Setting the Stage for Understanding Globalization of the Asian Turtle Trade:

Global, Asian, and American Turtle Diversity, Richness, Endemism, and IUCN Red List Threat Levels

Anders G.J. Rhodin and Peter Paul van Dijk

IUCN Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group, Chelonian Research Foundation, Conservation International







Photo C. Hagen

New Species Described 2010



Graptemys pearlensis - Pearl River Map Turtle
Louisiana and Mississippi, USA
Red List: Not Evaluated [Endangered]

IUCN/SSC

Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group



Founded 1980

www.iucn-tftsg.org

International Union for the Conservation of Nature / Species Survival Commission





www.iucn.org



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora

www.cites.org



Chelonian Conservation and Biology

Thomson Reuters'
ISI Journal Citation
Impact Factor
currently ranks
CCB among the top
100 zoology journals
worldwide

www.chelonianjournals.org

OF FRESHWATER TURTLES AND TORTOISES

A COMPILATION PROJECT OF THE IUCN/SSC TORTOISE AND FRESHWATER TURTLE SPECIALIST GROUP

EDITED BY

ANDERS G.J. RHODIN, PETER C.H. PRITCHARD, PETER PAUL VAN DIJK, RAYMOND A. SAUMURE, KURT A. BUHLMANN, JOHN B. IVERSON, AND RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER



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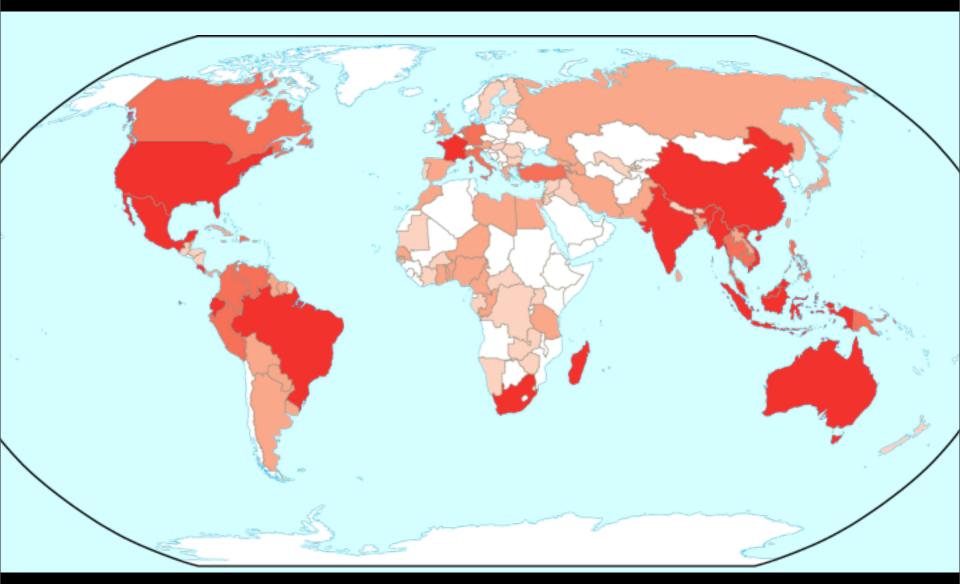




Conservation Biology of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises

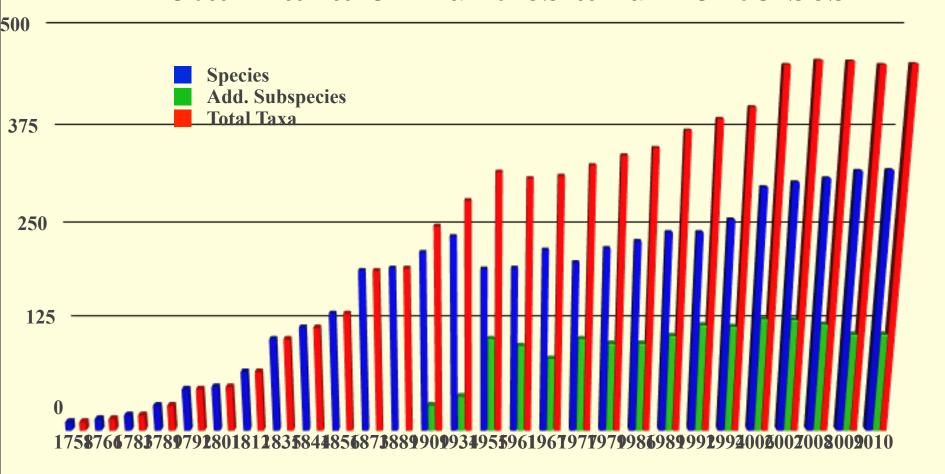
www.iucn-tftsg.org/cbftt

IUCN Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group Members: Work or Focus - 2010



