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## かつて広く分布していたトネリコやアンテロープが絶滅の危機に直面 -IUCN レッドリスト

スイス、グラン、2017年9月14日ー北アメリカに広く分布し、脆弱な植物とされていたトネリコが外来甲虫による影響で絶滅の危機に瀕しており、一方、原生的環境の損失や捕獲によってアフリカのアンテロープ5種が絶滅の危機に数を大きく減らしていることが IUCN レッドリストの最新の更新で明らかになった。

今回の IUCN レッドリストの発表で、マダガスカルのパッタやヤスデが劇的に数を減らしたことや、クリスマス諸島に生息するアブラコウモリの仲間 (Christmas Island Pipistrelle bat) が絶滅したこともわかった。

IUCN レッドリストには現在 87,967 種の評価結果が掲載され、そのうち 25,062 種が絶滅の危機にある。

「人間の行動が多くの生き物を危機に追いやっており、あまりのその早さから、自然保護関係者が現実の時間の中で減少の様子を評価することを不可能にしています」とインガーアンダーセン IUCN 事務局長は語る。アフリカのアンテロープやアメリカのトネリコなど、広く分布し安全であると思っていた種でさえ切迫した絶滅の危機に直面している。

自然保護活動が機能するとはいえ、私たちが生き延び、発展し依存する森林やサバンナ他のバイオームを保全することに対して十分な資金提供はなされていない。私たちの地球は、レッドリストデータを活用しつつ、種の存続や私たちの持続可能な未来のために、緊急の地球規模の行動を必要としている。

### 崖っぷちに立つ北アメリカのトネリコ

北アメリカで有名なトネリコ属6種のうち5種が IUCN レッドリストに、絶滅危惧 IA 類 (CR)、絶滅に至る一つ手前、として登録され、6番目は絶滅危惧 IB 類 (EN) と分類された。これらの種は外来のタマムシの一種アオナガタマムシ (*Agrilus planipennis*) によって大量に枯死させられている。トネリコ属3種、ビロードトネリコ Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)、ホワイトトネリコ White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)、ニグラトネリコ Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) は、アメリカ大陸の森林に

90 億本もあるとされていた、アメリカにもっとも分布する樹木であった。豊富にあったホワイトトネリコは価値ある材木のひとつとされ、家具、野球のバット、ホッケーのスティック、テニスラケットなどの材料とされていた。

トネリコは、アメリカ北部の森林の重要な構成要素である。トネリコは、鳥やリス、昆虫などの生息地や食べ物を提供し、蝶や蛾などの重要な花粉媒介生物を支えるものだ。

この調査を牽引した IUCN 世界植物専門家グループの **Murphy Westwood** 氏は「トネリコはアメリカの植物群落に欠かせない生物で、広く分布し、庭や街路樹として何百万本も植えられています」と語る。「その減少(約 80% 近く)のトネリコが影響を受けるともされている)は、自然や都市近郊の森の構成を劇的に変えようとしています。トネリコは、生態学的かつ経済的に重要であることや、枯死したトネリコを除去するのにかかる高いコストから、急速に進む減少をとめるため多くの研究が多様なセクターによってなされています。これらの研究が種の存続に希望をもたらしています」

アオナガタムシは、船のパレットに付着する形で、1990 年代の後半にアジアからミシガン州に持ち込まれ急速に広がった。すでにアメリカとカナダで何千万ものトネリコを枯死させている。このままのペースで広がった場合には、6 年間のうちに 8 億本ものトネリコと森全体を枯死させる可能性がある。

気候が温暖になることで、タムシにとって寒すぎた地域が、より快適な環境になりつつあり、将来どれだけ広がるかを把握することができなくなっている。

## アンテロープ 5 種が減少

多くのアンテロープの状況に変化はなかったが、アフリカのアンテロープ 5 種(うち 4 種はこれまで軽度懸念(LC)とされていた)が、捕獲、生息地の劣化、家畜との競合により劇的に数を減らしている。この減少は、人口増に基づく、生息地や資源の減少ともあわせて、アフリカの大型哺乳類の減少を進める結果を引き起こす。

「人口増や農業のための開墾や非持続可能な野生鳥獣の狩猟、資源の掘削や道路建設などによってアンテロープは減少し続けています」と IUCN アンテロープ専門家グループの共同議長 **David Mallon** は語る。「この危険な傾向を反転させるためには、持続可能な経済発展の一環としての生物多様性保全に高い優先度を与える必要がある。既存の野生鳥獣保護法はもっと効果的に執行されなければならない」

