



## CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 4043/1

File Number: DEC11407

Duration of Permit: From 27 December 2010 to 27 December 2014

### PERMIT HOLDER

Joseph Bendotti

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 101 on Plan 29736 (Lot No. 101 GOLF LINKS PEMBERTON 6260)

Lot 100 on Plan 29736 (Lot No. 100 GOLF LINKS PEMBERTON 6260)

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

- (a) The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 2.5 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 4043/1a.
- (b) The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 27 December 2012.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil within the area(s) cross-hatched red on attached Plan 4043/1b or Plan 4043/1c.
- (b) at an *optimal time* following clearing authorised under this Permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area(s) cross-hatched red on attached Plan 4043/1b and Plan 4043/1c by:
  - (i) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 1(a) within the area(s) cross-hatched red on attached Plan 4043/1b or Plan 4043/1c ; and
  - (ii) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area; and
  - (iii) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area.
- (c) within 24 months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 1(b) of this Permit:
  - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
  - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 1(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 1(b)(v) and (vi) of this Permit.

## 2. Records must be kept

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

In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 1 of this Permit:

- (a) 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;
- (b) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
- (c) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
- (d) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

## 3. 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 2 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 27 September 2014, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 2 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 3(a) of this Permit.

## Definitions

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

***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;

***local provenance*** means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 10 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;

***optimal time*** means the period April to June; for undertaking *planting*;

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

***regenerate/ed/ion*** means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

***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 natural *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.



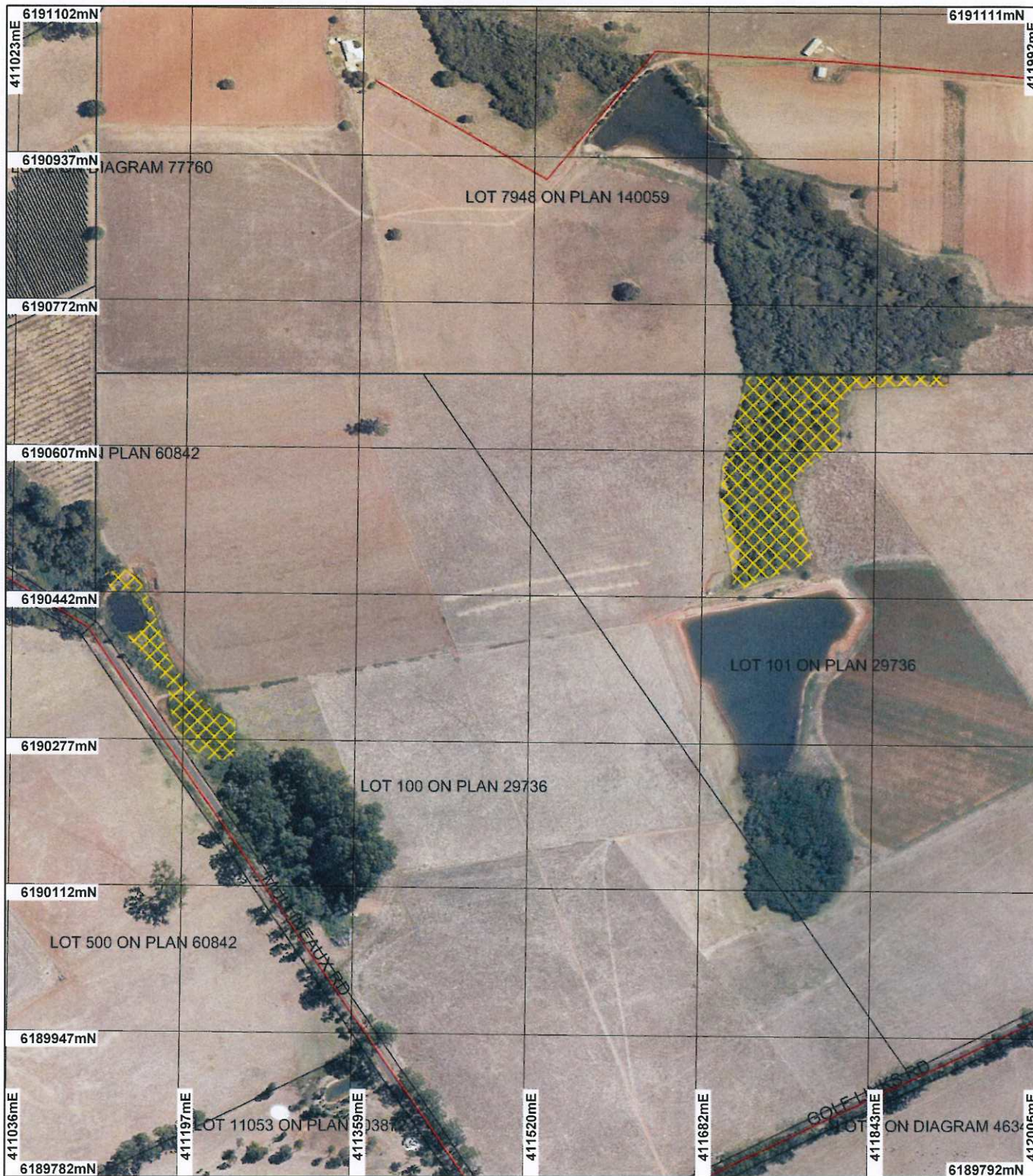
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Kelly Faulkner  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

