

# Guidelines for the translocation of native wildlife for conservation in the Northern Territory

## Document Control

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1.1	19/06/2020	Brydie Hill	Changed to new template. Minor modifications.
1.2	01/07/2021	Tony Griffiths	Clarified process and delegate responsible

Acronyms	Full form
NT	Northern Territory
TP	Translocation Proposal
DEPWS	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security
AEC	Animal Ethics Committee
the Act	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976</i>
Flora and Fauna	Flora and Fauna Division of DEPWS
Parks and Wildlife	Parks and Wildlife Division of DEPWS

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## 1. Introduction

These guidelines support the Policy on the Translocation of Native Wildlife for Conservation in the Northern Territory<sup>1</sup>. The guidelines outline the procedure that applicants should follow to seek authorisation to translocate wildlife into, within and outside of the Northern Territory. A flow chart outlining the process is provided in Figure 1. The procedure is the same for both flora and fauna, regardless of the species' current conservation classification. However, a lower level of detail may be required for non-threatened taxa.

The authorisation of a translocation in the Northern Territory requires relevant permits to be issued under section 56 of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* (the Act), supported by a translocation proposal, as stated under the Policy. The permit process is administered by the Parks and Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS). Provision of advice to the applicant and delegate on the translocation proposal is the responsibility of the Flora and Fauna Division (DEPWS).

### 1.1. The translocation applicant

The translocation applicant is responsible for preparing and submitting a translocation proposal (see Appendix 1). Applicants are encouraged to use the translocation proposal framework to guide their project planning process. Due to the complexity and risks inherent in most translocations, the timeframe for approval of translocation permits may be lengthy and significant forward planning is recommended.

If further information is required for proper assessment of the application by DEPWS, it is the responsibility of the translocation applicant to provide this information at their own cost.

### 1.2. Evaluation process

A draft translocation proposal should be submitted to DEPWS for review a minimum of six months before the planned date of the translocation (with the exception of an emergency translocation). The time for processing and approving the translocation proposal may be extended if information is lacking, or further information is needed.

Within DEPWS, the Director of Species Management (Flora and Fauna) will seek advice on compliance with all relevant Northern Territory and Commonwealth legislation, and the suitability and priority of the translocation. All translocation proposals will be subject to peer review by a minimum of two scientists, including at least one Departmental scientist. In appointing reviewers, consideration will be given to their relevant experience and qualifications. If necessary, expert opinion from outside the Department will be sought.

After initial review, Flora and Fauna will either request additional information or endorse the translocation proposal. When requested, additional information should be provided by the applicant within a reasonable timeframe for review prior to translocation. Once the translocation proposal is endorsed by the Executive Director of Flora and Fauna, the applicant can submit a permit application, including the final endorsed translocation proposal, to Parks and Wildlife.

Where the source or destination for translocation is a Northern Territory park or reserve, endorsement of the translocation proposal by the Executive Director of Parks and Wildlife is also required.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://nt.gov.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/1281894/wildlife-translocation-policy.pdf](https://nt.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1281894/wildlife-translocation-policy.pdf)

Any application directly to Parks and Wildlife without a translocation proposal endorsed by Flora and Fauna will be forwarded to Flora and Fauna for the process to begin. This may result in a delay of the assessment of the permit application.

### 1.3. Supporting documentation

Translocation applicants are required to provide written evidence of the landholder's support for the proposed translocation and of any associated permit applications. If any part of the translocation will be undertaken on Aboriginal land, applicants should consult with Traditional Owners and/or land councils. Approval may include relevant Aboriginal land council permits and/or a section 19 Land Use Agreement under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

Approval from a registered Animal Ethics Committee (AEC) is required for fauna translocations. For fauna translocations, documentation of AEC approval, or evidence that this is being sought, must be provided.

## 2. Application process

This section describes the application process for authority to translocate wildlife into, out of or within the Northern Territory. Figure 1 provides a flow chart of the process and the responsibilities of the applicant and DEPWS.

Emergency translocation of a taxon may be authorised without a translocation proposal where there are reasonable grounds to believe that it is threatened with imminent extinction (e.g., imminent habitat destruction or salvage of individuals). However, all relevant permits and approvals will still be required.

