



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 4789/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	City of Busselton
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	1 June 2012 – 1 June 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 construction of a shared-use pathway.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Caves Road reserve PIN 11621038 (MARYBROOK 6280)

Caves Road reserve PIN 11216969 (MARYBROOK 6280)

Caves Road reserve PIN 11465501 (MARYBROOK 6280)

Caves Road reserve PIN 11465500 (SIESTA PARK 6280)

Caves Road reserve PIN 11621038 (SIESTA PARK 6280)

Caves Road reserve PIN 11465498 (SIESTA PARK 6280)

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.11 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 4789/1.

**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 *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. 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. Revegetation**

The Permit Holder shall establish and maintain peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 4789/1b in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) for every peppermint tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) cleared two peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) are to be established and maintained; and
- (b) *planting* is to commence within twelve months of clearing any area authorised under this Permit.

### **9. Fauna management**

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the areas shall be inspected by a *possum spotter* who shall identify habitat suitable to be utilised by Western Ringtail Possums (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*);
- (b) Prior to clearing, any habitat identified by condition 9(a) shall be inspected by a *possum spotter* for the presence of Western Ringtail Possums (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*);
- (c) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *possum spotter* to remove and relocate fauna identified under condition 9(b).

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### **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;
  - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 9 of this Permit:
  - (i) 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 or decimal degrees;
  - (ii) the location of identified Western Ringtail Possums (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*); 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; and
  - (iii) a copy of the *possum spotter's* report.

### **11. Reporting**

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 1 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
- (b) Prior to 1 March 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:

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

*possum spotter* means a suitably experienced zoologist or Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) rehabilitator holding a Regulation 17 (scientific) license.



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Robert Atkins  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, ENVIRONMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

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

10 May 2012



# Plan 4789/1a



## LEGEND

Bussefton 50cm Orthomosaic -  
Landgate 2007

Clearing Instruments

Areas Approved to Clear



0  500 m

Scale 1:16926  
(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 10.5.02

Robert Atkins  
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.

