



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose permit number:</b>	CPS 2782/2
<b>Permit holder:</b>	Kevin Lawrence Anderson Heather Mary Anderson
<b>Duration of permit:</b>	11 January 2009 – 11 January 2013

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

### PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

#### 1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of silviculture thinning.

#### 2. Land on which clearing is to be done

LOT 1758 ON PLAN 203403 (House No. 92 NUNN HAZELVALE 6333)

#### 3. Area of Clearing

The permit holder must not clear more than 39 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 2782/2.

#### 4. Application

This Permit allows the permit holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the permit holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

#### 5. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1, 2 and 3 of this Permit, the permit holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

### PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

#### 6. Type of Clearing Authorised

The Permit Holder may undertake the following activities:

- clearing of *understorey* within the areas cross-hatched yellow on Plan 2782/2;
- thinning* of Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) trees, Yellow Tingle (*Eucalyptus guilfoylei*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*);
- culling* of unsaleable trees; and
- burning of cleared *understorey* and *culled* trees.

## 7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

## 8. Dieback and weed control

- (a) When undertaking any clearing or other activity pursuant to this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:
  - (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
  - (ii) avoid the movement of soil in wet conditions;
  - (iii) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
  - (iv) 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* growing within areas cleared under this Permit.

## 9. Watercourse management

- (a) The Permit Holder shall not clear *native vegetation* within 30 metres of the *riparian vegetation* of any first order *watercourse* or *wetland* within the area cross-hatched yellow on Plan 2782/2.
- (b) The Permit Holder shall not clear *native vegetation* within 100 metres of the *riparian vegetation* of any fifth order *watercourse* within the area cross-hatched yellow on Plan 2782/2.

## 10. Vegetation management

- (a) Prior to clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit, an *environmental specialist* must determine the species composition, structure and density of the *understorey* of areas proposed to be *thinned*.
- (b) A minimum retention rate of 20m<sup>2</sup>/ha *basal area* is required within the area authorised under this Permit.
- (c) Prior to clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must exclude all *stock* from the areas subject to *thinning* activities.
- (d) Within twelve months of completing clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must:
  - (i) determine the species composition, structure and density of the *understorey* of areas subject to *thinning*; and
  - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, there is evidence that *understorey* will not recover and develop towards its pre-clearing composition, structure and density determined under condition 10(d)(i), the Permit Holder must undertake *remedial action* at an *optimal time* within the next 12 months to ensure re-establishment of *understorey* prior to expiry of this Permit.



## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 11. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, as relevant:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation undertaken pursuant to this Permit:
  - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to vegetation management pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit:
  - (i) prior to clearing native vegetation authorised under this Permit, the species composition, structure and density of *understorey*;
  - (ii) the species and number per hectare of *habitat trees* retained;
  - (iii) the location of *habitat trees* retained, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
  - (iv) monitoring undertaken to ensure that the specified minimum *basal area* is retained;
  - (v) photographs of the *understorey* taken at 12 months, two years and three years after completing clearing authorised under this Permit; and
  - (vi) a detailed description of the nature and extent of any *remedial actions* undertaken.

### 12. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 11 October 2012, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 12(a) of this Permit.

### Definitions

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

*basal area* is the method of expression of tree cover density in an area where the total area of tree trunk, measured at average adult human breast height, is expressed as square metres per hectares of land area;

*dieback* means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on *native vegetation*;

*environmental specialist* means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;

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

*stock* means the horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and other non-indigenous grazing animals kept or bred on a property;

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

*thinned/ing* describes a silvicultural activity to promote the growth of selected trees by removing competing trees;

*understorey* means, for the purpose of this Permit, all *native vegetation* that does not include trees to be *culled* or subject to harvest;

*watercourse* has the same meaning as it has in the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*;

*weed/s* 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 Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976; and

*wetland* 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.



