



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 3999/1
Permit Holder:	Cazaly Iron Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	24 August 2012 – 24 August 2017

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 rail siding construction.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 567 on Deposited Plan 68635 (MOORINE ROCK 6425)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 18 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3999/1.

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. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to clear native vegetation for those activities under the *Land Administration Act 1997* or any other written law.

6. 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

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. Trapdoor Spider management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the area(s) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for the presence of *Aganippe castellum* (Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider) burrows.
- (b) Where *Aganippe castellum* (Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider) burrows are identified in relation to condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing occurs within 10 meters of the identified burrows, unless approved by the CEO.

9. Native vegetation conservation (conservation covenant)

- (a) The Permit Holder shall enter into a conservation covenant, agreement to reserve or some other form of binding undertaking to establish and maintain vegetation within Lot 747 on Deposited Plan 164879 and Lot 782 on Deposited Plan 168272.
- (b) The conservation covenant, agreement to reserve or some other form of binding undertaking to establish and maintain vegetation shall include, but not be limited to, the following conditions:
 - (i) native vegetation in the area subject to the conservation reserve must not be cleared, other than for clearing required under the *Bush Fires Act 1954*;
 - (ii) the land subject to the conservation reserve shall not be used for the purpose of cultivation of crops or pasture, or for the de-pasturing of any stock; and
 - (iii) the conservation reserve is to apply in perpetuity and be registered on the title of the property.
- (c) The Permit Holder is to execute and return the conservation covenant, agreement to reserve or some other form of binding undertaking outlined in condition 9(a) of this permit prior to 7 December 2012.

10. 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 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 or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to trapdoor Spider management pursuant to condition 8 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of each trapdoor spider identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the species name of each trapdoor spider identified; and
 - (iii) a copy of the *fauna specialist's* report.
- (c) In relation to native vegetation conservation of areas pursuant to condition 9 of this Permit, within one month of executing and returning the conservation covenant, agreement to reserve or other form of binding undertaking the Permit Holder shall notify the CEO in writing that the conservation covenant, agreement to reserve or other form of binding undertaking has been completed.

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 24 May 2017, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(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;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

fauna specialist means a person with training and specific work experience in fauna identification or faunal assemblage surveys of Western Australian fauna;

