

Level 1 Parent Threat	Level 2 Parent	Priority Level 3 Threats	Marine Level 3 Priority Threats
	3	<b>Energy Production and Mining:</b> Threats from the production/development of non-biological resources, including the conversion of the original habitat, development of necessary infrastructure, as well as uses and practices (use of machinery, exploration, excavation, drilling and storage of ore or drill cuttings, tailings ponds, settling ponds, site reclamation after development, etc.). Excludes the transport of resources and contaminants. Includes the impacts of wildlife collisions with the related infrastructures.	
	3.2	<b>Mining and Quarrying:</b> Exploring for, developing and producing minerals, rocks and various other substrates (sand, gravel, etc.). Includes tailings treatment (settling and tailings ponds), site expansion and site reclamation after development. Threats include near- and off-shore mining. E.g. to supply sand for beach fills. This threat does not include the transportation of resources and acid mine drainage.	
	3.2.6	<b>Near-shore and off-shore mining. E.g. to supply sand for beach fills.</b>	
	3.3	<b>Renewable Energy:</b> Exploring and developing infrastructure for and producing renewable energy; excludes its transport.	
	3.3.2	<b>Wind farms</b>	
	4	<b>Transportation and Service Corridors:</b> Threats from developing, using and maintaining transportation corridors (roads, pipelines, power lines, etc.) and their rights-of-way. These types of facilities may create obstacles or hinder the natural movement of species in addition to causing disturbances during maintenance (e.g., disturbance of falcon nests during bridge maintenance; widespread avoidance of roads by bears, etc.). This threat also includes vegetation control during rights-of-way maintenance and collisions with wildlife.	
	4.3	<b>Shipping Lanes:</b> Threats associated with transporting people and goods on water (oceans, estuaries, rivers, etc.), as well as waterway development. Includes dredging to facilitate transit of boats. This category does not include activities that are related to recreational boating.	
	4.3.1	<b>Shipping:</b> Ships striking wildlife, damage associated with wake waves, disturbance caused by the presence of vessels transporting people and goods.	
	4.3.2	<b>Dredging of shipping lanes:</b> Dredging in order to facilitate the transit of boats. E.g. the ICW and inlets on the Atlantic Coast and in Delaware River/Bay and tributaries used for navigation (dredged materials can be used for beneficial purposes). Excludes dredging within marinas and docks and dredging for locks and canals.	
	5	<b>Biological Resource Use:</b> Threats that are due to the use/consumption of wild biological resources, including the impacts of legal, illegal and unintentional harvesting. The disturbance and control of certain species falls under this threat category, which includes habitat conversion and degradation, the development of related infrastructure as well as the uses and practices that are associated with the latter (e.g., use of machinery, wood storage, soil management). Excludes the transport of resources (e.g., logging roads, threat) and peat harvesting.	
	5.4	<b>Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources:</b> Harvesting aquatic species (wild plants and animals) for commercial, recreational, subsistence, cultural, research or control/scaring purposes. This category also covers incidental capture (bycatch), but excludes research activities.	
	5.4.1	<b>Recreational or subsistence fishing:</b> Harvesting of aquatic species for recreation or subsistence that is governed by management measures. Illegal harvesting by fishing is classified under the threat "Poaching/persecution of aquatic species". Includes bycatch and damage to released individuals, but excludes contamination of habitats due to solid lead from fishing gear. E.g., accidental catching of northern diamondback terrapins in crab pots, turtles ingesting hooks.	
	5.4.2	<b>Commercial fishing:</b> Harvesting of aquatic species for commercial purposes that is governed by management measures for which the environmental impact is primarily on the species (as opposed to habitat damage from sea bottom trawling). Includes bycatch, but excludes ghost fishing gear entangling wildlife (in a separate threat). E.g., commercial fisheries, use of nets and fishing gear for eels, factory ships, marine mammals caught in industrial fishing nets.	
	5.4.3	<b>Poaching/persecution of aquatic species:</b> Deliberate and illegal harvesting of aquatic animals for personal or commercial purposes or persecution, harassment, abuse or to cause deliberate harm due to prejudices against the species. E.g., poaching of glass eels	
	7	<b>Natural Systems Modifications:</b> Threats from activities that are generally carried out to improve human welfare, but may result in habitat degradation or destruction. This threat category includes the development or redevelopment (management) of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as certain natural processes that can act as threats. Stopping a conservation action or a practice that is conducive to conservation is not interpreted as a threat, but as a return to the source threat (e.g., vegetation succession affecting pioneer species). Excludes meteorological or climate change-related threats that may modify natural systems.	
	7.3	<b>Other Ecosystem Modifications:</b> Other activities that contribute to habitat alteration or loss by redeveloping natural systems to improve human welfare. To be distinguished from the development and maintenance of urban parks.	
	7.3.1	<b>Shoreline alteration:</b> E.g., shoreline hardening, riprap along shorelines, breakwaters, concrete walls, shoreline filling. CLARIFICATION - THIS THREAT INCLUDES STREAM EMBANKMENTS	
	7.3.6	<b>Sea bottom trawling:</b> Trawling of the sea bottom that alters marine habitats. Excludes the impact of harvesting on target species.	
	9	<b>Pollution:</b> Threats that are associated with the introduction of foreign or excess material/energy from point and non-point sources. Threats that are posed by pollution are typically correlated with other human activities listed in the other sections (e.g., air pollution from cars, water pollution from sewage, agricultural effluents). Although there is a direct correlation between pollution and these other threats, their impact (scope and severity) is often evaluated separately from the source activity.	
	9.4	<b>Garbage and Solid Waste:</b> Garbage and solid waste, including materials that can intoxicate or entangle plants and animals (strangulation/asphyxiation from plastic bags, elastic materials, ropes, etc.).	
	9.4.1	<b>Garbage:</b> Garbage and solid waste in the environment. Excludes waste in open dump-sites, landfills, and ashore or adrift in the ocean. E.g., municipal waste, litter discarded on roads from vehicles, floating waste from recreational boats, construction debris/waste, etc.	
	9.4.4	<b>Drifting plastic and entanglement rubbish:</b> Plastic garbage adrift or ashore of oceans or large water bodies that intoxicate or entangle wildlife. E.g., floating rubbish, nets, robes, buoys, ghost or derelict fishing gear, plastic bags.	
	9.6	<b>Excess Energy:</b> Inputs of heat, sound, or light that disturb or otherwise impact wildlife or ecosystems.	
	9.6.1	<b>Light Pollution:</b> E.g., lamps (light) that attract insects or birds, lights on beaches that disorient turtles.	
	9.6.3	<b>Noise Pollution:</b> E.g., noise from highways, air traffic (airplanes), submarine sonar that disturbs whales and other marine mammals, loud music from outdoor events and engine noise from marine traffic.	