



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Number: 1723/2
File Number: DEC1817
Duration of Permit: From 6 September 2009 to 6 September 2012

PERMIT HOLDER

T.F.S Properties Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 338 on Plan 211515 (DURACK 6743)
Lot 340 on Plan 211515 (DURACK 6743)
Lot 343 on Plan 211517 (DURACK 6743)
Lot 344 on Plan 211517 (DURACK 6743)
Lot 345 on Plan 211517 (DURACK 6743)
Lot 346 on Plan 212096 (DURACK 6743)
Lot 347 on Plan 212096 (DURACK 6743)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

Clearing of up to 1,320 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 1723/2.

CONDITIONS

1. Clearing not authorised

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation between 1 December and 31 March.

2. Weed control

(a) When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

- (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (ii) ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

(b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* or species permitted for planting under a Pastoral Diversification Permit growing within 500 metres of the areas hatched yellow on attached Plan 1723/2.

3. Vegetation management

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation within 50 metres of the *riparian vegetation* of any *watercourse* or *wetland* within and/or adjacent to the area hatched yellow on Plan 1723/2.

Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

riparian vegetation has the meaning given to it in Regulation 3 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004;

term means the duration of this Permit, including as amended or renewed;

watercourse has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*;

weed/s, for the purpose of this permit, means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the *Environmental Weed Strategy* published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*, excluding those species permitted for planting under a Pastoral Diversification Permit, issued by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.

