



**1. Application details**

**1.1. Permit application details**

Permit application No.: 2583/1  
 Permit type: Area Permit

**1.2. Proponent details**

Proponent's name: Wamballup Holdings

**1.3. Property details**

Property: LOT 4335 ON PLAN 229250 ( QUINNINUP 6258)  
 Local Government Area: Shire Of Manjimup  
 Colloquial name:

**1.4. Application**

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

**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
Beard Veg: 1144 Tall forest; karri & marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> ) Mattiske Vegetation complex LF: Mainly red earths, red and brown duplex soils, fertile, Slopes water shedding but with good infiltration and storage capacity, terrace water gaining but not severely waterlogged, Tall Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> with some <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with Low Forest of <i>Taxandria juniperina</i> ms and <i>Callistachys lanceolata</i> on terrace, <i>Banksia grandis</i> on upper slopes, <i>Allocasuarina decussata</i> and <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> on mid and lower slopes, <i>Taxandria juniperina</i> ms on floor, <i>Acacia urophylla</i> , <i>Trymalium floribundum</i> , <i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i> subsp. <i>laidlawiana</i> , <i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i> , <i>Tremandra stelligera</i> on slopes, <i>Chorizema diversifolium</i> , <i>Lepidosperma effusum</i> , <i>Logania vaginalis</i> and <i>Opercularia volubilis</i> on floor Mattiske Vegetation complex CRy: Yellow duplex soils with pale brown sandy loam topsoil and yellow clay subsoil, moderately fertile. Moderately water shedding with good infiltration and	Closed forest of Karri, Marri and Blackbutt with a middle storey of bull banksia, peppermint, karri oak and an understorey of bracken, sedges and native grasses. Condition of vegetation appears to be very good - excellent. Some blackberry and pine saplings present.	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	Condition of vegetation was obtained during a site inspection on 30 July 2008, conducted by DEC

storage capacity. Tall  
 Open Forest of *Corymbia*  
*calophylla*, *Eucalyptus*  
*marginata* subsp.  
*marginata* with some  
*Eucalyptus diversicolor*  
*Xylomelum occidentale*  
*Banksia grandis* and  
*Persoonia longifolia*  
*Bossiaea linophylla*,  
*Bossiaea aquifolium* subsp  
*laidlawiana*, *Acacia*  
*myrtifolia*, *Acacia pulchella*  
*Hovea elliptica*,  
*Macrozamia riedlei*,  
*Xanthorrhoea preissii*,  
*Pteridium esculentum* and  
*Leucopogon verticillatus*

### 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 area proposed to be cleared is in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition with good understorey, leaf litter and canopy cover. The application area shows full forest structure with a dominant overstorey of Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus patens*), a diverse midstorey and ground cover.

The property has historically been logged and is currently used for recreational purposes.

State Forest and National Park comprise approximately 80% of the native vegetation within the local area (10 km radius). Vegetation within the application area is connected to these conservation areas, and forms part of a corridor between different conservation reserves. Biodiversity within this secure tenure is likely to be higher than that within the application area.

It is unlikely that the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**      Site Report, 2008  
 Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
 Keighery, 1994  
 SAC Biodatasets, accessed 17 September 2008  
 GIS Databases:  
 - Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

#### (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**

The area proposed to be cleared is in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition with good understorey, leaf litter and canopy cover. It is likely that a range of mammals, reptiles and birds utilise the proposed clearing area.

State Forest and National Park comprise approximately 80% of the native vegetation within the local area (10 km radius). Vegetation within the application area is connected to these conservation areas, and forms part of a corridor between different conservation reserves.

Removal of the vegetation under application is unlikely to impact on local wildlife corridors or significantly impact upon available habitat for native fauna, given the extent of surrounding vegetation. It is therefore unlikely that the vegetation is significant for native fauna.