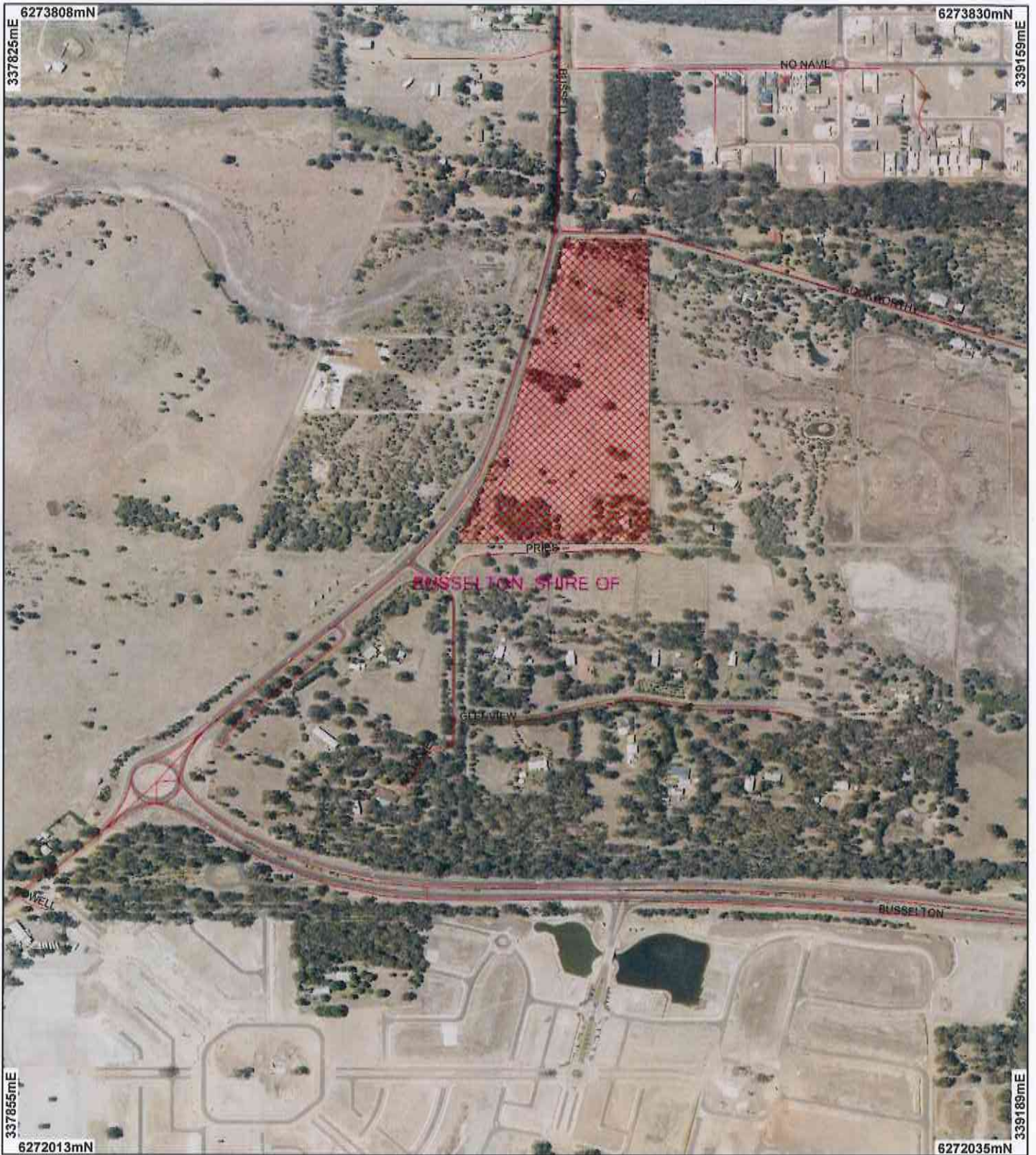


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# Plan 4789/1b



## LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Local Government Authorities

- Clearing Instruments**
- Areas Subject to Conditions

Busselton 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007



Scale 1:7906  
(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 10.5.12  
Robert Atkins

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.: 4789/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Busselton

### 1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE (MARYBROOK 6280)  
Local Government Area: City of Busselton  
Colloquial name: Caves Road reserve

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.11		Mechanical Removal	Building or Structure

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 10 May 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
The mapped Beard vegetation association 990 is described as Low forest: peppermint ( <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> ).	The application is for the proposed clearing of 0.11 ha within Caves Road reserve for the purpose of construction of a shared-use pathway to link Busselton to Dunsborough.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994) to Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994) to Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition and description was determined from a Department of Environment and Conservation site visit on 16 January 2012.
	The primary overstorey species is <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> with an understorey of <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , <i>Acacia cochlearis</i> , <i>Acacia littorea</i> . Groundcover sedge species <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> was located throughout the applied area where there was groundcover. Planted native species such as various <i>Grevillea</i> , <i>Callistemon</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. were also present and exotic tree / shrub species such as Victorian ti-tree were present also.		

## 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The application is to clear up to 0.11 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of constructing a 2.5m wide shared-use pathway to link Busselton to Dunsborough.

The vegetation under application consists of scattered mature peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) with little understorey and ranges from a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2012). Deliberately planted native species such as various *Grevillea*, *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca*, and exotic species are also present within the application area but are not subject to this assessment (DEC, 2012).

There are multiple declared rare flora and priority flora species known within a 10km radius of the application area however no suitable habitat was identified during the DEC site inspection. No threatened ecological communities are known to occur within in the vicinity of the project.

The vegetation under application consists primarily of mature peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) trees and is one of the few coastal remnants of peppermint trees in the local area. Peppermint trees are significant habitat for the Western Ringtail Possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) which is listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. WRP are known to occur within the application area, especially at the eastern end of the proposed path alignment, Siesta Park, which supports the most concentrated local WRP population in the South West (Jones et al., 2007).

The Southern Swan Coastal Plain region is the most important area for the WRP as there is large population and dense peppermint habitat (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009). The Environment Protection and Biodiversity and Conservation Act policy statement 3.10 has identified the area under application as occurring within core habitat for the WRP. The Significant Impact Guidelines for the Vulnerable WRP in the Southern Swan Coastal Plain, WA (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009) state that core habitat should be maintained and enhanced to protect this species from further decline. There is a possibility of a significant impact on the species if the proposed action will result in clearing of more than 0.5ha within habitat for this species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009).

