Guidance for using the nomination form to change the conservation class of a species under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

NOMINATING A SPECIES

This form should be used for species endemic to Queensland, or species that occur only in Queensland but also internationally (e.g., Queensland and Papua New Guinea). Species native to Queensland may be nominated for addition to any wildlife class under the NC Act, or to be transferred between classes. To search for a species' wildlife class under the NC Act refer to either the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* or the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020*. If the taxon at risk is a population or hybrid, or if you wish to know if a species has been unsuccessfully nominated under the NC Act in the past, please contact the Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation for advice at SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au.

For species that occur in Queensland and elsewhere in Australia, the Commonwealth Government is the default assessment 'lead' in accordance with the Common Assessment Method (CAM). Nominations for cross-jurisdictional species should be completed in the Commonwealth nomination form and be submitted to epbc.nominations@environment.gov.au. Upon receipt, the nomination will be subject to a prioritisation and assessment process under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). To search for a species' listing category under the EPBC Act refer to the Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) or the EPBC Act lists of threatened fauna and flora. Nominated species that did not meet the assessment criteria for listing under the EPBC Act are provided here. Further information on the EPBC Act nomination, prioritisation and assessment process is available here.

Note that where the relevant jurisdictions agree, a State or Territory (rather than the Commonwealth) may lead the assessment of a cross-jurisdictional species in consultation with the Commonwealth and other relevant jurisdictions.

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE FORM

- To enable a species eligibility for listing to be assessed against the criteria, please complete the form as **comprehensively, but concisely** as possible by **providing a response in each box with an orange border.**
- Completing a nomination is a demanding task. Nominators are encouraged to seek advice from experts where appropriate to assist in completing the nomination form.
- The opinion of scientific experts may be cited as personal communication **with their approval**. Please provide the experts' names, qualifications and contact details (including employment in a government agency if relevant) in the reference list at the end of the form.
- Include any available information and analysis or state when the required information is not available.
- Figures, tables and maps can be included in the relevant boxes of the form. Alternatively, these can be provided as separate electronic files (referenced as appendices or attachments in the nomination).
- Cross-reference relevant areas of the nomination form where needed.
- **Reference all information sources**, both in the text and in a reference list at the end of the form. Identify confidential material and the reason it is sensitive. Except for identified confidential information, nominations under the CAM process may be made available by a state, territory or the Australian Government to experts or the public for comment, and their contents may be published.
- If the species becomes listed nationally, the Australian Government will publish nomination information on its SPRAT website as a Conservation Advice. Your personal details as nominator will not be released and will be treated as confidential information.
- Detailed guidance on interpreting the sections, terms and concepts in this form can be found in Assessing Threatened Species in Queensland: A Practical Manual, and the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Although not fully relevant under the NC Act, the Australian Government Guidelines for Assessing the Conservation Status of Native Species may provide assistance on several aspects of this form.
- Please email SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov for further advice on completing the nomination.

Nominations to transfer a species from a threatened wildlife class to LC or NT under the NC Act may leave sections marked with an asterisk (*) blank.

TAXON DETAILS

Scientific name of species

- Provide the currently accepted scientific name with author for the species according to the relevant authority.
- For plants, the authority is the Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria, with accepted names listed in the Australian Plant Census (APC): https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/program/hc/hc-APC.html. Note, when searching for a name, a 'red tick' indicates current acceptance by APC.
- For plants (including algae, and fungi), nominators should also review the Queensland Plant Census. If the listed name differs from that in APC, this should be discussed in the 'Taxonomic authority' section below.
- For fauna, the authority is the Australian Faunal Directory (AFD): https://biodiversity.org.au/afd/home
- Specify the subspecies, variety, etc. where relevant.

Common name(s)

- Provide common name(s) for the species.
- Provide names used by First Nations groups, where publicly available. Provide the First Nations group in brackets after the relevant name, where available.

