

Risk Assessment Template for Importing Vertebrate Wildlife in Tasmania

The following risk assessment determines the risk of **Sri Lankan Leopard** to Tasmania using the Bomford model (2008) and proposes assigned threat categories and import classifications for the species.

Species:		Sri Lankan Leopard <i>Panthera pardus kotiya</i>
Date of Assessment:	02 October 2023	
Literature search type and date:	Species profile, NRE Literature search and internet searches	
Factor	Score	
A1. Risk posed from individual escapees (0-2)	2	The animal sometimes attacks when unprovoked and/or is capable of causing serious injury (requiring hospitalisation) or fatality.
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 =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)	4	63 cells in the top 5 climate match classes
B2. Exotic population established overseas score (0-4)	0	No exotic populations
B3. Overseas range size score (0-2)	1	Species Range 37,89,039 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 =6	Establishment Risk Ranking B = 11-13, Extreme B = 9-10, High B = 6-8, Moderate B ≤ 5, Low =Moderate
C1. Taxonomic group (0-4)	2	Carnivora
C2. Overseas range size (0-2)	2	Greater than 30 million square kilometres
C3. Diet and feeding (0-3)	3	Mammal that is a strict carnivore (eats only animal matter) and arboreal (climbs trees for any reason)
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)	5	75% of the geographic range of one or more susceptible native species or ecological communities that are listed as threatened under Tasmanian legislation lies within the mapped area of the six climate match classes (10, 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5)
C7. Overseas primary production (0-3)	2	Moderate pest of primary production in any country or region
C8. Climate match to susceptible primary production (0-5)	5	150.4 (>150 Total commodity Damage score)
C9. Spread disease (1-2)	2	Mammal
C10. Harm to property (0-3)	0	
C11. Harm to people (0-5)	4	Injuries or harm severe or fatal but few people at risk
Stage C. Consequence of Establishment (risk that an established population would cause harm)	Consequence Risk Score = sum of C1 to C11 =25	Consequence Risk Ranking C > 19, Extreme C = 15-19, High C = 9-14, Moderate C < 9, Low = Extreme
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	2	4	88
Timber (includes native and plantation forests)	10	0	0	0
Aquaculture	6	0	0	0
Sheep (includes wool and meat)	5	2	4	40
Vegetables	5	0	0	0
Fruit (includes wine grapes)	5	0	0	0
Poultry (including eggs)	1.5	2	4	12
Cereal grain (includes wheat, barley, sorghum etc)	1	0	0	0
Other crops and horticulture (includes nuts and flowers)	1	0	0	0
Pigs	1	2	4	8
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	2	4	2.4
Total Commodity Damage Score (TCDS)				150.4



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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		
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

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
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