### Step 1. Proposal development

The applicant should discuss the proposal with Flora and Fauna. They can advise:

- whether the proposal aligns with regional, Territory and national priorities, including recovery plans or action plans for threatened species;
- on streamlining requirements for translocations across jurisdictional borders;
- what capture and handling methods may be suitable for fauna, or what removal and transport techniques may be used for flora;
- management requirements at proposed release sites (e.g., predator control or exclusion);
- what information should be included in the translocation proposal and permit applications; and
- any other relevant environmental information or approval requirements.

The applicant must discuss the proposal with the relevant land holder(s), including both the landholders of the area where the source population occurs and the translocation site.

### Step 2. Development of the translocation proposal

A draft translocation proposal that is consistent with the requirements outlined in Appendix 1 should be developed. The translocation proposal should provide sufficient information on the proposed translocation for an informed decision on whether to approve the proposal to be made. It should outline other potential conservation measures and justify why translocation is preferred over, or is necessary to complement, these other measures. Information presented should be supported by citations or data (evidence). Opinions expressed about aspects of the taxon's conservation biology should be clearly identified as such.

### Step 3. Proposal submission and review

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A draft translocation proposal can be submitted electronically to Flora and Fauna. A draft translocation proposal will be checked to ensure it includes all relevant information, as detailed in Appendix 1, before the merits of the program are considered. A review will be undertaken following the evaluation process described above (section 1.2).

The draft translocation proposal will be assessed to ensure:

- It is consistent with section 31 (Principles of Management) of the Act and the considerations that must be made by the delegate when approving wildlife permits
- It is consistent with the principles outlined in the Translocation Policy
- It has demonstrable benefits in biodiversity conservation or ecological restoration of ecological assemblages, or the expected research outcomes will contribute significantly to biodiversity conservation or restoration
- A full risk assessment has been carried out and the translocation proposal has outlined how identified risks will be managed (see Appendix I, section 6).
- Key stakeholders and, where relevant, recovery team(s) and key experts have been consulted, including with respect to both the source and the destination locations.
- Relevant authorisations have been identified, obtained and/or are in progress to be obtained, including animal ethics approvals.
- A monitoring and evaluation program is in place to track and assess the translocation.
- The necessary resources (including personnel and funding) are available, acknowledged and accounted for over a sufficient post-translocation timeframe to support and evaluate the translocation.
- A contingency plan has been prepared and can be enacted if early losses occur. The contingency plan should include clear definitions of failure; thresholds for intervention; an exit strategy; and triggers for implementing the exit strategy.
- The proposal is feasible and workable.

## Step 4. Approval and permit authorisations

The applicant must submit a relevant permit application under section 55 of the Act to the Parks and Wildlife permit office. Relevant permits include: Undertake Scientific Research, Import/Export (if sourcing animals from interstate) and Release.

The endorsed translocation proposal, animal ethics approval and any other relevant authorisations (besides permits under the Act) should accompany the permit application.