wetland/s means an area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary

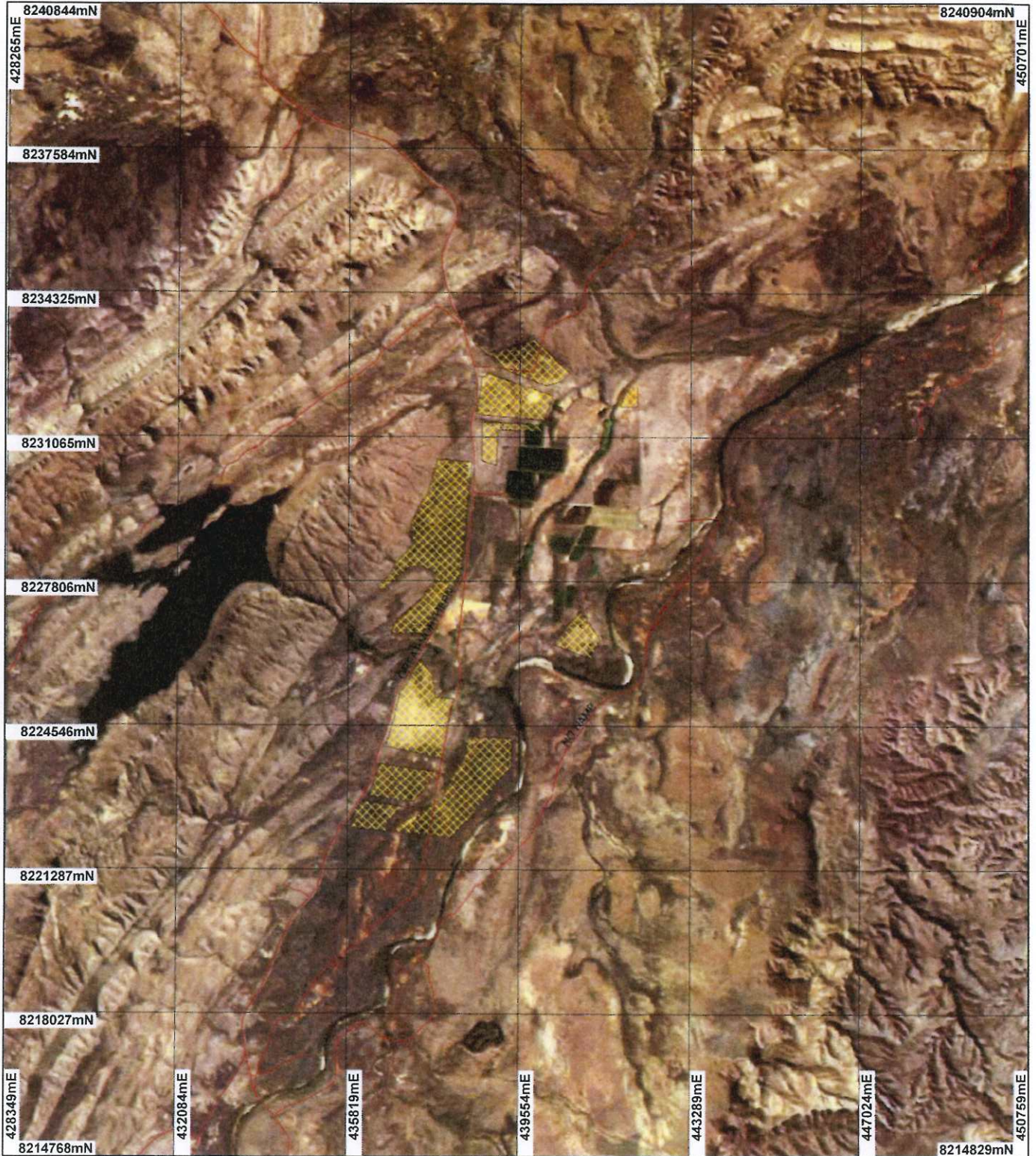


Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*




1 September 2010

Plan 1723/2



LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

-  Areas Approved to Clear
 -  Road Centrelines
 -  Cadastre
- Kununurra ETM 25m 321 - A&O 2001



0 ————— 3 km

Scale 1:121591

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

 Date: 1/9/10

K. Faulkner

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



Department of Environment and Conservation

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 1723/2
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: T.F.S Properties Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 345 ON PLAN 211517 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 344 ON PLAN 211517 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 338 ON PLAN 211515 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 340 ON PLAN 211515 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 347 ON PLAN 212096 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 346 ON PLAN 212096 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 347 ON PLAN 212096 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 344 ON PLAN 211517 (DURACK 6743)
LOT 343 ON PLAN 211517 (DURACK 6743)

Local Government Area: Shire of Wyndham - East Kimberley

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1320		Mechanical Removal	Plantation

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Vegetation Units (Bennett, 2006) Terminalia canescens (Tc): 1) Low open forest or low open woodland of Terminalia canescens and Corymbia confertiflora over hummock grassland of Triodia species and very open herbs of mixed taxa. 2) Low open forest to low open woodland of Terminalia canescens over annual tussock grassland of Sorghum species and/or tussock grassland of Heteropogon contortus. 3) Low open forest of Terminalia canescens and Corymbia grandifolia over very open tussock grassland of Triodia species and/or grassland of Heteropogon contortus or tussock grassland of Eriachne meliacea over open shrubland of mixed taxa. 4) Low woodland of Terminalia canescens with scattered Terminalia platyptera over open tussock grassland of Themeda triandra and annual tussock grassland of Sorghum stipoideum.	The proposal is to clear 1320ha of native vegetation over six properties, for the purpose of developing a sandalwood plantation. One property will remain vegetated and undisturbed. Two properties have been broadscale cleared and three properties majority cleared by the previous landowner. Three properties are majority undisturbed and will be broadscale cleared. The proponent does not intend on clearing Arthur Creek or the Pilot Dam, and has not made any application over these areas. Additionally, the man-made levee bank that passes through the properties has been excluded from the application to clear, to retain its ecological values within the landscape.	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	The description of the vegetation under application was obtained from a consultant's report (Bennett, 2006).
Terminalia latipes subsp. latipes and Corymbia confertiflora (TI): 1) Low open forest dominated by Terminalia latipes subsp. latipes over tussock grassland dominated by Dichanthium fecundum.	23 weed species were identified within the application area (Bennett, 2006): Kapok bush (Aerva javanica); Calotrope rubber tree (Calotropis procera); Buffel grass (Cenchrus ciliaris); Stinking passion flower (Passiflora foetida); Butterfly pea (Clitoria ternatea);		
Corymbia confertiflora and Eucalyptus tectifera (Cc): 1) Scattered low trees of Corymbia			

confertiflora and Eucalyptus tectifica over tussock grassland dominated by Chrysopogon fallax and Eriachne meliacea.