Taxonomic scale of categorisation

- Select the scale of categorisation, noting that for populations and hybrids specific criteria must be met prior to a nomination being prepared.
- If nominating a population, provide details on how it is:
    - not part of a taxon that is eligible for listing as nationally threatened; and
    - geographically isolated; and
    - distinct; and
    - able to be defined in a way that differentiates it from all other populations.
- If nominating a hybrid, provide details on how it is:
    - a distinct entity (progeny are consistent within the agreed taxonomic limits for that taxon group);
    - capable of self-perpetuating (not reliant on parent stock for replacement); and
    - the product of a natural event (both parents are / were naturally occurring, and cross-fertilisation was by natural means.

Taxonomic authority

- Indicate whether the taxon is conventionally accepted.
- If the species is not conventionally accepted, please provide the following information:
    - A taxonomic description of the species in a form suitable for publication in conventional scientific literature, OR
    - Evidence that a scientific institution has a specimen of the species, and a written statement signed by a person who is a taxonomist with relevant expertise (i.e., someone who has worked with, or is a published author on, the group of species nominated) that the specimen is considered a new species.
- Record the order and family for the species.
- Include the full reference to the taxonomic authority including accepted taxonomic status; any areas of taxonomic uncertainty or confusion, and explanations of alternative taxonomic opinions (if applicable).
- Provide details of any synonyms / superseded names.
- Describe any crossbreeding / hybridisation with other species in the wild, indicating where and how frequently this occurs.

*Description

- Provide a description of the species from the taxonomic paper or similar.
- Provide detail on whether it can be confused with other taxa / misidentified, and how it can be distinguished.
- For fauna, provide detail on size and social structure.

Distribution

Provide a concise and referenced summary of the species distribution, subpopulations and population size. Nominators must familiarise themselves with the IUCN definitions of 'population', 'population size' and 'subpopulation'. Nominators should consider the following headings to structure their response:

- **Distribution**
  - Describe the species' current known or estimated geographic distribution within Queensland, and where applicable, elsewhere within Australia and internationally.
  - State the Traditional Custodians of the lands / seas the species distribution overlaps, if known.
  - For species that occur outside of Queensland, note the proportion of the population that occurs in Queensland and the significance to the national / global population. Note if the Queensland population is distinct or geographically isolated.
  - Estimate the species' current Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO). It is highly recommended to use the GeoCat webtool to ensure maps and calculations for EOO and AOO meet IUCN standards. Nominators should ensure AOO is greater than or equal to 4km^2; the AOO is a multiple of 4km^2; and the EOO is greater than or equal to AOO. It is acceptable to re-centre the grid to ensure the AOO is not overexaggerated, which may detrimentally affect recognition of the true level of threat to the species.
  - Detail the source(s) of the information used to generate the EOO and AOO (e.g., WildNet records for fauna). Comment on whether the information / data used to calculate the distribution is likely to accurately represent the actual distribution of the species.
  - Describe any temporal changes to the distribution (i.e., current vs. past) if relevant.
  - Give details of fauna species' home ranges / territories including any relevant daily and seasonal or irregular movement patterns, such as arrival / departure dates if migratory.
- **Subpopulations**
  - State the number of subpopulations with reference to the dispersal capacity of the taxon, following the IUCN definition. If there are several, consider presenting this information in table.
  - Comment on whether the information / data used to calculate the number of subpopulations is likely to accurately represent the actual number subpopulations of the species.
  - Summarise current presence and absence information for the species including knowledge of regular or sporadic structured survey, intentional searches in nearby areas or likely habitat, or if the sightings were incidental. If none is available, state this.
  - Comment on the likelihood of additional occurrences for the species; use expert opinion if available. If so, state whether high priority areas for further survey are known.
  - Include details of other existing or proposed subpopulations (i.e., captive, propagated, naturalised outside their range, recently re-introduced to the wild, and planned to be re-introduced). Provide latitude, longitude, map datum and locality, where available, in an attached table. Refer to the IUCN guidelines for guidance on when these subpopulations should be included in the key assessment parameters for the nomination.
- **Population size**
  - Provide details on the population size of the species, noting the IUCN definitions for each (above), including plausible upper and lower bounds.
  - State how this was calculated, including relevant justification (e.g. a statement on assumptions relating to the biology of the species).
  - State the data quality of the values provided (suspected, inferred, estimated, projected, observed).
- **Land tenure and use**
  - Summarise the land use throughout the species' distribution, focussing on whether the species occurs in freehold / leasehold areas, protected areas or other conservation estates, in areas with Indigenous Land Use Agreements or Indigenous Protected areas.
  - Describe which parts of the population (which subpopulations) occur in protected areas.
  - Describe whether the species occurs within remnant or non-remnant vegetation.
  - Note if the species occurs within an EPBC Act listed ecological community, RAMSAR wetland or other significant ecological / heritage sites.

