GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 3034/1
Permit Holder:	Ietto Farms Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	6 September 2009 – 6 September 2015

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 extractive industry and road upgrades.

2. **Land on which clearing is to be done**
   LOT 1504 ON PLAN 112303 (MYALUP 6220)
   LOT 1498 ON PLAN 112301 (MYALUP 6220)
   ROAD RESERVE (PIN 1307379, MYALUP 6220)
   ROAD RESERVE (PIN 1307366, MYALUP 6220)

3. **Area of Clearing**
   The Permit Holder must not clear more than 3.5 hectares of native vegetation and 175 trees within the area hatched yellow and red on attached Plan 3034/1.

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. **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.

7. **Type of clearing authorised**
   (a) Any clearing authorised under this Permit must be completed by 6 September 2012, being 3 years from the date from which this Permit becomes valid.

   (b) The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless the purpose for which the clearing is authorised is enacted within 6 months of the clearing being undertaken.

(c) The Permit Holder shall retain *habitat trees* found within Road Reserves within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 3034/1, unless approved by the CEO.

8. Dieback and weed control

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* and *dieback*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
(b) shall not move soils in wet conditions;
(c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
(d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

9. Wind Erosion Management

The Permit Holder shall apply soil stabiliser within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 3034/1 where the Permit Holder has not commenced construction works within 14 days of the area being cleared in accordance with this Permit.

10. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation onsite

(a) Prior to undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, the Permit Holder must exclude all *stock* from the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 3034/1.

(b) The Permit Holder shall retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.

(c) Prior to undertaking works pursuant to conditions 10(d), the Permit Holder shall rip the pit floor and contour batters within the extraction site.

(d) Within six months following completion of extraction operations, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 3034/1 by:
(i) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 10(b) on the cleared area;
(ii) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation using only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material.

(e) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 10(d) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* does not provide adequate stabilisation of surface soils, undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 10(d)(ii) 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:

(a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under 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;
(iv) the date the extraction operations ceased; and
(v) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

(b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit:
   (i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
   (ii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
   (iii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
   (iv) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

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 30 May 2014, 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:

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

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

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;

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

habitat tree(s) means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5m above the ground, of greater than 70cm, healthy but with dead limbs and broken crowns that are likely to contain hollows and roosts suitable for native fauna, or where these are not present then healthy but with the potential to contain hollows and roosts;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 20 kilometres of the area cleared.

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;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