274 Members - 107 Countries

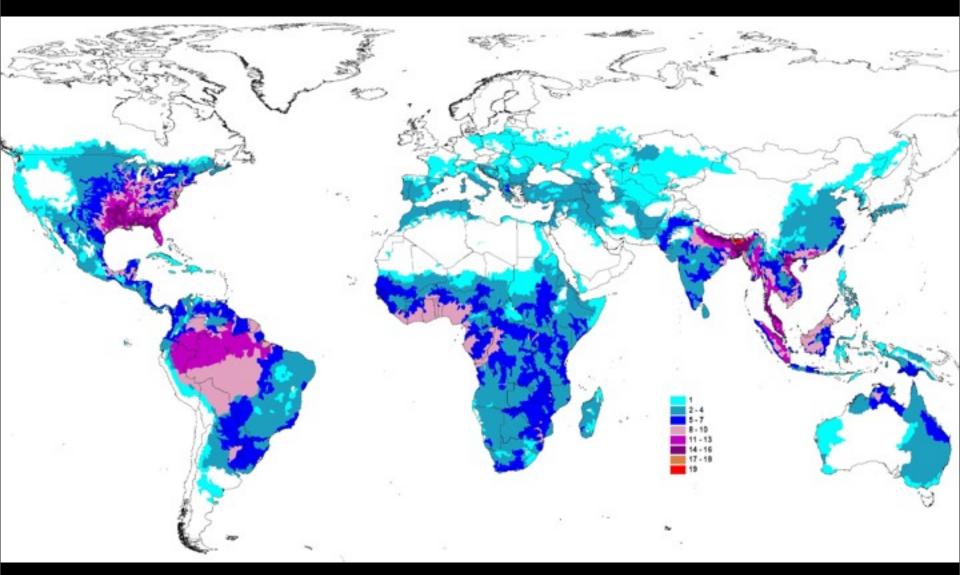
Species, Additional Subspecies, and Total Taxa of Turtles and Tortoises



Currently Recognized:

334 species, 127 add. subspecies, 461 total taxa

Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Species Richness



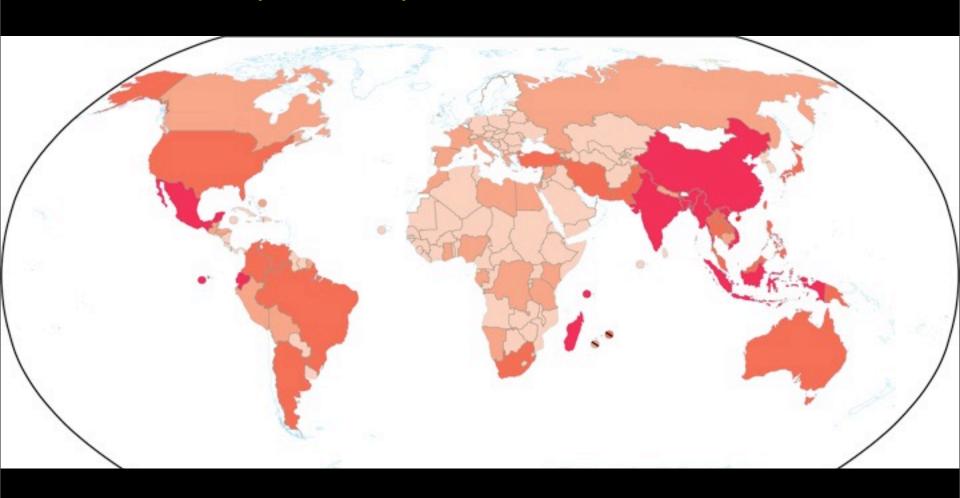
Buhlmann, Akre, Iverson, Karapatakis, Mittermeier, Georges, Rhodin, van Dijk, and Gibbons. 2009. *Chelonian Conservation and Biology* 8:116–149.

Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Species Richness – Global Rankings

- 1. USA 51 species
- 2. Mexico 36 species
- 3. Australia 30 species
- 4. Brazil 29 species
- 5. Indonesia 28 species
- 6. India 27 species
- 7. Vietnam 27 species
- 8. China -25 species

Texas (24), Alabama (23), Mississippi (23), Louisiana (20), Florida (20), and Georgia (19) would all be in the global Top 15 if ranked as nations

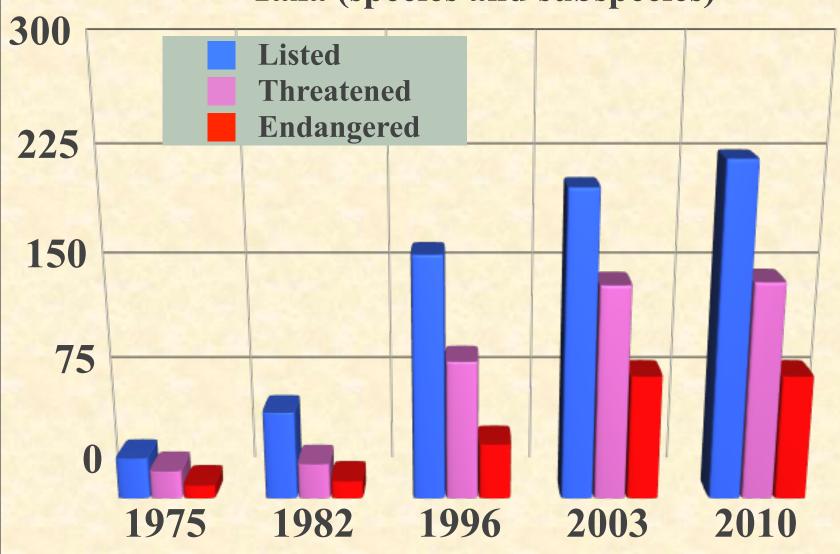
Turtle Priority Nations (Ranked by Diversity + Endemism + Threat Levels)



Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles

Turtles on IUCN Red List

Taxa (species and subspecies)



2010 IUCN Red List

| Turtle Species Listed | 207 |
|--|-----|
| % Threatened (of those Listed) | 63% |
| Turtle Species not yet Listed | 127 |
| Total Turtle Species | 334 |
| % Threatened (of all turtles) | 39% |
| Including Provisional Assessments | |
| % Threatened (of all turtles) | 43% |