2 December 2010

# Plan 4043/1a



## LEGEND

### Clearing Instruments

-  Areas Approved to Clear
-  Road Centrelines
-  Cadastral
- 



0 150 m

Scale 1:5780  
(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 2/12/10  
K Faulkner

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

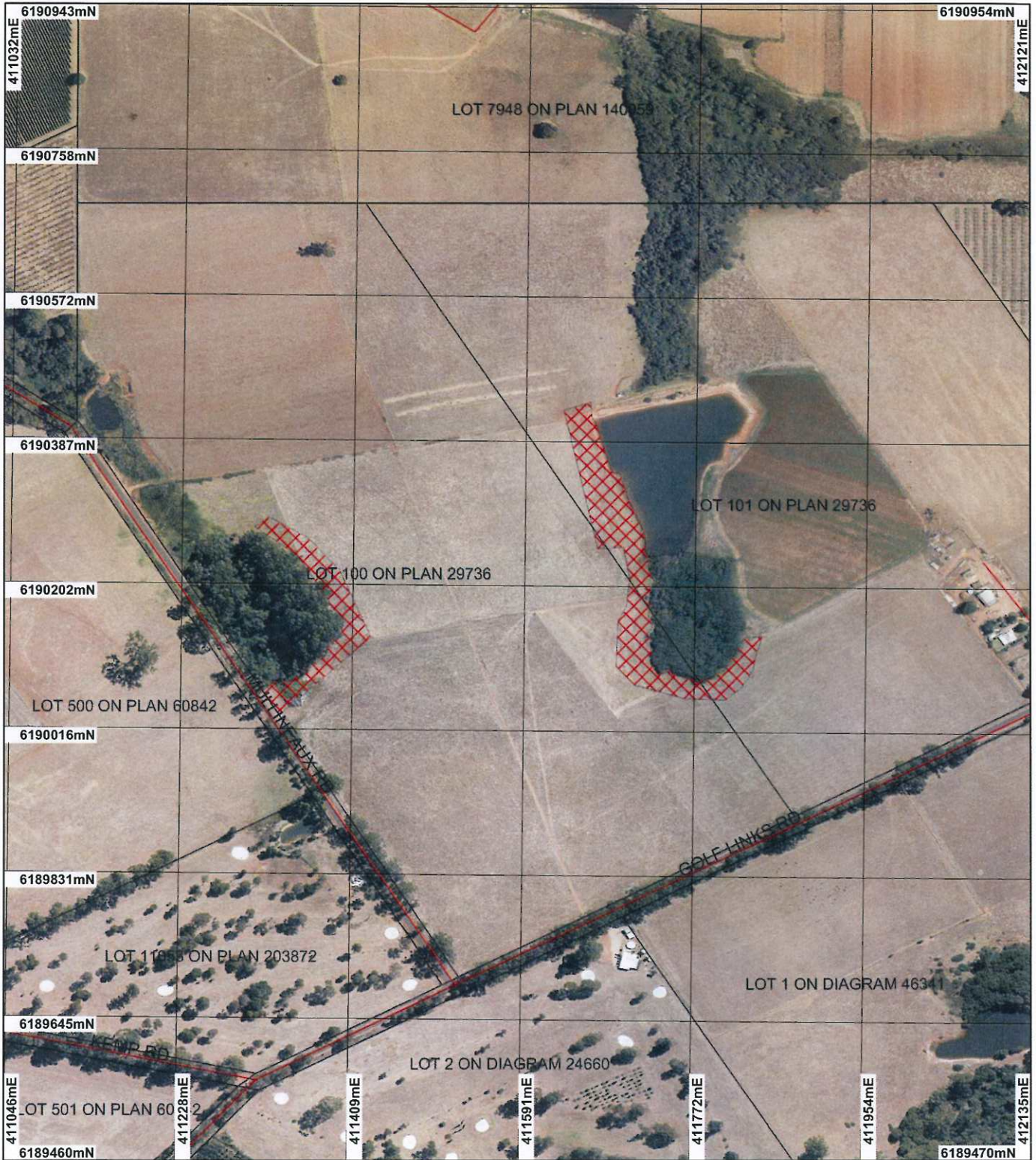
Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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