世界で最も大きいアンテロープであるジャイアントイランド (*Tragelaphus derbianus*) は、これまで軽度懸念(LC)とされていたが、今回絶滅危惧 II 類(VU)と分類された。個体数は 12,000 頭、多くとも 14,000 頭とされ、成熟個体は 10,000 頭と推計されている。狩猟による捕獲や保護地域への侵入、農地や牧草地の拡大によりこの種は減少している。政治的な不安定さや中央アフリカにおける武力衝突もこの種を守ることの障害となっている。

今まで軽度懸念(LC)と分類されてきたマウンテンリードバック (*Redunca fulvorufula*)は、過去15年の間に南アフリカの個体数が55%近く減少していることがわかった。この減少は残りの個体群でも同様と見られることから、絶滅危惧IB類(EN)と分類された。狩猟や狩猟犬をつかったスポーツハンティングが人間の定住地域が広がったこともあり拡大したが、主な減少の理由と考えられている。その他の危機としては、牧畜や気候変動に関連して頻発する傾向にある渇水などがある。この種が減少していることをしっかりと定量化するためには、特に保護地域の外側でのモニタリングのデータが必要とされている。

ヒューグリングゼル (*Eudorcas tilonura*) は家畜との競合や生息地の劣化で絶滅危惧IB類(EN)、リーチュエ (*Kobus leche*)は、狩猟、農地の拡大、家畜による草原の劣化、渇水などで準絶滅危惧(NT)、リーボック(*Pelea capreolus*) (スポーツブランドのリーボックの起源となった動物)も準絶滅危惧(NT)など、他の種も危機的状況にある。この種の減少理由については十分にわかっていないが、狩猟犬による違法なスポーツハンティングや、狩猟の拡大が原因に含まれるだろう。

## マダガスカルのパッタやヤスデが絶滅の危機に

無脊椎動物の多くの保全状況はまだまだわかっていないが、最近の評価では、マダガスカルの無脊椎動物については森林伐採の影響をうけていることがわかりつつある。マダガスカルに固有のヒシバッタ全71種のうち、40%が絶滅の危機にあることがわかった。ルンペルシュティルツヒエンピグミーグラスポッパー(*Agkistropleuron simplex*)を含むうち7種は絶滅危惧IA類(CR)である。この飛べない種は、マダガスカル東部のマナカンバヒニ森林で唯一見られる。最新の記録は1995年まで止まっている。森林生息地の損失による減少である。

マダガスカルに固有の145種のヤスデの40%以上が絶滅の危機にあり、うち27種が絶滅危惧IA類(CR)であることがわかった。沿岸熱帯雨林のとても特殊な砂地の土壌が必要な Shiny Giant Pill Millipede (*Sphaeromimus splendidus*)などが含まれる。サンタルースの熱帯雨林にしか見られない生息地は、森林伐採や放牧によって劣化しつつある。残された生息地のほとんどを破壊する土壌を剥ぎ取る鉱山開発計画があり、種の存続に重大な影響を提示している。

## 新たなユキヒョウのデータ

新しいデータのおかげで、ユキヒョウは絶滅危惧IB類(EN)から、絶滅危惧II類(VU)に分類された。しかし、生息地の損失、捕食者の減少、家畜との競合、迫害、違法野生動物取引のための捕獲などを通じて、個体数は依然減少しており、高い絶滅リスクを抱えている。

狩猟禁止活動、家畜との衝突の減少、普及啓発活動含む、この種の保全活動への大きな投資によりユキヒョウの状況は改善した。この活動を継続し、拡大することが、この象徴的なネコの減少を反転させるために欠かせない

## クリスマス諸島のアブラコウモリの絶滅

今回のアップデートで、オーストラリアのクリスマス諸島のアブラコウモリの仲間 Christmas Island Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus murrayi*)の絶滅が宣言された。1980年には広く分布していたが、2009年1月には4頭～9頭の間と急速に減少した。2009年8月には1頭の生存が確認されていたが、以降見つけられなかった。綿密な調査にもかかわらず、それ以降この生物の生息を追跡できるものはない。減少の理由がわかっていないが、外来種による捕食やアシナガキアリの導入などが組み合わさって減少したか、不明な病気の可能性もある。

統計データの要約ダウンロードは[こちら](#)

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(以降英文ご参照ください)

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### Editor's notes

More information on the invasive Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), which threatens the survival of North American ash trees, can be found in the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database (GISD). The database contains over 850 invasive alien species, as well as information on their distribution, impacts, pathways of introduction, and measures to eradicate or manage them.

