

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED BIRDS A GLOBAL AUDIT

A State of the world's birds report




BirdLife
INTERNATIONAL

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Cover picture: Orange-bellied Parrot is thought to breed at just two sites in Tasmania, before migrating to the Australian mainland to winter in coastal areas. The population has remained relatively stable at very low numbers (approximately 150 individuals) but now benefits from captive breeding and release. (CHRIS TZAROS/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

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About this report: This is a summary review of the state of the world's Critically Endangered birds, the pressures they face, and the actions needed to prevent their extinction. It is drawn from material developed for *State of the world's birds*, a broader report which is available for download and as an extensive searchable database at www.birdlife.org/sowb – please visit this site for further information and examples. *Critically Endangered Birds* is a product of the BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme. It presents the science underpinning the programme and the actions needed by other organisations, agencies and governments to complement it. For further information about the programme, see the inside back cover.



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BirdLife International is a partnership of people for birds and the environment. As a worldwide community, we are the leading authority on the status of birds and their habitats. Over 10 million people support the BirdLife Partnership of national non-governmental conservation organisations and local networks. Partners, operating in more than 100 territories, work together on shared priorities, programmes, and policies, learning from each other to achieve real conservation results. The BirdLife Partnership promotes sustainable living as a means of conserving birds and all other forms of biodiversity.

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Overview

A total of 190 bird species are on the brink of extinction. These Critically Endangered species face a suite of human-driven threats, but we know what actions are needed. Some species are already benefiting from conservation, but much more action is needed and we need to act now.

The highly threatened Blue-crowned Laughingthrush is found at just five sites in Jiangxi province, China. Road building has destroyed some key habitat, but for such a poorly known species, further research into its distribution and threats is necessary to inform further conservation action.
(ZHAO DONGJIANG/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)



Grey-breasted Parakeet requires urgent action to tackle illegal capture for the pet trade in Brazil.
(CIRO ALBANO/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

- A total of 190 species—2% of the world's birds—are considered Critically Endangered and face an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future.
- Critically Endangered species are found worldwide, with most countries supporting at least one species, but some countries holding particularly large numbers.
- They face a range of threats, of which agriculture and invasive alien species (spread deliberately or accidentally by humans) are the most important.
- Hunting and trapping, logging, urbanisation, pollution and fisheries are also significant threats, with climate change becoming increasingly important.
- BirdLife has identified the priority conservation actions needed for all Critically Endangered species, including site protection and management, control of invasive alien species, habitat restoration and reintroduction.
- Conservation works. There are many examples of species that have been saved from extinction by timely intervention backed by sound science, adequate resources and political will.
- BirdLife has identified ten priority actions to save Critically Endangered birds from extinction, and calls on governments and agencies to implement them urgently.
 - Stop the veterinary use of **diclofenac** in Asia and Africa
 - Implement **seabird bycatch** mitigation measures in long-line fisheries
 - Control **invasive alien species** on priority oceanic islands
 - Control the **cagebird trade** and unsustainable **hunting**
 - Tackle multiple threats on **Hawaii** and on **French** and **UK Overseas Territories**
 - Protect remnant forests on **São Tomé, Comoro Islands** and Sangihe, **Indonesia**
 - Safeguard Atlantic Forest remnants in **Brazil**
 - Protect and manage tropical forest Important Bird Areas in **Indonesia, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru** and **Mexico**
 - Strengthen effective **wetland conservation** efforts in Asia
 - **Search** for 'lost' species in **Brazil, India, Russia, Samoa** and elsewhere



Some birds are on the brink of extinction

A total of 190 species—2% of the world's birds—are considered Critically Endangered. These species face an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future because they have an extremely small and fragmented or declining population or range (64%), are declining extremely rapidly (14%), or have a stable or increasing but tiny population (22%).

Philippine Eagle qualifies as Critically Endangered because it has an extremely small population, following rapid declines owing to extensive deforestation.
(NIGEL VOADEN/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

How can we tell which species are closest to extinction?

The IUCN Red List is widely recognised as the most authoritative, objective and comprehensive system for evaluating the global conservation status of species and categorising them according to their risk of extinction. The latest release included assessments for 41,415 species, spanning every country of the world, and covering vertebrates (including all 9,990 birds), invertebrates, plants and fungi. The IUCN Red List uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to one of seven categories of relative extinction risk, ranging from 'Extinct' to 'Least Concern'. The categories of Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered are together referred to as 'threatened'. Critically Endangered is the category of highest extinction risk, i.e. species in this category are those that are closest to extinction.

Species may qualify as Critically Endangered if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Population decline > 80% over ten years or three generations
- Range size ('extent of occurrence') <100 km² and declining/severely fragmented/restricted to one location
- Occupied range ('area of occupancy') <10 km² and declining/severely fragmented/restricted to one location
- Population <250 mature individuals and declining plus specified population structure
- Population <50 mature individuals
- Quantified probability of extinction >50% in ten years or three generations

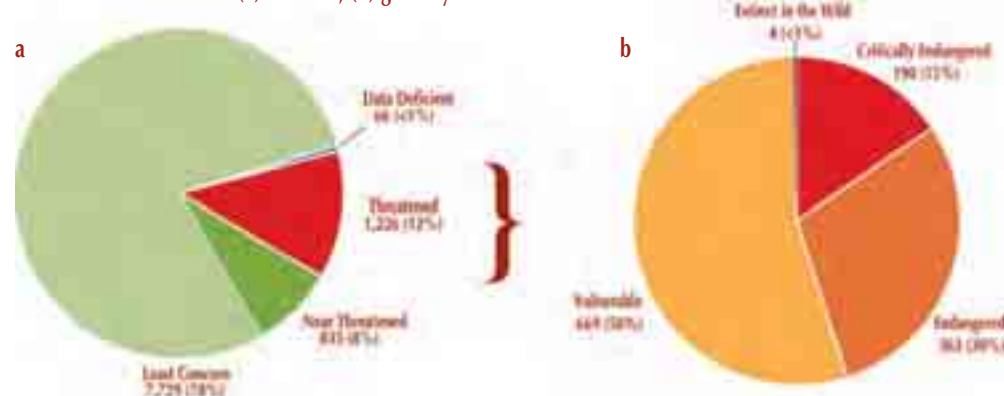
Araripe Manakin is one of 25 Critically Endangered birds recorded in Brazil, the most of any country. It qualifies owing to its small and threatened range in the Chapada do Araripe, south Ceará state, Brazil.
(CIRO ALBANO/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)



How many Critically Endangered bird species are there?

BirdLife International is the official IUCN Red List Authority for birds, and therefore coordinates the categorisation and documentation for all bird species on the IUCN Red List. In the latest assessment in 2008, 1,226 species are considered threatened with extinction. This represents 12% of the total of 9,856 living bird species in the world. Of the threatened species, 190 are considered Critically Endangered and are therefore at extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

IUCN Red List status for (a) all birds, (b) globally threatened birds



Critically Endangered species occur across the world

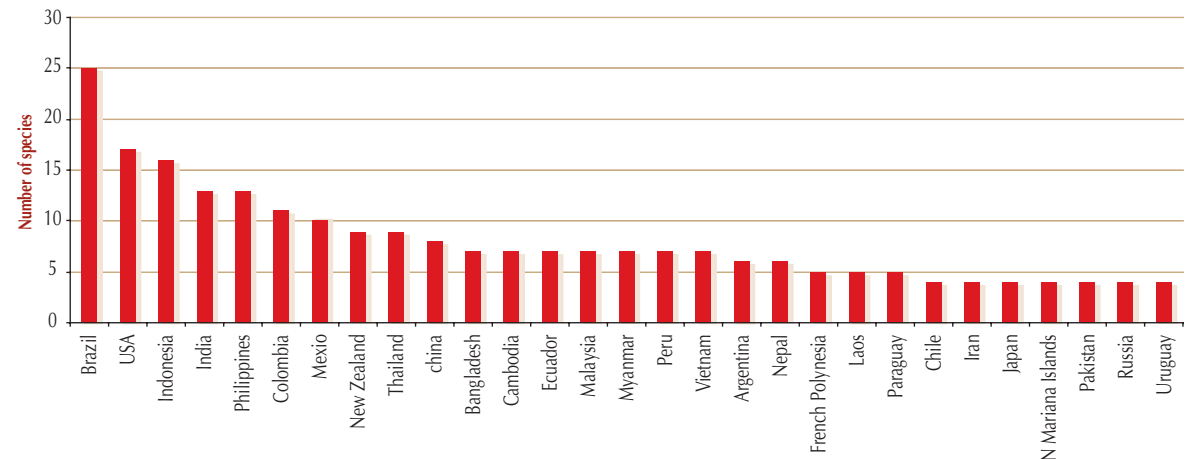
Critically Endangered species are found worldwide, with most countries supporting at least one species, but some countries hold particularly large numbers. Most Critically Endangered birds are restricted to a single country, but a few are widespread.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper breeds in north-east Russia, and occurs in 15 other countries on passage and during the non-breeding season. Its conservation therefore requires strong international collaboration.
(ZHENG JIANPING/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

Most countries support at least one Critically Endangered bird species

A total of 146 countries and territories support at least one Critically Endangered species. Brazil has by far the largest number, with 25, followed by USA (17, mostly on Hawaii) and Indonesia (16). Nearly two-thirds (61%) of Critically Endangered bird species are restricted to a single country, while some broader-ranging and migrant species occur in several. For example, Slender-billed Curlew was formerly native to 24, while Spoon-billed Sandpiper is found in 16. This means that many countries share responsibility for conserving these highly threatened species.

