



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9132/1

Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Genesis Minerals Limited

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Leases 40/3, 40/101, 40/107, 40/110, 40/120, 40/137, 40/288, 40/340  
Miscellaneous Licences 40/10, 40/17, 40/18, 40/30, 40/31, 40/32, 40/33, 40/34

Local Government Area: Shire of Leonora and Menzies

Colloquial name: Kookynie Project

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 22 October 2021

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

**Vegetation Description** The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association:  
18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica Consulting (Botanica) during 22-23 September 2020. The following vegetation types were recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2020):

#### Clay-loam plain

##### **CLP-AOW1 – Acacia open woodland**

*Acacia incurvaneura* open woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* open shrubland over *Maireana triptera*, *Maireana pyramidata* and *Maireana glomerifolia* low chenopod shrubland.

##### **CLP-AFW1 – Acacia woodland**

*Acacia caesaneura* / *Acacia incurvaneura* woodland over *Eremophila forrestii* / *Eremophila margarethae* open shrubland over *Eragrostis eriopoda* low tussock grassland.

#### Drainage depressions

##### **DD-AFW1 – Acacia woodland**

*Acacia caesaneura* / *Acacia incurvaneura* woodland over *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* / *Acacia tetragonophylla* open shrubland and *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Monachather paradoxus* low tussock grassland.

#### Rocky hillslope

##### **RH-AFW1 – Acacia woodland**

*Acacia incurvaneura* woodland over *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* / *Eremophila forrestii* open shrubland and *Maireana triptera*, *Maireana georgei* low open chenopod shrubland.

##### **RH-AFW2 – Acacia woodland**

*Acacia incurvaneura* woodland over *Eremophila pantonii* open shrubland and *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* low shrubland.

##### **RH-CFW1 – Casuarina woodland**

*Casuarina pauper* woodland over *Eremophila pantonii* open shrubland and *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* low shrubland.

Sand-loam plain

**SLP-AFW1 – Acacia woodland**

*Acacia caesaneura* woodland over *Eremophila forrestii* shrubland and *Monachather paradoxus* open tussock grassland.

Gravelly sands

**QRP-AOW1 – Acacia open woodland**

*Acacia incurvaneura* woodland open over *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* / *Acacia tetragonophylla* tall open shrubland and *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* and *Solanum lasiophyllum* low open shrubland.

<b>Clearing Description</b>	Kookynie Project. Genesis Minerals Limited proposes to clear up to 580 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 2,426.5 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 30 kilometres south of Leonora, within the Shire of Leonora and Menzies.
<b>Vegetation Condition</b>	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).
<b>Comment</b>	The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Botanica (2020).  The proposed clearing is for future mining development at the existing Kookynie Project.

### 3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

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

The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Murchison subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Murchison Bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Murchison subregion is characterised by its internal drainage, extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development, supporting vegetation dominated by mulga woodlands, rich in ephemerals, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands, and *Tecticornia* shrublands (CALM, 2002).

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica (2020) on 22-23 September 2020. The vegetation of the application area was dominated by *Acacia* woodlands (Botanica, 2020). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the application area and none of the vegetation types mapped and described are listed as Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database).

A total of 78 flora species from 36 genera and 22 families were recorded within the application area, including four introduced species (Botanica, 2020). A desktop assessment identified 19 flora species of conservation significance recorded within 40 kilometres of the application area (Botanica, 2020). Of the 19 flora species, six were considered potentially occurring within the application area given there is suitable habitat present: *Calandrinia quartzitica* (P1), *Thryptomene eremaea* (P2), *Acacia* sp. Marshall Pool (G. Cockerton 3024) (P3), *Calytrix hislopii* (P3), *Calytrix praecipua* (P3), and *Micromyrtus serrulata* (P3) (Botanica, 2020).

*Calytrix hislopii* was recorded during the survey, with 12 individuals observed at one location in vegetation type RH-AFW1 (Botanica, 2020). *Calytrix hislopii* is sparsely distributed throughout multiple bioregions, however little is known about the species (Botanica, 2020; Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). The *Calytrix hislopii* population has been excised from the application area with a 10 metre buffer surrounding this population (GIS Database). There will be no direct impacts to this species. No other Threatened or Priority flora were identified during the field assessment (Botanica, 2020).

A desktop assessment identified 191 fauna species, comprising of 127 bird, seven mammal, 40 reptile, six amphibian and 11 invertebrate species as previously recorded within a 40 kilometre radius of the application area (Botanica, 2020). Three conservation significant fauna species have the potential to occur based on known distributions and available habitat (Botanica, 2020). Grey falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*, VU at a state and federal level) and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*, OS) are both highly mobile species and may potentially utilise some sections of the application area as part of a much larger home range, however they are unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing (Botanica, 2020). Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, VU at a state and federal level) may potentially occur, however habitat within the application area appears marginal or unsuitable for breeding (Botanica, 2020). No conservation significant fauna species were identified during the field assessment, and no evidence of malleefowl activity was observed (Botanica, 2020). The fauna habitats identified during the field assessment are unlikely to support a higher level of fauna diversity than other areas in a local or regional context (Botanica, 2021).