Examples of other species that have been added to the IUCN Red List

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- Thongaree's Disc-nosed Bat (*Eudiscoderma thongareeae*). This false vampire bat species is known only from a very small area of Bala Forest, south Thailand. Although it is a recently described species, it is believed to be rare as it is known from only a few collections in spite of intensive repeated surveys in the area over the last 15 years. With a highly restricted range and ongoing habitat loss as lowland forest in the area is being converted to agricultural land, this species enters The IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered.
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- Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) enters The IUCN Red List as Vulnerable. This long-lived, perennial plant occurs only in North America (USA and Canada), where it has undergone a decline in its distribution and the quality of its habitat. Goldenseal is threatened by collection for trade in the medicinal market. Its rhizomes have the highest concentration of medicinally-active alkaloids (berberine, hydrastine and canadine) used for the common cold and other upper respiratory tract infections. It can also be used to cure digestive disorders including stomach pain and swelling, diarrhoea, constipation, haemorrhoids, and intestinal gas.
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- Examples of other species whose conservation status has declined

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- Nancy Ma's Night Monkey (*Aotus nancymaae*) has moved from Least Concern to Vulnerable. The main threat to this Amazon forest primate is the illegal trade of wild-caught animals from Peru to Brazil, where they are used for malaria research. Conversion of habitat to agriculture (rice, palm oil, and soya bean cultivation, and pastureland) is also affecting this species.
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- Rennell Flying Fox (*Pteropus rennelli*) has moved from Vulnerable to Endangered. This little-known flying fox is endemic to Rennell Island in the Solomon Islands, where it is restricted to an area of around 515 km<sup>2</sup>. Commercial logging and bauxite mining are rapidly disturbing large areas of Rennell Island and are likely to be major threats to this fruit bat. The species is likely to also be threatened by hunting for food. Although not threatened by large-scale agriculture, subsistence agriculture could significantly impact this species due to its highly restricted distribution.
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- Gold-spotted Marsupial Frog (*Gastrotheca aureomaculata*) has moved from Near Threatened to Endangered. This species is endemic to Colombia where it is known from only a few localities in the Departments of Cauca and Huila on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central. Formerly it was reported to be common, but the population is suspected to be decreasing due to ongoing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat. It has not been recorded since at least the 1960s. Although there have been some surveys in the area where the species was originally found, the region has not been intensively explored. A major threat to this frog is the destruction of its habitat for timber extraction and agriculture, including the cultivation of illegal crops. Water pollution is also considered a threat to this species.

Species whose conservation status has improved

- The Rodrigues Flying Fox (*Pteropus rodricensis*), has moved from the Critically Endangered to the Endangered category thanks to improved habitat protection, reforestation programmes, better legal protection and enforcement against hunting, greater awareness and appreciation of the species through an education programme run by the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation. Lower incidence of cyclones, possibly the result of climate change, has also helped the population to increase.

Quotes from Red List partners

Botanic Gardens Conservation International

“This latest release of the IUCN Red List highlights the fact that even some of the most common species around us, such as the American Ash, are at risk of going extinct,” says Dr Malin Rivers, Red List Manager and Secretary to the IUCN/SSC Global Tree Specialist Group, of Botanic Gardens Conservation International. “In addition, to looking after these threatened species in the wild, it is essential that we ensure these species as well as their genetic diversity are backed up in ex situ collections, such as botanic gardens, arboreta and seed banks for the future.”

NatureServe

“Goldenseal, a widespread herb native to eastern North American forests, has long been prized for its medicinal use,” says Leah Oliver, Senior Research Botanist with NatureServe who led the assessment. “The main causes of decline are wild collection combined with habitat loss and degradation. Yet, we are encouraged by a growing international market for cultivated goldenseal, along with a focus on sustainable wild-collection. These activities may slow the decline of the species.”

