

Nangur National Park

Management Statement

2026



Queensland
Government

This management statement has not been co-designed with First Nations partners. This document has been prepared by Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation to provide management guidance and adaptive management until such a time as the department can engage with First Nations partners in the co-design of a management instrument.

Management statements are prepared under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. These documents may also include management direction for other State tenure for which QPWS has management responsibility.

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1. Introduction

The Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), within the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI), applies a contemporary management process that is based on international best practice and targets management towards the most important features of each park: their 'key values'.

The Values-Based Management Framework (VBMF) is an adaptive management cycle that incorporates planning, prioritising, doing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting into all areas of our business. This enables the agency to be more flexible and proactive and to improve management effectiveness over time. A glossary of VBMF terms and concepts used within this document is provided at the end of this document (Section 5 – Glossary).

As a land manager, QPWS has a custodial obligation to ensure our estate is managed to provide appropriate and safe access, protect life and property, be a good neighbour and work cooperatively with partners across the landscape. The agency does this as part of setting the 'levels of service' for each park. Levels of service is a management standard that considers an area's values, threatening processes, custodial obligations, risks and overall management complexity.

This management statement has been prepared by QPWS to provide management guidance and adaptive management until such a time as the department can engage with First Nations partners in co-design of a management instrument.

2. Park overview

The following figure and table (Figure 1, Table 1) provide an overview of information related to the parks included in this management statement, including their locality, legislative framework and applicable plans/agreements.

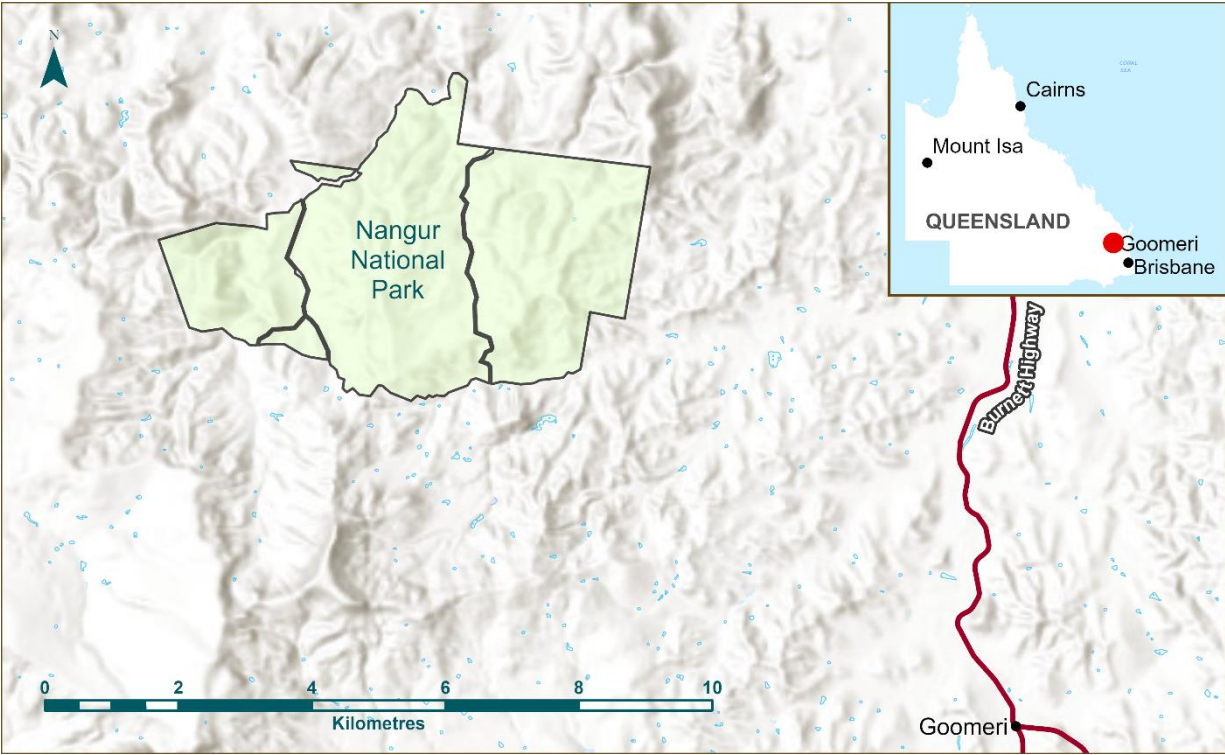


Figure 1. Locality of Nangur National Park

Table 1. Overview of Nangur National Park

Park size	Nangur National Park	1813.4 ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South West	
Local government area	Gympie Regional Council	
State electorate	Nanango	
Relevant legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth – EPBC Act) <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NCA)	