Biology and ecology

Provide a concise and referenced summary the species biology and ecology, at an appropriate level of detail to understand the risk factors to the species as relevant to the application of the IUCN criteria. Nominators should also discuss any knowledge gaps. Nominators should consider structing their response using the following paragraph headings:

- **Habitat**
  - Provide information on aspect, topography, substrate, climate, forest type, associated species,

sympatric species and anything else that is relevant to the species' habitat.
- o Explain how habitats are used (e.g., breeding, feeding, roosting, dispersing, basking, etc.).
- o Does the species use refuge habitat (e.g., in times of fire, drought or flood)? Describe this habitat.
- **Feeding and movement (fauna)**
  - o Summarise the feeding behaviours and diet, as well as the timing/seasonality associated with these. Include any behaviour that may make the species vulnerable to a threatening process.
  - o Provide information on daily and seasonal movement patterns.
- **Life cycle**
  - o Provide detail on the age at sexual maturity, average life expectancy and natural mortality rates.
  - o Calculate the generation length following the IUCN Guidelines definition.
  - o Provide details of the method(s) used to calculate the generation length.
- **Reproduction**
  - o Flora: Provide details on phenology, conditions needed for flowering / fruiting. Provide details on pollination and seed dispersal mechanisms. Provide details on reproductive strategy (sexual or asexual). Provide details on disturbance ecology.
  - o Fauna: Provide an overview of the species' breeding system and breeding success including when it breeds, what conditions are needed for breeding, whether there are any breeding behaviours that may make it susceptible to a threatening process.

THREATS

Identification of known threats and impact of the threats

- Identify any known threats to the species. Threats may be categorised according to the IUCN Threats Classification Scheme.
- In the 'Status' column, identify the relevant parameters for each threat as per definitions below (timing, confidence, likelihood, consequence, trend and extent).
- In the 'Evidence' column, describe the mechanism of each threat (direct threats impact the population via disruption of survival and reproduction, while indirect threats impact the population via interactions with other threatening processes). Link the available evidence to key attributes summarising the status of the threat (timing, confidence, likelihood, consequence, trend, and extent).
- Ensure threats are presented in the Threats table in order from highest to lowest risk as per the Risk matrix.
- Identify and explain any additional biological characteristics particular to the species that are threatening to its survival (e.g., low genetic diversity).
- If subject to natural catastrophic events, i.e., events with a low predictability that are likely to severely affect the species, identify the type of event, its likely impact, and its likelihood of occurrence (e.g., a drought / cyclone in the area every 100 years). If **climate change** is an important threat to the species, provide referenced information on how climate change might significantly increase the species' vulnerability to extinction. Please refer to the Australian Government Guidelines for Assessing the Conservation Status of Native Species for additional information.
- [a]**Threat status definitions**
  - o Mechanism: identifies whether the threat is direct or indirect
  - o Timing: identifies the temporal nature of the threat (past, current and/or future)
  - o [b]Confidence: identifies the nature of the evidence (observed, estimated, projected, inferred or suspected)
  - o [c]Likelihood: identifies the likelihood of the threat impacting on the whole population or extent of the species or a part thereof
  - o [d]Consequence: identifies the severity of the threat
  - o Trend: identifies the extent to which it will continue to operate on the species (decreasing, static, increasing, unknown)
  - o Extent: identifies its spatial context in terms of the range of the species (entire range, part of range, unknown)
- [b]**Parameters for Confidence are defined as follows:**
  - o Observed: based on census data (i.e., all individuals in population counted)
  - o Estimated: based on statistical assumptions (i.e., sample of population)
  - o Projected: based on statistical assumptions and projected into time or space
  - o Inferred: estimated from indirect evidence on variables of same type
  - o Suspected: estimated from indirect evidence on variables of different type
- [c]**Parameters for Likelihood are defined as follows:**
  - o Almost certain: expected to occur every year
  - o Likely: expected to occur at least once every five years

