



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 4258/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Broome
Duration of Permit:	30 May 2011 – 30 May 2016

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 road safety, maintenance and upgrades.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Road reserves vested with the Shire of Broome.

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 5 hectares of native vegetation per annum for the life of the Permit.

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 *Local Government Act 1995* 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. Clearing not authorised

- (a) This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear within 50 meters of areas shaded red on attached plans:
- Plan 4258/1a
 - Plan 4258/1b
 - Plan 4258/1c
 - Plan 4258/1d
- (b) The applicant must seek approval from the CEO of the Department of Environment and Conservation prior to undertaking any clearing within areas shaded red on attached Plan 4258/1e, being:
- Port Drive road reserve between De Castilla Street and Entrance Point car park;
 - Kavite Road reserve;
 - Gantheaume Point Road reserve; and
 - Gubinge Drive road reserve between Cable Beach Road and Smirnoff Place.

8. 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.

9. 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*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records must be kept

In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) 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;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

11. 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 10 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 30 February 2016, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 10 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 11(a) of this Permit.

Definitions

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

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;

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*.

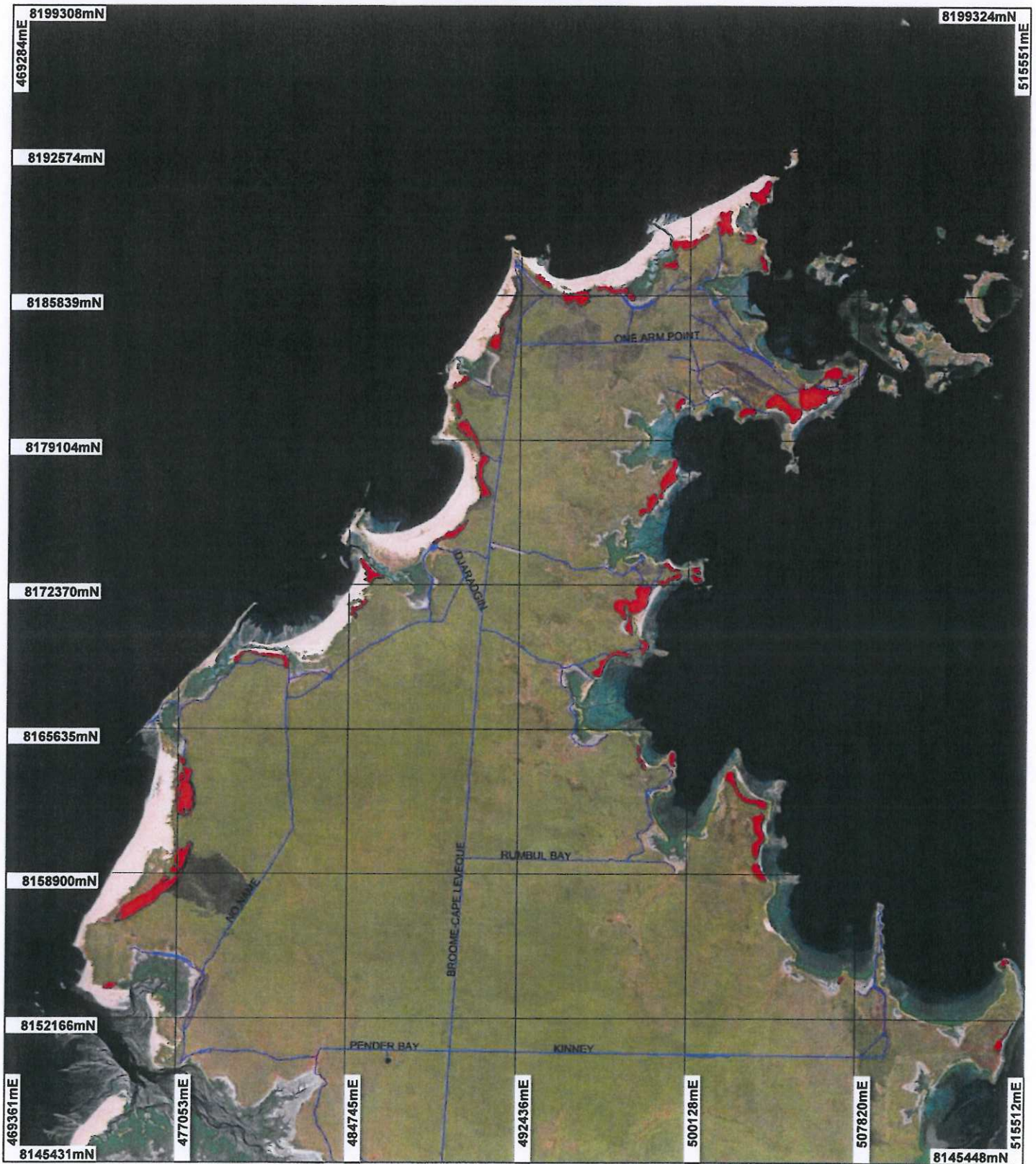


Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

5 May 2011

Plan 4258/1a



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Subject to Conditions
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Western Australia ETM 25m 543 - AGO 2002
- TEC_PEC_BOUNDARIES_160-22011 *



Scale 1:250964
(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.

[Signature] Date 5/5/00
K. Faulkner

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

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



Department of Environment and Conservation

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Plan 4258/1b



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Subject to Conditions
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastral
- Western Australia ETM 25m
543 - AGO 2002
- TEC_PEC_BOUNDARIES_160-
22011 *



Scale 1:250647
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

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K. Faulkner Date 5/5/10
K. Faulkner

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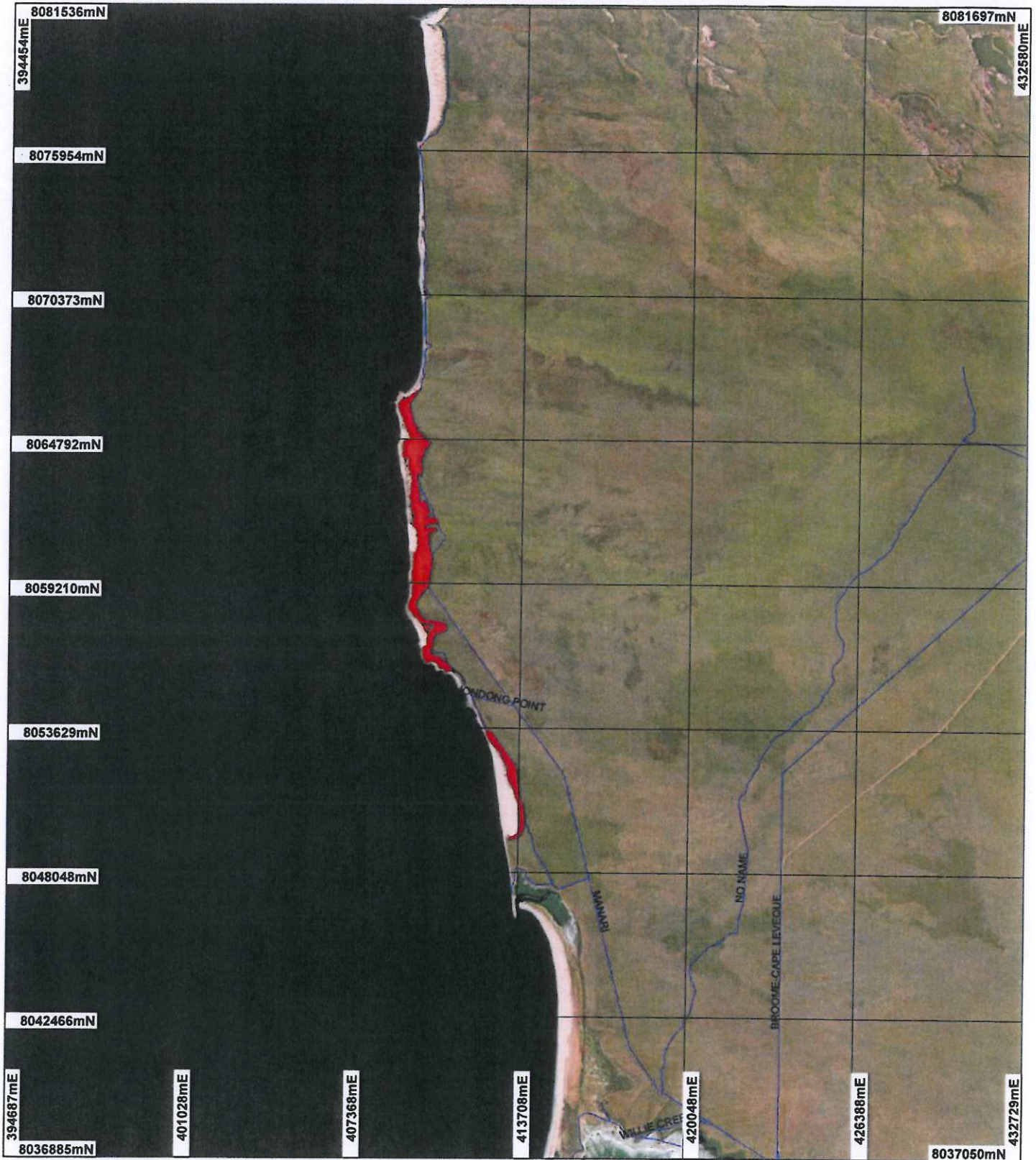


