

Table 1: Species in the ACT listed as threatened under the Nature Conservation Act 2014, listing changes 2020 to 2023 and relevant threatening processes.

Information sourced from: Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate.

Note: Listing changes and threatening processes information are derived from species Action Plans or Conservation Advice documents. New listings from 2020 to 2023 are highlighted in blue, changes in status are highlighted in pink.

Current listing status	Scientific name	Common name	Listing changes 2020 to 2023	Relevant threatening processes in the ACT
Critically Endangered	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing, fragmentation and degradation of woodland dominated by Box Ironbark • Competition at suitable breeding sites and high rates of nest predation
Critically Endangered	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss and alteration across the mainland and Tasmanian range • Fire • Collision mortality • Competition for resources within altered habitats • Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease • Illegal wildlife capture and trading
Critically Endangered	<i>Pseudophryne pengilleyi</i>	Northern Corroboree Frog	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease (amphibian chytrid fungus <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>) • Fire • Climate change • Feral animals • Weeds • Habitat disturbance and degradation
Critically Endangered (locally extinct)	<i>Litoria castanea</i>	Yellow-spotted Bell Frog	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amphibian chytrid fungus • Infection from myxosporean parasites • Habitat loss and degradation through clearing, trampling, fragmentation, altered hydrology, salinity • Small population sizes and population fragmentation • Chemicals • Climate change (temperature increase, extreme weather events and droughts)

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Critically Endangered	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon	<p>2023: Listed as Critically Endangered.</p> <p>Previously listed as Endangered as species <i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i> Grassland Earless Dragon</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated trajectory of very severe decline • Severely fragmented subpopulations • Decreased habitat area, extent and quality • Low number of subpopulations • Very high rate of ongoing decline in the number of mature individuals – less than 50 mature individuals in each of the two main populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss, fragmentation and degradation of grassland habitat from urban, industrial and agricultural development – any further grassland contraction is likely to increase the risk of extinction • Overgrazing by kangaroos, rabbits or livestock, or close mowing resulting in the loss of tussock structure and excessive bare ground • Increased mortality from high temperatures and lack of ground cover because of loss of food and refugia – exacerbated by climate change and overgrazing • Climate change including drought and impact of high/extreme temperatures on physiological function • Loss of arthropod populations that the Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon relies on for burrows • Loss of native flora species from cultivation and pasture improvement • Weed invasion • Bushfire/inappropriate fire regimes • Increased predation by invasive and native animals • Development of excessive vegetation biomass • Loss of genetic diversity
Critically Endangered	<i>Caladenia actensis</i>	Canberra Spider Orchid	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Disturbance such as trampling, grazing, development and maintenance of infrastructure, and bushfire • Disease • Low genetic diversity • Life history traits: short flowering period, dependence on a single subfamily of wasps for pollination and an important association with soil fungi
Critically Endangered	<i>Corunastylis ectopa</i>	Brindabella Midge Orchid	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severely restricted distribution (one population) • Life cycle traits (period of dormancy when its presence is not evident, short flowering period, and association with soil fungi) • High sensitivity to disturbance such as erosion, roadworks, shrub growth and weed invasion, herbicides • Illegal collection
Critically Endangered	<i>Pterostylis oreophila</i>	Kiandra Greenhood	Nil	<p>Namadgi National Park threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive animals leading to overgrazing, soil disturbance and erosion <p>Weeds</p> <p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing and trampling • Altered hydrology because of the impacts of grazing • Soil disturbance by rooting by feral pigs and trampling • Weed invasion • Inappropriate land management including inappropriate fire regimes • Plant collection

