

2021 Report

IUCN SSC Lagomorph Specialist Group



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NUMBER OF MEMBERS

41

SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE

Twitter: @LagomorphSG

Website: <https://www.lagomorphspecialistgroup.org>

Mission statement

To promote the conservation and effective sustainable management of all species of lagomorph through science, education and advocacy.

Projected impact 2021–2025

During the 2021–2025 period, the Lagomorph Specialist Group (LSG) will be focused on identifying existing, new and emerging threats to lagomorphs worldwide and assessing individual species to determine their overall health and their likelihood of extinction.

Targets 2021–2025

ASSESS

T-005 Assess distribution of the Annamite Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus timminsi*) in Viet Nam.

T-006 Expand ecological knowledge of the Sumatran Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus netscheri*) in order to accurately assess their current status in Sumatra.

T-008 Gather local ecological knowledge of the Annamite Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus timminsi*).

T-011 Improve knowledge of the distribution and abundance of Chinese *Lepus*.

T-012 Survey distribution and assess conservation needs of the Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*).

T-014 Assess the distribution and taxonomic boundaries of the poorly-studied *Ochotona* in China.

T-016 Monitor populations of Amami Rabbit (*Pentalagus furnessi*) in the wake of feral cat control measures.

T-017 Monitor the status of Northern Pika (*Ochotona hyperborea*) populations in Hokkaido.

T-018 Monitor population trends in Ili Pika (*Ochotona iliensis*).

T-020 Revise Red List assessments to match improved knowledge of lagomorph systematics.

T-023 Evaluate the taxonomic boundaries and distribution of lesser-known species of *Sylvilagus* in North America and South America.

T-024 Monitor and assess the spread of Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus type 2 (RHDV2) in the Americas.

T-025 Monitor the responses of American Pika (*Ochotona princeps*) populations to climate change.

T-026 Assess success of reintroduction of Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) into the Columbia Basin, Washington.

T-027 Monitor the endangered subspecies *Sylvilagus bachmani riparius* (RBR = Riparian Brush Rabbit).

T-028 Monitor the endangered subspecies *Sylvilagus palustris hefneri* (LKMR = Lower Keys Marsh Rabbit).

T-030 Assess the population status of Tres Marias Cottontail (*Sylvilagus graysoni*).

T-031 Assess the population status of Brush Rabbit, *Sylvilagus bachmani* (*S. b. exiguus* and *S. b. peninsularis*), in Mexico.

T-032 Assess the presence and distributional range of Omiltemi Cottontail (*Sylvilagus insonus*).

T-034 Monitor distribution and population size of White-sided Jackrabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

T-035 Assess taxonomy and climate change impacts on White-sided Jackrabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

T-036 Census and monitor populations of Tehuantepec Jackrabbit (*Lepus flavigularis*).

T-038 Assess genetic diversity and population connectivity of Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*).



Ochotona hyperborean yesoensis in Daisetsu-zan. Rock pile slopes are important habitats for pikas and should be protected from development
Photo: Makoto Shinohara

T-039 Survey and assess Ethiopian Hare (*Lepus fagani*), Abyssinian Hare (*L. habessinicus*) and Ethiopian Highland Hare (*L. starcki*) in Ethiopia.

PLAN

T-007 Develop mitigation plans for the illegal wildlife trade on Sumatran Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus netscheri*).

T-009 Develop a conservation plan for Sumatran Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus netscheri*) and Annamite Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus timminsi*).

T-037 Develop a management plan for White-sided Jackrabbit (*Lepus callotis*) that addresses captive breeding, habitat protection, and habitat corridors that maintain connectivity.

T-042 Develop and publish a new species action plan for Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*).

ACT

T-010 Improve the status of European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) in its native range, as a prey item of the endangered Iberian Lynx.

T-015 Stop poisoning of Plateau Pika (*Ochotona curzoniae*).

T-029 Assess success of conservation efforts for New England Cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*).

NETWORK

T-002 Establish a taxonomic working group for lagomorphs.

