



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7906/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: POZ Minerals Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 04/467
Miscellaneous Licence 04/98
Miscellaneous Licence 04/100
Local Government Area: Shire of Derby/West Kimberley
Colloquial name: Blina Diamond Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 12 July 2018

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 745: Shrublands, pindan; acacia shrubland with scattered low trees over spinifex (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd (APM, 2018) during March, 2018. Previous surveys have also been undertaken in the area by Mattiske in 2001, 2002 and 2004 (APM, 2018). The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (APM, 2018):

1. Open Woodland of *Corymbia cadophora* subsp. *cadophora*, *Corymbia opaca* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* over thickets of *Acacia tumida*, *Acacia holosericea*, *Aristida hygrometrica* and *Sorghum stipoideum* on sandier soils on small rises;
2. Open Woodland of *Corymbia cadophora* subsp. *cadophora*, *Corymbia opaca* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* over *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *pyramidalis*, *Grevillea refracta* subsp. *refracta*, *Acacia tumida*, *Aristida hygrometrica* and *Sorghum stipoideum* on sandier soils on flats;
3. Open Woodland of *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Corymbia opaca*, *Bauhinia cunninghamii* over *Acacia tumida* over a mixture of grasses including *Sorghum stipoideum* and *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera* on red sandy soils on flats;
4. Open Woodland of *Corymbia cadophora* subsp. *cadophora*, *Corymbia opaca*, *Eucalyptus bigalerita* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* over *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *pyramidalis*, *Grevillea refracta* subsp. *refracta* over *Acacia tumida*, *Aristida hygrometrica* and *Sorghum stipoideum* on sandier soils on flats;
5. Grassland of *Sorghum stipoideum*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Triodia bitextura* and *Aristida* species with emergent patches of *Lophostemon grandiflorus* subsp. *riparius* on seasonally inundated pale grey clays;
6. Low Open Woodland of *Corymbia cadophora* subsp. *cadophora* over *Celtis philippensis* var. *philippensis*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Vitex glabrata*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *pyramidalis* and diverse range of species and creepers on the rocky outcrops;
7. Open Woodland of *Adansonia gregorii*, *Acacia tumida* var. *tumida*, and *Crotalaria cunninghamii*, over *Indigofera linifolia*, **Indigofera hirsuta*, and *Waltheria indica* on lateritic rocky clay loam, at the base of a rocky outcrop, with obvious signs of disturbance and previous clearing;

8. Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus microtheca*, *Lophostemon grandiflorus* subsp. *riparius* and *Acacia tumida* var. *tumida*, over *Eragrostis cumingii*, *Fimbristylis caespitosa*, and *Chrysopogon* sp., over a seasonally submerged herb layer of *Oldenlandia galioides* and *Alternanthera angustifolia*, on black/brown organic soils in a seasonal wetland; and
9. Open woodland of *Eucalyptus bigalerita* and *Petalostigma pubescens* over *Fimbristylis tetragona* and *Sorghum stipoideum* on seasonally saturated depressions.

Clearing Description	Blina Diamond Project. POZ Minerals Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 80 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 798.4 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 100 kilometres north west of Fitzroy Crossing within the Shire of Derby-West Kimberley.
Vegetation Condition	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994); To Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).
Comment	The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by APM (2018).