---

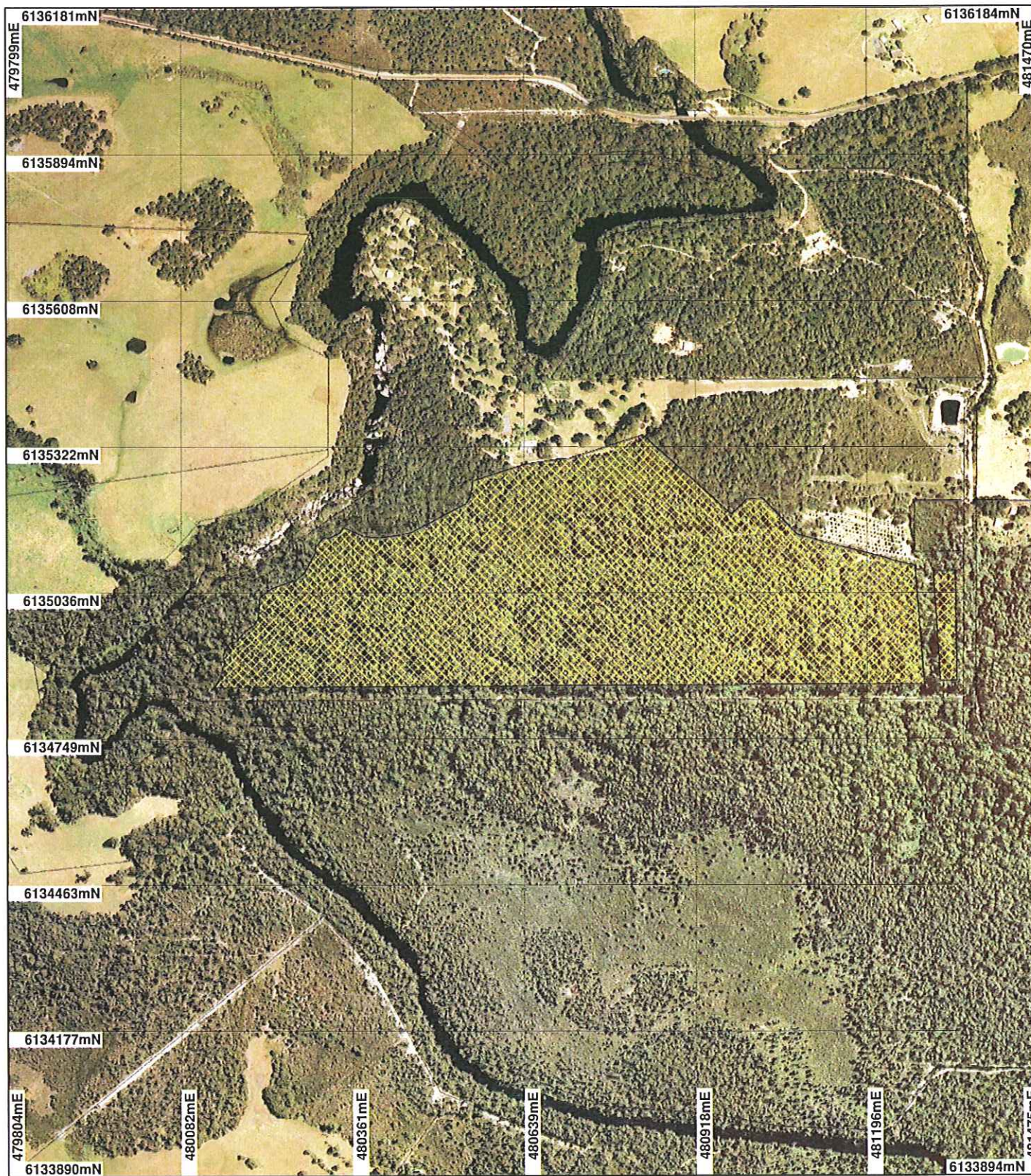
Kelly Faulkner  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

2 April 2009



# Plan 2782/2



## LEGEND

### Clearing Instruments

- Areas Applied to Clear
- Areas Subject to Conditions
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Deep River 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

### Cadastral

- Freehold
- Crown Reserve
- State Forest / Timber Reserve
- Marina Park
- Crown Lease (cont)

- Lease / Reserve
- Lease on State Forest / Timber Reserve
- Public Roads
- Unallocated Crown Land
- Water



0 300 m

Scale 1:10011

(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 2/4/2009

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

WA Crown Copyright 2002





## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 2782/2  
 Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: K.L Anderson