The peppermint trees proposed to be cleared are in a highly cleared area of the state with approximately 20% of vegetation remaining in the local area (10kms) and 18 per cent (359 hectares) of Beard Vegetation Association 990 remaining in the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion. 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). Taking into consideration the ranging condition of the vegetation under application, the values as WRP habitat and the highly cleared landscape it is considered that the vegetation may be a significant remnant in a highly cleared landscape and therefore may be at variance to Clearing Principle (e).

The assessment of the application identified that the clearing is at variance to Principle (b), may be at variance to Principle (e) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining Principles.

#### Methodology

##### References:

Burbidge (2004)  
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
Commonwealth of Australia (2009)  
DEC (2012)  
DEC (2007- )  
Jones et al. (2007)  
Keighery (1994)

##### GIS databases:

- Hydrography, linear  
- Pre-European vegetation  
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 9 January 2012)  
- IBRA Australia

#### Planning Instruments, Native Title, Previous EPA decisions or other matters.

#### Comments

The clearing is for up to 0.11 hectares of native vegetation to construct a shared-use pathway to link Busselton to Dunsborough.

The applicant estimates 58 native trees will need to be cleared but a DEC site inspection identified some of these trees are exotic species and are therefore not assessed in this clearing application.

The applicant advised Main Roads WA have instructed that the pathway must be located a minimum distance of 4.5m from the road with a preferred distance of 6m. Along the alignment, the distance from the road varies as does the width of the pathway with the 2.5m pathway being reduced to 2m in some sections.

The pathway will weave around and behind power poles in some sections and behind trees in other sections, where possible.

The City of Busselton (2012) advised in the supporting information they intend to translocate some of the smaller peppermint trees and native sedges. The City of Busselton (2012) has committed to planting two peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) for every peppermint tree that is cleared, in a 8.2ha Crown Reserve 1079, located approximately 3.8km southeast of the proposed clearing area (see Plan 4789/1b). A rehabilitation condition has been placed on the permit.

A possum spotter (a suitably experienced zoologist or Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) rehabilitator holding a Regulation 17 scientific license) will be present the day before and at the time of clearing to minimise risk to WRP during clearing. This has been conditioned on the permit.

No submissions from the public have been received.

#### Methodology

##### References:

City of Busselton (2012)  
Main Roads WA (2011)

#### 4. References

- Burbidge, A. (2004) Threatened Animals of Western Australia, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth, Western Australia.
- City of Busselton (2012) Draft Management Plan- Caves Road (2) for the Busselton to Dunsborough Shared Path, Caves Road, Marybrook, WA 6281, City of Busselton, WA.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2009) Environmental Protection of Biodiversity and Conservation Act Policy Statement 3.10- Significant Impact Guidelines for the Vulnerable Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) in the southern Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.
- DEC (2007 - ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 9/1/2012.
- DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4789/1 Caves Road Reserve, Marybrook. Site inspection undertaken 16/1/2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC REF A470003).
- Jones, B., Henry, J., and Francesconi, M. (2007). An important local population of the Western Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus occidentalis*: a 2006 survey study of the population and habitat in the Busselton localities of Siesta Park and Kealy. Unpublished report for GeoCatch, Busselton, W.A.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Main Roads WA (2011) Advice for land clearing application CPS 4789/1. Native Vegetation Assessment Branch, received 23 December 2011. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western 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
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)





## PROCEDURES TO MINIMISE RISK TO WESTERN RINGTAIL POSSUMS DURING VEGETATION CLEARING AND BUILDING DEMOLITION

(June 2009)

**IMPORTANT: Contact DEC Busselton on 9752 5555 prior to clearing commencing.**

These procedures are generally for development activities that occur on smaller lots (<2ha). The clearing of vegetation on larger lots should be discussed with DEC.

### **Identify trees to be retained**

Clearing of native vegetation within the proposed development site should avoid any unnecessary clearing of trees. Trees retained within the development site, proposed Public Open Space and within road verges provide valuable habitat for WRP. Trees to be retained should be marked so that they are clearly recognised by clearing contractors.

### **Suitable expertise on-site**

A suitably experienced zoologist or WRP rehabilitator ('possum spotter') should be onsite when clearing is being undertaken. The 'possum spotter' is to provide advice and direction to contractors undertaking the clearing in relation to WRP matters. The contract manager or supervisor is the person responsible for all work undertaken and the safety of all personnel on site at all times.

