



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9186/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Redstone Resources Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Exploration Licence 69/3456
Exploration Licence 69/2450
Local Government Area: Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku
Colloquial name: Tollu Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 15 April 2021

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	<p>The clearing permit application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations: 236: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee (marble gum) over hard spinifex; and 252: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee over soft spinifex (GIS Database).</p> <p>A flora and vegetation survey has not been conducted over the application area.</p>
Clearing Description	<p>Tollu Project. Redstone Resources Ltd proposes to clear up to 6.1 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 1,418.6 hectares, for the purpose of mineral exploration. The project is located approximately 650 kilometres northeast of Laverton and approximately 60 kilometres west-southwest of the Western Australia-South Australia-Northern Territory border, in the Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku.</p>
Vegetation Condition	<p>Pristine: No obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994); to Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).</p>
Comment	<p>The vegetation condition was derived from analysis of aerial imagery. The clearing permit application area consists of six separate areas (see Figure 1).</p>

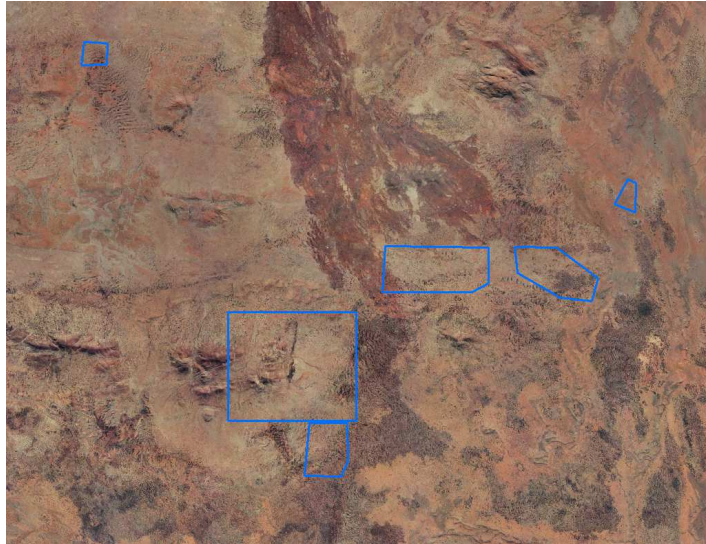


Figure 1: Clearing permit 9186/1 application area.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

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

The clearing permit application area is located within the Central subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Great Victoria Desert Bioregion (GIS Database). The Central subregion is described as arid active sand-ridge desert with extensive dune fields of deep Quaternary aeolian sands, and occasional breakaways and quartzite hills (CALM, 2002). Vegetation is primarily tree steppe of *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa*, Mulga and *E. youngiana* over hummock grassland dominated by *Triodia basedowii* on the aeolian sands. *Acacia* dominates colluvial soils with *Eremophila* and *Santalum* spp., halophytes are confined to edges of salt lakes and saline drainage systems (CALM, 2002).

The region is rich and diverse in both its flora and fauna, however, most species are wide ranging and usually occur in at least one, and often several adjoining subregions (CALM, 2002).

Flora and fauna surveys have not been conducted over the application area and due to the remoteness of the location, flora records in the region are very limited. No Threatened flora or Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities are known to occur within the application area (DBCA, 2007-; GIS Database). Several fauna species of conservation significance and several Priority flora species have been recorded in close proximity to the application area (<10 kilometres) (DBCA, 2007-; GIS Database).

Clearing activities may spread or introduce weeds, which have the potential to out-compete native flora and reduce the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

The landforms, vegetation associations and fauna habitat types found within the application area are well represented within the region (EnviroWorks, 2012; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.

The low impact nature of the proposed clearing of up to 6.1 hectares for exploration activities within a total application area of approximately 1,418 hectares, is unlikely to have any significant impact on the biological diversity of the region.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
 DBCA (2007-)
 Enviroworks (2012)

- GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
 - Pre-European Vegetation
 - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
 - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffered
 - 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.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

A fauna survey has not been conducted over the application area. The vegetation and fauna habitats within the application area appear common and widespread in the local region (GIS Database). The proposed clearing of 6.1 hectares for exploration activities within a total application area of approximately 1,418 hectares, is unlikely to have any significant impact on the availability and maintenance of fauna habitat in the local area.

The Great Desert Skink (*Liopholis kintorei* - Vulnerable) has been recorded recently (in the last 5 years) from the local region (within 100 kilometres) (GIS Database). The Great Desert Skink is a large burrowing lizard that is found in desert areas within Western Australia, Northern Territory and South Australia. This species maintains an interconnected network of tunnels which can be up to 13 metres long and have up to 20 entrances (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016). When foraging they may move up to 100 metres from their burrow and have been known to move 10 kilometres to colonise new areas (DAWE, 2021). Suitable habitat is likely to be present for this species in the application area. Potential impacts to Great Desert Skink may be minimised by a fauna management condition requiring suitable habitat is searched prior to clearing and no clearing occurs within 200 metres of any burrows.

