

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
1. Residential & Commercial Development		Threats from human settlements or other non-agricultural land uses with a substantial footprint	These are threats tied to a defined and relatively compact area, which distinguishes them from those in 4. Transportation & Service Corridors which have a long narrow footprint, and 6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance which do not have an explicit footprint.
	1.1 Housing & Urban Areas	Human cities, towns, and settlements including non-housing development typically integrated with housing	This category obviously dovetails somewhat arbitrarily with 1.2 Commercial and Industrial Areas . As a general rule, however, if people live in the development, it should fall into this category.
	List the type of development	<i>urban areas, suburbs, villages, ranchettes, vacation homes, shopping areas, offices, schools, hospitals, birds flying into windows, land reclamation or expanding human habitation that causes habitat degradation in riverine, estuary and coastal areas, etc.</i>	
	1.2 Commercial & Industrial Areas	Factories and other commercial centres	Shipyards and airports fall into this category, whereas shipping lanes and flight paths fall under 4. Transportation & Service Corridors . Dams are NOT included here, rather they are in 7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use .
	List the type of development	<i>military bases, factories, stand-alone shopping centres, office parks, power plants, train yards, ship yards, airports, landfills, etc.</i>	
	1.3 Tourism & Recreation Areas	Tourism and recreation sites with a substantial footprint	There is a fine line between housing and vacation housing/resorts. Be careful not to confuse this category, which focuses on the habitat effects of recreation areas, with those in 6.1 Recreational Activities , which focuses on the disturbance effects posed by recreation.
	List the type of development	<i>ski areas, golf courses, resorts, cricket fields, county parks, afghan goat polo fields, campgrounds, coastal and estuarine tourist resorts, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
2. Agriculture & Aquaculture		Threats from farming and ranching as a result of agricultural expansion and intensification, including silviculture, mariculture and aquaculture (includes the impacts of any fencing around farmed areas)	Threats resulting from the use of agrochemicals, rather than the direct conversion of land to agricultural use, should be included under 9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents . Likewise in cases where conversion to agriculture causes increased run-off and hence sedimentation of rivers and lakes, that is also best treated under 9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents .
	2.1 Annual & Perennial Non-Timber Crops	Crops planted for food, fodder, fibre, fuel, or other uses	
	2.1.1 Shifting Agriculture		Select the appropriate scale of the farming activity and list the specific crop(s) e.g., <i>wheat farms, sugar cane plantations, rice paddies, hillside rice production, household swidden plots, banana or pineapple plantations, mango or apple orchards, olive or date groves, vineyards, oil palm plantations, tea or coffee plantations, mixed agroforestry systems, coca plantations, etc.</i>
	2.1.2 Small-holder Farming		
	2.1.3 Agro-industry Farming		
	2.1.4 Scale Unknown/Unrecorded		
	2.2 Wood & Pulp Plantations	Stands of trees planted for timber or fibre outside of natural forests, often with non-native species	If it is one or a couple timber species that are planted on a rotation cycle, it belongs here. If it is multiple species or enrichment plantings in a quasi-natural system, it belongs in 5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting .
	2.2.1 Small-holder Plantations		Select the appropriate scale for the plantation and list the specific trees e.g., <i>teak or eucalyptus plantations, loblolly pine silviculture, Christmas tree farms, etc.</i>
	2.2.2 Agro-industry Plantations		
	2.2.3 Scale Unknown/Unrecorded		
	2.3 Livestock Farming & Ranching	Domestic terrestrial animals raised in one location on farmed or non-local resources (farming); also domestic or semi-domesticated animals allowed to roam in the wild and supported by natural habitats (ranching)	In farming, animals are kept in captivity; in ranching they are allowed to roam in wild habitats. If a few animals are mixed in a subsistence cropping system, it belongs in 2.1 Annual & Perennial Non-Timber Crops . Forage of wild resources for stall-fed animals falls under 5.2 Gathering Terrestrial Plants . Domesticated livestock that has gone feral should be treated under 8.1 Invasive Non-native/Alien Species , but other wild-roaming livestock may also require closer consideration to determine if they are best placed here or also under 8.1 .
	2.3.1 Nomadic Grazing	Pastoralists who are normally only present for part of the year, usually after good rains have improved the grazing.	Select the appropriate scale of the farming activity and list the specific animals and/or system e.g., <i>cattle feed lots, chicken farms, dairy farms, cattle ranching, goat, camel, or yak herding, etc.</i>
	2.3.2 Small-holder Grazing, Ranching or Farming		
	2.3.3 Agro-industry Grazing, Ranching or Farming		
	2.3.4 Scale Unknown/Unrecorded		

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
	2.4 Marine & Freshwater Aquaculture	Aquatic animals raised in one location on farmed or non-local resources; also hatchery fish allowed to roam in the wild	Farmed animals are kept in captivity; hatchery fish are put into wild habitats and are the aquatic equivalent of terrestrial ranching.