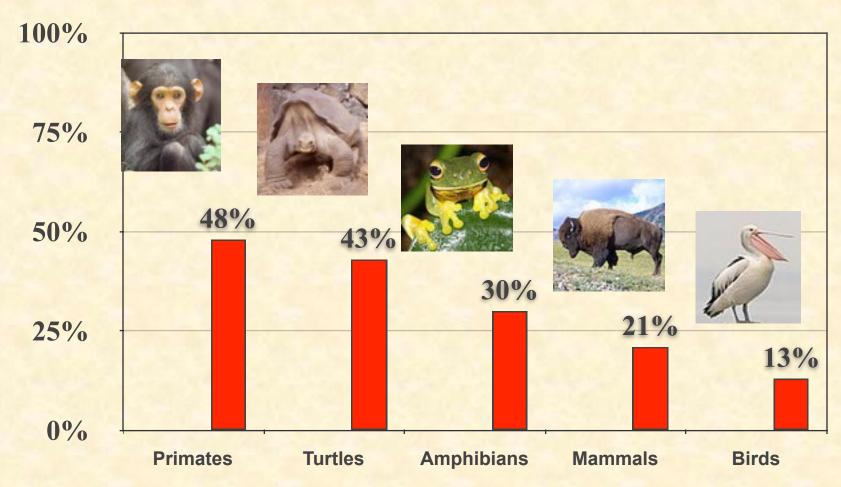
Among the Highest % Threatened Species of any of the major vertebrate groups

Vertebrates on IUCN Red List 2010

Percent of Species that are Threatened

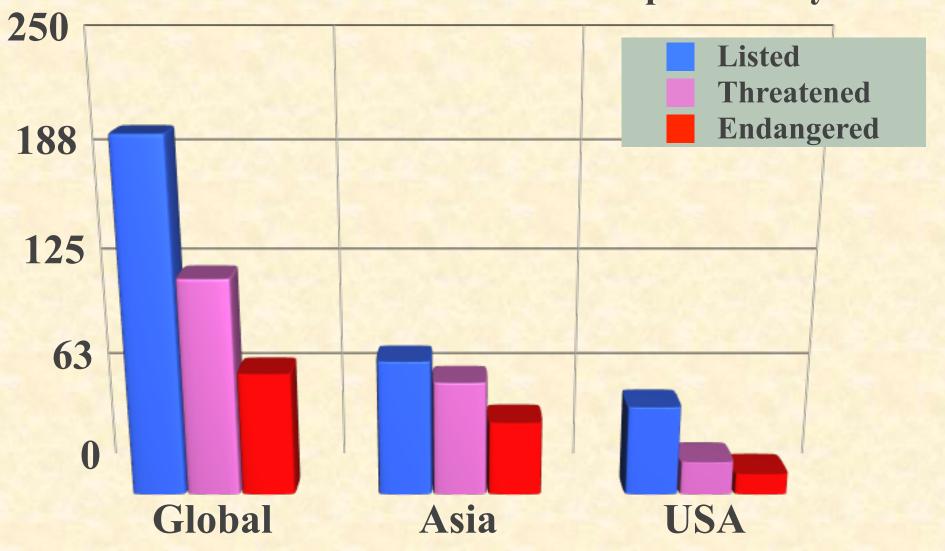
CR + EN + VU

(Percent of Described Species)



Turtles on IUCN Red List

Freshwater Turtle and Tortoise Species Only





Top 25 Turtles on Death Row SNAPSHOTS OF THE WORLD'S TOP 25 MOST ENDANGERED TURTLES—2003



River terrupin Bertaguer hanke S.E. Asia (Indo-Buerna & Sundaland Hotspots) Hugh Quinn, Cleveland Menoparks Zoo



Vietnam leaf turde Masovmyr annanomiv Vietnam (Indo-Burma Hotspot) Roth Rood, Fort Worth Zoo



Western owang turtle Prendenyalawa amboina Australia (Southwestern Australia Hotsport) Gerold Kuchling

IUCN/SSC

TORTOISE AND FRESHWATER TURTLE

SPECIALIST GROUP



Striped nature-headed softshell turde Chitra eliter S.E. Ania (Indo-Burma Hotspot) Chris Taluka, DVM



Southern speckled pudloper terraine Hamspus signatus cafor South Africa (Succulent Kasso Hotspot) Thomas E.J. Lenevix



Many river turde Elever macrorus Australia John Cann



Roti stake necked turde Chelodina secondi Southern Indonesia (Wallacca Hotspot) R. Andrew Odum, Teledo Zeological Society



Yangtor giant softshell turtle Refittee swindoor China and Vietnam He Dish Doc



Dahl's tood braded turde Barvachewye dahli Calombia Russell A Mirrometer. Conservation International



Chinese three-striped box turde Course reflections Northern Vietnam & China (Indo Burma Hotspor) Kurt Buldmann, Conservation Inconational



Madagascar big-headed turde Erymnethelys madagascar insoli Madagascar (Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islanda Hotapot) Gerald Kuchling



Abingdon Island torroise (Gallapages Tortoise) Geochelane nigre abingdoni Gallapages Islands (Checo-Dasion Western Ecoador Hestport) Australia (Gallapages) Research Foundation



Arakan forest turde Menomye depresse Myanmar (Indo-Burma Hotspot) James E. Barejk



Pinughshare tertoise Geochelone yniphone Madagascar (Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot) Thomas F. J. Lessorite