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

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

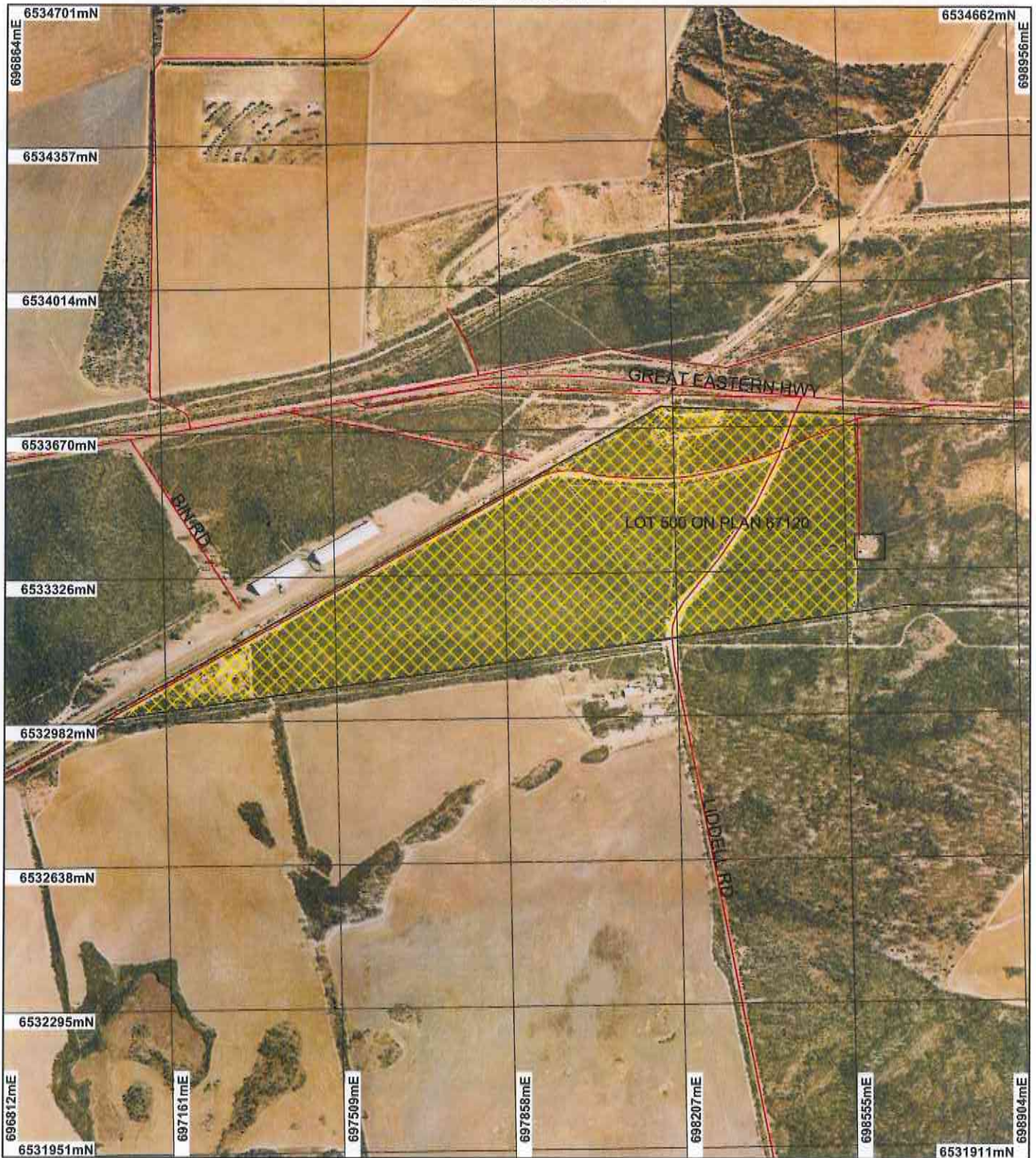


Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH




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

2 August 2012

Plan 3999/1



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments**
-  Areas Approved to Clear
 -  Road Centrelines
 -  Cadastre

Southern Cross 50cm
Orthomosaic - Landgate
2004

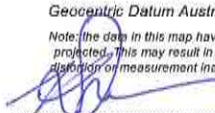


0 300 m

Scale 1:12196
(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 2/8/12

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.



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Environment and Conservation
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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3999/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Cazaly Iron Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 567 ON PLAN 68635 (MOORINE ROCK 6425)
Local Government Area: Shire of Yilgarn
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 2 August 2012

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
<p>The vegetation under application is mapped as consisting of the following vegetation types:</p> <p>- Beard 1413: Shrublands; acacia, casuarina & melaleuca thicket</p> <p>- Beard 8: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet</p> <p>(Shepherd et. al., 2001).</p>	<p>Five vegetation groups were identified within the applied area (Botanica Consulting, 2010):</p> <p>1) Mixed Eucalyptus woodland (~75% of clearing envelope is comprised of this vegetation)</p> <p>- This section of vegetation was considered to be in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. Upperstorey species included Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. lissophloia and Eucalyptus leptopoda subsp. leptopoda; understorey species included Waitzia acuminata, Hakea multilineata, Melaleuca cordata and Drummondita hassellii.</p> <p>2) Gravel pits (~5% of clearing envelope is comprised of this vegetation)</p> <p>- The condition of the vegetation within this section was considered to be degraded (Keighery, 1994), mounds of soil and rubbish were present within the gravel pit. The vegetation consisted of an upper storey of Eucalyptus eremophila subsp. eremophila and E. leptopoda subsp. leptopoda. The understorey species included Ptilotus polystachyus, Allocasurina campestris, Hibbertia exasperata, Cassytha melantha, Acacia enervia subsp enervia and Acacia fragilis. subsp fragilis.</p> <p>3) Eucalyptus capillosa subsp. capillosa over Melaleuca hamata (~10% of clearing envelope is comprised of this vegetation)</p> <p>- This section of vegetation was considered to be in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. Upperstorey species included Eucalyptus capillosa subsp. capillosa, E. loxophleba subsp. lissophloia, E. leptopoda subsp. leptopoda and E. rigidula; understorey species included Olearia muelleri, Callitris columerllaris, Astroloma serratifolium, Scaevola spinescens, Westringia cephalatha and Eremophila drummondii.</p> <p>4) Rehabilitation area (~6% of clearing envelope is</p>	<p>Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)</p> <p>To</p> <p>Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)</p>	<p>The condition and description of the vegetation under application was determined via the use of aerial imagery and a flora and vegetation survey conducted by Botanica Consulting during November 2009 and March 2010 (Botanica Consulting, 2010).</p>

comprised of this vegetation)

- This section was considered to be in good (Keighery, 1994) condition. Mixed Eucalyptus woodland. Upper storey species of Eucalyptus *loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia* and Eucalyptus *leptopoda* subsp. *leptopoda*; understorey species include *Waitzia acuminata*, *Hakea multilineata*, *Melaleuca cordata* and *Drummondita hassellii*.

5) *Melaleuca* thicket (~4% of clearing envelope is comprised of this vegetation)

- This section of vegetation was considered to be in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. Upperstorey species included *Melaleuca lateriflora*, *Melaleuca acuminata*, *Melaleuca eleuterostachya* and *Melaleuca hamata*; understorey species included *Leptospermum erubescens*, *Hordeum glaucum*, *Hordeum leporinum* and *Vulpia bromoides*.