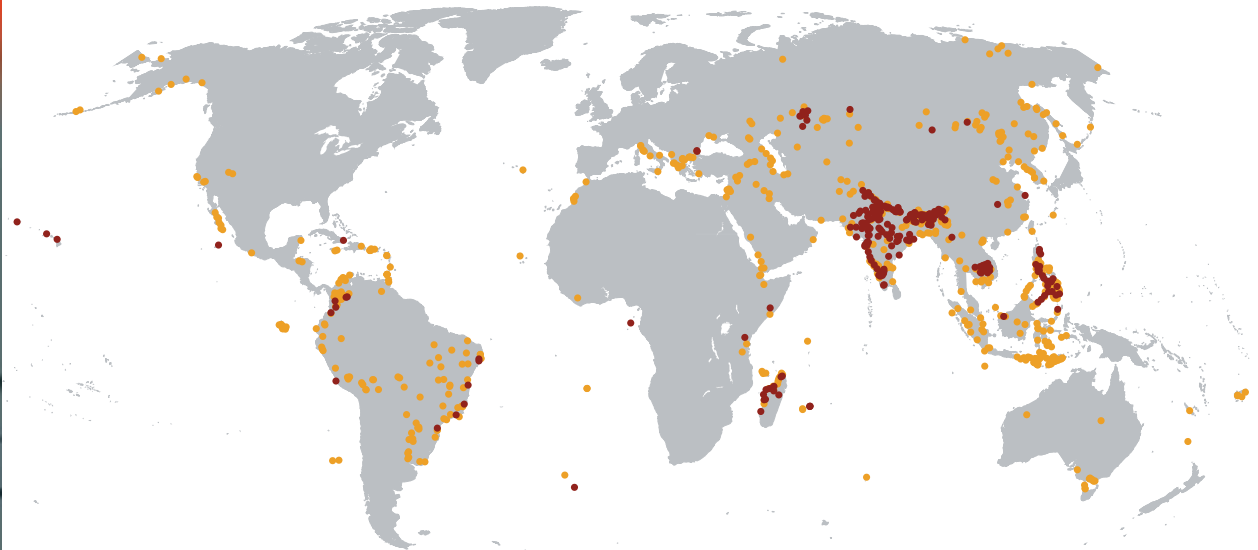
The top countries holding the most Critically Endangered bird species



Many Critically Endangered species are restricted to just one or a few Important Bird Areas

Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are key sites for biodiversity conservation and are identified nationally using globally standardised criteria. One of these criteria relates to the presence of globally threatened species. For the 128 Critically Endangered species that occur in countries that have completed an IBA inventory, 47% are restricted to a single IBA, these sites being part of the list of highest-priority localities for conservation identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction (www.zeroextinction.org). A small number of broad-ranging species occur in many IBAs (e.g. White-rumped Vulture and Siberian Crane have each had over 50 IBAs identified for their conservation). A few IBAs hold more than one Critically Endangered species, with three sites in Cambodia each identified for a remarkable total of five Critically Endangered species.

Important Bird Areas identified for Critically Endangered bird species



Sites marked in red support more than one Critically Endangered species: the high density of such sites in South and South-East Asia reflect the distribution of several broad-ranging Critically Endangered vulture species which co-occur at many IBAs in these regions. IBAs are still being identified for Critically Endangered birds in New Zealand, French Polynesia, Northern Mariana Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.



Most Critically Endangered species are in decline, while some await discovery

The remaining populations of many Critically Endangered species are tiny. Two thirds are declining, while a small proportion have stable trends, or are already increasing owing to conservation efforts.

A suite of species have not been recorded for many years and need to be searched for: sadly, some of these may have already gone extinct.

Just a handful of breeding pairs of Chinese Crested Tern (centre) are known from Zhejiang and Fujian provinces, China, and these are suffering from egg harvesting and disturbance by people.
(CHIEH-TE LIANG/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

Which are the rarest birds in the world?

Rare species, by their very nature, are difficult to detect and census accurately, so it is difficult to be certain which have the smallest population sizes. Nevertheless, the ten species below, for which estimates (of varying accuracy) are available, are likely to be among the rarest bird species in the world. Their tiny populations put them on the very brink of extinction.

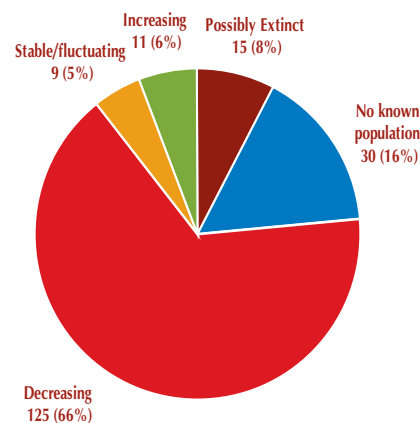
Just 42 breeding Black Stilts survive in the wild, but numbers are recovering thanks to intensive conservation efforts. (DAVE MURRAY/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)



Species	Country	Most recent population estimate (no. of mature individuals)
Caerulean Paradise-flycatcher	Indonesia	19–135
Bali Starling	Indonesia	24
Puerto Rican Amazon	Puerto Rico (to USA)	30–35
Black Stilt	New Zealand	34
Sulu Hornbill	Philippines	40
Tahiti Monarch	French Polynesia	40–45
Floreana Mockingbird	Ecuador	47–59
Campbell Islands Teal	New Zealand	48–100
Réunion Cuckooshrike	Réunion (to France)	50
Amsterdam Albatross	French Southern Territories	80

In addition, the following species may all have tiny populations that have not been quantified, but are likely to number fewer than 50 mature individuals: Madagascar Pochard (Madagascar), Fiji Petrel (Fiji), New Zealand Storm-petrel (New Zealand), Chinese Crested Tern (China), Night Parrot (Australia), Pernambuco Pygmy-owl (Brazil), Ivory-billed Woodpecker (USA, Cuba), São Tomé Fiscal (São Tomé e Príncipe), Sangihe White-eye (Indonesia), White-chested White-eye (Australia), Niceforo's Wren (Colombia), Cozumel Thrasher (Mexico) and São Tomé Grosbeak (São Tomé e Príncipe). In addition, see p. 12 for a list of species with no known population or recent records, many of which may also persist in tiny numbers.

Current trends of Critically Endangered species



Some Critically Endangered species require dedicated searches to locate remaining populations

Two-thirds of Critically Endangered species (66%) have declining populations, while small proportions are stable/fluctuating (5%) or increasing owing to conservation efforts (6%). However, for 16% there is currently no known population (often because there have been no recent searches). Another 15 'lost' species (8%) may already be Extinct or Extinct in the Wild, but this has not yet been confirmed and further searches are required.

Critically Endangered species are threatened by human activities

Critically Endangered species are impacted by a range of threats, but humans cause nearly all of these, in particular through agriculture, deliberate or accidental spreading of invasive alien species, logging, hunting and trapping.

Cherry-throated Tanager has been heavily impacted by forest clearance within its small known range in Espírito Santo state, Brasil: only fragments of habitat now remain. (ANDRE DE LUCA/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

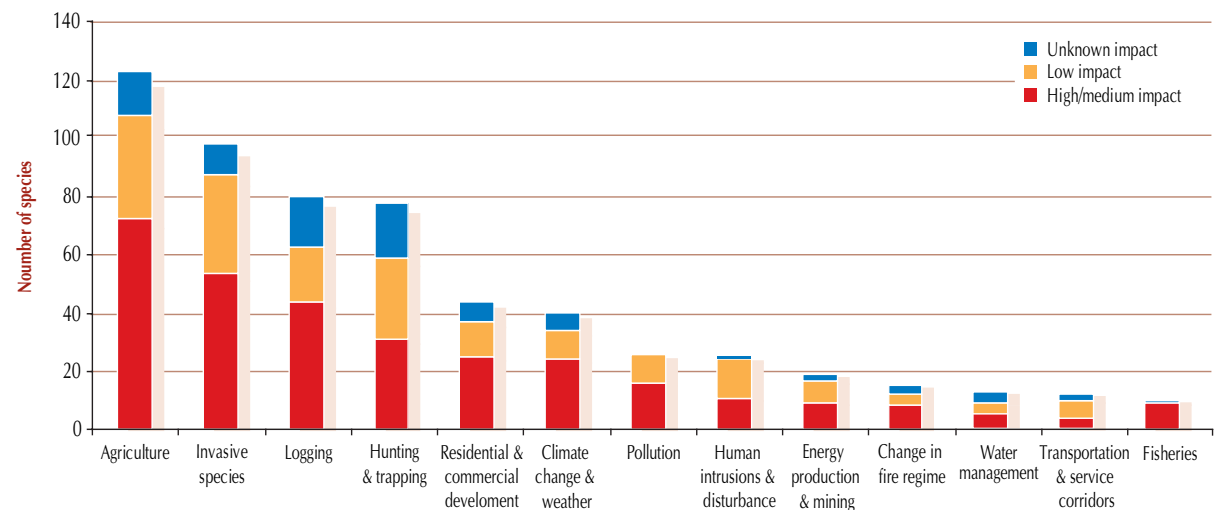


The key threat to Siberian Crane is the loss and degradation of wetland staging and wintering sites through agricultural, industrial and other development, particularly in China. Further declines are predicted with the development of the Three Gorges Dam. (JAAP SCHELVIS/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

Critically Endangered species face a broad range of threats

Critically Endangered species are impacted by a range of threats. The most important are agriculture and aquaculture (affecting 65% of species), the negative impacts of invasive alien species (52%), logging (43%), and hunting/trapping (41%). These factors threaten species principally through causing habitat degradation (93%) and/or direct mortality (64%).

