



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8720/1

Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 77/607
Mining Lease 77/611

Local Government Area: Shire of Yilgarn

Colloquial name: OHP Stockyard Expansion Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 23 January 2020

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:
141: Medium woodland; York gum, salmon gum and gimlet (GIS Database).

A vegetation survey was conducted over the application area on 28 August 2019. The application area was dominated by one main vegetation association (Ecotec, 2019):

Eucalypt Open Woodland: Mid woodland of mixed species including *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus corrugata*, *Eucalyptus salubris*, *Eucalyptus longicornis* and *Eucalyptus vittata* over tall to mid sparse shrubland dominated by *Atriplex nummularia*, *Exocarpos aphyllus*, *Eremophila scoparia*, *Scaevola spinescens* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* over low sparse shrubland dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Maireana trichoptera*, *Olearia muelleri*, *Sclerolaena diacantha* and *Rhagodia drummondii* on red, brown, orange or red-brown clay, clay loam and sandy loam with dolerite, quartz and ironstone stones on plains, flats and low rises.

Clearing Description OHP Stockyard Expansion Project.
Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 30.4 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 30.4 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately one kilometre east of Koolyanobbing, within the Shire of Yilgarn.

Vegetation Condition Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

To:

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

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a flora and vegetation survey conducted by Ecotec Environmental Management (Ecotec, 2019).

The application area is located immediately adjacent to existing minesite infrastructure at an existing operational minesite at Koolyanobbing. The proposed clearing is to increase the capacity of the iron ore product storage area at the Koolyanobbing Ore Handling Plant (OHP) stockyard, adjacent to the railway siding, where mined iron ore "fines" are stored prior to being loaded onto trains for transport away from the minesite (Yilgarn Iron, 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	<p>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>The clearing permit application area is located within the Southern Cross subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Coolgardie Bioregion (GIS Database). The subregion is broadly characterised by Eucalyptus woodlands rich in endemic eucalypts around chains of saline playa-lakes, <i>Borya constricta</i> with stands of <i>Acacia acuminata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> on mid-levels of granite basement outcrops with mallees and scrub heaths on the uplands (CALM, 2002).</p> <p>A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area on 28 August 2019 (Ecotec, 2019). A total of 42 flora taxa, from 13 families were recorded during the flora survey (Ecotec, 2019). No Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded during the survey, and none were expected to be found (Ecotec, 2019).</p> <p>The application area is located immediately adjacent to an existing operational minesite, and some previous disturbance has occurred from mineral exploration, and access tracks (Yilgarn Iron, 2019; GIS Database).</p> <p>Three weed species were recorded during the flora survey of the application area, Wards weed, <i>Carrichtera annua</i>; Maltese cockspur, <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>; and Common sow thistle, <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (Ecotec, 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.</p> <p>There are no known Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities located within the application area (GIS Database), and none were recorded during the flora and vegetation survey of the application area (Ecotec, 2019).</p> <p>The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Ecotec, 2019; Yilgarn Iron, 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>
Methodology	<p>CALM (2002) Ecotec (2019) Yilgarn Iron (2019)</p> <p>GIS Database: - IBRA Australia - Imagery - Pre-European Vegetation - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers - Threatened and Priority Flora - 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.

