



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Number: 3111/4
File Number: DEC10645
Duration of Permit: From 6 September 2009 to 6 September 2013

PERMIT HOLDER

Erujin Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

LOT 50 ON PLAN 37908 (KALGAN 6330)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

Clearing of up to 4 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3111/4.

1. 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.

2. Habitat trees

The Permit Holder shall retain *habitat trees* found within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 3111/4.

3. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain records pursuant to condition 2 of this Permit for the location of each *habitat tree* identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings.

4. 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 3 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 6 June 2013 the permit holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 3 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 4(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;

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

habitat tree(s) means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater, that contains or has the potential to develop hollows or roosts suitable for native fauna;

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; 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*.

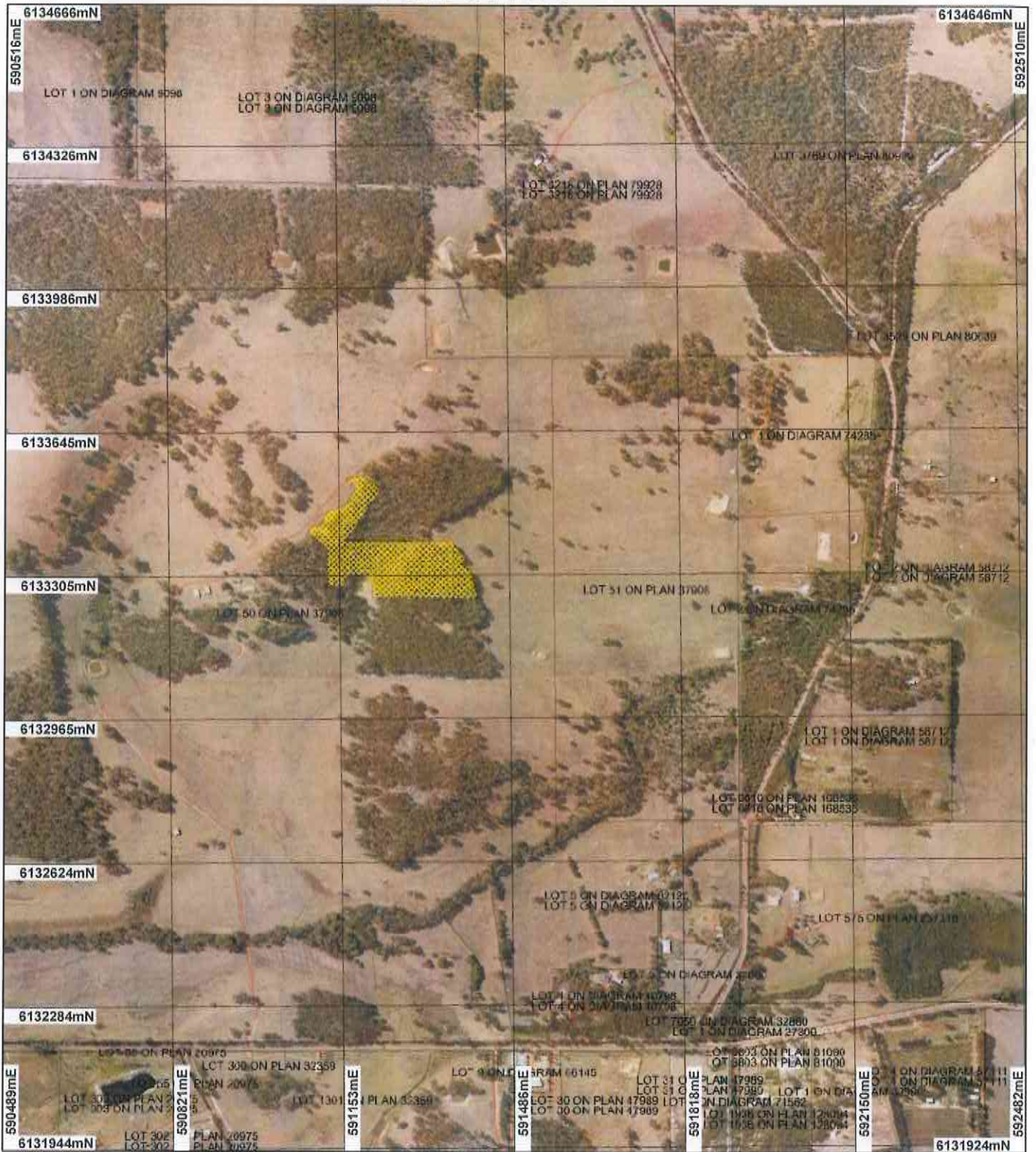


M Warnock
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

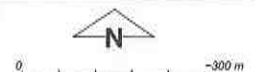
14 February 2013

Plan 3111/4



LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Areas Approved to Clear | Recently added |
| Road Centrelines | Coverage |
| Cadastre | Albany Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007 |
| Image Index (cont) | |



Scale 1:11930
(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.

M Warnock 14/2/17
M Warnock

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.: 3111/4
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Erujin Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 50 ON PLAN 37908 (KALGAN 6330)
Local Government Area: City of Albany

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
4		Mechanical Removal	Dam construction or maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 February 2013

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
The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 3: Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al, 2001).	The applicant has applied to increase the clearing area by one hectare, increasing the total area to four hectares. The purpose of the clearing is to increase runoff into a dam.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via a Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) site inspection, conducted in May 2012 (DEC, 2012).