The threats facing Critically Endangered species



Agriculture and invasive alien species are the most significant threats

More Critically Endangered species are threatened by agriculture and invasive alien species than by any other threats. Within agriculture, subsistence or small-scale farming threatens 36% of species and commercial agro-industry threatens 26%. Among invasive alien species, mammals are the greatest problem, followed by plants and diseases.

Predation by introduced mice has contributed to the recent listing of two species as Critically Endangered on Gough Island (St Helena, to UK) in the South Atlantic: Tristan Albatross and Gough Bunting. (ROSS WANLESS)

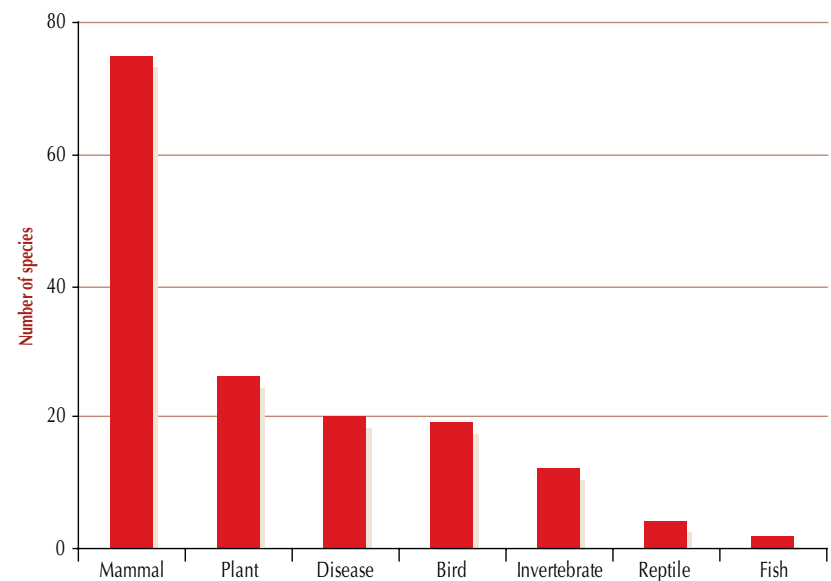
Invasive alien species, particularly cats and rats, cause the greatest problems

A variety of invasive alien species threaten Critically Endangered birds, but mammals—in particular cats and rats—are the most important, impacting 75 species (88% of species threatened by invasives). Invasive plants and diseases are also important, impacting 31% and 24% respectively. Invasive alien species cause a range of impacts, from reduced reproductive success (usually through eating eggs and chicks: 66%), direct mortality through predation and disease (60%), to ecosystem degradation (through invasive plants and herbivores modifying habitat structure: 45%).

Akekee is impacted by exotic plants and feral ungulates which degrade native forest on Kaua'i, Hawaii, USA, and make it easier for introduced mosquitoes to spread. The mosquitoes in turn act as vectors for non-native diseases, namely avian pox and avian malaria. (JIM DENNY/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)



The number of Critically Endangered birds threatened by different types of invasive alien species



Climate change is a fast-emerging challenge

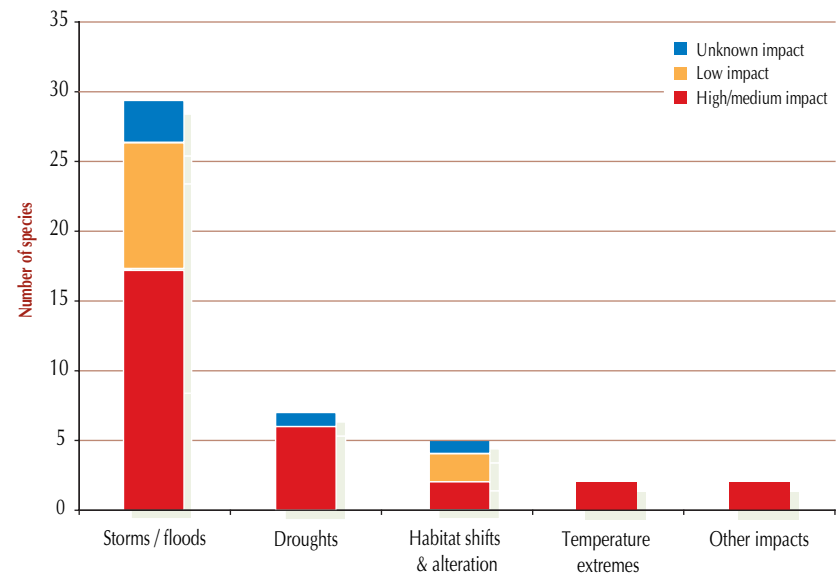
Although only 13% of Critically Endangered species are currently listed as threatened by climate change and associated severe weather events, this figure will undoubtedly increase rapidly in future. While it is possible that some species may benefit, many more Critically Endangered bird species will be threatened by range shifts and reductions, rising sea-levels, severe climatic events and other impacts.

Recent rapid declines in the population of Kittlitz's Murrelet, which occurs in the Bering Sea (Russia and USA), have been linked to glacial recession resulting from climate change.
(ROBERT TIZARD/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

Climate change poses a significant and increasing challenge

A total of 24 Critically Endangered species are currently listed as threatened by climate change and associated severe weather events. The effects of climate change on species are many and varied, but storms and flooding are currently the greatest threat to Critically Endangered birds. The direct impacts are likely to increase substantially in future, and climate change will exacerbate many existing threats indirectly too. Many species face shifts in their ranges (as the distribution of suitable climate moves to higher latitudes and altitudes), loss of habitat to rising sea-levels (particularly those restricted to low-lying oceanic islands), storms (particularly through destruction of fragile forest habitats by violent tropical storms and hurricanes), droughts, changes in marine ecosystem processes and other negative impacts.

Number of Critically Endangered species impacted in different ways by climate change



Polynesian Ground-dove occurs on a handful of low-lying Pacific atolls in French Polynesia; an increase in the frequency of storm surges as a result of climate change is predicted to impact this species.
(PETE MORRIS/BIRDQUEST/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

We know which solutions are needed

Priority conservation actions have been identified for all Critically Endangered species. These include site protection and management, control of invasive species, habitat restoration, awareness-raising and reintroduction.

Azores Bullfinch is restricted to the tiny island of São Miguel (Azores, Portugal), where its most urgent need is for habitat restoration. SPEA (the BirdLife Species Guardian) have been achieving this through planting native trees and clearing invasive alien plants since 2003. (SIMON COOK)

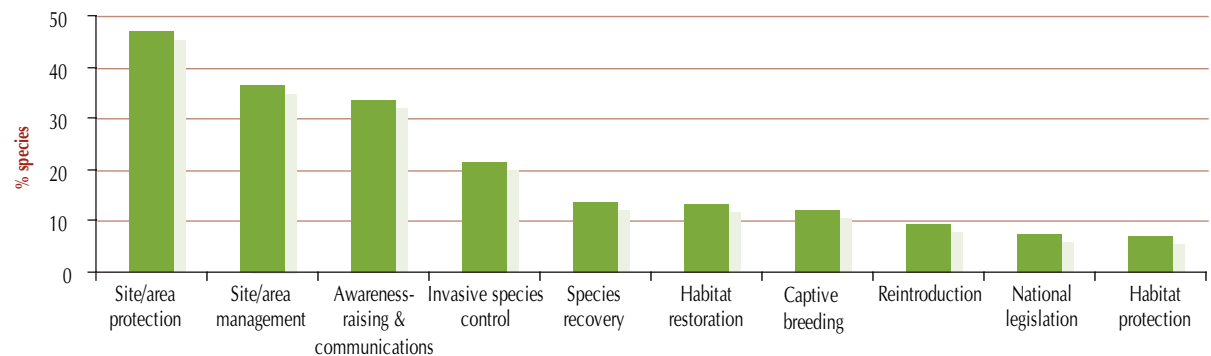
Northern Bald Ibis is now restricted to tiny colonies in Morocco and Syria, which need intensive protection. Fitting satellite transmitters to the Syrian birds is needed to determine their migration routes in the non-breeding season. (MAHMOUD ABDULLAH)



The most urgent conservation and research actions have been identified

Most species require a combination of types of activities, but the most important are protection and management of Important Bird Areas (47% and 36% of species respectively), followed by awareness-raising and communications activities (34%) and control of invasive species (22%). Over 77% of species require research on their population size, trends and distribution, while 35% need ecological research and 19% need research on the threats that impact them. For 35%, monitoring of population trends is a priority.