3. Key values

All parks, forests and reserves contain a range of natural, cultural, social and economic values that contribute to the state's comprehensive and representative protected area and forest estate. The VBMF provides a framework for identifying and protecting the most important of these—referred to as *key values*—which in turn guides the allocation of management resources.

The location of each key value is shown in Figure 2. An assessment of each key value—including its current and desired condition, trend, and the confidence level of the assessment—is presented in the following tables and can be interpreted using Table 2. The assessment also outlines the main threats to each key value and provides broad strategic management direction to address these threats and achieve desired outcomes over time.

Table 2. Description of condition and trend icons used in the key values assessment

Condition of key value	Good  The value is in good condition and is likely to be maintained for the foreseeable future, provided that current measures are maintained	Good with some concern  The value is likely to be maintained over the long term with minor additional conservation measures to address existing concerns	Significant concern  The value is threatened by a number of current or potential threats. Significant additional conservation measures are required to preserve the value over the medium to long term	Critical  The value is severely threatened. Urgent additional large-scale conservation measures are required or the value may be lost
Trend of key value condition	Improving 	Stable 	Deteriorating 	No consistent trend 
Assessment confidence	Inferred 	Limited 	Adequate 	

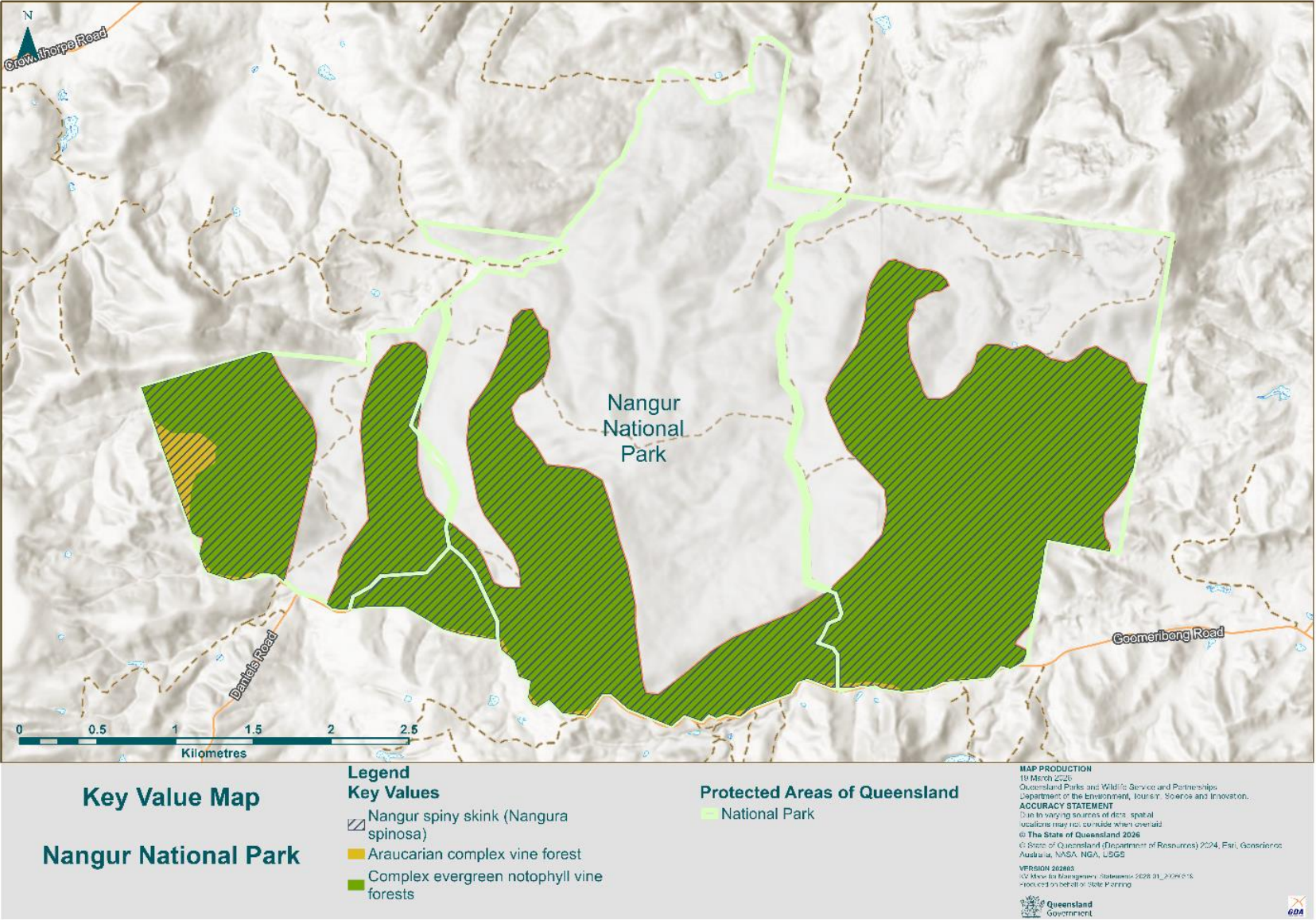


Figure 2. Nangur National Park key values

3.1 Nangur spiny skink *Nangura spinosa*

Key value category	Key value description	Current condition	Assessment confidence	Current trend	Assessment confidence	Desired condition (short term)	Desired condition (long term)
Significant species	The Nangur spiny skink <i>Nangura spinosa</i> is critically endangered under the NCA and the EPBC Act. The Nangur spiny skink is currently known to occur in two populations within Southeast Queensland, approximately 40 km away from each other. The Nangur spiny skink is known as a rainforest specialist. Burrows and locations of burrows have specific requirements. The population of the Nangur spiny skink <i>Nangura spinosa</i> is currently estimated at less than 50 adults within Nangur National Park. A recovery plan was developed in 2011, and an updated recovery action plan is currently underway.						
