

- Methodology →
 - Currently, there are **several methods** for CO₂ reduction such as photochemical, electrochemical, photochemical and photothermal. But most of **these methods contain catalysts that are toxic** and have **expensive metal counterparts**.
 - To overcome this challenge, the scientists designed a catalyst that has a **metal-free porous organic polymer** called the **Conjugated Microporous Polymer (CMP)**.
 - This polymer can **uptake CO₂** onto its surface due to its high CO₂ intake capability at room temperature, **converting it into methane** as a value-added product.
- Benefits → Besides reducing the atmospheric CO₂, this method will yield **methane** that can be **widely used in vehicles**.

38. Possibly Extinct species

Why in News?

A number of animals and plants have been listed as 'possibly extinct' in the latest edition of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)'s Red List of Threatened Species.

About Possibly Extinct

- The term is taken as a marker **to estimate after when the presence / population of the species has declined**. Species marked thus have been last assessed in the 1900s post which their presence and updates to their population has not been found.
 - Those marked '**extinct post-500**' include Green peafowl, cheetah, hairy-nosed otter, Banteng, a bovid found today in southeast asia, the Sumatran and javan rhino and the Osteobrama belangeri , a fish species endemic to Manipur.
 - **Indian species that are possibly extinct**: Tentacled butterfly ray; Dwarf sawfish; Fire coral; Coconut crab (the largest terrestrial arthropod in the world);
 - **Fishes**: Bovany barb (native to the cauvery river system), Deolali minnow, the Deccan barb and the Nilgirimystus (all 3 are found in the deccan);
 - **Birds** : Pink-headed duck, Siberian crane, Buffy fish-owl or Malaya owl.

Other Key updates by IUCN:

- Over 900 species of animals have become extinct.
- IUCN also officially launched its "**green status**" – the first global standard for assessing species recovery and measuring conservation impacts.

Species whose statuses changed:

- **Komodo dragon**_(world's largest living lizard, endemic to Indonesia) has been moved from **vulnerable to endangered**.
- **Albacore Tuna and Yellowfin Tuna** were moved from near **threatened to least concern**.
- **Yeracud Day Gecko**_was moved from **least concern to endangered**.
- **Satara Gecko** was moved from **vulnerable to critically endangered**.
- **Yellow Monitor** was moved from **least concern to endangered**.