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# Plan 4043/1b



## LEGEND

### Clearing Instruments

-  Areas Subject to Conditions
-  Road Centrelines
-  Cadastre
-  Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007



0 ————— 150 m

Scale 1:6498

(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 2/12/10

K Faulkner

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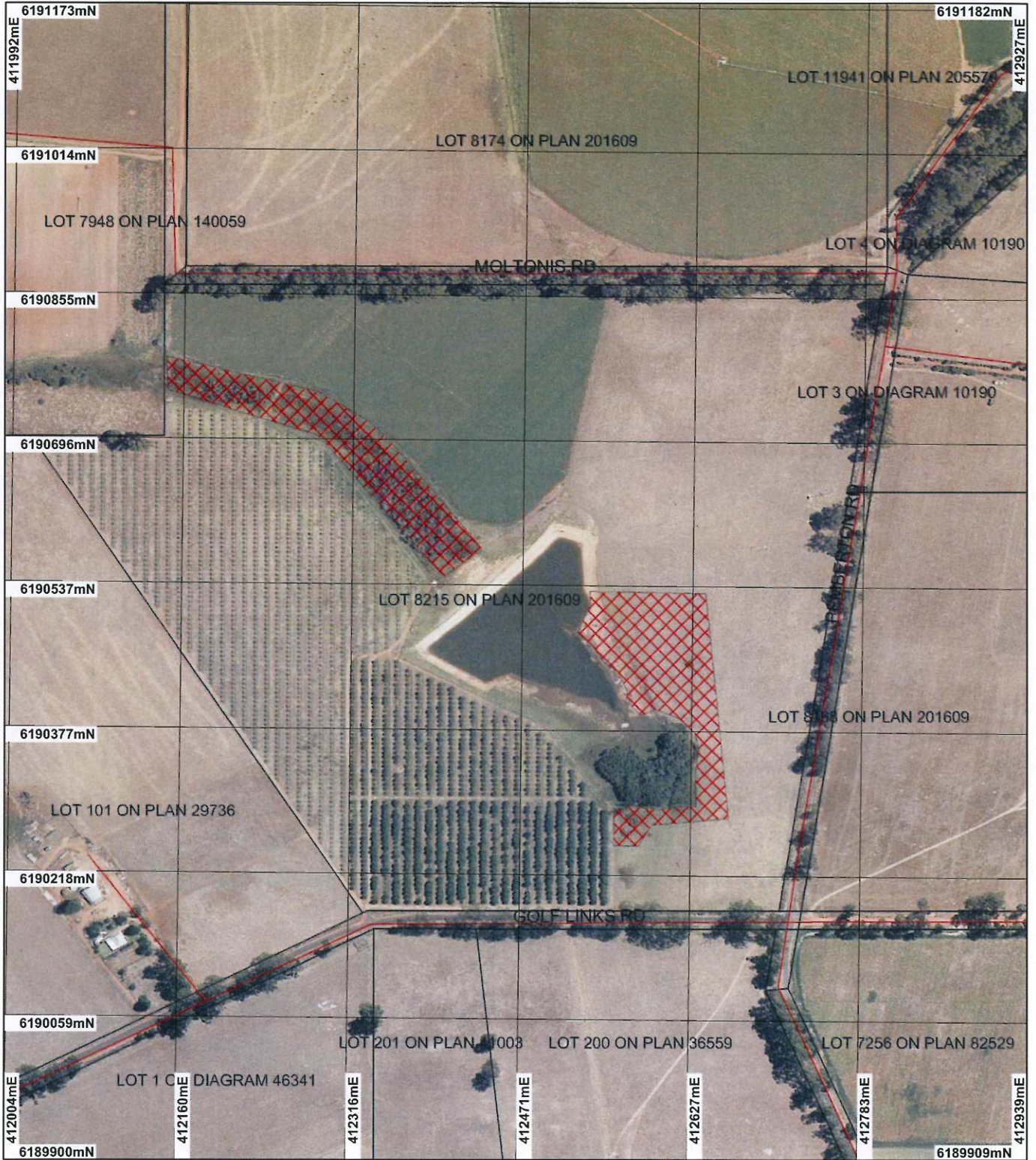
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Department of Environment and Conservation

