



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9195/1

Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: RBH Mining Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 45/1250

Local Government Area: Town of Port Hedland

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
50		Mechanical Removal	Sand Mining

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 25 March 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 associations:
93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex; and
589: Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savannah / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by West Ecology on 27 March to 1 April 2012. The following vegetation types were recorded within the application area (West Ecology, 2012):

Group 1

VT1: *Acacia stellaticeps* low shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia lanigera* open to closed hummock grassland over scattered herbs on sandy plains.

VT2: *Triodia epactia*, *Triodia lanigera* and *Triodia secunda* hummock grassland to closed hummock grassland on sandy plains.

Group 2

VT3: *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Melaleuca argentea* low woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa* scattered tall shrubs over *Crotalaria cunninghamii* and *Corchorus incanus* subsp. *incanus* scattered low shrubs over *Triodia epactia* very open hummock grassland and **Cenchrus setiger* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* very open tussock grassland in the river bed.

VT5: *Acacia trachycarpa* scattered tall shrubs over *Corchorus incanus* subsp. *incanus* low open shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland and **Cenchrus ciliaris* open tussock grassland on sandy levees.

VT6: *Triodia secunda* and *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland to closed hummock grassland on stony plains.

* denotes weed species

Clearing Description RBH Mining Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 50 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 82.45 hectares, for the purpose of sand mining. The project is located approximately 39 kilometres east southeast of Port Hedland, within the Town of Port Hedland.

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

to

Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by West Ecology (2012).
The proposed clearing is for sand extraction, an access track and a laydown area to store the extracted sand.

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 Chichester subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Pilbara Bioregion (GIS Database). The Chichester subregion is characterised by Archaean granite and basalt plains supporting shrub steppe and hummock grasslands (*Acacia inaequilatera* over *Triodia wiseana*) (CALM, 2002). *Eucalyptus leucophloia* tree steppes occur on ranges (CALM, 2002).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by West Ecology (2012) on 27 March to 1 April 2012. The majority of the application area consists of mosaic *Acacia* shrubland, *Triodia* hummock grasslands and *Eucalyptus* and *Melaleuca* low woodlands (West Ecology, 2012). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the application area and the vegetation types mapped and described are not listed as Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (West Ecology, 2012; GIS Database).

The field assessment of the application area and surrounds identified 160 flora species representing 35 families and 92 genera (West Ecology, 2012). A desktop assessment identified five Priority flora species that have previously been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (West Ecology, 2012; DBCA, 2007-). *Eragrostis crateriformis* (P3) and *Rothia indica* subsp. *australis* (P3) were considered possibly occurring Priority flora due to suitable habitat present within the application area (DBCA, 2007-; Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-; West Ecology, 2012). No Threatened or Priority flora species have been previously recorded within the application area and none were identified during the field assessment (DBCA, 2007-; West Ecology, 2012; GIS Database).

Six species of weeds were recorded during the field survey of the application area and surrounds (West Ecology, 2012). 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.

The fauna survey of the application area and surrounds identified 38 species of vertebrate fauna, comprising of 29 birds, four mammal species (two introduced), and five reptile species (Rapallo, 2013). No conservation significant fauna species were recorded within the application area, however some may utilise the area as an access corridor or as part of a larger home range (Rapallo, 2013).

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (West Ecology, 2013; Rapallo, 2013; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
DBCA (2007-)
Rapallo (2013)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)
West Ecology (2012)

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.

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

The following two fauna habitats have been recorded within the application area (Rapallo, 2013):

Major Drainage:

Major Ephemeral drainage with pale sandy soils with *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca* open woodland over *Acacia*, *Crotalaria* isolated shrubs over *Triodia* sparse hummock grassland.

Plain:

Plain with red sandy loam or red orange clay soils with *Corymbia* low isolated trees *Acacia* low open shrubland over *Triodia* open hummock grassland.

Northern quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*, EN federal and state level) was identified in the surrounding area from secondary evidence (scat) (Rapallo, 2013). The application area is absent of northern quolls preferred habitat of rocky areas with caves and crevices for denning (Rapallo, 2013). The application area may be utilised as an access corridor between suitable habitats in the vicinity (Rapallo, 2013). The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause a break in the ecological linkage for this species between suitable habitat in the area, as the vegetation within the surrounds is of similar habitat and largely undisturbed (Rapallo, 2013).