	2.4.1 Subsistence/Artisinal Aquaculture		Select the appropriate scale of aquaculture and list the specific species and/or system e.g., <i>shrimp or fin fish aquaculture (especially those that cause destruction of mangrove habitats), fish ponds on farms, hatchery salmon, seeded shellfish beds, artificial algal beds, etc.</i>
	2.4.2 Industrial Aquaculture		
	2.4.3 Scale Unknown/Unrecorded		

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
3. Energy Production & Mining		Threats from production of non-biological resources	Various forms of water use (for example, dams for hydro power) could also be put in this class, but these threats seemed more related to other threats that involve alterations to hydrologic regimes. As a result, they should go in 7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use .
	3.1 Oil & Gas Drilling	Exploring for, developing, and producing petroleum and other liquid hydrocarbons	Oil and gas pipelines go into 4.2 Utility & Service Lines . Oil spills that occur at the drill site should be placed here; those that come from oil tankers or pipelines should go in 4. Transportation & Service Corridors or in 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents , depending on your perspective.
	List the specific resource(s) and production method	<i>oil wells, deep sea natural gas drilling, hydraulic fracking, etc.</i>	
	3.2 Mining & Quarrying	Exploring for, developing, and producing minerals and rocks	It is a judgement call whether deforestation caused by strip mining should be in this category or in 5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting - it depends on whether the primary motivation for the deforestation is access to the trees or to the minerals. Sediment or toxic chemical runoff from mining should be placed in 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents if it is the major threat from a mining operation.
	List the specific resource(s) and production method	<i>coal strip mines, alluvial gold panning, gold mines, rock quarries, sand/salt mines, coral mining, deep sea nodules, guano harvesting, dredging outside of shipping lanes, etc.</i>	
	3.3 Renewable Energy	Exploring, developing, and producing renewable energy	Hydropower should be put in 7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use .
	List the specific resource(s) and production method	<i>geothermal power production, solar farms, wind farms (including birds flying into windmills), tidal farms, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
4. Transportation & Service Corridors		Threats from long narrow transport corridors and the vehicles that use them including associated wildlife mortality	This class includes transportation corridors outside of human settlements and industrial developments. These corridors create specific stresses to biodiversity including especially fragmentation of habitats and lead to other threats including farms, invasive species, and poachers.
4.1 Roads & Railroads		Surface transport on roadways and dedicated tracks	Off-road vehicles are treated in the appropriate category in 6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance . If there are small roads associated with a major utility line, they belong in 4.2. Utility & Service Lines .
	List the specific type of road	<i>highways, secondary roads, primitive roads, logging roads, bridges & causeways, road kill, fencing associated with roads, freight/passenger/mining railroads, etc.</i>	
4.2 Utility & Service Lines		Transport of energy & resources	Cell phone and other communication towers connected by small access roads belong here. If there are small utility lines using a road right of way, they belong in 4.1 Roads & Railroads . Oil spills from pipelines should go in 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents .
	List the specific type of utility line	<i>electrical & phone wires, aqueducts, oil & gas pipelines, electrocution of wildlife, etc.</i>	
4.3 Shipping Lanes		Transport on and in freshwater and ocean waterways	This category includes dredging and other activities that maintain shipping lanes. Anchor damage from dive boats belongs in 6.1 Recreational Activities . Oil spills from ships should go in 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents .
	List the specific type of shipping lane	<i>dredging, canals, shipping lanes, ships running into whales, wakes from cargo ships, etc.</i>	
4.4 Flight Paths		Air and space transport	Airports fall into 1.2 Commercial & Industrial Areas .
	List the specific type of path	<i>flight paths, jets impacting birds, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
5. Biological Resource Use		Threats from consumptive use of "wild" biological resources including both deliberate and unintentional harvesting effects; also persecution or control of specific species	Consumptive use means that the resource is removed from the system or destroyed - multiple people cannot use the same resource, as they could under 6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance . Threats in the class can affect both target species (harvest of desired trees or fish species) as well as "collateral damage" to non-target species (trees damaged by felling or fisheries bycatch) and habitats (coral reefs destroyed by trawling). Persecution/control involves harming or killing species because they are considered undesirable. For some of the use threats there is an additional question on whether or not International trade is a significant driver of decline (5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.1, 5.4.2).
