



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4161/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Exploration Licence 69/2237
Exploration Licence 69/2411

Local Government Area: Shire of Ngaanyatjarra

Colloquial name: Musgraves Exploration

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
41.96		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Exploration

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 17 February 2011

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description Beard vegetation associations have been mapped at a 1:250,000 scale for the whole of Western Australia. Three Beard vegetation association have been mapped within the application area (GIS Database; Shepherd, 2009):

18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*);

92: Hummock grasslands, sparse tree steppe; bloodwood over hard spinifex *Triodia basedowii*; and

236: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee (marble gum) over hard spinifex.

No vegetation surveys have been undertaken over the application areas, therefore, the vegetation communities have not been described or mapped for these areas in any further detail than Beard vegetation mapping.

Clearing Description Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd has applied to clear up to 41.96 hectares of native vegetation within two disjunct areas which total approximately 6,998 hectares for the purpose of mineral exploration. The two application areas are located within Exploration Licence 69/2237 and Exploration Licence 69/2411, and are situated approximately 127.5 kilometres apart.

Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd (2011) has advised that drill pads will be cleared using a raised blade where practicable. Access tracks will be cleared by vehicles and drilling equipment driving over vegetation or by raised blade where necessary. Topsoil and vegetative material will be stockpiled for use during rehabilitation activities.

Vegetation Condition Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994);

To

Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).

Comment Given the remoteness and vastness of some of the areas applied to clear it is likely that there has been very minimal disturbance and therefore, areas are likely to be in 'Excellent' condition. Where disturbances do exist, mainly from historic exploration and feral animals such as camels, vegetation may be in 'Good' condition.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application areas occur within the Central subregion of the Great Victoria Desert Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion and the Mann-Musgrave Block subregion of the Central Ranges IBRA bioregion (GIS Database).

The Central subregion is extensive covering approximately 12,590,867 hectares (GIS Database). The vegetation is primarily *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa*, Mulga and *E. youngiana* over hummock grassland dominated by *Triodia basedowii* on Aeolian sands. *Acacia* spp. dominate colluvial soils with *Eremophila* and *Santalum* spp. halophytes being confined to edges of salt lakes and saline drainage systems (CALM, 2002a).

While the Mann-Musgrave Block subregion covers approximately 4,701,518 hectares (GIS Database). The sandplains of this subregion support low open woodlands of either Desert Oak or Mulga over *Triodia basedowii* hummock grasslands. Low open woodlands of Ironwood (*Acacia estrophiolata*) and Corkwoods (*Hakea* spp.) over tussock and hummock grasses often fringe ranges. The ranges support mixed wattle scrub or *Callitris glaucophylla* woodlands over hummock and tussock grasslands (CALM, 2002b).

At a broad scale the vegetation of the application areas has been mapped as Beard vegetation associations 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*); 92: Hummock grasslands, sparse tree steppe; bloodwood over hard spinifex *Triodia basedowii*; and 236: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee (marble gum) over hard spinifex (GIS Database). According to Shepherd (2009), these vegetation associations are common and widespread both locally and regionally, and remain largely uncleared.

It is acknowledged that there has been no on-site flora study conducted over the application areas, however, there are no known records of Declared Rare Flora, Priority flora, Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities within the application area (GIS Database; Western Botanical, 2009a; 2009b; 2009c; 2010a; 2010b). Given the widespread availability of similar vegetation communities and landforms throughout the local and regional areas, the application areas are not likely to support a higher level of floristic diversity than surrounding areas.

The presence and abundance of weeds is unknown in the application areas. The introduction or spread of weeds may impact the biodiversity of the area (CALM, 1999). Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

The biodiversity of the application area is difficult to quantify with the limited information provided by the applicant and the general paucity of biological information in the bioregions. However, based on the widespread availability of similar vegetation communities and landforms, the application areas are not considered to support a higher biological diversity than the adjoining local or regional areas.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology CALM (1999)
CALM (2002a)
CALM (2002b)
Shepherd (2009)
Western Botanical (2009a)
Western Botanical (2009b)
Western Botanical (2009c)
Western Botanical (2010a)
Western Botanical (2010b)
GIS Database:
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List
- IBRA WA (Regions - subregions)
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application areas occur within the Central subregion of the Great Victoria Desert Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion and the Mann-Musgrave Block subregion of the Central Ranges IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). Both of these bioregions retain approximately 99.9% of their pre-European vegetation (GIS Database; Shepherd, 2009). Analysis of aerial imagery demonstrates that the local area remains largely uncleared. The vegetation communities and associated fauna habitats are considered common and widespread in the local area, and throughout the Great Victoria Desert and Central Ranges IBRA bioregions.

