New Zealand Threat Classification System Consultation Questionnaire

Please copy this questionnaire as many times as required to complete one for every species or lower-level taxon in your taxonomic group that you consider to be threatened, or data deficient and potentially threatened.

Contact Details

Your name: .....

Email: .....

Phone number: .....

Taxon

Scientific name: .....

Common name: .....

General status

Does the taxon have a formally published name that is generally accepted by those working on the group?

Yes / No

Is the taxon: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ Introduced and naturalised.
- ❑ A vagrant visitor with no resident breeding population, or a rare migrant with <15 individuals reaching New Zealand per year.
- ❑ A regular migrant (>15 individuals per year) to New Zealand not breeding in New Zealand.
- ❑ A colonist that established without human assistance and began breeding in the wild in the last 50 years but is still uncommon.
- ❑ Native but non-endemic, including natural colonists that are now abundant and/or have been established for more than 50 years, and migrants that breed or spend the great majority of their lives in New Zealand but are also breeding or resident elsewhere.
- ❑ Endemic, including migrants that breed or spend the great majority of their lives only in New Zealand.
- ❑ Believed to be extinct after adequate search effort.

For non-endemic taxa, please consider only the New Zealand populations when answering the questions below (please also answer the questions for endemic taxa).

Is the taxon extinct in the wild, but surviving in captivity or cultivation? (*circle one*)

Yes / **No**

Is the taxon sufficiently well-known to meaningfully answer the questions below? (*circle one*)

Yes / **No** (if no, then stop here)

Population

Is the total population size: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ <250 mature individuals
- ❑ 250–1,000 mature individuals
- ❑ 1,000–5,000 mature individuals
- ❑ 5,000–20,000 mature individuals
- ❑ 20,000–100,000 mature individuals
- ❑ >100,000 mature individuals
- ❑ Unknown

Please provide more accurate estimate if possible:.....

Is the total area occupied: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ <1 ha (0.01 km^2)
- ❑ 1–10 ha (0.01–0.1 km^2)
- ❑ 10–100 ha (0.1–1 km^2)
- ❑ 100–1,000 ha (1–10 km^2)
- ❑ 1,000–10,000 ha (10–100 km^2)
- ❑ >10,000 ha (100 km^2)
- ❑ Unknown

Please provide more accurate estimate if possible:.....

Sub-populations

Do the data available for your assessment of the questions below allow: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ Confident response for the taxon throughout its range
- ❑ Confident response for many but not all sub-populations
- ❑ Confident response for only a small subset of sub-populations
- ❑ Low confidence in all estimates

Is the known number of sub-populations of the taxon: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ ≤2
- ❑ 3–5
- ❑ 6–15
- ❑ >15

Please provide more accurate estimate if possible:.....

Is the number of mature individuals in the largest known sub-population: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ <200
- ❑ 200–300
- ❑ 300–500
- ❑ 500–1000
- ❑ >1000
- ❑ Unknown

Decline

Regardless of whether or not the trend is the result of management, is the total population now: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ Showing a sustained recovery (>10% per 10 years or three generations)
- ❑ Stable (+- 10%)
- ❑ In decline (>10% per 10 years or three generations)

If in decline, do existing threats mean the decline in the total population in the next 10 years/three generations is predicted to be: (*please tick the statement/s that applies*)

- ❑ >70%
- ❑ 50–70%
- ❑ 30–50%
- ❑ 10–30%
- ❑ Not applicable

Is this decline predicted to continue beyond the next 10 years? (*circle one*)

Yes / **No** / **Not applicable**

Which qualifiers apply?

- ❑ **Conservation Dependent (CD):** The taxon is likely to move to a higher threat category if current management ceases.
- ❑ **Data Poor (DP):** Confidence in the listing is low due to there being only poor data available for assessment.
- ❑ **Designated (De):** A taxon that does not fit within the criteria provided, and which the Expert Panel has designated to the most appropriate listing without full application of the criteria. For example, a commercial fish stock that is being fished down to Biomass Maximum Sustainable Yield (BMSY) may meet criteria for 'Declining'; however, it could be designated as 'Not Threatened' if the Expert Panel believes that this better describes the taxon's risk of extinction.
- ❑ **Extinct in the Wild (EW):** The taxon is known only in cultivation or captivity.
- ❑ **Extreme Fluctuations (EF):** The taxon experiences extreme unnatural population fluctuations, or natural fluctuations overlaying human-induced declines, that increase the threat of extinction. When ranking taxa with extreme fluctuations, the lowest number of mature individuals should be used for determining population size, as a precautionary measure.
- ❑ **Increasing (Inc):** There is an ongoing or predicted increase of >10% in the total population, taken over the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer. Note that this qualifier is redundant for taxa ranked as 'Recovering'.
- ❑ **Island Endemic (IE):** A taxon whose natural distribution is restricted to one island archipelago (eg Auckland Islands) and is not part of the North or South Islands or Stewart Island/Rakiura.
- ❑ **One Location (OL):** Found at one location (geographically or ecologically distinct area) of less than 1000 km^2 (100 000 ha), in which a single event (eg a predator irruption) could easily affect all individuals of the taxon. For example, L'Esperance Rock groundsel (*Senecio lautus var. esperensis*) and Open Bay Island leech (*Hirudobdella antipodum*). Taxa with restricted distributions but where it is unlikely that all sub-populations would be threatened by a single event (eg because water gaps within an archipelago are larger than known rodent swimming distances) should be qualified as 'Range Restricted' (RR). 'OL' can apply to all 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' taxa, regardless of whether their restricted distribution is natural or human induced.
- ❑ **Partial Decline (PD):** Taxa undergoing decline over the majority of their range, but with one or more secure populations (such as on offshore islands). Partial decline taxa (eg North Island kākā *Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis* and Pacific gecko *Hoplodactylus pacificus*) are declining towards 'Relict' status rather than towards extinction.
- ❑ **Range Restricted (RR):** Taxa confined to specific substrates, habitats or geographic areas of less than 1000 km^2 (100 000 ha); this is assessed by taking into account the area of occupied habitat of all sub-populations (and summing the areas of habitat if there is more than one sub-population), eg Chatham Island forget-me-not (*Myosotidium hortensia*) and Auckland Island snipe (*Coenocorypha aucklandica aucklandica*). This qualifier can apply to all 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' taxa regardless of whether their restricted distribution is natural or human-induced, but is redundant if a taxon is confined to 'One Location' (OL).

- ❑ **Recruitment Failure (RF):** The taxon's current population may appear stable, but the age structure is such that catastrophic declines are likely in the future.
- ❑ **Secure Overseas (SO):** The taxon is secure in other parts of its natural range outside New Zealand.
- ❑ **Sparse (Sp):** Taxa that occur within typically small and widely scattered populations.
- ❑ **Stable (St):** The total population is stable (± 10%), taken over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer.
- ❑ **Threatened Overseas (TO):** The taxon is threatened in those parts of its natural range outside New Zealand.

In the period since 2004, has the species changed:

in total population by .....

in area occupied by .....

in number of existing populations by .....

What is the likely cause of this change (above)?

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