

# 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 and Science for advice at [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto: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](mailto: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' conservation 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 listed [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** 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 or hardcopy documents (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 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](mailto: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 for the species.
- Specify the subspecies, variety, etc. where relevant.

### Common name(s)

- Provide common name(s) for the species (including Indigenous names, where known).

### Taxonomy

- Record the taxonomic group to which the taxon belongs (family name is sufficient for plants; both order and family name are required for fauna).
- Include the full reference to the taxonomic authority and details of any synonyms/superseded names.
- Describe any crossbreeding/hybridisation with other species in the wild, indicating where and how frequently this occurs.

### \*Conventional acceptance of taxonomy

- Indicate whether the taxon is conventionally accepted.

### \*Evidence of taxonomic distinctness

- 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.

### \*Description

- If not already given above, provide a description of the species from the taxonomic paper or similar.
- Include where relevant its distinguishing features, size and social structure.
- Is this species similar in its appearance to other species? How likely is it to be misidentified?

### Distribution

- Nominators should familiarise themselves with the IUCN definitions of 'population', 'population size' and 'subpopulation'.
- Describe the species' current known or estimated geographic distribution within Queensland, and where applicable, elsewhere within Australia and internationally.
- 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, geographically isolated, or if part or all the population migrates into/out of the Queensland jurisdiction.
- Describe any temporal changes to the distribution (i.e., current vs. past) if relevant.
- Estimate the species' current Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) using the [GeoCat webtool](#) and provide a distribution map. Detail the source(s) of the information used to generate the EOO and AOO (e.g., WildNet records for fauna).
- Provide an overview of subpopulations for the species, following the IUCN definition. Comment on the total population size following the IUCN definition, and size of subpopulations if relevant data are available.
- Comment on whether the information/data used to calculate the distribution and subpopulations is likely to accurately represent the actual distribution/population size of the species. Summarise current presence and absence information for the species including knowledge of regular or sporadic structured survey, intentional searches in nearby locations or likely habitat, or if the sightings were incidental. Is there a high level of confidence that all possible sites are known, or is moderate or substantial additional survey

required? If so, are high priority areas for further survey known? What is expert opinion on the likelihood of additional occurrences for the species?

- Provide 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). Note if these sites have been identified in recovery plans. Provide latitude, longitude, map datum and location name, 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.
- 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.
- Note if the species occurs within an [EPBC Act listed ecological community](#).
- Describe the land use throughout the species' distribution and whether the species' habitat is protected within the reserve system (e.g., national parks, Indigenous Protected Areas, or other conservation estates, private land covenants, etc.)? If so, which subpopulations are protected?

## Biology/ecology

Provide a succinct and referenced summary of relevant biological and ecological information, including:

- **Habitat**
  - Provide information on aspect, topography, substrate, climate, forest type, associated species, sympatric species and anything else that is relevant to the species' habitat.
  - Explain how habitats are used (e.g., breeding, feeding, roosting, dispersing, basking, etc.).
  - Does the species use refuge habitat (e.g., in times of fire, drought or flood)? Describe this habitat.
- **Feeding and movement (fauna)**
  - 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.
  - Provide information on daily and seasonal movement patterns.
- **Life cycle**
  - Provide detail on the age at sexual maturity, average life expectancy, natural mortality rates, and generation length. "Generation length" is defined as the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e., newborn individuals in the population) and reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in species that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, use the more natural pre-disturbance generation length. It is often calculated as  $= (\text{longevity} + \text{age at maturity})/2$  but review formulas in the IUCN Guidelines. Provide details of the method(s) used to calculate the generation length.
- **Reproduction**
  - Flora: When does the species flower and set fruit? What conditions are needed for this? What are the pollinating and seed dispersal mechanisms? If the species reproduces vegetatively, describe when, how and what conditions are needed. Does the species require a disturbance regime (e.g., fire, cleared ground) to reproduce?
  - 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.

- **<sup>a</sup>Threat status definitions**
  - Mechanism: identifies whether the threat is direct or indirect
  - Timing: identifies the temporal nature of the threat (past, current and/or future)
  - <sup>b</sup>Confidence: identifies the nature of the evidence (observed, estimated, projected, inferred or suspected)
  - <sup>c</sup>Likelihood: identifies the likelihood of the threat impacting on the whole population or extent of the species or a part thereof
  - <sup>d</sup>Consequence: identifies the severity of the threat
  - Trend: identifies the extent to which it will continue to operate on the species (decreasing, static, increasing, unknown)
  - Extent: identifies its spatial context in terms of the range of the species (entire range, part of range, unknown)
- **<sup>b</sup>Parameters for Confidence are defined as follows:**
  - Observed: based on census data (i.e., all individuals in population counted)
  - Estimated: based on statistical assumptions (i.e., sample of population)
  - Projected: based on statistical assumptions and projected into time or space
  - Inferred: estimated from indirect evidence on variables of same type
  - Suspected: estimated from indirect evidence on variables of different type
- **<sup>c</sup>Parameters for Likelihood are defined as follows:**
  - Almost certain: expected to occur every year
  - Likely: expected to occur at least once every five years
  - Possible: might occur at some time
  - Unlikely: known to have occurred only a few times
  - Unknown: currently unknown how often the threat will occur
- **<sup>d</sup>Parameters for Consequence are defined as follows:**
  - Not significant: no long-term effect on individuals or populations
  - Minor: individuals are adversely affected but no effect at population level
  - Moderate: population stable or beginning to decline
  - Major: population decline is ongoing
  - 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.