Priority conservation actions needed for Critically Endangered species



Some species are already benefiting from conservation action

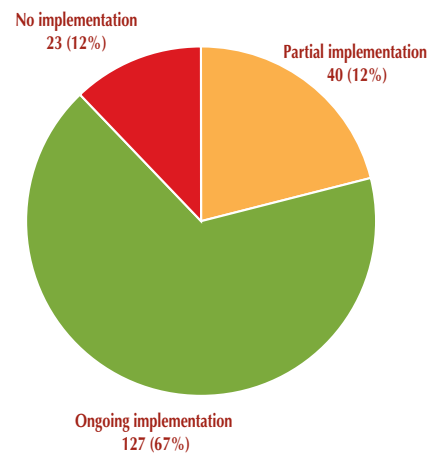
Over the last four years, direct conservation actions have been taken for the majority of Critically Endangered bird species. The BirdLife Partnership is heavily involved in implementing such actions, alongside other organisations, agencies and governments. Some species are already showing promising signs of recovery.

Belding's Yellowthroat is benefiting from action being implemented in Baja California, Mexico, by ProNatura Noroeste (the BirdLife Species Guardian). This includes site protection, awareness raising, and development of a species action plan.
(JAVIER LASCURAIN/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

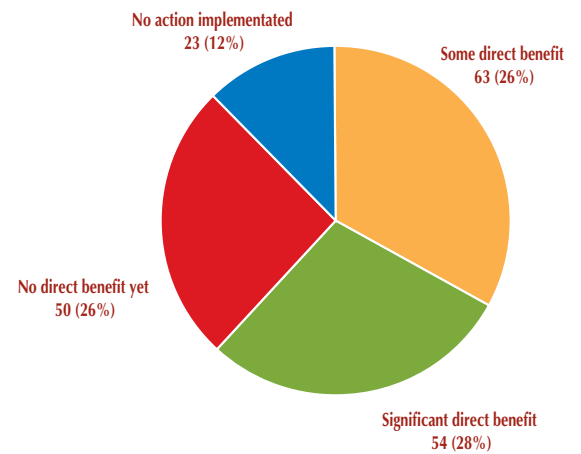
Most Critically Endangered species are receiving some action

Since 2004, 88% of Critically Endangered bird species have received targeted conservation action, with the BirdLife International Partnership involved in implementing actions for 51% of these species (45% of all Critically Endangered species). At least 70% of species that have received conservation action have already benefited to some degree from these interventions through reduced threats, slower population declines, or by population increases.

The implementation of priority actions for Critically Endangered species during 2004–2008



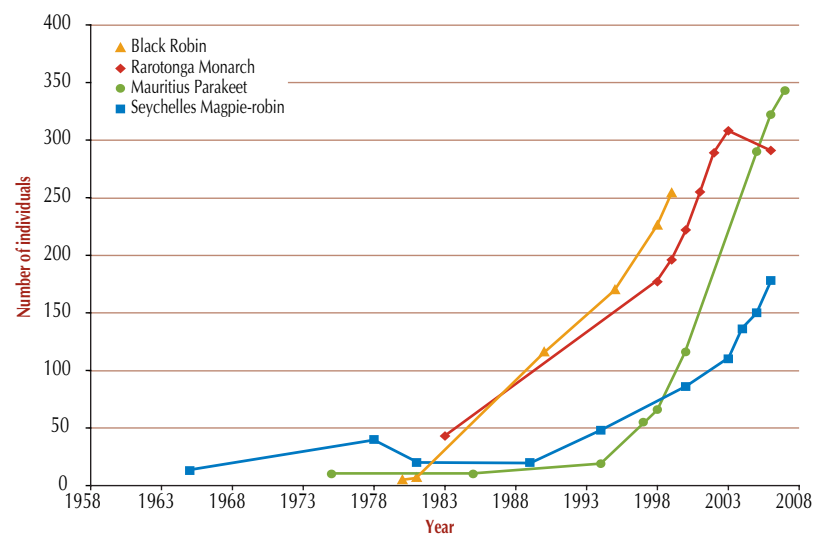
The benefit to populations of Critically Endangered species of priority actions implemented during 2004–2008



Species can recover if appropriate action is implemented

Mauritius Parakeet, Rarotonga Monarch (Cook Islands), Black Robin (Chatham Islands, New Zealand) and Seychelles Magpie-robin are four classic examples of species that were once reduced to tiny numbers of individuals but which were saved from extinction by timely conservation action. In each case, population declines were reversed, and all now have substantially larger numbers that are increasing or stable.

Population trends of four recovering species



We can prevent human-driven extinctions

Conservation works: there are many examples of species that have been saved from extinction by timely intervention backed by sound science, adequate resources and political will. At least 16 species would have gone extinct in the last decade without the conservation programmes that were implemented for them, and 18 species have improved in status significantly over the last 20 years to qualify for downlisting to lower categories of threat.

Once reduced to just a dozen individuals, Seychelles Magpie-robin qualified for downlisting to Endangered in 2000 as a result of intensive actions implemented by Nature Seychelles (the BirdLife Species Guardian). (CATH MULLEN/BIRDLIFE)

In recent years, 16 extinctions have been prevented, while 18 species have qualified for downlisting to lower categories of threat

A recent analysis estimated that of those species qualifying as Critically Endangered in 1994, 16 would have gone extinct in the subsequent decade if their conservation programmes had ceased. These species represent a suite of extinctions prevented. In addition, over the last two decades, 18 species have improved in status sufficiently to qualify for downlisting from Critically Endangered to lower categories of threat on the IUCN Red List owing to successful conservation action. Many other species are benefiting, but haven't yet crossed the threshold to be downlisted.

The extinction of Lear's Macaw (which is restricted to Bahia state, Brazil) was averted through intensive conservation efforts involving nest protection, habitat management and tackling illegal poaching for the cagebird trade. (ANDY & GILL SWASH/WWW.WORLDDLIFEIMAGES.COM)

Species qualifying for downlisting to lower categories of threat owing to successful conservation action

Species	Country	Action undertaken	Year qualified for downlisting
Marquesian Imperial-pigeon	French Polynesia	Translocation, awareness raising	2004
Abbott's Booby	Christmas Island (to Australia)	Control of invasive ants	2004
Christmas Imperial-pigeon	Christmas Island (to Australia)	Control of invasive ants	2004
Christmas Hawk-owl	Christmas Island (to Australia)	Control of invasive ants	2004
Christmas White-eye	Christmas Island (to Australia)	Control of invasive ants	2004
Lear's Macaw	Brazil	Nest site protection	2004
Polynesian Megapode	Tonga	Translocation	2003
Mauritius Parakeet	Mauritius	Captive breeding, habitat management, supplementary feeding, predator control	2001
Red-billed Curassow	Brazil	Captive breeding & release	2000
Barau's Petrel	Réunion	Hunting ban	2000
Black-faced Spoonbill	N. Korea, S. Korea, China, Taiwan etc.	Site protection, protection from hunting & awareness raising	2000
Seychelles Magpie-robin	Seychelles	Predator control, habitat restoration, translocations, supplementary feeding	2000
Asian Crested Ibis	China and Japan	Control of logging, use of agrochemicals & firearms, nest site protection	1998
Norfolk Island Parakeet	Norfolk Island (to Australia)	Nest protection, rat & cat control	1996
Rodrigues Warbler	Mauritius	Habitat protection & reforestation	1995
Mauritius Kestrel	Mauritius	Captive breeding & release, nest box provision & protection, predator control	1994
Pink Pigeon	Mauritius	Habitat restoration, predator control, supplementary feeding, brood fostering	1993
Rarotonga Monarch	Cook Islands	Control of rats	1992

More action is needed

We all have a responsibility to act now to prevent the ongoing extinction crisis. Governments, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, individuals and the corporate (business) sector have a role to play. In recognition of the urgency, BirdLife has launched the Preventing Extinctions Programme (see inside back cover). Actions have been identified for each species, but BirdLife also calls on the relevant governments and agencies to implement urgently ten key actions needed to prevent further extinctions.