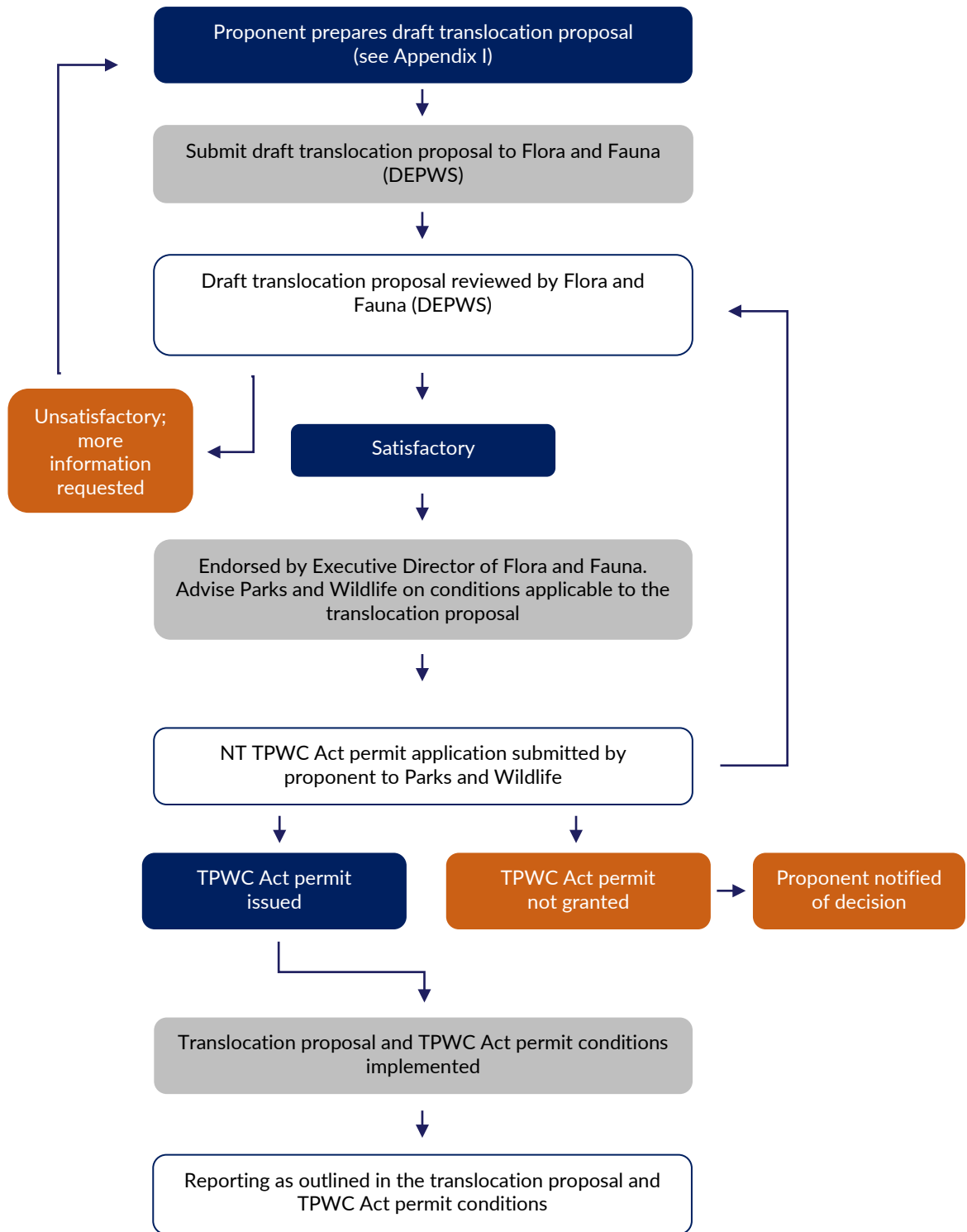
The delegate will consider the application and decide whether to grant or refuse to grant the permit based on the grounds given under the Act (section 56). The delegate will take into consideration advice from Flora and Fauna, including whether the translocation proposal is satisfactory.

## Step 5. Implementation

The applicant cannot commence the translocation until they have a finalised translocation proposal and have received relevant permits. Upon receipt of all relevant authorisations, the applicant may commence the translocation. This must be conducted in accordance with their translocation proposal and any other conditions of the authorisations.

Provision of reports on the progress and outcomes of the translocation, as described in the translocation proposal, will be a condition of the permit.

Guidelines for the translocation of native wildlife for conservation in the Northern Territory



**Figure 1.** Flowchart of the process and responsibilities for obtaining approval to translocate native wildlife for conservation in the Northern Territory. Note that 'TPWC Act' refers to the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976*.



### 3. Appendix 1. Translocation proposal instructions

The following provides instructions for the preparation of a translocation proposal. The content required for each field is indicated in blue text. Please be concise, and if you provide relevant information in one section and it is requested in another, please cross-reference rather than repeating the information. If you have any queries about the information you are asked to provide, please contact Flora and Fauna on 08 8995 5000.

#### Title

Title of the translocation: species name, source & location/s

List the names of those who prepared this translocation proposal & their affiliation(s)

Date (month, year), version

#### 1. Introduction

##### 1.1 Purpose of translocation

Place an X in the appropriate boxes to indicate whether this is an introduction or a reintroduction AND the main purpose of the translocation. A translocation may have more than one purpose so include these as secondary purposes. Add further explanation if required.