T-003 Review and expand the LSG membership.

T-013 Develop a Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*) working group.

T-021 Recruit and train a new Red List Assessment coordinator.

T-022 Train four LSG members in Red List assessment.

T-040 Recruit scientists or managers interested in studying the *Pronolagus* species in Africa.



Glover's Pika (*Ochotona gloveri*), Qinghai Province, China
Photo: Andrew Smith

COMMUNICATE

T-001 Organise and run the 6th World Lagomorph Conference.

T-004 Improve coordination of information on lagomorphs to the general public through recruiting a social media point person.

T-019 Publish two annual Lagomorph Specialist Group newsletters.

T-033 Improve habitat management and public education for Volcano Rabbit (*Romerolagus diazi*).

T-043 Develop and design promotional materials to communicate priority actions for Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) to ensure stakeholder buy-in and engagement.

Activities and results 2021

ASSESS

Red List

T-020 (KSR 6)

Number of global Red List reassessments completed: 0

Result description: Red List priorities for reassessment have been identified and work will begin on the process in January 2022.

T-023 (KSR 6)

Number of new global Red List assessments completed: 0

Result description: In 2021, we completed a review of recent taxonomic updates to *Sylvilagus* taxonomy and uncovered nine newly described or resurrected species and three proposed for synonymy; we are working to prioritise several of these for Red List updates over the next year.

Research activities

T-005 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 1

Result description: We have continued to assess Annamite Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus timminsi*) distribution in Viet Nam. In 2021–2022, we oversaw targeted camera trap surveys in southern Viet Nam to assess the distribution of the newly recorded population in Bidoup Nui Ba National Park. Data has just come in and will be analysed in the next few weeks. This work was done in collaboration with the national park, and discussions have already taken place on how to integrate this knowledge into conservation plans.

T-006 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 1

Result description: We have received an EDGE grant to support an island-wide assessment of camera trap data for Sumatran Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus netscheri*). These data will be used to model the distribution of the species in Sumatra. We will also conduct surveys to assess local knowledge and to identify possible refugia which were not highlighted by camera trap data. We will also use these data to identify study areas for future targeted ecological research and monitoring. We are continuing to work with partners to assess the presence of the species in trade. In collaboration with MONITOR, we are in the process of submitting a grant proposal to the Association of Zoos & Aquariums (AZA) which would support detailed investigation into the prevalence of the species in trade in Sumatra.

T-008 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 1

Result description: Our interview plans have been put on hold due to COVID-19 and internal travel restrictions in Viet Nam. However, we plan on launching the local knowledge surveys in the next 2–3 months. In December 2021, we secured an additional 5K for this work.

T-012 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 2

Result description: At least two studies were conducted on the Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*) in 2021, in Shuklaphanta National Park (ShNP) and Babai Valley in Bardiya National Park. In ShNP, Hispid Hare occurrences demonstrated a clumped distribution. Dense ground cover, dry area and distance from water sources were identified as the important habitat features of the Hispid Hare habitat (State Government – Student Research Grant). In Bardiya National Park, Hispid Hares were found in Babai Valley with pellet density of 0.011/m² (110/ha) and a population density of 12.2 individuals/ha. Hispid Hares rely on river water availability and prefer open grassland and riverbanks where *Imperata cylindrica*, *Saccharum spontaneum* and *Cynodon dactylon* dominate for habitat use and food preference (supported from Nagao

Foundation, Japan). A review manuscript for the Hispid Hare including range countries' information and a species distribution model is underway.

