



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5962/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Robe River Mining Co Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Iron Ore (Robe River) Agreement Act 1964, Special Lease for Mining Operations, Lease 3116/4627, Lease Extension 702246, Lot 54 on Deposited Plan 241547

Local Government Area: Shire of Ashburton

Colloquial name: Pannawonica Rifle Range Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
4.7		Mechanical Removal	Pannawonica Rifle Range Upgrade

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application:

Decision Date:

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	<p>Beard vegetation associations have been mapped over the entirety of Western Australia. The following Beard vegetation association has been mapped within the application area (GIS Database):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 173: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> on basalt. <p>A flora and vegetation survey of the application area was undertaken in 2013. The following vegetation associations were identified in the application area during this survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AiTw*Cc: Scattered low <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> trees over scattered <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> shrubs over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> hummock grassland over scattered <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> tussock grasses; • ChAbTw: Scattered low <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> trees over open shrubland of <i>Acacia bivenosa</i>, <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> and <i>Acacia colei</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> hummock grassland; and • CD: Completely degraded.
Clearing Description	<p>Pannawonica Rifle Range Project.</p> <p>Robe River Mining Co Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 4.7 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of the same size to facilitate an upgrade of the Pannawonica Rifle Range. The project is located approximately 100 kilometres north-west of Newman, in the Shire of Ashburton.</p>
Vegetation Condition	<p>Excellent (Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species) (Keighery, 1994):</p> <p>to</p> <p>Completely Degraded (The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species) (Keighery, 1994).</p>
Comment	<p>Vegetation condition in the application area was recorded using the condition scale created by Trudgen (1988). The vegetation condition ratings recorded in the application area have been converted into the condition scale created by Keighery (1994).</p>

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

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

The application area is situated within the Chichester subregion of the Pilbara bioregion as defined within the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). The Chichester subregion consists of undulating Achaean granite and basalt plains including significant areas of basaltic ranges (Department of Conservation and Land Management, 2002). The plains support a shrub steppe characterised by *Acacia inaequilatera* over *Triodia wiseana* hummock grasslands, while *Eucalyptus leucophloia* tree steppes occur on the ranges (Department of Conservation and Land Management, 2002).

A field survey of the application area was undertaken in October 2013 (Rio Tinto, 2014). Three vegetation associations were identified in the application area during this field survey, none of which were representative of known Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities (Rio Tinto, 2014). In addition, the floristic composition and structure of the vegetation types identified in the application area is not considered to be geographically unique or restricted (Rio Tinto, 2014).

A total of 34 flora taxa from 14 families and 24 genera were recorded within the application area (Rio Tinto, 2014). Three weed species were recorded in the application area during the field survey (Rio Tinto, 2014);

- Kapok Bush (*Aerva javanica*);
- Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*); and
- Mimosa Bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*).

None of the above species are listed as a declared pest under Section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia, 2014). The impact of the clearing on the areas biodiversity may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

No Threatened or Priority Listed flora species were recorded in the application area during the field survey (Rio Tinto, 2014). However, a previously recorded occurrence of the Priority 3 listed flora species *Triodia* sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) situated 2.5 kilometres to the southwest of the application area was identified during a desktop assessment undertaken by the proponent (Rio Tinto, 2014). The application area is unlikely to represent significant habitat for conservation significant flora species due to its small size and the knowledge it contains widespread and common vegetation associations. Therefore, clearing within the application area is not anticipated to result in adverse impacts to the conservation status or distribution of conservation significant flora species.

No conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the field survey (Rio Tinto, 2014). Two fauna habitats were recorded in the study area; low hills and minor flow lines (Rio Tinto, 2014). Both habitats are well represented in the wider region (Rio Tinto, 2014).

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

Methodology Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (2014)
Department of Conservation and Land Management (2002)
Rio Tinto (2014)
GIS Database
-IBRA WA Regions - Subregions

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

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

A desktop search undertaken by the proponent identified several fauna species of conservation significance which could potentially occur within the application area (Rio Tinto, 2014):

- Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) (Schedule 1, Endangered);
- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) (Schedule 1);
- Javelin Legless Lizard (*Delma concinna* subsp. *major*) (Priority 1);
- *Ramphotyphlops ganeii* (Priority 1);
- Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) (Priority 4);
- Bush Stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) (Priority 4);
- Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) (Priority 4);
- Short-tailed Mouse (*Leggadina lakedownensis*) (Priority 4);
- Flock Bronzewing (*Phaps histrionica*) (Priority 4);
- Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*) (Priority 4);
- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);

- Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) (Schedule 3, Marine);
- Cattle Egret (*Ardea ibis*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Eastern Great Egret (*Ardea modesta*) (Schedule 3, Marine);
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Oriental Plover (*Charadrius veredus*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Oriental Pratincole (*Glareola maldivarum*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) (Schedule 3, Migratory);
- Painted Snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) (Schedule 1, Marine); and
- Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) (Schedule 3, Migratory).

