

# **List of Mammals which have become Extinct or are Possibly Extinct since 1600**

compiled by

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Compiled by  
H.A. Goodwin and J.M. Goodwin

Prepared for the Survival Service Commission of  
IUCN as an extension and up-dating of the list  
drawn up by the late James Fisher in 1968

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## PREFACE

This listing is an effort to go beyond a necrology of the mammals which have disappeared since 1600. It attempts to cover also some of the uncertain ones, to call their plight to the attention of the world, to encourage their rediscovery and their preservation. In compiling the material, the authors have aimed to extend and bring up to date a listing of extinct mammals commenced by James Fisher for IUCN in 1968.

The date of disappearance given is that of the last known record, either from a collection date, a recorded death of a wild animal or of one held in captivity, or an accepted sighting of an animal in the wild. The prefix "c." indicates an approximate date; "a." is to designate after the mid-century, and "b." to designate before the mid-century.

The compilation is not intended as an authoritative revision of the systematics of species and subspecies included, although there are a few differences in arrangement and detail from those used in the Mammalia volume of IUCN's Red Data Book. The scientific or common names used are only for the proper identification of the animal according to some standard reference, the data having been gleaned from many sources, including the files of IUCN. No original work is claimed by the authors except the research required to trace and check all the available information, and the debt owed to the many authors whose works have been consulted is gratefully acknowledged. It is hoped that others will in turn perfect and complete the record.

H. A. Goodwin

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MARSUPIALIA

MACROPODIDAE

Macropus greyi Waterhouse Toolache Wallaby 1924  
A large wallaby of southeastern South Australia and Victoria.

Macropus bernardus Rothschild Bernard's Wallaroo 1922  
Known from the interior of Arnhem Land, Northern Territory of Australia.

Onychogalea fraenata Gould Bridle Nail-tailed Wallaby 1937  
Once common in New South Wales, south-central, south western Australia and Victoria.

Lagorchestes leporides Gould Brown Hare-Wallaby 1890  
Once found in the interior of New South Wales, Victoria and the Murray River region of South Australia.

Lagorchestes asomatus Finlayson Centralian Hare-Wallaby 1943  
This hare-wallaby is known only from a skull collected in Western Australia.

Caloprymnus campestris Gould Desert Rat-Kangaroo 1931  
After a lapse of 88 years, this species was rediscovered in 1931 in north-eastern South Australia but there have been no reliable records since.

Bettongia gaimardi Desmarest Gaimard's Rat-kangaroo 1911  
The typical form that occurred between the Dividing Range and the coast from south-eastern Queensland to western Victoria is extinct. A sub-species B.g. cuniculus Ogilby is extant in Tasmania.

Bettongia tropica Wakefield Northern Rat-kangaroo 1932

Only six specimens are known of this species; the first was collected in 1884, the last nearly a half-century later.

Potorous platyops Gould Broad-faced Rat-kangaroo 1875

The last known specimens of this rat-kangaroo were collected by the National Museum of Victoria.

#### VOMBATIDAE

Lasiorhinus gillespiei De Vis Monnie River Wombat 1900

Collected from a single restricted locality near St. George in southern Queensland.

#### PERAMELIDAE

Peramales eremiana Spencer. Desert or Orange-backed Bandicoot 1935

Once abundant in the southern part of Northern Territory, Australia, none have been recorded for forty years.

Chaeropus ecaudatus Ogilby Pig-footed Bandicoot 1907

A former inhabitant of New South Wales, Northern Territory, northern South Australia.

Macrotus leucura Thomas Yallara or Rabbit Bandicoot 1931

This small rabbit-eared bandicoot was once found in South Australia.

#### DASYURIDAE

Planigale subtilissima Lonnberg Kimberley Planigale 1949

First described from a single specimen collected in Western Australia, the last record is of six specimens taken at the Kimberley Research Station.

Sminthopsis longicaudata Spencer Long-tailed Dunnart 1940

Last recorded at Marble Bar, the long-tailed dunnart of Western Australia is poorly represented in museum collections.



Sminthopsis psammophila Spencer Sandhill Dunnart 1894

The largest of the Sminthopsis, only a single specimen recorded from near Lake Amadeus in Central Australia.

#### THYLACINIDAE

Thylacinus cynocephalus Harris Thylacine 1933

Once common in the central plateau of Tasmania, the last certain records are of a wild one killed in 1930 and a captive animal which died three years later in Hobart Zoo.