**Methodology**      SAC biodatasets, accessed 17 September 2008  
 Site Report, 2008  
 Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
 Keighery, 1994  
 GIS Databases:  
 - Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004  
 - CALM Managed Lands and Waters

**(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 is no known rare flora within the local area (10km radius). The application area is surrounded by a large amount of secure vegetation, some of which is within the same vegetation and soil types.

It is unlikely that the area proposed to be cleared contains or is necessary for rare flora habitat.

**Methodology** SAC biodatasets, accessed 17 September 2008  
Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004  
- 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 known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) within the local area (10km radius). The area proposed to be cleared is not considered to contain habitat preferable to any known TECs. The clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** SAC biodatasets, accessed 17 September 2008  
Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

**(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 vegetation types and complexes within the proposed clearing area are well represented within the regional and local area (10km radius). There is approximately 75% of vegetation remaining within the local area with much of this in secure tenure.

The proposal is to thin overstorey species within the property, so there will be vegetation remaining after the clearing.

It is unlikely that the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** SAC biodatasets, accessed 19 September 2008  
Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
Keighery, 1994  
Mattiske, 1998  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

**(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 likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The proposed clearing is approximately 80 metres to the east of Quininup Brook, and 35 metres south of a dam associated with Little Quininup Brook.

Vegetation noted during a site inspection (DEC, 2008) and from photo's supplied by the proponent do not appear to be associated with the watercourses.

It is unlikely that the proposed clearing will be at variance with this principle.

**Methodology** SAC biodatasets, accessed 17 September 2008  
Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

- 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 area proposed to be cleared is composed of mottled soils and brown earth with ironstone gravels (Northcote et al, 1960-1968). These soils are likely to allow reasonably good drainage and prevent wind and water erosion.

There is an approximate 10 metre drop in elevation over 200m towards the north west. This slope may result in some increased surface water runoff, however the clearing proposed is not broadscale or permanent so the impact is likely to be minimal.

Clearing as proposed is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
Northcote et al 1960-1968  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004  
- Topographic Contours, Statewide  
- Soils, Statewide

**(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 may be at variance to this Principle**

Vegetation within the area proposed to be cleared is part of a continuous link of vegetation into Tone State Forest, which is approximately 280 metres north west. Greater Dordagup National Park is located approximately 400 metres to the east.

Given the proximity to these conservation areas it is likely that seed and fauna dispersal is facilitated by vegetation within the area under application, however with the amount of surrounding vegetation it is unlikely that this facilitation is significant.

The application area may be providing some buffering capacities. It is recommended that vegetation, weed and dieback conditions are placed upon the permit to prevent impact within the conservation areas.

**Methodology** SAC biodatasets, accessed 17 September 2008  
Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
Keighery, 1994  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004  
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters

**(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**

The application area is within close proximity to Quininup Brook and a dam associated with Little Quininup Brook. The current proposal retains a 30 metre buffer from the dam which is considered adequate to prevent most sedimentation and turbidity impacts.

Groundwater salinity has been mapped at a low 500-1000 TDS mg/L. As clearing will not remove all native vegetation from the property recharge levels are unlikely to be significantly impacted.

Clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** Site Report, 2008  
Native Forest Management Plan, 2008  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004  
- Hydrography, linear  
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide

**(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**

As the proposal is for thinning overstorey species it is unlikely that surface water runoff will significantly increase. Given this it is considered that the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** Site Report, 2008

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

**Comments**

The area proposed to be cleared lies within CAWSA Zone C. Advice from DoW indicates that the proposed clearing and land use are within CAWSA regulations and are not considered to be at variance to the CAWS Act 1947.

**Methodology**

**4. Assessor's comments**

**Comment**

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and the proposed clearing is maybe at variance to principle (h) and not likely to be at variance to all remaining clearing principles.

**5. References**

- DEC Site Visit Report, 2008, TRIM ref DOC 59193
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Native Forest Management Plan, 2008, Wambellup holdings (TRIM ref: DOC 58594)
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolis K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- 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. Includes subsequent updates for 2006 from Vegetation Extent dataset ANZWA1050000124.

**6. 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)

