



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6807/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Minjar Gold Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 59/406
Local Government Area: Shire of Yalgoo
Colloquial name: Minjar Gold Project – TSF expansion

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
43.4		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production and associated activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 3 December 2015

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The clearing permit application area has been broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations:
202: Shrublands; mulga & *Acacia quadrimarginea* scrub; and
420: Shrublands; bowgada & jam scrub (GIS Database).

A flora and fauna survey was conducted by Terratree Pty Ltd during July 2015 over an area of approximately 172.5 hectares, which includes the current clearing permit application area (Terratree, 2015).

The following five vegetation communities were recorded within the survey area (Terratree, 2015):

1. AaAiTOS: *Acacia aulacophylla*, *Acacia incurvaneura* Tall Open Shrubland over *Thryptomene costata*, *Micromyrtus trudgenii*, *Philotheca sericea* Mid Open Shrubland;
2. AaS: *Aluta aspera* ssp. *hesperia* Shrubland over *Borya sphaerocephala* Herbland;
3. CcLOW: *Callitris columellaris* Low Open Woodland over *Acacia ramulosa* ssp. *ramulosa*, *Acacia caesaneura* Tall Sparse Shrubland over *Eremophila georgei*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Microcorys* sp. Mt Gibson Mid Open Shrubland over mixed species Low Open Shrubland;
4. ArAsMITCS: *Acacia ramulosa* ssp. *ramulosa*, *Acacia sabina*, *Melaleuca leiocarpa* Tall Closed Shrubland over *Eremophila georgei*, *Philotheca desertii* ssp. *desertii*, *Philotheca* sp. Mid Sparse Shrubland; and
5. ArAcGoTOS: *Acacia ramulosa* ssp. *ramulosa*, *Acacia caesaneura*, *Grevillea obliquistigma* ssp. *obliquistigma* Tall Open Shrubland over *Aluta aspera* ssp. *hesperia*, *Philotheca sericea*, *Philotheca brucei* ssp. *brucei* Mid Open Shrubland.

Clearing Description Minjar Gold Project - TSF expansion.
Minjar Gold Pty Ltd (Minjar) proposes to clear up to 43.4 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 54 hectares, for the purposes of mining-related infrastructure. The project is located approximately 62 kilometres southeast of Yalgoo, within the Shire of Yalgoo.

Vegetation Condition Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Terratree Pty Ltd (Terratree, 2015).

The application area is located immediately adjacent to the existing Minjar Gold operational minesite. The proposed clearing is for the construction of additional mining related infrastructure, including a new Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), topsoil stockpiles, and the realignment of an existing haul road around the new TSF (GHD, 2015b).

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 is located within the Tallering subregion of the Yalgoo Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). The Tallering subregion is characterised by low woodlands to open woodlands of *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia* and *Callitris* on red sandy plains, and is often rich in ephemerals (CALM, 2002). The subregion is rich and diverse in flora and fauna, however most species are wide ranging and usually occur in at least one, and often several, adjoining regions (CALM, 2002). The dominate land-use of the subregion is grazing, and the subregion remains largely uncleared (CALM, 2002).

A Level 1 flora and vegetation survey was conducted by Terratree over the application area and surrounding areas during July 2015 (Terratree, 2015). A total of 81 flora species, from 32 families and 52 genera were recorded within the survey area (Terratree, 2015).

No Threatened Flora or Threatened Ecological Communities have been recorded within or in close proximity to the application area, and none were found during the survey (GIS Database; GHD, 2015b; Terratree, 2015).

Three species of Priority flora were recorded during the survey, *Bossiaea* sp. Jackson Range (P3), *Drummondita fulva* (P3) and *Micromyrtus trudgenii* (P3) (Terratree, 2015). A total of 1,662, 997 and 2,017 individuals of these species, respectively, were recorded within the 172 hectare survey area (Terratree, 2015). Of these, 445 individuals of *Drummondita fulva* and 31 individuals of *Bossiaea* sp. Jackson Range occur within the 54 hectare clearing permit application area, and may be impacted by the proposed clearing (Terratree, 2015). *Micromyrtus trudgenii* was not recorded within the application area (Terratree, 2015). Although a large percentage of the *Drummondita fulva* plants recorded during the Terratree (2015) survey may be impacted by the proposed clearing, this species is well represented in surrounding areas. A 2011 flora survey conducted by Botanica Consulting over an area of approximately 646 hectares, including the majority of the current clearing permit application area, recorded a total of 11,059 plants of *Drummondita fulva* from 494 locations within several vegetation communities (Botanica, 2012). All three Priority flora species are well represented outside of the application area and in the wider region, and the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on the conservation status of any of these species.