#### INSECTIVORA

#### TENRECIDAE

Dasogale fontoynonti Grandidier Fontoynont's Tenrec 1928

This member of the Tenrecidae is known to scientists from one specimen collected in the forests of eastern Madagascar.

#### NESOPHONTIDAE

The members of this family were common in the West Indian Antilles until relatively recent times. All have been described from skeletal remains found in cave deposits and the following species may have become extinct since European occupation.

<u>Nesophontes edithae</u>	Anthony	Puerto Rican Nesophontes	a.18 Cent.
<u>Nesophontes micrus</u>	G.M. Allen	Western Cuban Nesophontes	a.18 Cent.
<u>Nesophontes longirostris</u>	Anthony	Eastern Cuban Nesophontes	a.18 Cent.
<u>Nesophontes paramicrus</u>	Miller	St. Michel Nesophontes	a.19 Cent.
<u>Nesophontes hypomicrus</u>	Miller	Atalaye Nesophontes	a.19 Cent.
<u>Nesophontes zamicrus</u>	Miller	Haitian Nesophontes	a.18 Cent.

SORICIDAE

Crocidura fuliginosa Blyth. The common shrew of southern Asia and Borneo was represented on Christmas Island by:

C.f. trichura Dobson Christmas Island Shrew c.1908

Last collected soon after the turn of the century.

Praesorex goliath Thomas African Forest Shrew 1910

The largest of the true shrews. It is represented in museums by only three specimens which were collected in Cameroon early in the present century.

TALPIDAE

Scaptonyx fusicaudus Milne-Edwards Long-tailed Mole a.19 Cent.

This mole of northern Burma and the adjacent provinces of China is represented by less than a dozen specimens in museums.

Scapanulus oweni Thomas Kansu Mole c.1930

Recorded from Kansu, Szechwan and Yunnan in China, it is represented by less than a dozen specimens in museums.

CHIROPTERA

PHYLLOSTOMATIDAE

Monophyllus frater Anthony Leaf-nosed Bat a.18 Cent.

Known only from skeletal material found in the Cathedral Cave near Morovis, Puerto Rico.

NATALIDAE

Natalus major Miller. Of three races of large funnel-eared bats:

N.m. primus Anthony Cuban Funnel-eared Bat a.18 Cent.

Known only from skeletal material found in Eastern Cuba.

# VESPERTILIONIDAE

Lasiurus brachyotis J.A. Allen Galapagos Red or Hairy- 1892  
tailed Bat

Known from a single specimen taken at an elevation of 500  
meters on Chatham Island.

## LAGOMORPHA

### OCHOTONIDAE

Prolagus sardus Wagner Sardinian Pika a.18 Cent.

Known from remains found in Corsica and Sardinia. They  
were last noted on Tavolara off Sardinia where F. Cetti  
in 1774 recorded seeing "giant rats whose burrows are so  
abundant that one might think the surface of the soil had  
been recently turned over by pigs".

## RODENTIA

### CRICETIDAE

Oryzomys antillarum Thomas Jamaican Rice Rat 1877  
Last collected in 1877, no record since then.

Oryzomys victus Thomas St. Vincent Rice Rat 1897  
Known from a single specimen.

Oryzomys desmaresti J.B. Fischer Martinique Rice Rat 1902  
Probably wiped out by the eruption of Mont Pelée.

Oryzomys audreyae Hopwood Barbuda Rice Rat a.18 Cent.  
Known only from skeletal material from Barbuda, Lesser  
Antilles.

Oryzomys luciae Forsyth Major St. Lucia Rice Rat c.1900  
Last collected some time before the beginning of the  
present century.

Oryzomys swarthi Orr James Island Rice Rat 1906  
This Galapagos Islands rice rat has not been seen alive  
since early in the present century.

Oryzomys galapagoensis Waterhouse. Chatham Island Rice Rat 1835  
Has not been seen since collected on Chatham Island of the  
Galapagos group by Charles Darwin.

Oryzomys indefessus Thomas Indefatigable Rice Rat c.1945  
From Indefatigable and South Seymour of the Galapagos  
Islands.

Microtus nesophilus V. Bailey Gull Island Vole c.1900  
From Gull Island, off the eastern extremity of Long Island,  
New York, USA, now considered a race of M. pennsylvanicus.