rehabilitate/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area; and

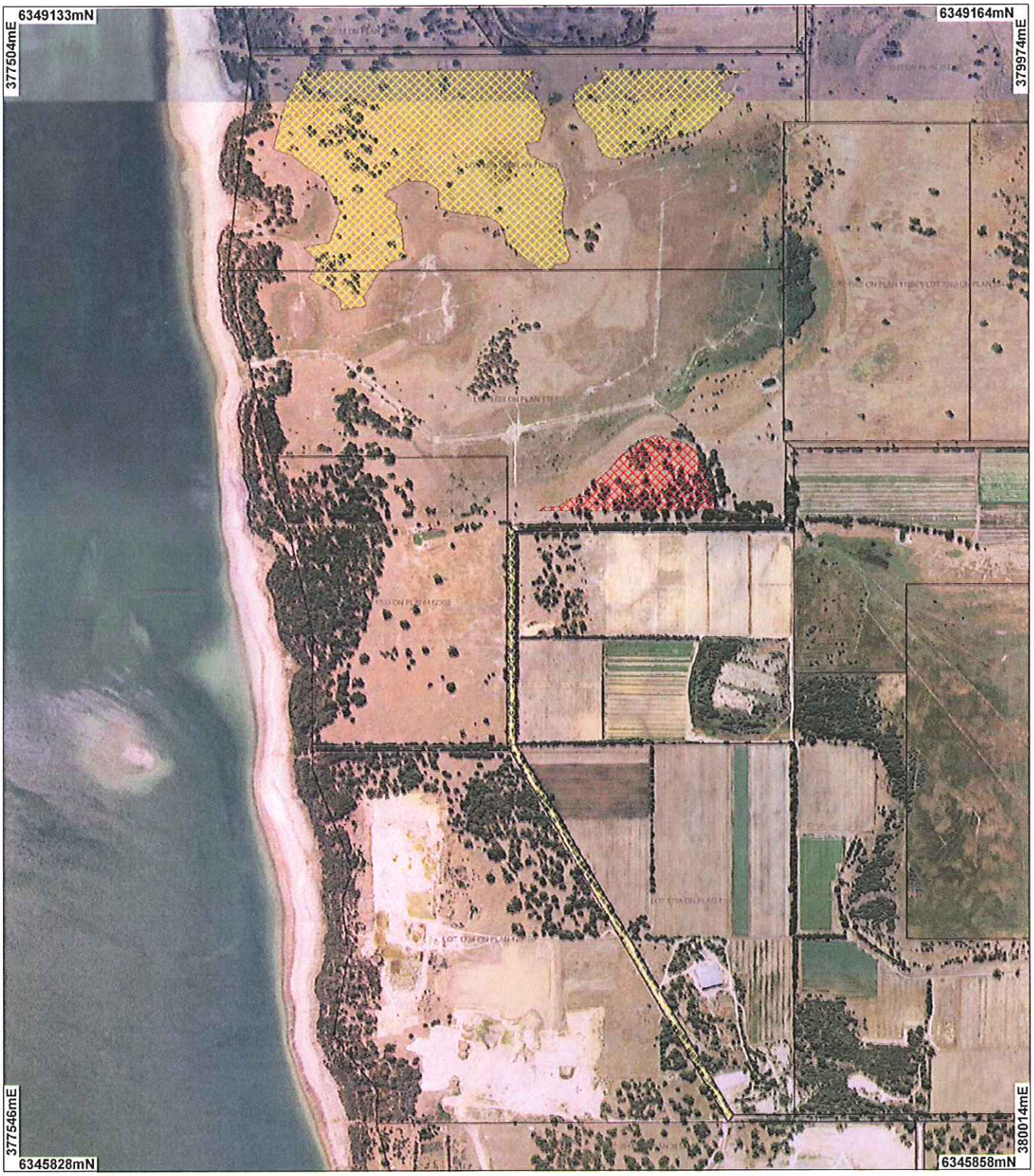
weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

Keith Claymore
A/ ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
NATURE CONSERVATION DIVISION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

6 August 2009

Plan 3034/1



LEGEND

Clearing Instruments
Cadastre
Cadastre for labelling
Swan Coastal Plain South

Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006

N

0 ~375 m

Scale 1:14563
(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.

K Claymore Date 6/8/09

K Claymore
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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

** Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.*

Department of Environment and Conservation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3034/1

Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Ietto Farms Pty Ltd c/- Thompson McRobert Edgeloe**

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 1504 ON PLAN 112303 (MYALUP 6220)
LOT 1498 ON PLAN 112301 (MYALUP 6220)
ROAD RESERVE (MYALUP 6220)
ROAD RESERVE (MYALUP 6220)
ROAD RESERVE (MYALUP 6220)

Local Government Area: Shire Of Harvey

Colloquial name: Finn Road

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
	175	Mechanical Removal	Extractive Industry
3.5		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or maintenance

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 Unit: 27 - Low woodland; paperbark (Melaleuca sp.) 998 - Medium woodland; tuart Heddle Vegetation Complex: Yoongarillup Complex - Woodland to tall woodland of E. gomphocephala with Agonis flexuosa in the second storey. Less consistently an open forest of E. gomphocephala - E. marginata - E. calophylla.	The proposal is to clear 175 trees and 3.5 ha of native vegetation within the applied areas for the purpose of extractive industry (degraded condition) and road upgrading (good condition). (DEC, 2009)	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition was determined through aerial mapping (Bunbury 50 cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 06) and a site visit (DEC, 2009).

