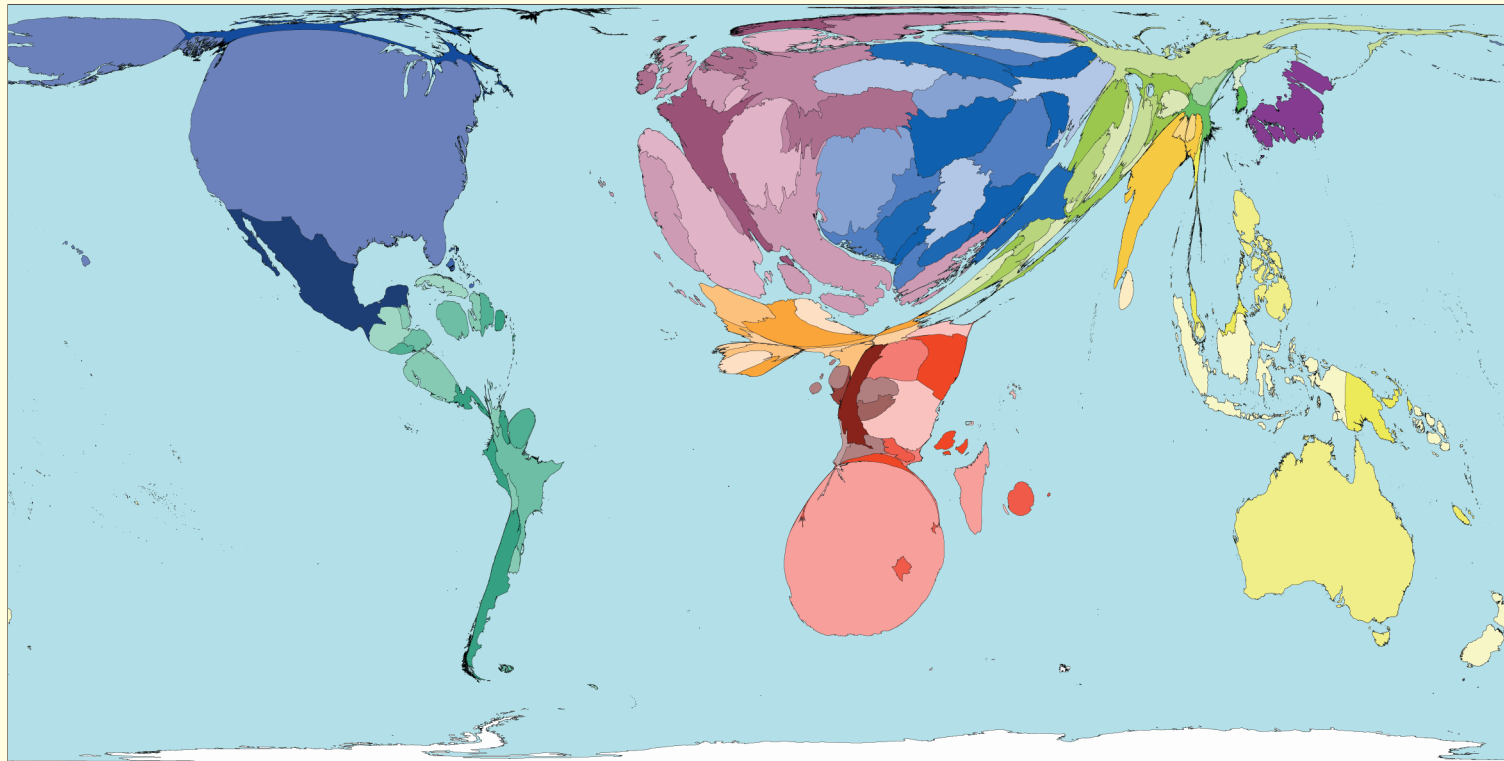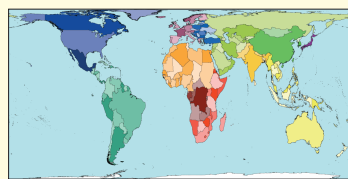# Invertebrates at Risk

This map of invertebrates at risk, shows those species threatened with extinction. Invertebrates have no backbone; some have an exoskeleton or shell. Ants, dragonflies, stick insects are all invertebrates. Molluscs, such as snails and slugs, are a class of invertebrate that is not shown here.

In 2004, 1496 invertebrates (not including molluscs) were at risk from extinction. The highest number of species at risk were in the United States at 300, followed by 109 in South Africa, then 107 in Australia.

Territory size shows the proportion of invertebrate species (not including molluscs) at risk of extinction worldwide, that are found there.
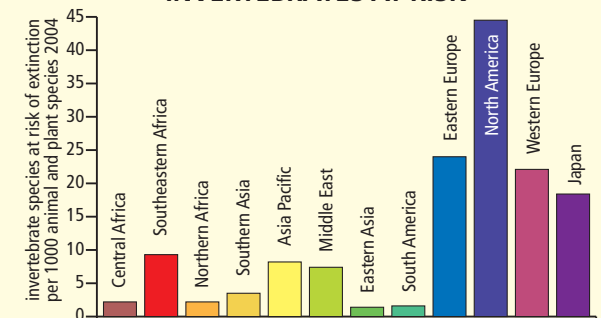
Land area

Technical notes
- Data are from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 2006 Red List of Threatened Species.
- *No other invertebrate species recorded at risk in 69 territories.
- Invertebrates shown here do not include molluscs.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWER INVERTEBRATE SPECIES AT RISK RATES

Rank	Territory	Value
1	United States	88
2	Slovenia	79
3	South Africa	64
4	Italy	52
5	Switzerland	52
6	Australia	48
7	Hungary	42
8	Spain	37
9	Romania	36
10	France	34

Rank	Territory	Value
122	Nepal	0.90
123	Mozambique	0.84
124	Guyana	0.82
125	Malaysia	0.78
126	Angola	0.71
127	Peru	0.66
128	Nigeria	0.66
129	Myanmar	0.65
130	Bolivia	0.49
131	Venezuela	0.45

*invertebrate species at risk of extinction per 1000 animal and plant species 2004**

INVERTEBRATES AT RISK

invertebrate species at risk of extinction per 1000 animal and plant species 2004

Central Africa, Southeastern Africa, Northern Africa, Southern Asia, Asia Pacific, Middle East, Eastern Asia, South America, Eastern Europe, North America, Western Europe, Japan

"Invertebrates play important roles in nutrient cycling and in creating and maintaining biological diversity ... audiences may overlook their significance because many invertebrate species are small or cryptic." R. T. Ryti, 2000

Map 278