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Endangered	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	<p>2023: Listed as Endangered (new listing)</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe reduction in abundance at the national level – population has declined by approximately 69% (50%–80%) in the last three generations • Substantial declines and habitat loss following the 2019–2020 bushfires – around 28% to 36% of all known Gang-gang Cockatoo habitat burnt during the 2019–20 bushfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss reducing key breeding, foraging and roosting habitat • Removal of mature tree loss, particularly hollow-bearing trees, from urban, agricultural, and reserve areas • Bushfire frequency and severity reducing tree hollow abundance • Climate change through increased heat stress and mortality, increased bushfire risk, and changes to vegetation composition and hollow availability • Competition for suitable nesting hollows • Psittacine beak and feather disease • Nest predation by the Common Brushtail Possum especially when habitat becomes fragmented
Endangered	<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	<p>2023: Listed as Endangered (new listing)</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted geographical range at the national level and in the ACT • Severe fragmentation of populations and habitat • Ongoing decline in abundance (25% over the last ten years) • Decreased habitat availability and quality • Poorly understood management requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss of Natural Temperate Grassland • Habitat degradation through inappropriate management strategies that reduce grassland structure or and increase exotic plant species • Habitat fragmentation exacerbated by the restricted movement of flightless adults between fragments for recolonisation • Inappropriate fire regimes • Climate change including impacts on habitat, egg mortality, life stage cues and moulting success • Frequent mowing and extensive vegetation maintenance regimes
Endangered	<i>Liopholis montana</i>	Mountain Skink	<p>2023: Listed as Endangered (new listing)</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted area of distribution and abundance with a decline in number of sub-populations and mature individuals at the national level • Severe loss, fragmentation, and degradation of habitat • The 2019–20 fires burnt approximately 32% of known and likely distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change related threats such as increased frequency, extent and severity of bushfires • Predation by invasive species • Loss of foraging habitat • Degradation of habitat by feral herbivores, including horses and deer, reducing the availability of shelter and food • Bushfire frequency and severity

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Endangered	Petauroides volans	Southern Greater Glider	2023: Listed as Endangered (previously Vulnerable) Reasons for listing status change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population decline at the national level exceeding 50 percent over a 21-year period (three generations) Population decline and habitat destruction following the 2019–20 bushfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent and/or intense bushfires, especially those resulting in the loss of hollow-bearing and feed trees Post-fire starvation, dehydration and predation Increases in the frequency, intensity and duration of heatwaves associated with climate change National threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss, fragmentation through clearing Inappropriate prescribed burning Climate change reducing habitat suitability
Endangered	Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala (Qld/NSW/ACT population)	2023: Listed as Endangered (previously Vulnerable) Reasons for listing status change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial population reduction at the national level estimated at greater than 50% over the past 20 years (three generations). Decline is expected to be greater as a result of the 2019–20 bushfires Decline is expected to continue into the future with ongoing impacts because of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased frequency and intensity of drought and incidences of extreme heat known to cause significant mortality and post-drought recovery may be substantially impaired by other threatening factors Frequent and/or intense bushfires Climate change reducing the climatically suitable area for Koalas National threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss and fragmentation of habitat Vehicle strike Disease Predation by dogs
Endangered	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss and degradation of wetlands, through drainage and the diversion of water for agriculture and reservoirs <p>In NSW, the threats are summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage of breeding sites in wetlands (particularly in the Murray–Darling Basin) Reduced water quality from siltation and pollution Predation by foxes and feral cats Use of herbicides, insecticides and other chemicals near wetlands Grazing and associated frequent burning of wetlands Exotic weeds and invasive native plants degrading wetland habitat Poor understanding of the species' breeding ecology
Endangered	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss or alteration of wetland habitats because of clearing for urban and agricultural development Predation by introduced vertebrate pests such as foxes and cats The primary purpose of urban wetlands (stormwater control) resulting in fluctuating water levels Reduced water quality as a result of increasing salinity, siltation and pollution

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Endangered (locally extinct in the wild)	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical hunting • Introduced predators (primarily, the red fox) • Introduced herbivores increase competition (primarily, the feral goat) • Bushfire and drought • Uncontrolled human disturbance • Hydatid disease
Endangered (locally extinct in the wild)	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Eastern Quoll	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predation by feral cats, red foxes and dogs • Disease • Non-target poisoning associated with 1080 and rodent control programs • Road mortality • Extreme weather events associated with climate change
Endangered	<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (Eastern)	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predation by foxes, feral and domestic cats and to a lesser extent dogs • Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation • Too frequent and extensive burning • Road mortality • Climate change adversely affecting habitat quality • Displacement by high rabbit densities • Disease, possibly toxoplasmosis • Timber harvesting • Reduced genetic diversity • Poisoning associated with control of non-native predators
Endangered	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation clearance (loss and fragmentation of habitat) • Inappropriate fire regimes • Predation (primarily by foxes and cats) • Climate change
Endangered	<i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i>	Trout Cod	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat modification (sedimentation, cold water pollution, clearing or degradation of riparian vegetation) • River regulation (reduced flows downstream of dams, inappropriate flow timing) • Barriers to fish passage • Overfishing • Sedimentation • Reduction in water quality • Alien species • Climate change • Hybridisation and reduced genetic diversity

