

Nomination Form For Australian Threatened Fish

- [A] ASFB. Categories
- [B] IUCN. Red List Categories

This form has been designed to accommodate listing under both ASFB and IUCN categories. For the latter it must be used in conjunction with the IUCN Red List Categories booklet published 30 November, 1994. Wherever possible supporting evidence should be appended to the form eg. maps to indicate evidence of distribution decline. Wherever possible cite published information or otherwise name the authority from whom the information was obtained.

N.B. Remember, only one taxon per form.

1. Name of nominated taxon	
Scientific name:	
Common name:	
2. Proof that taxonomy of taxon is correct:	
(Reference to accepted text or report)	
3. Nominator	
Name: Date:	
Address:	
4. Present status of nominated taxon:	
ASFB	IUCN
5. Proposed status of nominated taxon:	
ASFB	IUCN
6. Supporting evidence	
[A] ASFB CATEGORIES	

Evidence to support proposed status:

(Evidence must support the criteria outlined in the relevant category. Cite published papers, reports etc. wherever possible. Include details of past and present distribution in map form, if possible. Is the decline in distribution continuing? What are the threats? What are the habitat requirements of the taxon?)

6. Supporting evidence (continued)

[B] IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES

Refer to attached explanatory sheet for a summary of IUCN categories. However, classification should not be undertaken without reference to the IUCN Red List Categories booklet (1994). State Threatened Fishes Committee members will have copies of this publication. Note only one of A to E (below) is necessary to list a taxon. However, if information is available on more than one category, it should be recorded.

A. Declining population

(state particular criterion/criteria used eg. Critically Endangered: A1(b) or Endangered: A2 etc and document evidence)

B. Small distribution and decline or fluctuation

(state particular criterion/criteria used as above and document evidence)

C. Population estimation - small population size and decline

(state particular criterion/criteria used and document evidence)

D. Population estimation - very small or restricted

(List criterion used eg. Critically Endangered, Vulnerable etc., and document evidence)

E. Quantitative analysis - probability of extinction

(state particular criterion used eg. Vulnerable E and document evidence)

Lower Risk (if taxon considered: Conservation Dependent, Near Threatened or Least Common. Provide evidence)	
Summary (eg. Critically Endangered A2(c), (d), C2(a) etc. Note if adequate assessment of risk cannot be made based on observation, inference or projection it should be listed as Data Deficient (DD))	
7. Threatening processes (tick the key threatening processes for the taxon nominated)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced species • Instream habitat removal / destruction • Riparian vegetation removal • Sedimentation • Water extraction / Flow regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced water quality • Overfishing / collection • Barriers to movement • Loss of genetic diversity • Other
Comments:	
8. Received by convenor of Threatened Fishes Committee	
Signature Date	
9. Committee's decision	
Signature Date	
10. Ratified by Society	
Signature Date	

Summary of the IUCN Categories and Criteria

The following table outlines the new IUCN Red List categories and criteria. The table is provided as a conceptual framework and should not be used in isolation of pages 15-21 of the IUCN Red List Categories.

Use any of the following A-E criterion:

A. DECLINING POPULATION	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Population decline rate at least:	80% in 10 years or 3 generations	50% in 10 years or 3 generations	20% in 10 years or 3 generations
<p>using either (1) population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past or (2) population decline projected or suspected in the future</p> <p>based on a) direct observation b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat d) actual or potential levels of exploitation e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites</p>			
B. SMALL DISTRIBUTION AND DECLINE OR FLUCTUATION	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Either extent of occurrence or area of occupancy	≤ 100 km ² ≤10 km ²	≤5000 km ² ≤500 km ²	≤20000 km ² ≤2000 km ²
and two of the following three:			
(1) either known to exist at # locations fragmented	1	≤5	≤10
<p>or severely fragmented = isolated sub-populations with a reduced probability of recolonisation, if once extinct</p>			

B. (continued)	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
SMALL DISTRIBUTION AND DECLINE OR FLUCTUATION			
(2) continuing decline	any rate	any rate	any rate
in any of the following:	a) extent of occurrence b) area of occupancy c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat d) number of locations or subpopulation e) number of mature individuals		
3) fluctuating	>1 order of magnitude	>1 order of magnitude	>1 order of magnitude
in any of the following	a) extent of occurrence b) area of occupancy c) number of locations or subpopulation d) number of mature individuals		
C.	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
SMALL POPULATIONS SIZE AND DECLINE			
Number of mature individuals	≤250	≤2500	≤10000
and one of the following two			
(1) rapid decline rate	25% in 3 years or 1 generation	20% in 5 years or 2 generations	10% in 10 years or 3 generations
(2) continuing decline	any rate	any rate	any rate
and either			
(a) fragmented	all sub-pops ≤50	all sub-pops ≤250	all sub-pops ≤1000
or			
(b) all individuals in a population			

D. VERY SMALL OR RESTRICTED	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
either (1) number of mature individuals or (2) population is susceptible	≤ 50 (not applicable)	≤ 250 (not applicable)	≤ 1000 area of occupancy <100 km ² or # locations <5
E. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be at least:	50% in 10 years or 2 generations	20% in 20 years or 5 generations	10% in 100 years