Reintroduction (i.e., the movement of a plant or animal into a part of its known or presumed natural range)

Introduction (i.e., the intentional dispersal by humans of threatened flora or fauna outside its historically known natural range)

- Species' recovery
- Fauna/flora reconstruction
- Research
- Salvage / relocation
- Population or genetic supplementation
- Other (please explain):

Main Purpose (tick one only)	Secondary Purposes (tick many if required)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If this is an emergency translocation, state the nature of the emergency.

##### 1.2. Goal of translocation

State the goal of the translocation; this should clearly reflect the purpose identified above. The goal is a statement of intended results of the translocation. It should articulate the intended conservation benefit (or other benefit, dependent on the purpose). The goal should be clear, concise and measurable.

## 1.3 Justification

Explain why this translocation is necessary, appropriate and justified.

Where relevant, explain how the translocation will impact the conservation status of the taxon and contribute to recovery actions. Include reference to actions detailed in recovery and management plans, and demonstrate that the recovery team has endorsed this action (if a recovery team exists).

What are the consequences of not proceeding with the proposed translocation? What steps have been taken to determine that translocation is the best course of action in this instance? In the case of a salvage translocation, explain the reason why the actions to harm the species cannot be avoided, and reference the environmental approvals required.

## 1.4 Proposed releases

Complete the proposed releases summary table below with as much detail as possible. Add additional rows for each proposed release.

Species	Proposed Date	Proposed source	Release Site	Maximum number (or range) proposed to be translocated
e.g. Greater Bilby	November 2019	Remnant population, south west of Tennant Creek, NT	New bilby land, fenced exclosure, Tanami Desert NT	10 M:10 F
e.g. Greater Bilby	April 2020	Adelaide Zoo captive breeding facility	New bilby land, fenced exclosure, Tanami Desert NT	20-25 M:15-20 F

## 1.5. Name and affiliation of proponents

Applicant's name, affiliations, address, phone number and email contact details.

## 2. The taxon

### 2.1 Description

Briefly describe the species/sub-species being translocated.

### 2.2 Conservation status

List the taxon's current conservation status under:

- Northern Territory legislation: *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*
- National legislation: *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

## 2.3 Distribution and demographics

Describe the current and historic distribution of the species/sub-species being translocated, and provide detailed maps.

How many populations/individuals are known to exist in the wild and in captivity, and where are they located? Describe recent population trends, if known. Estimate what proportion of the overall population will be directly affected by the translocation.

## 2.4 Ecology and biology

Describe relevant aspects of the ecology and biology of the species being translocated, identifying current knowledge gaps and/or uncertainties and any potential associated consequences, including:

- Habitat requirements (food, water, shelter/refuge)
- Reproduction
- Diet
- Behaviour
- Longevity
- Dispersal and home range
- Minimum area required to support a viable population.

## 2.5 Threats and causes of decline

List the known threats and causes of decline for the species/sub-species being translocated. If unknown, make inferences from current knowledge of other similar species.

## 2.6 Translocation history

Describe any previous translocations, whether they were deemed a success or failure and, in case of failure, why they failed and how these issues will be addressed in this situation.

# 3. Source population

## 3.1 Source site

Describe where the plants, propagative material or animals are being sourced from, and describe the collection strategy. Collection may be from one or multiple sites or from a captive bred animal or *ex situ* plant population. State if the collection was an emergency collection.

Where known, the following information about the source site(s) should be included:

- geographic location
- land management
- vegetation community/habitat
- climatic variables
- known interspecific interactions
- pest and disease status.

## 3.2. Source population

Provide details of the source population, including:

- robust estimates of population size and density
- population sex and age structure
- population demographics and trajectory
- presence of social groups (animals)
- for plants, type of material (seeds, cuttings, other)
- genetic variability and background (is this a representative sample?)
- disease assessment and profile.

## 3.3 Composition of population for translocation

Provide proposed details of the collection of individuals to be moved, including:

- number of individuals (including why this number was selected)
- age structure
- sex ratio
- whether there are mating pairs or mothers with young
- genetic variability and background (particularly important where animals will be/are captive bred prior to translocation)
- disease assessment and profile.