Indian Vulture has suffered a catastrophic population collapse as a result of feeding on carcasses of animals treated with the veterinary drug diclofenac, which is highly toxic to vultures. There is an urgent need to remove diclofenac from the supply chain, and prevent its veterinary use in Africa. (DURGESH KUMAR SINGH/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

The highest priority actions needed from the world's governments

Everyone has a role to play in tackling the current unsustainable impacts of human activities on the planet. Individually, we need to minimise the effects of our lifestyles on biodiversity, particularly through consumption and carbon emissions. Governments have a particular responsibility to implement policies that will lead to environmentally sustainable development. As well as advocating general actions such as mitigating climate change and protecting the global network of Important Bird Areas, BirdLife has identified actions needed for all threatened species. Among these, ten key actions stand out as priorities for safeguarding the future of the world's Critically Endangered bird species and preventing further human-driven extinctions

Juan Fernandez Firecrown requires urgent action to control introduced mammals and plants, replant native flora, and manage grazing on Isla Robinson Crusoe, Chile. (JOHN HORSFALL/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)



Ten key actions to prevent extinctions

1. Remove the veterinary drug **diclofenac** from the supply chain in the **Indian subcontinent** and South-East Asia, and prevent its veterinary use in Africa, in order to halt the catastrophic declines of several vulture species (see image caption).
2. Implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce **seabird bycatch** by commercial longline fishery fleets in the world's oceans. This will benefit many albatross and petrel species (e.g. Tristan Albatross) which are declining significantly owing to incidental mortality when they get caught on baited hooks and drown.
3. Implement adequate measures to restrict the further spread of **alien invasive species**, and eradicate or control these on a priority suite of oceanic islands, e.g. brown tree snake in the **Northern Mariana Islands**, rats and cats on Niau and rats on Fatuhiva (**French Polynesia**), rats and cats in the Balearic Islands (**Spain**), cats, rats and plants in Juan Fernández Islands (**Chile**), and cats, pigs, sheep and rabbits on Socorro (**Mexico**).
4. Strengthen the control and management of **hunting** and the **cagebird trade** (including through national laws and CITES), for example for Yellow-crested Cockatoo and Bali Starling (**Indonesia**), Philippine Cockatoo and Rufous-headed Hornbill (**Philippines**), Blue-billed Curassow (**Colombia**), Blue-throated Macaw (**Bolivia**) and Grey-breasted Parakeet (**Brazil**).
5. Substantially scale up efforts to tackle the interlinked threats of habitat degradation, invasive species and climate change for the eight Critically Endangered species found only on **Hawaii (USA)**, and for endemic species facing similar threats elsewhere, such as those on **French** and **UK** overseas territories.
6. Adequately safeguard and manage the remaining forests on two island groups in Africa and one in Asia, each of which supports three endemic Critically Endangered birds: **São Tomé**, the **Comoro Islands**, and Sangihe, **Indonesia** (see Appendix for species).
7. In the **Atlantic Forest** of **Brazil**, adequately safeguard and manage the remaining fragments, in particular those Important Bird Areas supporting Critically Endangered species, such as Chapada do Araripe (for Araripe Manakin), ESEC Murici (White-collared Kite, Alagoas Foliage Gleaner, Alagoas Antwren), Complexo Pedra Azul/Forno Grande (Cherry-throated Tanager) and Restinga de Maçambaba (Restinga Antwren).
8. Protect and appropriately manage **Important Bird Areas** conserving **tropical forest**, which is increasingly threatened by inappropriate expansion of biofuel cultivation in addition to the well-established threats of clearance for agriculture and logging, e.g. in **Indonesia**, **Philippines**, **Colombia**, **Ecuador**, **Peru** and **Mexico**, each of which support high numbers of forest-dependent Critically Endangered bird species.
9. In **Asia**, strengthen **wetland conservation** efforts—including the protection of key tidal wetlands—under the Asia-Pacific Flyway Partnership for the benefit of species such as the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Chinese Crested Tern.
10. Mount appropriately targeted surveys and **searches** for the suite of 'lost' and Possibly Extinct species, such as Hooded Seedeater (**Brazil**), Himalayan Quail (**India**), Slender-billed Curlew (**Russia**) and Samoan Moorhen (**Samoa**). See page 12 for full list.



Appendix

For 45 Critically Endangered species, the most urgent action needed is for dedicated surveys to be carried out in order to locate a population or to confirm the continued existence of a known population, upon which targeted conservation action can be focused. Sadly, some of these species may already be extinct.

White-eyed River-martin was discovered in 1968 when 12 specimens collected from roosts of wintering hirundines near Beung Boraphet Lake, Thailand. The last records were a field observation in 1978, and two unconfirmed reports in 1980 and 1986. It has never been seen since, and further searches are needed in Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar, where it could conceivably survive. (H. E. McCLOURE)



Beck's Petrel was rediscovered in 2007 when more than 30 individuals were seen at sea off New Britain (Papua New Guinea), the first records for 79 years. Its breeding grounds remain undiscovered, and further surveys are needed to locate these. (HADORAM SHIRIHAI)



AMERICAS

Eskimo Curlew *Numenius borealis* (PE; **Canada, Argentina** etc), Olomao *Myadestes lanaiensis* (PE), Ou *Psittirostra psittacea* (PE), Nukupuu *Hemignathus lucidus* (PE), Oahu Alauahio *Paroreomyza maculata* (PE), Poo-uli *Melamprosops phaeosoma* (PE; all Hawaii, **USA**), Bachman's Warbler *Vermivora bachmanii* (PE; **USA, Cuba**); Jamaica Petrel *Pterodroma caribbaea* (PE), Jamaican Pauraque *Siphonorhis americana* (PE; both **Jamaica**), Semper's Warbler *Leucopeza semperi* (**St Lucia**), Guadalupe Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma macrodactyla* (PE), Imperial Woodpecker *Campephilus imperialis* (PE; both **Mexico**), Tachira Antpitta *Grallaria chthonia*, Carrizal Seedeater *Amaurospiza carrizalensis* (recent unpublished possible rediscovery; both **Venezuela**), Turquoise-throated Puffleg *Eriocnemis godini* (PE; **Ecuador**), Blue-eyed Ground-dove *Columbina cyanopsis*, Spix's Macaw *Cyanopsitta spixii* (PEW; both Brazil), Kinglet *Calyptura calyptura cristata*, Rio de Janeiro Antwren *Myrmotherula fluminensis* (probably not a valid species), Hooded Seedeater *Sporophila melanops* (PE; all **Brazil**), Glaucous Macaw *Anodorhynchus glaucus* (**Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay** and **Brazil**).

PE = Possibly Extinct; PEW = Possibly Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered birds: a global audit

The 45 species requiring intensive searches

AFRICA

Archer's Lark *Heteromirafra archeri* (**Somalia, Ethiopia?**), Bulu Burti Boubou *Laniarius liberatus* (probably not a valid species; **Somalia**), Liberian Greenbul *Phyllastrephus leucolepis* (**Liberia**), Alaotra Grebe *Tachybaptus rufolavatus* (PE; **Madagascar**).

ASIA

Crested Shelduck *Tadorna cristata* (**Russia, S. Korea**), Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* (**Russia** etc.), Himalayan Quail *Ophrysia superciliosa* (**India**), Pink-headed Duck *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* (**India, Bangladesh** and **Myanmar**), White-eyed River-martin *Eurochelidon sirintarae* (**Thailand, Myanmar?**), Sulu Bleeding-heart *Gallicolumba menagei*, Negros Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus arcanus* (both **Philippines**), Javan Lapwing *Vanellus macropterus*, Silvery Wood-pigeon *Columba argentina*, Siau Scops-owl *Otus siaoensis*, Banggai Crow *Corvus unicolor* (recent unpublished possible rediscovery), Rueck's Blue-flycatcher *Cyornis ruckii* (all **Indonesia**).

PACIFIC

Beck's Petrel *Pseudobulweria becki* (**Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands**), Makira Moorhen *Gallinula silvestris* (**Solomon Islands**), New Caledonian Rail *Gallirallus lafresnayanus*, New Caledonian Lorikeet *Charmosyna diadema*, New Caledonian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles savesi* (all **New Caledonia**), Samoan Moorhen *Gallinula pacifica* (**Samoa**), Red-throated Lorikeet *Charmosyna amabilis* (**Fiji**), Pohnpei Starling *Aplonis pelzelni* (**Federated States of Micronesia**).



Kinglet *Calyptura* has been recorded only once in the last century in its tiny range north of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (TOMASZ COFTA/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)

For the remaining 145 species, the table below presents a summary of their status. Fuller details can be found in the species factsheets available at www.birdlife.org.

