South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo Recovery Team

Meeting Notes | Monday 2 - Tuesday 3 June, 2025, Brisbane

Attendance

Gabriel Crowley (Recovery Team)
Belinda Rossack (Recovery Team)
Guy Castley (Recovery Team)
Matt Cameron (Recovery Team)
Lauren Hook (Recovery Team)
Daniella Teixeira (Recovery Team)
Samantha Morris (Recovery Team)
Eloise Dowd (Australian Government)
Chelsea Kluske (Healthy Land & Water) - day 1
Adrian Caneris (Glossy Black Conservancy) - day 2

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Executive Summary

The Glossy Black Conservancy was funded by the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, The Environment and Water to convene a face-to-face meeting of the Recovery Team for the South-Eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo, which was formed in February 2025.

The group met in Brisbane over two days. Before moving on to recovery planning, Team members shared their understanding of population trends and threats to the species' survival.

They then agreed on a vision for the Recovery Plan and laid the groundwork for the rest of the plan with objectives, strategies and actions largely framed up ready for word-smithing.

The group also discussed engaging First Nations people as well as the timeline for writing the Recovery Plan and having it progress through the Threatened Species Scientific Committee and community consultation.

This document reports on the outputs of the face-to-face meeting.

1. Understanding population trends

Gay Crowley delivered a short presentation on population trends on Kangaroo Island to set the scene before Recovery Team members shared their understanding of population trends for each of the project areas they're familiar with and other general discussion points were captured as follows:

(NB: in some cases these are informal / anecdotal observations and this data is not to be shared or used for other purposes)

- For Gunnoo in NSW, 50% of nests have been successful - even in populations not under pressure. Ratio of male to female birds was 1.16.
- There was acknowledgement that Kangaroo Island doesn't have the boom and bust of feed availability that places like Gunnoo have.
- The group discussed the value of community-based counts. In Western NSW, much counting takes place at water points which gives the least biased information as it's a flock count. This is much trickier to achieve on the coast.
- Conservancy runs a Birding Day which is mostly coastal and mostly in SEQ and North-eastern NSW, has recorded a male to female ratio of between 1.03 to 1.45 and an average of 1.2. The juvenile proportion is on average 12% - which suggests predation is not happening at the next but the biggest challenge is not knowing where nests are.
- On Kangaroo Island, all known nests are protected.
- In Southeast Queensland, it is known that predation takes place because it has been observed by ecologists - but that is likely to have always been the case and it's possible it is not problematic at the population level.
- In SEQ, sub-adult males will congregate separate to other flocks, so they are dispersed and in low density across the landscape because there is water and habitat everywhere.
- There was general agreement that Flossy ID is important in understand population dynamics.
- The occupancy modelling project being led by Dr Daniella Teixeira, Dr Gabriel Conroy and Ass Prof Guy Castley has resulted in approx. 100 sites surveyed in SEQ, acoustic records at 30+ sites, chewings at 9 sites and birds observed at 4 sites.
- Team members discussed what is needed to collate this information (and that doing so should be an action in the plan). Does this mean we need more on-ground surveys and population modelling and do we need to prioritise locations? Team members agreed that prioritising populations at the moment should occur where we have known partners / projects.
- It was also agreed that we can encourage and support people to secure robust populations of Glossies without getting caught up on what the populations are.
- Carrying capacity was discussed at some length as was what might be required to secure populations of a particular size
- Fire has particular management challenges and is a difficult task - it's not something that the community is interested in.

- If we don't have population statistics, how do we know we're being successful? We do need some population measure that says whether population is on the improve or decline.
- If we have identified the range where the population does occur and use measures, such as sound recorders, that look at occupancy throughout the range, and it is done consistently and in a robust way then that metric will show what's increasing, decreasing or stable.
- We can also move forward knowing that population needs don't change: food, water, nests and connectivity.
- Retaining habitat in the first instance is important - then monitoring feed, nest, water resources.

