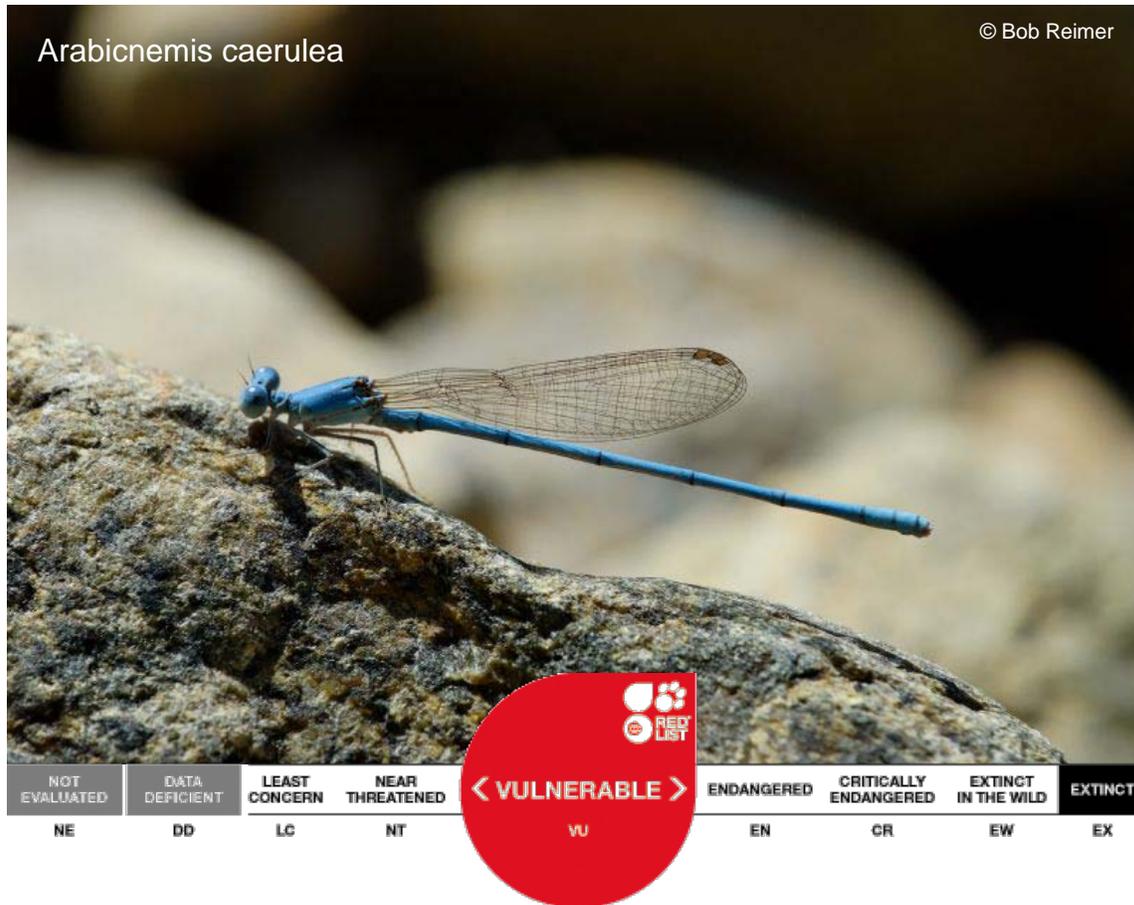


# The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ 2009 update

## Odonata Facts

Arabicnemis caerulea © Bob Reimer



NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	<b>&lt; VULNERABLE &gt;</b>	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

Total species assessed = 1,989 (up by 1,360 species since last year)

Total EX or EW = 2 (<1%) [EX = 2; EW = 0]

Total threatened = 261 (13%) [CR = 55; EN = 86; VU = 120]

Total NT = 90 (5%)

Total DD = 607 (31%)

Total LC = 1,029 (52%)

The Sampled Red List Index (SRLI) Odonata species were assessed or reassessed for the Red List this year (1,499 species in total). Please contact Ben Collen (email: [ben.collen@ioz.ac.uk](mailto:ben.collen@ioz.ac.uk)) for further information on the SRLI project, and Viola Clausnitzer (email: [violacl@t-online.de](mailto:violacl@t-online.de)) or Vincent Kalkman (email: [kalkman@naturalis.nnm.nl](mailto:kalkman@naturalis.nnm.nl)) for more information on the status of Odonata. 123 (8%) of these SRLI species were assessed as threatened; 63 (4%) were assessed as NT; 527 (35%) are DD; and 786 species (53%) are LC.

The 53 Western African Odonata species that were assessed for the Species Programme's Freshwater Biodiversity Unit's assessment of Africa's freshwater biodiversity have also been added to the IUCN Red List. For more information about that, please contact Will Darwall (email: [William.darwall@iucn.org](mailto:William.darwall@iucn.org)) or Kevin Smith (email: [Kevin.smith@iucn.org](mailto:Kevin.smith@iucn.org)).



**Giant Jewel (*Chlorocypha centripunctata*) – VU**

Known from very few areas in southeast Nigeria and southwest Cameroon, this species is likely threatened by forest destruction (selective logging and for agricultural expansion). © Kai Schuette



**Arabicnemis caerulea – VU**

A southern Arabian species known from Yemen, northeast Oman and the north of the United Arab Emirates. Drought, water extraction activities by humans (drainage, over-irrigation of crops) and pollution all threaten this species. The increasing human population in the region is likely to have a negative impact on this species as more pressures are placed on freshwater resources over the next ten years. © Bob Reimer