

Risk Assessment

The following risk assessment conducted by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environments Technical Assessment panel determines the risk of **siamang** to Tasmania using the Bomford model (2008) adapted to Tasmania as outlined in DPIWPE'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:	Siamang (<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>)	
Date of Assessment:	22/04/2013	
Literature search type and date:		
Factor	Score	
A1. Risk posed from individual escapees (0-2)	1	A gibbon attacked two children, including one who was seriously injured, after escaping from an enclosure at a zoo in southern Malaysia, an official said Thursday. The Associated Press, Kuala Lumpur World Thu, December 15 2011 http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2011/12/15/gibbon-attacks-2-children-malaysia-zoo-escape.html
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 = 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	0 squares within the top 5 climate match classes.
B2. Exotic population established overseas score (0-4)	0	No exotic populations established outside natural range.
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 = 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)	0	
C2. Overseas range size (0-2)	0	< 10 million km ²

C3. Diet and feeding (0-3)	3	Panel members scored either 1 or 3. Conservative approach taken. Does not impact on final result.
C4. Competition for native fauna for tree hollows (0-2)	0	Not known to use tree hollows
C5. Overseas environmental pest status (0-3)	0	Not established outside its natural range
C6. Climate match to areas with susceptible native species or communities (0-5)	0	No grid squares within the top 7 climate match classes.
C7. Overseas primary production (0-3)	0	No record of crop raiding reported.
C8. Climate match to susceptible primary production (0-5)	0	
C9. Spread disease (1-2)	2	Mammal
C10. Harm to property (0-3)	0	
C11. Harm to people (0-5)	3	Panel scored 2-3, conservative approach taken, does not impact on final result.
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	