Explain the rationale for this composition.

Consideration should be given to social groups or structures and number of individuals required to establish a viable population with normal social interactions and mating behaviours.

With reference to the information provided for the above dot points, proponents should comment on the ability of the source population and ecosystem to withstand the proposed removal of individuals.

## 4. Release population

**Note:** Complete Section 4.1 if the proposal is to undertake a translocation. Complete Section 4.2 if the proposal is to establish a captive breeding animal or *ex situ* plant population. Complete both sections if the proposal is to undertake a translocation with a captive or *ex situ* component.

### 4.1 Release location for a translocation

#### 4.1.1 Location

Describe the geographic location of the proposed release site, in comparison to the distribution (including source site) of the species. You should include the geographic name, GPS coordinates and a statement on whether the site is within or outside the current distribution of the target species. If possible, provide a map and photographs of the proposed release site.

#### 4.1.2 Land management

Describe the details of current land tenure/zoning and current land management and use. Where applicable, provide written evidence that the land manager (or appropriate authority) agrees to the proposed action.

Where possible, identify proposed future land management strategies (e.g., establishment of a biodiversity stewardship site). The manager of the release site should demonstrate a long-term commitment to conservation of the translocated taxa.

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### 4.1.3 Ecological suitability

Justify the selection of this site with reference to the target species' ecology.

**For animals** Proponents should consider habitat suitability in terms of:

- climate (current and future)
- food and water availability (quality and quantity)
- habitat connectivity
- shelter (quality and quantity)
- carrying capacity of the site
- breeding requirements
- predators
- likelihood of implementing an appropriate disturbance regime (e.g., fire, flood), if required by the species' biology.

**For plants** Proponents should consider:

- climate (current and future)
- presence/absence of pollinators
- dispersal agents
- soil/geology and hydrological characteristics
- symbionts, such as mycorrhizae or nitrogen-fixing bacteria (if relevant)
- presence of appropriate vegetation community and structure (competition and light availability)
- climate and rainfall
- topography and aspect
- the likelihood of implementing an appropriate disturbance regime (e.g., fire, flood), if required.

#### **Reintroductions**

If the translocation is a reintroduction, provide evidence that the release site is a location that was formerly occupied by the target species within its natural range.

#### **Introductions**

If the translocation is an introduction, provide justification for moving the species outside its natural range. If the proposal is to translocate a species threatened by climate change, justify site selection based on current climate and climatic conditions projected under multiple scenarios.

#### **Reinforcement**

If the proposal is to reinforce an existing population, justify selection of individuals to translocate, with reference to:

- population genetics
- sex/age structure
- provenance (climate suitability).

#### **Threats**

Include information on the threats at the recipient site and how they have been managed (e.g., pest eradication, predator-proof fencing). Detail what impacts the translocation will have on other species at the recipient site, including other threatened species that may be impacted. Detail how any disturbance impacts are to be mitigated while the new population establishes.

### 4.1.4 Ecological impacts

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### Interactions at recipient site

Describe any likely significant interactions of translocated organisms with other native species at the recipient site (e.g., predation, competition). If the area for release/planting is to be fenced, include the interactions occurring due to installation of the fence.

For animals, comment on the risk of overabundance on: (a) local vegetation and (b) population sustainability, where appropriate. Outline your strategies to monitor and manage these impacts (including triggers for intervention). State how you will decide when impacts are unacceptable and if/how the translocated organisms can be removed from the recipient site, if required.

### Impacts on ecosystem function

Describe any significant impacts that the addition of the translocated species might have on the functioning of the ecosystem of the recipient site. Outline your strategies to monitor and manage these impacts. This is particularly important for translocation of organisms to a site outside of their known range.

### Biosecurity risks

Describe the potential for inadvertent introduction of pests, pathogens and parasites with or to the target species and transmission to or from other individuals or species.

Describe the potential for other non-pathogenic species to be inadvertently moved during the translocation (e.g. through seeds or fungi in birds or mammals' guts, soil on shoes or boxes, seeds in bedding/food). If there is significant potential to introduce other novel organisms, you will need to outline your strategy for managing this risk.