Species	Distribution	Population	Trend	Reason	Key threats	Research needs	Key conservation interventions needed
AMERICAS							
Laysan Duck <i>Anas laysanensis</i>	USA	600–700	↑	4	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends	Invasives control, habitat restoration, captive breeding/reintroduction
Millerbird <i>Acrocephalus familiaris</i>	USA	250–450	↓	4	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends	Invasives prevention, translocation
Puaiohi <i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	USA	200–500	=	4	Climate change/severe weather	Trends, threats	Invasives prevention/control, reintroduction
Nihoa Finch <i>Telespiza ultima</i>	USA	2,100–3,550	↑↓	4	Fire regime, invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends	Invasives control/prevention, reintroduction, habitat restoration
Maui Parrotbill <i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	USA	500	↓	4	Invasives	Trends, population size	Invasives control/fencing, habitat restoration, captive breeding
Akikiki <i>Oreomystis bairdi</i>	USA	780–1840	↓	4	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends	Invasives prevention, captive breeding, habitat restoration
Akekee <i>Loxops caeruleirostris</i>	USA	2,500–4,570	↓	2	Invasives	Population size, ecology	Invasives control, translocation, captive breeding, legal protection
Akohekohe <i>Palmeria dolei</i>	USA	3,800	↓	4	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control, habitat protection, translocation, captive breeding
Kittlitz's Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	USA, Russia	13,000–35,000	↓	2	Fisheries, pollution	Trends, threats	Oil spill prevention, legal protection, private sector codes of conduct
Ivory-billed Woodpecker <i>Campephilus principalis</i>	USA, Cuba	<50	↓	6	Agriculture, logging	Distribution	Habitat protection, awareness-raising
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	USA, Mexico	44	↑	6	Pollution	Trends	Awareness-raising, captive breeding/reintroduction, ban lead-shot, SAP
Puerto Rican Amazon <i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico (to USA)	30–35	=	6	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends	Management plan, captive breeding, predator control
Puerto Rican Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	Puerto Rico (to USA)	1,400–2,000	=	4	Urbanisation	Trends, ecology	Habitat acquisition/restoration, PA protection
Townsend's Shearwater <i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	Mexico	46,000	↓	4	Invasives	Trends, distribution, rat impacts	Invasives control, population reestablishment
Short-crested Coquette <i>Lophornis brachylophus</i>	Mexico	250–999	↓	4	Agriculture	Distribution, ecology, threats	PA creation
Socorro Mockingbird <i>Mimus graysoni</i>	Mexico	290–420	=	4	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control, habitat restoration
Cozumel Thrasher <i>Toxostoma guttatum</i>	Mexico	<50	↓	4,6	Climate change/severe weather	Population size, ecology	Habitat protection, awareness-raising
Belding's Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis beldingi</i>	Mexico	1,000–2,499	↓	4	Urbanisation, agriculture	Trends	Habitat restoration/protection, SAP, ecotourism, awareness-raising
Cuban Kite <i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i>	Cuba	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, logging	Trends, population	Education, food protection, legal protection
Honduran Emerald <i>Amazilia luciae</i>	Honduras	250–999	↓	4	Agriculture, transport development	Population size	Habitat protection, PA expansion, cattle-proof fencing
Grenada Dove <i>Leptotila welshi</i>	Grenada	70–120	↓	5	Urbanisation, agriculture, disturbance, invasives	Environmental impact assessment	PA protection, habitat restoration, establish new subpopulations, SAP
Ridgway's Hawk <i>Buteo ridgwayi</i>	Haiti, Dominican Republic	160–240	↓	5	Agriculture, logging	Trends, distribution	Habitat protection, awareness-raising, captive breeding
Montserrat Oriole <i>Icterus oberi</i>	Montserrat (to UK)	520–5,200	↑	4	Invasives, volcano, climate change/severe weather	Trends, threats	Intensive management
Trinidad Piping-guan <i>Pipile pipile</i>	Trinidad and Tobago	70–200	↓	5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, logging	Ecology, distribution, trends	Awareness-raising, PA creation/protection
Blue-billed Curassow <i>Crax alberti</i>	Colombia	1,000–2,499	↓	2	Urbanisation, agriculture, energy/mining, hunting/persecution	Distribution, trends	Education campaigns, habitat protection
Indigo-winged Parrot <i>Hapalopsittaca fuesleri</i>	Colombia	50–249	↓	4,5	Agriculture, logging	Distribution, ecology	PA management, awareness-raising, habitat acquisition, nest boxes
Sapphire-bellied Hummingbird <i>Lepidopygia lilliae</i>	Colombia	50–249	↓	5	Urbanisation	Taxonomy, ecology, distribution	PA extension, PA protection
Chestnut-bellied Hummingbird <i>Amazilia castaneiventris</i>	Colombia	250–999	↓	4	Agriculture, energy/mining, logging	Distribution, ecology	Awareness-raising, SAP, habitat restoration
Dusky Starfrontlet <i>Coeligena orina</i>	Colombia	50–249	↓	4,5	Urbanisation, energy/mining, logging	Population size, threats	PA expansion/protection
Colourful Puffleg <i>Eriocnemis mirabilis</i>	Colombia	50–249	↓	4	Logging	Distribution, trends, ecology	PA creation/expansion/protection, habitat restoration
Niceforo's Wren <i>Thryothorus nicefori</i>	Colombia	<50	↓	4,6	Agriculture, logging, fire regime	Taxonomy, ecology, threats	SAP, habitat protection, awareness-raising
Munchique Wood-wren <i>Henicorhina negreti</i>	Colombia	250–999	↓	4	Agriculture, logging, fire regime	Distribution, trends	PA protection
Yellow-eared Parrot <i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Colombia, Ecuador	600	↑	4	Agriculture	Habitat mapping, distribution, ecology	Awareness-raising, habitat acquisition, nest boxes, supplemental feeding
Black-breasted Puffleg <i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i>	Ecuador	210–268	↓	4	Energy/mining, logging, climate change/severe weather	Distribution, ecology, threats	Habitat acquisition/restoration, livelihoods, law enforcement
Floreana Mockingbird <i>Mimus trifasciatus</i>	Galapagos (to Ecuador)	47–59	↓	6	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Population modelling, trends	Invasives control/prevention, reintroduction, habitat restoration
Mangrove Finch <i>Camarhynchus heliobates</i>	Ecuador (to Ecuador)	60–140	↓	4,5	Invasives	Trends, ectoparasitic botfly threats	Invasives control
Pale-headed Brush-finch <i>Atlapetes pallidiceps</i>	Ecuador	160–166	↑	4,5	Agriculture, fire regime	Ecology	Education, grazing management, habitat protection, fire/cowbird control
Galapagos Petrel <i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Galápagos (to Ecuador)	2,500–9,999	↓	1	Agriculture, invasives	Predator control, population size, threats	Invasives control
Waved Albatross <i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Ecuador, Peru	35,000	↓	4	Fisheries, climate change/severe weather	Fisheries impact, population size	Colony protection, hunting control, bycatch mitigation
White-winged Guan <i>Penelope albipennis</i>	Peru	150–249	↓	5	Hunting/persecution, agriculture, logging, invasives	Distribution, trends, genetics	Awareness-raising, PA protection/creation, ecotourism
Junin Grebe <i>Podiceps taczanowskii</i>	Peru	100–300	↓	5	Dams and water use, pollution, climate change/severe weather	Translocation feasibility, habitat management	Mining impact mitigation, ecotourism, awareness-raising, SAP
Iquitos Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila clemensi</i>	Peru	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, logging	Distribution, ecology	PA enforcement/creation
Royal Cinclodes <i>Cinclodes aricomae</i>	Peru, Bolivia	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, fire regime	Population size, socioeconomics	Land-use management, habitat protection/restoration
Blue-throated Macaw <i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Bolivia	50–249	↓	2,5	Hunting/persecution	Trade monitoring, habitat restoration, threats	Education, nest guarding/boxes, trade control, habitat acquisition

KEY Distribution: non-br = non-breeding; **Population:** units = mature individuals; **Trend:** ↑ = increasing, = stable, ↓ = decreasing, ↑↓ = fluctuating;

Reason for CR status: 1 = past rapid decline, 2 = ongoing rapidly decline, 3 = projected rapid decline, 4 = small and declining range, 5 = small and declining population, 6 = extremely small population;

Research needs/Interventions: black = ongoing; red = needed, PA = Protected Area, SAP = implement Species Action Plan, ICDP = Integrated Conservation and Development Project, CMS = Convention on Migratory Species.