It is suggested that the 'possum spotter' attend the site the day before clearing commences to be familiar with the location of any WRP and dreys. A person who is required to handle WRP during a clearing event that is part of development proposal should hold a Regulation 17 (scientific) licence.

### **Advice to clearing contractors**

Prior to clearing, clearing contractors should be properly inducted by the 'possum spotter' about the identification and protection of trees to be retained, trees to be cleared and about the likely presence of WRP among trees and other vegetation that will be cleared.

No dogs should be taken on the site.

### **Tree removal**

The 'possum spotter' with the clearing supervisor is to inspect all trees to be removed and agree on a process and timetable for clearing. Trees that have WRP currently in them may need to be left for a subsequent day when the tree may be vacant. Where possible clearing should be undertaken in a systematic manner that minimises disruption to WRP. If there is suitable habitat adjoining the development site, a clearing pattern that encourages the movement of WRP to this habitat should be adopted.

In moderate or high-density sites, if a machine operator sees a WRP in a tree that is about to be cleared, trees should be bumped or shaken firstly. Following this the machine operator should wait and observe the tree for a short time. If present, the shaking of the tree may cause any WRP and other fauna to move and, hopefully, opportunity to safely evacuate. It would also increase the chance that the machine operator will see the animal/s prior to pushing down the tree.

In the event that a WRP is observed in a tree that is about to be cleared and there is a tree marked for retention near the tree which is to be cleared, then the tree should be gently lowered to the ground to give the animal opportunity to safely evacuate. The animal/s then need to be encouraged to move towards and occupy the trees to be retained.

If there are no trees to be retained within proximity of a tree that has a WRP and needs to be cleared, then the WRP can be removed by the 'possum spotter' using an elevated platform or by lowering the tree to the ground. The WRP is to be relocated to the nearest suitable habitat.



Dreys should be inspected prior to clearing and possibly removed. Dreys that remain in the tree during clearing have to be checked as soon as possible as baby WRP may remain in the drey.

Clearing should be undertaken on a face so as to drive WRP towards suitable habitat.

#### **Services**

The proponent will need to identify where underground services are to be installed and to ensure any detrimental impact from these services is minimised.

#### **Understorey vegetation**

There will always be a possibility that WRP, Southern Brown Bandicoots, etc, will be found in under and midstorey vegetation. Care needs to be taken when clearing this vegetation with a check to be undertaken by foot prior to machines entering the areas and clearing this vegetation.

#### **Injured WRP**

If contractors encounter injured WRP during clearing operations, then the 'possum spotter' needs to be notified immediately so that arrangements can be made for the welfare of the injured animal.

#### **Stockpile practices**

Contractors need to be made aware that displaced WRP may shelter within stockpiled vegetation. Therefore, to minimise any accidental injury or death of WRP, personnel involved in the removal or disposal of stockpiles need to be made aware of and be prepared for the potential presence of WRP. If WRP are encountered then the Department needs to be immediately notified. Any dreys in fallen trees are to be removed prior to stockpiling as WRP have been known to return to their dreys/trees.

The preference is that vegetation is not stockpiled but removed on the same day clearing occurs. If vegetation is to be stockpiled on-site, then it is preferable to place it in cleared areas as far as possible from retained remnant vegetation. Chipping of removed debris is to be undertaken away from retained habitat to minimise the noise impacts on WRP.

In large clearing events where chipping will be undertaken over a number of days, it is preferred that the chipper remains in one position and vegetation is brought to the chipper as opposed to the chipper moving through the site. This is to consolidate the noise impacts in one area of the development site.

#### **Buildings**

Site workers are to be advised about the potential presence of WRP in derelict buildings and to stage works to minimise potential injuries to WRP during demolition works. Prior to clearing works commencing, the roof and ceilings on derelict buildings should be removed prior to demolition to allow for dispersal of WRP. DEC should be immediately notified of any WRP that may be inadvertently injured during demolition works.