Desired outcome The Nangur spiny skink is thriving within its core habitat, supporting a healthy population with minimal threats, and sustainable interactions with human activities while fulfilling its ecological role and cultural significance in a balanced and healthy ecosystem.							

Threats to key value

Threat process	Threat category	Description	Threat level	Threat rating
1. Other	Other	Ongoing population decline, poor genetic health and unviable population size impacts on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Primary	Very high
2. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Ecosystem-changing pest plants such as cat's claw <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> and coral berry <i>Rivina humilis</i> modify habitat structure and health, impacting on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Secondary	Medium
3. Bushfire	Natural system modification	Bushfires alter habitat such as vegetation structure and composition, impacting on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Very high
4. Changes in habitat	Climate change and severe weather	Climate change effects such as drought, flooding and extreme temperatures reduce habitat and suitable climatic conditions, impacting on the health and survival of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Very high
5. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Predation by invasive pests such as cats <i>Felis catus</i> , foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and cane toads <i>Rhinella marina</i> reduce population health and numbers, impacting on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Very high
6. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive species such as cane toads <i>Rhinella marina</i> compete for food and resources of the Nangur spiny skink <i>Nangura spinosa</i> , impacting on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Medium

Threat process	Threat category	Description	Threat level	Threat rating
7. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive pest animals such as pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and deer <i>Cervus</i> spp. modify vegetation structure and species composition, impacting on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Medium
8. Animal collection	Biological resource use	Illegal disturbance such as collection or catching and releasing increases the risk of introduced diseases and reduced population numbers, impacting on the health and survival of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Medium
9. Ecosystem modification	Natural system modification	Clearance of habitat for road construction and fire control lines or maintenance may damage burrows, impacting on the survival and population recovery of the Nangur spiny skink.	Other	Low

