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## Phylogenetic patterns of extinction risk: the need for critical application of appropriate datasets

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1 **Abstract**

2

3 In order to conduct a replicable analysis of the possible phylogenetic patterns of  
4 extinction risk, one must first formulate a clear set of definitions of ecosystem boundaries  
5 and risk categories. Subsequently, a robust and internally consistent dataset that includes  
6 all the available information on species distributions and risk assessments must be  
7 assembled. Here, we review the dataset and methodology of a recent paper focused on  
8 phylogenetic patterns of plant extinction risk in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kenya and  
9 Tanzania and point out some of the limitations of inferring such patterns from inadequate  
10 and biased data. We show that bias in the dataset is probably responsible for the  
11 conclusion that Vulnerable species are more closely related than expected by chance, and  
12 provide guidelines for the construction of an appropriate dataset for such an analysis.

## 1 **Introduction**

2

3 Natural habitats are changing at a rate unprecedented in human history, as a result of both  
4 direct and indirect human disturbance. It is thus essential to understand the extinction risk  
5 facing species in ecosystems worldwide (Butchart et al., 2010). Yessoufou, Daru &  
6 Davies (2012) present an approach that aims to elucidate phylogenetic factors that have a  
7 role in determining the extinction risk of plant species in diverse tropical ecosystems, and  
8 suggest that their results may be used to guide conservation management. We are  
9 concerned, however, that their study suffers from several methodological flaws that  
10 undermine the reliability of their conclusions and have the potential to misdirect  
11 conservation efforts. Our principal criticisms of the paper are: 1) inadequate knowledge  
12 of the study area, its flora, and relevant literature; 2) lack of transparent or repeatable  
13 methods for data selection, compounded by inadequate sample size; and 3) compilation  
14 and analysis of an inconsistent dataset containing non-equivalent Red List assessments  
15 performed under different criteria and at different times.

16

## 17 **Characterization and delimitation of study area**

18

19 The study by Yessoufou, Daru & Davies (2012) focuses on selected plants of Tanzania,  
20 with particular reference to part of the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kenya and Tanzania.  
21 Despite the authors' claim to have made "a thorough literature survey", they cite no  
22 recent literature characterizing the area's ecosystems and vegetation (e.g. Critical  
23 Ecosystem Partnership Fund, 2003; Conservation International, 2008) or detailing its  
24 flora and plant endemism (e.g. Gereau, Taylor & Luke, 2006), conservation assessments  
25 and priorities (e.g. Newmark, 2002; Doggart et al., 2006; Gereau et al., 2009; Platts et al.,  
26 2010; Ahrends et al., 2011), elevational distribution of extinction risk (e.g. Hall et al.,  
27 2009), ecological and environmental history (e.g. Finch, Leng & Marchant, 2009; Finch  
28 & Marchant, 2011), or physiographic delimitation (e.g. Platts et al., 2011). This lack of  
29 adequate context is reflected in the authors' characterization of the Eastern Arc  
30 Mountains as "woefully-understudied", and crucially undermines their ability to interpret  
31 their findings accurately and objectively.

1 Yessoufou, Daru & Davies (2012) present a general description of the physical and  
2 biological properties of the Eastern Arc Mountains, yet they do not provide a rigorous  
3 delimitation of the study area's geographic boundaries, altitudinal limits, or other  
4 parameters (cf. Platts et al., 2011). Thus the criteria for selection of their list of 230  
5 Eastern Arc plant species with data on threat status (presented in their Table S2) are  
6 unclear, so that the list cannot be tested nor a comparable list compiled from other data or  
7 by other researchers. Furthermore, the authors leave out of their analysis the flora of an  
8 important part of the Eastern Arc, the Taita Hills of Kenya, although they include the  
9 Taita Hills in their description of the study area. The entire Eastern Arc has long been  
10 identified as a single area for conservation and phylogeographic analysis (Lovett, 1990,  
11 1993; Burgess et al., 2007). Thus the inclusion of the entire area is important to achieve  
12 the stated goals of the study, and at a minimum the exclusion of the Taita Hills from the  
13 study should be justified.