Region-specific data / observations (where known Glossy projects are taking place):

Victoria + southeast corner of NSW

- Estimated population 200-250, pre-bushfires (2019).
- 40 IDed females with matching males. Over last 4 years.
- Sub-adults, 2 bachelor flocks of 14 birds each. Over last 3 years.
- 1 fledged juvenile this year. 2 last year. 2 from last year still with parents.
- Seem to have even spread of adults : immatures in the population.
- Some researchers think they're pushing breeding out to every 3 years. Not verified. Early observations.
- Feeding on Littoralis
- Threats: wildfire (60% loss of modelled habitat), planned burning (intensity, pre-burn activity, timing around breeding season)
- Inland birds feeding on drooping sheoak - don't know how many, but they're out there.
- 7 known nest sites.

Southern Highlands NSW

- Citizen science flossies project + foraging activity survey
- Since 2018, 280 females IDed. Largest number in 2020, 52 females.
- Seeing juveniles and fledglings each year, esp in north of corridor
- Largest flock 41 birds in Bullio (11 males - paired up with other males)
- Out of 120 foraging transects, (2019, 2021), 61% recorded foraging activity in 2019 and 56% in 2021. Same transects.
- Feeding on Littoralis and verticillata
- Threats: fragmentation and inappropriate fire regimes and potentially nest resources.

Coffs Coast NSW (Biliirrgan program)

- Habitat mapping, ground-truthing, counting cones.
- Local estimates from birdos, communities, from 50 - 2000 birds. (estimate from an audience of experienced naturalists)
- have installed 4G cameras
- Cones per hectare. 150 sites, 1ha each, cone density low compared to other regions.

- 2.8 potential nest hollows per hectare - similar in burnt to unburnt areas.
- Preferentially feed on litoralis but torulosa also present
- Found 9 nests since 2023. Half failed.
- Threats: habitat is under forestry - inappropriate fire during foraging / regrowth stage after mega-fires. Access to nest hollows.

South Coast NSW

- Not much known, 3 nests found, undertaking mapping

Shoalhaven NSW

- Healthy Country for Glossies project - working with Aboriginal Advisory Committee for cross-Cultural Glossy project.
- Have done habitat mapping and ground truthing
- Now at next stage - nest surveys and tree planting.
- Went to 180 sites to ground truth habitat map, saw birds at 3 sites.

Northern Rivers NSW

- Glossy Squad citizen science project (formerly collab with WWF)
- Working with Minyumai Rangers.
- Acoustic surveys - data not analysed yet.
- Have found some nests - have installed 4G cameras
- Nests being used every second year by same female.
- Evidence of goannas going up nest trees
- Have installed artificial hollows, none used.
- Another known nest on Koonyum Range.
- Research: Predominance of habitat on podzol soils.

Southeast Queensland

- Feeding on littoralis and torulosa as well as equisetifolia
- Moving west - feeding on inophloia, luehmannii, cristata
- Birding Days since 2009 - excluding covid. On average, between 2010 - 2017, 86 birds per count. Min 37, max 132. Across 10 different local council regions from Tweed - Noosa.
- Male: female ratio 1.2
- Juveniles, averaging 12% (2012-2018)
- Ongoing projects - modelling occupancy across random sites (33% naive occupancy).
- Some nestboxes installed but no evidence of use.
- Large number of community groups keen to assist with monitoring
- Threats: drought (some info on impacts of drought on feeding resources, significant mortality of littoralis, less on torulosa), fire - evidence still using recently burned sites for feeding on littoralis and torulosa
- After Black Summer, surveys undertaken on behalf of QG, found birds in recently burned sites but only if fire severity was low. No evidence of birds above moderate severity.
- Hinterland is super important. National Parks critical.
- Essential habitat mapping done for SEQ and being redone right now - due for release before end of 2025.

