



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 4927/1

File Number: 2012/001580-1

Duration of Permit: From 9 November 2012 to 9 November 2017

PERMIT HOLDER

Patane Farms Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 1254 on Deposited Plan 106333, Myalup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 1.5 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 4927/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Fauna management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the area(s) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify *habitat tree(s)* that contain hollows suitable to be utilised as *habitat tree(s)* by fauna listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice*.
- (b) Prior to clearing, any *habitat tree(s)* identified by condition 1(a) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for the presence of fauna listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice*.
- (c) Where fauna are identified in relation to condition 1(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:
 - (i) no clearing of the identified habitat/*habitat tree(s)* occurs, unless approved by the CEO
 - (ii) where fauna are identified in relation to condition 1(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no taking of identified fauna occurs unless approved by the CEO.

2. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records in relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 1 of this Permit:

- (a) 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;
- (b) the species name of fauna observed utilising, the habitat tree(s);
- (c) a copy of the fauna specialist's report.

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 9 August 2017 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:

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

habitat tree(s) means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5m above the ground, of 50cm or greater, healthy but with dead limbs and broken crowns that are likely to contain hollows and roosts suitable for native fauna, or where these are not present then healthy but with the potential to contain hollows and roosts;

Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice means those fauna taxa gazetted as rare fauna pursuant to section 14(4)(a) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (as amended).

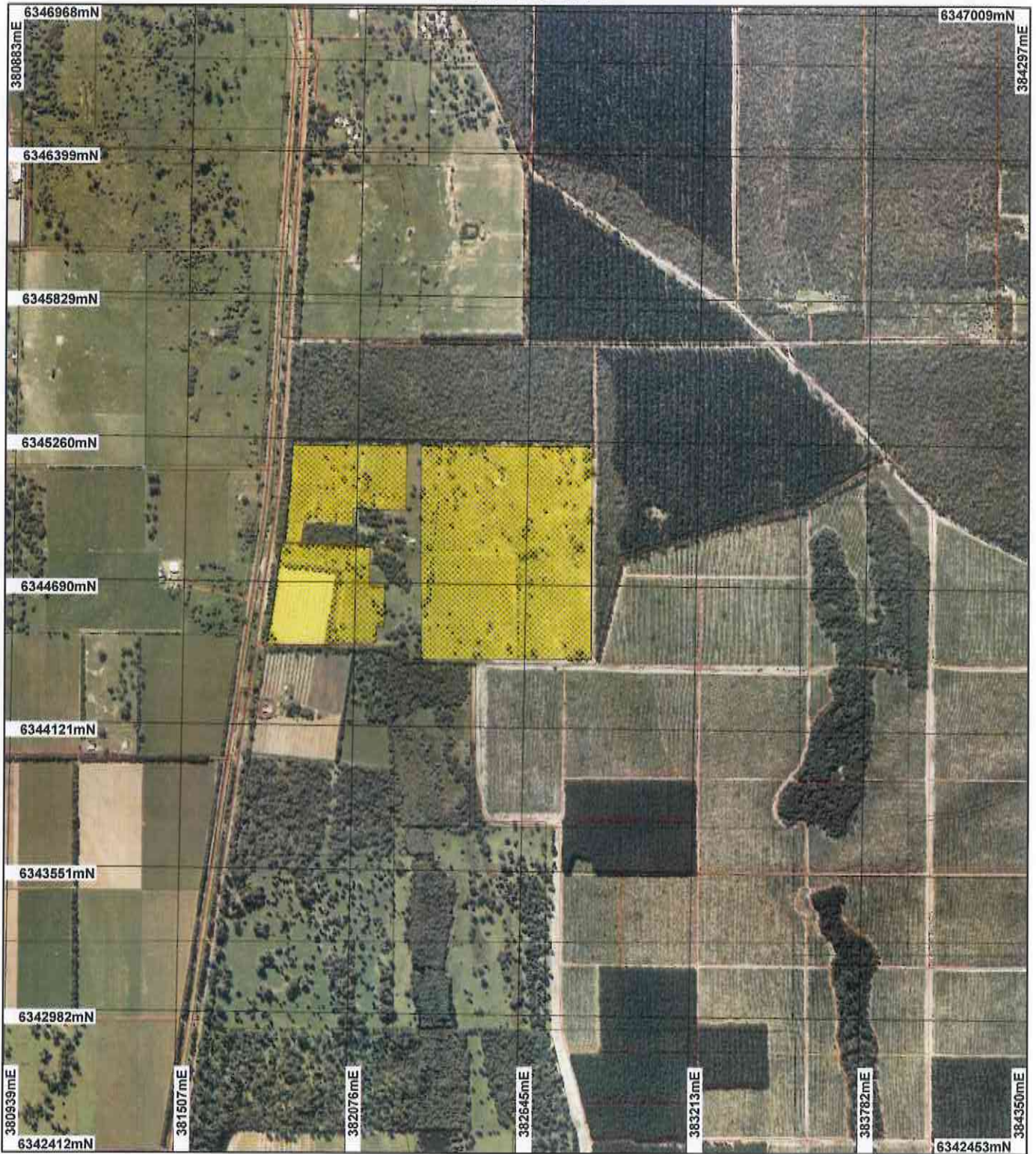


Roxane Shadbolt
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

18 October 2012

Plan 4927/1



LEGEND

Clearing instruments

- Areas Approved to Clear
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Image Index (cont)

- Recently added
- Coverage

Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2008



Scale 1:20126
(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.