Microtus californicus Peale. Of sixteen races:

M.c. scirpensis V. Bailey Amargosa Meadow Vole 1917  
Known only from Shoshone in eastern Inyo County,  
California, USA.

#### MURIDAE

Leporillus apicalis Gould White-tipped Stick-nest Rat 1933  
Formerly known from inland parts of northwestern Victoria,  
western New South Wales, and South Australia.

Conilurus albipes Lichtenstein White-footed Tree or  
Rabbit Rat a.19 Cent.  
Once found from southern Queensland to Victoria in  
Australia, it has not been recorded in this century.

Notomys megalotis Thomas Big-eared Hopping Mouse 1843  
Collected at the Moore River, in the vicinity of New Norcia,  
Western Australia.

Notomys longicaudatus Gould Long-tailed Hopping Mouse 1901  
Once found in Western Australia, central Australia and  
South Australia, it appears to have become extinct during  
the present century.

Notomys amplus Brazenor Large-Desert Hopping Mouse 1896  
This species is known from two specimens collected in 1896  
from the vicinity of Charlotte Waters in the Northern  
Territory of Australia.

Rattus macleari Thomas Maclear's Rat 1908

Indigenous to Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, south of Java. It was collected in 1886 and 1887, was abundant in 1897; but became extinct soon afterward.

Rattus nativitatis Thomas Bulldog Rat 1908

Also indigenous to Christmas Island but now vanished.

Mus musculus Linnaeus. The house mouse has well over 100 named forms of which not more than a score may represent valid races.

M.m. muralis Barrett-Hamilton St. Kilda Mouse 1931

This mouse of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, was last seen more than forty years ago.

#### CAPROMYIDAE

Of eight genera in this family, three are extinct. Several genera contain both living and recently extinct species.

Geocapromys ingrahami J.A. Allen. Of three races of the Bahaman hutia, one race barely survives on a single small cay and the two following races are extinct.

G.i. abaconis Lawrence Abaco Island Hutia a.18 Cent.

G.i. irrectus Lawrence Crooked Island Hutia a.18 Cent.

Plagiodontia iphaeum Miller. Hispaniolan Hutia or Zagouti a.17 Cent.  
Described from skeletal material found in kitchen-middens in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Plagiodontia spelaeum Miller Least Hispaniolan Hutia a.17 Cent.  
or Zagouti

Described from skeletal material found in cave near St. Michel, in Central Haiti.

Hexolobodon phenax Miller Haitian Hexolobodon a.17 Cent.  
Described from skeletal material found in caves in Central Haiti.

Aphaetreus montanus Miller                      Narrow-toothed Hutia      c.16 Cent.  
Described from numerous skeletal finds in caves in Haiti,  
the Dominican Republic and San Gabriel Island.

Isolobodon portoricensis J.A. Allen                      Puerto Rican      c.16 Cent.  
Isolobodon  
Described from skeletal material abundant in kitchen-  
middens of Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and the  
Virgin Islands.

Isolobodon levir J.A. Allen                      Haitian Isolobodon      c.16 Cent.  
Described from skeletal material abundant in kitchen-  
middens of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

#### ECHIMYIDAE

Boromys offella Miller                      Greater Cuban Spiny Rat      a.19 Cent.  
Known only from skeletal material found in digs of native  
villages. It probably became extinct during the second  
half of the 1800s.

#### CETACEA

##### ESCHRICHTIDAE

Eschrichtius gibbosus Erxleben                      Atlantic Grey Whale      1864  
The grey whale of the Atlantic was a victim of 18th Century  
whaling. The last record is of one found dead in a bay in  
Devon, England.

#### CARNIVORA

##### CANIDAE

Canis lupus Linnaeus 1758. The wolf is represented by  
twenty-four generally accepted races in North America  
(Nearctic Region) and eight in Eurasia (Palearctic  
Region). It disappeared from England by the year 1500,  
from Scotland by 1743 and from Ireland by 1776. Many  
races are barely surviving and several are quite  
certainly extinct.

C.l. beothucus G.M. Allen and Barbour. Newfoundland Wolf 1911  
Only four skulls and one skin remain to represent this animal which once inhabited Newfoundland.

C.l. alces Goldman Kenai Peninsula Wolf 1955  
Perhaps the largest of the wolves, this race has disappeared from its Alaskan haunts south of Anchorage.