The Albany Regional Vegetation Survey (ARVS) has mapped the area under application as: Unit 10: Marri/Jarrah Forest/Peppermint Woodland, and Unit 12: Jarrah/Marri/Sheoak Laterite Forest (Sandiford and Barrett 2010)	The vegetation is in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2012). The current area under application was inspected in May 2012 (DEC, 2012). The inspection found that ARVS Unit 12 was not apparent in the upper slope / hill crest. The presence of Eucalyptus cornuta nearby suggests this vegetation could be a modified occurrence of Sub-Unit 23a Gastrolobium bilobum Closed Tall Shrub/ Eucalyptus cornuta Low Woodland which is found scattered throughout the ARVS survey area fringing granite outcrops with most occurrences on upper slopes and hill crests and is characterised by a sparse overstorey of Eucalyptus cornuta (DEC, 2012).	To Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	

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

This amendment proposes to increase the amount of clearing to four hectares for the purpose of increasing runoff into an existing dam. The current permit allows for the clearing of three hectares of native vegetation.

The area proposed to be cleared under the initial application to amend included an area of vegetation which was considered to provide habitat for black cockatoos and Western Ringtail Possums. In response to the initial assessment the applicant commissioned Mattiske Consulting to undertake a fauna survey. The applicant has since provided an alternate clearing area to avoid clearing identified Western Ringtail Possum habitat.

The following assessment is for the area amended in response to the fauna survey.

The vegetation under application retains basic structure and is in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994)

condition.

Mattiske Consulting was commissioned by the applicant to undertake a springtime flora survey of Lot 50 Nanarup Rd, Candyup. This springtime survey recorded a total of 30 vascular plant taxa from 27 plant genera and 18 plant families (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2010).

No rare or priority flora were identified within the application area (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2010).

Numerous fauna species listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' (Wildlife Conservation Act 1950) have been recorded in the local area (10km radius), including; *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) and *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum) (DEC, 2007-).

The applicant commissioned Mattiske Consulting (2012a) to conduct a fauna survey to determine if the area under application provided suitable habitat for the abovementioned fauna. The survey did not identify any hollow bearing trees suitable to be used by black cockatoos. Evidence (scats) of Western Ringtail Possums was observed in an area adjacent to the proposed clearing area.

