

Australian Capital Territory

Nature Conservation (Canberra Raspy Cricket) Conservation Advice 2026

Notifiable instrument NI2026–461

made under the

Nature Conservation Act 2014, s 90C (Conservation advice)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Nature Conservation (Canberra Raspy Cricket) Conservation Advice 2026*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Conservation advice for Canberra Raspy Cricket

Schedule 1 sets out the conservation advice for Canberra Raspy Cricket (*Cooraboorama canberraee*).

Simon Clulow
Chair, Scientific Committee
7 October 2026

Schedule 1

(see s 3)

CONSERVATION ADVICE

CANBERRA RASPY CRICKET – *Cooraboorama canberrae*

CONSERVATION STATUS

The Canberra Raspy Cricket – *Cooraboorama canberrae* Rentz, 1990 – is recognised as threatened in the following jurisdictions:

National	Not yet Listed, <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ACT	Endangered , <i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i>
NSW	Not yet listed, <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>

ELIGIBILITY

The Canberra Raspy Cricket is eligible to be included in the Endangered category of the ACT Threatened Native Species List under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014* (NC Act) under IUCN Criterion B — B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii,iv). The factors that make the Canberra Raspy Cricket eligible for listing include a restricted extent of occurrence (EOO = 692 km²) and area of occupancy (AOO = 132 km²) across three main threat-derived locations. Continuing declines in EOO, AOO, area/extent/ quality of habitat and number of sub-populations are inferred and projected due to the ongoing and pervasive impacts of historic land clearance, causing fragmentation of subpopulations and loss of habitat, plus the synergistic interaction with other threats. Such threats include habitat degradation by non-native animals and inappropriate grazing and fire regimes, plus the impacts of climate change and drought (Attachment A).

DESCRIPTION AND ECOLOGY

The Canberra Raspy Cricket is a large, long legged, large headed, pale yellow-brown raspy cricket, in the family Gryllacrididae. Females are larger and more robust than males, measuring 28–52 mm, compared to 28–40 mm for males. In females, the ovipositor is long and straight, ranging in size from 12–38 mm and is shorter than the length of the body (Rentz and John 1990). The species possess small, vestigial wings and is flightless (Rentz and John 1990).



Canberra Raspy Cricket (Bethany Dune – NatureMapr)

The species is the only described member of its genus, and can be distinguished from other gryllacridids by the combination of yellow-brown colouration and large black eyes; by the hind femur, which may have a single tooth near the apex and on the outer margin, and a single tooth near the apex of the inner margin, and by the abdominal stridulatory region, which is a patch, rather than a row of pegs as in other species (Rentz and John 1990).

Although species level data is anecdotal, evidence suggests that the Canberra Raspy Cricket is opportunistically omnivorous, likely consuming other invertebrates, plant material, and grass seed heads (Bland and Rentz 1991; Hale and Rentz 2001; Reid et al. 2018).

All gryllacridids are believed to be nocturnal (Hale and Rentz 2001). The Canberra Raspy Cricket is large and flightless and has low vagility and low dispersal abilities, so it is likely that its home range is restricted, which aligns with known occurrence points and with the published literature (for example, Rentz and John 1990; Hale and Rentz 2001).

Little is known of the reproductive ecology of the Canberra Raspy Cricket, however, where reproduction has been observed in other species in the family, copulation occurs at night, takes place on plant material, twigs and leaves, and lasts for up to an hour (Hale and Rentz 2001). The only mating events observed for Canberra Raspy Cricket are discussed by Reid et al. (2018) and occurred at night, taking place on native grass tussocks. Many gryllacridid species appear to be facultatively parthenogenetic, with unmated females laying eggs that result in all female young (Rentz 1997), however it is not known whether this applies to Canberra Raspy Cricket. In the gryllacridids generally, mating typically occurs from autumn to the beginning of summer (Morton and Rentz 1983; Hale and Rentz 2001).

Gryllacridid females typically lay eggs in soft soil or sand (Hale and Rentz 2001) and given the relatively long length of the ovipositor of the Canberra Raspy Cricket, it is likely the species does similar (Reid et al 2018), although this requires further research. Records for other gryllacridid species suggest egg clutches vary in size from around 20–80 eggs (Hale 2000; Hale and Rentz 2001). Gryllacridid eggs typically hatch between late summer and early autumn and laboratory studies indicate hatching appears to be temperature and water dependent, with eggs needing heat and soaking with water to enable hatching (Hale 2000; Hale and Rentz 2001). These findings match those known for species in another Orthopteran family, the Tettigoniidae (Hartley 1990). Upon hatching, records for various gryllacridid species indicate young instars moult frequently and juveniles overwinter, reaching maturity in summer, so that nymphs and adults are found in spring (Morton and Rentz 1983; Hale and Rentz 2001). Adults Canberra Raspy Crickets have been collected from December to March, with a nymph collected in May (Driscoll 1994).

