# Appendix C
# Rankings

1. Reliability Rank
   - (i) Anecdotal
   - (ii) Qualitative
   - (iii) Quantitative and qualitative
   - (iv) Quantitative

2. Rank - Condition
   - (i) Degraded (Recovery unlikely in medium term)
   - (ii) Fair (Recovery requires significant management intervention)
   - (iii) Good (Recovery would occur in short term with minimum intervention)
   - (iv) Near pristine

3. Rank – Trend in status/condition
   - (i) Extinction e.g. targeted research has not observed species in recent times or no record in last 20 years
   - (ii) Status/condition rapidly declining e.g. < 10 year time frame
   - (iii) Status/condition declining
   - (iv) Status/condition static
   - (v) Status/condition improving
   - (vi) Unknown

4i. Rank – NRS ( Bioregional Priority 1-5)

Refer Table 1

The draft classification in Appendix 1 is based only on extent reserved (adequacy) and level of vegetation cover remaining at a subregional level.

Review this classification of priority bioregions for reserve consolidation and change to a higher primary classification (1-5) if:

- (i) Significant threatening processes exist
- (ii) The reserve system is highly biased in terms of C.A.R. criteria and is not comprehensive or representative in terms of ecosystem representation

Or, to a lower priority if:

- (i) No perceived significant threatening processes
- (ii) There is limited opportunity remaining to consolidate the reserve system

Note reasons for any change to classification.

4ii Rank – NRS (Subregional Priority a,b,c )

i.e. priority <u>within</u> bioregion with (a) being highest priority eg. if $4^{i}$ was 5 and $4^{ii}$ was c the subregional rank is 5c

5. Rank – Reserve management standards
    - i) Poor e.g. high visitor impact and/or other threatening processes that are not managed and are leading to permanent resource degradation in a number of parks.
    - ii) Fair e.g. Biodiversity values and or management issues are poorly identified; resource degradation is occurring though retrievable.
    - iii) Good e.g. major biodiversity issues effectively managed
    - iv) Very good e.g. high proportion of parks have park management plans, ecological monitoring programs in place and key biodiversity issues are being addressed.

6. Rank – Off park conservation
    - (i) Major constraints to achieve conservation outcomes e.g. due to level of habitat loss, landscape condition
    - (ii) Significant off park effort needed, resource constraints, limited community capacity
    - (iii) Relatively limited off park measures will result in significant biodiversity gains
    - (iv) Range of off park measures required, capacity exists and some achieved biodiversity outcomes
    - (v) Off park measures significantly in place

7. Rank - NRM
    - i) Major constraints to implement effective NRM actions to achieve biodiversity outcomes e.g. structural reform needed owing to extent of past degradation, land capability, property size, social and economic disruption
    - ii) Significant constraints to integrate conservation as part of production/development system
    - iii) Identified capacity for conservation to be integrated into NRM to achieve significant biodiversity outcomes
    - iv) NRM instruments in place with some achieved biodiversity outcomes
    - v) Conservation outcomes well integrated into production/development systems