### \*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.

## LISTING CLASS/CATEGORY

### Current listing class under the NC Act

- The term 'class' under the NC Act is equivalent to the term '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](#).
- **Details of current NC Act listing**
  - If available, describe the reasons for the species' listing under the NC Act, including the criteria under which it was considered eligible.
  - 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](mailto: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 listing class 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](#).
- **Details of current EPBC Act listing**
  - If available, describe the reasons for the species' listing under the EPBC Act, including the criteria under which it was considered eligible.
  - If there is insufficient information to provide details of the reasons for the previous listing, please state this.

### Nominated listing class

- **After completing the section 'Eligibility against the criteria'** sufficient evidence should be available to determine your response to this section. Please select the NC Act class to which the species is being nominated.

## NOMINATING A SPECIES TO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CLASS

### Reasons for a nomination to transfer to another class

Please describe why the species is being nominated to transfer to another wildlife class in Queensland. 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 valid/recognised* (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.

### Genuine and nongenuine reasons for a nomination to transfer to another class

- Describe the changes that have occurred or are likely to occur to the species' population, range or habitat that influence the nomination to change the species' wildlife class.
- **For transfer to CR, EN, VU, NT or LC:** A taxon may be moved from a higher 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.
- **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 Near Threatened or Least Concern

- 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, what would be the impact if conservation actions for the species were reduced or ceased? Would 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.

### SUMMARY OF KEY ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS

- In the table, provide the key assessment parameters used in the assessment of eligibility for listing against the criteria, with relevant justifications or explanatory evidence summarised where required. Definitions of these key terms follow the [Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#).
- 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. **Trend** may be decreasing, increasing, static or unknown.

### 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.

## ELIGIBILITY AGAINST THE CRITERIA

- For a species to be eligible as Near Threatened or a class of threatened wildlife, it must be assessed as meeting **at least one** of Criteria A–E on this nomination form. For example, for a species listed as Vulnerable to be transferred to the Endangered class, it must meet the threshold/s for at least one of these five criteria for Endangered.
- A species does not have to be found eligible for the same class under all criteria; however, all questions must be answered. If information is not available for a criterion, a statement to this effect is required.
- If you hold unpublished data that support assessment of a criterion, you must provide them with the nomination.
- 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.
- Using the [GeoCat webtool](#) is highly recommended to ensure maps and calculations for EOO and AOO meet IUCN standards. Nominators should ensure AOO is greater than or equal to 4km<sup>2</sup>; the AOO is a multiple of 4km<sup>2</sup>; 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.

### Criterion A

- Please identify whether the species meets A1, A2, A3 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:
  - Whether the population trend is increasing, decreasing or static
  - 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](#).
- **You must provide a response.** If there is insufficient evidence to report on population dynamics, this **must be** stated.

### Criterion B

- Please refer to the [Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#) for assistance with interpreting the criterion, particularly in relation to calculating EOO, AOO and understanding of the definition and use of 'severely fragmented', 'locations', 'continuing decline' and 'extreme fluctuations'.
- 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](#). Please note that 'suspected' Continuing declines are not eligible 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.
- Please use the [GeoCat webtool](#) to provide AOO and EOO estimates and maps whenever possible. **If available, include information on:**
  - Whether there are smaller populations of the species within the total population and, if so, the degree of geographic separation between the smaller populations within the total population
  - Any biological, geographic, human induced or other barriers enforcing separation
- **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

- Please identify the estimated 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:** If the estimated total number of mature individuals is likely to be >10 000 but <20 000, only evidence in support of C1 is required.
- 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](#). Please note that 'suspected' Continuing declines are not eligible under Criterion C.
- **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

- Please identify the estimated total number of mature individuals and evidence of how the figure was derived.
- For D2, please provide information on the species' AOO, number of locations and plausible threats. Page 73 of the [Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#) provides an example of a “very short time” as being within 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.

## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

### Indigenous cultural significance

- Is the species known to have cultural significance for Indigenous groups within Australia? If so, for which groups? Provide information on the nature of this significance if publicly available.

### Further studies

- Identify relevant studies or management documentation that might relate to the species (e.g., research projects, national park management plans, recovery/conservation plans, threat abatement plans, etc.).

### Additional comments/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

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

## REFERENCE LIST

- Please list key references/documentation you have referred to in your 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.

## LODGING YOUR NOMINATION

Completed nominations may be lodged either:

1. by email in Microsoft Word format to: [SpeciesTechnical.Committee@des.qld.gov.au](mailto: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.