### Other ecological impacts

Describe the potential for other impacts not referenced above.

## 4.2 Captive breeding animal or *ex situ* plant population

### 4.2.1. Existing captive or *ex situ* populations

Provide details of existing captive breeding animal or *ex situ* plant population(s), if any.

### 4.2.2 Long-term objective

Justify the need to establish the captive breeding animal or *ex situ* plant population and identify the long-term goals of the proposal, including indicative timeframes and the scale of the program (i.e., target number of individuals). Proponents should detail how the captive breeding animal or *ex situ* plant population will contribute to this goal and to broader conservation of the species.

### 4.2.3 Strategy

Provide the following information:

- rearing conditions (e.g., size of holding facility, provision of food and water)
- breeding strategy (how will reproduction be facilitated?). For animals and non-clonal/selfing plants, include information on genetic provenance.
- monitoring (e.g., what factors will be monitored to ensure the health of the population is kept optimal?)
- quarantine/biosecurity measures that will be enforced in the event of disease or pest outbreak
- genetic typing and management strategy (how will genetic diversity be estimated and maintained/increased?)
- for animals, will the population be exhibited?

## 5. Methods

### 5.1 Capture/collection

Provide detailed information about the proposed capture/collection, handling and processing of the source animals/plants. Include information on methods of capture/collection, timing, selection of individuals, health assessments and identification marking. Address any welfare risks, hygiene and disease risk minimisation.

### 5.2 Holding and transportation

How will the species be transported between the source and destination sites? Include details on time frames and contingency arrangements. When multiple organisations are involved, include a detailed list of roles and responsibilities of tasks for the translocation. Address any welfare risks, hygiene and disease risk minimisation.

### 5.3 Release/planting protocols

Detail release/planting protocols, including selection of release site(s), immediate/delayed release, timing of release/planting etc. How will stress be minimised? Address any welfare risks, hygiene and disease risk minimisation.

## 6. Risk management

### 6.1 Potential risks to be considered

The following list covers, but is not limited, to potential risks that need to be managed:

- animal welfare (i.e., injuries or distress to fauna);
- predation or grazing pressure;
- disease/pathogen/parasite transfer;
- resolution or appropriate management of the factors that caused the initial loss or decline of the taxon;
- genetic risks such as founder effects, inbreeding or outbreeding depression, or genetic swamping;
- whether relevant aspects of the taxon's reproductive biology and ecology are adequately understood;
- impact of the translocation upon the release site;
- impact of the translocation upon the source population;
- the number of individuals translocated is sufficient to meet goals;
- suitable targets of success are provided;
- release site suitability and whether there is sufficient habitat and other resources to allow the establishment of a viable population;
- security and protection of the recipient site; and
- mitigation of threats

#### **Genetic management**

Describe how population genetic data will be captured in your monitoring strategy. Identify potential actions to address pervasive inbreeding and loss of genetic variation. This is particularly important for fauna translocations into predator-proof enclosures.

## 6.2 Assumptions and limitations

Describe the assumptions and limitations of the translocation. This may be with respect to any element of the translocation, such as assumptions made around the suitability of the release site.

## 7. Success criteria and monitoring

### 7.1 Success criteria

List the criteria that will be used to determine the success and failure of the translocation. That is, what is the target and what will be indicators of success and failure in both the short- and long-term? Ensure the criteria are consistent with the goal of the translocation, are measurable and have realistic timeframes associated with them. Indicators of success may include:

- body weights and/or condition
- survival rates
- breeding success and recruitment
- population estimates
- activity indices
- dispersal / distribution.

### 7.2 Monitoring

Explain what methods will be used for evaluating the success of the translocation and the survivorship of the individuals. Include the methods, who is responsible, timeframes, reporting requirements and data storage. Monitoring must inform the goal and the success criteria. A suggested table format is presented in the addendum.

Consider monitoring:

- demographics and health/mortality
- behaviour/movements
- threats and effectiveness of threat mitigation
- genetics
- social, cultural and economic impacts

It may also be necessary to monitor the source population to demonstrate that removing individuals has not led to unexpected negative impacts.

