

Risk Assessment: Yellow-collared macaw (*Primolius auricollis*)

The following risk assessment determines the risk of Yellow-collared macaw (*Primolius auricollis*) to Tasmania using the Bomford model (2008) and assigns threat categories and import classifications for the species.

This risk assessment concludes that the species is *not dangerous* to humans, has a *low* likelihood of establishment in Tasmania, and *low* consequences if the species established in Tasmania.

Species:	Yellow-collared macaw (<i>Primolius auricollis</i>)	
Date of Assessment:	July 2012	
Factor	Score	
A1. Risk posed from individual escapees (0-2)	0	Highly unlikely to cause injury.
A2. Risk to public safety from individual captive animals (0-2)	0	Highly unlikely to cause risk to public safety.
Stage A. Risk posed by individual animals (risk that a captive or escape animal would harm people)	Public Safety Risk Score = A1 + A2 =0	Public Safety Risk Ranking A ≥ 2, Highly Dangerous A = 1, Moderately Dangerous A = 0, Not Dangerous = Not Dangerous
B1. Climate match score (1-6)	1	Very low (no squares in the top five classes). Note: Assessment based on revised climate modelling as modelling provided by the proponent did not accurately represent the current and historical range of the species. The Climatch informing this assessment used the combined distributions from Birds of the World (1997) and the IUCN (2009) distribution and had a very similar output to that provided by the proponent. See attachment 1 .
B2. Exotic population established overseas score (0-4)	0	Literature search did not show any exotic populations of this species establishing outside natural range.
B3. Overseas range size score (0-2)	1	Less than <20,000 km ²
B4. Taxonomic class score (0-1)	0	Bird species
Stage B. Likelihood of establishment (risk that a particular species will establish a wild population in Tasmania)	Establishment Risk Score = B1 + B2 + B3 + B4 =2	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	Psittaciformes – family likely to cause agricultural damage. Highly unlikely to hybridise with native species.
C2. Overseas range size (0-2)	0	Less than <20,000 km ²
C3. Diet and feeding (0-3)	0	Bird species.
C4. Competition for native fauna for tree hollows (0-2)	2	Utilises tree hollows for nesting sites.
C5. Overseas environmental pest status (0-3)	0	Species not found in the wild outside its natural range.
C6. Climate match to areas with susceptible native species or communities (0-5)	0	Species has no grid squares within the highest climate match classes.
C7. Overseas primary production (0-3)	1	Known to consume human feed crops - Grain & maize.
C8. Climate match to susceptible primary production (0-5)	1	Potential for impact on cereal crops.
C9. Spread disease (1-2)	2	Bird species.
C10. Harm to property (0-3)	0	Unlikely to harm property.
C11. Harm to people (0-5)	0	Highly unlikely to cause harm to people
Stage C. Consequence of Establishment (risk that an established population would cause harm)	Consequence Risk Score = sum of C1 to C11 = 8	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	

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	Extreme	Import restricted to those licence holders approved for keeping serious threat species
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	High		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Moderate		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	High		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	Moderate		
Highly, Moderately or Not 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		
<u>Not Dangerous</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Import permitted*</u>
Unknown	Any value	Any value	Extreme until proven otherwise	Prohibited
Any Value	Unknown	Any value		
Any Value	Any value	Unknown		
Unassessed	Unassessed	Unassessed		

Total Commodity Damage Score See Section C8

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	N/A		
Timber (includes native and plantation forests)	10	N/A		
Aquaculture	6	N/A		
Sheep (includes wool and meat)	5	N/A		
Vegetables	5	N/A		
Fruit (includes wine grapes)	5	1	1	5
Poultry (including eggs)	1.5	N/A		
Cereal grain (includes wheat, barley, sorghum etc)	1	1	1	1
Other crops and horticulture (includes nuts and flowers)	1	1	1	1
Pigs	1	N/A		
Bees (includes honey, beeswax, and pollination)	0.5	N/A		
Oilseeds (includes canola, sunflower etc)	0.5	1	1	0.5
Grain legumes (includes soybeans)	0.3	N/A		
Other livestock (includes goats and deer)	0.3	N/A		
Total Commodity Damage Score (TCDS)				7.5

CLIMATCH analysis rerun by DPIPWE Technical Assessment Panel based on the combined distributions from Birds of the World (1997) and the IUCN (2009).