T-014 (KSR 5)

Number of scientific publications about species research that acknowledge SSC affiliation: 2

Result description: We participated in compiling the 'Catalogue of Mammals in China', a monograph that includes taxonomic history, distribution and major references for each extant species of mammals in China. This monograph is now in press in Science Press (Beijing). A list that includes the Latin name, English name and Chinese name of the species included in this monograph was published in *Acta Theriologica Sinica* (Wei et al. 2021). We revised several taxonomic confusions and accept the following 26 species of Pikas distributed in China: *O. flatcalvariam*, *O. huanglongensis*, *O. sacraria*, *O. syrinx*, *O. erythrotis*, *O. forresti*, *O. gloveri*, *O. iliensis*, *O. koslowi*, *O. ladacensis*, *O. macrotis*, *O. roylei*, *O. rutila*, *O. pusilla*, *O. cansus*, *O. curzoniae*, *O. dauurica*, *O. nubrica*, *O. sikimaria*, *O. thibetana*, *O. thomasi*, *O. alpina*, *O. argentata*, *O. coreana*, *O. mantchurica*, *O. pallasii*. Previous studies identified pervasive mito-nuclear conflicts in phylogenetic reconstruction in Pikas. In recent study, Ge et al. (2022) revealed that the extreme mito-nuclear discordance in *O. thibetana* was driven by ancient introgression of a mitochondrial genome from some distantly related extinct species into *O. thibetana*. Accompanying this introgression, they also identified several genes that presented as introgressed elements in nuclear genome related to hair cycling, moulting and epidermal growth, which shed light on the high phenotypic variation in pelage coloration and thickness. These results also re-synonymised *O. qionglaiensis* as part of *O. thibetana*; *O. qionglaiensis* was previously based on a mitochondrial DNA. See: Ge, D., et al. (2022). 'Ancient introgression underlying the unusual mito-nuclear discordance and coat phenotypic variation in the Moupin pika'. *Diversity and Distributions*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.13479>; Wei et al. 2021. Catalogue of mammals in China(2021). *Acta Theriologica Sinica* 41(5): 487–501.

T-017 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 1

Result description: The Japanese Pika Fan Club has been working for 27 years to conserve habitats of pikas, *Ochotona*



Ochotona hyperborean yesoensis in Hidaka mountains. In the fall pikas are busy carrying plants to store for winter food
Photo: Tetsunori Matsuda



Plateau Pika (*Ochotona curzoniae*), Qinghai Province, China
Photo: Andrew Smith

hyperborea yesoensis, which inhabit the mountain areas of Hokkaido, the northernmost islands in Japan. In 2021, the Hokkaido Government decided to expand the road width for traffic convenience in Daisetsuzan National Park. As the construction would destroy the important habitats of pikas and native alpine plants, the Pika Fan Club protested against it and negotiated with the government. As a result the government is considering alternative options for traffic safety and the habitats will be conserved.

T-024 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 2

Result description: In Summer 2021, we undertook a review of available RHDV2 mortality events to assess the potential for differential mortality among lagomorphs in the Americas. In the United States, five native species have been documented as susceptible to RHDV2: Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) and Desert Cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), which together comprise around 89% of mortality events, and Antelope Jackrabbit (*L. alleni*), Eastern Cottontail (*S. floridanus*) and Mountain Cottontail (*S. nuttalli*), which comprise a total of 13% of mortality events. Assuming these species identifications are correct, this suggests species may be differentially susceptible to the disease. In December 2021 in Ojinaga (in the Chihuahuan desert) and nearby Chihuahua, no rabbits or hares were observed; a population monitoring study is necessary and to evaluate whether it is due to the effects of the spread of RHDV2 or population fluctuation (information obtained from Jesús Fernández, Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua).

T-025 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 2

Result description: Two research papers were published in 2021 that provided more information on the responses of the American Pika (*Ochotona princeps*) to climate change. Modelling of site occupancy suggests that warmer temperatures in both summer and winter are associated with lower occupancy, lower abundance, and elevational retraction, and the results indicate that summer heat stress and summer precipitation best explain areas of low-elevation retraction (Billman, P.D., et al. (2021). 'Factors influencing distributional shifts and abundance at the range core of a climate-sensitive mammal'. *Global Change Biology* 27:4498–4515. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15793>). Genomic data also indicate latitude-specific differences in migration, with greater dispersal among low elevation populations at higher latitudes where environments are generally cooler (Schmidt, D.A., et al. (2021). 'Genome-wide analysis reveals associations between climate and regional patterns of adaptive divergence and dispersal in American pikas'. *Heredity* 127:443–454. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41437-021-00472-3>).