Comments	<p>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>A fauna survey has not been conducted over the application area. The vegetation survey report described the habitat of the application area as Eucalypt Open Woodland (Ecotec, 2019). Tall trees may provide nesting habitat for a variety of bird species, however the woodland habitat extends outside of the application area and is well represented in the region (Ecotec, 2019; GIS Database).</p> <p>There are no known records of Threatened fauna within the application area (GIS Database). Desktop searches of available databases, recorded several fauna species of conservation significance (mostly birds) with the potential to occur within the application area (Yilgarn Iron, 2019). Conservation significant fauna may forage through the area, however most are highly mobile and none are likely to be specifically dependant on the vegetation proposed to be cleared.</p> <p>The Malleefowl, <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (VU) has been observed in surrounding areas and has the potential to occur within the application area (Ecotec, 2019; Yilgarn Iron, 2019). However, Ecotec (2019) report that there was no suitable Malleefowl breeding habitat within the application area. The survey of the application area, did not identify any Malleefowl mounds or evidence of the presence of Malleefowl (Ecotec, 2019). Although Malleefowl may pass through the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on the availability of foraging habitat for Malleefowl.</p> <p>The surrounding area remains largely uncleared and fauna habitats within the application area are well</p>
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represented in the surrounding region (Ecotec, 2019; 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 Ecotec (2019)
Yilgarn Iron (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 (Yilgarn Iron, 2019; GIS Database), and none were recorded during the flora survey (Ecotec, 2019).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Ecotec, 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 Ecotec (2019)
Yilgarn Iron (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 records of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) located within the application area (GIS Database). The flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any vegetation representative of TECs (Ecotec, 2019; Yilgarn Iron, 2019).

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

Methodology Ecotec (2019)
Yilgarn Iron (2019)

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 Coolgardie Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 97% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Coolgardie Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association: 141: Medium woodland; York gum, salmon gum and gimlet (GIS Database). Approximately 82% and 97% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at the state and bioregional level, respectively (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 – Coolgardie	12,912,204	12,648,491	~97	Least Concern	16.39
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
141	1,158,760	960,755	~82	Least Concern	35.29
Beard vegetation associations – Coolgardie Bioregion					
141	883,085	858,525	~97	Least Concern	46.13

* 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 not at variance to this Principle**
There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database).

No riparian vegetation was recorded within the application area (Yilgarn Iron, 2019).

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

Methodology Yilgarn Iron (2019)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments **Proposal is not at variance to this Principle**
The soils of the application area are mapped as soil type Fa4 (GIS Database). This soil type is characterised by ranges with numerous rock outcrops containing basic igneous rocks (greenstones): and soils are chiefly shallow loams (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation has advised that the soils of the application area are likely to be red loams and clay loams derived from basic Precambrian rock, supporting Eucalypt woodland (DPIRD, 2020). The application area is located on a relatively flat plain with a slope estimated at less than one percent across the application area (DPIRD, 2020; Yilgarn Iron, 2019; GIS Database), and there are no watercourses within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). Therefore the risk of wind and water erosion is likely to be low during normal weather conditions.

The proposed clearing of 30.4 hectares of native vegetation is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology DPIRD (2020)
Northcote et al., (1960-68)
Yilgarn Iron (2019)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear
- Imagery

- 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 DBCA managed lands within or in close proximity to the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is an un-named Class A Nature Reserve, which is located approximately eleven kilometres west-southwest of the application area, at its nearest point (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 watercourses or wetlands within or in close proximity to the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Groundwater in the area is predominantly hypersaline (Yilgarn Iron, 2019). The proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on 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 Yilgarn Iron (2019)

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 250-300 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). Drainage lines in the region feed into ephemeral salt lakes and are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002; Yilgarn Iron, 2019).

Temporary localised ponding and water logging in flat areas may occur briefly following heavy rainfall events, due to slow drainage and infiltration into the soil (Yilgarn Iron, 2019). 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)
Yilgarn Iron (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 2 December 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 is one registered native title claim (WC2017/007) over the area under application (DPLH, 2020). 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, 2020). However, 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 (2020)

4. References

- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPIRD (2020) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 8720/1. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, January 2020.
- DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 21 January 2020).
- 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.
- Ecotec (2019) Koolyanobbing Rail Siding Expansion, Reconnaissance Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Habitat Assessment. Report prepared for Mineral Resources Ltd, by Ecotec Environmental Management, August 2019.
- 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.
- Northcote, K.H., 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.
- Yilgarn Iron (2019) Yilgarn Operations OHP Stockyard Expansion M77/607 and M77/611. Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd, October 2019.

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.