



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9361/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Brett Jamie Farquhar

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 59/766
Local Government Area: Shire of Yalgoo
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 October 2021

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	<p>The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 420: Shrublands; bowgada & jam scrub (GIS Database).</p> <p>No flora and vegetation surveys have been conducted over the application area. Based on aerial imagery, the vegetation within the application area is homogenous and Beard vegetation association 420 is likely representative of the vegetation present (GIS Database).</p>
Clearing Description	<p>Brett Jamie Farquhar proposes to clear up to 1.926 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 1.926 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 124 kilometres south-southwest of Mt Magnet, within the Shire of Yalgoo.</p>
Vegetation Condition	<p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>to</p> <p>Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).</p>
Comment	<p>The vegetation condition was determined from aerial imagery (GIS Database).</p> <p>The proposed clearing is for a small open pit and associated activities (BJF, 2021).</p>

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

Comments	<p>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>The clearing permit application area is located within the Talling subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Yalgoo Bioregion (GIS Database). The Talling subregion is characterised by low woodlands to open woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Callitris</i> on red sandy plains of the Western Yilgarn Craton and southern Carnarvon Basin (CALM, 2002). The Carnarvon Basin consists of Mulga, <i>Callitris</i> and <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>, and Bowgada open woodlands and scrubs on earth to sandy-earth plains in the western Yilgarn Craton (CALM, 2002). The subregion is particularly rich in ephemerals (CALM, 2002).</p> <p>The application area has been mapped within the Warriedar Hill/Pinyalling vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation) Priority Ecological Community (P1) buffer, however DBCA have confirmed that vegetation present is representative of this PEC (DBCA, 2021; GIS Database). The application area is located on the banded ironstone formation colluvial flats and outwash geology (DBCA, 2021). This PEC totals 8043.8</p>
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hectares, with the application area representing approximately 0.03% (DBCA, 2021). It is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly reduce the distribution of this PEC.

NatureMap identified a total of 413 flora species from 60 families and 186 genera that have previously been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area, including 23 weed species (DBCA, 2007-). No Threatened flora has been previously recorded within the application area, and the vegetation present is unlikely to support any Threatened flora (DBCA, 2007-; DBCA, 2021; GIS Database). 22 Priority flora species have previously been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area, however none have been recorded within the application area (DBCA, 2007-; GIS Database). DBCA (2021) have advised that three Priority flora species, (two which were not recorded by NatureMap), have the potential to occur within the application area due to their known distributions and preferred habitat (DBCA, 2007-; DBCA, 2021). These species are: *Caesia* sp. Koolanooka Hills (P1), *Eremophila grandiflora* (P1), and *Calandrinia* sp. Warriedar (P2) (DBCA, 2021). None of these species have been recorded within the application area (DBCA, 2007-; GIS Database). These species are likely associated with the Warriedar Hill/Pinyalling vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation) PEC and the proposed clearing may impact these species if they were present (DBCA, 2021). However, given there are a number of pre-existing tracks located within the application area, the application area is located at the very edge of the PEC, the extent of the PEC (8043.8 hectares), and the relatively small area of clearing, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact the conservation status of Priority flora. All Priority flora species are represented by a number of recorded locations outside the application and in the region (DBCA, 2007-; Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-; GIS Database).

NatureMap identified a total of 138 vertebrate fauna species previously recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (DBCA, 2007-). The 138 vertebrate fauna species recorded includes 110 bird, three mammal, two amphibian, and 21 reptile species (DBCA, 2007-). Of the 138 vertebrate fauna species, one is considered conservation significant (DBCA, 2007-). The only conservation significant fauna species identified was Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, VU at a state and federal level). A fauna management condition will be utilised to help mitigate potential impacts to malleefowl. The application area represents a very small area of available habitat and the proposed clearing is unlikely to reduce fauna diversity within the region.

The vegetation association, fauna habitat and landform type present within the application area, is well represented in surrounding areas (DBCA, 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)
DBCA (2007-)
DBCA (2021)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Database:

- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Fauna

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.

