



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8950/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Paddington Gold Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Leases 26/115, 26/446, 26/447, 26/474, 26/629, 26/833
Local Government Area: City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Colloquial name: Binduli North Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1,200.629		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production and Associated Activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 10 September 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: 9: Medium woodland; coral gum (*Eucalyptus torquata*) & goldfields blackbutt (*Eucalyptus lesouefii*); and 468: Medium woodland; salmon gum & goldfields blackbutt (GIS Database).

Spectrum Ecology visited the application area in April 2020 to verify vegetation mapping from a flora and vegetation survey conducted across the application area by Eco Logical Australia in 2016. The following two vegetation types were recorded within the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020):

1: Mixed *Eucalyptus* woodlands (*Eucalyptus horistes*, *Eucalyptus gracilis*, *Eucalyptus griffithsii*, *Eucalyptus salubris*, *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) over *Eremophila scoparia*, *Exocarpos aphyllus*, *Scaevola spinescens*, *Eremophila ionantha* open mid to low shrubland, and *Triodia scariosa* sparse hummock grassland.

5: *Acacia acuminata* open tall shrubland, over *Eremophila granitica* sparse mid shrubland.

Clearing Description Binduli North Project. Paddington Gold Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 1,200.629 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 1,200.629 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 2 kilometres west of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

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 a vegetation survey conducted by Eco Logical Australia in 2016, and confirmed during a site visit by Spectrum Ecology (2020).

The proposed clearing is for a heap leach facility, waste rock dumps and further developing pre-existing pits.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Goldfields subregion of the Interim

Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Coolgardie Bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Goldfields subregion is characterised by undulating plains interrupted by low hills and ridges, supporting Mallees, *Acacia* thickets, shrub-heaths on sandplains and diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. The area is rich in endemic *Acacia* species (CALM, 2002).

The application area falls to the northern border of the Great Western Woodlands, which represents the largest and most intact eucalypt woodland remaining in southern Australia and is one of the best examples of its type in the world (DEC, 2010). The Great Western Woodlands covers a total area of approximately 16 million hectares, and is recognised for its flora and fauna species richness and high number of endemic flora species (DEC, 2010). However, at approximately 1,200.629 hectares in size, the clearing permit application area represents less than 0.01% of the area covered by the Great Western Woodlands, and the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on the conservation values of the Great Western Woodlands.

The vegetation of the application area was originally mapped during a level 1 flora and vegetation survey conducted by Eco Logical Australia in 2016 (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). A vegetation assessment of the application area was conducted by Spectrum Ecology (2020) during April 2020 to confirm the vegetation types within the application area. The application area is dominated by mixed *Eucalyptus* woodlands and *Acacia* shrublands (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). Vegetation types described extend beyond the application and are widespread throughout the region (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the application area and none were recorded during any of the field assessments (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020).

A desktop assessment identified three Threatened and 46 Priority flora taxa previously recorded within 50 kilometres of the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020). Of these 49 conservation significant species, 14 were identified as having a medium to high potential to occur within the application area due to suitable habitat present (Talis, 2020). These species are: *Acacia websteri* (P1), *Ptilotus procumbens* (P1), *Rhodanthe uniflora* (P1), *Elachanthus pusillus* (P2), *Eremophila praecox* (P2), *Goodenia salina* (P2), *Alyxia tetanifolia* (P3), *Angianthus prostrates* (P3), *Isolepis australiensis* (P3), *Lepidium fasciculatum* (P3), *Notisia intonsa* (P3), *Phlegmatospermum eremaeum* (P3), *Eremophila caerulea* subsp. *merrallii* (P4) and *Eucalyptus jutsonii* subsp. *jutsonii* (P4) (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020). None of these species have previously been recorded within the application area, and none were identified during surveys conducted in 2016 or 2020 (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact the conservation status of any of these species.

A desktop assessment identified that no conservation significant fauna species have been previously recorded within the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). During the 2020 site visit one mammal and 16 birds were identified, none of these fauna species were of conservation significance (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). Two conservation significant species have the potential to occur within the application area due to the presence of suitable habitat, however only Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, VU at a state and federal level) habitat is likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing. Potential impacts to Malleefowl may be minimised by the implementation of a fauna management condition.

The Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*, CR) was identified as potentially occurring in the area (DBCA, 2020a). A targeted survey for the pale-coloured (inland) form of the large sugar ant *Camponotus terebrans* was conducted in August 2020 and confirmed that the host ant for the butterfly was absent within the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020).

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Talis, 2020; 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)
DBCA (2020a)
DEC (2010)
Spectrum Ecology (2020)
Talis (2020)

GIS Database:

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

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The following two fauna habitats have been recorded within the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020):

- Open Eucalypt Woodland;
- Dense shrubland on granitic soil

Fauna habitats described within the application area are considered widespread throughout the region and are not restricted to the application area (Talis, 2020). A desktop assessment did not identify any conservation significant fauna species that have been previously recorded within the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020). No conservation significant fauna species were identified during Spectrum Ecology's April 2020 site visit of the application area (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). Two conservation significant fauna species may have the potential to occur within the application area based on suitable habitat present, these species are Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, EN at a state and federal level) and Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, VU at a state and federal level) (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020).

Previously there had been no records of Carnaby's Cockatoo in the Kalgoorlie area until 2016 and 2017 when a few individuals were recorded within the Kalgoorlie townsite (DBCA, 2020b). The current modelled distribution for the species is 250 kilometres west of Kalgoorlie (DAWE, 2020). Due to the rarity of the species in the area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause significant habitat loss or impact the conservation status of the species. The dense shrubland habitat type located on the eastern side of the application area provides suitable breeding and foraging habitat for Malleefowl (Spectrum Ecology, 2020). Potential impacts to Malleefowl as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a fauna management condition.

DBCA (2020a) have previously identified the potential occurrence of the Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*, CR at both state and federal level) within smooth bark *Eucalyptus* woodlands present within the application area. A targeted survey was conducted in August 2020 by Spectrum Ecology (2020) for the butterfly's host ant species *Camponotus* sp. nr. *terebrans*, a pale-coloured (inland) form of the large sugar ant *Camponotus terebrans*. The survey found no presence of *Camponotus* sp. nr. *terebrans* within the application area, therefore the Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly is unlikely to be present within the application area.

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

Methodology DAWE (2020)
DBCA (2020a)
DBCA (2020b)
Spectrum Ecology (2020)
Talis (2020)

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 (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (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 Spectrum Ecology (2020)
Talis (2020)

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 (Spectrum Ecology, 2020; Talis, 2020).

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

Methodology Spectrum Ecology (2020)
Talis (2020)

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 associations 9: Medium woodland; coral gum (*Eucalyptus torquata*) & goldfields blackbutt (*Eucalyptus lesouefii*); and 468: Medium woodland; salmon gum & goldfields blackbutt (GIS Database). Approximately 97-98% 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 – Coolgardie	12,912,204	12,648,491	~97	Least Concern	16.39
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
9	240,509	235,161	~97	Least Concern	7.97
468	592,022	583,902	~98	Least Concern	22.86
Beard vegetation associations – Coolgardie Bioregion					
9	240,441	235,100	~97	Least Concern	7.97
468	583,357	575,360	~98	Least Concern	22.43

* 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 (Talis, 2020; GIS Database). There is one drainage line that intersects the application area, however the drainage line has been

previously cleared and developed into a mining pit (GIS Database).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. However, as the drainage line has experience previous disturbance, further impacts are likely to be minimal. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in any significant impact on any watercourse or wetland.

Methodology Talis (2020)

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 Kanowna and Lakeside land systems (DPIRD, 2020). The Kanowna land system is described as erosional and depositional surfaces with extensive very gently inclined to gently undulating saline stony plains supporting scattered eucalypt woodland and halophytic shublands (DPRID, 2020). The saline alluvial plains are susceptible to water erosion where the vegetation has been removed or the soils surface disturbed (DPRID, 2020).

The Lakeside land system is described as sandplains with occasional sand dunes and prominent claypans, supporting mallee eucalypts with spinifex (DPRID, 2020). The sands are susceptible to wind erosion if the vegetation is removed (DPRID, 2020).

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

Methodology DPIRD (2020)

GIS Database:

- Soils, Statewide

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

There are no conservation areas in the vicinity of the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the Kurrawang Nature Reserve which is located approximately 1.6 kilometres southwest 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 (PDWSA) within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). The closest PDWSA is the Broad Arrow Dam Catchment Area located approximately 34 kilometres north of the application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Drainage lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water flows.

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

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The climate of the region is arid to semi-arid, with a low average rainfall of approximately 200-300 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall.

There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). Seasonal drainage lines are common in the region and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following heavy rainfall events (CALM, 2002). 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)

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 13 July 2020 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 two native title claims (WC2017/007; WC2017/001) over the area under application (DPLH, 2020). These claims have been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant groups. 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). 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.
- DAWE (2020) *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* — Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo. Species Profile and Threats Database. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Government.
http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=59523 (Accessed 4 September 2020).
- DBCA (2020a) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 8872/1. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, May 2020.
- DBCA (2020b) NatureMap. Mapping Western Australia's biodiversity. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
<https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (accessed 3 September 2020)
- DEC (2010) A Biodiversity and Cultural Conservation Strategy for the Great Western Woodlands. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.
- DPIRD (2020) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 8950/1. Deputy Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, August 2020.
- DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
<http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 7 August 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.
- 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.
- Spectrum Ecology (2020) Binduli North Expansion Project. Desktop Report Review. Report prepared by Spectrum Ecology, for Talis Consultants and Norton Gold fields Ltd, August 2020.

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.