- o Possible: might occur at some time
- o Unlikely: known to have occurred only a few times
- o Unknown: currently unknown how often the threat will occur
- **dParameters for Consequence are defined as follows:**
  - o Not significant: no long-term effect on individuals or populations
  - o Minor: individuals are adversely affected but no effect at population level
  - o Moderate: population stable or beginning to decline
  - o Major: population decline is ongoing
  - o Catastrophic: population trajectory close to extinction

Risk matrix for each threat listed in the Threats table

- Place each threat into the corresponding cell within the Risk matrix based on the 'Consequence' and 'Likelihood' of the threat. Use this table to re-order the threats in the Threat table so they are listed from highest to lowest risk.
- Annotate past threats with a *

*Conservation advice: threat abatement and recovery actions

- Provide an overview of recovery and threat abatement/mitigation actions that are underway, have been formally proposed or that you would like to recommend. Address all threats listed or state where threats lack conservation advice.
- Identify who is undertaking these activities and how successful the activities have been to date.
- Describe any mitigation measures or approaches that have been developed specifically for the species at identified sites. Identify who is undertaking these activities and how successful the activities have been to date.
- For species nominated as Extinct in the Wild, provide site details for any naturalised or captive populations and the level of human intervention required to sustain the species.

SUMMARY OF KEY ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS

- Provide details of each assessment parameter.
- Definitions of these key terms follow the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.
- State the trend (decreasing, increasing, static, unknown) for each assessment parameter.
- State the relevant data qualifier (suspected, inferred, estimated, projected, observed) for each trend.
- Provide a concise justification for the method of calculating the assessment parameter and the associated trend.
- Where possible, uncertainty should be represented by specifying a best estimate and a range of plausible values for a particular metric. The best estimate itself can be a range, but in any case, the best estimate should always be included in the range of plausible values. The plausible range may be established using various methods, for example based on confidence or probability intervals, expert opinion, or the consensus view of a group of experts.

ELIGIBILITY AGAINST THE CRITERIA

- Standards for assessing a species' wildlife class in Australia align with the IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories. Please refer to the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria for explanations of how to address the criteria.
- All criteria must be addressed, even if they are not met for the species. This includes Criterion D2 for species that might meet other criteria for a higher threat category (see below).
- All subcriteria within each criterion should be addressed, or a statement that there are insufficient data, where necessary.
- Nominators should be specific about the relevant criterion thresholds and terminology for each of the criteria and sub-criteria, building a clear case for eligibility (or demonstrating ineligibility).
- For a species to be eligible as threatened or Near Threatened, it must be assessed as meeting at least one of Criteria A–E on this nomination form.
- Information should be internally consistent, i.e. within and between criteria.
  - o For example, if the species is experiencing extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals under Criterion B, then the same should be noted under Criterion C, even if other sub-criteria aren't met.
- Notwithstanding this, information may be cross-referenced to avoid duplication of effort.

- o For example, where a case is made for 'number of locations' under Criterion B(a), including appropriate supporting detail, this information need not be copied in full under Criterion D2 (rather, the assessment might say something like "number of locations is calculated to be XX - see Criterion B / Table X above").
- Unpublished and supporting data to support a listing outcome must be provide with the nomination.
- Nominators should maintain a precautionary, but realistic attitude when assessing eligibility against the criteria.
  - o A precautionary approach will classify a species as threatened unless there is strong indication that it is not threatened. Conversely, an evidentiary approach will classify a species as not threatened, unless there is strong indication that it is threatened.
  - o Document decisions, and support these by stating whether a precautionary attitude has been applied, where relevant.