Eucalyptus pruinosa (Ep):

1) Low woodland of Eucalyptus pruinosa over tussock grassland of Chrysopogon fallax and annual tussock grassland of Sorghum stipoideum.

Melaleuca species (Mel):

1) Low open woodland of Melaleuca viridiflora over very open annual tussock grassland of Sorghum stipoideum over herbs.

Mixed Tree Taxa (MT):

1) Low woodland of several tree taxa dominated by Eucalyptus pruinosa, Corymbia confertiflora and Bauhinia cunninghamii over grassland of mixed taxa.

Acacia lysiphloia (Al):

1) Low woodland of several tree taxa over high shrubland dominated by Acacia lysiphloia over tussock grassland dominated by Heteropogon contortus and Dichanthium fecundum.

Flemingia pauciflora (Fp):

1) Low shrubland of Flemingia pauciflora with tussock grassland of various taxa.

Scattered Low Trees over Grassland (GCc and Hc):

1) Tussock grassland of Brachyachne convergens

2) Scattered Bauhinia cunninghamii and Corymbia confertiflora with tussock grassland of Dichanthium sericeum subsp. polystachyum.

3) With tussock grassland of Sehima nervosa

4) Closed tussock grassland of Bothriochloa bladhii subsp. bladhii.

5) Dominated by Heteropogon contorta with Sorghum stipoideum and Eriachne meliacea.

Sedgeland/Herbland/Grassland

1) Sedgeland and open herbland of mixed taxa.

2) Scattered low trees of Corymbia confertiflora and Eucalyptus tectifica over tussock grassland of Eriachne meliacea over herbland of mixed taxa.

3) Open herbs and open grassland of mixed taxa.

Base of Hillside (Base):

1) Low open woodland of Eucalyptus phoeniceus over a low shrubland of several taxa over tussock grassland dominated by Eriachne sulcata.

2) Low woodland of Grevillea pteridifolia over closed annual tussock grassland of Sorghum stipoideum.

Jute (Corchorus olitorius);

Asthma plant (Euphorbia hirta);

Mintweed (Hyptis suaveolens);

Lead tree (Leucaena laucocephala);

Wild gooseberry (Physalis angulata);

Melochia (Melochia pyramidata);

Spinyhead sida (Sida acuta);

Caribbean stylo (Stylosanthes hamata);

Purpletop chloris (Chloris barbata);

Rhodes grass (Chloris gayana);

Colocynth (Citrullus colocynthis);

American tickseed (Coreopsis grandiflora);

Gambia pea (Crotalaria goreensis);

Sirato (Macroptilium atropurpureum);

Phasey pea (Macroptilium lathyroides var. semierectum);

Paspalum (Paspalum fasciculatum);

Signal grass (Urochloa decumbens);

Cobblers pegs (Bidens pilosa).

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 may be at variance to this Principle

The applicant, TFS Corporation Ltd has requested to amend the permit holders name to TFS Properties Ltd. The applicant has also requested to add an additional property to their permit (Lot 345 on Plan 211517), on which they propose to clear an additional 220ha, bringing the total amount of clearing up to 1 320ha.

The purpose of the proposed clearing is to establish a sandalwood plantation. Existing horticulture activities occur in the vicinity and many introduced weed species have resulted. The vegetation under application is considered to be in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The vegetation within the proposal area is comprised of two communities represented by Beard Vegetation Associations 59 and 812 (Hopkins et al, 2001). The vegetation on-site is grasslands of curly Spinifex, Mitchell grass and blue grass, with either a sparse savanna of Bauhinia and Coolabah trees or woodland of Bloodwood and Woollybutt (Shepherd et al, 2007). These vegetation types occur throughout the local area.