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Endangered	<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River regulation (reduction of water flow downstream of dams) • Barriers to fish passage • Introduced species and disease • Habitat modification • Reduction in water quality • Sedimentation • Historical overfishing • Climate change
Endangered	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat modification • Dams causing alterations to natural flows, movement barriers and releasing colder hypoxic water (cold water pollution) • Sedimentation of streams and reservoirs resulting in decline of habitat quality and quantity, reducing availability of prey, and smothering eggs and preventing their lodgement • River regulation causing reduced flows and flow at inappropriate time of year • Barriers to fish passage for feeding or breeding habitat because of construction of dams, weirs and road crossings • Overfishing • Reduction in water quality (including pollutant discharges, changes to thermal regimes and sedimentation) • Alien species (e.g. Brown Trout, Rainbow Trout, Carp, Goldfish, Redfin Perch, Eastern Gambusia, and Oriental Weatherloach) • Climate change • Fire • Low genetic diversity • Reduction in spawning habitat availability • Predation by birds (primarily cormorants)
Endangered	<i>Gentiana baeuerlenii</i>	Baeuerlen's Gentian	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing and grazing, particularly in times of drought
Endangered	<i>Prasophyllum petilum</i>	Tarengo Leek Orchid	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted range and population size (one population) • Vulnerable to environmental change and localised disturbance • Disturbance by Sulphur-Crested Cockatoos • Competition or overcrowding from native and non-native species • Climate change
Endangered	<i>Rutidosis leptorrynchoides</i>	Button Wrinklewort	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss from agriculture and urban development • Small sites are particularly vulnerable to localised disturbance (human activity, roadside maintenance, waste dumping, inappropriate mowing, parking vehicles) • Weed invasion • Shading and competition with understorey and shrub vegetation • Heavy stock grazing • Erosion of genetic diversity • More frequent drought

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Endangered	Swainsona recta	Small Purple Pea	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitat (as a result of urban development and agriculture) Small, fragmented populations are vulnerable to localised disturbance and stochastic events including climate change, browsing, invasive plants, inappropriate fire regimes, and browsing Reduced genetic diversity
Endangered	Muehlenbeckia tuggeranong	Tuggeranong Lignum	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The species ability to sexually reproduce appears to be very limited – the plants are predominantly dioecious and only one female plant is known to exist Likely low genetic diversity Physical disturbance (recreational activity, periodic flooding, bushfire, grazing by macropods) Weeds
Endangered	Lepidium ginninderrense	Ginninderra Peppergrass	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss from urban development Habitat degradation associated with land management and / or visitor activities Disturbance to the existing drainage patterns
Endangered	Bossiaea grayi	Murrumbidgee Bossiaea	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population range reduction and further fragmentation of populations Dieback (unknown cause) Weed infestation Mechanical disturbance associated with forest harvesting
Vulnerable	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	<p>2020: Listed as Vulnerable (new listing)</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total numbers have undergone a substantial reduction nationally (>30–50% over 3 generations – 25.5 years). This decrease is ongoing and the causes are not understood. 	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collision with wind turbines, overhead wires, windows and lighthouses Insecticide use, especially organochlorides, reducing prey or causing secondary poisoning Habitat loss and fragmentation causing the loss of roosting sites and possible reduction in prey Logging and hunting in the Northern Hemisphere breeding areas
Vulnerable	Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (South-eastern)	<p>2023: Listed as Vulnerable (new listing)</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population reduction at the national level with a decrease of at least 30% across its entire distribution over the past 12–15 years (three generations) Habitat destruction following the 2019–20 bushfires Continued population decline because of land clearing, fragmentation, extensive severe fires, and climate change 	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Altered fire regimes Tree clearing and fragmentation, including from timber harvesting Invasive species predation Mortality by barbed wire fencing Habitat degradation by feral deer Dieback caused by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>

