

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Summary of species on the 2008 IUCN Red List



The Pacific islands of Oceania cover almost 15% of the world's surface and are characterised by a high degree of ecosystem and species diversity. The region is characterised by thousands of isolated small coral atolls and higher volcanic islands, which has led to the high diversity of species found today. In fact, the number of plants and animals found nowhere else on earth (endemic species) is extremely high - often up to 90% for particular groups. Often, these rare and endemic species are adapted to specialised habitats and limited to small areas of a few islands. With economic and cultural dependence on the natural environment very high in the Pacific islands, along with a rapidly expanding human population, there are ever increasing demands on the region's natural resources. Plant and animal species are therefore vulnerable to extinction from climate change, competition from introduced (invasive) species and human impacts such as habitat destruction, over-harvesting of species and pollution.

In order to make informed decisions to deal with these challenges, a sound knowledge of species found in the region and information on their conservation status and distribution is needed. A growing number of national and international conventions and agreements now exist, concerned with conserving biodiversity, preserving wetlands and migratory species, and regulating trade in endangered species. Governments and decision-makers need reliable and quality information on the status of biodiversity, in order to work together to meet targets set by these agreements, and ultimately stem the extinction crisis.

However, there are currently many gaps in the knowledge of species in French Polynesia and the rest of the Pacific islands. At present, there is no regional resource documenting which species exist and/or are threatened in French Polynesia or the Pacific islands. Data is often dispersed, taxonomic expertise is absent, and nomenclature and classification systems often disputed for various species. For a region known for its biodiversity hotspots, data is lacking and there are few links to regional and national policies.

The threatened status of animals and plants is one of the most useful signs for assessing the condition of an ecosystem and its biodiversity. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (IUCN Red List) is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, apolitical approach for assessing and monitoring the status of biodiversity. It provides taxonomic, conservation and distribution data on taxa that have been evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Volunteer experts of IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC), Birdlife International, the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science of Conservation International and NatureServe, supply and collate information on a species' taxonomy, ecology, distribution, conservation status and use and access their relative threat according to the IUCN guidelines. This information can then be disseminated to governments and decision-makers throughout the world. There is strong support in the region for updating and improving the information in the Red List as a foundation for conservation work.

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were developed for applying at the global level. As a result, any regional level assessments of non-endemic species based on these criteria could result in incorrect or misleading listings. This in turn could have adverse consequences if the listings are

linked to conservation priority setting schemes. IUCN has therefore produced a set of regional guidelines for the assessment of endemic and non-endemic species at country or regional levels.

In order to begin the process of creating a Regional Red List for the Pacific islands, the current number and status of species listed on the Red List and found in the Pacific islands must be known.

This summary sheet provides a snapshot of the number of species in French Polynesia documented in the 2008 IUCN Red List.

The summary sheet is part of the larger document, "The Pacific islands: An analysis of the status of species as listed on the 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™", which can be obtained from the IUCN Oceania Regional Office. Data sources and references used in this summary sheet can be found in the full analysis document. The analysis also contains a 2008 Red List for Pacific islands Animals and Plants. This allows us to see the current status of all the species in the Pacific islands, which have been assessed using the IUCN Red List categories and criteria.

The 2008 Red List provides the most up-to-date collated information for French Polynesia. However, this analysis indicates that our knowledge and information on the biodiversity of French Polynesia and the Pacific islands as a whole, is generally either limited in accuracy and scope, out of date, or poorly documented. For instance, only mammals, amphibians and birds have been completely assessed according to IUCN Red List criteria at the global scale. Gaps exist at the global and regional level for reptiles, fishes, invertebrates (aside from hard corals) and all plants. Freshwater species are under-represented, as are marine species, especially when compared to the estimated number of described species.

The creation of a Regional Red List for the Pacific islands will form a baseline to help in determining the conservation status and trends of species in French Polynesia and the Pacific islands in general. It will help to identify species or ecosystems under greatest threat; assist in conservation planning and priority setting; and raise awareness of threatened species throughout French Polynesia and the Pacific islands. The list will also enable the monitoring of biodiversity, determination of the success of conservation initiatives, and reporting to various Conventions (e.g. the Convention on Biodiversity), on trends in biodiversity.

Funding is currently being sought by IUCN Oceania in order to begin the process of Regional Red Listing in the Pacific islands. The findings of the document, "The Pacific islands: An analysis of the status of species as listed on the 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™", indicate the current taxonomic and geographic gaps in our knowledge. Prioritising research efforts in these areas will enable us to conduct regional assessments and gather relevant data to produce a comprehensive Regional Red List for the Pacific islands.