The scale and nature of the proposed clearing activities render it highly unlikely to result in the loss of significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Shepherd (2009)
GIS Database:
- Bellrock 1.25m Orthomosaic 2002
- Cooper 1.25m Orthomosaic 2002
- IBRA WA (Regions - subregions)

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, there are no records of Declared Rare Flora (DRF) within the application areas (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Environment and Conservation's NatureMap database identified no DRF species as occurring within a 20 kilometre radius of the application areas (DEC, 2011). The nearest known record of DRF is *Eucalyptus articulata*, located approximately 600 kilometres from the application areas (GIS Database).

The significance of the vegetation within the application areas for the continued existence of DRF is difficult to quantify with the limited information provided by the applicant and the general paucity of biological information in the bioregion.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Potential impacts to DRF as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a flora management condition.

Methodology DEC (2011)
GIS Database:
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, there are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) within the application areas (GIS Database). The nearest TEC has been recorded approximately 755 kilometres south-west of the application areas. The proposed clearing activities are not likely to impact on any known TEC.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Database:
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Comments Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The application areas occur within the Central subregion of the Great Victoria Desert Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion and the Mann-Musgrave Block subregion of the Central Ranges IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). Both of these bioregions retain approximately 99.9% of their pre-European vegetation (see table) (GIS Database; Shepherd, 2009).

The vegetation of the application areas has been mapped as Beard vegetation associations 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*); 92: Hummock grasslands, sparse tree steppe; bloodwood over hard spinifex *Triodia basedowii*; and 236: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee (marble gum) over hard spinifex (GIS Database). According to Shepherd (2009) approximately 99% of these Beard vegetation associations remain at both the state and bioregional level (see table).

According to the Bioregional Conservation Status of Ecological Vegetation Classes, the conservation status for the Central Ranges bioregion, Great Victoria Desert bioregion and Beard vegetation associations 18, 92 and 236 is of "Least Concern" (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002) (see table).

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in IUCN Class I-IV Reserves
IBRA Bioregion - Central Ranges	4,701,520	4,700,253	~99.97%	Least Concern	N/A
IBRA Bioregion - Great Victoria Desert	21,794,207	21,785,242	~99.96%	Least Concern	~8.46%
Beard vegetation associations - State					
18	19,892,305	19,890,275	~99.99%	Least Concern	~2.13%
92	152,002	151,113	~99.42%	Least Concern	No information available
236	1,626,899	1,617,443	~99.42%	Least Concern	No information available
Beard vegetation associations - Central Ranges Bioregion					
18	1,075,927	1,075,180	~99.93%	Least Concern	No information available
92	123,656	123,208	~99.64%	Least Concern	No information available
Beard vegetation associations - Great Victoria Desert Bioregion					
236	1,619,192	1,612,408	~99.58%	Least Concern	No information available

* Shepherd (2009)

** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

The vegetation under application is not a remnant of vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Shepherd (2009)
GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - subregions)
- Pre-European Vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
According to available databases, there are no watercourses or wetlands within the application areas (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application areas is not considered to be growing in association with any watercourse or wetland.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Database:
- Geodata lakes
- Hydrography, linear

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd has applied to clear up to 41.96 hectares within two disjunct application areas which total approximately 6,998 hectares for the purpose of mineral exploration. Disturbance associated with access tracks will be restricted to vehicles and drilling equipment driving over vegetation with a raised blade or using existing access tracks, and drill pads will be cleared using a raised blade (Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2011). The proposed clearing activities are not likely to result in large areas of disturbed or open land. Given the nature and scale of the proposed activities, the clearing is not likely to result in appreciable land degradation.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd (2011)

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application areas are not located within a conservation reserve or Department of Environment and Conservation managed land (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area is Gibson Desert Nature Reserve which is situated approximately 148 kilometres north-west of the application areas (GIS Database). Given the distance separating Gibson Desert Nature Reserve and the application areas, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact the environmental values of the conservation area.

The application areas occur within the Ranges of the Western Desert Environmentally Sensitive Area (Register of National Estate) (GIS Database). According to the Australian Heritage Database (2011) the Ranges of the Western Desert are a system of ranges with many gorges and valleys. The ranges are dominated by spinifex steppe, mulga and mallee scrub (Australian Heritage Database, 2011). Despite the area being on the Register of National Estate for natural values, it is considered that the proposed clearing is low impact and of a small scale and will not significantly impact on the environmental values of the area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Australian Heritage Database (2011)

GIS Database:

- DEC Tenure
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, there are no watercourses or wetlands within the application areas (GIS Database). Any surface water within the application areas is likely to only remain for short periods following significant rainfall events. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of any surface water within or outside of the application areas.