The area proposed to be cleared is in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, does not contain rare or priority flora, or suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna. Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to contain a high level of biodiversity.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

DEC (2007-)
Keighery (1994)
Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010)
Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2012a)

GIS DataSets:

- Albany Mt Barker 1.4m Orthomosaic 2007
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed March 2012

(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

Numerous fauna species listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded in the local area (10km radius), these include; *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum), *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby), and *Setonix brachyurus* (Quokka) (DEC, 2007-).

The area under application is unlikely to provide significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna, given the lack of dense understorey.

A confirmed Carnaby's roost site is located 10km south west of the application area. The area under application has been mapped as an 'Unconfirmed Feeding Site' for Carnaby's Cockatoo. Areas mapped as unconfirmed breeding sites are areas of remnant vegetation in the Jarrah Forest IBRA Bioregion that may provide important feeding resources for Carnaby's Cockatoo. These areas were mapped based on the presence of vegetation types that Carnaby's Cockatoo show preference for when choosing a food source.

The applicant commissioned Mattiske Consulting (2012a) to conduct a fauna survey to determine if the area under application provides suitable habitat for black cockatoos and Western Ringtail Possums.

The remnant patch of vegetation in which the proposed clearing is located contains a number of potential habitat trees (trees with stems at breast height with a diameter greater than 50cm) however no suitable hollows were observed (Mattiske Consulting, 2012a). One hollow bearing tree was located in the south of the property. This one tree contained a hollow which was chewed, worn and showed signs of recent use (Mattiske Consulting, 2012a). Very little evidence of feeding cockatoos was observed within the surveyed areas. Evidence of Baudin's cockatoo was observed at three locations on the property but not within the area under application.

An area adjacent to the application area contains a valley which is populated by *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint). In this area evidence (scats) of Western Ringtail Possums were observed.

The proponent has placed the application area in an area where no evidence of fauna use was observed. Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
DEC (2007-)
DEC (2012)
Keighery (1994)
Mattiske Consulting (2012a)

GIS Databases:
- Hydrography linear
- Pre European Vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed March 2012

(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**

Seven rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10km radius).

Based on the known preferred habitat for these rare species, three had a potential to occur within the application area.

Mattiske Consulting conducted a spring time flora survey over the application and did not identify any rare flora (Mattiske Consulting, 2010).

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

Methodology Reference:
Mattiske Consulting (2010)

GIS Databases:
- Albany Mt Barker 1.4m Orthomosaic 2007
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed March 2012

(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 records of threatened ecological communities within a 10km radius of the application area.

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

Methodology Reference:
DEC (2009)

GIS Database:
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed March 2012
- Soils, Statewide

(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 may be at variance to this Principle**

The area under application is located within the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 55 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2011).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 3 of which there is approximately 69 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Jarrah Forest bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2011).

The area under application is located within the City of Albany, within which there is approximately 38 per cent of pre-European extent remaining.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The local area (10km radius) is highly cleared with approximately 20 per cent vegetation remaining.

The applicant is proposing to clear an additional one hectare of native vegetation for the purpose of increasing

runoff into a dam which is currently used to water stock. This purpose is considered to be for agricultural activities. The vegetation is within the agricultural area defined in EPA Position Statement No. 2 (EPA, 2000) which states that significant clearing of native vegetation has already occurred on agricultural land, leading to a reduction in biodiversity and increase in land salinisation, and therefore any further reduction in native vegetation through clearing for agriculture cannot be supported. The EPA (2000) recommends that all existing native vegetation be protected from passive clearing through, for example, grazing by stock or clearing by other means.

The area under application has been identified as vegetation Units 10 and 12 as classified in the Albany Regional Vegetation Survey (ARVS) (DEC, 2012, Sandiford and Barrett, 2010). Vegetation Unit 10 retains approximately 3.6 per cent vegetation and Unit 12 retains approximately 29.8 per cent vegetation within the surveyed area (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010). Upon inspection vegetation unit 12 was not apparent in the upper slope/hill crest area surveyed (DEC, 2012). The presence of Eucalyptus cornata nearby suggests this vegetation could be a modified occurrence of Sub-Unit 23a (DEC, 2012).