The lifespan of most Gryllacrididae species is not known, but for those that have been studied has been estimated to be around a year (Hale and Rentz 2001).

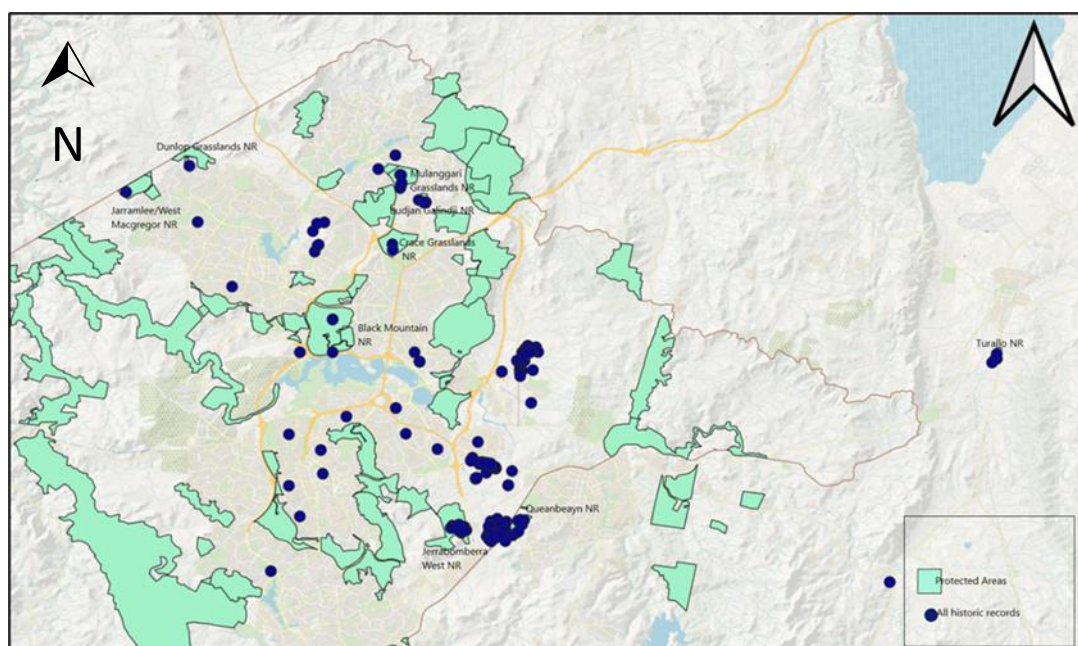
DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

The distributional pattern aligns to what is known for many other species of gryllacridid, which are habitat specialists, and have highly localised distributions (Rentz and John 1980). The known range (Map 1) of the Canberra Raspy Cricket is encapsulated within the area stretching from Gunghalin, ACT at the north extent, Turallo Nature Reserve, NSW in the east, the southern boundary marked by a line between Wongara, NSW and Wanniasa, ACT, and extending to just north of Holt, ACT to the west.

Most records, post-2000, are from areas of Natural Temperate Grassland or native pasture (Rentz and John 1990, Driscoll 1994). All historical and recent records are from areas that are estimated to have been Natural Temperate Grassland pre-European settlement (Reid et al. 2018). The few urban/semi-

urban records indicate that the species may be capable of hanging on in areas where small patches of Natural Temperate Grassland persist.

Map 1: Distribution of the Canberra Raspy Cricket 1994-2024 (ACT Wildlife Atlas)



Whilst habitat affinities for the species are not well defined, presence and absence records indicate that the Canberra Raspy Cricket likely is a habitat specialist, with a preference for a mix of bare ground and open habitat with native grass tussocks and inter-tussock space (Rentz and John 1990; Hale and Rentz 2001; Reid et al. 2018). Leaf litter appears important for the species (Driscoll 1994), although the role of litter is not clear.

The species occupies burrows, which are dug into the ground. These are vertical burrows, circular in cross section vertical and usually with a lid, which is made of silk and clay. Burrows are around 12-20 cm in depth and 1.2-2 cm in diameter (Rowell 2009). Burrows are often found in loose groups and each burrow is surrounded by a patch of bare soil (Reid et al. 2018).