- Limited knowledge of known nest sites. Only a handful of known nest sites (fewer than 20) - ecologists have found maybe 8 - some of which have been monitored. Some fledged. Some failed - both in NPs and private land, in dead trees and live trees.
- After 2019 fires, an influx of birds reported in urban remnants with feeding habitat.
- Another researcher tried to estimate population size using feeding evidence - foraging time / cone quality - based on feeding evidence, estimated that remaining habitat would support 290 - 650 birds.
- Key information gap - demographic structure of population / connectivity / general occupancy
- Maxent modelling, only about 7% of region has 75% or more likelihood of Glossies. If we work back to the number of Glossies per kilometre - estimate of 940 birds for the region.

Western NSW / Riverina

- 3 big habitat areas in Central NSW: Pilliga, Goobang and Goonoo
- Annual Great Glossy Count, national parks and adjoining properties
- Pilliga - 425 (2023-24) - looks like population has declined (no data), drought and fire
- Goobang, highest counted is 46, lowest 2
- Goonoo - no birds counted in 2023-24. 57 counted in 2022-23 - have long term data. Looks like population has declined. Gunnoo is state conservation area.
- Isolated. Connectivity corridors under threat.
- Threat: fire and drought affecting feeding resources; water availability (some artificial water put out in hard drought); fragmentation to the coast
- Habitat mapping done - engaging with forestry and parks to change fire protocols - have been some gnarly wildfires, and there is some resistance to how country is burned.
- Feeding on diminuta, gymnanthera, leuhmannii in some years, and verticillata

Rest of NSW

- New group in Sydney
- Nests monitored in Northern Sydney

Rest of Queensland

- Chinchilla - records of birds feeding on cyrus pines
- Huge distribution - as west as Roma / St George, all the way north - roughly Hervey Bay, huge area we know nothing about.
- Strange records - observations by experienced ecologists on K'Gari.
- North Straddie - has all three plants, equisetifolia, littoralis and torulosa.
- As we move west, feed species change, feeding on leuhmannii and belah.

ACT

- Researchers about to submit paper for review (climate modelling)
- Low suitable habitat, occurrence is irregular,
- Main role ACT has to play is supporting habitat corridor

Discussion

<> The group agreed that an important action in the Recovery Plan is to agree on population statistics that are important for us to prioritise, eg. number of paired females with attendant chicks or identifying females.

<> The group also discussed the importance of having measurable targets that inform actions. If we don't have population targets it's difficult to translate into carrying capacity. There was also discussion around including carrying capacity as an action in the plan - trying to calculate a figure that means we can work towards securing enough habitat for a robust population

<> The group also discussed the importance of defining key concepts and terms in the plan - such as 'occupancy'.

<> The notion of including a map or diagram in the appendix of the plan - documenting methodologies to assess population size was also discussed.

2. Visioning

Before the group explored threats, objectives, strategies and actions, they worked together to imagine what success looks like.

The group worked in pairs, before coming together as quartets to document their common visions. The group then came together to agree on a shared vision.

The agreed vision for the Recovery Plan is: The South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo is thriving across its natural range and valued by society.

3. Understanding threats

This session was opened by Dr Daniella Teixeira who set the scene by sharing 22 threats to the species, documented in a paper by Prof Stephen Garnett. The group also reviewed the threats listed in the draft Recovery Plan developed by the Australian Government in 2022.

The group then worked together to track threats against each of the project regions identified in the populations discussion above. The group felt that the table documenting these threats could also identify local planning tools.