Central American obser tuede Dermatenyo mendi Central America (Mesoamerica Hotapot) John Policar



Burmers star tortnine Genebalene platymete Myanmar (Indo-Burma Hotspot) Chris Tabaka, DVM



Plat tailed tortoine Pyxis planicamile Madagonar (Madagonar and Indian Ocean Islands Hotsport) John L. Polsin, William Conservation Society



Bog narth Cleanys mublembergii United States Roger Furbour



Sulawesi foscet turds Leucocypholos yaurensi Indonesia (Wallacea Hotsper) Chris Tabaka, DVM



Grometric tertoise Psammedator prometricus South Africa (Cape Photistic Region Hotspot) Thomas E.J. Leuterite



Yellow blotched map turde Graptemys flerimaculets United States David E. Collins



Painted terrupin Galleger barassensir S.E. Asia (Indo-Burma & Sundaland Hetspota) Rick Rood, Fort Worth Zoo-



Philippine forest rartle Henemys Espirasio Philippine Islands Water W. Timmermann, ETI World Bindversity Database





IMAGES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST:



Burmese roofed turtle Kathaga reinistate Myanmar (Indo-Burma Hotspot) Graid Kuihling



Turtles on the Brink – 2010

The World's 25 Most Endangered Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles



Benagur baske S.E. Asia (Indo-Burma N Sundaland Hospots) Hugh Quinn, Cloudand Metroparke Zoo



Victnam leaf turde Макентур антальногой Vietnam (Indo-Burma Hotspoti Rick Road, Fort Worth Zoo.



Notice owang turks Prendengdara umbeina Australia (Southwestern Australia Hotsport Gerald Kuchling

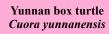
IUCN/SSC

TORTOISE AND FRESHWATER TURTLE

SPECIALIST GROUP



Striped narrow-headed softshell turde China shitra S.E. Asia (Indo-Burma Hotspot) Chris Tabuka, DVM



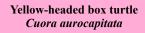
Magdalena river turtle Podocnemis lewyana



Roti snake necked turde Chelodina mecanli Southern Indonesia (Widlacea Hotspot) R. Andrew Odum, Tolodo Zoological Society



Yangtor giant softshell turde Refetto reinbori China and Virman Ha Dinh Doc





Chinese three-striped ben turde Coorse prifereista Northern Vietnam & China (Indo Burma Hotsport) Kuri Buldmann, Conservation norarional.



Madaguscar big-braded turde Eromnechelo madanacariensis Madagascar (Madagascar and Indian Occan Islands Hotspot) Gerald Kachling



Abingdon Island tortoise (Galapuros Tortoise) Genebelane migra abingdoni Galapages Islands (Choco-Darion Western Equador Hotspot) Anders G. J. Rhodin, Chelonian Arecarch Foundation





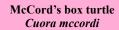
Ploughshary tectoise Geochelone yniphora Madagascar (Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Hetspot) Thomas F. J. Lesnovite

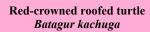


Central American since turds Dermatency marrid Central America (Mesoamerica Hotsport) John Polisar



Burmers star terrains Geachdone planyweis Myanmar (Indo-Burma Hotspot) Chris Tabaka, DVM







Salawooi forces turcle Leucacephalou yawanni Indonesia (Wallacca Homport) Chris Tabalia, DVM



Geometric nortoise Pranemobates premetricus South Africa (Cape Floristic Region Horspot) Thomas E.J. Louterite

Southern river terrapin Batagur affinis



Painted terrupin Gelleger berweensis S.E. Asia (Indo-Burma & Sundaland Hotspots) Rich Rood, Fort Worth Zoo-



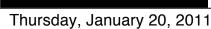
Philippine forest rarde Measurey leptonsis Philippine Islands Walter W. Timmermann, ETI. World Bindversity Database

This list of the world's top 25 most endangered torroises and freshwater turtles was compiled by the Turtle Conservation Fund (TCF)-a partnership of the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) at Conservation International (CI). The World Conservation Union Species Survival Commission's (IUCN/SSC) Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group (TFTSG), and IUCN/SSC Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA).



IMAGES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.







Chelonoidis abingdonii - Pinta Island Tortoise Ecuador (Galapagos)

Red List: Extinct in the Wild



Rafetus swinhoei - Red River Giant Softshell Turtle China, Vietnam

Red List: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix III ESA: Not Listed



Cuora yunnanensis - Yunnan Box Turtle China

Red List: Critically Endangered [previously: Extinct]
CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



Batagur baska - Northern River Terrapin Bangladesh, India, Myanmar

Red List: Critically Endangered



Batagur trivittata - Burmese Roofed TurtleMyanmar

Red List: Endangered [Critically Endangered]

CITES: Not Listed ESA: Not Listed



Cuora trifasciata - Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle China, Vietnam

Red List: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



Astrochelys yniphora - Ploughshare Tortoise Madagascar

Red List: Critically Endangered



Chelodina mccordi - Roti Island Snakeneck Turtle Indonesia (Roti)