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 proposal is to clear 175 trees and 3.5ha for extractive industry and road upgrades. The vegetation under application within Lot 1504 and 1498 is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, consisting of predominately Agonis flexuosa and Eucalyptus species (DEC, 2009). There is little to no understorey present as the area has been subjected to grazing stock and weed species have established throughout (DEC, 2009). The vegetation under application within the road reserve consists of similar vegetation in good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2009).

The local area (10 km radius) retains approximately 50% native vegetation in similar or better condition as the applied area.

There are records of Brush-tailed Phascogale's in close proximity to the applied area. The vegetation to be cleared within the road reserve contains potential habitat trees in which these species may be found.
The fauna habitats within the proposed area to be cleared are well represented elsewhere within the local area (10km radius). Although the area to be cleared does not represent a fauna corridor, it does adjoin a linkage area and therefore clearing may incrementally degrade this ecological linkage.

The area under application includes suitable habitat for a number of priority flora found within the local area. The applied area ranges from degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, as such one or more of these priority species may occur within the application area.

The applied area is within 50 metres of a mapped conservation category wetland and is mapped as part of a dampland area.

Given the above, the proposal may be at variance to this principle. Weed and dieback conditions, as well as fencing and revegetation conditions will be placed on the permit to mitigate the issues outlined.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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

The fauna habitats within the proposed area to be cleared are also represented elsewhere within the local area (10km radius). The area to be cleared does not represent a fauna corridor, however it does adjoin a linkage area and therefore clearing may incrementally degrade this ecological linkage.

Several species of conservation significance have been previously recorded within a 10km radius of the application area. The fauna recorded include:
* Phascogale tapoatafa (Brush-tailed Phascogale) - Vulnerable;
* Pseudocheirus occidentalis (Western Ringtail Possum) - Vulnerable;
* Falsistrellus mackenziei (Western False Pipistrelle) - Priority 4;
* Charadrius rubricollis (Hooded Plover) - Priority 4;
* Lerista lineata (Lined Skink) - Priority 3.

There are records of Brush-tailed Phascogale's in close proximity to the applied area. The road side vegetation under application is considered to be in a good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2009). The proponent has advised that a detailed survey of the road reserve will be undertaken prior to clearing commencing, this will ensure that the final route design addresses safety issues (line of sight) and the retention of habitat trees (DEC, 2009).

Revegetation conditions will be placed on the permit to mitigate the potential loss of fauna habitat as a result of this proposal.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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 4 rare flora species recorded within the local area (10km radius), namely Drakaea elastica, Diuris drummondii, Diuris micrantha and Diuris purdiei.

All of these rare flora have the potential to occur within the applied area as they are known to inhabit winter wet areas and/ or low lying situations adjoining wet areas (WA Herbarium, 2009).

The vegetation under application is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition within Lots 1504 and 1498 being constantly grazed by cattle. Taking this into account it is not likely that these species will have persisted within these areas.

The road side vegetation under application is considered to be a good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The proponent has advised that a detailed survey of the road reserve will be undertaken prior to clearing commencing, this will ensure that the final route design addresses safety issues (line of sight) and the retention of habitat trees (DEC, 2009).

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

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)
WA Herbarium (2009)
GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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 is one record of a threatened ecological community (TEC) within the local area (10km radius).

The closest recorded occurrence of this TEC is approximately 3.7km north of the applied area.

Given the distance between the applied area and the species and structure of this TEC it is not likely that the clearing as proposed will be part of, or necessary for the maintenance of, a known TEC.

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

Methodology

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	% In reserves DEC Managed Land
IBRA Bioregions				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,208	583,140	38.84	32.55
Shire*				
Harvey	171,210	92,376	53.96	72.24
Beard Vegetation Complex*				
27 (statewide)	130,365	95,260	73.07	81.24
27 (in SCP)	5,836	1,727	29.59	33.02
998 (statewide)	50,866	21,225	41.73	38.10

998 (in SCP)	50,866	21,225	41.73	38.10
Heddle Vegetation Complex** Yoongarillup Complex	24,767	11,140	45.0	13.9

* (Shepherd et al. 2007)
** (Heddle et al, 1980)

The local area retains approximately 50% native vegetation in similar or better condition as the applied area.

