

Australia			
Criteria (EPBC Act)	Categories and thresholds		
	CR	EN	VU
Its decline in geographic distribution is: ¹	Very severe (≥ 95%)	Severe (≥ 90%)	Substantial (≥ 70%)
Its geographic distribution is: ^{1, 2 and 3} and the nature of its distribution makes it likely that the action of a threatening process could cause it to be lost in the:	Very restricted (area of occupancy <10km ² OR area of occurrence <100 km ² OR patch size <0.1km ²) Immediate future	Restricted (area of occupancy <100km ² OR area of occurrence <1000 km ² OR patch size <1km ²) Near future	Limited (area of occupancy <1000km ² OR area of occurrence <10 000 km ²) Medium-term future
For a population of a native species that is likely to play a major role in the community, there is a: ^{4 and 5} to the extent that restoration of the community is not likely t be possible in the:	Very severe decline (at least 80% over last 10 yrs or 3 generations, whichever is longer) Immediate future (next 10 yrs or 3 gens. of a long-lived species, whichever is longer up to max. of 60 yrs)	Severe decline (at least 50% over last 10 yrs or 3 generations, whichever is longer) Near future (next 20 yrs or 5 gens. of a long-lived species, whichever is longer up to max. of 100 yrs)	Substantial decline (at least 20% over last 10 yrs or 3 generations, whichever is longer) Medium-term future (next 50 yrs or 10 gens. of a long-lived species, whichever is longer up to max. of 100yrs)
The reduction in its integrity across most of its geographic distribution is: ^{6, 7 and 8} as indicated by degradation of the community or its habitat, of disruption of important community processes, that is:	Very severe (≥ 95%) Very severe	Severe (≥ 90%) Severe	Substantial (≥ 70%) Substantial
Its rate of continuing detrimental change is: ^{9 and 10}	Very severe (at least 80% over the immediate past or projected for the	Severe (at least 50% over the immediate past or projected for the	Substantial (at least 30% over the immediate past or projected for the

as indicated by: (a) a rate of continuing decline in its geographic distribution, or a population of a native species that is believed to play a major role in the community, that is: or (b) intensification, across most of its geographic distribution, in degradation, or disruption of important community processes, that is:	immediate future) Very severe Very severe	immediate future) Severe Severe	immediate future) Serious Serious
A quantitative analysis shows that its probability of extinction, or extreme degradation over all of its geographic distribution, is: ¹¹	At least 50% in the immediate future	At least 20% in the near future	At least 10% in the medium-term future

Notes:

¹ *Thresholds are indicative for terrestrial vegetation communities, require other thresholds for other communities*

² *Allow for listing of community that has small geographic range (national level only)*

³ *Categories are nested*

⁴ *Functionally important species that plays major role in sustaining the community*

⁵ *Based on IUCN species criteria*

⁶ *On-going modifications that do not lead to total destruction of the community. Includes changes in: identity & number of component species, abundances of species, state of abiotic environment; and irretrievable loss of native species; invasion of non-native species; and changes in the physical environment*

⁷ *Recognises the importance of ecological processes in maintaining an ecological community*

⁸ *Benchmark state needed*

⁹ *Subjective because difficult to quantify detrimental change as can be manifested in different ways and data for monitoring change may not always be available*

¹⁰ *Thresholds are for IUCN species criteria and only provide guidance*

¹¹ *Different modeling techniques can be used*

Critical habitats (EPBC Act)

- a) whether the habitat is used during periods of stress e.g. flood, drought or fire;
- b) whether the habitat is used to meet essential life cycle requirements; e.g. foraging, breeding, nesting, roosting, social behaviour patterns or seed dispersal processes;
- c) the extent to which the habitat is used by important populations;
- d) whether the habitat is necessary to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development;
- e) whether the habitat is necessary for use as corridors to allow the species to move freely between sites used to meet essential life cycle requirements;
- f) whether the habitat is necessary to ensure the long-term future of the species or ecological community through reintroduction or re-colonisation;
- g) any other way in which habitat may be critical to the survival of a listed threatened species or a listed threatened ecological community.