5.1 Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals		Killing or trapping terrestrial wild animals or animal products for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research or cultural purposes, or for control/persecution reasons; includes accidental mortality/bycatch	This category focuses on animals that primarily live in a terrestrial environment. There are obviously some species that live on the terrestrial/aquatic boundary. Hunting otters, beavers, amphibians, polar bears, penguins, waterfowl, and sea birds should (somewhat arbitrarily) go here. Hunting seals, whales and other marine mammals, and freshwater and marine turtles go in 5.4 Fishing & Harvesting Aquatic Resources . Yes, most people "gather" honey, eggs, or insects or other slow moving targets, rather than "hunt" them. But for consistency it was decided to keep all animal products as being hunted. This option does not distinguish between small and large scale (unlike others below) as generally most hunting and collecting of animals is small scale, but arguably some hunting in the past was very large "industrial" scale.
	5.1.1 Intentional Use (species being assessed is the target)	<i>bushmeat hunting, trophy hunting, beaver trapping, butterfly collecting, honey or bird nest hunting, etc.</i>	
	5.1.2 Unintentional effects (species being assessed is not the target)	<i>pest control often impacts non-targeted species, hunter's dogs may chase after and kill other non-target species during a hunt, loss of a species' prey base due to over-harvesting by humans of their prey, etc.</i>	For species unintentionally impacted the stress is usually coded as mortality, however, in the case of species' losing their prey base the stress would be coded as 2.3.8 Indirect Species Effects - Other .
	5.1.3 Persecution/Control	<i>wolf control, pest control, persecution of snakes because of superstition, etc.</i>	
	5.1.4 Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded		It is not known if the hunting or collection is intentional, unintentional or if it is persecution/control.
5.2 Gathering Terrestrial Plants		Harvesting plants, fungi, and other non-timber/non-animal products for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research or cultural purposes, or for control reasons	This category focuses on plants, mushrooms, and other non-animal terrestrial species except trees which are treated in 5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting .
	5.2.1 Intentional Use (species being assessed is the target)	<i>wild mushroom collection, forage for stall fed animals, orchid collection, rattan harvesting, etc.</i>	
	5.2.2 Unintentional effects (species being assessed is not the target)	<i>other plants accidentally removed/killed as a result of methods/approach used to harvest a target species, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
		5.2.3 Persecution/Control	<i>control of host plants to combat timber diseases, etc.</i>
		5.2.4 Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	It is not known if the use is intentional, unintentional or if it is persecution/control.
		5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting	Harvesting trees and other woody vegetation for timber, fibre, or fuel
		5.3.1 Intentional Use: subsistence/small scale (species being assessed is the target) [harvest]	Felling trees to clear agricultural land goes in the appropriate category in 2. Agriculture & Aquaculture . If it is a few timber species that are planted on a rotation cycle, it belongs in 2.2 Wood & Pulp Plantations . If it is multiple species or enrichment plantings in a quasi-natural system, it belongs here. Select the appropriate scale and list the specific product(s) harvested and the method used e.g., <i>clear cutting of hardwoods, selective commercial logging of ironwood, pulp or woodchip operations, fuel wood collection, mangrove charcoal production, etc.</i> If the intention of the harvest is not known, then 5.3.5 should be used.
		5.3.2 Intentional Use: large scale (species being assessed is the target) [harvest]	
		5.3.3 Unintentional effects: subsistence/small scale (species being assessed is not the target) [harvest]	
		5.3.4 Unintentional effects: large scale (species being assessed is not the target) [harvest]	
		5.3.5 Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	
		5.4 Fishing & Harvesting Aquatic Resources	Harvesting aquatic wild animals or plants for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research, or cultural purposes, or for control/persecution reasons; includes accidental mortality/bycatch
		5.4.1 Intentional Use: subsistence/small scale (species being assessed is the target) [harvest]	This category focuses on all kinds of species that are primarily found in an aquatic environment. There are obviously some species that live on the terrestrial/aquatic boundary. Hunting otters, beavers, amphibians, polar bears, penguins, waterfowl, and sea birds should (somewhat arbitrarily) go in 5.1 Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals . Hunting seals, whales and other marine mammals, and freshwater and marine turtles go here. It is important to consider the distinction between intentional and an unintentional fisheries - the former specifically targets a species or adjusts its fishing tactics to catch a particular species, whereas the unintentional option covers all other fisheries including bycatch and discards. <i>seaweed collection, shellfish collection, collection for aquarium trade, fish traps, artisinal trawling, handline fishing, spear fishing, turtle egg collection, whaling, seal hunting, blast fishing for grouper, etc.</i>

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
		5.4.2 Intentional Use: large scale (species being assessed is the target) [harvest]	<i>commercial trawling, commercial long-line fisheries, whaling, seal hunting, turtle egg collection, live coral collection, seaweed collection, etc.</i>
		5.4.3 Unintentional effects: subsistence/small scale (species being assessed is not the target) [harvest]	<i>blast fishing, cyanide fishing, artisinal trawling, seaweed collection, shark nets trapping non-target species, loss of a species' prey base due to over-harvesting by humans of their prey, etc.</i> Note that the stresses can be both ecosystem degradation and species mortality. In the case of species' losing their prey base the stress would be coded as 2.3.8 Indirect Species Effects - Other .