T-026 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 1

Result description: After 11 years of captive breeding plus eight years of an in situ breeding programme, Pygmy Rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) were re-established in the Columbia Basin of Washington, US, in three isolated recovery areas (Sagebrush Flat Wildlife Area, Beezley Hills Recovery Area and Chester Butte/Burton Draw Recovery Area) with suitable deep soil sagebrush habitat in historically occupied sites. During 2020, Pygmy Rabbits were captured from neighbouring states (19 in Idaho and seven in Nevada) and translocated into in situ breeding programme for the Columbia Basin population. Unfortunately, the recovery effort sustained a setback in September 2020, when a hot wildfire (the Pearl Hill/

Cold Springs wildfire) burnt >170,000 ha of habitat. All suitable shrub-steppe habitat in the Chester Butte/Burton Draw Recovery Area was lost, including two breeding enclosures, four release/acclimation pens, and all wild/free-ranging rabbits occupying an area of approximately 400 ha. This loss represented almost half of all Columbia Basin Pygmy Rabbits. Although the number of individuals in the wild and breeding enclosures is currently low, no additional translocations are planned for 2022 due to COVID-19 restrictions and concerns about rabbit haemorrhagic fever (RHDV2). The translocated Pygmy Rabbits and resident Columbia Basin Rabbits in the remaining in situ breeding programme produced 66 young during the 2021 breeding season. This reproductive output was slightly lower than the previous year's production, mostly due to the loss of breeding enclosures during the 2020 fire. During the 2021 breeding season, 33 young were retained for breeding while another 33 were released into acclimation pens at a single recovery area, Beezley Hills. In March 2021, a new subpopulation of Pygmy Rabbits was identified about six km north-east of the Sagebrush Flat wildlife area. Rabbits in this population were determined to be offspring of migrants from Sagebrush Flat. During summer 2018, summer monitoring was established in addition to winter monitoring of wild populations across all recovery areas. Through summer monitoring (2021), Pygmy Rabbits were determined to be expanding their range across the Beezley Hills recovery area and new wild born young were identified. Beginning in 2020, vaccines for RHDV2 were administered to all adults and juveniles within breeding enclosures, and this effort has continued through 2021. Additionally, during 2021, vaccination of any captured wild rabbits began across all recovery areas. Recent genetic work has contributed to monitoring efforts, assessing persistence of Columbia Basin ancestry in the population, and

investigating genomic diversity across the species' range. Using 12,084 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), Nerkowski (2021) identified four distinct genetic groups: (1) Washington, (2) Great Basin (California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana), (3) northern Utah/Wyoming and (4) southern Utah. The Washington population was most divergent compared to the other genetic groups, reinforcing its federal protected status as a distinct population segment. Utilising this data, a new genomic panel, consisting of 497 SNPs, has been designed to monitor the Columbia Basin population for individual identity, parentage, ancestry, and locally adaptive regions of the genome. See: Nerkowski, S.A. (2021). 'A rabbit's tale: Genetic monitoring, genomic diversity, and habitat selection in the endangered Columbia Basin Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)'. PhD Dissertation. Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho.

T-027 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 2

Result description: Out of great concern regarding the potential catastrophic impact of RHDV2 on Riparian Brush Rabbit (RBR, *Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oakland Zoo and other partners marshalled forces and collaborated to vaccinate members of this wild population. The ad hoc group vaccinated a total of 586 RBR during spring and fall vaccination drives in 2020–2021. This major effort required finding and acquiring imported vaccine, setting 80–120 traps for hundreds of trap-hours, and deploying a skilled team to quickly handle, vaccinate, tag, take samples, and release RBR. Recognising that a sound population estimate would be essential for taking additional recovery actions, the USFWS enlisted an Independent Researcher/Quantitative Ecology to analyse the population size within the restored habitat of the San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge using the Refuge's camera survey data. The USFWS then used additional data and applied the protocol across the Refuge to produce a statistically sound population estimate for the Refuge – which is by far the largest and most robust population of RBR. Population estimates ranged from 2,223 to 3,532 animals from summer through spring 2020–2021.