The threats matrix by regional project location is included in appendix A and the unsorted list of threats by theme is as follows:

Habitat loss, fragmentation + degradation

- Habitat loss
- Habitat fragmentation
- Invasive species browsing
- Wildfire
- Inappropriate fire regimes
- Prescribed burns
- Rainfall variability / altered moisture balance (including drought, opening cones, seed quality)
- Nest scarcity
- Inbreeding
- Disease (dieback from horseshoe fungus, beak and feather disease - could get records from wildlife hospitals) - not a big threat, could become a big threat quickly - cross-reference to the beak and feather threat advice. Avian influenza
- Invasive weeds (lantana choking out mid-storey species. Fire. African olive.
- Forestry practices in native forests
- Urbanisation
- Renewable energy infrastructure (emerging threat - Eloise has requested list of projects approved with conditions for Glossies which contain some renewables)
- Other energy infrastructure such as mining
- Firewood collection

Climate variability and change

- Wildfire
- Rainfall variability / altered moisture balance (including drought, opening cones, seed quality)
- Climate change (affects timing of breeding)
- Heatwave - not known to be a significant issue (frequency of heatwaves), impact of sheoaks opening and dropping cones
- Intensified weather systems (heatwave, flooding)
- Loss of drinking water
- Disease (dieback from horseshoe fungus, beak and feather disease - could get records from wildlife hospitals) - not a big threat, could become a big threat quickly - cross-reference to the beak and feather threat advice. Avian influenza

Competition

- Competition for nest hollows (Linked to scarcity of nest hollows)
- Nest scarcity

Predation

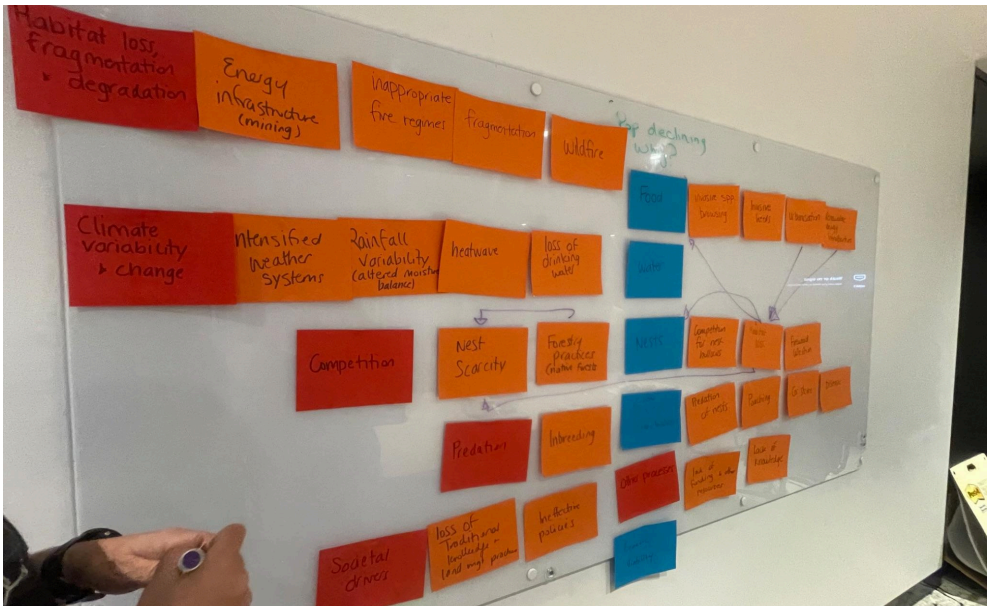
- Predation at nests (we know it's happening, unsure of extent of impact or whether it's a threat)

Other processes

- Inbreeding
- Disease (dieback from horseshoe fungus, beak and feather disease - could get records from wildlife hospitals) - not a big threat, could become a big threat quickly - cross-reference to the beak and feather threat advice. Avian influenza
- Poaching
- Car strike (does occur, not a significant threat)

Societal drivers

- Lack of knowledge
- Ineffective policies (eg. as a product of competing economic / social interests, prescribed burn practices, development and planning approvals, revoking protections, offsets, EPBC
- Lack of funding and other resources
- Loss of Traditional Knowledge and land management practices



The group explored a number of ways to present the interaction of threats and drivers in the Recovery Plan and it was agreed that two Recovery Team members would work on this out of session.