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Plan 4258/1c



LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

■ Areas Subject to Conditions

— Road Centrelines

□ Cadastre

Western Australia ETM 25m
543 - AGO 2002

■ TEC_PEC_BOUNDARIES_160-22011 *



0 ————— 5 km

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(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.

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

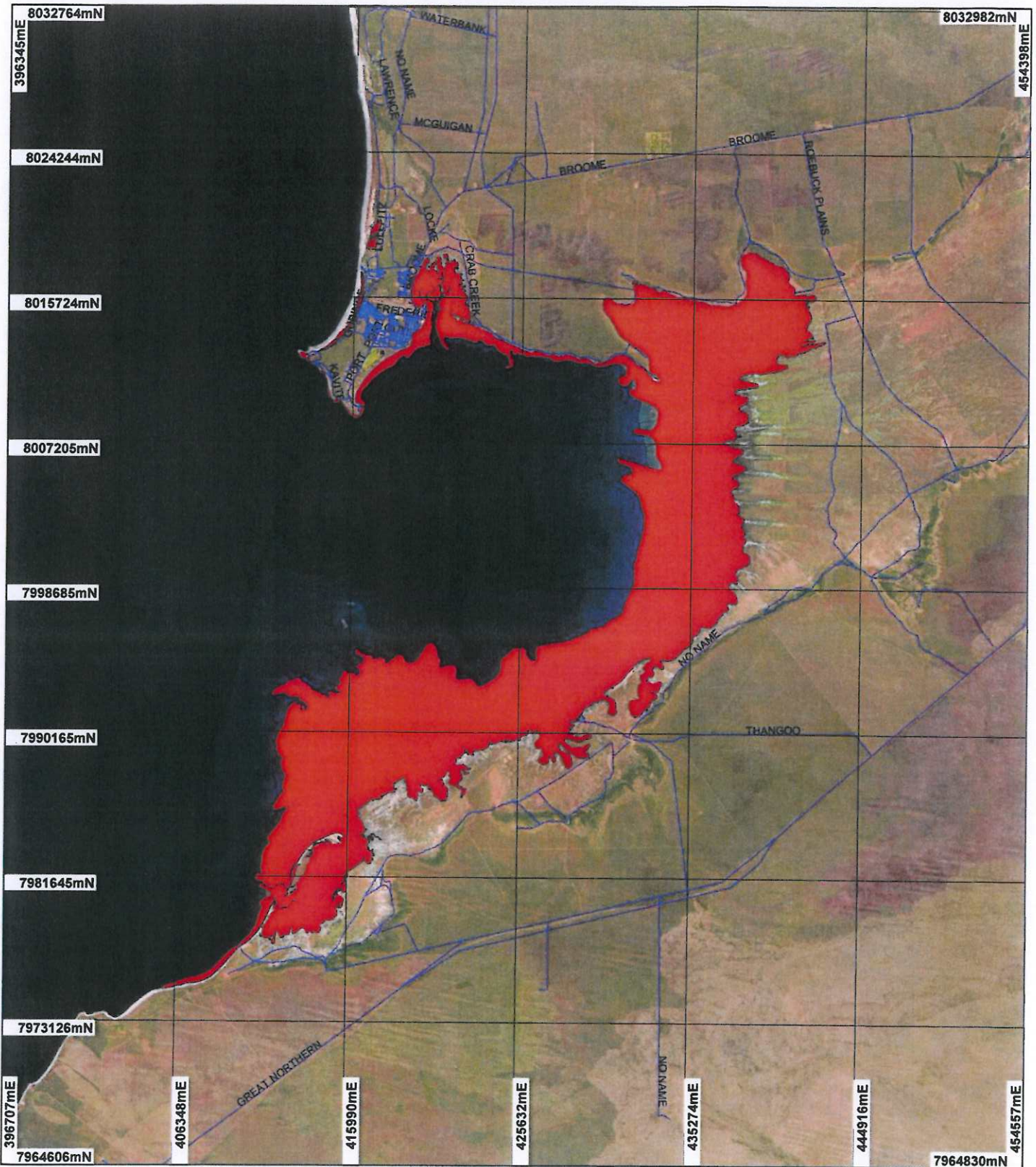


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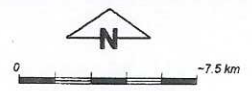
* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