Criterion A

- Please identify whether the species meets A1, A2, A3 and / or A4. Include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets one or more of subcriteria A1–A4. If available, include information on:
  - o Whether the population trend is increasing, decreasing or static
  - o Estimated generation length and method used to estimate the generation length
- Please identify the data quality type when justifying a Population reduction as observed, estimated, projected, inferred or suspected as per the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.
- The minimum data quality for Criterion A is suspected.
- You must provide a response. If there is insufficient evidence to report on population reductions, this must be stated.

Criterion B

- State the EOO and AOO. Using the GeoCat webtool is highly recommended to ensure calculations for EOO and AOO meet IUCN standards. Nominators should ensure AOO is greater than or equal to $4km^2$; the AOO is a multiple of $4km^2$; and the EOO is greater than or equal to AOO. It is acceptable to re-centre the grid to ensure the AOO is not overexaggerated, which may detrimentally affect recognition of the true level of threat to the species.
- State and justify whether the species meets requirements for 'severely fragmented', 'locations', 'continuing decline' and 'extreme fluctuations' according to the IUCN definitions. Identify the data quality type when justifying these terms, particularly 'continuing decline'.
- Note that 'suspected' continuing declines do not meet the minimum data quality requirements under Criterion B.
- Please identify whether the species meets B1 or B2. Except for Near Threatened species, include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets at least 2 of (a), (b) or (c). For Near Threatened species, include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets (b).
- Please note that locations must be defined by a threat. A location is a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the species present.
- You must provide a response. If necessary data are lacking, or the evidence does not demonstrate that the geographic distribution is precarious for either EOO and/or AOO, this must be stated.

Criterion C

- Identify the total number of mature individuals and provide either an answer to C1 or C2. Include an explanation, supported by data and information, on how the species meets the criteria.
- Note that 'suspected' population sizes do not meet the data quality requirements for Criterion C.
- Please identify the data quality type when justifying a 'continuing decline' as observed, estimated, projected or inferred as per the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.
- Provide information on the number and proportion of mature individuals in each subpopulation.
- You must provide a response. If necessary data are lacking, or the evidence does not demonstrate small population size and decline this must be stated.

Criterion D

- Identify the total number of mature individuals and evidence of how the figure was derived.
- Note that suspected population sizes do not meet the data quality requirements of Criterion D.
- For D2, sufficient detail must be included on:

- o the restricted geographic distribution of the species, including the AOO and the number of threat-based locations (noting that these do not *both* need to meet the indicative thresholds noted above);
  - o the threat(s) that are deemed significant, plausible, and immediate; and
  - o the timeframe in which the threat is likely to lead to population decline toward eligibility for listing as CR or EX (for VU) or VU or EN (for NT).
  - o Note the spatial thresholds are provided as indicators (i.e., **typically** < 20 km^2 or ≤ five locations), not as literal thresholds.
- A 'very short time' is defined as one or two generations—or within three to five years, if this is longer.
- You must provide a response. If necessary data are lacking, or the evidence does not demonstrate eligibility, this must be stated.

Criterion E

- Please identify the probability of extinction and evidence of how the analysis was undertaken.
- You must provide a response. If no quantitative analysis has been undertaken this must be stated.

Summary of criteria under which the species is eligible for listing as EX / EW / CR / EN / VU / NT

- Please mark the criteria and subcriteria that apply.
- Write the class for which the species is eligible under each Criterion.
- Write the overall wildlife class resulting from the assessment. This is the highest category for which the species is eligible across all five criteria (and may be more than one).
- **Ensure Citation of categories and criteria is** consistent with the IUCN guidance on 'Citation of IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria' (pg. 25), e.g. EN A1c; B1ab(iii); C2a(i)).