4. Objectives

In this session, the Team looked at objectives that bridge the gap between our vision and the actions we'll take to achieve it. The group agreed on the following draft objectives.

Draft objective 1: The SEGBC population is increasing across its range.

Draft objective 2: Occupancy of habitat by the SEGBC has been maintained or increased throughout its range.

Draft objective 3: Habitat for the SEGBC has been restored, maintained and managed effectively.

Draft objective 4: People are working together for recovery of the species

5. Strategies and actions

The group then moved on to planning for strategies and actions using a mix of group work and brainstorming and referring to a number of other Recovery Strategies and the draft Recovery Plan for the species prepared by the Australian Government in 2022.

The following strategies and actions were drafted and it was agreed that the group would work to refine these out of session ready for their next meeting on Wednesday 25 June.

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
1. Community participation: inspire and empower communities to actively participate in recovery actions	a. Develop a strategic communication plan aimed at engaging and resourcing people involved in delivering and reporting on recovery actions i. Host a biennial national forum to connect people working on species recovery ii. Create a centralised resource hub for stakeholders working on recovery actions (including links to an agreed national sightings database with appropriate links to regulatory / relevant state databases) iii. Coordinate events and initiatives that inspire and engage a broad cross-section of the community so that they know and value the species
	b. Develop and widely disseminate standardised monitoring guidelines and best practice protocols for all practitioners
	c. Deliver training and develop templates and tools that build the capacity of community groups and citizen scientist to participate in recovery actions.
	d. Amplify and support the values and perspectives of Traditional Owners and First Nations people and their custodianship of Country. i. Identify Traditional Owners and First Nations groups working on species recovery

	e. Support regional program development and delivery

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
2. **Recovery governance:** ensure stakeholders are aligned and working collaboratively	a. Convene an effective Recovery Team i. Convene recovery team meetings at least twice a year ii. Communicate outcomes of Recovery Team meetings iii. Proactively seek Indigenous representation on the Recovery Team and at Recovery Team meetings iv. Engaging with other Recovery Teams working across similar habitat to ensure there is alignment v. Register Recovery Team vi. Maintain a website presence for the Recovery Team (ie. Conservancy website landing page) vii. Pro-active management of the Recovery Team to ensure adequate skills and succession planning
	b. Seek funding to implement Recovery Plan actions
	c. Fund recovery coordinator position
	d. Understand stakeholder goals and align recovery actions accordingly
	e. Support program development and delivery at a regional level (eg. through Local Area Management Programs or similar)
	f. Support stakeholders to influence policy that drive recovery outcomes
	g. Monitor, report and evaluate progress against the Recovery Plan and its performance measures
	h. Review Recovery Plan at 5-yearly intervals
	i. Ensure recovery actions address regional planning priorities

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
3. **Knowledge building:** improve understanding of factors limiting recovery through research, citizen science and TEK	a. Prioritise Traditional Ecological Knowledge by gathering First Nations perspectives on habitat management and species recovery - Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).
	b. Identify and monitor key, secondary and emerging threats. i. Investigate key threats such as fire, competition, predation, foraging availability and nest interactions. ii. Monitor and assess the impacts of threat management interventions on the species' recovery. iii. Surveil emerging threats.
	c. Undertake a pilot for carrying capacity methods and model that can be utilised across the species range. i. Including detailed habitat mapping that is ground truthed to assess condition and quality. Assessment of potential SEGBC hollow-bearing trees availability per Ha (new tech incorporating lidar/ old growth mapping to assessing hollow density). Assess potential vs actual habitat use by SEGBC.
	d. Refine regional habitat attributes and how to measure quality. i. Develop consistent criteria/ guidelines to define essential habitat (foraging, nesting and water) for mapping and condition assessment for ground truthing.
	e. Develop systems for measuring and Identifying habitat (as above) mapping tools, new tech such as lidar/drone imagery.
	f. Nest boxes / artificial nesting i. Guidelines ii. Compile database of nest boxes, including frequency of monitoring
	g. Develop monitoring tools and methods that are fit for purpose i. Develop standardised, ethical, best practice guidelines to assess occupancy, nest success and recovery. ii. Develop guidelines for acoustics and data collection apps that prioritise records being directed to regulatory databases