Red List: Critically Endangered

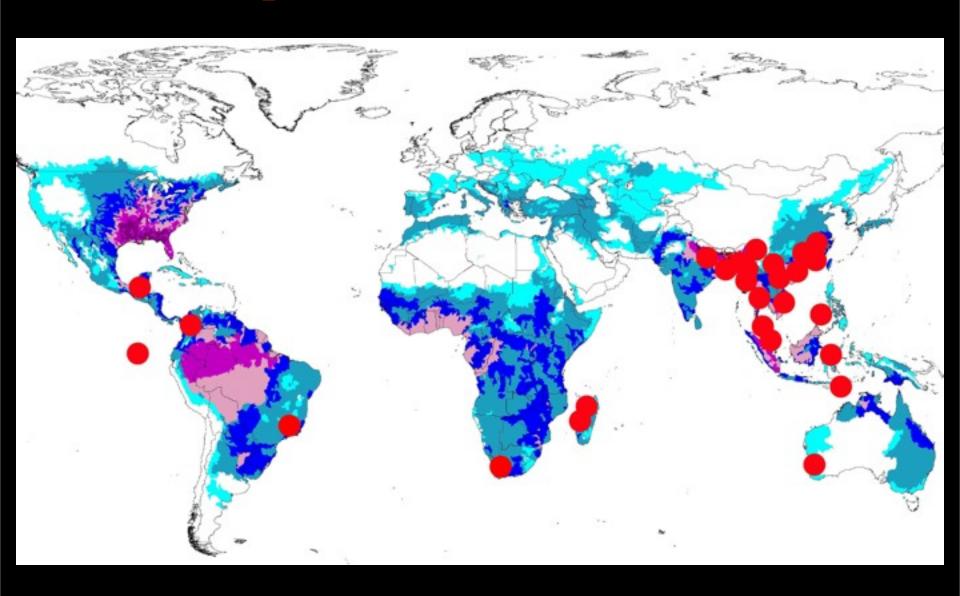
CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



Dermatemys mawii - Central American River Turtle Mexico, Belize, Guatemala

Red List: Critically Endangered

Top 25 Turtles on the Brink



Of the Top 25 Turtles on the Brink

17 (68%) are from Asia

5 (20%) are from China

None are from the USA



Astrochelys radiata - Radiated Tortoise Madagascar

Red List: Critically Endangered



Terrapene coahuila - Coahuilan Box Turtle Mexico (Coahuila)

Red List: Endangered



Gopherus flavomarginatus - Bolson Tortoise Mexico

Red List: Vulnerable [Endangered]

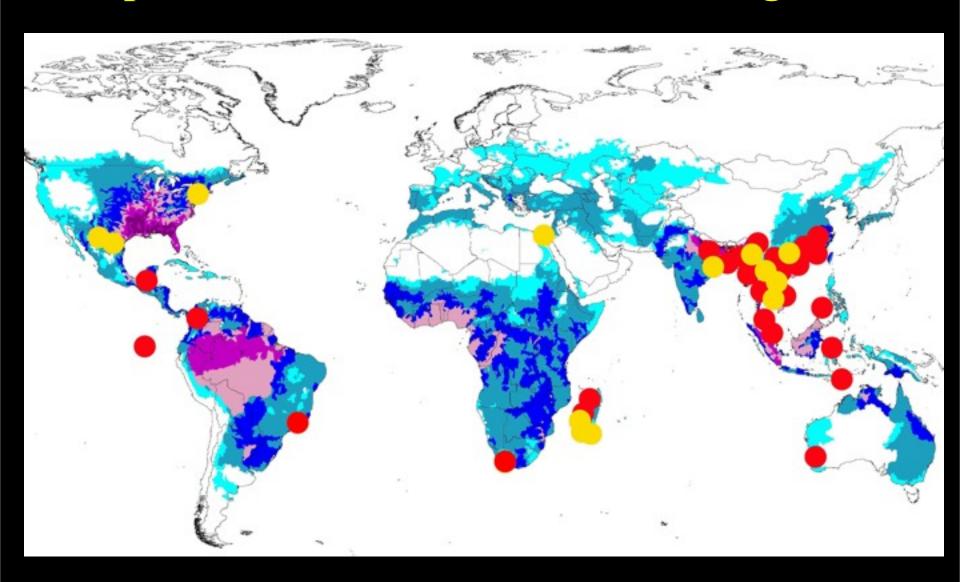


Glyptemys muhlenbergii - Bog Turtle USA

Red List: Endangered [Critically Endangered]

CITES: Appendix I ESA: Threatened

Top 40 Turtles on the Brink and at High Risk



(Top 25 in Red)

Of the Top 40 Turtles on the Brink or at High Risk

25 (63%) are from Asia7 (18%) are from China5 (13%) are from Madagascar

1 (< 3%) is from USA

Asian Turtle Trade



Cuora amboinensis - Southeast Asian Box Turtle Southeast Asia

Red List: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



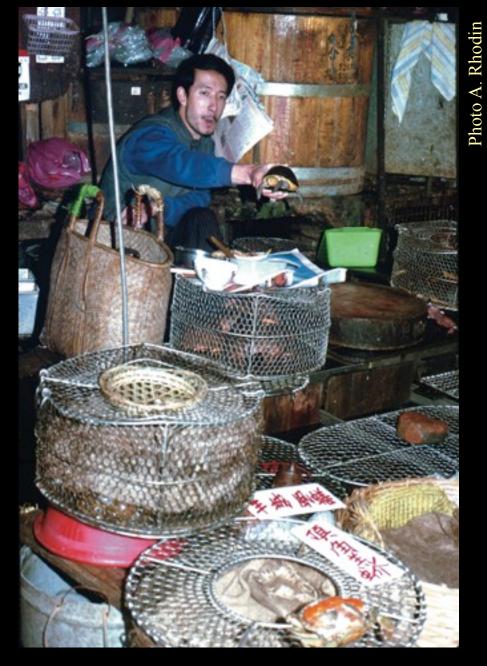
Orlitia borneensis - Malaysian Giant Turtle Indonesia, Malaysia

