxu maila aukeratzekoan
- * Sistema konparagarriak talde ezberdinen artean



Figura

Naturaren kontserbaziorako ezagutzen den asoziazio/erakunde handiena eta garrantzitsuena da.

83 Estatu, 110 gobernu agentzia, 800 gubernuz kanpoko erakunde, eta 181 herrialdetako 10.00 zientifiko eta adituak parte hartzen dute

Lanaren norabidea

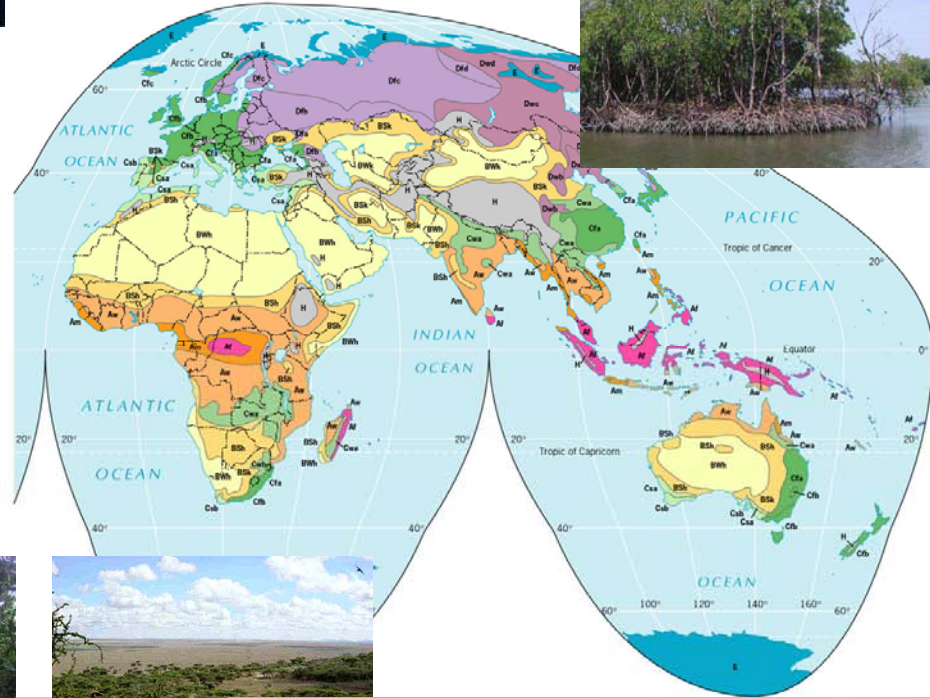
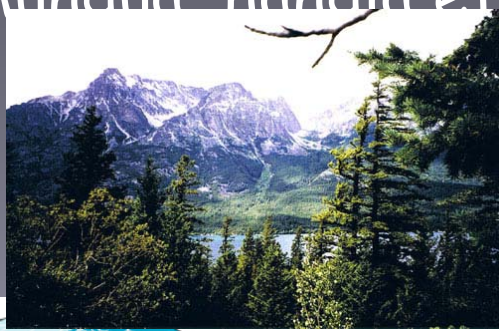


Espezieen biziraupenerako Batzordearen (SSC) bitartez IUCNek Zerrenda gorriak egiten ditu.

Lan-taldeak



Arazoak: Mundua handia eta heterogeneoa



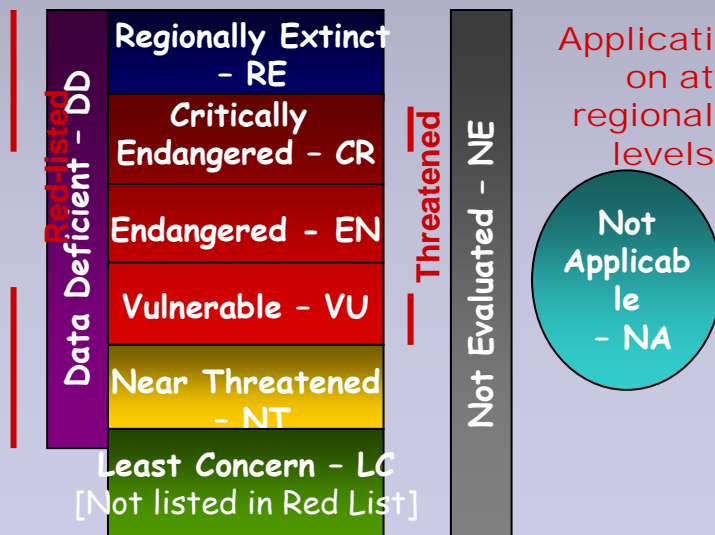
Arazoak: Bizidun talde ezberdinen dibertsitatea ezagutu behar da



Helburuak

- * Kriterioen erabilgaritasuna, edonork erabil dezake
- * **Objetibitatea eskaini mehatxu maila aukeratzekoan**
- * Sistema konparagarriak talde ezberdinen artean