Mattiske Consulting (2012b) analysed the ARVA data and has indicated that less the 0.1 per cent of both ARVS vegetation units occur within the proposed clearing areas and consequently the proposed impacts are insignificant in the regional context.

Although the vegetation remaining within the bioregion and vegetation association 3 retain levels higher than national objectives, the local area (10km radius) has been extensively cleared (approximately 20 per cent remaining).

The area under application does not contain a high level of biodiversity or significant fauna habitat and therefore is not considered to be a significant remnant.

The local area (10km radius) has been extensively cleared, however it is not considered to be a significant remnant.

Therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent Remaining (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Jarrah Forest	4 506 657	2 473 560	55	67
Shire*				
City of Albany	431 375	164 557	38	24
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	2 390 592	1 641 271	69	79

*Government of Western Australia (2011)

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
DEC (2012)
EPA (2000)
Government of Western Australia (2011)
Mattiske Consulting (2012b)
Sandiford and Barrett (2010)

GIS Databases:
- SacBiodataSets - accessed March 2012

(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 at variance to this Principle**
A minor, non perennial watercourse is located 600 metres south east of the application area. The Kalgan River is located 1.5km west and an ANCA listed wetland (Oyster Harbour) is located 2.5km south west.

The vegetation under application is not growing in association with a watercourse or wetland, therefore the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 The area under application is mapped as soil type X16, which Northcote et al (1960-68) describes as plains with many flats, swamps, lakes, and some dunes: chief soils seem to be sandy neutral yellow mottled soils with leached sands.

The elevation of the applied area ranges from 125 metres in the northern section to 80 metres at the southern section. The dam (directly south) is at an elevation of between 70 - 80 metres.

The additional clearing of one hectare for the purpose of increasing runoff into a dam which is located lower in the landscape, will result in the majority of the runoff flowing into the dam. Increased runoff may result in localised erosion, although the impacts are not likely to be appreciable.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
 Northcote et al (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
 - Albany Mt Barker 1.4m Orthomosaic 2007
 - Sac biodata sets - accessed March 2012
 - Topographic contours 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 Three nature reserves are located within the local area (10km radius); Mt Mason and Bakers Junction nature reserve are located 2.7km south and 4.5km north west respectively and Two Peoples Bay nature reserve is 8km east of the application area.

Given the distance to these nature reserves it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will impact upon their environmental values.

Therefore, the clearing as proposed is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
 - Albany Mt Barker 1.4m Orthomosaic 2007
 - DEC Tenure

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
 The elevation of the applied area ranges from 125 metres in the northern section to 80 metres at the southern section. The dam (directly south) is at an elevation of between 70 - 80 metres.

The closest watercourse is located 600 metres south east. The amount of surface water runoff will be increased as a result of the proposed clearing however given the topography of the landscape the runoff will be directed into the dam.

Groundwater salinity is 500 - 1000 mg/L. This level of groundwater salinity is considered to be marginal.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to deteriorate groundwater however it may cause some short term deterioration in surface water quality through increase sedimentation.

Therefore, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
 - Groundwater Salinity Statewide
 - Topographic Contours, 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

The additional clearing of one hectare of native vegetation is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

- GIS Databases
- Hydrography, linear
- Mean Annual Rainfall
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

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

Comments

History of Lot 50 on Plan 37908

January 2008 - Application made to West Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) to subdivide Lot 50 into 3 sub-lots. The application was approved subject to conditions and was valid for three years.

December 2008 - A State Administrative Tribunal (SAT) hearing in Albany following an appeal by the applicant against conditions set in the approval for subdivision. The conditions which were appealed relate to requirements to fence four remnant areas of vegetation.

February 2009 - Clearing Permit Application submitted to the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) to clear for internal boundary fences which correspond with the proposed subdivision. This application included areas which SAT required to be fenced. The application was refused in June 2009.

