



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4709/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Avoca Mining Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 15/610
Local Government Area: Shire of Coolgardie
Colloquial name: Vine Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application:
Decision Date:

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 for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation in a regional context. Two Beard vegetation associations have been mapped within the application area:

Beard vegetation association 8: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet;

Beard vegetation association 522: Medium woodland; redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*) & merrit (*E. floctoniae*) (Shepherd, 2009; GIS Database).

Native Vegetation Solutions (2011) conducted a flora survey of the application area on 20 September 2011, and described one vegetation community of the application area:

Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) woodland - Dominant species were *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E. salubris*, *Melaleuca sheathiana*, *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spatulata*, *Senna artemisioides filifolia*, *Lycium austral*, *Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata* and *Olearia muelleri* (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011).

Clearing Description

Avoca Mining Pty Ltd is proposing to clear up to 18.34 hectares of native vegetation for the Vine project (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011). The clearing of vegetation is required for mining activities and a waste dump expansion.

The vegetation will be cleared using mechanical clearing. The vegetation and topsoil will be stockpiled for use in rehabilitation.

Vegetation Condition

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

To:

Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).

Comment

The application area is located in the Eastern Goldfield subregion of Western Australia and is situated approximately 31 kilometres south-east of the Widgiemooltha town site (GIS Database).

The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Native Vegetation Solutions (2011).

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 area occurs within the Eastern Goldfield (COO3) Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) subregion (GIS Database). This subregion is generally described as mallees, Acacia thickets and shrubheaths on sandplains. Diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands occur around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lake support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic granulites of the Fraser Range (CALM, 2002).

The vegetation within the application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 8 and 522, which has approximately 98% to 99% of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining in the bioregion (Shepherd, 2009; GIS Database). A flora and vegetation survey of the application area was undertaken by Native Vegetation Solutions (2011) on 20 September 2011. A total of 49 vascular plant taxa from 28 genera belonging to 15 families were recorded within the application area (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011). This is typical of the floristics of the Eastern Goldfield subregion (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011). The condition of the vegetation was determined to be 'good' with few areas which were affected by historic exploration in 'degraded' condition (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011; Keighery, 1994).

A search of the Department of Environment and Conservation Declared Rare and Priority Flora databases revealed that no Declared Rare Flora (DRF) species and six Priority species may potentially occur within a 20 kilometre radius of the application area (DEC, 2011). Native Vegetation Solutions (2011) identified no DRF and one Priority flora species within the application area. The Priority species *Diocirea acutifolia* (P3) was recorded at one location within the application area. There was one population with 50 individuals recorded. This species is widespread throughout the local and regional area, and is well documented by previous flora surveys (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011).

No Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities were recorded during the botanical survey or have previously been recorded within the application area (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011; GIS Database).

One introduced flora species, Wards Weed (*Carrichtera annua*) was recorded from the application area (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2011). Care must be taken to ensure that the proposed clearing activities do not spread or introduce weed species to non-infested areas. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

One fauna habitat type was identified within the application area and is considered to be common and widespread within the subregion and faunal assemblages are unlikely to be different to that found in similar habitat located elsewhere in the region (ATA Environmental, 2006). There were no unique or significant faunal assemblages found within the application area (ATA Environmental, 2006). The clearing of 18.34 hectares of native vegetation is unlikely to have a significant impact in a regional and local context.

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

Methodology

ATA Environmental (2006)
CALM (2002)
DEC (2011)
Keighery (1994)
Native Vegetation Solutions (2011)
Shepherd (2009)
GIS Database:
- 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

No targeted fauna surveys have been conducted over the application area. A fauna survey conducted by ATA Environmental (2006) adjacent to the application area identified one broad fauna habitat type, which has been inferred through aerial imagery to be similar to the application area (GIS Database);

- Open Eucalypt woodland with a Chenopod and Acacia shrubland understorey.

ATA Environmental (2006) found no significant faunal assemblages within the adjacent survey area, and through aerial imagery (GIS Database) the habitat present within the application areas appears to be abundant within the Eastern Goldfield subregion (GIS Database). The 18.34 hectares of native vegetation proposed for clearing is not likely to contain significant habitat for fauna.

There is approximately 98% of the pre-European vegetation remaining within the Coolgardie bioregion

(Shepherd, 2009; GIS Database). Given the extent of the native vegetation remaining in the local area and bioregion, the vegetation to be cleared does not represent a significant ecological link.

There were two conservation significant fauna species listed as either a Threatened Species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or protected under Western Australian legislation (*Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950*), that may potentially occur within a 20 kilometre radius of the application area (DEC, 2011). These species are the Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus* subsp. *fusciventer*) (DEC, 2011). ATA Environmental (2006) considers the Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo to be unlikely to utilise the application area as they have not been recorded in the regional area since the year 1937. The Southern Brown Bandicoot favour habitats associated with watercourses or dense scrubby, often swampy vegetation which the application area does not provide therefore is unlikely to utilise the application area (Braithwaite, 1995).

ATA Environmental (2006) conducted a level one fauna survey of a tenement adjacent to the application area during October 2006. The survey recorded three species of birds, one volant mammal and one reptile species of conservation significance within the survey (ATA Environmental, 2006). The habitat present within the application area is not considered significant habitat for this species (ATA Environmental, 2006).