The Brush-tailed Mulgara (*Dasycercus blythi* - Priority 4) has been recorded from numerous locations in the local area within the local region (within 100 kilometres) (DMIRS, 2019). The species occurs mostly within spinifex grasslands and is likely to utilise suitable habitat present in the application area (GIS Database). Potential impacts to this species may be minimised by the implementation of a fauna management condition requiring suitable habitat is searched prior to clearing and no clearing occurs within 50 metres of any Brush-tailed Mulgara burrows.

There are historical records of Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata* - Vulnerable) and Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis* – Vulnerable) within 100 kilometres of the permit area (DBCA, 2007-). Suitable habitat for both species is likely to be present within the application area. The local records are from the northern extent of the known range of Malleefowl in Western Australia and it is probable that its range has contracted and that Malleefowl is extinct in the local area (DBCA, 2007-). However, as a large mobile bird species, it may potentially move into the region in times of high productivity and given the lack of survey effort in the local area there is potential that this species may be present. If present, the Bilby is likely to only be a scarce resident or may only occur in years of high productivity. The habitat within the permit area is not likely to represent significant habitat for these species however, the presence and population size of these species in the local area is not known. If present the clearing has the potential to impact on individuals which can impact on the local population. Potential impacts to the Bilby and Malleefowl individuals as a result of the proposed clearing, may be minimised by the implementation of a fauna management condition requiring searches are undertaken for Malleefowl mounds and Bilby burrows prior to clearing.

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

Methodology DAWE (2021)
DBCA (2007-)
DMIRS (2019)
Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2016)

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, threatened flora.

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

There are no records of any Threatened flora species within the application areas and no species of Threatened flora have been recorded from the Central Ranges bioregion (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-, GIS Database).

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

Methodology Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Database:
- 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). Furthermore, there are no listed TEC's within the Great Victoria Desert Bioregion (GIS Database).

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- 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 is in a remote location within the Great Victoria Desert Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99-100% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in this IBRA Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations:
236: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee (marble gum) over hard spinifex; and
252: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga and mallee over soft spinifex (GIS Database).

Approximately 99-100% 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).

The Great Victoria Desert Bioregion remains largely uncleared (Government of Western Australia, 2019; GIS Database). Therefore, the application area does not represent a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

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

Methodology Government of Western Australia (2019)

GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

Comments Proposal is at variance to this Principle

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). There are several minor drainage lines which run down elevated parts of the landscape in the largest block of the application area (GIS Database). These drainage lines are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing of 6.1 hectares is not likely to have a significant impact on riparian vegetation within application area.

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

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

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

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

The proposed clearing is for mineral exploration and access tracks. The access tracks will not be actively cleared, but vegetation will be driven over (EnviroWorks, 2012).

The low impact nature of the proposed clearing of up to 6.1 hectares within a total application area of approximately 1,418 hectares for the purpose of mineral exploration is unlikely to cause appreciable land

degradation.

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

Methodology EnviroWorks (2012)

(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

The application area is located within an area known as the Ranges of the Western Desert, which is listed on the Register of National Estate for its unique natural values (GIS Database). The ranges of the Western Desert covers an area of approximately eight million hectares (GIS Database). The area of the proposed clearing (6.1 hectares) is unlikely to have any significant impact on the natural values of this area.

The nearest DBCA managed land is the Gibson Desert Nature Reserve which is located approximately 210 kilometres northwest of the application area, at its nearest point (GIS Database).

The low impact and temporary nature of the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant 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 permanent watercourses or wetlands within or in close proximity to the application areas (GIS Database). Creek 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.

There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within or in close proximity to the application areas (GIS Database). 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 a low average rainfall of approximately 150-180 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002).

Seasonal drainage lines occur in the largest block of the application area and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following heavy rainfall events (GIS Database). 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 1 February 2021 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. There was one submission received stating no objections to the proposed clearing.

There is one native title claim over the area under application (DPLH, 2021). This claim has been determined by the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant group. 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

- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DAWE (2021) Species Profile and Threats Database – *Liopholis kintorei*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=83160 (Accessed 22 March 2021).
- DBCA (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 22 March 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 25 March 2021).
- DMIRS (2019) Decision report for clearing permit CPS 6183/2. Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, East Perth, 16 May 2019.
- EnviroWorks (2012) Desktop Flora and Fauna Study of Tenement E69/2450. Report prepared for Redstone Resources, by EnviroWorks Consulting, October 2012.
- 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.
- Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2016) Approved Conservation Advice for *Liopholis kintorei* (Great Desert Skink). Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra, 16 December 2016.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 22 March 2021).

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , 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
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)
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 (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia

EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, 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.