THREATS

Threats to the Canberra Raspy Cricket are detailed in the listing assessment (ACT Scientific Committee 2025). The Canberra Raspy Cricket is primarily threatened by:

- historic habitat loss, fragmentation and modification.
- impacts of invasive animals causing a combination of direct mortality and habitat degradation: European red fox, cat, house mouse, rabbit, and feral pig.
- invasive plants causing habitat degradation.
- ongoing degradation of habitat.
- inappropriate grazing regime and fire regimes that cause declines in biodiversity
- severe weather events as a result of climate change.

MAJOR CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE

The priority management objective should be to maintain in the long term, viable, wild populations of the species as a component of the indigenous biological resources of the ACT and region. This includes the need to maintain natural evolutionary processes.

CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

The long-term conservation of the Canberra Raspy Cricket depends on protecting its native grassland habitat and conservation and management priorities are detailed in the listing assessment (ACT Scientific Committee 2025) including to:

- protect all remaining remnants of Natural Temperate Grassland and actively liaise with custodians to conserve habitat outside protected areas
- manage threats by:
 - controlling key weeds such as African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*), Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*), Phalaris (*Phalaris aquatica*), and Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
 - controlling predators and competitors in areas of suitable habitat
 - managing herbage biomass and soil compaction to maintain an open, patchy, mosaic structure
 - researching and employing appropriate fire regimes to minimise exposure of individuals to lethal radiant heat, and to maintain sufficient unburnt habitat
- continue to survey for and monitor population trends
- specifically include the species in all relevant management plans/ecological guidelines (e.g., ACT Government 2026)
- improve understanding of microhabitat, temperature and moisture requirements
- improve understanding of the of the species' population genetics
- actively seek opportunities to involve members of local indigenous communities in on ground conservation activities for this species
- encourage and support the development of community conservation activities.
- engage with NSW to support recovery of the species.

CONSERVATION ISSUES

It is recommended that quantitative targets and resourcing requirements are clearly identified in any Action Plan or other related projects/programs relevant to this species. Broader conservation issues need to be considered in developing and implementing actions arising from this advice.

Critical Habitat

No critical habitat has been formally identified for the Canberra Raspy Cricket. However, it occurs in a very restricted area in and around Canberra and nearby NSW, mostly in the critically endangered Natural Temperate Grassland ecological community and native grasslands. The Canberra Raspy Cricket likely is a habitat specialist, with a preference for soft soil or sand to dig burrows and lay eggs across a mix of bare ground and open habitat with native grass tussocks and inter-tussock spaces (Rentz and John 1990; Hale and Rentz 2001; Reid et al. 2018) (Hale and Rentz 2001).

Climate Change

Climate change impacts appear inevitable and will affect the likelihood of persistence, within the ACT, of many species. Most vulnerable in this regard are those species that occupy highly fragmented habitat with highly restricted distributions, such as the Canberra Raspy Cricket. Capacity should be developed to

model the impact on the Canberra Raspy and its habitat under likely climate change scenarios if we are to anticipate and manage the impacts of climate change. This will require a combination of research and the development of in-house capacity for the collection of relevant data and its application in climate change modelling.

Population Viability

With highly fragmented and declining species, such as the Canberra Raspy Cricket, it is important to ensure actions maintain connectivity and genetic diversity to prevent functional extinction. This occurs when populations decline in abundance and become fragmented to such an extent and that the genetic diversity of the species is reduced leading to genetic problems (e.g., inbreeding depression) and the species no longer has the capacity to rebound should conditions improve or to respond to management intervention.

Jurisdictional Collaboration

While the species is predominantly endemic to the Canberra region, collaboration with NSW is advantageous, especially to determine if there are more populations in nearby NSW, and to develop policies/projects for this species and other ecologically connected species.

Ngunnawal Community Engagement

The ACT Government should actively facilitate, the inclusion of the Ngunnawal people in the conservation of this species and its habitat as part of Ngunnawal Country. Reference to the draft Cultural Resource Management Plan (ACT Government in prep.) would be useful to inform culturally appropriate resource management including of native species that aligns with achieving conservation outcomes for the species.

OTHER RELEVANT ADVICE, PLANS OR PRESCRIPTIONS

- ACT Native Grasslands Conservation Strategy and Action Plans (ACT Government 2017)

LISTING BACKGROUND

The Canberra Raspy Cricket was assessed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014*, for the first time, by the ACT Scientific Committee in 2025. The national scale assessment concluded that the species is eligible to be included in the Endangered category on the Threatened Native Species List under IUCN Criterion B — B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii,iv).

