

Risk Assessment

The following risk assessment conducted by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environments Technical Assessment panel determines the risk of **cheetahs** to Tasmania using the Bomford model (2008) adapted to Tasmania as outlined in DPIPWE's *Policy and Procedures for the Import, Movement and Keeping of Vertebrate Wildlife in Tasmania* and proposes assigned threat categories and import classifications for the species.

Species:		Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)	
Date of Assessment:	22/04/2013		
Literature search type and date:			
Factor	Score		
A1. Risk posed from individual escapees (0-2)	2	Sometimes attacked unprovoked, capable of causing serious harm.	
A2. Risk to public safety from individual captive animals (0-2)	0		
Stage A. Risk posed by individual animals (risk that a captive or escape animal would harm people)	Public Safety Risk Score = A1 + A2 = 2	Public Safety Risk Ranking A ≥ 2, Highly Dangerous A = 1, Moderately Dangerous A = 0, Not Dangerous = Highly dangerous	
B1. Climate match score (1-6)	3	6 squares scoring a match of 6 and 2 squares with a match of 7. Noted that 8 squares scored 5 – very close to increasing climate match. Score from moderate to high. Consideration could be given to increase climate match score to moderate based on 2.4.3 <i>considering climate change</i> . However, this would not change the final result of the risk assessment.	
B2. Exotic population established overseas score (0-4)	0	No record of introductions outside natural range.	
B3. Overseas range size score (0-2)	1	>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 = 5	Establishment Risk Ranking B = 11-13, Extreme B = 9-10, High B = 6-8, Moderate B ≤ 5, Low = Low	
C1. Taxonomic group (0-4)	2	Mammal, Carnivora	

C2. Overseas range size (0-2)	2	>30, million km ²
C3. Diet and feeding (0-3)	3	Limited tree climbing ability.
C4. Competition for native fauna for tree hollows (0-2)	0	
C5. Overseas environmental pest status (0-3)	0	No occurrences of establishment outside its natural range
C6. Climate match to areas with susceptible native species or communities (0-5)	1	Most predated native species would likely be the forester kangaroo (<i>Macropus giganteus</i>) which is not a listed threatened species. Potential for the species to impact on Tasmanian devils was discussed and considered negligible given that Devils are largely nocturnal and cheetahs diurnal and that devils about during the day are likely to be near cover and therefore difficult for cheetahs which hunt on open savannah to predate.
C7. Overseas primary production (0-3)	1	Minor pest to primary production
C8. Climate match to susceptible primary production (0-5)	3	Livestock, largely sheep.
C9. Spread disease (1-2)	2	Mammal
C10. Harm to property (0-3)	0	
C11. Harm to people (0-5)	3	Injuries or harm moderate but unlikely to be fatal.
Stage C. Consequence of Establishment (risk that an established population would cause harm)	Consequence Risk Score = sum of C1 to C11 = 17	Consequence Risk Ranking C > 19, Extreme C = 15-19, High C = 9-14, Moderate C < 9, Low = High
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

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
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	2	2	44
Timber (includes native and plantation forests)	10			
Aquaculture	6			
Sheep (includes wool and meat)	5	3	2	30
Vegetables	5			
Fruit (includes wine grapes)	5			
Poultry (including eggs)	1.5	2	2	6
Cereal grain (includes wheat, barley, sorghum etc)	1			
Other crops and horticulture (includes nuts and flowers)	1			
Pigs	1	2	2	4
Bees (includes honey, beeswax, and pollination)	0.5			
Oilseeds (includes canola, sunflower etc)	0.5			
Grain legumes (includes soybeans)	0.3			
Other livestock (includes goats and deer)	0.3	3	2	1.8
Total Commodity Damage Score (TCDS)				85.8

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