Lan-taldeak

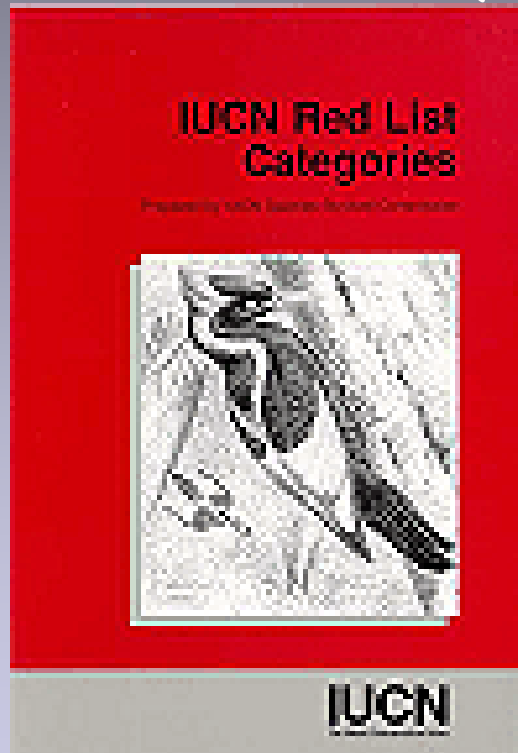


IUCN 1963an lehenengo Red Data Books(lehen aldiz mehatxu mailak)

Bertsio 1.0: Mace & Lande (1991)

Bertsio 2.1: UICN (1993)

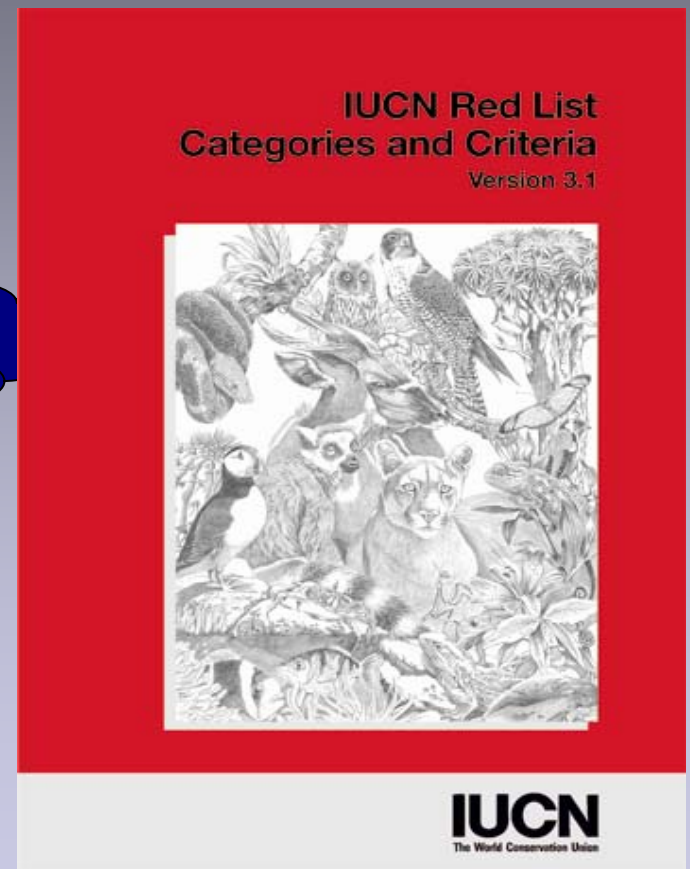
Bertsio 2.3: UICN (1994)



Sinesgarritasuna

Objetibitatea

Bertsio 3.1: UICN (2001)



http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001

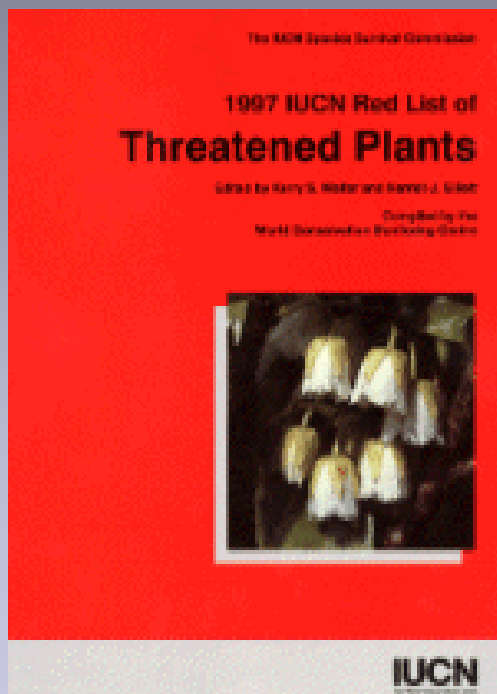
Ez !!!!!

Animaliak vs. Landareak

Landare mehatxatuen munduko lehenengo zerrenda gorria 1997 an (Walter & Gillett 1997)



Flora
Batzordea



2000.urtean munduko landare eta animalia mehatxatuak batera

Europako lehen landareen zerrenda gorria 1977an (2000 espeziekin)

Arazoa: subjektibitate altua eta landareen ezagutza maila baxua

Datuak berritzen dira eta SSC batzordearen eskutik eguneratzen dira

[Introduction](#)

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[Red List Programme](#)

[Data Organization](#)

[Summary Statistics](#)

[Sources & Quality](#)

[Categories & Criteria](#)

[Authority Files](#)

[Photo Gallery](#)

[References](#)

[FAQs](#)

[Links](#)



The IUCN Species Survival Commission

2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



SEARCH

**EXPERT
SEARCH**

Espezieen ezagutza maila aldatzen doa jarripen programak direla medio

Introduction
Partners & Credits
Red List Programme
Data Organization
Summary Statistics
Sources & Quality
Categories & Criteria
Authority Files
Photo Gallery
References
Publications & Links
FAQs



The IUCN Species Survival Commission
**2006 IUCN Red List of
Threatened
Species™**



SEARCH

**EXPERT
SEARCH**

**HELP SAVE
SPECIES**



IUCN
The World Conservation Union

What's new? Last updated on 13 December 2006.

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SSC
Species Survival Commission

Bizidun talde guztien eta herrialde guztien errealitea jasotzen al du?