Plan 4258/1d



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Subject to Conditions
- TEC_PEC_BOUNDARIES_160-22011 *
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Western Australia ETM 25m 543 - AGO 2002



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected, this may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

K. Faulkner Date 5/5/02

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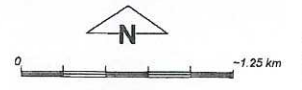
* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

Plan 4258/1e



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments**
- Area: Subject to Conditions
 - Road Centrelines
 - Cadastre
- Broome 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2000**
- Broome Townsite 2007 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007**



Scale 1:42882
 (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.

[Signature] Date 5/5/11
 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.



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4258/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Broome

1.3. Property details

Property: Various road reserves within the Shire of Broome
Local Government Area: Shire of Broome

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
5 hectares per annum		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 5 May 2011

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 majority of the Shire of Broome falls within one of the following vegetation associations (Shepherd, 2009):	The proposal is for a shire wide purpose permit to clear up to 5 hectares of native vegetation per annum for the life of the permit for the purpose of road maintenance and upgrades.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation was determined via digital imagery.
750 - Shrublands, pindan; Acacia tumida shrubland with grey box & cabbage gum medium woodland over ribbon grass & curly spinifex		To	
699 - Shrublands, pindan; Acacia eripoda shrubland with scattered low bloodwood (Eucalyptus dichromophloia) & E. setosa over soft & curly spinifex on sandplain	The vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) in more urban, disturbed area to excellent (Keighery, 1994) in more regional, less disturbed areas.	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	
713 - Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; bloodwood (Eucalyptus dichromophloia) over soft spinifex soft spinifex / Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; desert walnut over soft spinifex between sandridges			
700 - Shrublands, pindan; Acacia eripoda shrubland with scattered low bloodwood & Eucalyptus setosa over soft & curly spinifex between dunes			
701 - Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; Acacia pachycarpa & grevillea over soft spinifex & Triodia intermedia on sandy plateau			
73 - Grasslands, short bunch grass savanna, grass; salt water grassland (Sporobolus virginicus)			
32 - Shrublands, pindan; acacia shrubland with scattered low trees over Triodia spp.			

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

The proposal is to clear up to 5 hectares of native vegetation per annum for the life of the permit within road reserves throughout the Shire of Broome for the purpose of road maintenance. The Shire of Broome contains 35 Beard vegetation types. The vegetation includes extensive areas of; shrublands, pindan; *Acacia tumida* shrubland with grey box and cabbage gum medium woodland over ribbon grass and curly spinifex, and hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; bloodwood (*Eucalyptus dichromophloia*) over soft spinifex soft spinifex / Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; desert walnut over soft spinifex between sandridges (Shepherd, 2009). All major vegetation types are well represented, having 100 per cent of their pre European extent remaining.

The vegetation types under application are common and widespread. It is unlikely that the areas proposed to be cleared contain greater biological diversity than surrounding areas and are therefore unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
Shepherd (2009)

GIS Databases:

- Pre-European vegetation - DA 01/01
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed April 2011
- Soils, Statewide - 30/11/99

(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

Within the Shire of Broome fifteen fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct have been recorded (DEC, 2007):

Chelonia mydas (Green Turtle)

Ctenotus angusticeps

Diomedea chrysostoma (Grey-headed Albatross)

Egernia kintorei (Great Desert Skink)

Erythrura gouldiae (Gouldian Finch)

Isodon auratus subsp. *auratus* (Golden Bandicoot)

Macrotis lagotis (Bilby, Dalgite)

Malurus lamberti subsp. *bernieri*

Megaptera novaeangliae (Humpback Whale)

Natator depressus (Flatback Turtle)

Notoryctes caurinus (Northern Marsupial Mole)

Notoryctes typhlops (Southern Marsupial Mole)

Petrogale lateralis subsp. *lateralis* (Black-footed Rock-wallaby)

Petrogale lateralis subsp. *ssp.* (WAM M15135) (West Kimberley Rock-wallaby)

Rostratula benghalensis subsp. *Australis*

Given the large extent of vegetation remaining within the Shire, it is unlikely that the relatively small areas applied to be cleared within already disturbed areas (road reserves) will comprise of significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

The proposal to clear 5 hectares per annum of native vegetation within the Shire of Broome is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology

References:
DEC (2007)

GIS Databases:

- Pre-European vegetation - DA 01/01
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed April 2011
- Soils, Statewide - 30/11/99

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

Within the Shire of Broome two species of rare flora were identified; *Keraudrenia exastia* and *Pandanus spiralis* var. *flammeus*.