The IUCN Red List

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ contributes to the achievement of Target 12 of the 2011 to 2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. *Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.*

Global figures for the 2017-2 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species:

TOTAL SPECIES ASSESSED = 87,967 (Total threatened species = 25,062)

Extinct = 859

Extinct in the Wild = 68

Critically Endangered = 5,403

Endangered = 8,152

Vulnerable = 11,507

Near Threatened = 5,691

Lower Risk/conservation dependent = 231 (this is an old category that is gradually being phased out of the IUCN Red List) Least Concern = 41,992

Data Deficient = 14,064

The figures presented above are only for those species that have been assessed for the IUCN Red List to date. Although not all of the world's species have been assessed, The IUCN Red List provides a useful snapshot of what is happening to species today and highlights the urgent need for conservation action. Relative percentages for threatened species cannot be provided for many taxonomic groups on The IUCN Red List because they have not been comprehensively assessed. For many of these groups, assessment efforts have focussed on threatened species; therefore, the percentage of threatened species for these groups would be heavily biased.

For those groups that have been comprehensively assessed, the percentage of threatened species can be calculated, but the actual number of threatened species is often uncertain because it is not known whether Data Deficient (DD) species are actually threatened or not. Therefore, the percentages presented above provide the best estimate of extinction risk for those groups that have been comprehensively assessed (excluding Extinct species), based on the assumption that Data Deficient species are equally threatened as data sufficient species. In other words, this is a mid-point figure within a range from x% threatened species (if all DD species are not threatened) to y% threatened species (if all DD species are threatened). Available evidence indicates that this is a best estimate.

The IUCN Red List threat categories are as follows, in descending order of threat:

*Extinct or Extinct in the Wild*

*Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable:* species threatened with global extinction.

*Near Threatened:* species close to the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened without ongoing conservation measures. *Least Concern:* species evaluated with a lower risk of extinction.

*Data Deficient:* no assessment because of insufficient data.

*Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct):* this is not a new IUCN Red List category, but is a flag developed to identify those Critically Endangered species that are in all probability already extinct but for which confirmation is required; for example, through more extensive surveys being carried out and failing to find any individuals.

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About The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (or The IUCN Red List) is an invaluable resource to guide conservation action and policy decisions. It is a health check for our planet – a Barometer of Life. It is the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of plant, animal and fungi species. It is based on an objective system for assessing the risk of extinction of a species should no conservation action be taken.

Species are assigned to one of eight categories of threat based on whether they meet criteria linked to population trend, population size and structure and geographic range. Species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable are collectively described as 'threatened'.

The IUCN Red List is not just a register of names and associated threat categories. It is a rich compendium of information on the threats to the species, their ecological requirements, where they live, and information on conservation actions that can be used to reduce or prevent extinctions. The IUCN Red List is a joint effort between IUCN and its Species Survival Commission, working with its IUCN Red List partners – Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and the Zoological Society of London.

Follow the IUCN Red List on Facebook and Twitter

Support the IUCN Red List

About IUCN

IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together. Created in 1948, IUCN is now the world's largest and most diverse environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources and reach of more than 1,300 Member organisations and some 16,000 experts. It is a leading provider of conservation data, assessments and analysis. Its broad membership enables IUCN to fill the role of incubator and trusted repository of best practices, tools and international standards.

IUCN provides a neutral space in which diverse stakeholders including governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, Indigenous peoples' organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges and achieve sustainable development. Working with many partners and supporters, IUCN implements a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects worldwide. Combining the latest science with the traditional knowledge of local communities, these projects work to reverse habitat loss, restore ecosystems and improve people's well-being. [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org) <https://twitter.com/IUCN/>

About the Species Survival Commission

The Species Survival Commission (SSC) is the largest of IUCN's six volunteer commissions with a global membership of around 7,500 experts. SSC advises IUCN and its members on the wide range of technical and scientific aspects of species conservation, and is dedicated to securing a future for biodiversity. SSC has significant input into the international agreements dealing with biodiversity conservation.

About Arizona State University (ASU)

Ranked #1 in the U.S. for innovation, Arizona State University (ASU) is a new model for American higher education, combining academic excellence, entrepreneurial energy and broad access. It serves more than 70,000 students in metropolitan Phoenix, AZ. ASU champions intellectual and cultural diversity, and welcomes students from all fifty states and more than one hundred nations across the globe. ASU's Center for Biodiversity Outcomes (CBO) is a partnership between the Julie Ann Wrigley Global Institute of Sustainability (GIOS) and the School of Life Sciences (SoLS) via partnerships with NGOs, companies, and governmental organizations. Follow CBO's work on Twitter.

