



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7908/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Pioneer Resources Limited**

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 63/665

Local Government Area: Shire of Dundas  
Colloquial name: Pioneer Dome Project

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 1 February 2018

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

<b>Vegetation Description</b>	<p>The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 522: Medium woodland; redwood (<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>) and merrit (<i>E. flocktoniae</i>) (GIS Database).</p> <p>A flora and vegetation survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting in November 2017 over the area covered by the entire Pioneer Dome Project (approximately 720 hectares), which included the current clearing permit application area (Botanica Consulting, 2017).</p> <p>The following four vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2017):</p> <p><b>Eucalypt Woodland (CLP-EW-1)</b> Mid woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Atriplex nummularia</i>/ <i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>interstans</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> on clayloam plain.</p> <p><b>Eucalypt Woodland (RH-EW-1)</b> Mid woodland of <i>Eucalyptus dundasii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>interstans</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> on greenstone hill.</p> <p><b>Eucalypt Woodland (RH-EW-2)</b> Mid open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia collegialis</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> on greenstone hill</p> <p><b>Eucalypt Woodland (RH-EW-3)</b> Low woodland of <i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> over tall sparse shrubland of <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> on greenstone hill</p>
<b>Clearing Description</b>	<p>Pioneer Dome Project.</p> <p>Pioneer Resources proposes to clear up to 90 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 97.5 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 30 kilometres north-west of Norseman, within the Shire of Dundas.</p>
<b>Vegetation Condition</b>	<p>Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>To</p> <p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).</p>

**Comment**

The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2017).

The proposed clearing is for the development of mining activities.

### 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 clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Goldfields subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Coolgardie Bioregion (GIS Database). This subregion is characterised by gently undulating plains interrupted in the west with low hills and a series of large playa lakes in the western half (CALM, 2002). The vegetation is dominated by Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplains. Diverse Eucalyptus woodlands occur around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys, and dwarf shrublands of samphire around salt lakes (CALM, 2002).

A Level 2 flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the area by Botanica Consulting in November 2017. The vegetation present within the application area was considered to range from 'Good' to 'Very Good', with areas of disturbance attributed to frequent fires, presence of weeds, previous clearing, dieback and grazing (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

No Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities have been recorded within the application areas (GIS Database), and none were found during the flora survey (Botanica Consulting, 2017). The closest Priority Ecological Community is 50 kilometres to the south of the application area (GIS Database).

Desktop surveys of available databases and previous flora surveys in the area identified 35 Priority flora species with the potential to occur within a 20km radius of the survey area, based on known distributions (Botanica Consulting, 2017; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2018). With the exception of *Diocirea acutifolia* (P3), none of these species were found during the on-site survey (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

Over the course of the field survey, *Diocirea acutifolia* individuals were recorded in two locations within the clearing permit boundary. *Diocirea acutifolia* is a low, dense, rounded shrub, which grows between 0.3-0.8 metres in height and flowers from November to December. It occurs on clay loam and gravelly loam soils on undulating flats (Botanica Consulting, 2017). *Diocirea acutifolia* plants are typically found throughout eucalypt woodlands and available records indicate that this species has been recorded throughout the Goldfields area, with occurrences recorded at Lake Cowan, Higginsville and Widgiemooltha (Western Australian Herbarium, 2018). Given the occurrence of *Diocirea acutifolia* at other locations throughout the Goldfields and the presence of suitable habitat outside of the clearing footprint, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to have a significant impact on *Diocirea acutifolia* at a regional level.

Three weed species were recorded during the flora survey: *Carrichtera annua* (Ward's weed), *Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese cockspur) and *Salvia verbenaca* (Wild Sage) (Botanica Consulting, 2017). Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area are well represented in surrounding areas (GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas at either a local or regional context.

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

**Methodology**

CALM (2002)  
Botanica Consulting (2017)  
Department of Parks and Wildlife (2018)

GIS Database:  
- IBRA Australia  
- Pre-European Vegetation  
- Threatened and Priority Flora  
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered  
- 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 may be at variance to this Principle**

A reconnaissance fauna assessment was undertaken within the application area during November 2017 by Botanica Consulting.

The following fauna habitats have been recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2017):

- Clay-loam plains: eucalypt woodlands/mallee woodlands
- Rocky hillslopes: eucalypt woodlands
- Sand-loam plains: mallee woodlands

Fauna habitats recorded within the application area are typical of the bioregion (Botanica Consulting, 2017; GIS Database). It is therefore unlikely that vegetation within the clearing permit boundary is necessary for the continued survival of local fauna species, or represent significant habitat for fauna.

According to available databases, four conservation significant species have the potential to occur within the application area due to suitable habitat being present (Botanica Consulting, 2017; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2018). These species include:

- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Migratory species)
- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) (Migratory species)
- Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor*) (Priority 4)
- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Vulnerable)

The Peregrine Falcon potentially utilises some sections of the application area as part of a much larger home range, though records in this area are uncommon (Botanica Consulting, 2017; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2018). It is considered unlikely to breed within the survey area given that no suitable nest sites were observed during the field reconnaissance survey (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

Potential habitat exists for the Rainbow Bee-eater within the application area, which is a common seasonal visitor to southern Western Australia. This bird could potentially use the application area and adjoining areas for foraging, roosting and possibly breeding; however given the high mobility of this species, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact this species (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