Species	Distribution	Population	Trend	Reason	Key threats	Research needs	Key conservation interventions needed
AMERICAS ... continued							
White-collared Kite <i>Leptodon forbesi</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4,5	Agriculture, logging	Population size, taxonomy	PA creation, habitat protection
Lear's Macaw <i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	Brazil	250–500	↑	5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, fire regime	Ecology	Habitat restoration, trapping prevention, farmer compensation
Grey-breasted Parakeet <i>Pyrrhura griseipectus</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution	Distribution, population size, trade monitoring	Trade control, PA creation, artificial nests, captive breeding
Pernambuco Pygmy-owl <i>Glaucidium mooreorum</i>	Brazil	<50	↓	4,6	Logging, fire regime	Population size	PA creation/extension, logging prevention
Kaempfer's Woodpecker <i>Ceelus obrieni</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, transport development, logging	Threats, distribution	Habitat protection and management
Araripe Manakin <i>Antilophia bokermanni</i>	Brazil	250–999	↓	4	Urbanisation, agriculture, dams/water use	Distribution, ecology	PA creation, awareness-raising, water resource protection
Minas Gerais Tyrannulet <i>Phylloscartes roquettei</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4	Agriculture, logging	Distribution	Habitat protection, awareness-raising
Kaempfer's Tody-tyrant <i>Hemitriccus kaempferi</i>	Brazil	9,000–18,500	↓	4	Urbanisation, agriculture	Distribution, ecology	PA expansion
Alagoas Antwren <i>Myrmotherula snowi</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4	Urbanisation, agriculture, logging, fire regime	Distribution, ecology	PA creation/expansion, education
Restinga Antwren <i>Formicivora littoralis</i>	Brazil	250–999	↓	4	Urbanisation	Distribution, environmental impact assessment	PA protection, awareness-raising
Stresemann's Bristlefront <i>Merulaxis stresemanni</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4,5	Agriculture	Distribution, population	Habitat protection, habitat corridors
Bahia Tapaculo <i>Scytalopus psychopampus</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4	Agriculture	Distribution, ecology	PA protection, sustainable development projects
Alagoas Foliage-gleaner <i>Philydor novaesi</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4	Urbanisation, agriculture, logging, fire regime	Distribution, trends, ecology	PA creation/expansion, livelihood alternatives
Cone-billed Tanager <i>Conothraupis mesoleuca</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, dams/water use	Population size, ecology, distribution	PA expansion, habitat protection
Cherry-throated Tanager <i>Nemosia rourei</i>	Brazil	50–249	↓	4,5	Urbanisation, plantations, agriculture	Population size, ecology, distribution	PA creation
Brazilian Merganser <i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay	50–249	↓	5	Dams and water use, agriculture, logging, disturbance	Trends, distribution	Habitat protection, nest boxes, awareness-raising
Purple-winged Ground-dove <i>Claravis godefrida</i>	Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay	50–249	↓	5	Urbanisation, agriculture	Distribution, ecology	Implement CMS agreement
Entre Rios Seedeater <i>Sporophila zelichi</i>	Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay	50–249	↓	5	Plantations, agriculture, hunting/persecution	Distribution, trends, taxonomy	PA creation, habitat protection, trade prevention, CMS agreement, SAP
Juan Fernandez Firecrown <i>Sephanoides fernandensis</i>	Chile	2,500–3,000	↓	4	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control, feeding stations, habitat restoration
Masafuera Rayadito <i>Aphrastura masafuerae</i>	Chile	250–999	↓	4	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control, awareness-raising
AFRICA							
Djibouti Francolin <i>Francolinus ochropectus</i>	Djibouti	250–999	↓	4	Agriculture, logging, pollution, climate change/severe weather	Ecology, socioeconomics	PA protection, habitat restoration, community-based project
Taita Apalis <i>Apalis fuscigularis</i>	Kenya	600–930	↓	4	Plantations, agriculture	Trends, reintroduction feasibility, ecotourism, livelihoods	Species management, habitat restoration,
Taita Thrush <i>Turdus helleri</i>	Kenya	1,400	↓	4	Plantations, agriculture	Ecology	Awareness-raising, invasives control, habitat restoration, livelihoods
Uluguru Bush-shrike <i>Malaconotus alius</i>	Tanzania	2,400	↓	4	Logging	Distribution, ecology, trends	Habitat protection/restoration, logging prevention, PA creation/expansion
Long-billed Tailorbird <i>Artisornis moreaui</i>	Tanzania, Mozambique	50–249	↓	5	Logging	Distribution, forest management	Habitat protection, forest management
Raso Lark <i>Alauda razeae</i>	Cape Verde	130	↑↓	4,5	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Invasives, ecology	Invasives prevention, translocation, awareness-raising
Dwarf Olive Ibis <i>Bostrychia bocagei</i>	São Tomé e Príncipe	50–249	↓	5	Hunting/persecution	Population size, ecology	Legal protection, hunting control, awareness-raising, training
Sao Tome Fiscal <i>Lanius newtoni</i>	São Tomé e Príncipe	<50	↓	6	Urbanisation, agriculture	Distribution, ecology, threats	Legal protection, habitat protection
Sao Tome Grosbeak <i>Neospiza concolor</i>	São Tomé e Príncipe	<50	↓	6	Urbanisation, agriculture	Population size, ecology, threats	Legal protection, habitat protection
Madagascar Pochard <i>Aythya innotata</i>	Madagascar	<50	↓	6	Hunting/persecution, fisheries, dams/water use, pollution	Trends, distribution	Habitat protection, awareness-raising
Madagascar Fish-eagle <i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>	Madagascar	220	↓	5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, logging, fisheries	Trends, ecology	Awareness-raising, species management
Anjouan Scops-owl <i>Otus capnodes</i>	Comoros	50–249	↓	4,5	Agriculture	Ecology	Education, habitat protection, nest boxes, captive breeding
Moheli Scops-owl <i>Otus moheliensis</i>	Comoros	400	↓	4	Agriculture, logging	Ecology	Education, awareness-raising, PA creation
Grand Comoro Scops-owl <i>Otus pauliani</i>	Comoros	2,000	↓	4	Agriculture	Ecology	Education, awareness-raising, PA creation, ecotourism
Mauritius Olive White-eye <i>Zosterops chloronothus</i>	Mauritius	190–296	↓	5	Invasives	Population size, ecology	Habitat protection, habitat restoration, translocation
Mauritius Fody <i>Foudia rubra</i>	Mauritius	210–250	↓	5	Invasives	Ecology	Reintroduction, clutch manipulation, invasives control
Mascarene Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>	Réunion (to France)	90–800	↓	5	Urbanisation, invasives	Trends, distribution, threats	Invasives control, strandings rescue, SAP
Reunion Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina newtoni</i>	Réunion (to France)	50	↓	4,5	Hunting/persecution, invasives, climate change/severe weather	Ecology, genetics, disease	Habitat restoration, invasives/hunting control, translocation, feeding
Seychelles Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone corvina</i>	Seychelles	210–278	=	4	Invasives	Distribution, trends, threats	PA creation, education, habitat protection, capacity building
Tristan Albatross <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	St Helena (to UK)	9,000–15,000	↓	2	Fisheries, invasives	Population size, genetics, ecology	Invasives control, population reestablishment, bycatch mitigation
St Helena Plover <i>Charadrius sanctaehelena</i>	St Helena (to UK)	200–220	↓	5	Urbanisation, ecosystem modifications	Trends, ecology	Reduce disturbance, habitat/invasives management, prevent airport
Gough Bunting <i>Rowettia goughensis</i>	St Helena (to UK)	1,500	↓	4	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control/prevention
Amsterdam Albatross <i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	French Southern Territories	80	↑	4,5	Fisheries, invasives	Trends	Disease prevention, bycatch mitigation

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Research needs/Interventions: black = ongoing; red = needed, PA = Protected Area, SAP = implement Species Action Plan, ICDP = Integrated Conservation and Development Project, CMS = Convention on Migratory Species.

Critically Endangered birds: a global audit

Species	Distribution	Population	Trend	Reason	Key threats	Research needs	Key conservation interventions needed
EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST							
Balearic Shearwater <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Islands (to Spain)	4,000–4,800	↓	2	Fisheries, invasives, pollution	Population size, marine PA feasibility, threats	Invasives/predator control, management plan
Azores Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula murina</i>	Portugal	200–331	↓	4,5	Invasives	Trends, predator control feasibility	Invasives control, habitat restoration
Northern Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Middle East, Northern Africa	210	↓	5	Urbanisation, agriculture, hunting/persecution, invasives, pollution	Ecology, trends	Habitat protection, awareness, captive breeding/reintroduction
ASIA							
Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Kazakhstan, Russia; non-br: Middle East, Eritrea, Sudan, India	11,000	↓	2	Hunting/persecution	Distribution, threats	Habitat protection, hunting control, livestock management, SAP
Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Russia; non-br: China, Iran, Central Asia, India?	3,200	↓	2	Urbanisation, agriculture, dams/water use	Population size	Dam mitigation, PA extension, captive breeding/reintroduction
Spoon-billed Sandpiper <i>Euryrhynchus pygmeus</i>	Russia; non-br: East, South & South-East Asia	50–249	↓	2,5	Urbanisation, disturbance, invasives, climate change/severe weather	Distribution, trends	Habitat protection, hunting control, wetland restoration
Blue-crowned Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax courtioisi</i>	China	50–249	↓	5	Urbanisation, transport development, hunting/persecution	Population size	Habitat protection, community projects
Chinese Crested Tern <i>Sterna bemsteini</i>	China; non-br: East & South-East Asia	<50	↓	6	Disturbance, climate change/severe weather	Population size, trends	Colony protection, exploitation control, pollution reduction, landing ban
Okinawa Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos noguchii</i>	Japan	150–584	↓	5	Urbanisation, agriculture, logging, climate change/severe weather	Trends	Awareness-raising, nest boxes, habitat corridors, PA creation
Jerdon's Courser <i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i>	India	50–249	↓	5	Disturbance, logging, ecosystem modifications	Population size	Awareness-raising, habitat protection, quarrying/mining prevention
Forest Owlet <i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>	India	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, logging, invasives	Distribution, ecology, threats	PA creation, logging control, pollution control, nest protection
Bengal Florican <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Indian subcontinent, Indochina	250–999	↓	2	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, plant gathering	Trends, ecology	Habitat protection, awareness, habitat restoration/management
Indian Vulture <i>Gyps indicus</i>	India, Pakistan	2,500–9,999	↓	2	Pollution	Diclofenac & trends	Diclofenac control, awareness-raising, captive breeding
Slender-billed Vulture <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Indian subcontinent, South East Asia	2,500–9,999	↓	2	Pollution	Diclofenac & trends	Diclofenac control, awareness-raising, supplementary feeding, captive breeding
White-rumped Vulture <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Indian subcontinent, South-East Asia	2,500–9,999	↓	2	Pollution	Diclofenac & trends	Diclofenac control, awareness-raising, supplementary feeding, captive breeding
Red-headed Vulture <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Indian subcontinent, South East Asia	2,500–9,999	↓	2	Hunting/persecution, pollution	Diclofenac & trends	Diclofenac control, awareness-raising, supplementary feeding, captive breeding
White-bellied Heron <i>Ardea insignis</i>	NE Indian subcontinent, Myanmar	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, energy/mining, logging, disturbance, pollution	Population size, ecology	Awareness-raising, PA protection, habitat protection
Giant Ibis <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	Indochina	200	↓	2,5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, logging, disturbance	Population size, ecology	PA creation, habitat protection, awareness-raising
White-shouldered Ibis <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	Indochina, Borneo	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, logging, disturbance	Population size	Awareness-raising, ICDPs, PA creation, habitat protection
Blue-fronted Lorikeet <i>Chamosyna toxopei</i>	Indonesia	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, logging	Distribution, ecology	PA creation
Sumatran Ground-cuckoo <i>Carpococcyx viridis</i>	Indonesia	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, logging	Distribution, ecology, threats	Legal protection, PA creation/extension
Sangihe Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla sanghirensis</i>	Indonesia	50–249	↓	4,5	Agriculture	Population size, trends	PA creation, education, habitat protection, capacity building
Caerulean Paradise-flycatcher <i>Eutrichomyias rowleyi</i>	Indonesia	19–135	↓	4,6	Agriculture, hunting/persecution	Population size, trends	PA creation, education, habitat protection, capacity building
Sangihe White-eye <i>Zosterops nehrkomi</i>	Indonesia	<50	↓	4,6	Agriculture, logging	Population size, trends	PA creation, education, habitat protection, capacity building
Black-chinned Monarch <i>Monarcha boanensis</i>	Indonesia	100–200	↓	4,5	Agriculture, logging	Population size	SAP, PA creation
Bali Starling <i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Indonesia	24	↓	4,6	Hunting/persecution	Trends, reintroduction	SAP
Philippine Eagle <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippines	180–500	↓	2,5	Agriculture, logging, pollution, hunting/persecution	Trends, ecology	Awareness-raising, habitat management, PA extension, forestry mitigation
Mindoro Bleeding-heart <i>Gallicolumba platenae</i>	Philippines	50–249	↓	5	Hunting/persecution, logging	Ecology, population	Management plan
Negros Bleeding-heart <i>Gallicolumba keayi</i>	Philippines	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, logging	Population size	PA creation/protection, habitat restoration, captive breeding
Philippine Cockatoo <i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Philippines	1,000–2,700	↓	1	Agriculture, hunting/persecution, logging	Trends, threats	Education, PA creation/expansion, trade control, translocation
Black-hooded Coucal <i>Centropus steerii</i>	Philippines	50–249	↓	5	Agriculture, logging	Distribution	Management plan, PA creation/extension, awareness-raising
Sulu Hornbill <i>Anthracoceros montani</i>	Philippines	40	↓	6	Hunting/persecution, logging	Distribution	PA creation, awareness-raising
Rufous-headed Hornbill <i>Aceros waldeni</i>	Philippines	120–160	↓	2,5	Hunting/persecution	Distribution	PA creation, awareness-raising, nest protection
Isabela Oriole <i>Oriolus isabellae</i>	Philippines	50–249	↓	5	Logging	Distribution	PA creation, awareness-raising
Cebu Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum quadricolor</i>	Philippines	90–105	↓	4,5	Agriculture, energy/mining	Ecology, habitat, trends	PA creation, community-based project, awareness-raising, habitat restoration
Yellow-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Timor-Leste, Indonesia	2,500–9,999	↓	2	Hunting/persecution, logging	Population size, ecology	Community-based project, PA creation, trade control