The vegetation association, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Botanica, 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** Botanica (2020)  
CALM (2002)  
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
The following six broad fauna habitats have been recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2020):

- Clay-loam plain: *Acacia* woodland / *Acacia* open woodland
- Drainage depression: *Acacia* woodland
- Quartz-rocky plain: *Acacia* open woodland
- Rocky hillslope: *Acacia* woodland / *Casuarina* woodland
- Sand-loam plain: *Acacia* woodland
- Cleared vegetation; existing mining (open pits)

None of the fauna habitats described are restricted to the application area, all fauna habitats are well represented in the surrounds, and are common and widespread throughout the region (Botanica, 2020). Fauna habitats within the application area are unlikely to represent significant habitat for any fauna species (Botanica, 2020). No conservation significant fauna were identified during the field assessment (Botanica, 2020). There may be suitable habitat for several conservation significant fauna species, however these species are likely to only visit the area for short periods of time as infrequent visitors (Botanica, 2020).

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

**Methodology** Botanica (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). A reconnaissance flora survey of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (Botanica, 2020).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Botanica, 2020; 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** Botanica (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 (Botanica, 2020).

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

**Methodology** Botanica (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 Murchison Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Murchison Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

Therefore, the application area does not represent a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DBCA managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Murchison	28,120,586	28,044,823	~99	Least Concern	7.78
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
18	19,892,306	19,843,148	~99	Least Concern	6.62
Beard vegetation associations – Murchison Bioregion					
18	12,403,172	12,363,252	~99	Least Concern	4.96

\* 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 (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database). Multiple ephemeral drainage lines pass through the application area (GIS Database). Drainage lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (Botanica, 2020).

There is one vegetation type growing in association with these drainage lines:

DD-AFW1: *Acacia caesaneura* / *Acacia incurvaneura* woodland over *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* / *Acacia tetragonophylla* open shrubland and *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Monachather paradoxus* low tussock grassland.

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

**Methodology** Botanica (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 Bevon, Jundee and Rainbow land systems (DPIRD, 2021; GIS Database). These land systems have been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

The Bevon land system is described as dissected uplands with mulga shrublands, dominated by stony plains with shallow red earths on greenstone. Drainage lines are susceptible to erosion, particularly if the perennial shrub cover is reduced or the soil surface is disturbed (DPIRD, 2021).

The Jundee land system is described as gentle inclined hardpan plains with ironstone gravel mantles supporting mulga shrublands. These hardpan plains are subject to sheetflow, which may suffer soil erosion when there is alteration to the natural sheetflow (DPIRD, 2021).

The Rainbow land system is described as hardpan plains supporting mulga shrublands; level to very gently inclined plains subject to sheet flow, often with mantles of fine ironstone gravel. Alteration of the natural sheet flow can initiate soil erosion, water starvation and loss of vigour in vegetation downslope (DPIRD, 2021).

The soils of these land systems are at risk of erosion if the shrub cover is substantially cleared or the soil surface is disturbed (DPIRD, 2021). Potential land degradation impacts as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

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

**Methodology** DPIRD (2021)

GIS Database:

- Landsystem Rangelands

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

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

There are no conservation areas in the vicinity of the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is an unnamed nature reserve located approximately 18 kilometres south of the application area (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any conservation area.

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

**Methodology** GIS Database:  
- DPaW Tenure

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

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

There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Drainage lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002). 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** CALM (2002)

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 with summer and winter rainfall (Botanica, 2020). The region has a mean average rainfall of approximately 264.7 millimetres per year (BoM, 2021; Botanica, 2020). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (Botanica, 2020).

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. 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** BoM (2021)  
Botanica (2020)

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 14 December 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 (WC2019/002; WC2018/005) over the area under application (DPLH, 2021). 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, 2021). 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 (2021)

**4. References**

- BoM (2021) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Leonora Aero. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 6 January 2021).
- Botanica (2020) Kookynie Project Reconnaissance Flora / Vegetation and Basic Fauna Survey. Report prepared by Botanica Consulting, for Genesis Minerals Limited, October 2020.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPIRD (2021) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 9132/1. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, January 2021.
- DPLH (2021) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 19 October 2021).
- 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.
- Genesis (2020) Kookynie Project NVCP application. Application for a clearing permit (purpose permit) – Supporting Information. Genesis Minerals Limited, November 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.

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 7 January 2021).

## 5. Glossary

### Acronyms:

<b>BC Act</b>	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
<b>DAFWA</b>	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
<b>DAWE</b>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Government
<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
<b>DER</b>	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DMIRS</b>	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
<b>DoEE</b>	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DAWE)
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DPaW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
<b>DPIRD</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
<b>EP Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ha</b>	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
<b>RIWI Act</b>	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
<b>TEC</b>	Threatened Ecological Community

### Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

#### CR **Critically endangered species**

Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

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

#### EN **Endangered species**

Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near

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

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

**VU Vulnerable species**

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

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

**Extinct Species:**

**EX Extinct species**

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

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

**EW Extinct in the wild species**

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

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

**Specially protected species:**

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

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

**MI Migratory species**

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

Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

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

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

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

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

**OS Other specially protected species**

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

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation*



**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.