The application areas are not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) (GIS Database).

Given the low impact nature of the proposed clearing activities, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of any surface or underground water.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Database:

- Hydrography, linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd has applied to clear up to 41.96 hectares within two disjunct application areas totalling approximately 6,998 hectares for the purpose of mineral exploration. With the application areas being located within the Warburton Basin catchment area which covers a total area of approximately 17,195,990 hectares, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of floods in the catchment or local areas.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Database:

- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There is one Native Title Claim (WC04/003) over the areas under application (GIS Database). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application areas (GIS Database). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal sites of significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Department of Water, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 24 January 2011 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to the proposed clearing.

Methodology GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Determined

4. References

- Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd (2011) Application for a Clearing Permit (Purpose Permit) to clear Native Vegetation, Documentation Accompanying Clearing Permit Application for CPS 4161/1, Prepared by Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd, December 2010.
- Australian Heritage Database (2011) <http://www.environment.gov.au> (Accessed 27 January 2011).
- CALM (1999) Environmental Weed Strategy for Western Australia, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth, Western Australia.
- CALM (2002a) Biological Summary of the 2002 Biodiversity Audit for Western Australia, A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002 - Great Victoria Desert 2 (GVD2) - Great Victoria Desert Central subregion), ed. N.L McKenzie, J.E May and S. McKenna, Government of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.
- CALM (2002b) Biological Summary of the 2002 Biodiversity Audit for Western Australia, A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002 - Central Ranges 1 (CR1) - Mann-Musgrave Block subregion), ed. N.L McKenzie, J.E May and S. McKenna, Government of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.
- DEC (2011) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 31 January 2011).
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P. (2009) Adapted from: Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Western Botanical (2009a) Flora and Vegetation of the Officer Project area, Mt Blythe Tenements: Reconnaissance Survey Report. Prepared for Anglo American. Prepared by Western Botanical July 2009.
- Western Botanical (2009b) Flora and Vegetation of the Navigator Project area: Anglo American Exploration, Mt Blythe Tenements. Prepared for Anglo American. Prepared by Western Botanical July 2009.
- Western Botanical (2009c) Review of Flora and Vegetation of the Mt Blythe Tenements, Anglo American Exploration. Prepared for Anglo American. Prepared by Western Botanical June 2009.
- Western Botanical (2010a) Flora and Vegetation Survey of the West Musgrave Project Area: Anglo American Exploration (Australia). Prepared for Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd. Prepared by Western Botanical August 2010.
- Western Botanical (2010b) Botanical Survey of West Musgrave Exploration Project. Prepared for Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd. Prepared by Western Botanical June 2010.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now DEC), Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
DEP	Department of Environment Protection (now DEC), Western Australia
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DLI	Department of Land Information, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DoE	Department of Environment (now DEC), Western Australia
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources (now DMP), Western Australia
DOLA	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia

DoW	Department of Water
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{Atkins, K (2005). *Declared rare and priority flora list for Western Australia, 22 February 2005*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

- P1** **Priority One - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2** **Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3** **Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from several populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey.
- P4** **Priority Four – Rare taxa:** taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5–10 years.
- R** **Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa (= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable):** taxa which have been adequately searched for, and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.
- X** **Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa:** taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.

{Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2005} [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950] :-

- Schedule 1** **Schedule 1 – Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct:** being fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 2** **Schedule 2 – Fauna that is presumed to be extinct:** being fauna that is presumed to be extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 3** **Schedule 3 – Birds protected under an international agreement:** being birds that are subject to an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 4** **Schedule 4 – Other specially protected fauna:** being fauna that is declared to be fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 or 3.

{CALM (2005). *Priority Codes for Fauna*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

- P1** **Priority One: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P2** **Priority Two: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P3** **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P4** **Priority Four: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need

of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.

P5 **Priority Five: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

Categories of threatened species (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

- EX** **Extinct:** A native species for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
- EX(W)** **Extinct in the wild:** A native species which:
(a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or
(b) has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
- CR** **Critically Endangered:** A native species which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- EN** **Endangered:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered; and
(b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- VU** **Vulnerable:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and
(b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- CD** **Conservation Dependent:** A native species which is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.