March 2009 - Two new subdivision applications were submitted to the WAPC. One for the same 3 sub-lots proposed a year earlier and one proposing two sub lots.

May 2009 - Clearing Permit Application (CPS 3111/1) submitted to DEC. The application proposed to clear two hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of increasing runoff into a dam. An application was granted in August 2009 with a condition to retain habitat trees.

October 2009 - A Scheme Amendment Request covering all of Lot 50 and adjoining Lot 51 was lodged to the City of Albany by the landowner. The request was made to rezone the property to Special Residential

August 2011 - Application to amend CPS 3111/1 submitted to DEC. This application was made to extend the duration of the permit. The permit was amended in September 2011 and the duration of the permit was extended until September 2013.

October 2011 - Application to amend CPS 3111/2 submitted to DEC. This amendment proposed to clear an additional one hectare of native vegetation for the purpose of increasing runoff into an existing dam. Permit amended December 2011.

March 2012 - Application to amend CPS 3111/3 submitted to DEC. This amendment proposed to clear an additional one hectare of native vegetation for the purpose of increasing runoff into an existing dam.

Other Matters:

This amendment proposes to increase the amount of clearing to four hectares for the purpose of increasing runoff into an existing dam. The current permit allows for the clearing of three hectares of native vegetation. The Department of Environment and Conservation in its assessment of the vegetation under application has taken into consideration the cumulative impacts of clearing.

The area currently under application falls within one of the four areas which SAT required to be fenced. WAPC approval expired in June 2012 and to date the subdivision has not been actioned. Therefore the remnant areas of vegetation required to be fenced have not been. In relation to this the applicant has advised that the SAT decision is no longer valid given that he has not pursued the subdivision of Lot 50.

The City of Albany (2012) has advised that the land is zoned as Rural under the Town Planning Scheme No. 3. The City further advised that as the permit is related to the agricultural use of the land, the proposal is consistent with the zoning and does not require planning approval (City of Albany, 2012).

The area under application falls within EPA Position Statement No.2 agricultural area, which has a general presumption against clearing within this area for agricultural purposes (EPA, 2000).

- In exceptional circumstances the EPA would consider supporting clearing for agriculture within this region if:
- (a) There are alternative mechanisms for protecting biodiversity.
 - (b) The area to be cleared is relatively small, depending on the scale at which biodiversity changes over the area, including extent of vegetation in the surrounding area and recognising that values will vary for different ecosystems.
 - (c) The proponent demonstrates that the elements set out in Section 4.3 of this Position Statement are being met. This will require extensive local and regional biodiversity work.
 - (d) Land degradation, including aquatic environments and threatening processes, such as dieback, salinisation or disruption of catchment processes, on-site and off-site would not be exacerbated.

Methodology References:
 City of Albany (2012)
 EPA (2010)

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed March 2012.
- DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 3111/4, Lot 50 Nannarup Road, Kalgan. Site inspection undertaken 3 May 2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC Ref: A501786).
- 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.
- Government of Western Australia (2011); 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010) Flora and Vegetation Survey of 'Candyup', Lot 50 Nannarup Road, Kalgan, Supplementary Survey - Spring 2010. November 2010. Prepared for Erugin Pty Ltd (DEC Ref: A481991).
- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2012a) Fauna Findings on the two Remnant Areas on Candyup, Lot 50 Nannarup Road, Kalgan (DEC Ref: A549977).
- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2012b) Review of Issues Raised in Letter from the Department of Environment and Conservation CPS 3111/4 (DEC Ref: A567360).
- 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., Nicolls 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.
- Sandiford, E.M. and Barrett, S. (2010). Albany Regional Vegetation Survey, Extent Type and Status, A project funded by the Western Australian Planning Commission (EnviroPlanning 'Integrating NRM into Land Use Planning' and State NRM Program), South Coast Natural Resource Management Inc. and City of Albany for the Department of Environment and Conservation. Unpublished report. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.
- 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.

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)