



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8367/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Adaman Resources Pty Ltd

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 59/233  
Mining Lease 59/234  
Local Government Area: Shire of Mount Magnet  
Colloquial name: Kirkalocka Gold Project

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 11 April 2019

## 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: 18: Low woodland: mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Niche Environmental Services (2011). The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Preston, 2019):

W1 – Open Low Woodland B to Low Woodland B of *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura*, *A. ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* and *Acacia fuscaneura* over Open Low Scrub B of mixed species over Very Open Low Grass of *Aristida contorta*, *Austrostipa elegantissima* and *Monachather paradoxus*, and Very Open herbs to Herbs of mixed species on sand loam to clay sand loam.

W2 – Open Low Woodland B to Low Woodland B of *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura*, *A. ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* and *Acacia fuscaneura* over Open Low Scrub B of mixed species over Very Open Low Grass of *Aristida contorta*, *Austrostipa elegantissima* and *Monachather paradoxus*, and Very Open herbs to Herbs of mixed species on clay loam to clay within unchannelled ephemeral drainage lines.

**Clearing Description** Kirkalocka Gold Project  
Adaman Resources proposes to clear up to 176 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 989.6 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated infrastructure. The project is located approximately 70 kilometres south of Mount Magnet, within the Shire of Mount Magnet.

**Vegetation Condition** Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).  
To  
Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).

**Comment** The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Niche Environmental Services (Niche, 2011).

Adaman Resources Pty Ltd intend to reopen an old mine site which closed in 2008. The proposed clearing is for mineral production and associated activities, including the construction and expansion of mine infrastructure (Preston, 2019).

The majority of the application area is the same as the expired clearing permit CPS 4836/2.

### 3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

<b>Comments</b>	<p><b>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</b></p> <p>The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Murchison subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Murchison Bioregion (GIS Database). The subregion is characterised by its internal drainage and extensive areas of red sandplains, supporting Mulga woodlands, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Halosarcia shrublands (CALM, 2002).</p> <p>A flora survey of the application area and surrounding areas was conducted between August and September 2011 by Niche Environmental Services (Niche, 2011). The survey recorded 150 flora species, from 83 genera and 38 families in the broader survey area (Niche, 2011).</p> <p>There are no known records of Threatened or Priority flora within the application area, and none were recorded during the flora survey (Phoenix, 2019; Preston, 2019).</p> <p>There are no known records of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) within the application area (Niche, 2011; GIS Database).</p> <p>The vegetation within the broader survey area was considered to be common and widespread in a local and regional context (Niche, 2011).</p> <p>The following weed species were recorded in the application area: <i>Acetosa vesicaria</i> (Ruby Dock), <i>Pentascistis airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i> and <i>Cleretum papulosum</i> subsp. <i>papulosum</i> (Preston, 2019). None of these species are listed as declared plants under the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> (DPIRD, 2018; Stantec, 2019). Clearing activities may spread and or introduce weeds, which 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.</p> <p>A fauna survey by 360 Environmental in 2011 of the broader area, recorded one fauna habitat: 'Woodland of Acacia species on shallow sandy-loam soils over hardpan', within the application area, and found that the habitat is well represented within the surrounding region (360 Environmental, 2011; Preston, 2019).</p> <p>The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (360 Environmental 2011; Preston, 2019; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.</p> <p>Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>360 Environmental (2011) CALM (2002) Niche (2011) Phoenix (2019) Preston (2019) Stantec (2019)</p> <p>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</p>

#### (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.

<b>Comments</b>	<p><b>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</b></p> <p>A fauna survey by 360 Environmental (2011) over the application and surrounding area, recorded 49 bird species, 3 mammal species, and 1 reptile species in the survey area. The fauna habitat found within the survey was described as 'Woodland of Acacia species on shallow sandy-loam soils over hardpan' (360 Environmental, 2011). This habitat type is well represented within the surrounding area (360 Environmental, 2011).</p> <p>A Short Range Endemics (SRE) invertebrate survey, conducted by Ecologia Environment in September 2011, found Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (<i>Idiosoma nigrum</i>) (Endangered) in the broader survey area (Ecologia Environment, 2011b). However, a recent taxonomic review of the <i>Idiosoma nigrum</i> group renders it likely that</p>
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the species identified in the initial survey was not *I. nigrum* but the more widespread *Idiosoma clypeatum* (Priority 3), as the survey area is outside the distribution area for the threatened species (Phoenix, 2019).

SRE invertebrates are found in habitats that are discontinuous, and these habitats exhibit higher levels of endemism, as species are restricted to a particular area, and are likely to be refuges for relic and conservation significant species (Ecologia Environment, 2011b). There are no areas of refuge that hold relevance to SRE invertebrates documented within the application area (Ecologia Environment, 2011a). The habitat found within the application is continuous, and due to previous disturbance from mining activities, is not intact; therefore, it is unlikely to provide a unique refuge for SRE invertebrates (Phoenix, 2019; GIS Database).

Several conservation significant vertebrate fauna species have the potential to occur within the application area based on known distributions. However, none were recorded during the fauna survey (360 Environmental, 2011).