Comments

Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

No fauna surveys have been undertaken within the application area. Based on aerial imagery there is one fauna habitat present: *Acacia* shrubland (GIS Database). This fauna habitat is not restricted to the application area, and is well represented in the surrounds (GIS Database).

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, VU at a state and federal level) have been recorded within the local area and may utilise the application area for foraging and breeding (DBCA, 2007-; DBCA, 2021). No other Threatened or Priority fauna species have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (DBCA, 2007-).

Potential impacts to malleefowl may be minimised by a fauna management condition. The fauna management condition will require the application area be inspected to identify active malleefowl mounds within two weeks prior to undertaking any clearing between 1 September and 31 January. Should active mounds be located, they are to be avoided and a 50 metre buffer maintained.

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

Methodology

DBCA (2007-)
DBCA (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 (GIS Database). DBCA (2021) have advised that only one Threatened flora species has been recorded in the local area, *Stylidium scintillans*. An inspection of the area undertaken by a DBCA officer noted that the vegetation within the application area is not suitable habitat for this species (DBCA, 2021).

The vegetation association within the application area is 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 (DBCA, 2021).

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

Methodology DBCA (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).

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

Methodology 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 Yalgoo Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 97% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Yalgoo Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 420: Shrublands; bowgada & jam scrub (GIS Database). Approximately 96-99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state, bioregional, and subregional 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 – Yalgoo	5,057,325	4,923,840	~97	Least Concern	31.34
IBRA Subregion - Talling	3,498,943	3,387,092	~96	Least Concern	23.71
Local Government - Yalgoo	2,794,946	2,733,268	~97	Least Concern	22.51
Beard vegetation association – WA					
420	859,632	830,216	~96	Least Concern	14.11
Beard vegetation association – Yalgoo Bioregion					
420	621,396	620,265	~99	Least Concern	16.38
Beard vegetation association – Talling Subregion					
420	615,816	614,685	~99	Least Concern	16.53

* 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 not at variance to this Principle**
There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database).

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

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 application area lies within the Kalli land system (GIS Database). This land system has been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

The Kalli land system is described as red sandplains supporting bowgada shrublands with wanderrie grasses (Payne et al., 1998). This land system is not normally susceptible to accelerated erosion, however vehicular tracks can cause local gullyng on steeper gradients; dense vegetation protects the soil from wind erosion. (Payne et al., 1998).

The proposed clearing of up to 1.926 hectares of native vegetation is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation as the application is fairly small, with a number of pre-existing exploration gridlines intersecting the application area (GIS Database).

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

Methodology Payne et al. (1998)

GIS Database:
- Imagery
- 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**
The application area is located within the former Warriedar Pastoral Lease, managed by DBCA (formerly DPaW) and proposed for conservation (GIS Database). Much of the vegetation of the former Warriedar Pastoral Lease remains uncleared, however there are numerous exploration tracks intersecting the application area and in the immediate surrounds (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of the former Warriedar Pastoral Lease.

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 or ephemeral watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water flows.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of underground water.

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

Methodology 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 arid to semi-arid warm Mediterranean, with an average rainfall of approximately 285.4 millimetres per year (BoM, 2021; CALM, 2002).

There are no permanent or ephemeral water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). The application area is located at the peak of a hill/ridge, with rainfall likely immediately diverting into nearby drainage lines (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology BoM (2021)
CALM (2002)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 20 August 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 (WC1996/098) 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

- BJF (2021) Supporting documentation for Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application CPS 9361/1. Prepared by Brett Jamie Farquhar, July 2021.
- BoM (2021) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Paynes Find. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 7 October 2021).
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DBCA (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 12 October 2021).
- DBCA (2021) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 9361/1. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, October 2021.
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.
- DPLH (2021) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 7 October 2021).
- 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.
- Payne, A.L., Van Vreeswyk, A.M., Leighton, K.A., Pringle, H.J. and Hennig, P. (1998), An inventory and condition survey of the Sandstone-Yalgoo-Paynes Find area, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin 90. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 12 October 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.