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Vulnerable	<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird	2023: Listed as Vulnerable (new listing) Reasons for listing status change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major decline in abundance at the national level with a likely population decrease of 30 to 50% (and greater than 50 percent decline in habitat) over the last 11 years (three generations), mainly caused by the widespread 2019–20 bushfires across south-eastern Australia The ongoing risk of frequent, large extent, high intensity bushfires which are projected to increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat from bushfires Predation by feral cats and foxes is a potential threat to the species, especially following fire
Vulnerable	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss and modification of grassy woodland habitat Loss of perching sites essential for foraging (removal of timber and litter) High levels of nest predation Inappropriate fire regimes Predation by feral and/or uncontrolled domestic animals (foxes, dogs and cats) Invasion of key habitats by introduced pasture and weeds Uncontrolled grazing by livestock Clearing of both living and dead trees Rural tree dieback
Vulnerable	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Climate change Nest competition Secondary/potential threats: urbanisation, vehicle strike, predation, poisoning, illegal trade, Psittacine beak and feather disease
Vulnerable	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in quality and quantity of woodland habitat Removal of fallen timber and litter and inappropriate fire regimes Predation by feral and/or uncontrolled domestic animals (foxes, dogs and cats) Invasion of key habitats by introduced pasture and weeds Uncontrolled grazing by livestock Clearing of both living and dead trees Rural tree dieback
Vulnerable	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss through clearing of breeding and non-breeding habitat Habitat degradation by grazing of livestock, native macropods and rabbits and lack of recruitment Removal of mistletoe from trees on rural land and in production forests Competition with the aggressive Noisy Miner Nest predation by overabundant Pied Currawongs, Pied and Grey Butcherbirds, and ravens

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Vulnerable	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in the quantity and quality of woodland habitat Tree clearing, small-scale clearing for fence lines and road verges, tidying up on farms, firewood collection Rural tree decline Loss of paddock trees Overgrazing Fragmentation of habitat Invasive weeds
Vulnerable	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in the quality and quantity of woodland habitat Removal of fallen timber and overgrazing leading to a loss of complexity
Vulnerable	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in the quality and quantity of woodland habitat Urbanisation and associated human activity Increased competition for food and nest sites with Wedge-tailed Eagles Use of pindone for rabbit control (potential)
Vulnerable	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation, loss and fragmentation of foraging and breeding habitat The loss of canopy seed banks of feed trees by clearing or regular burning, as well as poor regeneration of these trees because of grazing Predation and competition for nest hollows (potential) Illegal harvesting (potential) Climate change
Vulnerable	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open forest/woodland habitat loss and degradation Predation (native and non-native species) Climate change Competition (e.g. noisy miners)
Vulnerable	<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation Competition and predation Poisoning Killing by humans
Vulnerable	<i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat (mainland)	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Too frequent burning Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation because of feral herbivores Weed invasion Competition with native rodents for food Predation by foxes and feral cats
Vulnerable (locally extinct in the wild)	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate fire regimes Predation by feral cat and red foxes Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation Lower rainfall and more frequent droughts related to climate change

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Vulnerable	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrapment in fine gauge netting loosely draped over backyard fruit trees • Loss of foraging and roosting habitat through clearance of vegetation for development or agriculture • Climate change
Vulnerable (locally extinct)	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss and degradation • Barriers to movement • Predation • Disease • Exposure to biocides
Vulnerable	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Alpine Tree Frog	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection with amphibian chytrid fungus • Trampling by feral horses and cattle • Invasion of alpine bogs and fens by pest species • Weeds • Pollution • Changes to natural water flows • Climate change including increased UV-B radiation • Habitat loss through fire, construction and development
Vulnerable (locally extinct)	<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat destruction, degradation and fragmentation • Changes to the structure and diversity of aquatic vegetation • Predation of eggs and tadpoles by plague minnow and, to a lesser extent, European Carp, Goldfish, Brown Trout and Rainbow Trout • Infection with amphibian chytrid fungus • Changes to hydrology, including inappropriate opening of coastal lagoon estuaries and changes to flow/flooding regimes of streams and wetlands • Changes to water quality • Intensification of public access to habitat
Vulnerable	<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and fragmentation of habitat by urban development and associated infrastructure • Incompatible and inadequate land management practices, including fertilizer application, overgrazing and the spread of invasive weeds • Inappropriate fire regimes • Removal of loose surface rock • Predation (by native and exotic species) • Build-up of vegetation biomass and leaf litter altering thermoregulatory opportunities

