



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8711/1

Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Resources and Energy Group Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Exploration Licence 29/979

Local Government Area: Shire of Menzies

Colloquial name: Granny Venn Exploration Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 19 December 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 associations:
18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*);
125: Bare areas; salt lakes; and
251: Low woodland; mulga and *Allocasuarina cristata* (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey has not been conducted over the application area.

Clearing Description Granny Venn Exploration Project.
Resources and Energy Group Limited proposes to clear up to 6.75 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 6.75 hectares, for the purpose of mineral exploration. The project is located approximately 15 kilometres northeast of Menzies, within the Shire of Menzies.

Vegetation Condition Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).

To:

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

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from an analysis of aerial imagery, and information provided by MBS (2019).

Historic disturbance from mineral exploration, grazing activities and access tracks has occurred in the area, and the proposed exploration activities will utilise existing cleared areas where possible (MBS, 2019).

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 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).

No Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities have been recorded within the vicinity of the application area (GIS Database).

Flora, vegetation and fauna surveys have not been conducted over the application area. Desktop searches of available databases, did not identify any species of Threatened flora or fauna likely to occur within the application area, based on known distributions and habitat preferences (MBS, 2019). Six Priority flora species were considered to have the potential to occur within the application area, based on known distributions (MBS, 2019). However, none of these flora species were considered likely to occur within the application area, based on habitat preferences (MBS, 2019).

The application area is located within the Jeedamya Pastoral Lease and some previous disturbance has occurred from pastoral activities. The proposed exploration activities will utilise existing cleared areas and existing tracks where possible (MBS, 2019).

Three weed species have been recorded within the vicinity of the application area (MBS, 2019). Weeds have the potential to out-compete native species and reduce the biodiversity of an area, and care should be taken to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds in the application area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (MBS, 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.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
MBS (2019)

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**

The application area is located in close proximity to the edge of Lake Ballard, a large intermittent salt lake (GIS Database). It is usually a dry saline basin, which fills approximately once every five years (DoEE, 2019). When full, Lake Ballard is used as a breeding ground by several water bird species (DoEE, 2019). Lake Ballard is a major breeding ground for the Banded Stilt *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus* (DoEE, 2019), a nomadic wading bird which is widely distributed across Australia and travels vast distances to breed in shallow saline lakes including Lake Ballard and Lake Eyre (ALA, 2019).

Clearing of native vegetation during water bird breeding times should be avoided, to minimise any potential disturbance of the breeding colonies. However, nesting occurs predominantly on small islands within the lake, rather than on the shores of the lake (DoEE, 2019). Lake Ballard covers a total area of approximately 60,000 hectares (DoEE, 2019), and the proposed clearing of up to 6.75 hectares of sparse vegetation in a very localised area near the edge of the lake, is unlikely to have any significant impact on the availability of nesting habitat for the Banded Stilt or other water birds.

There are no known records of Threatened fauna within or in close proximity to the application area (DoEE, 2019; MBS, 2019; GIS Database). Desktop searches of available databases, recorded Malleefowl (VU) as potentially occurring within 20 kilometres of the application area. However, the sparse vegetation of the application area, located in close proximity to a salt lake, is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for Malleefowl.

Several fauna species of conservation significance (mostly birds) have the potential to occur within the application area, however none are likely to be specifically dependant on the fauna habitats within the application area.

The application area is located in an arid area with relatively sparse vegetation near the margins of an intermittent salt lake, offering limited fauna habitats. The surrounding region is largely uncleared and fauna habitats within the application area are well represented in the surrounding region (GIS Database). The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent a significant habitat for fauna in a local or regional context.

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

Methodology ALA (2019)
DoEE (2019)
MBS (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 or in close proximity to the application area (DoEE, 2019; MBS, 2019; GIS Database). A flora survey has not been undertaken over the application area, however desktop searches of available databases, did not identify any species of Threatened flora within 20 kilometres of the application area (MBS, 2019).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (MBS, 2019; 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 DoEE (2019)
MBS (2019)

- 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).

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

Methodology 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, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations: 18: Low woodland, mulga (*Acacia aneura*); 125: Bare Areas, salt lakes; and 251: Low woodland, mulga and *Allocasuarina cristata* (GIS Database). Approximately 90 - 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, 2019).