The application area contains some suitable habitat for the Central Long-eared Bat to utilise for foraging and breeding (Botanica Consulting, 2017). Though some potential roost sites were present in woodland areas of the application area, no individuals were identified during the fauna survey and it appears to be uncommon given the lack of documented records in the general vicinity (Botanica Consulting, 2017). Given that suitable habitat exists in the surrounding area, impacts to this species is considered to be minor to negligible (Botanica Consulting, 2017)

Malleefowl are known to utilise habitat similar to that present in the application area for foraging and breeding purposes, however, no evidence (i.e. individuals, nest mounds, footprints) of the species presence was observed during the field reconnaissance survey (Botanica Consulting, 2017) and there are no records of this species in the immediate vicinity of the application area (Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2018). Available information therefore suggests that a breeding population of this species is very unlikely to be present in the general area, though transient, non-breeding individuals may occasionally occur (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

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

**Methodology** Botanica Consulting (2017)  
Department of Parks and Wildlife (2018)

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**

There are no known records of Threatened flora within the application area (GIS Database). No Threatened flora species were recorded within the application area during the Level 1 flora survey (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Botanica Consulting, 2017; GIS Database), 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** Botanica Consulting (2017)

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**

According to available databases, there are no records of any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) within or in close proximity to the application areas (GIS Database). The vegetation survey of the application areas did not identify any TECs (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

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

**Methodology Botanica Consulting (2017)**

GIS Database:

- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities 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 Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (Botanica Consulting, 2017; GIS Database). Approximately 97% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Coolgardie Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2016).

The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 522: Medium woodland; redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*) and merrit (*E. flocktoniae*) (Botanica Consulting, 2017; GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at a state level whilst 98% remains uncleared at a bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2016). This vegetation association has a conservation rating of 'Least Concern' (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002). Given the amount of vegetation remaining in the local area and bioregion, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to represent a remnant within an extensively cleared area.

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

**Methodology Botanica Consulting (2017)  
Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)  
Government of Western Australia (2016)**

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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

There are no recorded watercourses, wetlands or ephemeral drainage lines within the area proposed to be cleared. The nearest watercourse is a minor non-perennial watercourse to the east of the application area (GIS Database). No riparian vegetation was identified during a flora and vegetation survey over the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2017).

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

**Methodology GIS Database:  
- Hydrography, Linear  
- Hydrography, Lakes**

**(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**

There is one mapped soil type within the application area DD13: Gently undulating plains with some gilgai areas, occasionally broken by stony ridges and hills: chief soils are brown and grey-brown calcareous earths (Northcote et al. 1960-68).

The application area experiences an arid to semi-arid Mediterranean climate and receives approximately 250-300 millimetres of rainfall per year (Botanica Consulting, 2017). The application area is flat with no significant changes in topography (GIS Database). Given this, there is unlikely to be any significant surface water movement and associated water erosion. There may however, be potential for erosion to occur given the size of the proposed clearing (90 hectares). Potential impacts from erosion as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

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

**Methodology** Botanica Consulting (2017)  
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Database:  
- Soils, Statewide  
- Topographic Contours, 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**

There are no conservation areas in the vicinity of the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the Twenty-Five Mile Rocks Nature Reserve which is located approximately 750 metres south of the application area (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any 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).

Groundwater salinity levels are high (between 14,000-35,000 milligrams per litre Total Dissolved Solids) within the application area (GIS Database) and with high annual evaporation rates and low annual rainfall, there is likely to be little recharge into regional groundwater.

Given this, the proposed clearing is unlikely to 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** GIS Database:  
- Groundwater Salinity  
- Hydrography, Lakes  
- 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 arid to semi-arid, with approximately 250 to 300 millimetres of rainfall per year

(BoM, 2018; Botanica Consulting 2017). Drainage lines in the vicinity of the application area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. 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** BOM (2017)  
Botanica Consulting (2017)

GIS Database:  
- Hydrography, Lakes  
- Hydrography, Linear

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

**Comments** The clearing permit application was advertised on 25 December 2017 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 is one native title claim (WC1999/002) over the application area (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

- BoM (2017) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology. <<http://www.bom.gov.au>>.
- Botanica Consulting (2017) Flora and Fauna Assessment Pioneer Dome Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum Project. Report prepared for Pioneer Resources Limited by Botanica Consulting, November 2017.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPLH (2018) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 3 January 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.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2018) NatureMap, Department of Parks and Wildlife (now Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions) <<http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au>> Accessed 2 January 2018.
- Government of Western Australia (2016) 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2016. 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.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Western Australian Herbarium (2018). FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 10 January 2017).

#### 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)

<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
<b>DEC</b>	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
<b>DEE</b>	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
<b>DER</b>	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DMIRS</b>	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
<b>DPIRD</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora
<b>DoE</b>	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DPaW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
<b>DSEWPaC</b>	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
<b>EP Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ha</b>	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
<b>RIWI Act</b>	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
<b>TEC</b>	Threatened Ecological Community

### Definitions:

**{DPaW (2017) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-**

<b>T</b>	<p><b>Threatened species:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Threatened fauna</b> is that subset of ‘Specially Protected Fauna’ declared to be ‘likely to become extinct’ pursuant to section 14(4) of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>.</p> <p><b>Threatened flora</b> 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 <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>CR</b>	<p><b>Critically endangered species</b> 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.</p>
<b>EN</b>	<p><b>Endangered species</b> 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.</p>
<b>VU</b>	<p><b>Vulnerable species</b> 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.</p>
<b>EX</b>	<p><b>Presumed extinct species</b> 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.</p>

- 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.