As fauna habitat in the application area is well represented in surrounding area and the habitat in the surrounding area is intact, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will result in the loss of significant habitat for indigenous fauna (Phoenix, 2019; GIS Database).

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

**Methodology** 360 Environmental (2019)  
Ecologia Environment (2011a)  
Ecologia Environment (2011b)  
Phoenix (2019)

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). Flora surveys of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (Niche, 2011). None of the vegetation units within the application area were considered to be significant habitat for rare flora (Niche, 2011)

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Niche, 2011; GIS Database). Therefore, 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** Niche (2011)

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**

There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) located within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any TECs (Niche, 2011).  
Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Niche (2011)

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 Murchison Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Murchison Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2018). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland: mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association 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 – Murchison	28,120,586	28,044,823	~99	Least Concern	8
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
18	19,892,306	19,843,729	~99	Least Concern	6
Beard vegetation associations – Murchison Bioregion					
18	12,403,172	12,363,252	~99	Least Concern	4

\* 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 may be at variance to this Principle**

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (Phoenix, 2019; GIS Database). There is vegetation described as wash plain units growing in association with several minor ephemeral drainage lines within the application area (Niche, 2011; GIS Database). The proposed clearing of vegetation may impede overland flows, which may affect vegetation downslope (Payne et al., 1998).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. However, the impacts to seasonal drainage line vegetation are likely to be minimal.

**Methodology**

Niche (2011)  
Phoenix (2019)  
Payne et al. (1998)

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 may be at variance to this Principle**

The application area lies within the Woodline 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 Woodline land system is described as broad, nearly level plains, supporting acacia shrublands and mulga woodlands. This land system is not generally susceptible to erosion (Payne et al., 1998).

The proposed clearing of up to 176 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 989.6 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated infrastructure is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation. Potential erosion may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

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

**Methodology** Payne et al. (1998)

GIS Database:  
- Landsystem Rangelands

**(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 former Burnerbinmah Pastoral Lease which is located approximately 12.5 kilometres south west 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).

Wash plain vegetation grows in association with several seasonal drainage lines, which are characterised by a lack of channel or bank development, and are present in the application area (Niche, 2011; GIS Database).

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** Niche (2011)

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 may be at variance to this Principle**

The climate of the region is semi-arid, with a low average rainfall at Mount Magnet (station number 7057) of approximately 239 millimetres per year (BoM, 2019). Seasonal drainage lines are dry for most of the year, though lack of channel or bank development suggests that flows from large rain events will be dissipated on the plain (Payne et al., 1998; Preston, 2019).

Seasonal drainage lines are common in the region and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following heavy rainfall events. Niche (2011) mapped vegetation units associated with wash plains within the application area (Niche, 2011; Preston, 2019). Moreover, the application area is within a 1 in a 100 year flood zone (Preston, 2019). While, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events; potential flooding may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

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

**Methodology** BoM (2019)  
Niche (2011)  
Payne et al. (1998)  
Preston (2019)

- 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 25 February 2019 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, 2019). 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, 2019). 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 (2019)

## 4. References

- 360 Environmental (2011) Kirkalocka Gold Mine Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Survey. Report prepared for Mount Magnet South (MMS), by 360 Environmental Pty Ltd, October 2011.
- BoM (2019) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Mount Magnet. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 22 March 2019).
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- 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.
- DPLH (2019) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 25 March 2019).
- Ecologia Environment (2011a) Mount Magnet South Kirkalocka Goldmine Project *Idiosoma Nigrum* Targeted Survey. Report prepared for Mount Magnet South NL, by Ecologia Environment, December 2011.
- Ecologia Environment (2011b) Mount Magnet South Kirkalocka Goldmine Project Short Range Endemic Fauna Baseline Survey. Report prepared for Mount Magnet South NL, by Ecologia Environment, December 2011.
- 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.
- Niche (2011) Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey at the Mount Magnet South NL Kirkalocka Gold Project. Report prepared for Mount Magnet South NL, by Niche Environmental Services, October 2011.
- Payne A.L., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Leighton, K.A., Pringle H.J., and Hennig, P., (1998) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Sandstone-Yalgoo-Paynes Find area, Western Australia.
- Phoenix (2019) Biological Desktop assessment for the Kirkalocka Gold Project, Final Report. Report prepared for Preston Consulting Pty Ltd, by Phoenix Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd, February 2019.
- Preston (2019) Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application, Kirkalocka Gold Project Supporting Document. Report prepared for Adaman Resources Pty Ltd, by Preston Consulting Pty Ltd, February 2019.

## 5. Glossary

### Acronyms:

<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
<b>DAFWA</b>	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:**

{DBCA (2019) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

#### **T            Threatened species:**

Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

**Threatened fauna** is that subset of ‘Specially Protected Fauna’ listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

**Threatened flora** is that subset of ‘Rare Flora’ listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

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 in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

#### **EN            Endangered species**

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

#### **VU            Vulnerable species**

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

### **Extinct Species:**

#### **EX            Extinct species**

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

**EW**

**Extinct in the wild species**

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.

**Specially protected species:**

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

**MI**

**Migratory species**

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Includes 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 fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

**CD**

**Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)**

Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

**OS**

**Other specially protected species**

Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

**P**

**Priority species:**

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species 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.