LISTING CLASS / CATEGORY

Current and historical wildlife class under the NC Act

- The term 'wildlife class' under the NC Act is equivalent to the term 'listing category' under the EPBC Act.
- Select the species' current class under the NC Act where applicable. The NC Act class is listed in either the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* or the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020*.
- If available, describe the reasons for the species' current listing under the NC Act, including date of listing, criteria, category and key threats.
- If available, describe the reasons for any historical listing classes (including de-listing advice) under the NC Act, including date of listing, criteria, category and key threats.
- The reasons for the initial NC Act listing may be available in the previous nomination for the species. This can be obtained by emailing the Department of Environment and Science Species Technical Committee at SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au.
- If there is insufficient information to provide details of the reasons for the previous listing, please state this.

Current and historical listing category under the EPBC Act

- Select the species' current category under the EPBC Act where applicable. The EPBC Act category is listed in the Australian Government SPRAT Database.
- If available, describe the reasons for any historical listing classes under the EPBC Act, including date of listing, criteria, category and key threats.
- If available, describe the reasons for any historical listing classes (including de-listing advice) under the NC Act, including date of listing, criteria, category and key threats.
- If there is insufficient information to provide details of the reasons for the previous listing, please state this.

Nominated wildlife class / category

- Please select the NC Act wildlife class to which the species is being nominated.
- Provide a concise summary of the reasons for eligibility for this wildlife class.

Reason and eligibility for transfer to CR / EN / VU / NT / LC

- Indicate if a transfer (higher, lower, no change) is recommended, by selecting the transfer type. This will be evident by comparing the current and nominated wildlife class and category.
- Describe the changes that have occurred or are likely to occur to the species' population, range or habitat that influence the nomination to transfer the species' wildlife class.

- **Note that for genuine changes, a taxon may only be moved to lower class if none of the criteria of the higher class are met for 5 years or more.** The 5-year period commences from when the data show the taxon no longer meet the criteria for the class in which it is currently listed (this is not necessarily the date of previous assessment). However, if the original classification was erroneous or based on a nongenuine change, the taxon may be transferred immediately to the class it is currently eligible for listing under. Justification for transfer between categories (either genuine or nongenuine) must be provided.
- Definitions of key terms below and examples of application are provided in the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.
- **Genuine change:** the change in class is the result of an actual change in the status of the species due to one of the following reasons:
  - *Genuine change (recent):* The change in class is the result of a genuine status change that has taken place since the previous assessment. For example, the change is due to an increase in the rate of decline, a decrease in population or range size or habitat, or declines in these for the first time (owing to increasing/new threats).
  - *Genuine change (since first assessment):* This applies to species assessed at least three times. The change in category is the result of a genuine status change that took place prior to the last assessment, but since the first assessment and that has only just been detected owing to new information or new documentation. If this new information had been available earlier, the new category would have been assigned during the previous assessment(s). If this reason is selected, the appropriate time period (between previous assessments) in which the status change occurred needs to be indicated.
- **Nongenuine change:** the change in class is the result of a nongenuine status change due to one of the following reasons:
  - *Criteria revision:* The definition/thresholds for the criteria categories have been changed.
  - *New information:* The change in class is the result of new knowledge, e.g., owing to new or newly synthesised information about the status of the taxon (e.g., better estimates for population size, range size or rate of decline).
  - *Criteria misinterpretation:* The previous class was applied in error.
  - *Incorrect data:* Incorrect data were used in the previous nomination.
  - *Taxonomy:* The change in class is due to a taxonomic change adopted during the period since the previous assessment. Such changes include:
    - *Newly split* (the taxon is newly elevated to species level)
    - *Newly described* (the taxon is newly described as a species)
    - *Newly lumped* (the taxon is recognised following grouping of two previously recognised taxa)
    - *No longer current* (either the taxon is no longer valid, e.g., because it is now considered to be a hybrid, variant form or subspecies of another species, or the previously recognised taxon differs from a currently recognised one due to a taxonomic split or lump).
  - *Other:* The change in class is the result of other reasons not easily covered by the above, and/or requires further explanation. Examples include change in nominator's attitude to risk and uncertainty.