There are two recorded priority flora species within the local area (10km radius); *Pityrodia obliqua* (P3) and *Triodia fitzgeraldii* (P1).

The preferred habitat of *Pityrodia obliqua* is rocky faces in mountain ranges (Western Australian Herbarium, 2008). The area proposed to be cleared does not contain habitat suitable for this species.

Two occurrences of *Triodia fitzgeraldii* (Priority 1) were identified 3.5km north of the application area. *Triodia fitzgeraldii* was only added to the Priority Flora List in February 2010 and there is still very little known about the distribution of this species. This species is restricted to the Kimberley region and has been recorded as growing on rocky skeletal slopes of a sandstone hill. As this application does not appear to be clearing the preferred habitat of *T. fitzgeraldii* it is unlikely that this proposal will impact on this species.

A total of 23 weed species were identified across the properties. Calotrope rubber tree (*Calotropis procera*) and Spinyhead sida (*Sida acuta*) are weeds declared by the Department of Agriculture and Food WA for their control and eradication. Additionally, nine other identified weed species are considered invasive, four weeds have a high priority rating by the Department of Environment and Conservation for their control, and six weeds have a moderate priority rating for their control (Bennett, 2006).

Two of the host species used in the sandalwood plantation are non-native and have the potential to spread outside the application area (DEC, 2009), therefore a weed control condition has been placed on the permit.

Given the large area of the proposed clearing it is likely that the application area will contain a high level of biodiversity. Therefore, the clearing as proposed may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)
Hopkins et al (2001)
Shepherd et al (2007)
Bennett (2006)

GIS Database:

-Pre-European Vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 22 July 2010)

(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

There are no recorded occurrences of threatened or priority fauna within areas under application, however the following species have been recorded within the local area (10km radius):

Gouldian Finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*) (Declared Threatened) - open woodland and grassland;
Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) (Declared Threatened) - marshlands;
Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) (P4) - tropical open grassland, grassy woodland;
Star Finch (*Neochima ruficauda*) (P4) - grasslands near water;
Pictorella Mannikin (*Heteromunia pectoralis*) (P4) - tropical woodland, tussock grassland;
Bush Stonecurlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) (P4) - open woodland;
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Other Specially Protected) - cliffs and rocky outcrops (Simpson and Day, 2004).

There are no cliffs or rocky outcrops present within the application area, so the Peregrine Falcon will not be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Arthur Creek, the Pilot Dam and levee bank environment are all excluded from the clearing application, so the Australian Painted Snipe will not be impacted.

The proponent has committed to retaining the levee bank environment of 76.2 hectares (Brolga's Environment, 2008), one northern block of 420 hectares, a southern block of 64.2 hectares and portions of other various blocks of 404 hectares, in a vegetated state. This totals 964.37 hectares, which is in addition to the retention of all vegetation associated with Arthur Creek, the Pilot Dam and other areas of Crown land in the immediate vicinity.

This assists with the retention of vegetation habitat within the local area, and in conjunction with the expanse of undeveloped and uncleared surrounding area, provides suitable alternative grassland and woodland environments should any fauna be displaced. The local area (20km radius) is well vegetated with approximately 80% of vegetation remaining. The only areas with reduced native vegetation have already been utilised for horticultural activities.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Simpson and Day (2004)
Brolga's Environment (2008)

GIS Database:
SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 2 April 2008)

(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**
No declared rare flora has been recorded within the local area (10km radius).

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Herbarium (2008)

GIS Database:
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 2 April 2008)
- Soils, Statewide

(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 recorded occurrences of threatened or priority ecological communities within the local area (10km radius).

Therefore, the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 2 April 2008)

(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 area applied to clear is a component of Beard Vegetation Associations 59 and 812 (Hopkins et al, 2001).