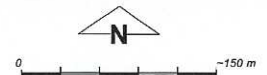
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# Plan 4043/1c



## LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments**
- Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Road Centrelines
  - Cadastre
  - Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007



Scale 1:5578  
(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 2/12/10  
K Faulkner

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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4043/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Joseph Bendotti

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 101 ON PLAN 29736 (Lot No. 101 GOLF LINKS PEMBERTON 6260)  
LOT 100 ON PLAN 29736 (Lot No. 100 GOLF LINKS PEMBERTON 6260)

Local Government Area:

Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 2 December 2010

## 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>Beard Vegetation Complex:</p> <p>1144 - Tall forest; karri &amp; marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) (Shepherd et al., 2007)</p> <p>Mattiske Vegetation Complexes:</p> <p>PEMBERTON (PM1) - Tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> with mixtures of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on valley slopes and low forest of <i>Agonis juniperina</i>-<i>Banksia seminuda</i>-<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i> on valley floors in the perhumid zone.</p> <p>WHEATLEY (WH1) : Tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> (Karri) - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) on slopes and tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> (Blackbutt) on valley floor in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske, 1998).</p>	<p>The application is for the clearing of 2.5 ha of native vegetation for the construction of two dams. The vegetation within the application area is considered to be in a good (Keighery, 1994) condition for most of the eastern dam site and in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition for the majority of the western dam site (DEC, 2009). The vegetation is a closed scrubland consisting of a middlestorey of <i>Melaleuca esculentum</i>, <i>Agonis parviceps</i> and <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> over <i>Leptopsermum</i> sp. and <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> in the eastern area and open scrubland with groundcover of reeds in western area (DEC, 2009). Both sites have been disturbed by stock grazing (DEC, 2009).</p>	<p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)</p>	<p>The condition of the vegetation was assessed through aerial photography and a site visit (DEC, 2009).</p>

## 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 application is for the clearing of 2.5 ha of native vegetation for the construction of two dams. The vegetation is considered to be in a good (Keighery, 1994) condition for most of the eastern dam site and in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition for the majority of the western dam site (DEC, 2009). The applicant has advised that

the eastern dam site contains some paperbarks and small trees, but is however overrun with blackberries (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC92481).