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
4. **Habitat management:** Maintain and expand habitat and improve its condition across the species' range	a. Assess and manage habitat response to drought
	b. Enhance connectivity
	c. Maintain appropriate surface water
	d. Limit clearing
	e. Revegetate habitat and provide incentives for revegetation
	f. Assess level of impact from weeds and pests
	g. Ensure recruitment and protection of nest sites
	h. ID habitat extent and condition and use (feed trees and nest sites) - develop methods
	i. Incorporate habitat management into local mgt plans
	j. Where appropriate, secure protection through conservation reserves and voluntary agreements and (eg. rate rebates, Nature Assist) and other conservation incentives.
	k. Develop land clearing and logging policies that promote protection of habitat (forestry and private land)
	l. Find and monitor nests (known nesting habitat)
	m. Identify areas with high density suitable hollows (potential nesting habitat)

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
5. Population status: Assess population status and trends	a. Calculate carrying capacity i. Establish methods to calculate carrying capacity ii. Determine carrying capacity across the species' range (local assessments) iii. Target = robust population (min 250 breeding pairs but depends on carrying capacity) iv. Assess whether carrying capacity has increased or decreased v. Assess population size relative to carrying capacity for each local area
	b. Link to other strategies / actions - ensure those actions support this target
	c. Assess naive occupancy across species' range (EOO and AOO)
	d. Develop and implement methods to model occupancy across species' range
	e. Survey areas of potential habitat / occupancy to refine distribution
	f. Monitor age structure of populations (juveniles, immature/sub-adults, adults)

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
6. Fire management: Understand and manage fire regimes that support species recovery	a. Develop regionally-appropriate fire management guidelines for SEGBC and habitat that specifically incorporate: i. Protect large hollow resources from fire ii. Avoid burning and pre-burning activities during peak breeding times iii. Avoid areas with high concentration of feeding activity iv. Avoid areas with high concentration of nesting hollows v. Regrowth vi. (plus others)
	b. Develop relationships, trust, shared understanding with fire management organisations and agencies (understand each state and its fire planning) - Incorporate into threatened species fire plans
	c. Educate stakeholders around best practice fire management
	d. Understand how habitats and species respond to fire (knowledge building) - what impact fire is having
	e. Proactively use fire (ecological burning) to reduce risk of impact of wildfires
	f. Explore potential for Cultural burning to support species recovery

Strategy	Action planning (brainstorm)
7. **Management of other threats:** Manage additional and emerging threats	**a. Investigate and address additional and emerging threats**

6. First Nations engagement

The Team discussed the engagement of First Nations people in recovery planning and action and tools and tactics available to support this:

- A new land and sea management tool is being development
- Native Title determinations across the species' range
- NIAA has a tool that maps out projects on-the-ground
- Recovery Team knowledge of on-ground projects and involvement of First Nations people
- The wider Glossy Black-Cockatoo conservation community and their knowledge of on-ground projects being coordinated by or involving First Nations people

It was agreed that the Australian Government would plan for where and how to engage with First Nations people and Traditional Owners and that any engagement activity would involve Recovery Team members. The Australian Government representative will email the Recovery Team with more information about the process.

7. Timeline for Recovery Plan development

The Australian Government representative confirmed that the Recovery Plan is not formally due until July 2027, however the Recovery Team stated its preference to continue to work to original timelines.

That is, the first draft of the Recovery Plan will be ready for submission to Threatened Species Scientific Committee around the end of August.

First Nations consultation is not likely to occur until later in the year.