About BirdLife

BirdLife International is the world's largest nature conservation Partnership. Together we are 120 BirdLife Partners worldwide – one per country – and growing, with almost 11 million supporters, 7000 local conservation groups and 7400 staff. As the official Red List Authority for birds for the IUCN Red List, BirdLife coordinates the process of evaluating all of the world's bird species against the Red List categories and criteria, in order to assess their extinction risk. Find out more about BirdLife and its Preventing Extinctions Programme at: [www.birdlife.org/](http://www.birdlife.org/) [www.facebook.com/BirdLifeInternational](http://www.facebook.com/BirdLifeInternational)

About Botanic Gardens Conservation International

BGCI is an international organization that exists to ensure the world-wide conservation of threatened plants, the continued existence of which are intrinsically linked to global issues including poverty, human well-being and

climate change. BGCI represents over 700 members - mostly botanic gardens - in 118 countries. We aim to support and empower our members and the wider conservation community so that their knowledge and expertise can be applied to reversing the threat of extinction crisis facing one third of all plants. <http://www.bgci.org>

#### About Conservation International (CI)

Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the long term well-being of people. Founded in 1987 and marking its 25th anniversary in 2012, CI has headquarters in the Washington DC area, and 900 employees working in nearly 30 countries on four continents, plus 1,000+

partners around the world. For more information, please visit at [www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org) , or follow us on Facebook or Twitter.

#### About NatureServe

NatureServe is a non-profit conservation organization dedicated to providing the scientific basis for effective conservation action. Through its network of 82 natural heritage programs and conservation data centres in the United States, Canada, and Latin America, NatureServe provides a unique body of detailed scientific information and conservation biodiversity expertise about the plants, animals, and ecosystems of the Americas. [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org)

#### About the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew is a world famous scientific organisation, internationally respected for its outstanding living collection of plants and world-class Herbarium as well as its scientific expertise in plant diversity, conservation and sustainable development in the UK and around the world. Kew Gardens is a major international visitor attraction. Its landscaped 132 hectares and RBG Kew's country estate, Wakehurst Place, attract nearly 2 million visitors every year. Kew was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2003 and celebrated its 250th anniversary in 2009. Wakehurst Place is home to Kew's Millennium Seed Bank, the largest wild plant seed bank in the world. RBG Kew and its partners have collected and conserved seed from 10 per cent of the world's wild flowering plant species (c.30, 000 species). The aim is to conserve 25 per cent by 2020, and its enormous potential for future conservation can only be fulfilled with the support of the public and other funders. [www.kew.org](http://www.kew.org)

#### About Sapienza University of Rome

With over 700 years of history and 110,000 students, Sapienza is the largest University in Europe, the second in the world after El Cairo: a city within the city. The University includes 11 faculties and 67 departments. In Sapienza there are over 4,500 professors, and 5,000 administrative and technical staff. Sapienza offers a wide choice of courses including 300 degree programs and 200 specialized qualifications. Students coming from other regions are over 30,000 and the foreign students are over 7,000. Sapienza plans and carries out important scientific investigations in almost all disciplines, achieving high-standard results both on a national and on an international level. Eugenio Gaudio has been the Rector of Sapienza University since November 2014. <http://www.uniroma1.it/>

#### About Texas A&M University

From humble beginnings in 1876 as Texas' first public institution of higher learning, to a bustling 5,200-acre campus with a nationally recognized faculty, Texas A&M University is one of a select few universities with land-grant, sea-grant and space-grant designations. With an enrolment of about half men and half women, 25 percent of the freshman class are the first in their family to attend college. Here, 39,000-plus undergraduates and more than 9,400 graduate students have access to world-class research programs and award-winning faculty. Texas A&M has two branch campuses, one in Galveston, Texas, and one in the Middle Eastern country of Qatar. This research-intensive flagship university with 10 colleges was recently ranked first in the nation by Smart Money magazine for "pay-back ratio" (what graduates earn compared to the cost of their education). The 2011 U.S. News and World Report ranked Texas A&M second nationally in their "Great Schools, Great Prices" category among public universities and 22nd overall. Many degree programs are ranked among the top 10 in the country. [www.tamu.edu](http://www.tamu.edu)



## About the Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

Founded in 1826, the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) is an international scientific, conservation and educational charity: the key role is the conservation of animals and their habitats. The Society runs ZSL London Zoo and ZSL Whipsnade Zoo, carries out scientific research at the Institute of Zoology and is actively involved in field conservation in over 50 countries worldwide. [www.zsl.org](http://www.zsl.org)