		5.4.4 Unintentional effects: large scale (species being assessed is not the target) [harvest]	<i>blast fishing, cyanide fishing, commercial trawling, commercial long-line fisheries, seaweed collection, shark nets trapping non-target species, loss of a species' prey base due to over-harvesting by humans of their prey, etc.</i> Note that the stresses can be both ecosystem degradation and species mortality. In the case of species' losing their prey base the stress would be coded as 2.3.8 Indirect Species Effects - Other .
		5.4.5 Persecution/Control	<i>beach protection with shark nets, sharks and seals killed because they eat commercial fish species, etc.</i>
		5.4.6 Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	It is not known if the harvest is intentional, unintentional or if it is persecution/control.

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance		Threats from human activities that alter, destroy and disturb habitats and species associated with non-consumptive uses of biological resources	Non-consumptive use means that the resource is not removed - multiple people can use the same resource (for example, birdwatching). These threats typically do not permanently destroy habitat except perhaps in extremely severe manifestations.
	6.1 Recreational Activities	People spending time in nature or traveling in vehicles outside of established transport corridors, usually for recreational reasons	This category does not include work involving consumptive use of biodiversity - for example disturbance impacts from loggers or hunters would be in the appropriate category in 5. Biological Resource Use . Vehicles and boats in established transport corridors go in 4. Transportation & Service Corridors . The development of permanent recreational or tourist facilities (such as hotels and resorts) should be included under section 1.3 Tourism & Recreation Areas rather than here.
	List the specific activity	<i>off-road vehicles, motorboats, motorcycles, jet-skis, snowmobiles, ultralight planes, dive boats, whale watching, mountain bikes, hikers, cross-country skiers, hanggliders, birdwatchers, scuba divers, pets brought into recreation areas, temporary campsites, caving, rock-climbing, etc.</i>	
	6.2 War, Civil Unrest & Military Exercises	Actions by formal or paramilitary forces without a permanent footprint	This category focuses on military activities that have a large impact on natural habitats, but are not permanently restricted to a single area. Permanent military bases should go under 1.2 Commercial & Industrial Areas . Other military activities might best be assigned to other categories. For example, hunting of specific animals by soldiers living off the land fits under 5.1 Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals .
	List the specific activity	<i>armed conflict, mine fields, tanks & other military vehicles, training exercises & ranges, defoliation, munitions testing, etc.</i>	
	6.3 Work & Other Activities	People spending time in or traveling in natural environments for reasons other than recreation or military activities	
	List the specific activity	<i>law enforcement, drug smugglers, illegal immigrants, species research, vandalism, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
7. Natural System Modifications		Threats from actions that convert or degrade habitat in service of "managing" natural or semi-natural systems, often to improve human welfare	This category deals primarily with changes to natural processes such as fire, hydrology, and sedimentation, rather than land use. Thus it does not include threats relating to agriculture (which should be under 2. Agriculture & Aquaculture), or infrastructure (1. Residential & Commercial Development and 4. Transportation & Service Corridors).
7.1 Fire & Fire Suppression		Suppression or increase in fire frequency and/or intensity outside of its natural range of variation	This category focuses on the human activities that lead to either not enough fire or too much fire in the ecosystem in question. If fire escapes from established agricultural lands, it belongs here, if fire is used to clear new agricultural lands, it belongs in the appropriate category in 2. Agriculture & Aquaculture . It also includes damaging "natural" fires in systems that have lost their natural resilience.
	7.1.1 Increase in Fire Frequency/Intensity	List the specific source of fire e.g., <i>inappropriate fire management, escaped agricultural fires, arson, campfires, fires for hunting, etc.</i>	
	7.1.2 Suppression in Fire Frequency/Intensity	List the specific source of lack of fire e.g., <i>fire suppression to protect homes, inappropriate fire management, etc.</i>	
	7.1.3 Trend Unknown/Unrecorded		
7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use		Changing water flow patterns from their natural range of variation either deliberately or as a result of other activities	This category focuses on the human activities that lead to either not enough water or too much water in the ecosystem in question. Note that homogenizing flows to a constant level may be outside the "natural range of variation." Dredging belongs in 4.3 Shipping Lanes .