There is 122,936.5 hectares of Association 59 remaining, approximately 88.2% of the pre-European extent, of which 9.7% is located within IUCN Class I-IV or DEC managed reserves (Shepherd et al, 2007). Approximately 1193.2 hectares of this association is proposed to be cleared, 0.97% of the current extent.

There is 258,289.8 hectares of Association 812 remaining, approximately 99.9% of the pre-European extent, of which 0.01% is located within IUCN Class I-IV or DEC managed reserves (Shepherd et al, 2007). Approximately 126.8 hectares of this association is proposed to be cleared, 0.05% of the current extent.

As these two Associations are well represented in the natural environment, both are of least concern for biodiversity conservation.

The proponent has committed to retaining the levee bank environment of 76.2 hectares (Brolga's Environment, 2008), one northern block of 420 hectares, a southern block of 64.2 hectares and portions of other various blocks of 404 hectares, in a vegetated state. This totals 964.37 hectares, which is in addition to the retention of all vegetation associated with Arthur Creek, the Pilot Dam and other areas of Crown land in the immediate vicinity. This assists with the retention of these vegetation associations within the local area.

Therefore, the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Hopkins et al (2001)
Shepherd et al (2007)
Brolga's Environment (2008)

GIS database:
- 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 may be at variance to this Principle

A minor, non-perennial watercourse is located within the northern section Lot 345. This water course is the creek that receives the spillway flow from the dam which is located to the south west of the property.

Arthur Creek and the Pilot Dam are not subject to the clearing proposal.

The levee bank that passes through the application area is a man made structure that over time has developed a watercourse-like character and become invaluable in the landscape.

The proponent has excluded the levee bank area from the application to clear, and a buffer of 50 metres is recommended. Additionally, the EPA has recommended that Arthur River be rehabilitated, primarily by the removal of weeds and weed control (EPA, 2007).

It is likely that the area under application will contain vegetation which is growing in association with a water course, however a condition has been placed to the permit to ensure that no native vegetation will be cleared within 50 meters of riparian vegetating of any watercourse or wetland within areas approved to be cleared.

Therefore, this application may be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology References:
EPA (2007)

GIS Databases:
- RAMSAR, Wetlands
- ANCA, Wetlands
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)

(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

An extensive soil survey performed by Schoknecht (2006) across the property found the areas of the levee bank and Arthur Creek had a high and moderate risk of erosion. The EPA has advised that some areas may be susceptible to erosion (EPA, 2007) and a further two areas have been identified as being a high erosion risk (Environs Kimberley Inc, 2007). The areas which have a high risk of erosion have been excluded from the application area. Most of the areas selected for trees have a low to moderate risk of erosion (TFS Properties Ltd, 2010). The applicant has committed to using a drip irrigation system to remove any overland water movement associated with irrigation (TFS Properties Ltd, 2010). This helps prevent nutrient export and water erosion which could potentially arise through irrigation.

The applicant has advised that the soils at Kingston Rest were lighter than expected and when clearing was first undertaken under clearing permit CPS 1723/1 they approached the development as if it were on heavy clay soils. Given the size of the proposed clearing and the nature of the soils under application a condition has been added to the permit disallowing clearing to take place over the wet season.

There is a minor, non-perennial watercourse within the northern section Lot 345. This water course is the creek that receives the spillway flow from the dam which is located to the south west of the property. The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2010) has advised that as long as wide buffer areas are retained on the levies and water courses, the risk of serious soil erosion should be minimised.

Additionally, the proponent has committed to retaining the levee bank environment (Brolga's Environment, 2008) and keeping two blocks and various other areas in a vegetated state. This will reduce sheet flooding and erosion, and therefore land degradation.

Given the sheer size of this proposal it is likely that wind and water erosion will occur to some degree. Therefore, the clearing as proposed may be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology References:
Brolga's Environment (2008)
EPA (2007)
Environs Kimberley Inc (2007)
Schoknecht (2006)
TFS Properties Ltd (2010)

GIS databases:
- Hydrography, linear
- Kununurra ETM 25m Orthomosaic

(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 reserves within the local area (10km radius).