The vegetation is a closed scrubland consisting of a middlestorey of *Melaleuca esculentum*, *Agonis parviceps* and *Agonis flexuosa* over *Leptopsermum* sp. and *Pteridium esculentum* in the eastern area and open scrubland with groundcover of reeds in western area (DEC, 2009). Both sites have been disturbed by stock grazing (DEC, 2009). In their present states, the application areas are unsuitable for most threatened fauna or flora (DEC, 2009).

The local area is partially vegetated, with approximately 60% of native vegetation remaining. Of this remaining vegetation, approximately 40% is located within DEC managed lands. However the application area is located in an area of intensive agriculture.

There are two non-perennial watercourses and associated riparian vegetation that will be impacted by the proposed clearing. However these areas have been highly modified due to the large number of dams and clearing for agriculture located within the local area (10km radius).

Although modified and ranging in condition from good to degraded (Keighery, 1994), the riparian vegetation may play a significant role as habitat, refuge and as a wildlife corridor for local fauna populations.

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

**Methodology** DEC (2009)  
Keighery (1994)  
GIS DataBases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- DEC Tenure  
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99  
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)  
- Matiske Vegetation (1998)  
- Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (2009)  
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001  
- Hydrography linear (hierarchy) - DoW 13/7/06  
- Sac Biodatasets accessed 20/05/09

**(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**

There are a number of threatened and endangered fauna species recorded within the local area (10km radius), including Black Striped Minnow, Western Mud Minnow, Pouched Lamprey and Water-rat Rakali. Watercourses and associated riparian vegetation have been highly modified in the local area due to the large number of dams and clearing for agriculture.

Threatened and endangered fauna species may be found within the application area, however, in their present states, the application areas are unsuitable for most (DEC, 2009).

The local area is partially vegetated, with approximately 60% of native vegetation remaining. Of this remaining vegetation, approximately 40% is located within DEC managed lands. However the application area is located in an area of intensive agriculture.

Although modified and ranging in condition from good to degraded (Keighery, 1994), the riparian vegetation may play a significant role as habitat, refuge and as a wildlife corridor for local fauna populations. The applicant has nominated 4 separate sites where revegetation is to occur. The total area to be revegetated will be 5 hectares. While the primary focus of the revegetation sites are to maintain a threshold level of 10% native vegetation on the land holding and combat potential impacts to water quality, the revegetation will also aid in reducing impacts to fauna species.

**Methodology** DEC (2009)  
GIS DataBases:  
- Sac Biodatasets accessed 20/05/09  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- Hydrography linear (hierarchy) - DoW 13/7/06

**(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 record of rare flora was recorded within the local area (10km radius). *Caladenia christineae*, was recorded



4.1km SE of the application area. This species occurs within the same soil type as the application area but different vegetation type. It is unlikely that *C. christineae* would exist in the application area as the vegetation type is not associated with species and the area is infested with weeds (DEC, 2009).

Three priority flora species have been recorded in the vicinity. *Thomasia brachystachys* (P1), *Asplenium aethiopicum* (P4) and *Rulingia apella* (P1). All are found within the same soil type as the application area but differing vegetation type. In their present states, the application areas are unsuitable for most threatened flora species (DEC, 2009).

Given the above it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** DEC (2009)  
Keighery (1994)  
GIS DataBases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99  
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)  
- Mattiske Vegetation (1998)

**(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**

Within the local area (10km radius) there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC). Given this, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing would be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** GIS DataBases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- DEC Tenure  
- SAC Biodatasets (accessed 20/05/09)  
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99  
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)  
- Mattiske Vegetation (1998)

**(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**

Approximately 80% and 84.5% of the Pre-European vegetation remains in the IBRA Warren Bioregion and Shire of Manjimup, within which this proposal is located (Shepherd, 2009).