	7.2.1 Abstraction of Surface Water (domestic use)		List the specific source of the alteration e.g., <i>change in salt regime, wetland filling for mosquito control, levees and dikes, surface water diversion, channelization, ditching, artificial lakes, etc.</i>
	7.2.2 Abstraction of Surface Water (commercial use)		
	7.2.3 Abstraction of Surface Water (agricultural use)		
	7.2.4 Abstraction of Surface Water (unknown use)		
	7.2.5 Abstraction of Ground Water (domestic use)		List the specific source of the alteration e.g., <i>groundwater pumping, etc.</i>
	7.2.6 Abstraction of Ground Water (commercial use)		
	7.2.7 Abstraction of Ground Water (agricultural use)		

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
		7.2.8 Abstraction of Ground Water (unknown use)	
		7.2.9 Small Dams	List the specific source of the alteration e.g., <i>dam construction, release of too little or cold water from dam operations, sediment control, etc. If dams are coded the following stresses may be appropriate: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 [to be completed]</i>
		7.2.10 Large Dams	
		7.2.11 Dams (size unknown)	
	7.3 Other Ecosystem Modifications	Other actions that convert or degrade habitat in service of “managing” natural systems to improve human welfare	This option includes both too much management (over-management) or too little (abandonment). The latter is particularly relevant when former agricultural lands are abandoned.
	List the specific source of the alteration	<i>land reclamation projects, abandonment of managed lands, rip-rap along shoreline, mowing grass, tree thinning in parks, beach construction, removal of snags from streams, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species, Genes & Diseases		Threats from non-native and native plants, animals, pathogens/microbes, or genetic materials that have or are predicted to have harmful effects on biodiversity following their introduction, spread and/or increase in abundance	After much deliberation it was decided to restrict the use of "invasive species" to refer to non-native species to keep things simple for policy makers. The term "problematic native species" is used instead to refer to native species that have become superabundant or otherwise cause problems. If possible, also record the source of the invasive species and/or conditions that exacerbate their effect. This is the class of threats that covers diseases. Where the Kingdom for a fungal disease is unknown, it should be coded under 8.1.1 , 8.2.1 or 8.3.1 and the disease name should be noted in the text field.
8.1 Invasive Non-Native/Alien Species/Diseases		Harmful plants, animals, pathogens and other microbes not originally found within the ecosystem(s) in question and directly or indirectly introduced and spread into it by human activities	We are defining non-native/alien/exotic species and diseases as those brought in either intentionally or accidentally by humans in the last 10,000 years. Note that for diseases, it is the infective agent which is considered to be the threat, with the disease being its manifestation in individuals. Domesticated livestock that has gone feral should be coded here, but there is a grey area concerning 'farmed' livestock which are allowed to roam wild; if these are rounded up periodically they could be considered "farmed" and coded under 2.3 Livestock Farming & Ranching , but if there is little to no management they might be better placed here.
	8.1.1 Unspecified Species		Only to be used if it is known that there is a threat from an invasive, but the species involved have not been named or only named at a very general level - e.g. invasive plants, invasive animals, etc. There is a text box alongside the threat to provide further explanation/detail on this and some of the information might also be relevant for inclusion under the Threats narrative.
	8.1.2 Named Species	List the specific plant, animal, or microbe e.g., <i>feral domesticated cattle, household pets, zebra mussels, Dutch elm disease or chestnut blight, Miconia tree, introduction of species for biocontrol, chytrid fungus affecting amphibians, etc.</i>	A list of named taxa (e.g., species or a group of species like rats if it is unclear which species in particular is involved) is available to select from in the SIS database via the "Quick Add" function (this list has been compiled in collaboration with the IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group and links to the information held in the Global Invasive Species Database). In addition, any taxon already in the taxonomic hierarchy in the SIS database (at whatever taxonomic-level) can be added as a named invasive via the "Quick Add" function. Note, if the named disease is caused by viruses or prions, option 8.5 should be used instead and there is a separate list of those "organisms".