Western Australia (Department of Environment and Conservation)

Criteria	Categories and thresholds		
	CR	EN	VU
<p>Estimate geographically range, and/or total area occupied, and/or number of discrete occurrences since European settlement have been reduced by:</p> <p>And either or both of the following apply:</p> <p>i) geographic range, and/or number of discrete occurrences are continuing to decline such that total destruction of the community is:</p> <p>ii) modification throughout its range is continuing such that the community is unlikely to be capable of being substantially rehabilitated:</p>	<p>at least 90%</p> <p>imminent (within app. 10 yrs)</p> <p>in the immediate future (within app. 10 yrs)</p>	<p>at least 70%</p> <p>likely in the short-term (within app. 20 yrs)</p> <p>in the short-term future (within app. 20 yrs)</p>	<p>The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated</p>
<p>Current distribution is limited and one or more of the following apply:</p> <p>i) geographic range, and/or number of discrete occurrences, and/or area occupied is highly restricted and the community is currently subject to know threatening processes which are to result in total destruction throughout its range in the:</p> <p>ii) there are very few occurrences, each of which is small and/or isolated and:</p> <p>iii) there may be many occurrences but total area is very small and:</p>	<p>immediate future (within app. 10 yrs)</p> <p>extremely vulnerable to known threatening processes</p> <p>each occurrence is small and/or isolated and extremely vulnerable to threatening processes</p>	<p>likely in the short-term (app. 20 yrs)</p> <p>all or most occurrences are very vulnerable to known threatening processes</p> <p>all or most occurrences are small and/or isolated and very vulnerable to known threatening processes</p>	<p>The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening processes, is restricted in area and /or range and/or is only found at a few locations.</p>
<p>The ecological community exists as:</p>	<p>highly modified occurrences that may be capable of being rehabilitated if such work begins in the immediate future (app 10 yrs)</p>	<p>very modified occurrences that may be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated if such work begins in the short-term future (app 20 yrs)</p>	<p>The ecological community may be still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the medium t long-term future because of existing or impending threatening processes.</p>

United States of America			
National Biological Services (Noss, LaRoe & Scott, 1995)			
Criteria	Categories and thresholds		
	CR	EN	T
Extend of decline (area loss and degradation)	> 98%	85-98%	< 85%
Defenders of Wildlife (Noss & Peters, 1995)			
Criteria	Endangered Ecosystems		
Extend of decline	<p>5: > 98% loss of area or significant degradation of ecological structure, function, or composition since European settlement</p> <p>3: 85-98% loss of area or significant degradation of ecological structure, function, or composition since European settlement</p> <p>1: < 85% loss of area or significant degradation of ecological structure, function, or composition since European settlement</p>		
Present area (rarity)	<p>5: ≤20 viable occurrences or ≤10,000 acres (corresponds to The Nature Conservancy's criteria for G1-G2 communities)</p> <p>3: 21-100 viable occurrences or 10,000-50,000 acres (corresponds to The Nature Conservancy's criteria for G3 communities)</p> <p>1: ≥100 viable occurrences or ≥50,000 acres (corresponds to The Nature Conservancy's criteria for G4-G5 communities)</p>		
Imminence of threat	<p>5: At high risk of significant areal loss or degradation within the next 10 years due to development, resource extraction, pollution, consequences of fragmentation (edge effects, exotic invasions, etc.) or other factors</p> <p>3: At moderate risk of significant areal loss or degradation within next 10 years, or at high risk over the next 50 years, due to factors noted above</p> <p>1: At low risk of significant areal loss or degradation within next 10 years, but may be at moderate to high risk over a time period of 25 years or more</p>		
No. of federally listed threatened and endangered species associated with each type	<p>5: ≥25 species</p> <p>3: 10-24 species</p>		

	1: 10 species
The Nature Conservancy	
Criteria	Categories and thresholds
Rarity	<p>G1 = < 6 viable element occurrences or < 1000 individuals or < 2000 acres</p> <p>G2 = 6-20 element occurrences or 1000-3000 individuals or 2000-10 000 acres</p> <p>G3 = 21-100 element occurrences or 3000-10 000 individuals or 10 000-50 000 acres</p> <p>G4 = Apparently secure, lower than G3 but factors exist to cause some concern i.e. some form of threat or narrow habitat</p> <p>G5 = Demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world</p>
European Habitat Directive	
Criteria	
Stage 1 criteria	
<p>a) Degree of representativity of the natural habitat type on the site</p> <p>b) Area of the site covered by the natural habitat type in relation to the total area covered by that natural habitat type within national territory</p> <p>c) Degree of conservation of the structure and functions of the natural habitat type concerned and restoration possibilities</p> <p>d) Global assessment of the value of the site for conservation of the natural habitat type concerned</p>	
Stage 2 criteria	
<p>a) relative value of the site at national level</p> <p>b) geographical situation of the site in relation to migration routes of species in Annex II and whether it belongs to a continuous ecosystem situated on both sides of one or more internal Community frontiers</p> <p>c) total area of the site</p> <p>d) number of natural habitat types in Annex I and species in Annex II present on the site</p> <p>e) global ecological value of the site for the biogeographical regions concerned and/or for the whole of the territory referred to in Article 2, as regards both the characteristic of unique aspect of its features and the way they are combined.</p>	