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 1758 ON PLAN 203403 (House No. 92 NUNN HAZELVALE 6333)  
 LOT 1758 ON PLAN 203403 (House No. 92 NUNN HAZELVALE 6333)  
 Local Government Area: Shire Of Denmark  
 Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
39		Mechanical Removal	Timber Harvesting

## 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 Vegetation Association (27): Described as low woodland; paperbark (Melaleuca sp.) Shepherd et al. (2001)	The area under application consists of dense understorey with good quality karri with little to no weed disturbance. A population of Blackberry is known to occur within the proposed clearing area, which the proponent treats annually.	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	The area under application has been described from aerial imagery and a site visit report (DEC, 2008).
Mattiske Vegetation Association (Ky) & (Vh3): Keystone is described as open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Banksia grandis on mild slopes of hills in perhumid zone and open forest to tall open forest of Eucalyptus brevistylis on slopes below outcrops in hyperhumid and perhumid zones. Vh3 has no description. Mattiske Consulting (1998)	The Mattiske and Beard Vegetation representation is different to that within the area under application. Mattiske mapping for the area is Ky Keystone, which is described as Open Forest to Tall Open Forest of Eucalyptus brevistylis, Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata. Dominant species include Eucalyptus diversicolor with some Eucalyptus guilfoylei. The vegetation onsite does not reflect this ecotype (DEC, 2008).		

## 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**  
 It is proposed to selectively thin 39ha of karri forest; the area is described as being in excellent (Keighery 1994) condition, with little to no weed disturbance. The area is natural regrowth forest (predominately karri) from group settlement days, 50 to 60 years old.  
 The area has not been burnt for a similar length of time. Some small areas have been commercially thinned previously (DEC, 2008).

There are nine records of the Reedia Swamps - Warren Region Priority Ecological Communities (PEC, Priority 1), the closest PEC being 4.3km south of the area under application. The area under application consists of a different vegetation type, therefore the clearing is unlikely to effect any of the PECs.

There are numerous records of priority flora species recorded within the local area (10km radius), however these species are primarily associated with different soil and vegetation types.

The proposed clearing of the applied area is not likely to be at variance to this Principle as the vegetation is well represented in the local area (90% remnant vegetation).

**Methodology** DEC (2008)  
Keighery (1994)  
Northcote et al. (1968)  
GIS Database:  
- Deep River 50cm ORTHOMOSIAC - Landgate04  
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05  
- DEFL, SAC Biodataset (27/10/08)  
- TEC Database, SAC Biodatasets - accessed 27/10/08

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

Within the local area (10km radius from the proposed clearing) there are 9 records of threatened fauna and 4 records of priority species.

Trichosurus vulpecula (Brush tailed Possum) tracks were observed on Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus guilfoylei bark, the proponent indicated that they often observe Brush tailed possums. The landholders also indicated that Antechinus flavipes (Yellow-footed Antechinus), Phascogale tapoatafa (Brush-tailed Phascogale), Isoodon obesulus (Quenda) and Certartetus concinnus (Western Pygmy Possum) had been observed on the property, particularly around the house. The habitat has the potential to be suitable for all of these species. If the vegetation is able to be burnt in patches, this will result in the habitat becoming suitable for Setonix brachyurus (Quokka) as well. The understorey is currently too long unburnt to meet feeding requirements for this species (DEC, 2008).

The area under application is proposed to clear 39ha of native vegetation of which the area is in an excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition, which provides significant habitat for fauna. However there is 90% remnant vegetation within the local area (10km radius). The proposed clearing may be at variance with this principle. To mitigate any potential impacts on fauna habitat, the retention rate of 20m<sup>2</sup>/hectare basal area of trees will be a condition of the permit. A 30m vegetated buffer along the water courses will be placed on the permit to mitigate land degradation effects caused by clearing of riparian vegetation. The proponents Native Forest Management Plan advises a retention of 2 'Habitat' trees per hectare will be retained where they exist.

**Methodology** DEC (2008)  
GIS Database:  
- Deep River 50cm ORTHOMOSIAC - Landgate04  
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05  
- Threatened Fauna, SAC Bio Dataset (27/10/08)

**(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**

Within the local area (10km radius) of the site under application there are 3 records of rare flora. Microtis globula grows in the vegetation type as the area in question but in a different soil type. The closest record of this species was recorded 6.5km south. Given the above the rare flora species is not likely to occur within the area under application.