C.l. mogollonensis Goldman Mogollon Mountain Wolf 1935  
Survived in central Arizona and New Mexico until well into the present century.

C.l. monstabilis Goldman Texas Grey Wolf 1942  
Survived in western Texas and northeastern Mexico until nearly half way through the present century.

C.l. nubilus Say Buffalo Wolf 1926  
Once spread from southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan southward to northern Texas. Intergrades are suspected in the Minnesota population of the eastern timber wolf.

C.l. youngi Goldman Southern Rocky Mountain Wolf 1936  
Survived in the Rocky Mountain region of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado until well into the present century.

C.l. hattai Kishida Hokkaido Wolf c.1889  
This animal was exterminated in Japan's northernmost large island some years before the end of the 19th century.

C.l. deitanus Cabrera Spanish Wolf c.1950  
One of the two races originally found in Spain, this smaller, reddish form, of southern Spain, appears to have become extinct sometime since 1930.

C.l. hodophilax Temminck Honshu Island Wolf 1904  
A smaller animal than the typical subspecies, with shorter legs and short, smooth coat, which was indigenous to the main Island of Japan.

Canis rufus Audubon and Bachman. The red wolf once ranged from the Atlantic coast of Florida and Georgia westward to central Illinois and Indiana. Two of three accepted races still survive in limited numbers in a seriously restricted range. Loss of habitat, persecution and hybridization with other canids pose serious threats to its continued survival.

C.r. floridanus Miller Eastern Red Wolf 1917  
Formerly found in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and southern Tennessee; the last certain record is dated 1917 but the race may have survived in Alabama through the third decade of the present century.

Vulpes macrotis and Vulpes velox. The "Kit" and "Swift" foxes, of which some ten races can be recognized, are often regarded as conspecific, but are treated here as full species.

V.m. macrotis Merriam Southern California Kit Fox 1903  
The typical subspecies which formerly inhabited south-west California is certainly extinct.

V. velox hebes Merriam Northern Swift Fox ?  
This race, belonging to the Great Central Plains, has been believed to be extinct since the mid-1950s. However, one was taken in North Dakota in 1970, the first definite record since 1915.

Dusicyon australis Kerr Falkland Islands Fox 1876  
This animal became extinct when the last one was killed at Shallow Bay, West Falkland.

#### URSIDAE

Ursus arctos Linnaeus. The brown bear as listed here includes the large brown bears of Eurasia (Palearctic Region) and the brown and grizzly bears of North America (Nearctic Region). The earliest name available for the Nearctic group is Ursus horribilis Ord, 1815, and nearly a hundred forms have been named. About 17 races would be acceptable to European (but not all American) systematists.

Of these 17 races, five are probably extinct:



U.a. californicus Merriam                      California Grizzly                      1933  
Formerly occurring in most of the State, it was last reported in 1933, but generally believed extinct by 1908.

U.a. horriaeus Baird                      New Mexico Grizzly                      c.1950  
Formerly in Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas, was last recorded in Texas in 1910 but still survived in Arizona and New Mexico until quite recently.

U.a. nelsoni Merriam                      Mexican Grizzly                      1962  
Formerly found in northern Baja California, north-eastern Sonora, most of Chihuahua and Coahuila, and northern Durango: last in northern Chihuahua.

U.a. pervagor Merriam                      Lilloet Grizzly                      b.20 Cent.  
Originally found in southern interior British Columbia, was never abundant.

U.a. crowtheri Schinz                      Atlas Brown Bear                      1841  
Formerly of western North Africa, was last recorded in the mountains near Tetuan, Morocco.

#### MUSTELIDAE

Mustela macrodon Prentis                      Sea Mink                      c.1890  
This large mink of the New England coast is considered by some authorities to be a race of the American mink M. vison.

#### FELIDAE

Felis pardina Temminck. Two forms of the pardel lynx (itself often regarded as a race of the northern lynx) are generally recognized, one of them now believed to be extinct:

F.p. sardiniae Mola                      Sardinian Lynx                      c.1950  
The endemic subspecies of the Island of Sardinia.

Felis concolor Linnaeus. The cougar or puma was formerly transcontinental in America from Canada to the South American mainland. Many races have been described, including:

F.c. cougar Kerr Eastern Cougar ?  
Believed extinct since the late 19th century but sporadic reports and two fairly recent specimens, one from New Brunswick, Canada, in 1952 and one from Maine, USA, in 1938, give hope for its survival.