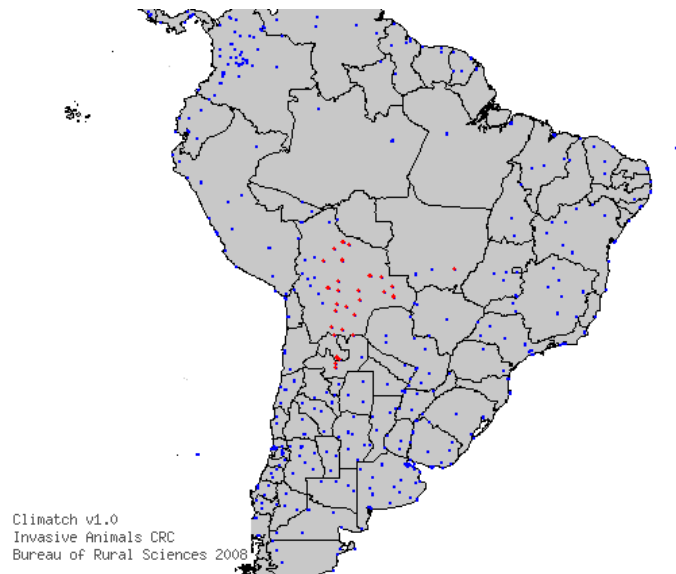


Figure 1: Showing source map used for CLIMATCH assessment based on combined distribution from Birds of the World (1997) and the IUCN (2009).

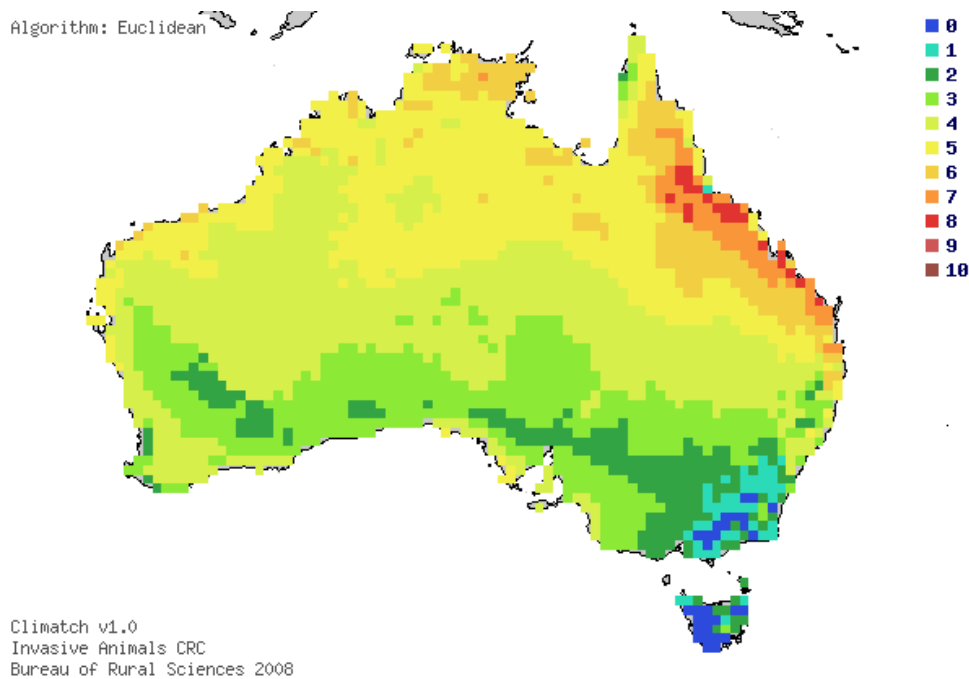


Figure 2: Showing CLIMATCH output map used by the Technical Assessment Panel in the assessment