Reasons and eligibility for transfer to EX / EW

- Indicate whether the species is eligible for transfer to EX or EW. Provide details on how it meets the below criteria if it is being nominated for EX or EW.
- **For transfer to Extinct in the Wild:** A native species is eligible to be included in the Extinct in the Wild class if: (a) thorough searches have been conducted for the species; and (b) the species has not been seen in the wild over a period appropriate for its life cycle or form. The species may still survive in cultivation, captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the historic range. Describe how circumstances have changed that now make the species eligible for listing as Extinct in the Wild. Provide details of the last valid record or observation of the species in the wild.
- **For transfer to Extinct:** A native species is eligible to be included in the Extinct class if there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in the known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Describe how circumstances have changed that now make the species eligible for listing as Extinct. Provide details of the last valid record or observation for the species in the wild and captivity.

Impact of transferring a threatened species to NT / LC

- Only complete this section if you are nominating a species for transfer to Near Threatened or Least Concern from a class of nationally threatened wildlife (EX, EW, CR, EN, VU or CD).

- If the threatened species (EX, EW, CR, EN, VU or CD) were moved to LC or NT, describe the impact if conservation actions for the species were reduced or ceased. Consider whether the species decline at such a rate that it would be eligible for listing under a threatened class again in the foreseeable future.
- Provide evidence, expert advice and appropriate references to support your response.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Standard of scientific evidence and adequacy of survey

- Provide statements or expert opinion on the standard of evidence supplied in the nomination form, and the adequacy of the information provided for the purposes of assigning a wildlife class.

Indigenous cultural significance

- State whether the species is known to have cultural significance for First Nations groups within Australia.
- Provide information on the nature of this significance if publicly available.

Additional information

- Please include any additional comments or information on the species such as specimen records, survey or monitoring information, and maps that would assist with the consideration of the nomination.

Images of the species

- Include or attach images of the species if available and indicate if you can authorise their use.

REFERENCE LIST

- Please list key references referred to in the nomination.

PUBLICATION APPROVAL AND CITATION

- Mark the relevant box to indicate whether you approve or do not approve your name being retained on the nomination form if it is published in full or provided outside the nomination process, for example, for ecological or other research purposes. Note that you would not be contacted in relation to publication opportunities. If you approve your name being retained on the nomination form, complete the Suggested citation details.

NOMINATOR AND REVIEWER DETAILS

Reviewer details

- Has this nomination been peer-reviewed? Have relevant experts been consulted on this nomination? If so, please include their names, current professional positions and contact details.

Nominator details

- Provide the name, current professional position and contact details of each nominator.

Declaration

- In signing this nomination form, you agree to grant the Queensland Government (as represented by the Department of Environment and Science) a perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free licence to use, reproduce, publish, communicate and distribute information that you have provided in the nomination form that is not referenced to other sources with the exception of information specifically identified by you as confidential, in websites and publications and to promote those websites and publications in any medium.
- The Commonwealth, State and Territory governments have agreed to collaborate on national threatened species assessments using the CAM. As part of this collaboration, your nomination, including your details as nominator, may be provided to other government jurisdictions, who will also observe these privacy and confidentiality arrangements.
- As a nominator, your details are automatically subject to the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* and will not be divulged to third parties outside the species listing process unless you tick the 'approve' box in the

publication and citation permission section of the nomination form.

CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST

- Prior to submission, check the nomination for consistency using the provided checklist.

LODGING YOUR NOMINATION

Completed nominations may be lodged either:

1. by email in Microsoft Word format to: SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au
2. by mail* to:

>   The Chair
>   Species Technical Committee
>   Queensland Herbarium
>   Mount Coot-tha Rd
>   Toowong QLD 4066

* If submitting by surface mail, you must include an electronic copy on a memory stick.