Strategic management directions

Strategic management direction	Priority*
Protect the Nangur spiny skink from bushfire through direct and indirect fire management activities.	1
Increase the population size and improve the genetic health of the Nangur spiny skink by supporting any captive breeding and reintroduction program in conjunction with strategic translocations.	1
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as cats <i>Felis catus</i> and foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> on the Nangur spiny skink.	2
Reduce impacts of ecosystem-changing invasive pest plants such as cat's claw <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> and coral berry <i>Rivina humilis</i> on the Nangur spiny skink.	2
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as cane toads <i>Rhinella marina</i> on the Nangur spiny skink.	3
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and deer <i>Cervus</i> spp. on the Nangur spiny skink.	3
Minimise visitor impacts on the Nangur spiny skink through management signage.	3
Minimise illegal disturbance and collection of the Nangur spiny skink through enforcement and compliance activities.	3
Minimise impacts of QPWS&P road and fire control line maintenance and construction on the Nangur spiny skink through consultation with Ecological Sciences or Threatened Species Team prior to undertaking any works.	3
Manage impacts of climate change on the Nangur spiny skink through pest and fire management.	3

*Key value priority: 1 – Critical, 2 – Very high, 3 – High, 4 – Moderate, 5 – Desirable (see Appendix 1)

3.2 Complex evergreen notophyll vine forests

Key value category	Key value description	Current condition	Assessment confidence	Current trend	Assessment confidence	Desired condition (short term)	Desired condition (long term)
Habitat for significant species 	Complex evergreen notophyll vine forests provide habitat for the recorded critically endangered Nangur spiny skink <i>Nangura spinosa</i>. This vegetation community also provides habitat for other significant species, including the recorded vulnerable black-breasted button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>. Within Nangur National Park, complex evergreen notophyll vine forests are represented by RE 12.12.13 Araucarian complex microphyll to notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks. RE 12.12.13 is no concern at present and has a high reserve. RE 12.12.13 provides the largest area of known Nangur spiny skink habitat. As such, the RE is included as a key value due to its Nangur spiny skink habitat values. RE 12.12.13 is the primary RE within two RE polygons: 12.12.13/12.8.13/12.8.21 (50%/25%/25%) (2a/5a/7a) 12.12.13/12.12.17/12.9-10.16 (85%/10%/5%) (2a/7a/5a) Above RE polygons are mapped within this KV. RE 12.12.13 is within BVG 2a: Complex evergreen notophyll vine forests frequently with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> from foothills to ranges.						
Desired outcome Complex evergreen notophyll vine forests are healthy, resilient, protected and effectively managed, supporting thriving biodiversity, sustaining natural processes, and providing long-term viable habitat for fauna species including the Nangur spiny skink.							

Threats to key value

Threat process	Threat category	Description	Threat level	Threat rating
1. Bushfire	Natural system modifications	Bushfire alters vegetation structure and species composition, impacting on the health and survival of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Primary	Very high
2. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Ecosystem-changing pest plants such as cat's claw <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> , coral berry <i>Rivina humilis</i> and Madagascar periwinkle <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> alter vegetation structure and species composition, impacting on the health and survival of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Secondary	High
3. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive pest plants such as lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> alter habitat structure and species composition and increase frequency and intensity of bushfires, impacting on the health and survival of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Other	Medium
4. Changes in habitat	Climate change and severe weather	Effects of climate change such as drought and extreme temperatures increase frequency and intensity of bushfires, impacting on the health and survival of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Other	Medium
5. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive high biomass grasses such as Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i> and giant rat's tail grass <i>Sporobolus</i> spp. displace native species and increase bushfire risk, impacting on the health and survival of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Other	Low
6. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive pest animals such as cattle <i>Bos</i> spp., pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and deer <i>Cervus</i> spp. alter vegetation structure and composition and increase compaction and erosion, impacting on the health and survival of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Other	Low
7. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Predation by invasive pest animals such as cats <i>Felis catus</i> and foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> reduce wildlife populations, impacting on the health of complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	Other	Low