The two identified records of *Pandanus spiralis* var. *flammeus* were both recorded within Dampier Downs Station (Pastoral Lease). The clearing as proposed is not likely to affect this species.

Fifteen records of *Keraudrenia exastia* (Fringed *Keraudrenia*) have been identified. The Fringed *Keraudrenia* is endemic to Western Australia, and is known from seven subpopulations within the Port of Broome. The Fringed *Keraudrenia* is considered to have a very restricted geographic distribution. The area of occupancy of the species is approximately 0.04 km² (Broome Botanical Society 1995 from DSEWPC 2011).

The main identified threats to the Fringed *Keraudrenia* are road maintenance works. All seven subpopulations occur on or close to a road verge, and are particularly vulnerable to road widening and maintenance works, such as grading and clearing, and soil compaction by vehicle movement (DSEWPC, 2011).

Given the above the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle. Conditions will assist in managing areas that may contain rare flora.

Methodology

References:

Broome Botanical Society (1995)
DSEWPC (2011)

GIS Database:

- Pre-European vegetation - DA 01/01
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed April 2011
- Soils, Statewide - 30/11/99

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

The Shire of Broome contains 109 occurrences of the threatened ecological community (TEC) 'Vine thickets on coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula'. These monsoonal vine thickets are reported to be restricted to fire protected sand dunes and low lying drainage areas behind beach dunes and are usually located within a few hundred metres of the coastline (Aecom, 2010). There are approximately 2,710 ha of the 'Vine thickets on coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula' community, with the largest occurrence at James Price Point (508ha).

Roebuck Bay mudflats (Species-rich faunal community of the intertidal mudflats of Roebuck Bay) is mapped as a TEC and is located within the Shire of Broome. Roebuck Bay is listed under the global Ramsar Convention as an internationally significant wetland.

Fifteen occurrences of the Mandora Mounds TEC have been mapped in the south of the Shire within the Eighty Mile Beach Ramsar site. These TECs are assemblages of the organic springs and mound springs of the Mandora Marsh area.

The south east corner of the Shire contains one occurrence of the Dragon Tree Soak TEC (Assemblages of Dragon Tree Soak organic mound spring). There are no defined road reserves in close proximity to this TEC so it not likely that any clearing under this permit will compromise the values of this TEC.

A large number of TECs are located within the Shire of Broome therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle. Permit conditions will assist in ensuring that no vegetation associated with known TECs is impacted.

Methodology

References:

Aecom (2010)

GIS Databases:

- Pre-European vegetation - DA 01/01
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed April 2011

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Comments Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The Shire of Broome is well vegetated with approximately 99.3 per cent of it pre European extent remaining.

The majority (80 per cent) of the Shire of Broome falls within the Dampierland bioregion which retains approximately 99.6 per cent vegetation (Shepherd, 2009). The other large bioregion within the shire is Great Sandy Desert which retains 100 per cent vegetation.

The three largest vegetation types (750, 699 and 713) within the Shire all have approximately 100 per cent of their pre European extent remaining (Shepherd, 2009).

Given the relatively small scale of proposed clearing compared to the extensive area of remnant vegetation remaining within the region, the vegetation under application is not considered to be significant as remnants in an area which has been extensively cleared and therefore not at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Shepherd (2009)

GIS Databases:

- Local Government Authorities - DLI 8/07/04
- Pre-European vegetation - DA 01/01
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed April 2011

(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

Roebuck Bay is a tropical marine embayment with extensive, highly biologically diverse, intertidal mudflats (DEC, 2011a) which is located immediately east and south of Broome. The site is internationally important for at least 20 species of migratory shorebirds with total numbers of waders using the site each year estimated at over 300 000 (DEC, 2011a).

Eight Mile Beach is located in the south of the shire and is listed as a Ramsar Wetland. This wetland is 175 487ha in size and consists of a 220km section of coastline and adjacent mudflats, together with two large ephemeral lakes and a series of springs occurring in marshland 120km to the east (Sandfire Roadhouse)(DEC, 2011b). More than 472 000 migratory waders have been counted on the mudflats during the September to November period. The site is one of the three most important for migratory shorebirds in Australia (DEC, 2011b).