The application area may also be utilised by conservation significant migratory birds, however these species are highly mobile and the application area likely represents a small part of their much larger home range (Rapallo, 2013).

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

Methodology Rapallo (2013)

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 known records of Threatened flora within the application area (DBCA, 2007-; GIS Database). Flora surveys of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (West Ecology, 2012).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (GIS Database), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of Threatened flora.

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

Methodology DBCA (2007-)
West Ecology (2012)

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 (West Ecology, 2012; GIS Database).

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

Methodology West Ecology (2012)

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 Pilbara Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Pilbara Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex; and 589: Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savannah / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex

(GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of each of these vegetation associations remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

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

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DBCA managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Pilbara	17,808,657.04	17,731,764	~99	Least Concern	10.12
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
93	3,044,309.52	3,040,640	~99	Least Concern	1.96
589	807,698.58	802,713.40	~99	Least Concern	1.90
Beard vegetation associations – Pilbara Bioregion					
93	3,042,114	3,038,471	~99	Least Concern	1.96
589	728,768	724,695	~99	Least Concern	2.10

* 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

The majority of the application area is located within Tabba Tabba Creek (GIS Database). Tabba Tabba Creek is a major non-perennial watercourse that flows following significant rainfall (GIS Database). Tabba Tabba Creek drains northwest into the saline coastal flat of the Leslie (Port Hedland) Saltfields System, which is listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (CALM, 2002; DAWE, 2021; GIS Database).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. Impacts to riparian vegetation in the application area may be minimised by the implementation of a restrictive clearing condition which will prevent the clearing of large trees from within the river.

Methodology CALM (2002)
DAWE (2021)

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 Macroy, River and Uaroo land systems (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 Macroy land system is described as stony plains and occasional tor fields based on granite supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004). This land system has a low erosion hazard (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

The River land system is described as active flood plains and major rivers supporting grassy *Eucalyptus* woodlands, tussock grasslands and soft spinifex grasslands (DPIRD, 2021). The land systems is largely

stabilised by buffel grass and soft spinifex, but is highly susceptible to erosion if the vegetation cover is removed (DPIRD, 2021).

The Uaroo land system is described as broad sandy plains supporting shrubby hard and soft spinifex grasslands (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004). This land system may occasionally experience erosion on drainage lines, but is generally not susceptible to erosion (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

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 (2021)
Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)

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 conservation area is the Leslie (Port Hedland) Saltfields System, a wetland listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (GIS Database). This wetland is located approximately 11.5 kilometres north of the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park which is located approximately 66 kilometres northeast 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). Tabba Tabba Creek remains dry for most of the year, only flowing during the Pilbara wet season within the summer months (West Ecology, 2012). Project activities are not expected to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water as sand extraction is only undertaken when the creek bed is dry.

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

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

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

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

The climate of the region is semi-arid, with an average rainfall of approximately 319.2 millimetres per year (BoM, 2021). The majority of the application area consists of a non-perennial watercourse (Tabba Tabba Creek), and remains dry during the winter and spring months (GIS Database). The bed of Tabba Tabba Creek has been mapped as sand, gravel, pebbles and stones (DPIRD, 2021). 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)
DPIRD (2021)

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 8 February 2021 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WC2005/002) 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

- BoM (2021) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Port Hedland Airport. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 9 March 2021).
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DAWE (2021) Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. Leslie (Port Hedland) Saltfields System. <https://www.environment.gov.au/water/wetlands/australian-wetlands-database/directory-important-wetlands> (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 16 March 2021).
- DPIRD (2020) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 9195/1. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, February 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 9 March 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.
- 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.
- Rapallo (2013). Level 1 Fauna Survey of Tabba Tabba Area for BJ Young Pty Ltd. Report prepared by Rapallo Environmental Pty Ltd for BJ Young Earthmoving Pty Ltd, March 2013.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Leighton, K.A. and Hennig, P. (2004) An inventory and condition survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 92. Department of Agriculture, South Perth, Western Australia.
- 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).
- West Ecology (2012) Flora and Vegetation Survey of Tenement E45/4013. Report prepared by West Ecology for BJ Young Earthmoving Pty Ltd, August 2012.

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.