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

Comments	<p>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>The application area occurs within the Fitzroy Trough subregion of the Dampierland Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). This bioregion is characterised by acacia thickets with scattered trees and areas of grasslands and savannas (CALM, 2002).</p> <p>APM conducted a single season vegetation and flora assessment of the project area on 23-26 March 2018 (APM, 2018). This assessment was undertaken in the main flowering season (Jan-Mar; EPA, 2016). The field survey was undertaken to verify the results of the desktop assessment, identify and describe the dominant vegetation units and assess vegetation condition. Targeted searches for conservation significant or other significant ecological communities and flora taxa were also undertaken (APM, 2018).</p> <p>Vegetation types across the study area are broadly unchanging (APM, 2018). This is expected as vegetation types are distributed in relation to the presence of different land forms, and the study area is entirely on the sandy plains of the Yeeda Land System populated by Pindan Woodland (APM, 2018). Major variation occurs where seasonal inundation occurs and supports typical wetland species and ecosystems. Minor changes in vegetation type occur in conjunction with changes to the sand content of the soils.</p> <p>No Threatened flora, Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities were recorded within the application area (APM, 2018; GIS Database).</p> <p>Desktop assessments identified six Priority flora species as having the potential to occur in the application area (APM, 2018). Of these, only <i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i> (Priority 3) has been previously recorded within the Blina Project area. Mattiske (2004) recorded the presence of <i>H. panduriformis</i> on the western edge of the Cut 1 disturbance area. At that time <i>H. panduriformis</i> was not listed as a Priority species. The location was revisited by APM in 2018 and dedicated searches were undertaken to locate and quantify the population, however the species was not observed.</p> <p>Records of <i>Fimbristylis pachyptera</i> (Priority 1) and <i>Euphorbia stevenii</i> (Priority 3) were located at the Ellendale mine 6 km to the east of the proposal, however these species have not been identified at the Blina Project area (APM 2018, Mattiske 2004). <i>Trachymene oleracea</i> subsp. <i>sedimenta</i> (Priority 1) was considered as possibly occurring, however no suitable habitat occurs within the application area. <i>Fimbristylis dictyocolea</i> (Priority 1) was considered as possibly occurring and targeted searches were conducted in suitable habitat, but was not located at the application area (APM, 2018). <i>Goodenia sepalosa</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> (Priority 3) was recorded from an opportunistic collection from an old borrow pit near to the northern extents of the Project area but outside of the proposed clearing area (APM, 2018).</p> <p>Several weed species were found during the flora survey (APM, 2018). Weeds have the potential to alter the biodiversity of an area, competing with native vegetation for available resources and making areas more fire prone. This can in turn lead to greater rates of infestation and further loss of biodiversity if the area is subject to repeated fires. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.</p> <p>Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>
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Methodology APM (2018)
CALM (2002)

GIS Database:

- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers
- Threatened Fauna

(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

There are numerous fauna habitats located within the application area, however, none of these habitat types were identified as significant or necessary for the continued existence of fauna indigenous to Western Australia (Ninox Wildlife Consulting, 2003).

During the flora and vegetation surveys, assessment of habitat suitability for the Bilby and Northern Brush-tail Possum was made, as well as opportunistic searches for signs of Bilby presence within appropriate habitat (APM, 2018).

No sign of bilbies was observed during this survey, however, habitat suitable for Bilbies was identified in the study area, particularly within Vegetation type 1, which was associated with red sandy dunes. These areas possessed appropriate burrowing substrate and the vegetation resembled areas where bilbies have previously been intensively studied (Dawson *et al.*, 2018).

Given that this species has previously been found in surrounding areas, and that there is suitable burrowing habitat within the study area, it is possible that this species may be present within the application area. The Bilby is a highly mobile species and it is therefore possible to manage impacts to this species with appropriate management strategies. POZ Minerals will implement the following management measures to minimise impacts to any Bilbies, should they be present within the application area (APM, 2018):

- POZ Minerals field staff, in conjunction with Traditional Owners, will walk the proposed disturbance area prior to clearing to search for active Bilby burrows. Where these are found, these areas will be avoided with a 250 m buffer until it can be confirmed that the burrows are no longer active. Due to the progressive and relatively shallow nature of the mining, avoidance of this species during operations is achievable.
- POZ Minerals, in conjunction with Traditional Owners, will undertake active cat and other introduced predator management.
- POZ Minerals will apply speed limits to all mine site roads and restrict vehicle movements at night to minimise fauna deaths due to vehicle strikes.
- POZ Minerals will include an environmental component to their inductions to educate staff and contractors of the significant fauna species that could occur within the area. A record will be kept of any opportunistic sightings of conservation significant fauna in the area.
- POZ Minerals will conduct progressive rehabilitation, including progressive backfilling of pits. Revegetation within the Study Area has previously been shown to be successful and rapid (APM, 2018).

Scats of the Northern Brush-tailed Possum have previously been recorded approximately 23 km east of the Study Area, however this habitat type is not present in the application area (APM, 2018). The Brush-tailed Possum has a relatively wide range of preferred habitat types (although less is known regarding the Northern subspecies) and it is therefore possible that this species could occur within the application area. No evidence of hollow-bearing trees which may support Northern Brushtail Possums were located during the field survey and were not recorded on camera trap (APM, 2018).

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

Methodology APM (2018)
Dawson *et al* (2018)
Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2003)

GIS Database:

- Imagery
- Pre-European Vegetation
- 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 the available databases, there are no known records of Threatened flora within the application area (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora databases identified no Threatened Flora species as occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area (DPaW, 2018).

APM conducted a single season vegetation and flora assessment of the project area on 23-26 March 2018 (APM, 2018). No Threatened flora were identified during this survey.