KEY Distribution: non-br = non-breeding; **Population:** units = mature individuals; **Trend:** ↑ = increasing, = stable, ↓ = decreasing, ↑ ↓ = fluctuating;

Reason for CR status: 1 = past rapid decline, 2 = ongoing rapidly decline, 3 = projected rapid decline, 4 = small and declining range, 5 = small and declining population, 6 = extremely small population;

Research needs/Interventions: black = ongoing; red = needed, PA = Protected Area, SAP = implement Species Action Plan, ICDP = Integrated Conservation and Development Project, CMS = Convention on Migratory Species.

Species	Distribution	Population	Trend	Reason	Key threats	Research needs	Key conservation interventions needed
PACIFIC							
Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Australia	150	↓	5	Agriculture, fire, invasives, climate change/severe weather	Distribution, ecology	Invasives control, habitat restoration, disturbance control
Night Parrot <i>Pezaporus occidentalis</i>	Australia	<50	↓	6	Invasives	Ecology, detection techniques	Management plan, captive breeding
Christmas Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Christmas Island (to Australia)	2,400–4,800	↓	4	Energy/mining, fisheries	Ecology, mining impact	Education, invasives control, nest/feeding site protection, SAP
White-chested White-eye <i>Zosterops albagularis</i>	Norfolk Island (to Australia)	<50	↓	6	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control, translocation, captive breeding
Campbell Islands Teal <i>Anas nesiotis</i>	New Zealand	48–100	↑	6	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends, disease monitoring	Invasives control, reintroduction
Chatham Albatross <i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	New Zealand	11,000	=	4	Climate change/severe weather	Population size	Legal protection, hunting control, bycatch mitigation
Magenta Petrel <i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	New Zealand	120–150	↑	2,4	Invasives	Trends, distribution, ecology	Nest monitoring & management, predator control/fencing
Chatham Petrel <i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	New Zealand	1,000–1,100	=	4	Invasives	Population size, nesting, nest monitoring	Nest protection, reintroduction
New Zealand Storm-petrel <i>Oceanites maorianus</i>	New Zealand	<50	↓	6	Invasives	Taxonomy, trends, distribution	Protect colonies if found
Chatham Islands Shag <i>Phalacrocorax onslowi</i>	New Zealand	540	↓	4	Invasives, disturbance	Population size, trends	Awareness-raising, protective fencing, legal colony protection
Black Stilt <i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>	New Zealand	34	↑	6	Invasives	Trends	Captive breeding/reintroduction, predator control, habitat restoration
Kakapo <i>Strigops habroptila</i>	New Zealand	90	↓	2,5	Invasives	Reproduction	Intensive management, supplementary feeding, nest protection, translocations
Malherbe's Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus malherbi</i>	New Zealand	50–249	↓	2,5	Invasives	Distribution, ecology	Local training, invasives control, translocation
Faichuk White-eye <i>Rukia ruki</i>	Federated States of Micronesia	530	↓	4,5	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Population size	Habitat protection, education
Fiji Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>	Fiji	<50	↓	6	Invasives	Trends, ecology, distribution	Awareness-raising
Polynesian Ground-dove <i>Gallicolumba erythroptera</i>	French Polynesia	100–200	↓	5	Agriculture, invasives	Distribution, ecology	Awareness-raising, translocation, invasives prevention, SAP
Tuamotu Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus gambieri</i>	French Polynesia	130	↓	4,5	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Population size, genetics, threats	Translocation, nest boxes
Tahiti Monarch <i>Pomarea nigra</i>	French Polynesia	40–45	↑	6	Invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends, invasive impacts	Invasives control, habitat restoration, captive breeding
Fatuhiva Monarch <i>Pomarea whitneyi</i>	French Polynesia	270	↓	4	Invasives	Trends, threats	Invasives control, translocation, awareness-raising
Mariana Crow <i>Corvus kubaryi</i>	Guam and Rota (to USA)	50–249	↓	2	Hunting/persecution, invasives, climate change/severe weather	Trends, ecology	Habitat protection, invasives control, translocation, nest protection
Rota Bridled White-eye <i>Zosterops rotensis</i>	Northern Mariana Islands (to USA)	1,100	↓	4,5	Agriculture, invasives, pollution, climate change/severe weather	Trends, invasives	Invasives control, conservation plan, translocation
Golden White-eye <i>Cleptornis marchei</i>	Northern Mariana Islands (to USA)	58,000	↓	3	Invasives	Trends	Invasives control, captive breeding

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Brazilian Merganser occurs at scattered sites in Brazil, Argentina and possibly Paraguay, where its riverine habitats are under great pressure.
(ADRIANO GAMBARINI/WWW.RAREBIRDSYEARBOOK.COM)





PREVENTING EXTINCTIONS

The BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme

Recognising the need to act *now* for Critically Endangered bird species, BirdLife have launched a major new initiative: the Preventing Extinctions Programme. This is spearheading greater conservation action, awareness and funding support for the world's most threatened birds, through appointing Species Guardians (to implement the priority actions) and Species Champions (to provide the resources).

BirdLife Species Guardians are individuals or organisations who take on a responsibility to implement and/or stimulate conservation action for a particular threatened species in a defined geographical area, usually a particular country. They also monitor the status of the species and identify the key actions needed. Species Guardians' activities typically include some of the following:

- Implementing priority actions for the species
- Developing a Species Action Plan, if one does not yet exist
- Facilitating the implementation of priority actions by other individuals or organisations
- Liaising and communicating with other individuals and organisations involved in carrying out research and taking action for the species
- Advocating for appropriate conservation measures to relevant authorities and institutions
- Monitoring the status of the species and the implementation and effect of actions by all parties

BirdLife Species Champions are a new global community of businesses, institutions and individuals who are stepping forward to provide the funding required to carry out the vital conservation measures BirdLife International has identified to help prevent bird extinctions.

Through the generous support of our first global programme sponsor—The British Birdwatching Fair—and an ever growing number of Species Champions and programme donors, Critically Endangered species are already benefiting, with new funding flowing directly to their BirdLife Species Guardians.

Our priority remains finding Species Champions for the 190 Critically Endangered species that are the subject of this report. Without these funds the fate of today's Critically Endangered species is already sealed. Extinction looms.

Time is running out. If you can, please act today to join us in our mission to prevent human-induced extinctions.

If you would like to champion a Critically Endangered species or make a donation as a BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme Supporter please either visit our website www.birdlife.org/extinction, where you can donate securely online, or contact us at: The BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme, BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK. Phone: +44 1223 207 067. E-mail: species.champions@birdlife.org





BirdLife comprises more than 100 conservation organisations working together to promote sustainable living as a means to conserve biodiversity



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