There is a risk to WRP if rat or mouse baiting is undertaken prior to demolition. Appropriate methods of baiting need to be engaged if rats or mice are to be controlled prior to demolition. One method is to place the poison out of WRP reach, inside poly pipe secured to a beam in the roof space. The pipe should be about 1m long and no greater than 50mm in diameter. Another method is to place a plastic ice-cream container upside down over rat poison with small arches cut into the side of the container. The arches should be a maximum height and width of about 50mm and the container secured to a rafter.

#### **Post Clearing Reporting**

The proponent is to provide DEC with a report on the impact on WRP during the habitat removal process within 28 days of completion of vegetation clearing or building demolition works.





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Enquiries: DEC Wildlife Licensing  
Phone: (08) 9334 0439  
Fax: (08) 9334 0278  
E-mail: [wildlifelicensing@dec.wa.gov.au](mailto:wildlifelicensing@dec.wa.gov.au)

### **To the Applicant**

Dear Sir/Madam,

When completing the Regulation 17 Application for a Licence to take Fauna for Scientific purposes please note the following:-

#### **(1) RETURNS**

Reg.17 licence applicants are to note and fulfil the following condition associated with this licence.

'Within one month of the expiration of this licence (or at such other time or times as the Director General may determine) the holder shall furnish to the Director General a return setting out in full detail the number of each species of fauna taken during the currency of the licence, the localities where the species was/were taken and the method of handling of such fauna and disposal of specimens. A copy of any paper or report resulting from this research should be lodged in due course with the Director General. In the case of consultants, a list of the fauna handled, the localities involved and a copy of the interpretive data prepared should be lodged.'

#### **Fauna Survey Returns System**

Returns of fauna taken under a Regulation 17 'Licence to Take Fauna' may take several forms such as a written letter, thesis, report, published paper etc. forwarded to the Senior Fauna Licensing Officer (Fauna). In addition to this, in October 2008 DEC introduced a means of collecting, collating and making fauna data available to licence holders online. This is called *Fauna Survey* and it is now compulsory for licence holders to provide information on the species observed and the locations at which they were recorded in the approved .csv file format. DEC provides the server for data storage, a website to make returns online and a return template system which must be used to submit all data. All licence holders must see the following website and use the template provided online to fill in the data using the fields specified.

**ALL Regulation 17 licence holders must make returns online, in the fauna survey return data format shown on the website.**

[www.dec.wa.gov.au/fauna\\_returns](http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/fauna_returns)

#### **(2) EXPORTS**

##### **Within Australia**

In the case of an applicant who wishes to send material collected under a Reg.17 licence out of Western Australia (WA) to other parts of Australia then application for a State Government Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) Reg.18 export licence must be made prior to transport.

After collecting activities have been completed, the licensee or authorised agent must apply for this

export licence and specify in writing; the number and types of specimens (keyed-out and identified as accurately as possible) and the dates & locations from where they were collected, date of shipment, name & address of receiver. Note that Import licenses may need to be obtained from the relevant State Government 'receiving' state or territory.

DEC export licenses can be applied for by letter, fax 08 9334 0278 or by e-mail to [wildlifelicensing@dec.wa.gov.au](mailto:wildlifelicensing@dec.wa.gov.au). There is no fee for bone fide scientific exports and at least three working days should be allowed for processing.

### **Outside Australia**

In the case of an applicant who wishes to send material collected under a Reg.17 licence overseas, application for a State Government DEC Reg.18 export licence must be made prior to transport.

After collecting activities have been completed, the licensee or authorised agent must apply for this export licence and specify in writing; the number and types of specimens (keyed-out and identified as accurately as possible) and the dates & locations from where they were collected, date of shipment, name & address of receiver. DEC export licenses can be applied for by letter, fax 08 9334 0278 or by e-mail to [wildlifelicensing@dec.wa.gov.au](mailto:wildlifelicensing@dec.wa.gov.au).

There is no fee for bone fide scientific exports and at least two working days should be allowed for processing.

Additionally, Federal Government export licenses need to be applied for prior to shipment of collected material out of Australia. Application is to be made to International Wildlife Trade, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, [www.environment.gov.au](http://www.environment.gov.au), GPO BOX 787, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2601. Phone +61 02 6274 1900, fax +61 02 6274 1921 or e-mail [wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au](mailto:wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au).

Allow at least 10 working days for processing. Costs will be determined on enquiry.