The western side of the application area falls within a Priority Ecological Community (PEC), the Minjar and Chulaar Hills vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation) (GIS Database). Approximately 36 hectares of the 54 hectare application area falls within the mapped edge of the PEC (GIS Database). This PEC is classified as Priority 1 due to its restricted distribution, and the potential threat to some occurrences from localised mining activities. The PEC is mapped in several occurrences extending approximately 30 kilometres along a ridgeline, with a total mapped area of approximately 12,964 hectares (GIS Database). Three occurrences of the PEC, to the south and east of the application area, fall partly within the former Warriardar pastoral lease, which is managed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (GIS Database). Based on the proposed mining infrastructure footprint, the 36 hectares of the application area which falls within the PEC mapped boundary is unlikely to be entirely cleared (GHD, 2015a; 2015b). However, the clearing of up to 36 hectares on the edge of one occurrence of the PEC and immediately adjacent to existing disturbed areas, is unlikely to have a significant impact on the conservation of the PEC as a whole.

The vegetation condition within the survey area was described as Very Good on the Keighery scale, with parts of the application area previously disturbed by mineral production and exploration activities (GHD, 2015b).

The application area falls within the Badja pastoral lease (GIS Database), and previous vegetation disturbance has occurred from pastoral activities, including weed invasion in some areas (GHD, 2015b). Four weed species, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, *Cuscuta planiflora*, *Pentameris airoides* subsp. *airoides* and *Cenchrus echinatus* have been recorded within the application area (GHD, 2015b). Weeds have the potential to out-compete native flora and reduce the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

The vegetation communities and fauna habitats found within the application area are well represented within the region and the application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.

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

Methodology

Botanica (2012)
CALM (2002)
GHD (2015a)
GHD (2015b)
Terratree (2015)
Government of Western Australia (2014)
GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

A Level 1 fauna survey was conducted by Terratree over the application area and surrounding areas during July 2015 (Terratree, 2015). Terratree (2015) concluded that the fauna and fauna habitats occurring within the application area are typical of the region.

Several fauna species (mostly birds) of conservation significance have the potential to occur within the application area, however most fauna species occurring in the region tend to be wide ranging (Terratree, 2015). The Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii* subsp. *badia*), both listed as Vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act), were the fauna species of conservation significance considered most likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing (Terratree, 2015). Targeted searches were conducted for these two species (Terratree, 2015).

The Western Spiny-tailed Skink previously inhabited much of the region, however their range and abundance is now greatly reduced. This species was previously recorded from surveys within Minjar tenements in 2013 (Terratree, 2015). The targeted survey of the current clearing permit application area identified suitable habitat for the Western Spiny-tailed Skink, however the species was not recorded during the survey. Terratree (2015) reported that the habitat within the application area was considered sub-optimal for this species, due to a scarcity of suitable habitat logs, and that better quality habitat was abundant in surrounding areas.

The Malleefowl is known to occur in the region. The targeted survey recorded five malleefowl mounds within the survey area, of which one mound was classified as "inactive" (that is, no recent activity but used within the last 20 years) and four were considered "historic" (that is, unused for more than 20 years) (Terratree, 2015). No active mounds were recorded during the fauna survey and no Malleefowl or signs of recent Malleefowl activity were identified within the survey area. Of the five malleefowl mounds recorded during the survey, only one of these, a historic mound, falls within the current clearing permit application area (Terratree, 2015). The inactive mound occurs more than fifty metres outside of the application area and will not be disturbed by the proposed clearing (Terratree, 2015).

The landforms, vegetation associations and fauna habitat types found within the application area are well represented within the region (GHD, 2015b; Terratree, 2015; GIS Database), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent significant habitat for fauna in a regional context.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GHD (2015b)
Government of Western Australia (2014)
Terratree (2015)
GIS Database:
- Aerial imagery
- Pre-European Vegetation

(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

A flora survey of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (Terratree, 2015). The vegetation associations recorded within the application areas are well represented in surrounding areas (GIS Database; Terratree, 2015), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of Threatened (rare) flora.

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

Methodology Terratree (2015)
GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Pre-European Vegetation

(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

There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) located within a 50 kilometre radius of the application area (GIS Database).

Surveys of the application area did not identify any TECs (GHD, 2015b; Terratree, 2015).

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

Methodology GHD (2015b)
Terratree (2015)
GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (TECPEC) - boundaries

(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 area applied to be cleared is located within the Yalgoo IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). There is approximately 97% of pre-European vegetation remaining within the bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations: 202: Shrublands; mulga and *Acacia quadrimarginea* scrub; and 420: Shrublands; bowgada and jam scrub (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of these vegetation associations remain uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2014). Hence, the vegetation proposed to be cleared does not represent a significant remnant of vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DPaW managed lands
IBRA Bioregion - Yalgoo	5,057,325	4,923,840	~ 97	Least Concern	31.7
Beard vegetation association - State					
202	448,529	448,343	~ 99	Least Concern	21.9
420	859,632	830,216	~ 99	Least Concern	14.1
Beard vegetation association - Bioregion					
202	45,096	45,011	~ 99	Least Concern	40.0
420	621,396	620,265	~ 99	Least Concern	16.4

* Government of Western Australia (2014)

** 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)
Government of Western Australia (2014)
GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- 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 at variance to this Principle

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS database).