**Methodology** Keighery (1994)  
Northcote et al. (1968)  
Shepherd et al. (2001)  
GIS Database:  
- Deep River 50cm ORTHOMOSIAC - Landgate04  
- DEFL, SAC Bio Dataset (27/10/08)

**(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 (TEC) within a 10km radius of the proposed clearing



site. Therefore is likely to be not at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** GIS Database:  
 - Deep River 50cm ORTHOMOSIAC - Landgate04  
 - DEFL, SAC Biodataset (27/10/08)  
 - TEC Database, SAC Biodatasets - accessed 27/10/08

**(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		
	Pre-European	Current Extent	Remaining
IBRA Bioregion			
Warren Shire	835,925.47	675,836.26	80.85
Denmark	192,821.94	150,441.90	78.02
Beard Vegetation 27	130,384.76	95,260.04	73.06
Mattiske Vegetation			
Keystone (Ky)	147,441	136,307	92.4
Vh3	No Information		

The area under application is located in the Warren Bioregion and is in the Shire of Denmark. The extent of Warren is 80.85%. The extent of the pre-European vegetation (27) is 73.06% (Shepherd et al. 2001) and within the Shire of Denmark is 78.02% (Shepherd et al. 2001). The extent of the Mattiske Vegetation Complex, Keystone (Ky) is 92.4% and (Vh3) is not mapped. Beard and Mattiske vegetation has not been extensively cleared within this region, and is higher than the desirable 30% threshold level target identified by the EPA (2000). The local area (10km radius) is approximately 90% vegetated and 90% of the native vegetation is managed by DEC. Due to the amount of surrounding vegetation present, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** EPA (2000)  
 Mattiske Consulting (1998)  
 Shepherd (2006)  
 Shepherd et al. (2001)  
 GIS Database:  
 - Deep River 50cm ORTHOMOSIAC - Landgate04  
 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EA 18/10/00  
 - Mattiske Vegetation (01/03/1998)  
 - Pre European Vegetation, SAC Bio Dataset (27/10/08)

**(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**  
 The Frankland River runs along the western side of the area under application (30m west). There is a perennial watercourse (first order streams) which runs into the Frankland River (fifth order stream) from the northern boundary of the area in question. Within this watercourse is an earth dam which abuts the northern boundary of the area under application. An indefinite watercourse runs through the eastern side of the applied area.

The area under application is in association with watercourses and therefore is at variance to this principle. A 30m buffer (WRC, 1996; DoW, 2005) from either side of first order streams and a 100m buffer (WRC, 1996; DoW, 2005) from either side of the Frankland River will be placed on the permit to mitigate any impacts on water quality to the streams, any connecting watercourses and riparian vegetation.

**Methodology** GIS Database:  
 - Hydrography linear (hierarchy) - DoW 13/7/06

**(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

**Comments** **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**  
 The topography of the site is between 40 - 85m AHD (Australian Height Datum), with the land sloping west north-west. The soil type is described as, chief soils seem to be hard acidic and neutral yellow mottled soils and hard acidic red soils some varieties of each of these have dark duffy Ao horizons. Associated on colluvial slopes are acid and neutral red earths soils on quartzites; and leached sands and possibly acid peats in valley flats and swamps (Northcote et al. 1960-68). The mean annual rainfall is 1300mm per annum and the evapotranspiration rate is 900mm. Given the high rainfall and high relief in topography, water erosion is likely to occur on the site. However, as the proposal is for thinning a proportion of vegetation will remain after clearing making erosion unlikely to occur.



The groundwater salinity is 500-1000mg/L (low salinity risk). Given the catchment area has not been highly cleared salinity is not considered a risk. As a portion of ground-cover and understorey will remain on the applied area it is not likely that the clearing as proposed will cause appreciable land degradation in any location other than the watercourse banks.

A 30m vegetated buffer along the water courses will be placed on the permit to mitigate land degradation effects caused by clearing of riparian vegetation. The proponents Native Forest Management Plan advises a retention rate of 20m<sup>2</sup>/hectare basal area of trees to be kept.