T-028 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 0

Result description: While previous surveys have been conducted, none were undertaken in 2021 due to funding constraints. Several applications are pending to support efforts in 2022.

T-034 (KSR 5)

Number of research projects completed or supported by SSC members per taxonomic group and region: 0

Result description: Although data on the White-sided Jackrabbit was previously collected, progress in 2021 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of funding/support for monitoring needs.

PLAN

Planning

T-009 (KSR 8)

Number of conservation plans/strategies developed: 0

Result description: We continue to work towards a conservation plan for both species. For Annamite Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus timminsi*) this includes all of the components mentioned above – increasing knowledge on distribution, investigating local ecological knowledge – and will likely include, in 2022, an overview of how often the species comes into trade. So, while a formal plan has not been produced, we are closer to this goal. For Sumatran Striped Rabbit (*Nesolagus netscheri*), this year we are in the process of compiling all available knowledge on the distribution, ecology and threats to the species, and will use this information to produce the first evidence-based assessment of the species status in Sumatra. This is integral to ensuring that the species is moved from a Data Deficient status. This will also form the foundation for the generation of a conservation plan for the species.

ACT

Conservation actions

T-010 (KSR 10)

Number of actions addressing major drivers/emerging threats of species or population loss: 1

Result description: In 2021, the LIFE Project 'Iberconejo' was initiated, led by LSG members Miguel Delibes Mateos and Rafael Villafuerte. This WWF project, set to run from 2021–2024, aims to create a global Iberian governance structure responsible for a coordinated European rabbit management in the Iberian Peninsula by implementing consensual management and monitoring protocols involving all partners and stakeholders.

T-029 (KSR 10)

Number of threatened species benefiting from in situ conservation action: 1

Result description: In 2021, an evaluation of New England Cottontail (NEC, *Sylvilagus transitionalis*) habitat found that of patches managed for NEC, most are unlikely to support populations at present and many are unlikely to do so in future due to habitat. "Of the 55 sites visited, 11 were considered "rabbit ready" (considered suitable for NECs), 12 were "moving toward suitability", 18 were "too soon to project suitability", 13 were "unlikely to develop essential features required by NEC", and one was not designated because of varied conditions" (Litvaitis et al. 2021. Addressing the Early-Successional Habitat Needs of At-Risk Species on Privately Owned Lands in the Eastern United States'. *Land* 10:1116. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10111116>). Unpublished research presented at this year's technical committee meeting found that NEC density is unrelated to time since management. Additionally, meta-populations in Maine and New Hampshire estimated from density support genetic assertions of small population size in these states: "metapopulation-scale abundance estimates of 97 (78–125) NEC on 278 ha of occupied habitat in Cape Elizabeth and 43 (29–65) NEC on 56 ha in Londonderry". Analysis of regional occupancy data is providing clear evidence that larger patch area was very important for NEC occupancy, whereas Eastern Cottontails (EC, *Sylvilagus floridanus*) occupy patches of all size. Landscape models confirm that NEC colonisation is very low. Estimates of NEC colonisation drop to zero at about 3 km, whereas EC colonisation is low but does not drop to zero until greater than 15 km. Together, recent findings suggest a declining conservation outlook for NEC, and work is underway to reassess this species threat status for the IUCN Red List.

NETWORK

Capacity building

T-013 (KSR 4)

Development of a Hispid Hare Working Group: 1

Result description: In 2021, Dr Nishma Dahal established the Hispid Hare Working Group, to focus on conservation planning for the Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*). Future activities will include an initial planning and prioritisation meeting, collecting of population and ecological data, and joint efforts to improve conservation status for this species.