Four minor seasonal watercourses pass through the application area (GIS Database). Seasonal watercourses in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly following significant rainfall events (GHD, 2015b).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. However the impact of the proposed clearing on vegetation growing in association with watercourses is expected to be minimal.

Methodology GHD (2015b)
GIS Database:
- Hydrography, 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

The application area falls within the Talling and Tealtoo land systems (GIS Database). These land systems have been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Agriculture and Food).

The land units of the Talling land system are described as ridges and hills, stony/gravelly plains and narrow drainage tracts. The hills land unit includes ridges of banded ironstone, dolerite and sedimentary rocks supporting bowgada and other acacia shrublands (Payne et al., 1998). While generally not susceptible to erosion, disturbance of the surface stony mantles may initiate erosion (Payne et al., 1998).

The Tealtoo land system consists of level to gently undulating loamy plains with fine ironstone gravel, supporting dense acacia shrublands (Payne et al., 1998). This land system is not generally prone to soil erosion (Payne et al., 1998).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle. Potential land degradation as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

Methodology Payne et al. (1998)
GIS Database:
- Land Systems

(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 nearest conservation area is the former Warriedar pastoral lease, which is located approximately 2.4 kilometres east of the application area, at its nearest point, and is managed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to have any impacts on the environmental values of this or any other conservation area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- DPaW 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

There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within or in close proximity to the clearing permit application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the application area (GIS Database). Four minor seasonal watercourses pass through the application area (GIS Database). Drainage lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (GHD, 2015b). Management practices will be implemented to minimise the risk of erosion and potential impacts to surface water quality (GHD, 2015b).

The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in increased sedimentation of any watercourse, or cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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

Methodology GHD (2015b)
GIS Database:
- 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 climate of the region is semi-arid, with a variable, unreliable rainfall of approximately 230-280 millimetres per year, and high evaporation rates (Payne et al., 1998). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (GHD, 2015b).

There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). Four minor seasonal water courses pass through the application area (GIS Database). Temporary localised flooding may occur during heavy rainfall events. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology GHD (2015b)
Payne et al. (1998)
GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 26 October 2015 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one registered native title claim (WC1997/072) over the area under application (DAA, 2015). However, the mining tenement 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 located 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.

The clearing permit application area falls partly within the development envelope for the Shine Iron Ore Project, assessed by the (Western Australian) Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and approved by the Minister for Environment in 2013 under Ministerial Statement 940. The Office of the EPA (OEPA) has advised that Mount Gibson Mining Ltd (Shine Project) should apply for a change to its development envelope under section 45C of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to excise the area of the proposed Minjar Gold Pty Ltd tailings storage facility from the development envelope of Ministerial Statement 940, to avoid any potential non-compliance with the Ministerial Statement (OEPA, 2015). Both companies have been informed of the OEPA advice.

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

Methodology DAA (2015)
OEPA (2015)
GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Botanica (2012) Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey and Priority Flora search of the Shine Project. Report prepared for Karara Mining Ltd, by Botanica Consulting, January 2012.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DAA (2015) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Aboriginal Affairs. <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/>
- 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.
- GHD (2015a) Minjar Gold Pty Ltd Tailings Storage Facility: Cell C M59/406 Mining Proposal. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by GHD Australia, October 2015.
- GHD (2015b) Minjar Gold Pty Ltd TSF Expansion: Cell C Purpose Clearing Permit Application. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by GHD Australia, October 2015.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Keighery, B J (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- OEPA (2015) Advice from the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority for Mining Proposal 56541. November, 2015.
- Payne, A L, van Vreeswyk, A M, Leighton, K A, Pringle, H J, and Hennig, P. (1998) An inventory and condition survey of the Sandstone-Yalgoo-Paynes Find area, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin 90.
- Terratree (2015) Level 1 Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Threatened Flora and Fauna Assessment. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Terratree Pty Ltd, September 2015.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DPaW and DER)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DotE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DotE)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (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
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DPaW (2015) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

T	Threatened species: Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , listed under Schedules 1 to 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora). Threatened fauna is that subset of ‘Specially Protected Fauna’ declared to be ‘likely to become extinct’ pursuant to section 14(4) of the Wildlife Conservation Act. Threatened flora is flora that has been declared to be ‘likely to become extinct or is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection’, pursuant to section 23F(2) of the Wildlife Conservation Act. The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.
CR	Critically endangered species Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
EN	Endangered species Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , in Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
VU	Vulnerable species Threatened species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , in Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
EX	Presumed extinct species Species which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , in Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora.

- IA Migratory birds protected under an international agreement**
Birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and the Bonn Convention, relating to the protection of migratory birds. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- CD Conservation dependent fauna**
Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- OS Other specially protected fauna**
Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- P Priority species**
Species which are poorly known; or
Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, and require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.
- P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
- P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring:**
(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable, but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.
(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.