Red List: Endangered

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



Unregulated Live Turtle Trade, Indonesia



Unregulated Live Turtle Trade, Hong Kong

Photo M. Lau

Unregulated Live Turtle Trade, China

Thursday, January 20, 2011



Amyda cartilaginea - Asiatic Softshell Turtle Southeast Asia

Red List: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



Traditional Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong



Unregulated Turtle Shell Trade, Taiwan





Illegal Turtle Shell Trade, Indonesia - Hong Kong

Asian Turtle Trade

15,500 Metric Tons Annually

(10.3 Million Turtles Annually)

(ca. 30,000 Turtles per Day)

(Late 1990s)



Cambodia Turtle Trade Workshop, 1999

ASIAN TURTLE TRADE

PROCEEDINGS OF A WORKSHOP ON CONSERVATION AND TRADE OF FRESHWATER TURTLES AND TORTOISES IN ASIA

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA, 1-4 DECEMBER 1999

EDITED BY

PETER PAUL VAN DUK, BRYAN L. STUART, AND ANDERS G.J. RHODIN



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in association with Wildlife Conservation Society, TRAFFIC, World Wildlife Fund, Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service













CITES

TFTSG Input

CoP 10 (1997) - 1 sp. App. II

CoP 11 (2000) - 9 spp. App. II

CoP 12 (2002) - 24 spp. App. II, 1 sp. App. I

CoP 13 (2004) - 5 spp. App. II, 1 sp. App. I

CoP 14 (2007) - Trade Review; Checklist Adopted

CoP 15 (2010) - Trade Review Presented

39 species listed

CITES

Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group

Contracted by CITES to Review the Effects of Appendix Listings on the Asian Turtle Trade

Chinese Turtle Farms

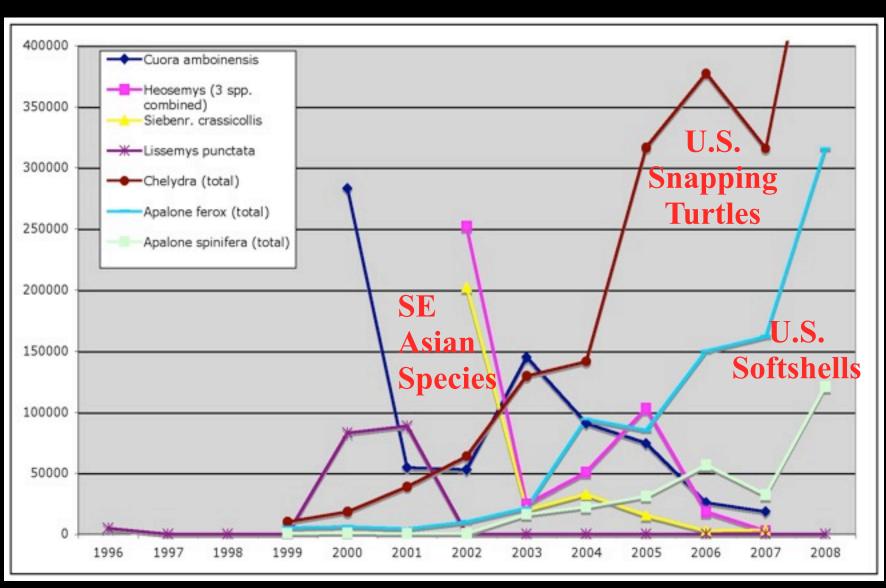


A billion dollar industry.

Over 1000 farms produce >300 million turtles each year.

Photo J. Parham

Asian Turtle Trade



Scientific Concerns on Proposed Regulations of Florida's Commercial Softshell Turtle Harvest



Presentation to Governor Charlie Crist Tallahassee, Florida, 17 November 2008

by
Florida Turtle Experts Working Group
and
IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group



Florida Turtle Trade

Presentation
of Concerns to
Governor Charlie Crist
and Florida FWC
2008

Recommendation to Ban all Commercial Turtle Take in Florida

Ban Enacted 2009

IUCN/SSC

Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group



IUCN Red List Authority

American Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises on the IUCN Red List – TFTSG Draft Assessments 2010

51 species evaluated (48 freshwater turtles, 3 tortoises)