The Beard vegetation association 1144 retains approximately 79.63% of Pre-European levels of native vegetation within the Bioregion and 78.38% within the Shire. (Shepherd, 2009). Both Mattiske complexes (WH1 and PM1) are well represented, with approximately 81.12% and 67.33% of pre-European levels of native vegetation remaining (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

In addition to this, the local area (10km radius) is partially vegetated, with approximately 60% of native vegetation remaining.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Mattiske & Havel (1998)  
Shepherd (2009)  
GIS DataBases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)  
- Mattiske Vegetation (1998)  
- 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**

The application area consists of Gully Landform systems (DEC, 2009). Two minor perennial watercourses (tributaries of Lefroy Brook) are within the application area. Lefroy Brook is located 750m north of the application area. Watercourses and associated riparian vegetation have been highly modified in the local area due to the large number of dams and clearing for agriculture.

As the proposed clearing will impact on riparian vegetation that is acting as a buffer to two watercourses, the proposed clearing is considered to be at variance to this principle.

To address this variance, the applicant has nominated 4 separate sites (totalling 5 hectares) where revegetation is to occur, two of which are within close proximity to the impacted watercourses (one of these is adjacent to an existing dam reservoir) and the remaining two are located along another watercourse and existing dam reservoir to the east of the applied area.

**Methodology** DEC (2009)  
GIS DataBases:  
- Hydrography linear - 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The proposed clearing site lies within the Warren River Water Reserve. The Warren River catchment has been subject to Country Areas Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources (DoW, 2009).

The application area is in Zone D, a low salinity risk part of the catchment, where DoW Policy and Guidelines of the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the unconditional grant of a licence subject to the retention of native vegetation on at least 10% of the owner's holding area. Imagery from 2004 suggests that only ~9.4 ha of native vegetation remains on the applicants holding which equates to 7.8% of that holding (DoW, 2009).

The DoW Policy and guidelines also provide for the grant of a licence to clear small degraded stands subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the approved area (DoW, 2009). The Department of Water (DoW) have advised that the 5 hectares of native vegetation to be revegetated will offset the clearing of 2.5 hectares and result in the 10% native vegetation remaining on the land holding (Dow, 2009).

The applicant has nominated 4 separate sites (totalling 5 hectares) where revegetation is to occur, two of which are within close proximity to the impacted watercourses (one of these is adjacent to an existing dam reservoir) and the remaining two are located along another watercourse and existing dam reservoir to the east of the applied area.

DoW has stated that it would be preferable if areas to be revegetated were located around existing or proposed dam reservoirs (DoW, 2010). All areas are around or adjacent to existing or proposed dam reservoirs and watercourses.

Given the above the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** DoW (2009)  
DEC (2009)  
DoW (2010)

**(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**

There are several conservation areas located within the local area (10km radius). These include:

- Big Brook Forest Estate (State Forest - 850m north)
- Donnelly State Forest (2.8km southwest)
- Warren State Forest (2km southeast)
- Timber Reserve (1.8km south)
- Pemberton National Parks - Registered (460m north)

The application area is positioned between these conservation areas and may serve as a north-west to south-east ecological linkage within the landscape. In addition to this, the vegetation to be cleared is situated in an area of extensive agriculture.

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

**Methodology** GIS DataBases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- DEC Tenure  
- 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area consists of Gully Landform systems (DEC, 2009). Two minor perennial watercourses and their buffer consisting of riparian vegetation (tributaries of Lefroy Brook) are within the application area. These watercourses and the associated riparian vegetation have been highly modified due to the large number of dams and clearing for agriculture within the local area (10km radius).

The proposed clearing site is in Zone D, a low salinity risk part of the catchment, where DoW Policy and Guidelines of the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the unconditional grant of a licence subject to the retention of native vegetation on at least 10% of the owner's holding area. Imagery from 2004 suggests that only ~9.4 ha of native vegetation remains on the applicants holding which equates to 7.8% of that holding (DoW, 2009).

