

Description of the scores for all 'Back on Track Species Prioritisation Framework' criteria, used to prioritise species in Queensland.

Criteria	Component	Score = 4	Score = 3	Score = 2	Score = 1
1. Probability of extinction	a. NCA listing (if there is no listing or the current listing is not appropriate, score the species for the most appropriate listing)	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near Threatened - If species is currently 'rare' please assess for endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or least concern	Least Concern (previously common)
2. Consequence of extinction	a. Ecological redundancy	Keystone species or structuring species, top predator, significant dispersal or pollination agent	Species of significance in ecosystem/s processes but shares this role with one or two other species in the same taxonomic group (e.g. freshwater fish) in the ecosystems in which it lives	Role in ecosystem processes is shared by 3, 4 or 5 other species in the same taxonomic group (e.g. freshwater fish) in the ecosystem/s in which it lives	Role in ecosystem processes is shared by numerous other species in the same taxonomic group (e.g. freshwater fish) in the ecosystem/s in which it lives
	b. Endemicity, distribution and abundance	>80% of known global population in Qld	30-80% of known global population in Qld	15-30% of known global population in Qld	< 15% of known global population in Qld
	c. Social values (including both non-use values ¹ and use values ²)	Species (as distinct from its habitat) of high social value to mainstream community in Qld and/or subject of an international convention to which relevant government is signatory and/or flagship species	Species (as distinct from its habitat) of high social value to at least one major stakeholder group (other than western scientists) within Qld (eg indigenous peoples, conservationists)	Species (as distinct from its habitat) of high social value to at least one special interest group in Qld (eg local community group)	Generally unknown to wider community or actively disliked
3. Potential for successful recovery	a. Knowledge of processes threatening species	Current threatening processes and their relative importance are well understood	Current threatening processes have been identified but their relative importance is poorly understood	Species is known or believed to be declining but the threatening processes are not known	Species not known to be in decline
	b. Capacity to effect recovery by controlling threatening processes	Threatening processes and their relative magnitude are well understood and potentially under control of appropriate agency but not addressed at present	Threatening processes and their relative magnitude are well understood and potentially under control of appropriate agency but only partly addressed at present OR resilience to threatening process can be improved	Capacity to effect recovery to further control threatening processes is limited because their relative importance is unknown (but there is some capacity for improved control as threatening processes are under control of agency)	No additional capacity to control threatening processes because processes are: unknown or beyond control of agencies OR all that can be done is being done OR little need to control process because population is stable or increasing
	c. Need for ongoing management	If significant threatening processes are stopped there will be no need for ongoing management	If significant threatening processes are stopped, ongoing management can be accommodated within normal budget of relevant agencies	Controlling the threatening processes will require a major long-term commitment of dedicated funding	It will not be possible (or necessary) to control the threatening processes within Qld or there are no known threatening processes

¹Assumes non-use values include bequest value (value current generation places on ensuring the species exists for their children), existence value (benefit of knowing species exists), option value (value of conserving a species so that a number of other values may be realised in the future), vicarious value (the welfare obtained via indirect consumption of the species by knowing that other people use it through books, documentaries etc. or the species has 'pest' like status such that there is a public expectation for management/conservation actions)

²The NCA defines use of wildlife as including buying, selling, processing, moving, or gaining any benefit from the wildlife. Use values have also been defined to include: financial values derived from use, historic cultural values, indigenous use values, information values (scientific, educational, medical, spiritual and religious, artistic), recreational values, visual amenity. Cultural values can be on-use values.