T-021 (KSR 2)

Number of people trained in assessment tools: 0

Result description: Two individuals have been approached about training in the Red Listing process, and we are working to recruit additional individuals. From there we intend to identify one who will become the new Red List Assessment coordinator, likely stepping into the role in 2023.

T-022 (KSR 2)

Number of people trained in assessment tools: 2

Result description: Two LSG members have been approached for training, and additional recruitment will occur during the 2022 World Lagomorph Conference and in 2022 newsletters.

Membership

T-002 (KSR 2)

Number of SSC members recruited: 2

Result description: Two members have been recruited for an LSG Taxonomic Working Group, and we will approach more at the 2022 World Lagomorph Conference.

T-003 (KSR 2)

Number of SSC members recruited: 4

Result description: We added four new members in 2021, with invitations extended to younger members, members with unique expertise, and members who provide greater diversity in the membership of the LSG.

T-040 (KSR 2)

Number of SSC members recruited: 0

Result description: Still no progress on finding members interested in studying *Pronolagus*.

COMMUNICATE

Communication

T-001 (KSR 13)

Number of SSC members' presentations developed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 0

Result description: The 6th World Lagomorph Conference is currently scheduled for summer 2022, and we are working to ensure broad representation from a diverse group of researchers for the meetings.

T-004 (KSR 13)

Number of digital communication outputs developed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 2

Result description: A social media account was created on Twitter and an initial social media point person is in place; we have plans to recruit more individuals within the LSG to contribute content over the next year.

T-019 (KSR 12)

Number of Species e-bulletin, Save Our Species newsletter, SSC Groups' newsletter editions produced: 1

Result description: One newsletter update has been shared with the Lagomorph Specialist group in 2021.

T-043 (KSR 13)

Number of print communications materials distributed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 0

Result description: Due to COVID-19 restrictions, communications strategies in 2021 focused on digital media.

T-043 (KSR 13)

Number of digital communication outputs developed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 2

Result description: A Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) identification card was distributed on digital platforms to show how to distinguish Riverine Rabbits from the other lagomorphs in South Africa. The identification card was distributed on social media and via farmers association WhatsApp groups. Over 6,300 people were reached through this awareness campaign. We are currently producing a rabbit vs hare poster to help the general public distinguish between the different species. The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) also launched a public participation campaign on 9 February 2021 to encourage landowners and tourists to submit any images of rabbits and hares, in an attempt to create awareness and potentially find new localities for the distribution of Riverine Rabbits. The identification card was distributed through influential stakeholders within the study areas, as well as on social media. Over 17,500 people were reached through this campaign. Where possible, the

identification card was attached with the campaign image. The EWT is also developing a 'Lagomorphs of the Drylands' poster that will be distributed in 2022. The poster shows the public how to distinguish between Riverine Rabbits and the other lagomorph species in the Karoo (arid areas) of South Africa. It also provides suggestions to landowners on how they can help conserve Riverine Rabbits on their property.

Acknowledgements

Re:wild: Re:wild has been providing support to fund the search for the missing Omiltemi Cottontail rabbit in Mexico. SEE Foundation Silk Road Project Centre: The SEE Foundation Silk Road Project Centre provided funding to support a comprehensive evaluation of the survival status of Ili Pika for the past 20 years. LIFE: The LIFE Project 'Iberconejo' supports coordinated European rabbit management in the Iberian Peninsula by implementing consensual management and monitoring protocols involving all partners and stakeholders.

Summary of achievements

Total number of targets 2021-2025: 42

Geographic regions: 8 Global, 5 Africa, 15 America, 13 Asia, 1 Europe

Actions during 2021:

- Assess: 14 (KSR 5, 6)
- Plan: 1 (KSR 8)
- Act: 2 (KSR 10)
- Network: 6 (KSR 2, 4)
- Communicate: 5 (KSR 12, 13)

Overall achievement 2021-2025:

