Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9065/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **GMA Garnet Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: General Purpose Lease 70/171
Mining Lease 70/856
Local Government Area: Shire of Northampton
Colloquial name: Hose Mine

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 19 November 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:
17: Shrublands; *Acacia rostellifera* thicket; and
371: Low forest; *Acacia rostellifera* (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Earth Stewardship on 20 August 2020. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Earth Stewardship, 2020):

VT1 – Cleared Tracks and Infrastructure
Completely cleared tracks and mining infrastructure. May contain some scattered native plants, but generally dominated by weedy species.

VT2 – Paddocks
Completely cleared paddocks with scattered native plants, including *Acacia rostellifera, Commicarpus australis, Alyogyne hakeifolia*. Dominated by pasture grasses and weeds.

VT3 – Regrowth
Areas of *Acacia rostellifera* (typically over weeds) along non-maintained edges of mine pits, roads, infrastructure. Also includes recently installed topsoil stockpiles. Where taller and denser, regrowth occurs in thin strips of vegetation, particularly along the edges of the original mine, and ore loading area.

VT4 – Artificial Planting
Strip of *Eucalyptus utilis* (Coastal Moort), planted as wind shelter belt, along the Hose mine access road. Regrowth *Acacia rostellifera* and weed species are also present.

VT5 – *Acacia rostellifera* Dense Shrublands
Dense shrublands of *Acacia rostellifera* over *Alyogyne hakeifolia* over *Rhagodia* spp., *Tetragonia implexicoma, Pimelea microcephala* over mixed weed species on topsoil mounds and an area of regrowth.

VT6 – *Acacia rostellifera* Open Shrublands on Limestone
Open Shrubland of *Acacia rostellifera* over *Grevillea argyrophylla* with scattered *Diplolaena grandiflora, Androcalva gaudichaudii, Scaevola tomentosa, Enchylaena tomentosa* over mixed weed species on lower limestone footslopes.

VT7 – *Acacia rostellifera* Tall Shrubland
Tall Shrubland to Open Woodland of *Acacia rostellifera* over *Templetonia retusa, Commicarpus australis, Rhagodia* spp., *Alyxia buxifolia, Enchylaena tomentosa* over mixed weed species.

Clearing Description

Hose Mine.
GMA Garnet Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 100 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 113.49 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 83 kilometres northwest of Geraldton, within the Shire of Northampton.

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

to

Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Earth Stewardship (2020).

The proposed clearing is for access to topsoil stockpiles, laydown area expansion, improving the line of site on the access track, and maintaining an area for pasture (GMA, 2020).

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 Geraldton Hills subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion (GIS Database). The Geraldton Hills subregion is characterised by proteaceous scrub-heaths, rich in endemics, on sandy earths of extensive, undulating, and lateritic sandplain (CALM, 2002). York gum and jam woodlands occur on outwash plains associated with drainage (CALM, 2002). Vegetation of the subregion is characterised by sand heaths with emergent *Banksia* and *Callitris*, york gum woodlands on alluvial plains, proteaceous heath and *Acacia* scrubs on limestones depending on depth of coastal-sand mantle, low closed forest of *Acacia rostellifera* on alluvial plains of the Greenough and Irwin River (CALM, 2002).

A reconnaissance vegetation assessment of part of the application area was conducted by Earth Stewardship (2020) on 20 August 2020. The vegetation of the application area was dominated by *Acacia rostellifera* woodland and introduced pasture grasses and herbs (Earth Stewardship, 2020). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring in the application area and none were identified during the field assessment (Earth Strewardship, 2020; GIS Database).

A desktop assessment identified 189 flora species that have previously been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (GMA, 2020). A total of 73 flora species from 35 families and 66 genera were recorded within the application area during the field assessment (Earth Stewardship, 2020; GMA, 2020). The desktop assessment identified 16 conservation significant flora species that have previously been recorded within 10 kilometres, however none were considered to potentially occur within the application area due to a lack of suitable habitat (Earth Stewardship, 2020; GMA, 2020). The field survey did not record any Threatened or Priority flora (Earth Stewardship, 2020).

29 species of weeds were recorded during the field survey of the application area (Earth Stewardship, 2020). *Echium plantagineum* (Paterson's Curse) was recorded within the application area and is listed as a Declared Pest according to the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*. Weeds have the potential to out-compete native flora and reduce the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the introduction of weeds may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

A desktop assessment identified 78 fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area, including 75 bird and three reptile species (GMA, 2020). In addition, six species of introduced fauna have previously been recorded in fauna surveys of the surrounds (GMA, 2020). Nine conservation significant fauna species have previously been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area, however none of these species are considered likely to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat (GMA, 2020).The application area is considered low value to fauna due to areas being degraded and highly modified (GMA, 2020).

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, 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)
Earth Stewardship (2020)
GMA (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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle

No fauna surveys have been conducted over the application area and there are no specific fauna habitats recorded during the vegetation field survey. The majority of the application area is non-native pasture, with fragmented areas of highly modified and degraded *Acacia* woodlands regrowth (Earth Stewardship, 2020; GMA, 2020). The fauna habitat value of the application area is considered low, due to the degradation and modification from previous mining of the area (GMA, 2020).

A database search found records of nine conservation significant fauna species within 10 km of the application area (GMA, 2020). None of these species are considered likely to occur within the application area due to the lack of suitable habitat present (GMA, 2020).

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

Methodology

Earth Stewardship (2020)
GMA (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 (GMA, 2020).

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of Threatened (rare) flora (GMA, 2020).

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

Methodology

GMA (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 (Earth Stewardship, 2020; GMA, 2020).

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

Methodology

Earth Stewardship (2020)
GMA (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 likely at variance to this Principle

The application area falls within the Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 44% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 17: Shrublands; *Acacia rostellifera* thicket; and 371:

Low forest; *Acacia rostellifera* (GIS Database). Approximately 83-88% of the pre-European extent for vegetation association 17 remains uncleared at both the state, bioregional and subregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019). Approximately 10% of the pre-European extent of vegetation association 371 remains uncleared at both the state, bioregional and subregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

The field survey conducted by Earth Stewardship (2020) mapped the vegetation of the application area at a more detailed scale. The vegetation of the application area was mapped as VT5: *Acacia rostellifera* Dense Shrublands, VT6: *Acacia rostellifera* Open Shrublands on Limestone, and VT7: *Acacia rostellifera* Tall Shrubland (Earth Stewardship, 2020; GMA, 2020). Vegetation types recorded within the application area are not representative of Beard vegetation association 371 due to the lack of correct community structure (Earth Stewardship, 2020). In addition, surveys conducted by DBCA (2020) have confirmed that vegetation association 371 is not present within the application area. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact the current extent of Beard vegetation association 371. 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 – Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,037	1,404,424	~44	Depleted	18.24
IBRA Subregion - Geraldton Hills	1,964,262	901,446	~45	Depleted	18.18
Local Government - Northampton	1,258,428	930,228	~73	Least Concern	18.39
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
17	76,633	67,605	~88	Least Concern	11.56
371	32,816	3,499	~10	Vulnerable	0.87
Beard vegetation associations – Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion					
17	54,078	45,159	~83	Least Concern	11.24
371	32,807	3,499	~10	Vulnerable	0.87
Beard vegetation associations – Geraldton Hills Subregion					
17	49,605	42,016	~84	Least Concern	11.25
371	32,807	3,499	~10	Vulnerable	0.87

* Government of Western Australia (2019)
** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

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

Methodology

DBCA (2020)
Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Earth Stewardship (2020)
GMA (2020)
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 likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GMA, 2020; GIS Database). Minor non-perennial watercourses and drainage lines are seen adjacent to the application area (GIS Database), however the field survey did not record any (GMA, 2020).

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

Methodology GMA (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 western portion of the Port Gregory soil-landscape zone, which is summarised as coastal dunes, calcareous in places, with undulating sandplain on limestone (DPIRD, 2020). There is a risk of wind erosion from the proposed clearing, due to the loose sandy nature of the soils within the application area (DPIRD, 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)

(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 within the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the Utcha Well Nature Reserve which is located approximately 150 metres northwest of the application area at the nearest point (GIS Database). Utcha Well Nature Reserve is separated from the application area by George Grey Drive, and is unlikely to be impacted (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any conservation area (GMA, 2020).

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

Methodology GMA (2020)

GIS Database:
- DPaW Tenure

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). There are multiple non-perennial drainage lines flowing west towards the application area (GIS Database), however the survey did not record any watercourses within the application area (GMA, 2020). 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 GMA (2020)

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 warm semi-arid to Mediterranean, with a low average rainfall of approximately 400-500 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). The nearest weather station is Lynton, located approximately 15 kilometres south-southeast of the application area, with an average annual rainfall of approximately 344 millimetres per year (BoM, 2020). The soils of the application area are considered porous, with rainfall rapidly infiltrating through the limestone (GMA, 2020). There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology BoM (2020)
CALM (2002)
GMA (2020)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 12 October 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 (WC2000/001; WC2019/008) over the area under application (DPLH, 2020). These claims have been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal and determined by the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant groups respectively. 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

BoM (2020) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Lynton. Bureau of Meteorology. http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/ (Accessed 9 November 2020).

CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.

DBCA (2020) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 9065/1. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, November 2020.

DPIRD (2020) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 9065/1. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, October 2020.

DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS (Accessed 27 October 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.

Earth Stewardship (2020) GMA Garnet Pty Ltd: Hose Mining Operations – Vegetation Survey. Report prepared by Earth Stewardship, September 2020.

GMA (2020) GMA Mining Australia Hose Mine Supporting Documentation for Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application. Report prepared by GMA Garnet Pty Ltd, September 2020.

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.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016,* Western Australia
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)

DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
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)
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DAWE)
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DAWE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DAWE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (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	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, 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.