ACTION PLAN DECISION

The ACT Scientific Committee does not recommend that the Minister for the Environment should make the decision to have an action plan for the species in the ACT under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014* at this time. The key habitat areas of the species are in the Natural Temperate Grassland critically endangered ecological community, which is protected along with other threatened species. Actions in the Natural Temperate Grassland Action Plan will monitor and manage the habitat of this species and further species-specific priorities above can guide any further actions. Canberra Raspy Cricket surveys are conducted alongside the systematic Striped Legless Lizard and Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon Surveys.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on related action plans or other threatened species and ecological communities can be obtained from: Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD).

Phone: (02) 132281, EPSDD – Environment Website: <https://www.act.gov.au/environment>

ATTACHMENT A: LISTING ASSESSMENT

Reason for Assessment

Invertebrates remain significantly under-represented in conservation listings and over 9,000 non-marine invertebrate species are estimated to have gone extinct in Australia since European colonisation, with an estimated ongoing extinction rate of 1–3 species per week, therefore, highly imperilled invertebrates need to be recognised and supported (Woinarski et al. 2024).

This is an assessment of information evaluated by invertebrate experts and the ACT Scientific Committee.

Assessment of eligibility for listing

This assessment uses the criteria set out in the [Nature Conservation \(Threatened Native Species Eligibility\) Criteria 2016](#) as they equate to the [EPBC Regulations](#). The thresholds used correspond with those in the [IUCN Red List criteria](#). The IUCN criteria are used by Australian jurisdictions to achieve consistent listing assessments through the Common Assessment Method (CAM).

Key assessment parameters

Table 3 includes the key assessment parameters used in the assessment of eligibility for listing against the criteria. The definition of each of the parameters follows the [Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#).

Table 3. Key assessment parameters

Metric	Estimate used in the assessment	Minimum plausible value	Maximum plausible value	Justification
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Insufficient data
Trend	Unknown			
Generation time (years)	14.25 months	11.5 months	17 months	The generation length was estimated by Reid et al. 2018 as being between 11.5 months and 17 months, using information taken from known related taxa and occurrence data on when life stages have been collected. In this assessment the mean value of this range is used.
Extent of occurrence	692 km ²	672 km ²	692 km ²	The EOO used is calculated using all available occurrence data (1,568 records), using a minimum convex polygon in GeoCat. While some of the sites of historic records occur in areas which have since been developed, there is under-sampling and a lack of targeted surveys across potentially suitable habitat that may contribute to underestimating EOO, therefore, the maximum value is used in the assessment to balance these factors. The lower limit reflects the EOO only including occurrences post the year 2000 (1,516 records) to reflect loss of areas of habitat through urbanisation and development.

Metric	Estimate used in the assessment	Minimum plausible value	Maximum plausible value	Justification
Trend	Declining			The EOO is estimated to have contracted historically due to habitat loss. Ongoing threats are impacting the quality of remaining habitat, and predation by non-native animals means that continuing decline in the EOO can be inferred and/or projected. The remnant subpopulations in suburban areas are likely at high risk of extirpation.
Area of Occupancy	132 km ²	116 km ²	132 km ²	The AOO was calculated as 132 km ² using Geocat, following the standard 2 km x 2 km grid method (IUCN 2024) using all available occurrences. The minimum value was calculated using only occurrence records from post-year 2000 (1,516 records), to account for the loss of habitat and reflect uncertainty that the species still occurs in those areas.
AOO is a standardised spatial measure of the risk of extinction, that represents the area of suitable habitat known, inferred or projected to be currently occupied by the taxon. It is estimated using a 2 km x 2 km grid to enable comparison with the criteria thresholds. The resolution (grid size) that maximizes the correlation between AOO and extinction risk is determined more by the spatial scale of threats than by the spatial scale at which AOO is estimated or shape of the taxon's distribution. It is not a fine-scale estimate of the actual area occupied. In some cases, AOO is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon (e.g. breeding sites for migratory species).				
Trend	Declining			The AOO is highly likely to have contracted historically with habitat loss. Threats are impacting the quality of remaining habitat which is likely to reduce occupied patches. Given the cumulative and interacting impact of threats combined with the fragmented landscape, the low dispersal ability of the species and the proximity to urban areas, it is considered likely that the AOO is at high risk of decline. The remnant subpopulations in suburban areas are likely at high risk of collapse, which would result in a decline of AOO.
Number of subpopulations	15	5	18	Given the high levels of habitat fragmentation and a likely low dispersal ability, the number of subpopulations in the relatively small area is likely high. The estimate used is based upon occurrence across the species' EOO and assuming that gene flow may occur in geographically close subpopulations, under 1 km apart, even over cleared, or developed terrain. The upper estimate is assuming that no dispersal over such barriers could occur and the lower value that dispersal is occurring more broadly.
Trend	Declining			Given the fragmented landscape, the low dispersal ability of the species, the number of threats and the proximity to urban areas, it is considered likely that the number of subpopulations is declining. The remnant subpopulations existing in suburban areas are likely at high risk of collapse.
Basis of assessment of subpopulation number	The estimate is based on examination of known occurrences, mapping, plus inferences that due to the species traits dispersal may occur over short geographic distances, even if habitat is missing between these occurrences, but not over larger distances.			
Number of locations	3	3	5	Although several threats are likely impacting <i>C. canberrae</i> , with the cumulative and interacting impacts of these likely to