### **(3) SPECIMEN LODGEMENT**

Reg.17 licence applicants are to note and fulfil the following conditions associated with this licence.

All holotypes and syntypes and a half share of paratypes of species or subspecies permitted to be permanently taken under this licence shall be donated to the Western Australian Museum. Duplicates (one pair in each case) of any species collected which represents a significant extension of geographic range shall be donated on request to the Western Australian Museum.

To prevent any unnecessary collecting in this state, all specimens and material collected under the authority of this license shall, on request, be loaned to the Western Australian Museum. Also, the unused portion or portions of any specimen collected under the authority of this license shall be offered for donation to the Western Australian Museum or made available to other scientific workers if so required.

To liaise with the relevant curator (or delegate) of Western Australian Museum Collections and Research Facility, Kew Street, Welshpool Western Australia 6106. Postal: Locked Bag 49, Welshpool DC. WA 6986, phone +61 8 9212 3700, fax +61 8 9212 3882 or e-mail [reception@museum.wa.gov.au](mailto:reception@museum.wa.gov.au). Web: [www.museum.wa.gov.au](http://www.museum.wa.gov.au).

In order to facilitate these requirements, both overseas residents and non West Australian-based Australian resident licensees should donate all collected specimens, samples etc. to the WA Museum prior to their departure. The museum will then take their share entitlement as above and then forward the balance to the collector at his or her nominated address. As the WA Museum has export clearance then this negates the need for export licence application as previously discussed above.



**(4) GENERAL**

If any applicant for a Reg.17 licence will not or cannot adhere to the above requirements which form part of this licence, then NO licence will be issued.

Yours sincerely,

D Stefoni

.....  
for Keiran McNamara  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
24 November 2008

**RETURN TO:**  
 DEC Licencing  
 Locked Bag 30  
 Bentley Delivery Centre  
 Western Australia 6983  
 Fax 08 9334 0278  
 E-mail: [wildlifelicencing@dec.wa.gov.au](mailto:wildlifelicencing@dec.wa.gov.au)



Department of  
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## REGULATION 17

### APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO TAKE (I.E. CAPTURE, COLLECT, DISTURB, STUDY) FAUNA FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

**Please allow 20 working days for the processing of your application. No fees apply to this permit type. Incomplete forms may result in delays in assessment, or rejection of the application. Email is the preferred method for submitting forms, but a signature is mandatory; you can paste a scanned electronic signature on the form or sign and post or fax the form.**

#### Important information for applicants

This form is to be used to apply for a scientific purposes licence under the provisions of *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. Before lodging this application you should be familiar with the requirements of the associated legislation available via the State Law Publisher, [www.slp.wa.gov.au](http://www.slp.wa.gov.au).

The information requested will enable your application to be processed. Read and answer ALL relevant sections, filling in the white boxes and indicating when information is unknown or not applicable. If you have queries about how to complete this form correctly, contact the Species and Communities Branch on 08 9334 0455.

TO MARK BOXES WITH A CROSS ☒: ON THE VIEW MENU, FOLLOW YOUR SOFTWARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHECK BOXES IN 'FORMS'. \*DENOTES COMPULSORY FIELD.

#### 1. Name and date of birth

FAMILY NAME\*

TITLE

GIVEN NAME/S\*

DATE OF BIRTH\*

#### 2. Contact Details

ADDRESS\*

POST CODE\*

TELEPHONE (BUSINESS HOURS) \*

TELEPHONE (AFTER HOURS)

FACSIMILE\*

MOBILE

E-MAIL\*

POSTAL ADDRESS (TYPE "AS ABOVE" IF THE SAME AS RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS)

POST CODE

#### 3. Relevant qualifications

#### 4. Project details

Project name



**Introduction and Background**

DESCRIBE THE CONTEXT AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT. PROVIDE A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE STATE OF CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND IDENTIFY INFORMATION GAPS.

**Objectives**

DESCRIBE THE WORK AND INDICATE ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL VALUE TO SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION

**Methods/Procedures**

DESCRIBE THE TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR TAKING FAUNA, INCLUDING MEANS OF MAINTAINING THE WELFARE OF THE FAUNA. FOR TRAPPING DETAIL THE TYPE AND NUMBER IN THE NEXT SECTION.

