



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9304/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Westdeen Holdings Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 70/932
Miscellaneous Licence 70/75
Local Government Area: Shire of Carnamah
Colloquial name: Coolimba Lime Sand Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 29 July 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: 129: Bare areas; drift sand; and 1026: Mosaic: Shrublands; <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> , <i>Acacia cyclops</i> (in the south) & <i>Melaleuca cardiophylla</i> (in the north) thicket / Shrublands; <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> & <i>Melaleuca acerosa</i> heath (GIS Database).
Clearing Description	Coolimba Lime Sand Project. Westdeen Holdings Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 10 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 94.6 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 11 kilometres north of Leeman, within the Shire of Carnamah.
Vegetation Condition	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994). to Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).
Comment	The vegetation condition was determined by aerial imagery (GIS Database) The proposed clearing is for limesand extraction (Westdeen, 2021).

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 Lesueur Sandplain subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion (GIS Database). The Lesueur Sandplain subregion is characterised by proteaceous scrub-heath, rich in endemics, on the sandy earths of an extensive, undulating, and lateritic sandplain (CALM, 2002). Extensive york gum and jam woodlands occur on outwash plains associated drainage (CALM, 2002). Shrub-heaths rich in endemics occur on a mosaic of lateritic mesas, sandplains, coastal sands and limestones (CALM, 2002).

NatureMap identified a total of 176 flora species from 52 families and 104 genera that have been previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area, including 12 weed species (DBCA, 2007-). No

Threatened flora have been previously recorded. One Priority flora species has been previously recorded within 5 kilometres of the application area: *Grevillea olivacea* (P4) (DBCAs, 2007-). No records of this Priority flora has been previously recorded within the application area (DBCAs, 2007-; Westdeen, 2021). The proposed total clearing of 10 hectares of low quality native vegetation is unlikely to impact the conservation status of this Priority flora species. No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as occurring within the application area (DAWE, 2021; GIS Database).

NatureMap identified a total of 81 vertebrate fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (DBCAs, 2007-). The 81 vertebrate fauna species recorded includes 59 bird, one mammal and 21 reptile species (DBCAs, 2007-). Five of the bird species are protected under international agreement, and one bird was listed as Priority 4 (DBCAs, 2007-). Priority 4 invertebrate species graceful sunmoth (*Synemon gratiosa*) has been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application (DBCAs, 2007-). This moth breeds on two flora species (*Lomandra maritima* and *Lomandra hermaphrodita*) as their caterpillars feed only on these species, which have not been previously recorded within the application area (DBCAs, 2007-; DBCAs, 2011; Westdeen, 2021). Excluding the graceful sunmoth, all conservation significant fauna species are highly mobile and unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing.

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas and conservation reserves (Westdeen, 2021; 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)
DAWE (2021)
DBCAs (2007-)
DBCAs (2011)
Westdeen (2021)

GIS Database:
- DPaW Tenure
- 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

No fauna surveys have been conducted over the application area. The majority of the application area is bare dune and is part of an active mobile dune system (Westdeen, 2021; GIS Database). Based on aerial imagery, there is one potential fauna habitat of sparse coastal vegetation (GIS Database).

There are no known records of conservation significant fauna species within the application area (GIS Database). NatureMap did not identify any conservation significant species that are likely to utilise the application area for foraging or breeding habitat (DBCAs, 2007-). The vegetation within the application area would be considered low value fauna habitat. It is unlikely that the application area provides significant habitat for any fauna species

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

Methodology DBCAs (2007-)
Westdeen (2021)

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 (DAWE, 2021; DBCAs, 2007-; GIS Database).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Westdeen, 2021; 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 DAWE (2021)
 DBCA (2007-)
 Westdeen (2021)

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).

The Beard vegetation associations described within the application area are not representative of any known TECs (GIS Database; Westdeen, 2021).

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

Methodology Westdeen (2021)

GIS Database:
 - Pre-European Vegetation
 - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
 - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

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

The application area falls within the Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 44% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 129: Bare areas; drift sand; and 1026: Mosaic: Shrublands; *Acacia rostellifera*, *Acaia cyclops* (in the south) & *Melaleuca cardiophylla* (in the north) thicket / Shrublands; *Acacia lasiocarpa* & *Melaleuca acerosa* heath (GIS Database). Approximately 86-94% 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).

As Beard vegetation association 129 is bare of most vegetation, no clearing of vegetation will be undertaken in these areas (GIS Database). Impacts to vegetation association 1026 will be up to 10 hectares (approximately 0.09%), this clearing is unlikely to significantly reduce the extent of vegetation association 1026. While the conservation status for Geraldton Sandplains is 'depleted', the proposed clearing represents less than 0.01% of the vegetation remaining in this bioregion (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002; Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area does not represent a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DBCA managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,037	1,404,424	~44	Depleted	18.24
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
129	95,286	82,850	~86	Least Concern	48.98
1026	70,700	65,560	~92	Least Concern	51.69
Beard vegetation associations – Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion					

129	6,470	6,092	~94	Least Concern	19.94
1026	11,426	10,729	~93	Least Concern	48.72
Beard vegetation associations - Lesueur Sandplain subregion					
129	888	419	~47	Depleted	68.06
1026	11,426	10,729	~93	Least Concern	48.72

* Government of Western Australia (2019)

** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

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

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (Westdeen, 2021; GIS Database).

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

Methodology Westdeen (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 is part of a highly mobile dune system, located approximately 400 to 700 metres from the coastline (GIS Database). Given the proximity to the coast, the application area is exposed to high levels of wind and water erosion (Westdeen, 2021). Removal of an additional 10 hectares of native vegetation may have additional destabilising effects on the current mobile dune system.

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 rehabilitation condition.

Methodology Westdeen (2021)

GIS Database:
- Imagery

(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 located within the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaw) managed land is the Beekeepers Nature Reserve which is located approximately 0.1 kilometres northeast of the application area (GIS Database). Due to the proximity of the proposed clearing, a weed management condition will be implemented to help minimise potential impacts on the environmental values of the nature reserve.

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

Methodology Westdeen (2021)

GIS Database:

(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 or ephemeral watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Rainfall typically drains from east to west and discharges directly into the ocean (Westdeen, 2021). The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water flows.

No water extraction is required for mining operations (Westdeen, 2021). 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 Westdeen (2021)

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 Mediterranean, with an average rainfall of approximately 545.1 millimetres per year (BoM, 2021; CALM, 2002). There are no permanent or ephemeral water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). Soils within the application area are highly permeable sands and porous limestone, allowing rainfall to freely infiltrate (Westdeen, 2021).

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

Methodology BoM (2021)
CALM (2002)
Westdeen (2021)

GIS Database:

- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 7 June 2021 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. One submission was received in relation to this clearing permit application regarding Aboriginal Heritage.

There is one native title claim (WC2019/008) 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, Jurien Bay. Bureau of Meteorology.

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 23 July 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) EPBC Act Protected Matters Report. Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.
- DBCA (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 23 July 2021).
- DBCA (2011) Information Sheet 41 / 2011 – Science Division. Graceful Sun-Moth (*Synemon gratiosa*). Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, 2011. <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/about/science/pubs/infosheets/sdis041.pdf> (Accessed 27 July 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 23 July 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.
- Westdeen (2021) Westdeen Holdings Coolimba Lime Sand Project M70/932. Clearing application – Support Document. Prepared by Westdeen Holdings Pty Ltd, May 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.