

Risk Assessment Template for Importing Birds and Mammals into Tasmania

The following risk assessment determines the risk of **Black and White Ruffed Lemur *Varecia variegata*** to Tasmania using the Bomford model (2008) and proposes assigned threat categories and import classifications for the species.

Species:		
Date of Assessment:	27 NOVEMBER 2024	
Literature search type and date:	Internet, NRE Library literature search	
Factor	Score	
A1. Risk posed from individual escapees (0-2)	1	The animal can make unprovoked attacks causing moderate injury (requiring medical attention) or severe discomfort but is highly unlikely (few if any records) to cause serious injury (requiring hospitalisation) if unprovoked.
A2. Risk to public safety from individual captive animals (0-2)	0	Nil or low risk (highly unlikely or not possible).
Stage A. Risk posed by individual animals (risk that a captive or escape animal would harm people)	Public Safety Risk Score = A1 + A2 =1	Public Safety Risk Ranking A ≥ 2, Highly Dangerous A = 1, Moderately Dangerous A = 0, Not Dangerous = Moderately Dangerous
B1. Climate match score (1-6)	1	No cells in Tasmania that are within the top five climate match classes.
B2. Exotic population established overseas score (0-4)	2	Exotic populations have only established on small islands - introduced to the island of Nosy Mangabe in the Bay of Antongil back in the 1930s
B3. Overseas range size score (0-2)	0	<1 million km ²
B4. Taxonomic class score (0-1)	1	Mammal
Stage B. Likelihood of establishment (risk that a particular species will establish a wild population in Tasmania)	Establishment Risk Score = B1 + B2 + B3 + B4 =4	Establishment Risk Ranking B = 11-13, Extreme B = 9-10, High B = 6-8, Moderate B ≤ 5, Low



		= Low
C1. Taxonomic group (0-4)	0	Other group - Strepsirrhini
C2. Overseas range size (0-2)	0	159,330km ² – Less than 10 million km ²
C3. Diet and feeding (0-3)	0	Other herbivorous – Obligate frugivore
C4. Competition for native fauna for tree hollows (0-2)	0	Does not use tree hollows
C5. Overseas environmental pest status (0-3)	0	Never reported as an environmental pest in any country or region
C6. Climate match to areas with susceptible native species or communities (0-5)	0	Cells within the highest 6 climate match classes
C7. Overseas primary production (0-3)	0	No reports of damage to crops or other primary production in any country or region
C8. Climate match to susceptible primary production (0-5)	0	The species has no climate matches for the State.
C9. Spread disease (1-2)	2	mammal
C10. Harm to property (0-3)	0	<\$100,000
C11. Harm to people (0-5)	2	Injuries or harm or annoyance likely to be minor and few people exposed
Stage C. Consequence of Establishment (risk that an established population would cause harm)	Consequence Risk Score = sum of C1 to C11 = 4	Consequence Risk Ranking C > 19, Extreme C = 15-19, High C = 9-14, Moderate C < 9, Low = Low
ASSIGNED THREAT CATEGORY:	EXTREME SERIOUS MODERATE LOW EXTREME UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE	
PROPOSED IMPORT CLASSIFICATION:	PROHIBITED IMPORT RESTRICTED TO THOSE LICENCE HOLDERS APPROVED FOR KEEPING SERIOUS THREAT SPECIES IMPORT RESTRICTED TO THOSE LICENCE HOLDERS APPROVED FOR KEEPING MODERATE THREAT SPECIES IMPORT PERMITTED	



CALCULATING TOTAL COMMODITY DAMAGE SCORE

Industry	Commodity Value Index (CVI)	Potential Commodity Impact Score (PCIS, 0-3)	Climate Match to Commodity Score (CMCS, 0-5)	Commodity Damage Score (CDS columns 2 x 3 x 4)
Cattle (includes dairy and beef)	11	0	0	0
Timber (includes native and plantation forests)	10	0	0	0
Aquaculture	6	0	0	0
Sheep (includes wool and meat)	5	0	0	0
Vegetables	5	0	0	0
Fruit (includes wine grapes)	5	3	0	0
Poultry (including eggs)	1.5	0	0	0
Cereal grain (includes wheat, barley, sorghum etc)	1	0	0	0
Other crops and horticulture (includes nuts and flowers)	1	1	0	0
Pigs	1	0	0	0
Bees (includes honey, beeswax, and pollination)	0.5	0	0	0
Oilseeds (includes canola, sunflower etc)	0.5	0	0	0
Grain legumes (includes soybeans)	0.3	0	0	0
Other livestock (includes goats and deer)	0.3	0	0	0
Total Commodity Damage Score (TCDS)				0



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Appendix A: Assigning species to threat categories

A: DANGER POSED BY INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS (RISK A CAPTIVE OR ESCAPED INDIVIDUAL WOULD HARM PEOPLE)	B: LIKELIHOOD OF ESTABLISHMENT (RISK THAT A PARTICULAR SPECIES WILL ESTABLISH A WILD POPULATION IN TASMANIA)	C: CONSEQUENCE OF ESTABLISHMENT (RISK THAT AN ESTABLISHED POPULATION WOULD CAUSE HARM)	THREAT CATEGORY	IMPLICATIONS FOR ANY PROPOSED IMPORT INTO TASMANIA
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Prohibited
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	High		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	Moderate		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	High		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Moderate	Serious	Import restricted to those licence holders approved for keeping serious threat species
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	High		
Highly Dangerous	Moderate	Moderate		
Highly Dangerous	Moderate	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	High		
Highly Dangerous	Low	Moderate		
Highly Dangerous	Low	Low		
Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Import restricted to those licence holders approved for keeping moderate threat species
Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Low		
Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	Moderate		
Moderately Dangerous	Low	Low		
Not Dangerous	Low	Low	Low	Import permitted
Unknown	Any value	Any value		Prohibited

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Any Value	Unknown	Any value	Extreme until proven otherwise	
Any Value	Any value	Unknown		
Unassessed	Unassessed	Unassessed		



CONTACT

For further information about this risk assessment methodology, or any supporting documents, contact Wildlife Management, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania:

Wildlife Management
Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
134 Macquarie Street
GPO Box 44
HOBART TAS 7001

Phone: (03) 6165 4305
Email: wildlife.services@nre.tas.gov.au
Website: nre.tas.gov.au/wildlife-management