8.2 Problematic Native Species/Diseases		Harmful plants, animals, or pathogens and other microbes that are originally found within the ecosystem(s) in question, but have become "out-of-balance" or "released" directly or indirectly due to human activities	It is a bit of a judgement call as to when a species becomes "problematic" (also referred to as species being "outside its natural range of variation"). Note that for diseases, it is the infective agent which is considered to be the threat, with the disease being its manifestation in individuals. This category will probably be
	8.2.1 Unspecified Species		Only to be used if it is known that there is a threat from a native taxon but the species involved have not been named or only named at a very general level - e.g. plants, animals, etc. There is a text box alongside the threat to provide further explanation/detail on this and some of the information might also be relevant for inclusion under the Threats narrative.

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
	8.2.2 Named Species	List the specific plant, animal, or microbe e.g., <i>over-abundant native deer, over-abundant algae due to loss of native grazing fish, native plants that hybridize with other plants, plague affecting rodents, etc.</i>	A list of named taxa (e.g., species or a group of species like rats if it is unclear which species in particular is involved) is available to select from via the taxonomic hierarchy in the SIS database using the Quick Add function. Additions to the hierarchy will be required for taxa which are not yet in the system.
	8.3 Introduced Genetic Material	Human altered or transported organisms or genes	Hatchery fish are not necessarily invasive species, but they can upset the gene pool of native fish.
	List the specific material or organism	<i>pesticide resistant crops, hatchery salmon, restoration projects using non-local seed stock, genetically modified insects for biocontrol, genetically modified trees, genetically modified salmon, etc.</i>	
	8.4 Problematic Species/Diseases of Unknown Origin	Harmful plants, animals, or pathogens and other microbes of unknown origin. It is not known if they were deliberately or accidentally introduced (see 8.2) or if they were originally found within the ecosystem(s) in question (see 8.3).	Efforts should be made to determine if the options under 8.2 or 8.3 could be used, but if the origin of the problematic taxon concerned is really unknown, then this option should be used. Note that for diseases, it is the infective agent which is considered to be the threat, with the disease being its manifestation in individuals.
	8.4.1 Unspecified Species		Only to be used if it is known that there is a threat from a taxon of unknown origin and the taxon involved has not been named or only named at a very general level - e.g. plants, animals, etc. There is a text box alongside the threat to provide further explanation/detail on this and some of the information might also be relevant for inclusion under the Threats narrative.
	8.4.2 Named Species	List the specific plant, animal, or microbe	The named taxon can be selected from the taxonomic hierarchy in the SIS database via the "Quick Add" function. Additions to the hierarchy will be required for taxa which are not yet in the system.
	8.5 Viral/Prion-induced Diseases	Viruses are small infectious agents that replicate only inside the living cells of an organism. Although viruses occur universally, each cellular species has its own specific range that often infect only that species. Most viruses co-exist harmlessly in their host and cause no signs or symptoms of disease. However, a number are important pathogens which can result in diseases which significantly reduce reproduction or increase mortality. Prions are infectious agents composed of protein in a misfolded form. They do not contain nucleic acids. All known prion diseases affect the structure of the brain and other neural tissue, they are mainly found in mammals, are currently untreatable and are universally fatal.	The intention here is not to record all know viruses or prions recorded for the species being assessed, but only those that are thought to be having a negative impact on the species concerned. Note that it is the infective agent which is considered to be the threat, with the disease being its manifestation in individuals.

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
		8.5.1 Unspecified "Species" (Disease)	Only to be used if it is known that there is a threat from what is probably a virus or a prion but the organism involved have not been named or is only named at a very general level - e.g. avian virus. There is a text box alongside the threat to provide further explanation/detail on this and some of the information might also be relevant for inclusion under the Threats narrative.
		8.5.1 Named "Species" (Disease)	List the specific virus (e.g., <i>Foot and Mouth Disease Virus</i> , <i>West Nile Virus</i> , <i>Rabies Virus</i> , <i>Newcastle Disease Virus</i> , etc.) or prion (e.g., <i>scrapie</i> , <i>Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)</i> or <i>mad cow disease</i> , etc.)
		8.6 Diseases of Unknown Cause	Occasionally plants and animals are impacted by diseases of unknown origin and often it may take many years to identify the pathogen responsible. For example, it is not known what causes white-band disease (WBD) in Acroporid corals, but the disease is having a huge impact in some parts of the world.

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
9. Pollution			This class deals with exotic or excess materials introduced to the environment. There is obviously a fine distinction when the pollution comes from another threat - for example, should an oil spill from a pipeline be classified as 4.2 Utility & Service Lines or 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents ? You will have to exercise some judgement here as to which represents the direct threat in your situation. In some cases, the source of the pollution may be either unknown or from a historical source (e.g., heavy metals buried in sediments). In these cases, you may have to make an educated guess as to which category to assign the pollutant.