Strategic management directions

Strategic management direction	Priority*
Minimise impacts from bushfire on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests through the application of ecologically aligned planned burns in adjacent fire-adapted vegetation communities.	1
Reduce impacts of high biomass grasses such as Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i> and giant rat's tail grass <i>Sporobolus</i> spp. on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	3
Reduce impacts of invasive pest plants such as lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	3
Reduce impacts of ecosystem-changing invasive pest plants such as cat's claw <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> , coral berry <i>Rivina humilis</i> and Madagascar periwinkle <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	2
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as cattle <i>Bos</i> spp., pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and deer <i>Cervus</i> spp. on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	3
Manage impacts of climate change on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests through pest and fire management.	3
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as cats <i>Felis catus</i> and foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> on complex evergreen notophyll vine forests.	4

*Key value priority: 1 – Critical, 2 – Very high, 3 – High, 4 – Moderate, 5 – Desirable (see Appendix 1)

3.3 Araucarian complex vine forest

Key value category	Key value description	Current condition	Assessment confidence	Current trend	Assessment confidence	Desired condition (short term)	Desired condition (long term)
Significant ecosystems (terrestrial) 	Araucarian complex vine forest provides habitat for the Nangur spiny skink <i>Nangura spinosa</i>. These vegetation communities also provide habitat for other significant species, including the recorded vulnerable black-breasted button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>. Araucarian vine forests have been traditionally cleared for agriculture and hoop pine plantations. The resulting fragmented remnants are affected by bushfires and weed invasion. Within Nangur National Park, Araucarian complex vine forest is represented by RE 12.8.13 Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. RE 12.8.13 is of concern and forms part of the EPBC Act Critically Endangered Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia. RE 12.8.13 has medium representation in reserves, and agency threshold requirements cannot be met. RE 12.8.13 is co-dominant in polygon: 12.8.13/12.8.21 (50%/50%) (5a/7a) RE 12.8.13 is subdominant in polygon: 12.12.13/12.8.13/ 12.8.21 (50%/25%/25%) (2a/5a/7a) The first polygon above where 12.8.13 is co-dominant is mapped within this KV. The second RE polygon above is included within KV2 under RE 12.12.13. RE 12.8.13 is within BVG 5a: Araucarian notophyll/ microphyll and microphyll vine forests.						
Desired outcome Araucarian complex vine forest is healthy, resilient, protected and effectively managed, supporting thriving biodiversity, sustaining natural processes, and providing long-term viable habitats for fauna species.							

Threats to key value

Threat process	Threat category	Description	Threat level	Threat rating
1. Bushfire	Natural system modifications	Bushfire alters vegetation structure and composition, impacting on the health and survival of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Primary	Very high
2. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Ecosystem-changing pest plants such as cat's claw <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> , coral berry <i>Rivina humilis</i> and Madagascar periwinkle <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> alter vegetation structure and composition, impacting on the health and survival of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Secondary	High
3. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive pest plants such as lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> displace native plants, increase frequency and intensity of bushfires, and alter vegetation structure and composition, impacting the health and survival of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Other	Medium
4. Changes in habitat	Climate change and severe weather	Effects of climate change such as drought and extreme temperatures alter vegetation structure and composition and increase bushfires, impacting the health and survival of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Other	Medium
5. Introduced weeds	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive high biomass grasses such as Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i> and giant rat's tail grass <i>Sporobolus</i> spp. displace native species and increase bushfires, impacting on the health and survival of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Other	Low
6. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Invasive pest animals such as pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and deer <i>Cervus</i> spp. alter vegetation structure and composition and increase compaction and erosion, impacting on the health and survival of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Other	Low
7. Introduced animals	Invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases	Predation by invasive pest animals such as cats <i>Felis catus</i> and foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> reduce wildlife populations, impacting the health of Araucarian complex vine forest.	Other	Low

Strategic management directions

Strategic management direction	Priority*
Minimise impacts from bushfire on Araucarian complex vine forest through the application of ecologically aligned planned burns in adjacent fire-adapted vegetation communities.	1
Reduce impacts of high biomass grasses such as Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i> and giant rat's tail grass <i>Sporobolus</i> spp. on Araucarian complex vine forest.	3
Reduce impacts of invasive pest plants such as lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> on Araucarian complex vine forest.	3
Reduce impacts of ecosystem-changing invasive pest plants such as cat's claw <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> , coral berry <i>Rivina humilis</i> and Madagascar periwinkle <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> on Araucarian complex vine forest.	2
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i> and deer <i>Cervus</i> spp. on Araucarian complex vine forest.	3
Manage impacts of climate change on Araucarian complex vine forest through pest and fire management.	3
Reduce impacts of invasive pest animals such as cats <i>Felis catus</i> and foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> on Araucarian complex vine forest.	4