Metric	Estimate used in the assessment	Minimum plausible value	Maximum plausible value	Justification
				have had major impacts on the species, the impact of land clearing for agriculture, forestry and urban development and associated degradation of habitat is considered the major and plausible threat and is the basis for defining the number of locations. The distribution of <i>C. canberrae</i> includes urbanised areas and Natural Temperate Grassland, with most of the distribution adjacent to, or close to urban areas around Canberra (Figure 1). The subpopulations on the urban interface are at particularly high risk from the impacts of urbanisation and clearance. These impacts are multifaceted and likely include population decline due to habitat loss and degradation, plus ongoing indirect impacts due to isolation of subpopulations into small patches, reduced gene flow, increased vulnerability to disturbance events such as prescribed fire, increased vulnerability to stochastic extirpation events, and reduced ability to recolonise following disturbance. The subpopulations around Canberra are considered to form one location, as urban expansion leading to new clearance, and the legacy effects of past clearance are likely to impact all subpopulations. The two easterly subpopulations in NSW represent two separate locations, as the urbanisation pressure on these is different to the subpopulations closer to Canberra. This gives a total of three locations (see Figure 1).
Basis of assessment of location number	The number of locations was estimated based on land clearing for agriculture, forestry and urban development being the most major and plausible threat to the species.			
Trend	Stable			Whilst threats are acting on the species, there is no evidence that the number of locations is undergoing decline.
Severe Fragmentation	The subpopulations of the species are likely to be isolated due to the combined effects of low dispersal ability, habitat specialism, and loss and degradation of much of the species' historic habitat. However, there is no current evidence that it is severely fragmented.			
Fluctuations	There is no evidence for fluctuations.			

Criterion 1 Population size reduction

Reduction in total numbers (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4			
	Critically Endangered Very severe reduction	Endangered Severe reduction	Vulnerable Substantial reduction
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3, A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased. A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible. A3 Population reduction, projected, inferred or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [(a) <i>cannot be used for A3</i>] A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible. Based on any of the following (a) direct observation [except A3] (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites			

Criterion 1 evidence

Insufficient data to determine eligibility

The species' generation length is estimated at 14.25 months (Reid et al. 2018), which means that a three-generation length period is 3.5 years. Here, the longer value of 10 years is used for estimates of population size reduction. Most of the estimated population size reduction for this species was likely to have occurred through historic vegetation clearance for agriculture and urbanisation. There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate a 30% or greater population size reduction in the last 10 years. Given Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands, are protected under federal and state/territory legislation, there is insufficient evidence to expect that a decline of 30% or more should occur in the next 10 years.

The Committee considers that there is insufficient information to determine the eligibility of *C. canberrae* for listing in any category under this Criterion.

Criterion 2 Geographic distribution as indicators for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy

	Critically Endangered Very restricted	Endangered	Vulnerable
		Restricted	Limited
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km ²	< 5,000 km ²	< 20,000 km ²
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km ²	< 500 km ²	< 2,000 km ²
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals			

Criterion 2 evidence

Eligible under Criterion 2: B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv) + 2ab(i,ii,iii,iv): Endangered

The EOO for this species is 692 km² and the AOO is 132 km², using all available occurrence records and calculated using Geocat. Both EOO and AOO are within the eligibility thresholds for Endangered under sub-criterion B1 and B2.

In addition to these thresholds, at least two of three conditions ((a), (b), (c)) must be met.