The fauna habitats within the survey area of the adjacent tenement are considered by ATA Environmental (2006) and Native Vegetation Solutions (2011) to be very similar to that within the application area. This vegetation type is considered to be common and widespread within the subregion and faunal assemblages are unlikely to be different to that found in similar habitat located elsewhere in the region (ATA Environmental, 2006). The proposed clearing of 18.34 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to impact critical feeding or breeding habitat for any conservation significant fauna species as the application area does not contain significant habitat for the potential species.

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

Methodology ATA Environmental (2006)
Braithwaite (1995)
DEC (2011)
Native Vegetation Solutions (2011)
Shepherd (2009)
GIS Database:
- Widgiemootha 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2002
- Pre-European Vegetation
- IBRA WA (regions - subregions)
- Threatened Fauna

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

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

According to available databases, there are no records of Declared Rare Flora (DRF) within the application area (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Environment and Conservation Declared Rare and Priority Flora databases identified no DRF species as occurring within a 20 kilometre radius of the application area (DEC, 2011).

Native Vegetation Solutions (2011) conducted a vegetation and flora survey of the application area on 20 September 2011. No DRF were recorded within the survey area.

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

Methodology DEC (2011)
Native Vegetation Solutions (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

A search of the available databases shows that there are no Threatened Ecological Communities situated within 100 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

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 area falls within the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application area is recorded as Beard vegetation associations 8: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet and 522: Medium woodland; redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*) & merrit (*E. floctoniae*) (GIS Database; Shepherd, 2009).

According to Shepherd (2009), Beard vegetation association 522 retains approximately 99% of its pre-European extent within the Coolgardie bioregion. Beard vegetation associated 8 retains approximately 48% of its pre-European extent within the state, however retains approximately 98% within the Coolgardie bioregion. Therefore, the area proposed to be cleared is not a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in IUCN Class I-IV Reserves
IBRA Bioregion - Coolgardie	12,912,204	12,707,872	~98.42	Least Concern	10.87
Beard vegetation associations - State					
8	694,638	334,007	~48.08	Depleted	6.43
522	709,715	709,714	~99.99	Least Concern	4.24
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
8	280,248	276,599	~98.70	Least Concern	8.86
522	688,407	688,406	~99.99	Least Concern	4.37

* Shepherd (2009)

** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

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 area (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application area 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 may be at variance to this Principle

The Gumland land system is described as depositional surfaces, broad shallow valley plains with restricted areas of slightly more elevated stony surface and central drainage tracts (occasionally with shallow channels) receiving more concentrated through flow (Pringle et al., 1994). The drainage tracts are slightly susceptible to soil erosion if perennial scrub cover is substantially reduced, as are the stony plain areas of this land system.

Based on the above the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Potential land degradation

impacts as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

Methodology Pringle et al., (1994)
GIS Database
- Rangeland Land System Mapping

(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 area is not located within any conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area is Binaronca Nature Reserve, located approximately five kilometres north of the application area (GIS Database).

Given the distance of the application area from Binaronca Nature Reserve, the proposed clearing is not likely to provide a significant ecological linkage or fauna movement corridor and is not likely to impact the environmental values of the conservation area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- DEC Tenure

(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

The application area is not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (GIS Database). The application areas are located within the proclaimed Goldfields groundwater area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1994* (GIS Database). Any groundwater extraction and/or taking or diversion of surface water for the purposes other than domestic and/or stock watering is subject to licence by the Department of Water.

There are no permanent watercourses or water bodies within the application area (GIS Database). Any surface water within the application area is likely to only remain for short periods following significant rainfall events (BoM, 2011). The proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of any surface water within or outside of the application area.

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

Methodology BoM (2011)
GIS Database:
- Geodata, Lakes
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas
- Hydrography, Linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas

(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

The application area experiences a semi-arid warm Mediterranean climate with winter rainfall, with an annual average rainfall of approximately 288.3 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002; BoM, 2011). Based on an average annual evaporation rate of 1,800- 2,000 millimetres (BoM, 2011), any surface water resulting from rainfall events is likely to be relatively short lived.

Given the size of the area to be cleared (18.34 hectares) compared to the size of the Balladonia catchment area (3,483,410 hectares) (GIS Database) it is not likely that the proposed clearing will lead to an appreciable increase in run off, and subsequently cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology BoM (2011)
CALM (2002)
GIS Database:
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments
- Hydrography, Linear

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

Comments

There are two Native Title claims over the area under application (WC99/2 and WC97/100). 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 Site of Significance within the application area (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 12 December 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 Claims - Determined by the Federal Court

4. References

- ATA Environmental (2006) Vertebrate Fauna Assessment - Avoca Resources. Unpublished report prepared for Avoca Mining Pty Ltd, October 2006.
- BoM (2011) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics for Norseman, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, viewed 3 January 2012, <http://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_012065.shtml>.
- Braithwaite, R.W (1995) Southern Brown Bandicoot. In R. Strahan (Ed.) The Mammals of Australia. Australian Museum and Reed Books. Chatswood, NSW.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Coolgardie 3 (COO3 - Eastern Goldfield subregion) Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DEC (2011) NatureMap - Mapping Western Australia Biodiversity, Department of Environment and Conservation, viewed 3 January 2012, <<http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au>>.
- 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.
- Native Vegetation Solutions (2011) Level 1 Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Proposed Vine Waste Landform Expansion, Higginsville (M15/610). Prepared for Alacer Gold, November 2011.
- Pringle, H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., & Gilligan, S.A. (1994) An inventory and condition survey of rangelands in the northeastern Goldfields, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture. South Perth.
- 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.

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.