*Key value priority: 1 – Critical, 2 – Very high, 3 – High, 4 – Moderate, 5 – Desirable (see Appendix 1)

4. Management direction

QPWS manages protected areas and forests to protect their values and deliver our custodial obligations as a land manager. A levels of service (LoS) assessment allows QPWS to consider the management of each park in a state-wide context and determine desired levels of management effort for each park in a consistent and equitable way. An LoS assessment lets QPWS staff and the public know what level of management activity to expect on each park, forest or reserve. There are six LoS ratings ranging from 'below acceptable' to 'exceptional', and an 'acceptable' rating is the minimum standard required to deliver good management and meet our legislative and custodial obligations.

This section provides a strategic management direction for each management theme, identifying its current LoS and desired LoS which can be interpreted using Figure 3.

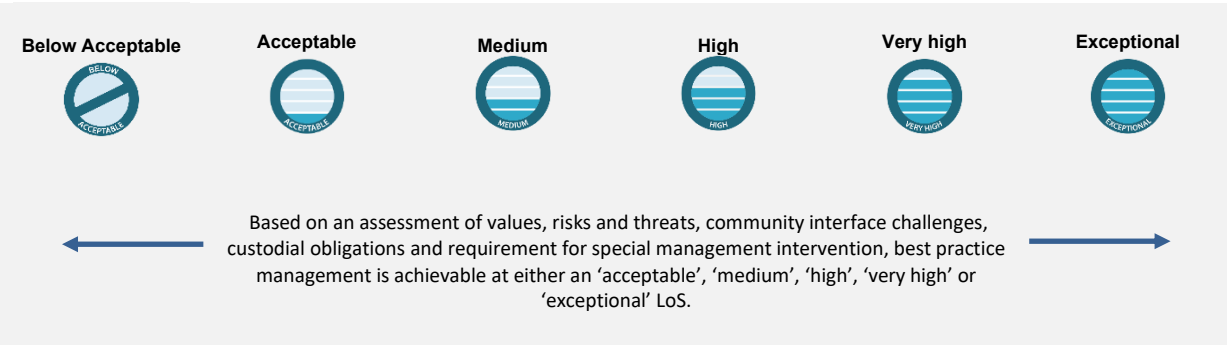


Figure 3. Description of LoS icons

4.1 Management directions

Management theme	Current	Desired	Strategic management direction	Priority (1–5) *
Fire management			Improve engagement with partners, including First Nations people, in fire management planning and implementation.	1
			Maintain a low potential for an adverse bushfire moving off or onto Nangur National Park through ecologically aligned planned burns in fire-adapted communities and maintenance of fire infrastructure.	1
			Improve collaboration with stakeholders such as QFD and neighbours to support a shared responsibility approach to fire management.	2
			Maintain staff capability, through ongoing training, maintaining competency and ecological knowledge through access to subject matter experts.	3
Pest management			Improve staff capacity to implement pest management activities through increased staffing.	2
			Improve knowledge of current and emergent pests (location, extent, impacts) through health checks and monitoring.	3
			Improve staff capability to plan and implement pest management activities through training.	3
			Improve focus on biosecurity through management planning.	3
Natural values management			Improve engagement with stakeholders and partners, including First Nations people, in pest management planning and implementation.	3
			Improve knowledge of natural values through training and health checks.	3
			Maintain current approach to post-contact cultural heritage.	5
			Maintain current approach to visitor management.	4
Historic cultural heritage management			Maintain current approach to engagement and collaboration with internal and external stakeholders and partners.	4
Visitor management			Maintain current approach to engagement and collaboration with internal and external stakeholders and partners.	4
Community, partnerships and other interests			Maintain current approach to engagement and collaboration with internal and external stakeholders and partners.	4
Field management capability			Improve current field management capability through training.	3

Management theme	Current	Desired	Strategic management direction	Priority (1–5) *
Operational planning and management support			Maintain the current approach to operational planning and support.	4

*Level of Service priority: 1 – extremely urgent and extremely necessary, 2 – very necessary and very urgent, 3 – moderately necessary and moderately urgent, 4 – somewhat necessary and somewhat urgent, 5 – optional and not urgent (see Appendix 1)

5. Glossary

The following glossary contains VBMF terms and concepts used within this document.