14

#### 15 **Limitations and bias of the dataset**

16

17 For their analysis of conservation status and phylogeny, the authors downloaded  
18 assessment details from the IUCN Red List website ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)) for the 581  
19 Tanzanian flowering plant species that had been posted as of May 2012. By the authors'  
20 own statement, this constitutes about 5% of the total country flora. This sample is not  
21 adequate or representative, either phylogenetically or phylogeographically, to address  
22 patterns of extinction risk across any regional flora. For these 581 species, 249  
23 assessments were performed between 1998 and 2000 using the IUCN Categories and  
24 Criteria version 2.3 (IUCN, 1994), and 332 were performed between 2003 and 2011  
25 using the Categories and Criteria version 3.1 (IUCN, 2001). Because of marked  
26 methodological differences between versions 2.3 and 3.1, these two sets of assessments  
27 are not comparable and should at the least be analyzed separately. Indeed, it is doubtful  
28 that assessments using version 2.3 should be analyzed at all before reassessment under  
29 version 3.1 ([http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RL\\_Criteria\\_1994\\_versus\\_2001.pdf](http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RL_Criteria_1994_versus_2001.pdf)).

1 Although the authors examine the possibility of taxonomic bias in the assessed species,  
2 the bias in species selection for Red List assessment is not primarily taxonomic. Species  
3 are selected for assessment primarily due to other factors including rarity, restricted  
4 distribution, extreme habitat specialization, and human exploitation (Gereau et al., 2009).  
5 This creates an *a priori* bias toward inclusion on the Red List in the threatened categories,  
6 independent of taxonomy. Assessments performed under Red List Criteria version 2.3  
7 were also strongly biased toward woody species, with almost no herbaceous taxa  
8 assessed during this period, even though herbaceous species comprise ca. 60-70% of the  
9 East African flora and the Eastern Arc Mountains consist not only of forests but also  
10 significant areas of grassland, woodland, and other habitats with a high diversity of  
11 herbaceous species. Both East Africa as a whole and the Eastern Arc in particular have  
12 given rise to major species radiations of herbaceous families and genera of significant  
13 management concern (e.g. Orchidaceae [orchids], 207 species in Eastern Arc; *Impatiens*  
14 ['Busy Lizzie'], 42 species; *Saintpaulia* ['African Violet'], 8 species with 9 mostly very  
15 localized subspecies, i.e. all species in the genus, with 7 species and 8 subspecies  
16 endemic to the Eastern Arc), which are significant for understanding the extinction  
17 dynamics of this flora, yet none of these are represented in the analysis.

18  
19 A principal conclusion of Yessoufou, Daru & Davies (2012) is that “Vulnerable species  
20 are more closely related than expected by chance, whereas endangered and critically  
21 endangered species are not significantly clustered on the phylogeny.” However, the  
22 assessments performed under Red List Criteria version 2.3 were strongly operationally  
23 biased toward the Vulnerable category. In a series of seven Red List workshops  
24 conducted between 2006 and 2013, the Eastern African Plant Red List Authority  
25 (EAPRLA) has reassessed many of these species under version 3.1 and has moved many  
26 of them into higher threat categories or downgraded them to Near Threatened or Least  
27 Concern. The results of these Red List workshops are currently being processed by the  
28 IUCN and are expected to be accessible on the Red List website ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org))  
29 before the end of 2013 (W.R.Q. Luke pers. comm., 2013).

## 1 **Improvement of the dataset**

2

3 Using the mountain bloc boundaries as delimited by Platts et al. (2011) and a  
4 comprehensive checklist of the Eastern Arc flora downloaded from [www.tropicos.org](http://www.tropicos.org),  
5 we find that 1142 Eastern Arc plant taxa (949 species, 193 subspecies and varieties) have  
6 information on threat status ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org), accessed April 2013; W.R.Q. Luke  
7 pers. comm., 2013). Of these, 1031 taxa have been assessed under Red List criteria  
8 version 3.1. Of the 111 taxa assessed under version 2.3 and still pending reassessment, 92  
9 (82.9%) are in the Vulnerable category, demonstrating the above-described bias toward  
10 this category in early assessments. In contrast, of the 1031 taxa assessed under version  
11 3.1, almost half (486 taxa) are in non-threatened categories and, of those in threatened  
12 categories, the distribution across threat categories is relatively balanced (14% CR, 45%  
13 EN, 41% VU). We conclude that any statistical groupings of families based on the  
14 admixture of assessments performed under versions 2.3 and 3.1 are unlikely to have  
15 phylogenetic relevance.

16

## 17 **Conclusion**

18

19 In conclusion, we emphasize that the analytical methods suggested by Yessoufou, Daru  
20 & Davies (2012) may potentially have significant value for analysis of phylogenetic  
21 patterns of extinction risk, in the Eastern Arc Mountains and elsewhere, but that this can  
22 only be realized through critical application of appropriate datasets, underpinned by a  
23 thorough review of current knowledge of a region and its flora.

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