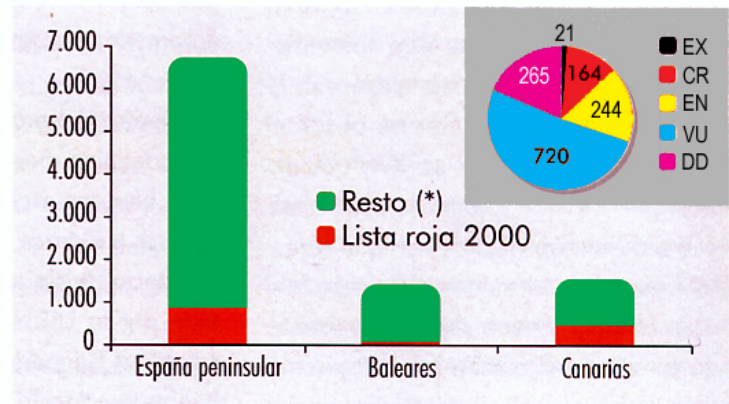
Zerrenda gorriak berdez koloreztatzen



Nazioartekoa / Nazionala / Eskualdekoa

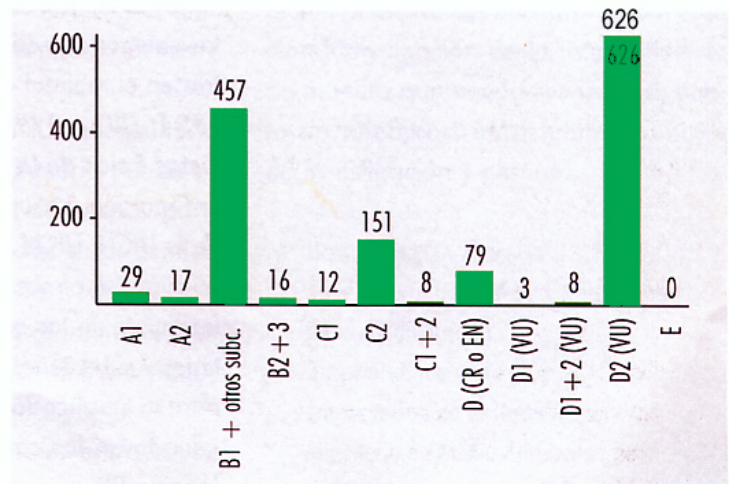
Para ver esta película, debe disponer de QuickTime™ y de un descompresor TIFF (LZW).

Figura 1. Distribución por categorías de la Lista Roja 2000 y proporción en la flora española.



(*) según Médail & Quézel (1997). Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 84: 12-127. Probablemente deba revisarse al alza.

Figura 2. Criterios utilizados en la Lista Roja 2000.



1414 taxonak

Nazioartekoa / Nazionala / Eskualdekoa

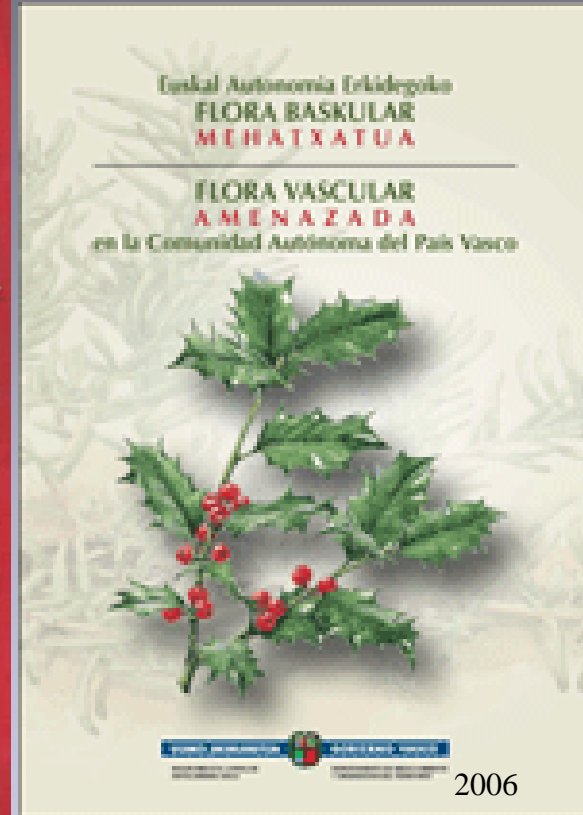
Landare baskularrak edo kormodun landareak

Para ver esta película, debe disponer de QuickTime™ y de un descompresor TIFF (sin comprimir).

2003



478 taxonak



2006

157 taxonak

Fungi

[Scientific Name]

Red List

Trend

Cladonia perforata

EN B1ab(iii,iv,v)c(iii,iv)

Erioderma pedicellatum

CR A2c+4c

Pleurotus nebrodensis

CR B1ab(iv,v)+

= *P. eryngii* var. *nebrodensis* *Laserpitium*
generoarekin



Eranskin I -Europako 33 onddo mehatxatuen Zerrenda

ECCF (European Council for Conservation of Fungi/ Europako onddoen kontserbaziorako batzordea) batzordeak UICNko batzordera aurkeztu zuen 2001.eko irailean (Bern\T-PVS 2001\tpvs 34e_2001).

2003an datuekin

http://www.artdata.slu.se/Bern_Fungi/Bern_Fungi.htm

The 33 threatened fungi in Europe (Nature and environment, No. 136)
(A.Dahlberg & H. Croneborg, 2006)

T-PVS (2001) 34 rev 2.

33 threatened fungi in Europe

Complementary and revised information on candidates for listing in Appendix I of the Bern Convention

August 2003



A document compiled for EU DG Environment and the Bern Convention by Anders Dahlberg and Hjalmar Croneborg at the Swedish Species Information Centre on behalf of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the European Council for Conservation of Fungi (ECCF).

Boletus dupainii Boud.

33 threatened fungi in Europe

Boletus dupainii BOUDIER



Recorded from 11 countries

96 known localities in Europe, recently recorded in USA

Red-listed in 6 countries

Major habitat: Medio-European limestone beech forests (9150)

41 % of localities in protected / Natura 2000 areas

Brief description

A very striking bolete with a smooth, bright blood-red, shiny lacquered-looking cap and flesh changing from pale yellow to blue.

Habitat

Mycorrhizal with frondose trees in warm, calcareous woods (*Castanea*, *Fagus*, *Quercus*).

Uses

Indicated by some authors as edible, by others as suspect or slightly poisonous. In any case not harvested on a large scale and without commercial value.

Threat

Deforestation, coniferous plantations, forest fires.

Popular name

| | |
|---------|---|
| Catalan | mataparent vermell mataparent de Dupain |
| English | Dupain's bolete |
| French | bolet de Dupain |
| German | blutroter hexenröhrling |

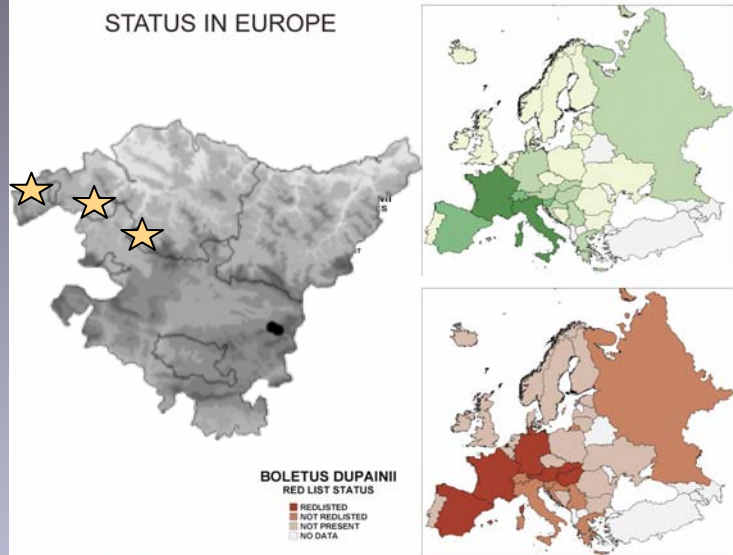
NATURA 2000 HABITATS

| Code | Habitat type | Austria | Croatia | France | Germany | Italy | Slovenia | Switzerland |
|------|--|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------------|
| 9150 | Medio-European limestone beech forests of the Cephalanthero-Fagion | | | x | x | | x | |
| 9160 | Medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests | | | x | x | | | x |
| 9170 | Gallo-cerpinetum oak-hornbeam forests | x | | | | | | |
| 9330 | Quercus suber forests | | | | | x | | |
| 9340 | Quercus ilex and Q. rotundifolia forests | | | x | | x | | |
| 9100 | Pannonic woods with Quercus petraea and Carpinus betulus | | | | | x | | |
| 91H0 | Pannonic woods with Quercus pubescens | | x | | | | | |

References

Engel, H., Kriegelstein, G.J., Dermek, A. & Watling, R. 1983. Dickröhrlinge, Die Gattung Boletus in Europa: 87-90. H. Engel, Weidhausen
Breitenbach, J. & Kränzlin, F. 1991. Pilze der Schweiz 3 : 54, pl. 7. Mykologia, Luzern.

STATUS IN EUROPE



| Country | No of localities in | | Country | No of localities in | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | protected areas | Natura2000 areas | | protected areas | Natura2000 areas |
| = no reports n.d. = no recent data p = present Pbl. = protected by law | Total no. of localities known | No. of localities known after 1989 | Red List Category | Total no. of localities known | No. of localities known after 1989 |
| EU 19 countries | 1 | 1 | Cd | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | 50 | 35 | EN | 4 | 10 |
| Germany | 8 | 5 | CR | 2 | |
| Greece | 3 | 3 | | | 1 |
| Italy | 20 | 19 | | 2 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | |
| Republic of Ireland | | | | | |
| Spain | 14 | 14 | VU | 4 | 10 |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | |
| EU 13 and remaining European Bern Convention countries | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Hungary | 2 | 2 | E | | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Moldavia | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Slovakia - Pbl. | <10 | n.d. | EN | | |
| Slovenia - Pbl. | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Switzerland | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| Ukraine | | | | | |

Europako 33 onddo mehatxatuen Zerrenda

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Amanita friabilis</i> | * | <i>Hygrophorus purpurascens</i> |
| <i>Amylocystis lapponica</i> | | <i>Laricifomes officinalis</i> |
| <i>Antrodia albobrunnea</i> | * | <i>Leucopaxillus compactus</i> * |
| <i>Armillaria ectypa</i> | | <i>Lyophyllum favrei</i> |
| <i>Boletopsis grisea</i> | * | <i>Myriostoma coliforme</i> * |
| <i>Boletus dupainii</i> | * | <i>Phylloporus pelletieri</i> * |
| <i>Bovista paludosa</i> | * | <i>Podoscypha multizonata</i> * |
| <i>Cantharellus melanoxeros</i> | * | <i>Pycnoporellus alboluteus</i> |
| <i>Cortinarius ionochlorus</i> | * | <i>Sarcodon fuligineoviolaceus</i> * |
| <i>Entoloma bloxamii</i> | * | <i>Sarcosoma globosum</i> |
| <i>Geoglossum atropurpureum</i> | * | <i>Sarcosphaera coronaria</i> * |
| <i>Gomphus clavatus</i> | * | <i>Skeletocutis odora</i> |
| <i>Hapalopilus croceus</i> | | <i>Suillus sibiricus</i> |
| <i>Haploporus odorus</i> | | <i>Torrendia pulchella</i> * |
| <i>Hericium erinaceum</i> | * | <i>Tricholoma colossus</i> * |
| <i>Hohenbuehelia culmicola</i> | | <i>Tulostoma niveum</i> |
| <i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i> | * | |

Taldearen zailatasun taxonomikoa



Hapalopilus croceus



Skeletocutis odora

Pycnoporellus alboluteus



8 espezie Euskal Autonomia Erkidegoan

Boletus dupanii Boud.

Cantharellus melanoxeros Desm.

Cortinarius ionochlorus Maire

Entoloma bloxamii (Berk. & Broome) Sacc.

Gomphus clavatus (Pers. : Fr.) Gray

Hericium erinaceum (Bull. : Fr.) Pers.

Hygrocybe calyptriformis (Berk. & Broome) Fayod

Tricholoma colossus (Fr.) Quél.





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- [Who we are](#)
- [World Red list](#)
- [Fact sheets](#)
- [Action plan](#)
- [About SSC](#)
- [Reports](#)
- [Contact](#)

Last updated:
24 May 2007

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IUCN SSC bryophyte specialist group

Working to save the world's most endangered mosses, liverworts and hornworts



Welcome to the IUCN Species Survival Commission Bryophyte Specialist Group website, kindly housed by the Swedish Species Information Centre.

We are a branch of the Species Survival Commission of the IUCN - The World Conservation Union, the world's oldest and largest international conservation organization.

ETHICAL CODE

NEW CANDIDATES

One of the primary missions of the Bryophyte Specialist Group (BSG) is to establish liaisons with people working in countries where endangered bryophytes occur. Currently, we have members in Asia, Australia, Europe, Latin America and North America.



SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION



Endangered bryophytes
Why threatened?

Egungo munduko Brifitoen zerranda gorriak 92 espezie ditu

The 2006 Red List and an updated checklist of bryophytes of the Iberian Peninsula (Portugal, Spain and Andorra)

Cecilia Sérgio, Montserrat Brugués, Rosa Maria Cros, Creu Casas and C. Garcia

Sérgio, C., Brugués, M., Cros, R. M., Casas, C. and Garcia, C. 2006. The 2006 Red List and an updated checklist of bryophytes of the Iberian Peninsula (Portugal, Spain and Andorra). – *Lindbergia* 31: 109–125.

The objective of this work is to provide an updated threatened and endangered status of all bryophytes in the Iberian territory and also to provide a checklist for Portugal, Spain and Andorra. With respect to these species, the recent IUCN criteria are used for evaluation in the respective categories.

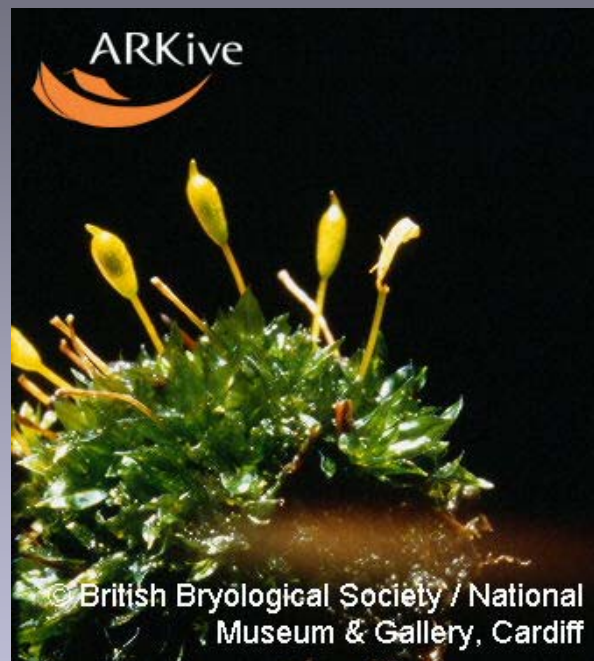
There are a total of 1101 known Iberian bryophytes (811 mosses and 290 hepatics including 6 hornworts), with 369 of these taxa on the Red List (33.5%). There are 10 Regionally Extinct taxa comprised of 7 mosses and 3 hepatics; 16 Critically Endangered taxa comprised of 11 mosses and 5 hepatics; 40 Endangered taxa comprised of 26 mosses and 14 hepatics; 114 Vulnerable taxa comprised of 83 mosses and 31 hepatics; 26 Near Threatened taxa comprised of 11 mosses and 15 hepatics. Of the Non-Threatened categories, there are 732 Least Concern taxa, which include 21 on the Attention list (18 mosses and 3 hepatics). In addition, 163 taxa are considered to be Data Deficient (DD and DD-va) with DD-n including the new taxa or new references for the Iberian Peninsula.

C. Sérgio (cs Sergio@fc.ul.pt) and C. Garcia. Universidade de Lisboa, Museu Nacional de História Natural, Jardim Botânico / Centro de Ecologia e Biologia Vegetal, Rua da Escola Politécnica 58, PT-1250-102, Lisboa, Portugal. – M. Brugués, R. M. Cros and C. Casas. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Facultat de Ciències, Botànica, ES-08193 Bellaterra, Spain.

The first Red List of the Iberian Peninsula (Sérgio et al. 1994) presents an unsatisfactory situation regarding the knowledge of the current threat status of species in the different Iberian countries. In the last few years, many unstudied sites have been investigated, and many new records have been added for a significant number of species, refining our understanding of the actual status of many bryophytes in different areas of the Iberian Peninsula. These most recent studies have been an important source of information about threatened bryophyte species, but we also found it essential to review herbarium material of particu-

lar taxa concerning previously red-listed species. Some fieldwork was carried out to relocate species in localities where historical records had previously recorded them. We also tried to examine specimens of every doubtful taxon but, as might be expected, this proved to be impossible for many taxa.

As will be shown, we have unquestionably improved our knowledge of many species in comparison to eleven years ago. Additionally, data concerning the extinct bryophytes of Portugal and Spain have been published by Sérgio et al. (2001). The actual assessment for the present study was conducted from 2004 to the beginning of 2006, after a preliminary discussion about how best to adjust the application of criteria and methodology. We mainly used bibliographic references of bryophyte records for this work.

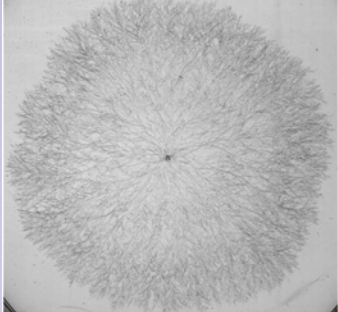


© British Bryological Society / National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff

Zygodon forsteri

Helburuak

- * Kriterioen erabilgaritasuna, edonork erabil dezake
- * Objektibitatea eskaini mehatxu maila aukeratzeko
- * Sistema konparagarriak talde ezberdinen artean





Zerrenda gorrian egoteko arrazoiak

Murrizketa



A. Populazien murrizketa nabarmena



B. Espeziaren banaketa eremua txikia



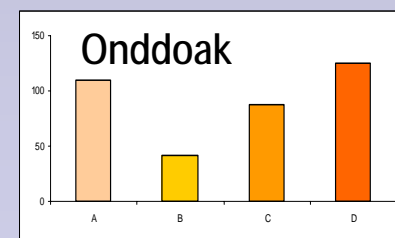
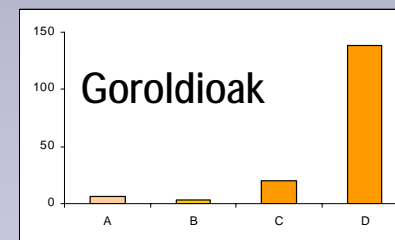
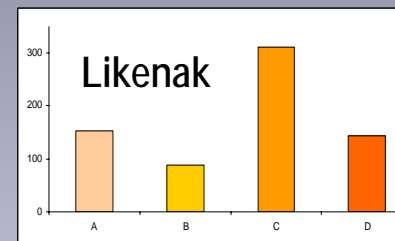
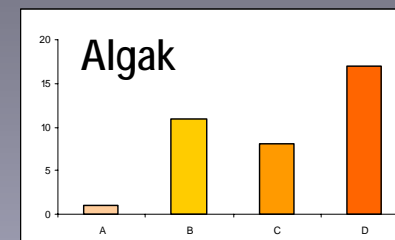
C. Populazio txikiak



D. Populazio oso txikiak

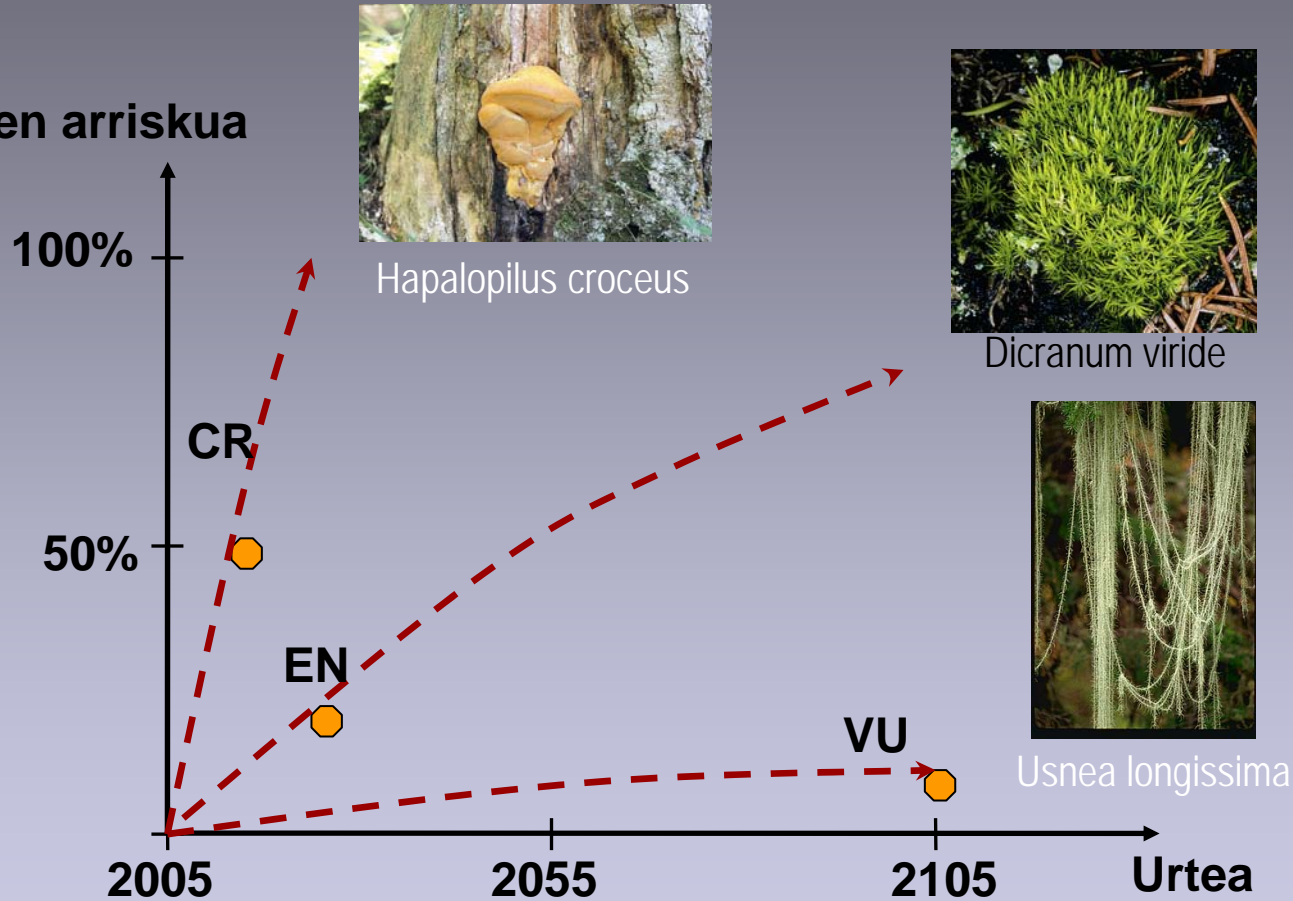
Indibiduo gutxi

Suedian



Iraungipen edo mehatxu arriskuaren estimazioa

Iraungipen arriskua



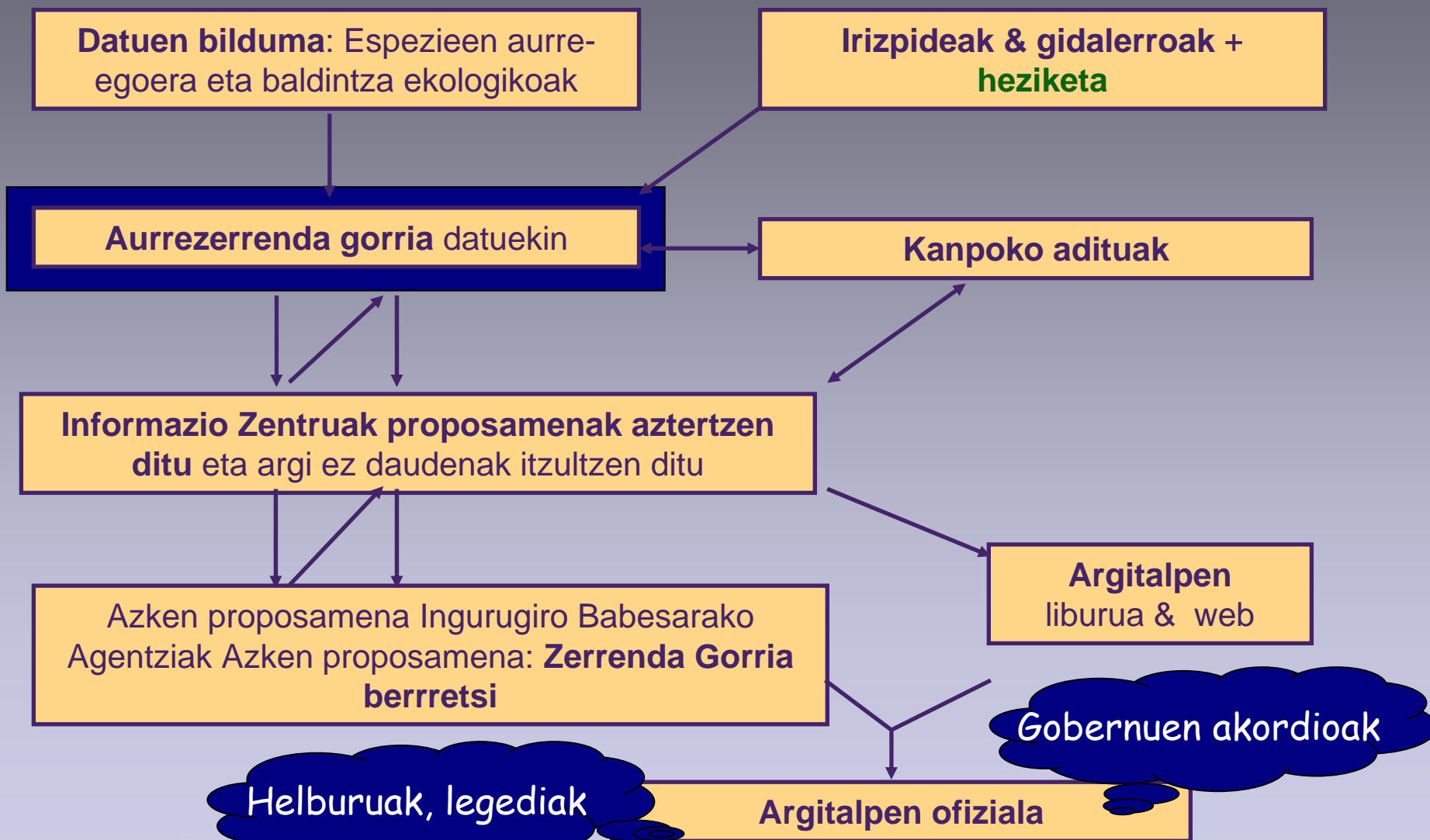
Denbora

+

Lan
handia

Kriptogamoetan zaila, onddoetan bereziki

Zerrenda gorrien elaborazioa: Konplexua da

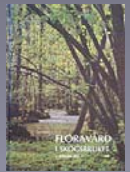


(Suedian)

Prozesua konplexua eta luzea

Swedish Red Lists

| | |
|---|------|
| Project Linne | 1972 |
| Forestry Flora- and fauna conservation management . | 1984 |
| Swedish Species Information Centre (SSIC) | 1984 |
| All Red Lists through SSIC..... | 1985 |
| Red List sanctioned by the government..... | 1991 |
| SSIC permanent..... | 1991 |
| Permanent financing of the parliament..... | 1993 |
| Common Red List for plants and fungi..... | 1995 |
| Common Red List for all organisms..... | 2000 |
| Revision of common Red List for all organisms..... | 2005 |

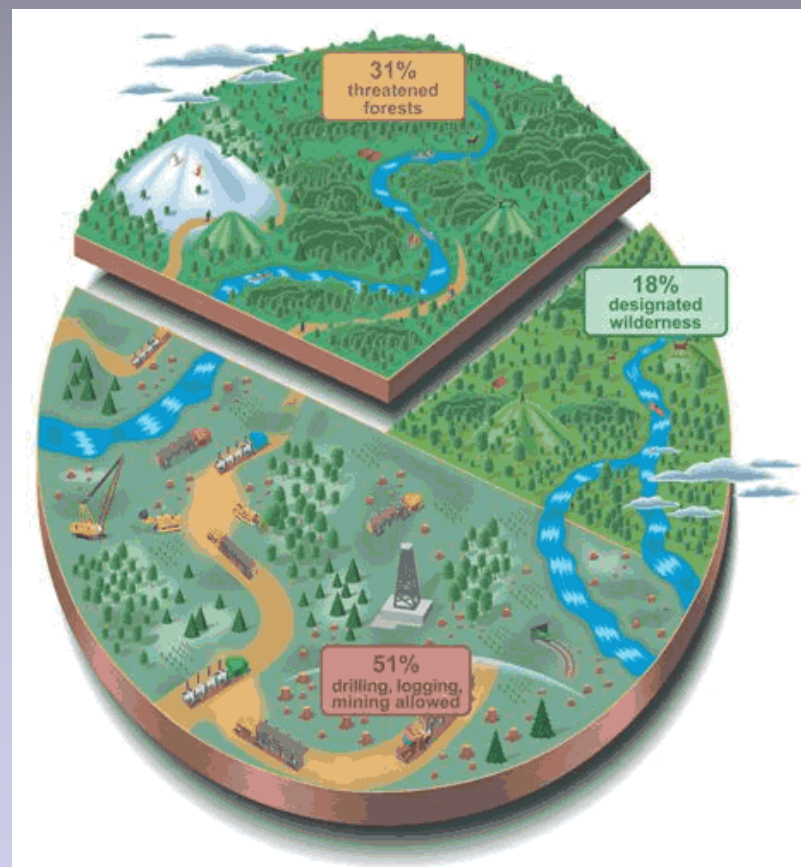


Zer da Zerrenda gorria?

Zertarako dira Zerrenda gorriak?

Oinarrizko helburuak

- ✓ Kontserbazio arazoaren urgentzia eta larritasuna publikoari eta erabakiak hartu behar duten arduradunei jakinaraztea
- ✓ Espezieen desagertpen-erritmoaren murrizketa geldiarazi behar dela



Zertarako balio dute Zerrenda gorriek?

- Lurralde zehatz bateko biodibertsitateari buruzko informazioa
- Espezieen mehatxu edo desagertzen arriskua objetiboki ebaluatzeko
- Kontserbaziorako lehentasunak ezartzerakoan oinarritzeko tresna
- Politika mailan nolabaiteko eragina



Arazoaren kontzientziaziorako eta erabakiak hartzeko

Nork erabiltzen ditu zerrenda gorriak?

- Baliabide naturalaren planifikatzaileek
- Gobernu-organismoek
- Gobernuz kanpoko erakundeek
- Hezitzaileek
- Elkate zientifikoak
- Basa bizitzarako sailek

Dibertsitatea biologikoaren salbamendu-trena

ALIAN TZAK

- ✓ Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS)
- ✓ Planta Europa
- ✓ European Committee for Conservation of Bryophytes (ECCB).
- ✓ European Council for the Conservation of Fungi (ECCF).
- ✓ European Mycological Association.
- ✓ IUCN Regional Office for Europe.
- ✓ European Habitats Forum.
- ✓ The European Centre for Nature Conservation.
- ✓ PGR Forum (European Crop Wild Relative Diversity Assessment and Conservation Forum)
- ✓ Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area (OPTIMA)

Zergatik espezieen murrizketa?

Zeintzuk dira aldaketa hauen arrazoiak?

- 1.- Ekosistemen eta habitaten aldaketak eta murrizketak
- 2.- Ingurumenaren kutsadura
- 3.- Ingurumen polita desegokiak



Panaeolus dunensis Bon & Courtec.



Etorkizun hurbilerako erronka: Lan egitea batera



Bizitza da:

Formen ozeanoa

Koloreetako atmosfera

Mugimenduen mundua

Estrategien sistema

Konpromisoen kosmoa

zeintzuk soilik **Bizitasuna bizikor**
mantentzea bilatzen baitude



Joaquín Araújo

ONUko Global 500 saria
(Naturaren defentsagatik)



Mila esker zuen arretagatik



Konpartitu aurreratzeko