**Traps**

IF USING TRAPS, SHOW TYPE, SIZE AND NUMBER TO BE SET

LARGE CAGE TRAPS	e.g. 20 x 5 sites	DRY PIT TRAPS	
SMALL CAGE TRAPS		WET PIT TRAPS	
ELLIOT TRAPS		OTHER TRAPS (SPECIFY)	
OTHER TECHNIQUES (SPECIFY)			

**Milestones (if applicable)**

LIST AND DATE THE ANTICIPATED PROGRESS TOWARDS THE OBJECTIVES

**Anticipated outcomes and conservation / management benefits****Communication of results**

OUTLINE PLAN FOR COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS TO ONE OR MORE KEY GROUPS, INCLUDING THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGERS AND AGENCIES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

**5. Duration of the field component of the project (maximum 12 months only)**

START DATE*	END DATE*

**6. Location of project**

NOTE: LICENCES ARE NOT NORMALLY ISSUED TO COLLECT IN NATURE RESERVES OR NATIONAL PARKS. APPLICATIONS TO COLLECT IN NATURE RESERVES OR NATIONAL PARKS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY FULL REASONS AND A SEPARATE REGULATION 4 APPLICATION FORM MUST BE COMPLETED.

**7. Specimens to be collected / captured**

DESCRIBE OR IF POSSIBLE FILL OUT THE TABLE BELOW. LICENCES ARE NOT NORMALLY ISSUED TO COLLECT THREATENED SPECIES. IF TAKING THREATENED SPECIES, PLEASE PROVIDE JUSTIFICATION BELOW.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	QUANTITY

**8. Personnel**

<b>WILL COLLECTING BE DONE BY ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>IF YES, LIST NAMES, CONTACT DETAILS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF COLLECTORS BELOW</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS</b>	<b>QUALIFICATIONS</b>
<b>9. Ultimate fate of fauna taken</b>		
IF ANY FAUNA ARE TO BE EUTHANIZED, PROVIDE DETAILS OF THE TECHNIQUE		
<b>10. Means, Facilities and Place of Holding fauna</b>		
SPECIFY DETAILS OF THE FACILITY WHERE THE FAUNA ARE TO BE HELD FOR YOUR RESEARCH WORK (IF APPLICABLE)		
<b>11. Relevant Institution Animal Ethics Approval Number from your organisation's AEC</b>		
ATTACH A COPY OF THE AEC APPLICATION AND APPROVAL TO THIS APPLICATION (IF APPLICABLE)		
<b>12. Project proposal</b>		
A COPY OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL IS PROVIDED (COMPULSORY FOR HONS, MASTERS, PHD LEVEL PROJECTS AND FOR ORGANISATIONS WHICH DO NOT HAVE AN ANIMAL ETHICS COMMITTEE)		
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
<b>13. Institution</b>		
PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PRIVATE CONSULTING GROUP	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, UNIVERSITY OR OTHER TERTIARY INSTITUTION ETC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NAME OF INSTITUTION:	
	NAME OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT:	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A BONA FIDE SCIENTIFIC FAUNA PROJECT AND THAT FAUNA WILL NOT BE USED FOR EXHIBITION OR SALE:	SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT:	
	DATE	
OTHER (SPECIFY)		
<b>14. Sponsor</b>		
NAME, ADDRESS AND CONTACT DETAILS OF ANY ORGANISATIONS SPONSORING / FUNDING THE PROJECT		
<b>15. Financial basis</b>		
WHAT IS THE FINANCIAL BASIS FOR THE RESEARCH?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct financial gain (e.g. consulting fees)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Indirect financial gain (e.g. grants or funding)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial gain from sale of information derived from the research		
<input type="checkbox"/> No financial gain of any form		
<b>16. Referees</b>		
NAMES AND FULL CONTACT DETAILS OF TWO REFEREES WHO HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY THE APPLICANT AND WHO CAN ATTEST TO THE APPLICANT'S CONTRIBUTION TO AND EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD OF THE PROJECT		
REFEREE 1	REFEREE 2	
<b>17. I hereby:</b>		
17.1. <i>certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct, and</i>		
17.2. <i>agree to submit my licence return using the Fauna Survey Returns system (and the approved .csv file format) as described in the attached letter.</i>		
SIGNATURE	DATE	