An ANCA wetland, Willie Creek is located approximately 16km north of the Broome town site. This wetland along with Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach are listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.

Approximately 30 small ANCA wetlands (Roebuck Plains System) are dotted inland from Roebuck Bay.

Within the Shire of Broome there are numerous watercourses that intersect roads, however as the proposal is to maintain and upgrade existing roads there should already be road side infrastructure, such as table drains and culverts to divert the water.

Road reserves within the Shire of Broome are located within mapped wetlands and watercourses, therefore the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle. However, impacts are likely to be minimal as the proposed works are for existing road upgrades and for no more than 5 hectares per annum.

Methodology GIS Database:
- ANCA wetlands - Environment Australia 26/3/99
- EPP, Wetlands 2004 (DRAFT) - EPA 21/7/04
- Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
- Ramsar wetlands - DEC 03

(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 Shire of Broome contains 104 different soil types. The majority of the shire consists of soil types AB21 and B28. Northcote (1960-1968) describes these soil types as:

Ab21 - Pindan country--gently undulating sand plain with a few small rocky sandstone residuals; no external drainage: chief soils are red earthy sands (Uc5.21), with associated (Uc5.11) and hummocks of siliceous sands.

B28 - Dune fields--largely stable linear dune fields with swales opening locally into sand plains dune lineation is generally E.-W but in the area west of 123 deg E. Longitude the trend is NW.-SE.; some pans and depressions; some isolated residual sandstone hills: chief soils are the red siliceous sands (Uc1.23) of the dune crests and flanks.

The annual rain fall within the shire ranges from 500mm in the south to 1000mm in the north. Evapotranspiration ranges from 400mm in the south to 500mm in the north. As rainfall out weights evapotranspiration the proposed clearing on the roadsides may cause some short term impacts such as localised waterlogging and soil erosion if works are undertaken in wetter months.

Given the small size of the area under application in context with the regional surroundings it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will cause appreciable land degradation

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

Methodology References:
Northcote (1960-1968)

GIS Database:

- Average Annual Rainfall Isohyets - WRC 29/09/98
- Annual Evaporation Contours (Isopleths) - WRC 29/09/98
- Hydrogeology, statewide - DOW 13/07/06
- Hydrography, linear - DOW 13/7/06
- Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99
- Topographic contours statewide - DOLA and ARMY 12/09/02

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The two major conservation reserves within the Shire of Broome are Coulomb Point Nature Reserve in the north and Dragon Tree Soak Nature Reserve in the South.

The proposal to clear up to 5 hectares within existing road reserves is not likely to impact on the environmental values of these conservation reserves.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- DEC Managed Lands & Waters - DEC 28/10/09
- Pre-European vegetation - DA 01/01

(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 proposed clearing on existing roadsides for maintenance may cause some short term localised surface water sedimentation during works however these effects are likely to negligible.

The quality and quantity of groundwater will not be affected by the proposal to clear 5 hectares per annum over the whole shire.

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

Methodology GIS database:
- Evapotranspiration Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide DoW 13/07/06
- Hydrography, linear - DOW 13/7/06
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

(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 relatively low (500mm), however high intensity rainfall in the wet season may cause waterlogging within the cleared areas.

Although the proposed clearing may cause localised waterlogging it is not likely that it will increase the incidence or intensity of flooding, therefore this proposal is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS database:

- Evaporation Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98
- Hydrography, linear - DoW 13/7/06
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

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

Comments

The proposal is to clear 5 hectares of native vegetation per annum for the life of the permit. Being a purpose permit application the duration of the permit is 5 years therefore a maximum of 25 hectares of native vegetation can be cleared under this permit.

The whole of the Shire falls within the Canning - Kimberley Groundwater area which is an area proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914.

A number of Aboriginal Sites of Significance are located within the Shire of Broome. The applicant will be notified of their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

Methodology GIS database:

- Native Title Claims - LA 2/5/07
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas - DoW 13/07/06
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance 26 April 2007

4. References

- Broome Botanical Society (1995). Port of Broome Flora Survey, Keraudrenia species B. Unpublished report.
- 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 April 2011.
- DSEWPC (2011) Biodiversity, Species Profile and Threats Database - Keraudrenis exastia. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl-taxon_id=66301. Accessed April 2011.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- 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. (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
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)