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 at variance to this Principle**

The vegetation assessed is to be cleared for the purpose of developing a new balloon loop rail terminal which also includes development and new rail connection within the Westnet Rail corridor, interconnecting to the Eastern Goldfield Railway (Cazaly Iron, 2010).

The 18 hectares of native vegetation assessed is to occur within a clearing envelope of 52.5 hectares. A total of 107 flora species were identified within the clearing envelope (Botanica Consulting, 2010). There are no known threatened ecological communities or priority ecological communities recorded within the local area (10km radius). A number of priority listed flora species and one rare flora species were recorded within the local area, however none were observed within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2010).

Eight weed species (non-natives) were recorded within the clearing footprint area; *Hypochaeris glabra*, *Dimorphotheca ecklonis*, *Avena barbata*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Triticum aestivum*, *Hordeum glaucum*, *Hordeum leporinum* and *Vulpia bromoides*. A weed control condition will reduce the likelihood of weeds spreading through the local area.

Within a 20km radius, there is approximately 10% native vegetation remaining, therefore the vegetation assessed is located within an extensively cleared landscape. The 18 hectares of vegetation assessed within the clearing envelope (52.5ha) will increase fragmentation, edge effects and may disrupt the movement of vertebrate fauna species (especially small mammals) throughout the area.

Given the size of the clearing and the extensively cleared landscape, the vegetation is of increased importance. Therefore, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle. The applicant have provided an offset proposal stating that they will place a conservation covenant over remnant vegetation to offset the impacts.

Methodology

Reference:

Botanica Consulting (2010)

Cazaly Iron (2010)

Keighery (2010)

GIS Databases:

- Southern Cross 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

- SAC Biodatasets (accessed Nov 2010)

- Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)

- Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (2009)

- 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 is at variance to this Principle**

Several fauna species may be adversely impacted as a result of the proposed clearing. White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*) nests were observed within the clearing footprint; a number of Tree-stem Trapdoor spiders (*Aganippe castellum*) were also recorded within the vegetation assessed and will be impacted (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2010). The applicant has advised that mitigation measure have been identified to minimise potential impacts to these species.

The vegetation assessed may also serve as habitat for the migratory species Rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), which may frequent the area to be cleared but is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing and can disperse elsewhere in the region (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2010). The Crested bellbird (*Oreocica gutturalis*) was observed within the applied area. The full extent of impacts (resulting from clearing) on this

species are not known (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2010). It is expected that given its mobility, the Crested bellbird is not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2010).

Given the highly cleared landscape (10% remaining vegetation within a 20km radius), the vegetation assessed is considered to be a part of a remnant. The proposed clearing of 18 hectares within the clearing envelope (52.5ha) will increase fragmentation, edge effects and may disrupt the movement of vertebrate fauna species (especially small mammals) throughout the area.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle. The applicant has advised that they will offset impacts to fauna habitat and species. Fauna management conditions would also reduce the impacts.

Methodology Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2010)
GIS Databases:
- Southern Cross 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004
- SAC Biodatasets (accessed Nov 2010)
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 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**
One rare flora species was recorded within the local area, however none were observed within the vegetation assessed during a flora and vegetation survey (Botanica Consulting, 2010).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2010)
GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodatasets (accessed Nov 2010)
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 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 are no known threatened ecological communities recorded within the local area (10km radius) and none were observed within the assessed vegetation during a flora and vegetation survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2010).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2010)
GIS DataBases:
- SAC Biodatasets (accessed Nov 2010)
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 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 at variance to this Principle**
Within a 20km radius, there is approximately 10% native vegetation remaining. The vegetation assessed is composed of Beard vegetation association 1413 and 8, which are poorly represented, with remaining levels of pre-European vegetation below the recommended 30% threshold (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001) within the bioregion, which at present retain 25.75% and 10.35% respectively (Government of WA, 2011). 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).

Given the highly cleared landscape (10% remaining vegetation within a 20km radius) and the high biodiversity and habitat values identified the vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be a significant remnant in a extensively cleared landscape and is at variance to this principle. Offsets may mitigate the impacts identified.

Methodology Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
Government of WA (2011)
GIS Databases:

- Southern Cross 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)
- Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (2009)
- 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 There is a mapped wetland within the area assessed (wheatbelt wetland object ID 17294) and minor non-perennial watercourses are situated adjacent to the eastern and western boundaries. During a flora and vegetation survey (Botanica Consulting, 2010) of the assessed area, no vegetation deemed to be riparian or wetland dependant was observed growing in the mapped wetland areas or adjacent to the minor non-perennial watercourses.