### 7.3 Contingency plan

Outline the contingency plan to be followed if early losses occur or short-term success criteria are not met. An exit strategy should detail what will occur if the project fails, including trigger points and detailed actions to be undertaken if triggers are realised. Ensure monitoring outlined in section 7.2 allows for triggers to be detected.

A pathway for the request of modifications to the methods and procedures outlined in the translocation proposal should be included here. This may include any modifications to monitoring methods, changes in numbers of animals or timing of releases.

## 8. Evaluation and reporting

Outline a communication plan to ensure all stakeholders are informed, data are stored and results disseminated. This plan will define the frequency of reporting to DEPWS. Ensure the initial post-release reporting and longer-term reports on the success of the translocation are included.

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Detail when and how project evaluation will take place. Evaluation should consider the methods used to meet proposed targets, how they were implemented, whether they were successful in meeting targets, and lessons learned. Evaluation results should be included in relevant reports provided to DEPWS.

State whether there is an intention to publish the outcomes in scientific journals.

## 9. Funding and responsibilities

Who is funding the translocation, the monitoring and ongoing post-translocation management? Has funding been secured or committed to for all aspects of the translocation?

## 10. Animal ethics committee approval

Provide details on the animal ethics committee approval for the translocation and monitoring, and include the approval documentation as an appendix.

## 11. References

List full citations for all references.

## 12. Endorsement

Provide space for the Executive Director of the Flora and Fauna Division to endorse and date.

-----  
Executive Director

-----  
Date

Flora and Fauna Division

## Guidelines for the translocation of native wildlife for conservation in the Northern Territory

### Addendum 1. Example of table demonstrating links between the translocation success criteria, timeframe and monitoring parameters.

(Source: AWC Final Translocation proposal for Red-tailed Phascogale)

	Timeframe	Parameter	Success criteria	Monitoring method	Frequency	Comments
(cohorts considered separately)	SHORT <12 mths	Survival of founders	Detection of RTP at >50% of the nest boxes two weeks post-release	Camera aimed at nest box entrance and lured camera at release tree	Month 1: twice weekly	One passive camera will be aimed at the nest box and one camera will be facing a lure on the ground at the base of the release tree
		Evidence of establishment (1 month)	Detection on camera trap	Cameras at nest boxes	Month 1: twice weekly	This method has been successful at Mt Gibson
			Evidence of nest-box usage	Nest-box checks	Month 1: weekly	It is unknown whether RTP will use nest boxes at Newhaven and therefore whether this method will be useful to ascertain their establishment and persistence
		Survival of female founders (12 months)	Detection of adults within 6 months and 12 months of release	Lured camera traps, nest box checks	Monthly	Cameras will also be deployed in a grid beyond the immediate release trees. These will be passive for the first two weeks and lured thereafter.
		Evidence of breeding	Detection of juveniles (Sep - Jan)	Lured camera trap and/or nest-box checks	Monthly	Lured cameras have been successful at Mt Gibson
			Unmarked animals captured in March 2021	Elliott trapping	March/April annually	This criterion can only be assessed if the animals are trappable, which is unlikely
(all cohorts collectively)	MEDIUM 1-5 years	Evidence of establishment	Evidence of nest box usage	Nest-box checks	Biannually in first 4 years (Apr, Oct)	
		Increasing occupancy	Detections beyond range of previous survey	Lured camera traps	Biannually in first 4 years (Apr, Oct)	
		Stable/increasing population (relative to environmental conditions)	Stable or increasing capture rate	Elliott trapping	Annually (April)	This criterion can only be assessed if the animals are trappable, which is unlikely
(all cohorts collectively)	LONG >5 years	Stable/increasing population (relative to environmental conditions)	Stable or increasing capture rate	Elliott trapping	Annually (April)	This criterion can only be assessed if the animals are trappable, which is unlikely
		Stable/increasing area of occupancy (relative to environmental conditions)	No significant decrease in total area occupied	Lured camera traps and/or nest box checks	Annually (April)	
			no significant decrease in total area occupied	Elliott trapping	Annually (April)	This criterion can only be assessed if the animals are trappable, which is unlikely
		No loss of genetic diversity	Founding genetic diversity retained 10 years post-breeding season from final release cohort	Genetic analysis	Once (April 2031)	