Ideally the draft Recovery Plan would go out for public consultation after First Nations consultation but before the end of the year.

8. Next steps and actions

- Gay Crowley and Guy Castley will work on a diagram to represent threats and drivers - due by Weds 18 June (one week prior to next Recovery Team meeting)
- Meeting notes to be submitted to Australian Government within a week - with a copy to all Recovery Team members
- A briefing for Recovery Team members who couldn't attend this workshop will take place instead of the next Recovery Team meeting scheduled for Wednesday 11 June. Daniella Teixeira has already invited those people to attend.
- A new Google Doc capturing objectives, strategies and actions will be created with all Recovery Team members to review and track changes by Monday 23 June - ahead of the next Recovery Team meeting on Wednesday 25 June.
- The next Recovery Team meeting will take place on Wednesday 25 June.

Appendix A

Threats by regional project location (draft)

0 - not known to be a threat

? - unknown

X - known threat

Overarching theme	Specific threat	VIC	SEQ	NE NSW	Rivers rina NSW	CW NSW	Coastal NSW	Sthn Highlands	ACT	Rest of QLD	Shoalhaven	Rest of NSW
Habitat loss, fragmentation + degradation	Habitat loss	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Habitat fragmentation	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Invasive species browsing	0	0	0	x	x	?	0	?	0	0	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation Climate variability and change	Wildfire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Inappropriate fire regimes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Prescribed burns	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Climate variability and change Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Rainfall variability / altered moisture balance (including drought (opening cones, seed quality)	?	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Overarching theme	Specific threat	VIC	SEQ	NE NSW	Riverina NSW	CW NSW	Coastal NSW	Sthn Highlands	ACT	Rest of QLD	Shoalhaven	Rest of NSW
Climate variability and change	Climate change (affects timing of breeding)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Climate variability and change	Heatwave - not known to be a significant issue (frequency of heatwaves), impact of sheoaks opening and dropping cones	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Climate variability and change	Intensified weather systems (heatwave, flooding)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Competition	Competition for nest hollows (Linked to scarcity of nest hollows)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation Competition	Nest scarcity	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Climate variability and change	Loss of drinking water	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	x
Predation	Predation at nests (we know it's happening, unsure of extent of impact or whether it's a threat)	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?	?
Other processes Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Inbreeding	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Overarching theme	Specific threat	VIC	SEQ	NE NSW	Riverina NSW	CW NSW	Coastal NSW	Sthn Highlands	ACT	Rest of QLD	Shoalhaven	Rest of NSW
Other processes Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation Climate	Disease (dieback from horseshoe fungus, beak and feather disease - could get records from wildlife hospitals) - not a big threat, could become a big threat quickly - cross-reference to the beak and feather threat advice. Avian influenza	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Invasive weeds (lantana choking out mid-storey species. Fire. African olive.	0	x	x	0	0	x	0	?	?	?	0
Other processes	Poaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Forestry practices in native forests	0	?	x	x	x	x	x	?	?	x	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Urbanisation	0	x	x	0	0	x	x	?	x	x	0
Other processes	Car strike (does occur, not considered a significant threat)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal drivers	Lack of knowledge	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Renewable energy infrastructure (emerging threat - Eloise has requested list of projects approved with conditions for	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Overarching theme	Specific threat	VIC	SEQ	NE NSW	Riverina NSW	CW NSW	Coastal NSW	Sthn Highlands	ACT	Rest of QLD	Shoalhaven	Rest of NSW
	Glossies which contain some renewables)											
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Energy infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x
Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Firewood collection	0	?	x	x	x	x	x	?	?	?	x
Societal drivers	Ineffective policies (eg. as a product of competing economic / social interests, prescribed burn practices, devt and planning approvals, revoking protections, offsets, EPBC Act)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Societal drivers	Lack of funding and other resources	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Societal drivers	Loss of Traditional Knowledge and land management practices	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x