South Africa (NSBA, 2004)					
Criteria	Categories and thresholds				
	CR	EN	VU		
Loss of habitat integrity in relation to biodiversity target set for each ecosystem	>80% Adjusted according to biodiversity target for terrestrial ecosystems (64 – 84%)	>40%	>20%		
WWF Ecoregions (2004)					
Criteria					
Biological Distinctive Index (BDI) <i>Species values</i> Species Endemism Species Richness <i>Non-species values</i> Unusual ecological or evolutionary processes Unique habitat type (global rarity of different habitats) Large intact ecosystems or wilderness (for ecosystem processes)					
	CR	EN	VU	RS	RI
Conservation Status Index (CSI)	80-100 pts	60-79 pts	40-59 pts	20-39 pts	0-19 pts
Habitat loss (% of loss) = 40 points	≥ 80% (40 points)	60-79% (30 points)	40-59% (20 points)	20-39 (10 points)	1-19% (0 points)
Habitat blocks = 25 points					

Differs per biome					
Habitat fragmentation (edge:area ratio) = 20 points	>1.0 (20 points)	0.5-1.0 (15 points)	0.25-0.49 (10 points)	0.10-0.24 (5 points)	0-0.09 (0 points)
Habitat protection using IUCN 1-1V (% of ecosystem protected) = 15 points	0-2% (15 points)	3-6% (12 points)	7-10% (8 points)	11-25% (4 points)	>25% (0 points)

RAMSAR

Group A

Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types (1 criteria)

Group B

Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity: criteria based on species (waterbirds, fish and other taxa) and ecological communities (8 criteria)

Important Bird Areas (IBAs)

Criteria

- A1. Globally threatened bird species
- A2. Restricted range species
- A3. Biome-restricted assemblage
- A4. Congregations of significant numbers of birds

Important Plant Areas (IPAs)

Criteria

- A. Site contains threatened species
- B. Site contains a high number of species and/or species of special interest that represent all major vegetation types
- C. Site contains one or more threatened habitat types

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Criteria

Globally threatened species (assessed using IUCN Red List criteria as having a high risk of extinction)

Restricted-range species with small global distributions

Assemblages of species confined to a particular broad habitat type, or biome

Congregations of species that gather in large numbers at specific sites during some stage in their life cycle

IUCN Red List

Criteria

Categories and thresholds

	CR	EN	VU
A. Population reduction (Declines measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations)			
A1. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased, based on and specifying any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) direct observation b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon c) a decline in AOO, EOO and/or habitat quality d) actual or potential levels of exploitation e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites 	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (a) to (e) under A1	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on (b) to (e) under A1.	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%

may not be reversible, based on (a) to (e) under AI.			
<p>B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent or occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area or occupancy)</p> <p>B1. Extent of occurrence</p> <p>B2. Area of occupancy AND at least 2 of the following:</p> <p>a) Severely fragmented,</p> <p>b) OR Number of locations</p> <p>c) Continuing decline in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals</p> <p>d) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals</p>	<p>< 100 km²</p> <p>< 10 km²</p> <p>=1</p>	<p>< 5000 km²</p> <p>< 500 km²</p> <p>≤ 5</p>	<p>< 20 000 km²</p> <p>< 2000 km²</p> <p>≤ 10</p>
<p>C. Small population size and decline</p> <p>Number of mature individuals</p> <p>AND either C1 or C2:</p> <p>C1. An estimated continuing decline of at least: (up to a max. of 100 years in future)</p> <p>C2. A continuing decline AND (a) and/or (b):</p> <p>a) (i) # mature individuals in each subpopulation</p> <p>a) (ii) or % individuals in one subpopulation</p> <p>b) extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals</p>	<p>< 250</p> <p>25% in 3 years or 1 generation</p> <p>< 50</p> <p>90–100%</p>	<p>< 2 500</p> <p>20% in 5 years or 2 generations</p> <p>< 250</p> <p>95–100%</p>	<p>< 10 000</p> <p>10% in 10 years or 3 generations</p> <p>< 1 000</p> <p>100%</p>
<p>D. Very small or restricted population</p> <p>Either:</p> <p>Number of mature individuals</p>	<p>≤ 50</p>	<p>≤ 250</p>	<p>D1. ≤ 1,000</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>D2. AOO < 20 km² or # locations ≤ 5</p>
<p>E. Quantitative Analysis</p> <p>Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:</p>	<p>≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations (100 years max)</p>	<p>≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations (100 years max)</p>	<p>≥ 10% in 100 years</p>