	9.1 Domestic & Urban Waste Water	Water-borne sewage and non-point runoff from housing and urban areas that include nutrients, toxic chemicals and/or sediments	This category does not include major industrial discharge, which falls under 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents . It does include chemicals and next generation pollutants (caffeine or pharmaceuticals) in household waste streams. Technically, sewage from a pipe is "point-source" whereas a leaking septic system is "nonpoint-source." This category does not include agricultural runoff, which falls under 9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents .
	9.1.1 Sewage	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>discharge from municipal waste treatment plants, leaking septic systems, untreated sewage, outhouses, etc.</i>	
	9.1.2 Run-off	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>oil or sediment from roads, fertilizers and pesticides from lawns and golf-courses, road salt, etc.</i>	
	9.1.3 Type Unknown/Unrecorded		
	9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents	Water-borne pollutants from industrial and military sources including mining, energy production, and other resource extraction industries that include nutrients, toxic chemicals and/or sediments	The source of the pollution is often far from the system – an extreme example are the heavy metals that migrating eels bring to the Sargasso Sea. Often, the pollutants only become a problem when they bioconcentrate through the food chain. Oil spills from pipelines should generally go here.
	9.2.1 Oil Spills	List the source e.g., <i>leakage from fuel tanks, oil spills from pipelines, PCBs in river sediments, etc.</i>	
	9.2.2 Seepage from Mining	List the specific pollutants if possible e.g., <i>mine tailings, arsenic from gold mining, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
		9.2.3 Type Unknown/Unrecorded	There are other known examples of industrial pollution, which are not specifically captured under the classification scheme. These should be coded here for now, and the type/cause of the pollution noted in the text box. Examples include: <i>toxic chemicals from factories, illegal dumping of chemicals, other industrial effluent, ship waste discharge, etc.</i>
		9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents	Water-borne pollutants from agricultural, silvicultural, and aquaculture systems that include nutrients, toxic chemicals and/or sediments including the effects of these pollutants on the site where they are applied Wind erosion of agricultural sediments or smoke from forest fires goes in 9.5 Air-Borne Pollutants .
		9.3.1 Nutrient Loads	List the source and specific pollutant of concern: e.g., <i>nutrient loading from fertilizer run-off, manure from feedlots, nutrients from aquaculture, etc.</i>
		9.3.2 Soil Erosion, Sedimentation	List the source and specific pollutant of concern: e.g., <i>soil erosion from overgrazing, increased run-off and hence sedimentation due to conversion of forests to agricultural lands, etc.</i>
		9.3.3 Herbicides and Pesticides	List the source and specific pollutant of concern: e.g., <i>herbicide run-off from orchards, etc.</i>
		9.3.4 Type Unknown/Unrecorded	
		9.4 Garbage & Solid Waste	Rubbish and other solid materials including those that entangle wildlife This category generally is for solid waste outside of designated landfills - landfills themselves should go in 1.2 Commercial & Industrial Areas . Likewise, toxins leaching from solid waste - for example, mercury leaking out of a landfill into groundwater - should go in 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents .
		List the type, source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern	<i>municipal waste, litter from cars, flotsam & jetsam from recreational boats, waste that entangles wildlife, construction debris, etc.</i>

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
	9.5 Air-Borne Pollutants	Atmospheric pollutants from point and nonpoint sources	It may be difficult to determine the sources of many atmospheric pollutants – and thus hard to take action to counter them.
	9.5.1 Acid rain	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>acid rain, excess nitrogen deposition, radioactive fallout, wind dispersion of pollutants or sediments, smoke from forest fires or wood stoves, etc.</i>	
	9.5.2 Smog	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>smog from vehicle emissions, coal burning, wind dispersion of pollutants or sediments, smoke from forest fires or wood stoves, etc.</i>	Smog is a type of air pollution derived from vehicular emission from internal combustion engines and industrial fumes that react in the atmosphere with sunlight to form secondary pollutants that also combine with the primary emissions to form photochemical smog. Smog is also caused by large amounts of coal burning in an area caused by a mixture of smoke, sulphur dioxide and other components.
	9.5.3 Ozone	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>vehicle emissions, factory smoke emissions, smoke from forest fires or wood stoves, wind dispersion of pollutants or sediments, etc.</i>	Ozone is not emitted directly by car engines or by industrial operations, but formed by the reaction of sunlight on air containing hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides that react to form ozone directly at the source of the pollution or many kilometres down wind.
	9.5.4 Type Unknown/Unrecorded		
	9.6 Excess Energy	Inputs of heat, sound, or light that disturb wildlife or ecosystems	These inputs of energy can have strong effects on some species or ecosystems.
