Plain English Rules for Terrestrial Animals – Reserve Key Values

(Species that were analysed using buffers of observation records or nests)

Caveats:
- There is significant variability in survey effort between reserves and between species.
- Different species have been analysed using different data and methods according to the most suitable data available.
- Some species were lacking in data or information and have not been included in the threatened species analysis, or may need to be revised in iterations at a later time. Many crayfish species will need revision.

Method:
1. Terrestrial Threatened Species Analysis

All terrestrial and freshwater threatened animal species are to be analysed, where there is data available. Each threatened species has a preferred analysis method depending on whether or not it is wide ranging, and also which data sources are available for that species. The methods and data sources (broadly in priority order) are:
- Buffer of Active and Inactive eagle nest site data
- **Project Prioritisation Protocol (PPP) priority locations which are in reserves**
- Known Breeding Areas or Core Range Boundary
- Known Range Boundary
- Potential Range Boundary
- Buffer of Observation Records (variable buffer)
- Other Expert Knowledge and lists.

The preferred method of analysis, and the buffer size, where applicable, are listed in a 'methods' lookup table. The method used is to be indicated in the resulting list of species for which a reserve is significant.

Species that were identified through the PPP Process as Important Populations for Action were included in this method. Each species that was identified by the PPP process was represented by the input data that best described its spatial extent. A star rating was applied to species' extent within reserves, based on expert opinion and documented in a spreadsheet. The maximum number of stars that a species can have is five.