Therefore, the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters
- RAMSAR, Wetlands
- ANCA, Wetlands

(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**
Arthur Creek and the Pilot Dam are not subject to the clearing proposal, and water quality will not be affected. Pilot Dam is more than 2km from the proposed clearing.

The proponent has committed to retaining the levee bank environment (Brolga's Environment, 2008), keeping two blocks vegetated, and retaining various other areas in a vegetated state. This will reduce sheet flooding and erosion, thereby preventing deterioration of surface and groundwater sources within the local area.

Therefore, the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology Brolga's Environment (2008);
GIS Databases:
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSs)
- Hydrography, linear

(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 may be at variance to this Principle**
Metago Environmental Engineers Pty Ltd was commissioned by Tropical Forestry Services Corporation to undertake a hydrological investigation over The Sandal Block which encompasses Lot 345. This investigation states that the location and relief of the Sandal Block suggests that large areas may be seasonally inundated by flood waters (Matago, 2007). Although measures (levies) are being put in place to manage potential flood waters it is still likely that the proposed clearing will increase the intensity of flooding.

Therefore, this application may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Metago (2007)

GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)

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

Comments

TFS Properties have applied to have their Water Licence amended however, the changes to this Licence have not yet been finalised. Department of Water (DoW, 2010) have advised that no changes need to be made to the annual water entitlement but they are still waiting on subdivision approval for the creation of four new lots before they can amend the property details (DEC Ref: A321660).

This amended application was referred to the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority. No comment was received.

A submission has been received from the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley in relation to clearing permit application CPS 1723/2. The Shire has raised concerns about erosion (DEC Ref: A323673). The address their concerns a condition has been added to the permit to disallow clearing in the wet season.

Three submissions were received in relation to CPS 1723/1. All environmental concerns have been addressed in the assessment.

Aboriginal site of significance exists within the applied area. The applicant has been advised of their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972, of their responsibility to ensure no Aboriginal sites of significance are damaged through the clearing process.

Methodology

References:

DoW (2010)

GIS Databases:

- Native Title Claims

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Bennett, E. (2006) Flora and Vegetation Kingston Rest, Kimberley Western Australia. Prepared for Ecowise (WA) Pty Ltd.
- Brolga's Environment (2008) Vegetation Corridor Design (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC49350).
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Degradation (2010) Land degradation advice for clearing permit application CPS 1723/2. Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DEC Ref: A320278).
- DEC (2009) Invasive Plants Advice. Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC Trim Ref DOC92386).
- Environs Kimberley Inc (2007) Submission for Clearing Permit Application CPS 1723/1 (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC19800).
- EPA (2007) Advice Environmental Protection Authority, Advice and Recommendations (Trim Ref: DOC80402).
- Hopkins, A.J.M., Beeston, G.R. and Harvey J.M. (2001) A database on the vegetation of Western Australia. Stage 1. CALMScience after J. S. Beard, late 1960's to early 1980's Vegetation Survey of Western Australia, UWA Press.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Metago (2007) Kingston Rest Sandal Block Hydrological Investigation prepared for TFS Corporation Ltd (DEC Ref: A321955).
- Schoknecht, N. (2006) Land Resource Assessment Kingston Rest Area, Western Australia. Prepared for Ecowise (WA) Pty Ltd.
- Shepherd, D.P. (2007) Adapted from: Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Simpson, K. and Day, N (2004) Field Guide to the Birds of Australia. 7th Edition. Penguin Books Ltd.
- TFS Properties Ltd (2010) Revised Water Operating Strategy June 2010 For the Diversion, Distribution and On-Farm Management of Water Supplied from the Arthur Creek Pilot Dam under Licence No SWL162772(1) (DEC Ref: A323677).
- Western Australian Herbarium (2008) FloraBase accessed 02/04/2008 via <http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/> (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC51983)

5. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DEC)