IUCN Red List Criteria 3.1

| Al Population reduction Al SA & Al SA | Use any of the criteria A-E | Critically Endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | -00 |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| A1 | A. Population reduction | Declines measured over the | e longer of 10 year | s or 3 generations | |
| A1. Population reduction observed, estimated, interred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible, AND understood AND ceased based on and specifying any of the following (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1 A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be mean the future on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) B. Either extent of occurrence C 100 km² | | | | | |
| A1. Population reduction observed, estimated, interred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible, AND understood AND ceased based on and specifying any of the following (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1 A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be mean the future on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) B. Either extent of occurrence C 100 km² | A2, A3 & A4 | > 80% | > 50% | > 30% | |
| reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction many not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1 A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be meltin the future up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A5. Population reduction projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A6. An observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B6. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) B1. Either extent of occurrence S6. Os os well as a population and (a) to (b) (a) severely fragmented or # locations or subpopulations and (v) number of mature individuals. C6. Small population size and decline Number of mature individuals in largest subpopulation C7. A continuing decline and (a) and/or (b) (a) # mature individuals in largest subpopulation C8. A continuing decline and (a) and/or (b) (a) # mature individuals in largest subpopulation C9. A continuing decline of at least up to a maximum of 100 years O7 a generations | | stimated, inferred, or susp | ected in the past | where the causes of | the |
| (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be met in the future of the past and the future of the past and the future and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A5. Population reduction projected or suspected by population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A6. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B6. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) B1. Either extent of occurrence B2. or area of occupancy B3. Either extent of occurrence B4. Continuing decline in (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy, (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat, (iv) number of locations or subpopulations and (v) number of mature individuals. C5. Small population size and decline Number of mature individuals in largest subpopulation of the past and of occupancy, (iii) area of occupancy, (iii) number of locations or subpopulation of number of mature individuals. C50 | | | | | |
| (c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be med in the future— up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) and the future— up to a maximum of 100 years or 100 km² and the future— and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) B1. Either extent of occurrence B2. or area of occupancy B3. Either extent of locations or subpopulations and (v) number of mature individuals. C3. A continuing decline in (i) extent of occurrence, (ii) area of occupancy, (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat, (w) number of mature individuals. C4. An estimated continuing decline of at least up to a maximum of 100 years or 1 generations C5. A continuing decline and (a) and/or (b) (a) ii mature individuals in largest subpopulation of mature individuals D6. Very small or restricted population Either (1) number of mature individuals or (2) restricted area of occupancy na C50 C1. An estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population or pollution and project pr | | | | | |
| (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be meet in the future up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) and 2 of the following 3: (a) severely fragmented or # locations (b) continuing decline in (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy, (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat, (iv) number of locations or subpopulations and (v) number of mature individuals. C. Small population size and decline Number of mature individuals and either C1 or C2: C1. An estimated continuing decline of at least up to a maximum of 100 years C2. A continuing decline and (a) and/or (b) (a) if mature individuals in largest subpopulation c3 in or % mature individuals in one subpopulation c4 individuals c50 c10,000 c10,000 | (b) an index of abundance ap | propriate to the taxon | | | |
| (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be met in the future up to a maximum of 100 years) based on any of (b) to (e) under A1. A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) B1. Either extent of occurrence B2. or area of occupancy and 2 of the following 3: (a) severely fragmented or # locations (b) continuing decline in (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy, (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat, (iv) number of locations or subpopulations and (iv) number of mature individuals. C. Small population size and decline Number of mature individuals and either C1 or C2: C1. An estimated continuing decline of at least up to a maximum of 100 years or 1 generation C2. A continuing decline and (a) and/or (b) (a ii) # mature individuals in largest subpopulation (a ii) or % mature individuals in largest subpopulation (a iii) or % mature individuals in largest subpopulation (a iii) or % mature individuals in largest subpopulation Either (1) number of mature individuals or (2) restricted area of occupancy na S0% in 10 years 10% in 10 years | (c) a decline in area of occup | ancy (AOO), extent of occu | rrence (EOO) and | or habitat quality | |
| A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on any of (a) to (e) under A1. A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be meet in the future of the past and the futur | | | | | |
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| Indicating the probability of extinction 50% in 10 years 20% in 20 years 10% in 100 years | | | | | |
| | | 95 | _5. | _ 57 - | |
| The above of the control of the cont | | | | | |
| | in the wild to be at least | or 3 generation | | | |
| (100 years max) (100 years max) | | (100 years ma | ax) (100 years ma | X) | |

American Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises on the IUCN Red List – TFTSG Draft Assessments 2010

51 species evaluated

Critically Endangered 3 (6%)
Endangered 9 (18%)
total endangered 12 (24%)
Vulnerable 7 (14%)
total threatened 19 (37%)
Near Threatened 7 (14%)
Least Concern 25 (40%)

American Turtles on IUCN Red List

Freshwater Turtle and Tortoise Species only



5 species moved up from non-threatened to threatened

1 new species assessed as threatened

1 species moved down from threatened to non-threatened

13 (46%) are more threatened

10 (36%) are unchanged

5 (18%) are less threatened

of the 19 species considered

Least Concern in 1996,
only one (9%) has moved up to

Near Threatened

Threatened species [CR + EN + VU]
have increased from
14 in 1996 to 19 in 2010,
a 36% increase

Endangered species [CR + EN]
have increased from
4 in 1996 to 12 in 2010,
a three-fold or 200% increase

IUCN Red List Draft Assessments Critically Endangered

Glyptemys muhlenbergii -- Bog Turtle Sternotherus depressus -- Flattened Musk Turtle Graptemys gibbonsi -- Pascagoula Map Turtle



Glyptemys muhlenbergii - Bog Turtle USA

Red List: Endangered [Critically Endangered]

CITES: Appendix I ESA: Threatened



Sternotherus depressus - Flattened Mud Turtle USA (Alabama)

Red List: Vulnerable [Critically Endangered]

CITES: Not Listed ESA: Threatened



Graptemys gibbonsi - Pascagoula Map Turtle USA (Mississippi)

Red List: Near Threatened [Critically Endangered]

CITES: Appendix III ESA: Not Listed

IUCN Red List Draft Assessments

Endangered

Clemmys guttata -- Spotted Turtle Emydoidea blandingii -- Blanding's Turtle Glyptemys insculpta -- Wood Turtle Graptemys caglei -- Cagle's Map Turtle Graptemys flavimaculata -- Yellow-blotched Map Turtle Graptemys pearlensis -- Pearl River Map Turtle Pseudemys alabamensis -- Alabama Red-bellied Turtle Gopherus agassizii -- Desert Tortoise Gopherus polyphemus -- Gopher Tortoise