Panthera pardus Linnaeus. The leopard is widely distributed in the Ethiopian and Palaearctic Regions. Of 14 recognized races, four are endangered and another believed extinct:

P.p. jarvisi Pocock Sinai Leopard 1934  
The last record is of a female killed in 1934.

Panthera tigris Linnaeus. The tiger was once distributed widely in Eurasia but is now extinct throughout most of its former range and is everywhere declining in numbers. Of the eight presently accepted races two are possibly extinct:

P.t. virgata Illiger Caspian Tiger ?  
Considered extinct in Russia, there are no certain reports of its existence in Iran or Afghanistan in recent years, although spoor was identified in north-eastern Iran in 1971.

P.t. balica Schwarz Bali Tiger ...?  
The Indonesian Wildlife Service considers this tiger extinct, but recent reports from west Bali give hope that it may still survive.

Panthera leo Linnaeus. The lion deserves mention here because whether several races are extinct depends entirely on whose classification is used. Agreement with those who recognize only two races leads to the conclusion that the African race survives in a restricted range; but that the Asian race clings to a very precarious existence. Agreement with those who recognize several races among the populations of lions formerly inhabiting both Africa and Asia leads to the conclusion that as a minimum the following races have become extinct since 1600:

<u>P.l. melanochaitus</u>	Hamilton Smith	Cape Lion	1865
<u>P.l. leo</u>	Linnaeus	Barbary Lion	1922
<u>P.l. persicus</u>	Meyer	Persian Lion	1923

## PINNIPEDIA

### OTARIIDAE

Zalophus californianus Lesson. The California sea lion is a widely spread species containing three races of which -

Z.c. japonicus Peters Japanese Sea Lion c.1960  
formerly found on islets off Kyushu and Shikoku, and also in the Sea of Japan off western Honshu, was last recorded in the 1950s.

### PHOCIDAE

Monachus tropicalis Gray Caribbean Monk Seal 1962  
Formerly found on shores and islands in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. A few remained in the western Caribbean until 1952 and, in 1962, a solitary animal seen on Isla Mujeres, off the Yucatan Peninsula, was the last reported.

## SIRENIA

### DUGONGIDAE

Hydrodamalis stelleri Retzius Steller's Sea Cow 1768  
Indigenous to the Bering Straits region; though reported from near Cape Navarin in 1962, it is commonly believed to be extinct.

PERISSODACTYLA

EQUIDAE

Equus gmelini Antonius Tarpon 1851

The tarpon, usually conceded to be the direct ancestor of the European and West Asian domestic horses, survived last in Russia where the last one died in the Ukraine.

Equus hemionus Pallas. Five races of the Asiatic wild ass have been recognized, of which the Indian E.h. khur is seriously near extinction and -

E.h. hemippus I. Geoffroy Syrian Wild Ass 1928

Is believed to have become extinct when the last one died in the Schönbrunn Zoo, Vienna.

Equus quagga J.F. Gmelin Quagga 1883

Formerly found in Cape Province, it became extinct when the last one died in the Amsterdam Zoo.

Equus burchelli Gray. The common zebra of the African plains includes four races of which -

E.b. burchelli Gray Southern Burchell's Zebra 1909

The last survivor of the nominate race of southern Botswana and Orange Free State, died in the London Zoo.

ARTIODACTYLA

SUIDAE

Sus scrofa Linnaeus. The wild boar includes about 30 races of which -

S.s. sennaarensis Gray Egyptian Wild Boar 1902

Formerly found in Egypt and the northern Sudan, was last recorded in Wadi Natron.

CERVIDAE

Cervus schomburgki Blyth Schomburgk's Deer 1932

Formerly found in Thailand, the last record is of one taken near Sayok along the Qwe-Noi River.