The application area adjoins a linkage area and therefore clearing may incrementally degrade this ecological linkage.

A site visit of the applied area identified that the vegetation under application is not representative of Beard Vegetation Unit 27 (currently has 29.59% remaining in the bioregion) (DEC, 2009).

Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle as the vegetation under application is not likely to be significant in an extensively cleared landscape.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Heddle et al. (1980)
Shepherd (2007)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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

Parts of the applied area are within a mapped Dampland (multi use wetland) and is approximately 50m from a conservation category wetland (Lake Preston).

A major drain runs through the centre of the property, and lies adjacent to areas applied to be cleared. The drainage line connects the damplands to the conservation category wetland (Lake Preston). There are only a few sedges and reeds within the drainage line (DEC, 2009), however the area under application is still growing in association with wetlands and a watercourse and therefore at variance to this principle.

Revegetation conditions will be placed on the permit to mitigate the loss of riparian vegetation from this conservation significant system.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

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

Comments

Proposal is at variance to this Principle

The applied area is mapped as having soil type B24; chiefly soils are siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands in the wetter sites (Northcote et al, 1968). A site visit of the applied area confirmed the soils to be largely of limestone with some sandy soils (DEC, 2009).

The area under application for sand and limestone extraction is in close proximity to the coast. Therefore it is likely that clearing of the vegetation under application will lead to appreciable wind erosion and is at variance to

this principle.

The applicant has advised that clearing will occur at a rate no greater than 2 ha per year in order to mitigate the potential for wind erosion to occur. Wind erosion management and revegetation conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Northcote et al. (1968)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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

The area under application is located approximately 100m east of the Yalgorup National Park.

Other areas of conservation significance within the local area (10km radius) include the Myalup State Forest and Crampton Nature Reserve.

The vegetation within the applied area is in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2009) and clearing of this vegetation may impact on the environmental values of nearby areas of conservation significance through weed and dieback dispersal.

Weed and Dieback management conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

The vegetation under application is in a good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2009). Removal of vegetation from the already degraded drainage line is unlikely to significantly increase sediment flows and cause a decrease in water quality entering nearby surface water expressions, in particular, Lake Preston (DEC, 2009).

However, the vegetation under application has been identified as growing in association with a wetland and watercourse (DEC, 2009) and clearing will likely result in appreciable wind erosion, given the purpose of the clearing is for sand and limestone extraction.

Therefore the clearing as proposed may be at variance to this principle. If granted wind erosion management and revegetation conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology

Reference:
DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005

NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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 soils of the applied area are mapped as being chiefly siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands in the wetter sites (Northcote et al, 1968). A site visit of the applied area identified the soils on site to be largely of limestone with some sandy soils (DEC, 2009).

The soils of the applied area are free draining and the vegetation under application is in a good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2009); therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2009)
Keighery (1994)
Northcote et al (1968)

GIS Database:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
SAC Biodatasets accessed 20 July 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

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

Comments

The applied areas are within the South West Coastal groundwater Rights in Water Irrigation area.

The Shire of Harvey have granted development approval for this proposal and WAPC have granted approval to commence development (DOC90428).

The proposal is, in part, for the purpose of extractive industry, therefore an extractive industries licence is required from the Shire of Harvey. This was approved and issued on the 6th July 2009 (DOC90428).

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 at variance to Principle (f) and (g), may be at variance to Principle (a), (b), (h) and (i) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

5. References

DEC (2008) Memo re Standard Wetlands Advice for Native Vegetation Conservation Branch. Dated 17/07/2008. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.

DEC (2009) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 3034/1, Lot 1498 on Plan 112301 and Lot 1504 on Plan 112303, Finn Road, Myalup. Site inspection undertaken 08/04/2009. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC81829).

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western 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.

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)