The DoW Policy and guidelines also provide for the grant of a licence to clear small degraded stands subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the approved area. In this case the DoW sees that the proposal could therefore be permitted conditional upon the planting up of 5.0 ha of currently cleared land provided a statutory mechanism is in place to ensure such an offset is maintain and protected in perpetuity. Ideally the offset would be established as a buffer around the proposed dam reservoirs (DoW, 2009).

Groundwater water salinity is 500-1000mg/L with rainfall of 1200mm and an evapotranspiration rate of 900mm per annum. It is recommended that the impact of clearing vegetation on the hydrology of the area should be investigated prior to clearing approval (DEC, 2009a).

Additionally, the application is to clear riparian vegetation for the purpose of a dam. This will cause short term turbidity and eutrophication. Riparian vegetation buffers act as protective barriers to the impacts of contaminants on water quality. Riparian vegetation protects against erosion, pathogens, turbidity, nutrient enriched run off and the spread of water borne weeds as well as providing habitat for fauna.

The applicant has nominated 4 separate sites (totalling 5 hectares) where revegetation is to occur, two of which are within close proximity to the impacted watercourses (one of these is adjacent to an existing dam reservoir) and the remaining two are located along another watercourse and existing dam reservoir to the east of the applied area.

The Department of Water (DoW) have advised that the 5 hectares of native vegetation to be revegetated will offset the clearing of 2.5 hectares and result in the 10% native vegetation remaining on the land holding. However, DoW has stated that it would be preferable if areas to be revegetated were located around existing or proposed dam reservoirs (DoW, 2010). All areas are around or adjacent to existing or proposed dam reservoirs and watercourses, therefore the proposed clearing is considered not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** DoW (2009)  
DEC (2009)  
DoW (2010)  
GIS DataBases:  
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide DoW 13/07/06  
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05  
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06

**(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.**

**Comments**

The proposed clearing is likely to incrementally increase recharge, however, given the relatively small size of the proposed clearing area, the amount native vegetation remaining in the local area (approximately 60% remaining), the proposed clearing is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

**Methodology** GIS DataBases:  
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06  
- Hydrogeology, Statewide - DOW 13/07/06  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04

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

**Comments**

This application was submitted following the refused clearing permit application (CPS 3127/1) and the outcome of a subsequent appeal determination (appeal No. C015/09). During the appeal DEC advised that the refusal of CPS 3127/1 was not due to the variance levels of principles (a), (b) or (h). Therefore the Ministers consideration of the appeal was limited to the appeal grounds relating to principles (f), (g) and (i).

The Minister considered that DEC has a sound basis to conclude that the proposed clearing was at variance to principles (f) and (i). The Minister dismissed the appeal, however, as it was deemed inappropriate to consider a revegetation proposal through the appeals process, it was recommended that a new application be submitted, which included areas to be revegetated.

The Minister also encouraged the appellant to contact DEC's Native Vegetation Conservation Branch to determine the type and level of information required to determine whether the revegetation proposed satisfactory.

The applicant has submitted areas to be revegetated (totalling 5 hectares) that are located at the heads of the two affected watercourses and at the head of a watercourse on an adjacent lot, which was also proposed during the appeal process.

The Department of Water (DoW) have advised that the 5 hectares of native vegetation to be revegetated will offset the clearing of 2.5 hectares and result in the 10% native vegetation remaining on the land holding. However, DoW has stated that it would be preferable if areas to be revegetated were located around existing or proposed dam reservoirs (DoW, 2010). All areas are around or adjacent to existing or proposed dam reservoirs and watercourses.

DoW has also advised that a RIWI licence is required for the proposed dam construction located on Lot 100 (DoW, 2010). The proponent will be advised of their obligations under the RIWI Act.

**Methodology** DoW (2010)

#### 4. References

- DEC (2009) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 3127/1, Lot 100 and 101 on Plan 29736. Site inspection undertaken 05/06/2009. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC87024).
- DoW (2009), Department of Water, Country Area Water Supply Advice. DEC TRIM Ref: DOC88389.
- DoW (2010), Department of Water, Country Area Water Supply Advice. DEC Ref: A348959
- 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. (2009) 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.

#### 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
DolR	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)