	9.6.1 Light Pollution	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>lamps attracting insects, beach lights disorienting turtles, etc.</i>	
	9.6.2 Thermal Pollution	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>heated water from power plants, damaging atmospheric radiation resulting from ozone holes, etc.</i>	
	9.6.3 Noise Pollution	List the source, and if possible, the specific pollutants of concern e.g., <i>noise from highways or airplanes, sonar from submarines that disturbs whales, etc.</i>	
	9.6.4 Type Unknown/Unrecorded		

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
10. Geological Events		Threats from catastrophic geological events	Strictly speaking, geological events may be part of natural disturbance regimes in many ecosystems. But they need to be considered a threat if a species or habitat is damaged from other threats and has lost its resilience and is thus vulnerable to the disturbance.
	10.1 Volcanoes	Volcanic events	
	List the specific problem	<i>eruptions, emissions of volcanic gasses, etc.</i>	
	10.2 Earthquakes/Tsunamis	Earthquakes and associated events	
	List the specific problem	<i>earthquakes, tsunamis, etc.</i>	
	10.3 Avalanches/Landslides	Avalanches or landslides	
	List the specific problem	<i>avalanches, landslides, mudslides, etc.</i>	

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats			Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.
Version: 3.2			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at the end *
1	2	3	Exposition
11. Climate Change & Severe Weather		Threats from long-term climatic changes which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic/weather events that are outside of the natural range of variation, or potentially can wipe out a vulnerable species or habitat	Strictly speaking climatic events may be part of natural disturbance regimes in many ecosystems. But they are a threat if a species or habitat is damaged from other threats and has lost its resilience and is thus vulnerable to the disturbance. Many climatic events may also be increasing in frequency or intensity outside their natural range of variation due to human causes.
	11.1 Habitat Shifting & Alteration	Major changes in habitat composition and location	This category focuses primarily on the habitat effects of climate change.
	List the specific problem	<i>sea-level rise, desertification, tundra thawing, coral bleaching, etc.</i>	
	11.2 Droughts	Periods in which rainfall falls below the normal range of variation	Drought degrades the ecosystem and it is likely to cause species mortality but 1.2 Ecosystem Degradation should be coded under the stresses as the primary effect.
	List the specific problem	<i>severe lack of rain, loss of surface water sources, etc.</i>	
	11.3 Temperature Extremes	Periods in which temperatures exceed or go below the normal range of variation	
	List the specific problem	<i>heat waves, cold spells, oceanic temperature changes, disappearance of glaciers/sea ice, etc.</i>	
	11.4 Storms & Flooding	Extreme precipitation and/or wind events	
	List the specific type of storm	<i>thunderstorms, tropical storms, hurricanes, cyclones, tornados, hailstorms, ice storms or blizzards, dust storms, erosion of beaches during storms, etc.</i>	
	11.5 Other Impacts	Other impacts of climate change or severe weather events not covered above (list the specific type of impacts)	
12. Other Options		The threats classification scheme is intended to be comprehensive, but as there are often new and emerging threats, this option allows for these new threats to be recorded	
	12.1 Other Threat	State the specific problem/s	This should be captured in both the explanation text box and the Threats narrative

IUCN - CMP Unified Classification of Direct Threats				Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the the status of the taxon being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging). Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures. Threats can be past (historical, unlikely to return or historical, likely to return), ongoing, and/or likely to occur in the future.	
Version: 3.2					
Level of Classification			Definition		
1	2	3	<i>Examples</i>		
			Exposition		
Additional Notes:					
1. The Major Threats referred to in the minimumum documentation requirements as being required, are threats coded as having High or Medium impacts.					
2. In the SIS database, threats are recorded via the Threats module using the "Add Threats" or "Quick Add to Threats" functions.					
3. Note that threats 8.1.2, 8.2.2, 8.3.2, 8.3.2, 8.4.2 and 8.5.2 can only be added via the "Quick Add" function.					
4. For each threat recorded, additional information is/may be recorded, some elements of which are required as part of the minimum documentation standards: timing of the threat (past, ongoing, future, unknown, etc,) [required]; scope (how much of the population is impacted by the threat) and severity (what is the impact of the threat) [optional]. The timing, scope and severity are used to calculate an impact score which is useful for analyses and for distinguishing between major and minor threats. How each threat manifests itself by impacting on the habitat or directly or indirectly on the taxon being assessed itself is captured via the Stresses option [required].					
5. For some of the Biological Resource Use threats (5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.1, 5.4.2) there is an additional question on whether or not "International trade is a significant driver?" [required].					