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

Methodology

DPaW (2018)

GIS Database:

- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora

(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 showed that there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) situated within a 5 kilometres radius of each of the application areas (GIS Database). The vegetation survey undertaken by Animal Plant Mineral did not identify any TECs during the survey (APM, 2018).

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

Methodology

APM (2018)

GIS Database:

- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers

(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 Dampierland Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Dampierland Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2018). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 745: Shrublands, pindan; acacia shrubland with scattered low trees over spinifex (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of each of these vegetation associations remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2018).

Therefore, the application area does not represent 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 DBCA managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Dampierland	8,343,945	8,319,879	~99	Least Concern	1.76
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
745	230,258	229,300	~99	Least Concern	0.5
Beard vegetation associations – Dampierland Bioregion					
745	192,625	191,696	~99	Least Concern	0.21

* Government of Western Australia (2018)

** 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 (2018)

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 a number of ephemeral drainage lines and claypans which occur within the application area (GIS Database).

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

Although there are ephemeral drainage lines and clay pans in the application area, no vegetation of riparian nature has been identified in the application area. The assemblage of vegetation within ephemeral drainage lines is similar to that of the vegetation in the surrounding areas (APM, 2018; Mattiske Consulting, 2009).

Methodology APM (2018)
Mattiske Consulting (2009)

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 lies within the Yeeda land system (GIS Database). This land system has been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

The Yeeda land system is described as consisting of sandplain, deep red and yellow sands, pindan and tall woodlands (Schoknecht and Payne, 2011). The system supports woodlands and dense wattle scrub with pindan pastures, subject to fairly frequent fires which induce short term changes in botanical composition, density and structure (Schoknecht and Payne, 2011). This system is generally not prone to degradation or erosion (Schoknecht and Payne, 2011).

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

Methodology Schoknecht and Payne (2011)
Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)

GIS Database:
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Soils, Statewide

(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 any conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area is the 'C' – Class Devonian Reef Conservation Park, located approximately 17 kilometres south-east of the application area (GIS Database).

Given the distance of the application area from the 'C' – Class Devonian Reef Conservation Park, 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:
- 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 application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water flows.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of 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

(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 dry hot tropical and semi-arid climate, with an annual average summer rainfall of approximately 881 millimetres per year (BoM, 2018). Based on an average annual evaporation rate of 2,800 - 3,200 millimetres (BoM, 2018), any surface water resulting from rainfall events is likely to be relatively short lived.

Given the location of most of the application areas lies within creek beds, and the size of the area to be cleared (80 hectares) compared to the size of the Lennard River catchment area (1,437,458 hectares) (GIS Database) it is unlikely 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 (2018)

GIS Database:
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments
- Hydrography, linear

Planning Instrument, Native Title, previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 29 January 2018 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There are no native title claims over the area under application (DPLH, 2018). 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 area (DPLH, 2018). 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 Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, 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 DPLH (2018)

4. References

- APM (2018) Blina Diamond Project Biological Survey, Kimberley, WA. Unpublished report prepared for POZ Minerals Limited by Animal Plant Mineral, 2018.
- BoM (2018) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics for Curtin Aero, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology. http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_003080.shtml (Accessed 02 July 2018).

- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Dawson, S. J., Adams, P. J., Moseby, K. E., Waddington, K. I., Kobryn, H. T., Bateman, P. W. and Fleming, P. A. (2018), Peak hour in the bush: linear anthropogenic clearings funnel predator and prey species. *Austral Ecology*, 43: 159-171.
- DPLH (2018) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 02 July 2018).
- 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.
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske Consulting (2003) Flora and Vegetation Survey – Kimberley Diamond Company NL – Ellendale Diamond Project. Unpublished report prepared for Kimberley Diamond Company NL, Perth, Western Australia, 2003.
- Mattiske Consulting (2009) 2007 and 2008 Botanical Studies of the Ellendale Minesite, unpublished report prepared for Kimberley Diamond Company, Perth, Western Australia, 2009.
- Ninox (2003) A Seasonal Vertebrate Fauna Survey of the Ellendale Project Area. Unpublished report prepared for Kimberley Diamond Company, 2003.
- Schoknecht, N., and Payne, A. L. (2011). Land systems of the Kimberley region, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth. Technical Bulletin 98.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Hennig, P., and Leighton, K.A. (2004) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DSEWPac	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
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 (2017) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

T Threatened species:

Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, 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 1950*.

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 1950*.

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 *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, 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 *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, 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 *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, 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 *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, 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.