**Methodology** Northcote et al. (1968)  
GIS Database:  
- Evapotranspiration Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98  
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide DoW 13/07/06  
- Hydrographic catchments, catchments - DoW 01/06/07  
- Hydrogeology, statewide DOW 13/07/06  
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) DEC 02/08/05  
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

**(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 at variance to this Principle**  
The proposed clearing is surrounded by State Forest and National Parks.

Walpole-Nornalup National Park is 845m south of the area under application and Frankland State Forest is 490m north of the area in question.

The local area (10km radius) is approximately 90% vegetated and 90% of the native vegetation is managed by DEC. Due to the amount of surrounding vegetation present, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle. A weed and dieback condition will be placed on the permit to prevent long term spread of weeds and the dieback.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Deep River 50cm ORTHOMOSIAC - Landgate04  
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05  
- Register of National Estate - Environment Australia, Australian and world heritage division 12 Mar 02

**(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 at variance to this Principle**  
There is a perennial watercourse (first order streams) which runs into the Frankland River (fifth order stream) from the northern boundary of the area in question. Within this watercourse is an earth dam which abuts the northern boundary of the area under application. An indefinite watercourse runs through the eastern side of the applied area. The two streams are first order streams which the Department of Water recommends a 30m buffer on each side of the first order streams and a 100m buffer from either side of the Frankland River will be maintained for water quality purposes (WRC 1996; DoW, 2005). The native vegetation buffers provide environmental benefits to the waterways, as they act as a filter to help protect waters from pathogens, turbidity, nutrient-enriched run-off and spreading of waterborne weed species (DoE, 2005).

The clearing as proposed includes riparian vegetation and erosion of the watercourse banks is likely to cause increased sedimentation of these watercourses. The clearing as proposed is at variance to this principle as the clearing of riparian vegetation is likely to result in increase sedimentation of water within the minor watercourses in the north and east of the site. A 30m buffer (WRC, 1996; DoW, 2005) from either side of first order streams and a 100m buffer (WRC, 1996; DoW, 2005) from either side of the Frankland River will be placed on the permit to mitigate any impacts on water quality to the streams, any connecting watercourses and riparian vegetation.

**Methodology** GIS Database:  
- Evapotranspiration Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98  
- Hydrographic catchments, catchments - DoW 01/06/07  
- Hydrogeology, statewide DOW 13/07/06  
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) DEC 02/08/05

**(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 at variance to this Principle**  
The proposal is to selectively thin within karri forest, which will result in a proportion of native vegetation remaining within the area under application. As such, the clearing as proposed will not cause, or exacerbate,



the incidence or intensity of flooding and is therefore not at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** Northcote et al. (1968)  
GIS Database:  
- Evapotranspiration Isoleths  
- WRC 29/09/98  
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide DoW 13/07/06  
- Hydrographic catchments, catchments - DoW 01/06/07  
- Hydrogeology, statewide DOW 13/07/06  
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) DEC 02/08/05  
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

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

##### **Comments**

The Town Planning Scheme for the area under application is zoned as Rural.

- Methodology** GIS Database:  
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance 26 April 2007  
- Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 31/08/98

#### **4. Assessor's comments**

##### **Comment**

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s510 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and the proposed clearing is at variance to Principles (f) & (i), may be at variance to principles (b) & (g), principle (a) is not likely to be at variance and the remaining principles are not at variance.

#### **5. References**

- DEC (2008) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 2782/1, Lot 1758 on Plan 203403, Manjimup. Site inspection undertaken 19/11/2008. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC69878).
- Department of Environment (DoE) (2005), Water Quality Protection Note, Vegetation Buffers to Sensitive Water Resources
- EPA (2000) Environmental protection of native vegetation in Western Australia. Clearing of native vegetation, with particular reference to the agricultural area. Position Statement No. 2. December 2000. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Silviculture guideline No. 3 (2005) Practice in the Karri Forest, Sustainable Forest Management Series, prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management
- Water and Rivers Commission (1996) Policy and Guidelines: Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation in Catchments Subject to Clearing Control Legislation. Water and Rivers Commission, Western Australia.
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001). Position Statement: Wetlands, Water and Rivers Commission, Perth.

#### **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)