

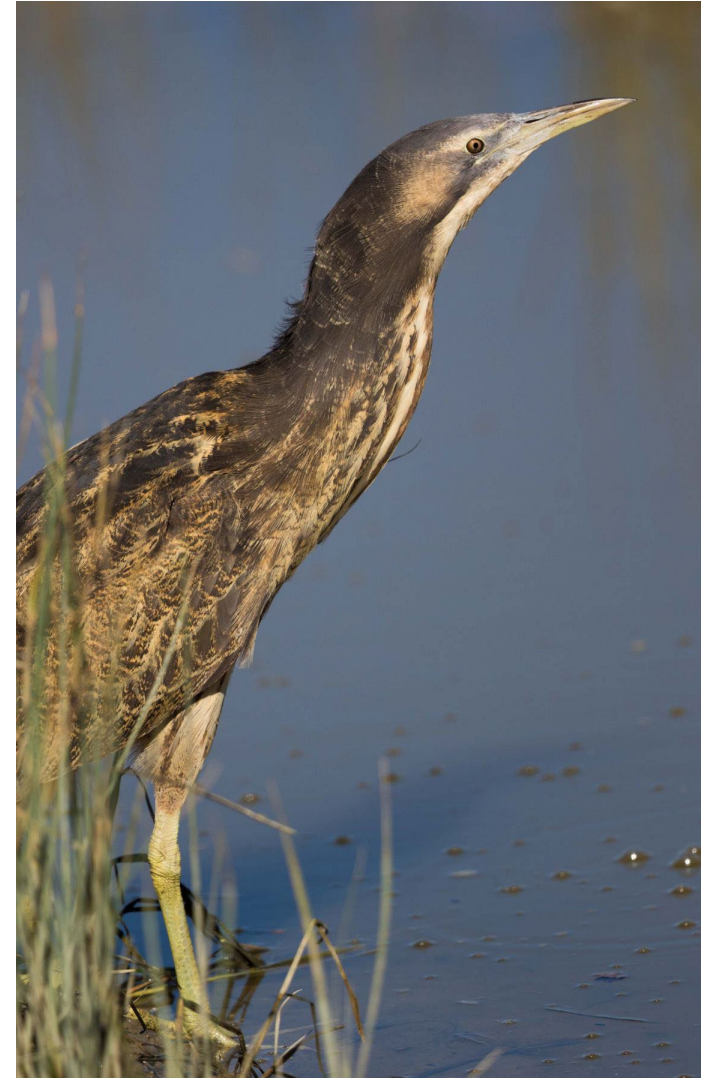
# RPS Change 1 – Hearing Stream 7 Indigenous Ecosystems

Evidence of Dr Philippa Crisp

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# Irreplaceable and vulnerable indigenous biodiversity

- Indigenous ecosystems and species that are irreplaceable and vulnerable include:
  - Ecosystems that have undergone a major historic decline, leaving the remnants vulnerable to impacts
  - Ecosystems that are rare and therefore vulnerable to loss, such as *naturally uncommon* ecosystems
  - Species that have small populations and/or have declining population trends
- Irreplaceable and vulnerable ecosystems and species listed in Appendix 1A have been identified by experts using peer-reviewed criteria



# No technically feasible options to secure gains

- Examples include:
  - *Naturally uncommon* ecosystems such as inland sand dunes
  - Old-growth forest – complex ecosystems involving intricate food webs that take many hundreds of years to mature
  - Seagrass meadows - unsuccessful attempts have been made to re-grow seagrass