The species occurs in a minimum of three locations (Figure 1), based on land clearing for agriculture, forestry and urban development and the likelihood that the threat could impact the subpopulations of the species in each of these locations. The western subpopulations occurring in the urban interface of Canberra are deemed to be a single location, as the legacy and ongoing pressures of urbanisation are likely to impact the subpopulations broadly across this area. The two eastern subpopulations are deemed to represent an additional two locations, as they are separated from the main urban centre. The maximum plausible number of locations estimated is 5, which meets the eligibility threshold for Endangered under condition (a).

It is estimated that around 90% of this species habitat has been lost through vegetation clearance and development. There is an inferred and projected ongoing decline in EOO; AOO; area, extent and/or quality of habitat; and number of subpopulations due to the ongoing and pervasive impacts of historic land clearance, causing fragmentation of subpopulations and loss of habitat, plus the synergistic interaction with other threats, meeting condition (b)(i,ii,iii,iv). Such threats include habitat degradation by non-native animals and inappropriate grazing and fire regimes, plus the impacts of climate change and drought.

There is no evidence that extreme fluctuations occur in any of the parameters of this species. Therefore, condition (c) is not met.

Criterion 3 Population size and decline

	Critically Endangered Very low	Endangered Low	Vulnerable Limited
Estimated number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND either (C1) or (C2) is true			
C1. An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future)	Very high rate 25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	High rate 20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	Substantial rate 10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2. An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND its geographic distribution is precarious for its survival based on at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
(a) (ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90 – 100%	95 – 100%	100%
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

Criterion 3 evidence

Insufficient data to determine eligibility

The number of mature individuals is unknown and has not been estimated for this species. Therefore, there is insufficient information to determine the eligibility of *C. canberrae* for listing in any category under this Criterion.

Criterion 4 Number of mature individuals

	Critically Endangered Extremely low	Endangered Very Low	Vulnerable Low
D. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	< 1,000
D2.¹ Only applies to the Vulnerable category Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the species to critically endangered or Extinct in a very short time			D2. Typically: area of occupancy < 20 km ² or number of locations ≤ 5

¹ The IUCN Red List Criterion D allows for species to be listed as Vulnerable under Criterion D2. (The corresponding Criterion 4 in the EPBC Regulations does not currently include the provision for listing a species under D2. As such, a species cannot currently be listed under the EPBC Act under Criterion D2 only. However, assessments may include information relevant to D2. This information will not be considered by the Committee in making its recommendation of the species' eligibility for listing under the EPBC Act, but may assist other jurisdictions to adopt the assessment outcome under the [common assessment method](#)).

Criterion 4 evidence

Insufficient data to determine eligibility

The number of mature individuals of *C. canberrae* is unknown. Although this species is considered to occur at a minimum of three and maximum of five locations, the AOO is larger than the suggested < 20 km² threshold for D2. Therefore, there is insufficient information to determine the eligibility of *C. canberrae* for listing in any category under this Criterion.

Criterion 5 Quantitative analysis

	Critically Endangered Immediate future	Endangered Near future	Vulnerable Medium-term future
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% in 100 years

Criterion 5 evidence

No known quantitative analysis has been undertaken for this species. Therefore, there is insufficient information to determine the eligibility of *C. canberrae* for listing in any category under this Criterion.

Adequacy of survey

The species' distribution is known from 1,568 occurrence records, which are from a range of sources, including citizen science records from NatureMapr, surveys for other threatened taxa, direct surveys for the species, and opportunistic samples. The species is large and easy to identify, therefore there is high confidence that these represent accurate records of the species.

The occurrence records, plus evidence from the published literature and reports provide support that the species genuinely has a highly restricted distribution and is a habitat specialist.

As with most species, there is potential that additional targeted surveys will reveal a greater range for the species, however, the species EOO is well within the 5,000 km² bound for listing as Endangered at 692 km², and given the small amount of habitat left for the species post-European settlement and broadscale vegetation clearance, there is high confidence that additional records will not increase the species' EOO above this value. Similarly, for the AOO of 132 km² which is well within the upper bound for Endangered of 500 km².

Whilst further surveys are needed to confirm details on the species' microhabitat affinities and to better determine the species' occurrences within suitable habitat in the EOO, it is considered there is sufficient scientific data to support assessment of the species.

Public consultation

Under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014* (ACT), notice of the nomination and consultation document was made available for public comment for at least six weeks between 14 January 2025 and 26 February 2025. Any comments received that were relevant to the survival of the species were considered by the Scientific Committee as part of the assessment process and informed the Scientific Committee's advice.