No conservation significant fauna species were identified in the application area during the field survey (Rio Tinto, 2014). Two fauna habitats were recorded within the application area during this survey; low hills and minor flow lines (Rio Tinto, 2014). Both habitats are well represented in the wider region (Rio Tinto, 2014).

Whilst the field survey did not record any conservation significant fauna species within the application area, the level of survey applied to the application area is not sufficient to discount the existence of conservation significant fauna species within this area. Conversely, the proposed clearing activities will impact an area 4.7 hectares in size which contains only fauna habitats which are widespread and common in the region. Therefore, whilst species of conservation significance may utilise the habitats in the application area, the clearing activities are not anticipated to result in the loss of significant habitat for conservation significant fauna species.

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

Methodology Rio Tinto (2014)

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

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

There are three Threatened flora species known to occur within the Pilbara region; *Aluta quadrata*, *Lepidium catapycnon* and *Thryptomene wittweri*. None of these species were identified in the application area during the field survey (Rio Tinto, 2014).

The Florabase resource states that *Lepidium catapycnon* occurs on skeletal soils on hillsides; *Thryptomene wittweri* appears to be associated with steep slopes, cliff faces, the edges of cliffs, breakways, rock crevices, skeletal soils and appears to occur high in the landscape and *Aluta quadrata* appears to occur on steep slopes, gorges, near the crests of ridges, areas high in the landscape and gully's on the side of hills (Western Australian Herbarium, 2014).

The application area is situated on flat terrain and therefore suitable habitat for the above species is not present in this area. When the above is considered, it is unlikely the clearing activities will adversely impact the conservation status or distribution of Threatened flora species.

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

Methodology Rio Tinto (2014)
Western Australian Herbarium (2014)
GIS Database
-Threatened and Priority Flora

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

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

No vegetation associations matching the description of any Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) were recorded in the application area during the field survey (Rio Tinto, 2014). In addition, the application area is situated approximately 115 kilometres northwest of the nearest TEC (GIS Database), the Themeda grasslands on cracking clays TEC (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2013). When the distances between the application area and known TEC's is considered, it is unlikely the clearing activities will result in adverse impacts to TEC's.

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

Methodology Rio Tinto (2014)
Department of Environment and Conservation (2013)

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

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

The application area is situated within the Chichester sub-region of the Pilbara bioregion as defined in the IBRA and contained within Beard vegetation association 173 (GIS Database). This Beard vegetation association retains almost 100% of its pre-European extent (see table below). Hence, the application areas vegetation does not represent a significant remnant of vegetation within an extensively cleared area.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DEC Managed Land
IBRA Bioregion – Chichester	8,374,326.82	8,361,217.36	~99.8	Low	~4
Beard veg assoc. – State					
173	1,753,104.09	1,748,260.83	~99.7	Low	~7.5
Beard veg assoc. – Bioregion					
173	1,744,029.52	1,739,189.59	~99.7	Low	~7.5

* Government of Western Australia (2013)

** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002).

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

Methodology Government of Western Australia (2013)
Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
GIS Database:
-Pre-European vegetation
-IBRA WA (Regions – Sub-regions).

(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.**

A review of available databases determined that no permanent watercourses or wetlands exist within the application area (GIS Database). However, the application area does intercept minor ephemeral watercourses (Rio Tinto, 2014) and therefore the vegetation communities associated with these watercourses will be disturbed by the proposed clearing. Based on the above, the proposed activities are at variance to this Principle.

The field survey undertaken in the application area identified one vegetation community associated with minor ephemeral drainage lines; ChAbTw: Scattered low *Corymbia hamersleyana* trees over open shrubland of *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Acacia colei* over *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland (Rio Tinto, 2014). No rare, restricted or unique vegetation associations exist in the application area (Rio Tinto, 2014).

The application proposes to clear only 4.7 hectares of vegetation to facilitate the proposed activities and vegetation association ChAbTw occupies only 0.33 hectares of the application area (Rio Tinto, 2014). When the common and widespread nature of the vegetation associations identified in the application area is considered alongside the small area of clearing proposed and the knowledge that vegetation association ChAbTw occupies only a small portion of the application area, it is unlikely the proposed activities will adversely impact the occurrence of vegetation association ChAbTw in the local environment.

Methodology Rio Tinto (2014)
GIS Database
-Hydrography, Linear Properties.

(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 is situated within the Rocklea land system (GIS Database). This land system is described as consisting of basalt hills, plateaux, lower slopes and minor stony plains supporting hard spinifex (and occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands (van Vreeswyk et al, 2004). This land system had experienced no erosion at the time of the land systems survey and was noted as presenting a very low risk of erosion (van Vreeswyk et al, 2004). When the small area of proposed clearing is considered alongside the Rocklea land systems inherent resistance to erosion, it is considered unlikely the proposed activities would result in land degradation within the application area or the surrounding environment.