Clemmys guttata - Spotted Turtle USA, Canada

Red List: Vulnerable [Endangered]

CITES: Not Listed ESA: Not Listed



Emydoidea blandingii - Blanding's Turtle USA, Canada

Red List: Near Threatened [Endangered]

CITES: Not Listed ESA: Not Listed



Glyptemys insculpta - Wood Turtle USA, Canada

Red List: Vulnerable [Endangered]

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Not Listed



Graptemys caglei - Cagle's Map Turtle USA (Texas)

Red List: Vulnerable [Endangered]

CITES: Appendix III ESA: Not Listed



Graptemys flavimaculata - Yellow-blotched Map Turtle USA (Mississippi)

Red List: Endangered

CITES: Appendix III ESA: Threatened



Graptemys pearlensis - Pearl River Map Turtle USA (Louisiana, Mississippi)

Red List: Not Evaluated [Endangered]

CITES: Appendix III ESA: Not Listed



Pseudemys alabamensis - Alabama Red-bellied Turtle USA (Alabama, Mississippi)

Red List: Endangered

CITES: Not Listed ESA: Endangered



Gopherus agassizii - Desert Tortoise USA, Mexico

Red List: Vulnerable [Endangered]

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Threatened



Gopherus polyphemus - Gopher Tortoise USA

Red List: Vulnerable [Endangered]

CITES: Appendix II ESA: Threatened

IUCN Red List Draft Assessments Vulnerable

Macrochelys temminckii -- Alligator Snapping Turtle CITES: Appendix III

Actinemys marmorata -- Pacific Pond Turtle

Graptemys barbouri -- Barbour's Map Turtle

CITES: Appendix III

Graptemys oculifera -- Ringed Map Turtle

CITES: Appendix III ESA: Threatened

Malaclemys terrapin -- Diamondback Terrapin

Terrapene carolina -- Eastern Box Turtle

Trachemys gaigeae -- Big Bend Slider

IUCN Red List Draft Assessments

Near Threatened

Graptemys ernsti -- Escambia Map Turtle
CITES: Appendix III

Graptemys pulchra -- Alabama Map Turtle

CITES: Appendix III

Pseudemys gorzugi -- Rio Grande Cooter

Pseudemys rubriventris -- Eastern Red-bellied Turtle

ESA: Massachusetts populations: Endangered

Terrapene ornata -- Western Box Turtle

Trachemys stejnegeri -- Central Antillean Slider

ESA: Bahamas subspecies malonei: Endangered

Gopherus berlandieri -- Texas Tortoise

IUCN Red List Draft Assessments

Least Concern

18 species, including

Chelydra serpentina -- Snapping Turtle

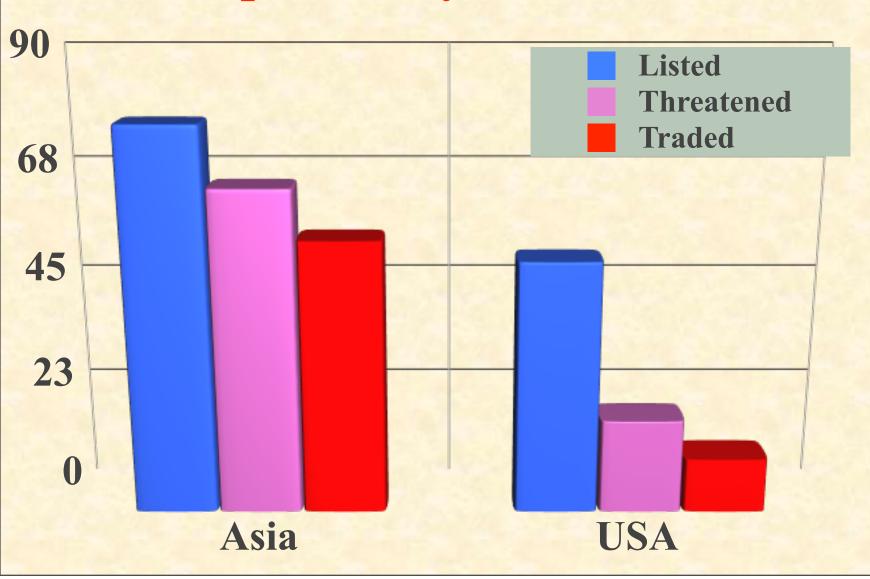
Apalone ferox -- Florida Softshell

Apalone spinifera -- Spiny Softshell Trachemys scripta -- Slider Turtle

"Least Concern"
does NOT mean "No Concern"

These Species are Being Heavily Exploited and Traded for Asian markets

Threatened Turtles on IUCN Red List Exploited by Trade – 2010



Though deteriorating since 1996, the proposed IUCN Red List status of American turtles remains on average at much lower threat levels than for Asian species

However, levels of exploitation and trade of American turtles destined for **Asian markets** have increased sharply in several states in recent years

thereby increasingly affecting their survival status, and causing some states (Florida, Texas, Maryland, Oklahoma, and others) to regulate or curtail commercial take of turtles

This trend of increased exploitation and trade of American turtles for Asian markets may now require broader enactment of proactive conservation measures to stabilize or reduce these national threat levels

Compared to Asian species,

American turtles are still at lesser threat levels and not yet as heavily exploited

BUT...

If present trends continue,
American turtles will gradually
disappear from the wild,
as most Asian species have already

Let us learn
from the Asian experience
and their loss of wild turtles,
and not allow the same scenario
to play out here in the USA

Let us keep our common species common... and our national turtle heritage from being exploited into oblivion...