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	7.78
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
18	19,892,306	19,843,148	~99	Least Concern	6.64
125	3,485,785	3,146,487	~90	Least Concern	8.45
251	173,096	172,864	~99	Least Concern	69.71
Beard vegetation associations – Murchison Bioregion					
18	12,403,172	12,363,252	~99	Least Concern	4.96
125	711,483	710,255	~99	Least Concern	7.20
251	58,012	57,780	~99	Least Concern	9.33

* Government of Western Australia (2019)

** 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 (2019)

GIS Database:

- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments Proposal is at variance to this Principle

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database).

The application area is located in close proximity to the shores of Lake Ballard, a large intermittent salt lake, and two minor drainage lines pass through the application area (GIS Database). Lake Ballard and its associated drainage lines are usually dry, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing of up to 6.75 hectares of sparse vegetation for mineral exploration, is unlikely to result in any significant impact to the drainage lines or Lake Ballard.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. Potential impacts to vegetation growing in association with the watercourses may be minimised by the implementation of a watercourse management condition.

Methodology 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 Carnegie, Gundockerta and Laverton land systems (GIS Database). These land systems have been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

The Carnegie land system is described as salt lakes with fringing saline flats and dunes, supporting scattered halophytic low shrublands (Pringle et al., 1994). This land system is not generally susceptible to erosion, however wind erosion on lake margins may be increased if vegetation is removed (Pringle et al., 1994).

The Gundockerta land system consists of extensive, gently undulating plains, generally with abundant stony mantles, and less common lower saline plains and adjacent alluvial tracts (Pringle et al., 1994). The application area is located on the edge of Lake Ballard and is likely to fall within the saline plains and alluvial tracts land units. These land units usually support scattered chenopod low shrublands, and are susceptible to water erosion when vegetation cover is removed (Pringle et al., 1994).

The Laverton land system is described as hills and ridges, supporting acacia shrublands (Pringle et al., 1994). This land system is not generally susceptible to erosion due to the stony mantles, however the sparse narrow drainage tracts which occur within this land system are mildly susceptible to water erosion (Pringle et al., 1994).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Potential land degradation may be minimised by the implementation of a watercourse management condition.

Methodology Pringle et al. (1994)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear
- Imagery
- 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 DBCA managed lands in close proximity to the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the former Adelong Pastoral Lease which is located approximately 26 kilometres southwest of the application area, at its nearest point (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any DBCA managed lands.

The application area is located immediately adjacent to Lake Ballard, a large saline basin which is listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands and classified as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) (GIS Database). Lake Ballard is considered a good example of an intermittent saline lake of the bioregion. It is usually a dry saline basin, which fills approximately once every five years, with the water persisting for approximately six to nine months (DoEE, 2019).

The Lake Ballard ESA covers a total area of approximately 60,0000 hectares (DoEE, 2019), and the proposed clearing of up to 6.75 hectares of sparse vegetation at the south-eastern end of the lake, is expected to have minimal impact on the conservation values of the Lake Ballard ESA.

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

Methodology DoEE (2019)

GIS Database:
- DPaW Tenure
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas

(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).

The application area is located immediately adjacent to Lake Ballard, a large intermittent salt lake, and two minor drainage lines pass through the application area (GIS Database). Lake Ballard and its associated drainage lines are usually dry, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing of up to 6.75 hectares of sparse vegetation for mineral exploration, is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water quality.

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, 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 semi-arid, with a low average rainfall of approximately 200 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002).

The application area is located immediately adjacent to Lake Ballard, a large intermittent salt lake, and two minor non-perennial drainage lines pass through the application area, leading to Lake Ballard (GIS Database). The Lake Ballard basin fills approximately once every five years (DoEE, 2019), and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following 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 CALM (2002)
DoEE (2019)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, lakes
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 4 November 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 registered native title claims over the area under application (DPLH, 2019). 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 is one registered Aboriginal Site 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

- ALA (2019) *Cladorhynchus leucorhynchus* (Vieillot, 1816) Banded Stilt. Atlas of Living Australia. <http://bie.ala.org.au/species/> (Accessed 12 December 2019).
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DoEE (2019) Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Information Sheet. Lake Ballard – WA058. Department of the Environment and Energy.
- DPLH (2019) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 10 December 2019).
- 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 (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. <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.
- MBS (2019) Native Vegetation Clearing Permit. Granny Venn Exploration Programme of Works. Report prepared for Resources and Energy Group Limited, by Martinick Bosch Sell Pty Ltd, September 2019.
- Pringle, H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., and Gilligan, S.A. (1994) An inventory and condition survey of rangelands in the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 87. Department of Agriculture, South Perth, 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)
DoEE	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 DoEE)
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 DoEE)
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:

{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.