Term	Description
Adaptive management	The process of adjusting and improving how we manage parks, forests and reserves after assessing the outcomes of previous strategies and on-ground actions.
Condition and trend	The condition of a key value is assessed as either good, good with some concern, significant concern or critical. Trend describes what is happening to the condition: is it improving, stable, or deteriorating? A key value's current condition is determined during the planning process. A desired condition is a realistic goal for the future condition of the key value. The ongoing condition and trend of key values is assessed with regular health checks, or monitoring and scientific assessment.
Custodial obligations	The legal and policy requirements QPWS has as a land manager to ensure that parks, forests and reserves are managed properly and lawfully. This includes protecting life and property, maintaining biosecurity, building positive relationships with adjacent communities and landholders, and safeguarding the values of the land.
Desired outcome	A statement in the key value and management direction statements about moving from the current status (condition or LoS) to a desired status. The goal for management.
Health check	Basic form of monitoring that uses indicators and visual assessments to regularly evaluate the condition of key values. Regular health checks ensure QPWS can respond quickly to adverse change and redirect management priorities.
Key value	A natural, cultural, social or economic value that is most important, significant, unique or irreplaceable and helps define the essence of the area. If lost, it would diminish what makes the area distinct from others.
Level of service (LoS)	Management standards for maintaining an area based on its values, threats and the complexity of management. There are six LoS ratings ranging from 'below acceptable' to 'exceptional', noting that an 'acceptable' rating is the minimum standard required to deliver good management and meet our custodial obligations under law as a land manager. A 'current' LoS rating is the level at the time of planning, the 'desired' LoS is where we want to be.
Management direction	An assessment of the current and desired LoS for each management theme, with prioritised strategic management directions.
Management instrument	A management plan or management statement.
Management theme	Common management themes across parks, forests and reserves, including fire management; pest management; natural values management; post-contact cultural heritage management; visitor management; community, partnerships and other interests; field management capability; operational planning and management support.
Strategic management direction	A broad strategy aimed at mitigating or removing a threat to a key value and maintaining or improving the condition of a park's value; or addressing the gap between the current LoS and desired LoS for a management theme.
Threat or threatening process and threat rating	Based on IUCN's classifications, QPWS has identified threatening processes that have the potential to affect Queensland's values (e.g. natural systems modifications, invasive species). Current and potential threats to key values are identified and given a threat rating based on a combination of the extent of the impact, the severity of the impact and the urgency of action.

Appendix 1

Term	Description
Priority rating (key value SMDs)	A rating given to a strategic management direction according to the need for action to prevent further decline, stabilise current condition, or restore and enhance values, with consideration given to legislative obligations, cost, and social, economic and political factors.
	Critical (1) – Loss or very significant decline in the condition of the key value is highly likely if action is not taken OR significant improvement in the condition of the key value is highly likely if action is taken.
	Very high (2) – Significant decline in the condition of the key value is likely if action is not taken OR significant improvement in the condition of the key value is likely if action is taken.
	High (3) – Decline in the condition of the key value is likely if action is not taken OR improvement in the condition of the key value is likely if action is taken.
	Moderate (4) – Some decline in the condition of the key value is possible if action is not taken OR some improvement in the condition of the key value is possible if action is taken.
	Desirable (5) – While decline in the condition of the key value is not likely in the short term, the action, if taken, would help build long-term resilience of the key value.
Priority rating (LoS SMDs)	A rating given to an LoS or custodial obligation strategic management direction. A scale from 1 (extremely urgent) to 5 (not urgent or optional) is assigned, with consideration given to legislative obligations, cost, and social, economic and political factors.