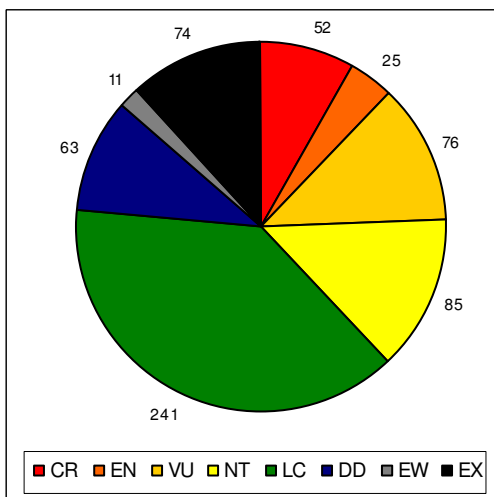
FRENCH POLYNESIA Summary

Estimated number of described and assessed species

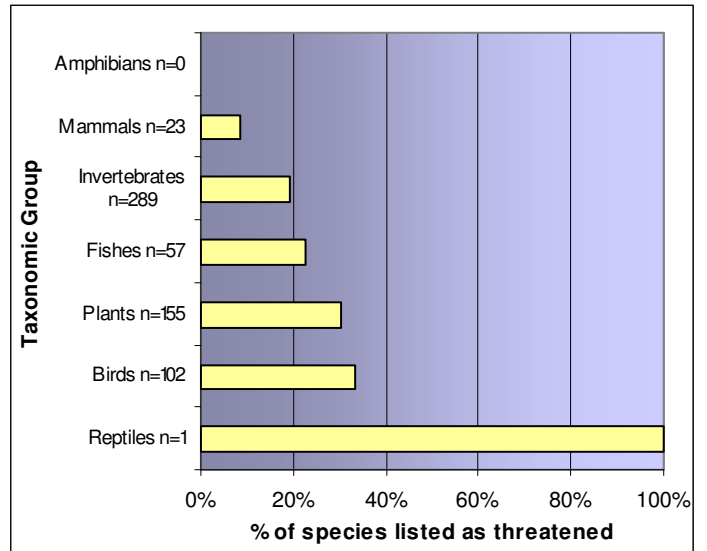
Taxonomic Group	Sub group	Estimated number of species described*	Number of Species Assessed
Plants	Mosses	222	0
	Ferns	191	0
	Cycads	2	0
	Conifers	1	0
	Dicots	671	152
	Monocots	277	3
	Algae	87	0
	Fungi	160	0
	Total Plants		1611
Birds		102	102
Mammals		23	23
Reptiles		5	1
Amphibians		0	0
Fish	Marine Fish	682	57
	Fresh-water Fish	48	0
Total Fish		730	57
Invertebrates	Insecta	198	0
	Arachnids	0	0
	Hard Corals	187	187
	Molluscs (Bivalves and Gastropods)	407	100
	Crustaceans	unknown	1
	Hydrozoa	unknown	1
Other Invertebrates	unknown	0	
Total Invertebrates		792	289
Totals		3263	627

*For sources, see page 2 of "The Pacific islands: An analysis of the status of species as listed on the 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™"

Number of assessed species in each Red List category



Percentage of assessed species listed as threatened (CR, EN, VU categories)



Extinctions

There are 74 species listed as Extinct and 11 as Extinct in the Wild for French Polynesia.

	Aves	Gastropods	Magnoliopsida
EX	EX	EW	EX
	11	57	11

Partula snails were once widespread in French Polynesia. 46 species (75% of the total of 63 Partula species) became extinct (Woodland Park Zoo, 2004). A further 11 species are Extinct in the Wild, only surviving in ex situ populations. The cause of this major species loss was the carnivorous snail, *Euglandina rosea*, which was introduced to the region as a bio-control agent in a failed attempt to manage the garden pest, the giant African snail, *Lissachatina fulica*.

Any populations or species that have survived are small and isolated and listed as Critically Endangered due to the invasions of *E. rosea*.

Partula nodosa, CR

Captive *Partula nodosa*
Photo (c) WFP/Alan Trybar

Assessed endemic species (not including EX or EW)

Of 627 assessed species, 286 are listed as endemic to French Polynesia. The majority are Gastropods (many EX), dicotyledons and birds. Their threat status can be seen in Figure 11 of the Analysis. The graph below shows the percentage of French Polynesia's assessed species that are endemic, by class.