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

Methodology van Vreeswyk et al (2004)
GIS Database
-Rangeland Land System Mapping.

(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.

A review of available databases determined that the application area is situated approximately 60 kilometres northeast of the nearest conservation area; the Cane River Conservation Park (GIS Database). When the distances between the application area and conservation areas are considered, it is unlikely the proposed activities will result in adverse impacts to conservation areas.

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

Methodology GIS Database
-DEC 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.

A review of available databases determined that the application area is situated approximately 50 kilometres to the east of the nearest Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA), the Priority 1 Millstream Water Reserve (GIS Database). In addition, the proposed activities are surficial in nature and it is not anticipated these activities will result in adverse impacts to groundwater quality.

The only likely impact to surface water quality from the proposed activities is the contribution of additional sediment to surface water flows. However, as only 4.7 hectares of clearing is proposed in this application and the environment the application area is situated within is inherently resilient to erosion it is not anticipated the clearing activities would result in a significant contribution of sediment to surface water flows.

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

Methodology GIS Database
-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 application area is situated within the Robe River Catchment which is approximately 757,138.2 hectares in area (GIS Database). When the Pilbara regions natural propensity for flooding is considered alongside the size of the Robe River Catchment and the small area of clearing proposed, it is unlikely the proposed activities will alter the incidence or intensity of flooding in the surrounding environment.

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

Methodology GIS Database
-Hydrographic Catchments

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There are no Native Title Claims over the area under application (GIS Database). The 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 is one registered site of Aboriginal heritage significance in the vicinity of the application area. It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no sites of Aboriginal heritage significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment Regulation (formerly Department of Environment and Conservation) and the Department of Water, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 27 January 2014 by DMP inviting submissions from interested parties. No submissions have been received regarding this application.

Methodology

GIS Database
-Aboriginal Sites of Significance
-Native Title Claims – Registered with the NNTT
-Native Title Claims – Filed at the Federal Court
-Native Title Claims – Determined by the Federal Court

4. References

- Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (2014) BAMA Declared Organisms. Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food. < <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/organisms>> Accessed January 2014.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management (2002) A biodiversity audit of Western Australia's 53 biogeographic subregions in 2002. Report prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2013) List of Threatened Ecological Communities endorsed by the Western Australian Minister for the Environment. Prepared by the Department of Environment and Conservation Species & Communities Branch.
- 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 (2013) 2012 Statewide vegetation statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2012. Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland plant survey: a guide to plant community survey for the community. Wildflower Society of Western Australia (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Rio Tinto (2014) Statement addressing the 10 Clearing Principles; Pannawonica Rifle Range, January 2014. Report prepared by Rio Tinto.
- Trudgen, M.E. (1988) A report on the flora and vegetation of the Port Kennedy Area. Unpublished report prepared for Bowman, Bishaw and Associates, West Perth.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E.; Payne, A.L.; Leighton, K.A.; Hennig, P. (2004) An inventory and condition survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia, Technical Bulletin No. 92. Department of Agriculture. Western Australia, South Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (2014) Florabase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <<http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>> Accessed January 2014.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now DEC), Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
DEP	Department of Environment Protection (now DEC), Western Australia
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DLI	Department of Land Information, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DoE	Department of Environment (now DEC), Western Australia
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources (now DMP), Western Australia
DOLA	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia
DoW	Department of Water
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (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
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{Atkins, K (2005). *Declared rare and priority flora list for Western Australia, 22 February 2005*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

- P1** **Priority One - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2** **Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3** **Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from several populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey.
- P4** **Priority Four – Rare taxa:** taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5–10 years.
- R** **Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa (= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable):** taxa which have been adequately searched for, and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.
- X** **Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa:** taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.

{Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2005} [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950] :-

- Schedule 1** **Schedule 1 – Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct:** being fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 2** **Schedule 2 – Fauna that is presumed to be extinct:** being fauna that is presumed to be extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 3** **Schedule 3 – Birds protected under an international agreement:** being birds that are subject to an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 4** **Schedule 4 – Other specially protected fauna:** being fauna that is declared to be fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 or 3.

{CALM (2005). *Priority Codes for Fauna*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

- P1** **Priority One: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P2** **Priority Two: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P3** **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P4** **Priority Four: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.
- P5** **Priority Five: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a

specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

Categories of threatened species (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

- EX** **Extinct:** A native species for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
- EX(W)** **Extinct in the wild:** A native species which:
(a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or
(b) has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
- CR** **Critically Endangered:** A native species which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- EN** **Endangered:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered; and
(b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- VU** **Vulnerable:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and
(b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- CD** **Conservation Dependent:** A native species which is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.