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Vulnerable	<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and fragmentation of habitat through clearing of native grasslands for urban, industrial and infrastructure development and for agricultural purposes • Modification and degradation of native grassland habitat through incompatible and inadequate land management practices, weed invasion • Other potential effects of urbanisation, including increased incidence of predation and frequency of fires • Climate change
Vulnerable	<i>Gadopsis bispinosus</i>	Two-spined Blackfish	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat modification • River regulation • Barriers to fish passage • Sedimentation • Reduction in water quality • Introduction of alien species • Climate change • Fire • Reduction in spawning habitat availability
Vulnerable	<i>Euastacus armatus</i>	Murray River Crayfish	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overfishing • Removal of riparian vegetation • Sedimentation • River regulation • Residential development • Reduction in water quality • Fires • Invasive species and disease • Climate change
Vulnerable	<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	<p>2023: Listed as Vulnerable (previously Endangered)</p> <p>Reasons for listing status change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the initial listing, knowledge of the species distribution and habitat has improved with increased survey effort in proposed development areas and an increased conservation interest • Initially listed as endangered because of a limited area of occupancy estimated at 8.8 km², this is now estimated to be at least 1,596 km², meeting the Vulnerable threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss and fragmentation through urban development • Grassland habitat degradation through weed invasion, reducing the density and quality of larval food sources • Removal of Chilean Needle Grass. Although this is a Weed of National Significance, it has become an additional food source • Grassfire or inappropriate fire regimes, especially within the pupation and flight period • Inappropriate disturbance regime leading to herbage mass extremes (e.g. the accumulation of biomass and tall grass or the formation of a very short sparse vegetation) • Land management such as pasture improvement, ploughing or excessive fertiliser use • Shading by plantings or by buildings that alter ideal soil temperature and moisture necessary for successful life cycle. • Herbicides and pesticides • Altered drainage • Impacts of climate change on extreme temperatures and drought

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Vulnerable	<i>Perunga ochracea</i>	Perunga Grasshopper	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss, fragmentation and degradation of grassland habitat Climate change
Vulnerable	<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	Black Gum	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality as a result of habitat clearance Suppression of gene flow because of habitat fragmentation Lack of recruitment and genetic hybridisation
Vulnerable	<i>Pomaderris pallida</i>	Pale Pomaderris	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural residential development, weed competition (particularly blackberry), browsing by feral goats and inappropriate fire regimes Increasing fragmentation and loss of remnants <p>NSW threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Browsing by other feral animals including deer, goats, and potentially horses, and grazing by livestock and kangaroos Sediment runoff from fire trails Flood damage in smaller riparian populations where frequent flooding may disrupt the lifecycle to the extent that the soil seedbank may be affected Low genetic diversity in isolated small populations that are likely to be at higher risk of loss from stochastic events Lack of knowledge regarding dormancy thresholds, seed vigour and seedling and plant performance for this species
Vulnerable	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small populations and numbers make them susceptible to impacts Heavy grazing Development of dense shrub or tree cover Loss and degradation of habitat and/or populations Weed invasion
Regionally Conservation Dependent (locally extinct in the wild)	<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>	Eastern Bettong	Nil	<p>National threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predation by foxes (and feral cats) Habitat clearing/fragmentation of its dry forest and woodland habitat Habitat degradation and competition from livestock/introduced herbivores including overgrazing by livestock and rabbits Inappropriate fire regimes Viral or other diseases Climate change