Cervus nippon Temminck. The Sika deer is widely distributed in eastern China, Korea, Manchuria, Japan and Formosa. It includes thirteen races of which two are possibly extinct:

<u>C.n. grassianus</u>	Heude	Shansi Sika	c.1940
<u>C.n. kopschi</u>	Swinhoe	South China Sika	c.1940

Cervus elaphus Linnaeus. The red deer of Europe and southwestern Asia consists of twelve races of which two Asian races are possibly extinct:

<u>C.e. wallichii</u>	Cuvier	Shou	1946
<u>C.e. yarkandensis</u>	Blanford	Yarkand Deer	c.1930

Cervus canadensis Erxleben. The wapiti of North America, Manchuria and China consists of thirteen races of which two North American races are extinct:

<u>C.c. canadensis</u>	Erxleben	American Wapiti	1880
<u>C.c. merriami</u>	Nelson	Merriam's Elk	1906

Cervus unicolor Kerr. The Sambar deer of the Oriental Region contains some sixteen races of which -

<u>C.u. boninensis</u>	Lydekker	Bonin Islands Sambar	c.1940
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Is reported to be extinct. (It is possible that it may have been introduced to the Bonin Islands as recently as 1850).

<u>C.u. mariannus</u>	Desmarest	Marianne Islands Sambar	c.1940
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Also extinct. (May have been introduced from Luzon).

Rangifer tarandus Linnaeus. The reindeer of the northern hemisphere is divided into nine races of which -

<u>R.t. dawsoni</u>	Thompson Seton.	Queen Charlotte Reindeer	c.1935
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Was indigenous to Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, Canada.

<u>R.t. eogroenlandicus</u>	Degerbøl.	East Greenland Reindeer	1900
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Was restricted to the central eastern coast of Greenland.

BOVIDAE

Bos primigenius Bojanus Aurochs 1627

Regarded as the ancestor of the European domestic cattle, the last survivor died in the game preserve of Jaktorowka in Masovia, Poland.

Bison bonasus Linnaeus. The European bison contained two races of which one is extinct:

B.b. caucasicus Grevé Caucasian Wisent 1925

Bison bison Linnaeus. The American bison is sometimes divided into four races of which, if they are valid, the following are extinct:

B.b. pennsylvanicus Shoemaker Eastern Bison 1825

B.b. oregonus V. Bailey Oregon Bison 1850

Hippotragus leucophaeus Pallas Blue Antelope 1800

The blaaubok was formerly found in the region of Swellendam, Cape Province, South Africa.

Alcelaphus buselaphus Pallas. The hartebeest contains about fifteen races of which -

A.b. buselaphus Pallas Bubal Hartebeest 1923

Was the typical race of northern Africa, of which the last known survivor died in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

A.b. caama G. Cuvier Red Hartebeest 1938

The Cape race of southernmost Africa is extinct.

Gazella rufina Thomas Rufous Gazelle 1936

The red gazelle of interior Algeria.

Capra pyrenaica Schinz. Of four recognized races of the Spanish ibex, one is certainly extinct and the existence of a pure strain of a second is questionable:

C.p. lusitanica Schlegel Portuguese Ibex 1892

C.p. pyrenaica Schinz Pyrenean Ibex ?

Ovis canadensis Shaw. The bighorn sheep of North America is represented by seven subspecies of which one race is extinct:

O.c. auduboni Merriam Badlands Bighorn 1910

The bighorn of the Missouri River badlands.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an independent international body, formed in 1948, which has its headquarters in Morges, Switzerland. It is a Union of sovereign states, government agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with the initiation and promotion of scientifically-based action that will ensure perpetuation of the living world - man's natural environment - and the natural resources on which all living things depend, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind.

This objective can be achieved through active conservation programmes for the wise use of natural resources in areas where the flora and fauna are of particular importance and where the landscape is especially beautiful or striking, or of historical, cultural or scientific significance. IUCN believes that its aims can be achieved most effectively by international effort in co-operation with other international agencies, such as Unesco and FAO.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is an international charitable organization dedicated to saving the world's wildlife and wild places, carrying out the wide variety of programmes and actions that this entails. WWF was established in 1961 under Swiss law, with headquarters also in Morges.

Since 1961, IUCN has enjoyed a symbiotic relationship with its sister organization, the World Wildlife Fund, with which it works closely throughout the world on projects of mutual interest. IUCN and WWF now jointly operate the various projects originated by, or submitted to them.

The projects cover a very wide range, from education, ecological studies and surveys, to the establishment and management of areas as national parks and reserves and emergency programmes for the safeguarding of animal and plant species threatened with extinction as well as support for certain key international conservation bodies.

WWF fund-raising and publicity activities are mainly carried out by National Appeals in a number of countries, and its international governing body is made up of prominent personalities in many fields.