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2010)
 GIS Databases:
 - Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
 - 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**
 Within a 20km radius, there is approximately 10% native vegetation remaining. The majority of the area assessed consists of hard alkaline yellow mottled soils and hard alkaline red soils (Northcote et al. 1960 -1968). The continued clearing of vegetation in a highly cleared landscape is likely to contribute to an increase in the potential for secondary salinisation to occur.

Given the above the proposed clearing may cause appreciable land degradation in the form of secondary salinity. The applicant proposes to offsets this identified impact.

Methodology Northcote et al. (1960 -1968)
 GIS Databases:
 - Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
 - Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 There are no conservation areas located in the local area (10km radius), the closest conservation area is situated 13.6km SW.

This being considered, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
 - Southern Cross 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004
 - 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**
 There is a mapped wetland within the applied area (wheatbelt wetland object ID 17294) and minor non-perennial watercourses are situated adjacent to the eastern and western boundaries of the applied area. During a flora and vegetation survey (Botanica Consulting, 2010) of the assessed area, no vegetation deemed to be riparian or wetland dependant was observed growing in the mapped wetland areas or adjacent to the minor non-perennial watercourses.

Within a 20km radius, there is approximately 10% native vegetation remaining . The majority of the applied area consists of hard alkaline yellow mottled soils and hard alkaline red soils (Northcote et al. 1960 -1968) and the current recorded groundwater salinity is 14000-35000 TDS mg/L.

The applicant has advised that they will not be sourcing any water from local groundwater sources.

The continued clearing of vegetation in a highly cleared landscape is likely to contribute to an increase in the potential risk of secondary salinity, and therefore may impact on surface and/or groundwater quality.

The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide DoW 13/07/06
 - Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
 - Hydrography linear (hierarchy) - DoW 13/7/06
 - Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
 - Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

(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 average annual rainfall of the region is low (400mm) and the proposed clearing of 18 hectares of native vegetation is to occur within a clearing envelope of 52.5 hectares. This being considered, the proposed clearing is not likely to exacerbate flooding and is therefore not likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear - DoW 13/7/06
 - Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05

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

- Comments**
- The proposed clearing consists of:

- 9.4ha for Rail Balloon Loop
- 1.4ha for Drain clearing
- 3.1 for Storage area
- 2.2ha for drainage earthworks

The total clearing is estimated at 16.1 hectares. The area assessed (18 hectares) allows for error in the required amount of clearing (Cazaly Iron, 2010).

As the fauna survey was only a level one reconnaissance survey, most herptofauna and small mammals, particularly nocturnal species, were not likely to be observed (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2010). To reduce the impacts of clearing on the abovementioned fauna species, it is recommended that:

- clearing of vegetation in areas of known Babbler nests be conducted outside of the breeding season (July-December)
- a 20 metre buffer from the trunk of all trees supporting White-browed Babbler nests be implemented. If a tree containing a Babbler nest can not be avoided, the location should be recorded and reported to DEC's Regional Office.
- a 10 metre buffer remain around Tree-stem Trapdoor spiders tunnels (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2010; DEC, 2010).

A submission was received (Submission, 2010) outlining the following concerns:

- The area should not be cleared as it is within an area where substantial over-clearing has already occurred
- salt lakes exist to the south east and further clearing will cause the water table to rise
- the vegetation appears to be in good condition and would be suitable habitat for birds and animals including Mallee fowl
- the proposed clearing area is public land to be utilised exclusively by one company on a relatively short term basis. The applicant should consider purchasing or leasing cleared private land further to the west.

Concerns raised within the above submission have been addressed, where possible, within the relevant clearing principles.

The Shire of Yilgarn has no objection to the proposed clearing (DEC Ref: A345935).

The Department of Regional Development and Lands (RDL) have provided a 10 year lease to the applicant, granted under the provisions of the Land Administration Act 1997 on behalf of the state of Western Australia acting through the Minister for Lands pursuant to S79 of that Act. The lot number has subsequently changed from Lot 500 on Plan 67120 to Lot 567 on Deposited Plan 68635.

The proposed rail siding is part of the proposed Cazaly Pty Ltd Parker Range Iron Ore mining project near Marvel Loch.

The applicant has proposed to offset the clearing by placing a conservation covenant over 322 hectares of remnant vegetation.

Methodology Cazaly Iron (2010)
DEC (2010)
EPA (2000)
Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2010)
Submission (2010)

4. References

- Botanica Consulting (2010) Moorine Rocks Road and Rail Terminal Development, Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey. DEC Ref: A335686
- Cazaly Iron (2010) Moorine Rock Rail terminal Development, Supporting Document For Clearing Permit Application. DEC Ref: A335686
- DEC (2010) Department of Environment and Conservation, Central Wheatbelt Region, Regional Advice. DEC Ref: A349302
- 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.
- Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2010) Moorine Rock Road and Rail Terminal Development, Level 1 Fauna Assessment and Targeted Fauna Species Survey. DEC Ref: A335686
- 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.
- 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)