R. Shadbolt 18/10/12
Date

Roxane Shadbolt

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.: 4927/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Patane Farms Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 1254 ON PLAN 106333 (House No. 5977 OLD COAST MYALUP 6220)
Local Government Area: Shire of Harvey
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1.5		Mechanical Removal	Horticulture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 18 October 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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 6 is described as 'Medium woodland; tuart & jarrah' (Shepherd et al, 2001).	The majority of the vegetation within the application is considered to be in a Degraded (Keighery 1994) condition, with some areas being in a Completely Degraded (Keighery 1994) condition.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994).	The description and condition of the vegetation was determined via a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC, 2012)
Mapped Beard vegetation association 998 is described as 'Medium woodland; tuart' (Shepherd et al, 2001).		To	
Hedde vegetation complex Karrakatta Complex- Central and South is described as 'Predominantly open forest of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Corymbia calophylla (Marri) and woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Banksia species' (Hedde et al 1980).	The vegetation under application consists of groups of trees or individual trees with approximately 50 per cent being Corymbia calophylla and 50 per cent being Agonis flexuosa trees (DEC 2012).	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	
Hedde vegetation complex Yoongarillup Complex is described as 'Woodland to tall woodland of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) with Agonis flexuosa in the second storey. Less consistently an open forest of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Corymbia calophylla (Marri)' (Hedde et al 1980).			

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 application is to clear 1.5 ha of native vegetation within Lot 1254 on Plan 106333 to develop the property for the purpose of horticulture and irrigation.
	The clearing proposed under the initial application included an additional 0.5 hectares of native vegetation. The assessment of this proposal concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (b), (e), (f), (g) and (i) and is not likely to be at variance to principles (a), (c), (d), (h) and (j). The applicant was notified of these issues and was asked to modify the application. In response the applicant has removed a portion of the application area, will revegetate a central corridor through of Lot 1254 and revegetate a 5 m buffer along the northern boundary of the property adjacent to Crampton Nature reserve.

The condition of vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994). The majority of vegetation is degraded (Keighery 1994) consisting of individual trees

Numerous Priority flora species have been recorded within the local area. A priority 4 species has been recorded within Lot 1254 outside of the application area. Given the majority of the application area consists of individual trees it is unlikely priority species will be located within the application area.

Numerous fauna species have been located within the local area (DEC 2007-). A site inspection undertaken by DEC (2012) identifies potential habitat for the *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum), *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo) and *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo). In addition a fauna survey was undertaken by Ngh Environmental (2012) which identified a number of habitat trees for the black cockatoo species and the Western Ringtail Possum.

No Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) are located within the application area. The closest PEC's are 'Pamelup Pond' (P2) and 'Southern Eucalyptus gomphocephala-Agonis flexuosa woodlands' (P3) which are located approximately 2.8km and 4 km respectively from the application area.

Although the area under application may contain habitat for fauna it does not contain a high level of biological diversity. Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Reference:
-DEC (2007-)
-DEC (2012)
-Ngh Environmental (2012)
-Keighery (1994)

GIS Database:
Sac bio datasets - accessed 27 March 2012

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

Numerous fauna species classified as rare or likely to become extinct (Wildlife Conservation Act 1950) have been recorded within the local area (10km radius). Potential fauna habitat has been identified within the application area for the *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum), *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo) and *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo) (DEC 2012).

A site inspection identified a number of mature and healthy *Agonis flexuosa* trees throughout the application area that could be potential habitat for the Western Ringtail Possums. A number of *Corymbia Calophylla* were also observed during the site inspection identifying suitable habitat for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and Carnaby's Cockatoo (DEC 2012). During the site inspection a large flock of white-tailed cockatoo's were observed flying through the application area, some of the birds were observed to stop and perch on the *Corymbia Calophylla* trees before moving on to the adjacent Crampton Nature Reserve (DEC 2012).

A Fauna survey undertaken by Ngh Environmental (2012) observed a flock of up to 30 Carnaby's cockatoos within the application area. A total of 143 potential habitat trees for black cockatoos have been identified within Lot 1254. Of these, 18 trees were identified as containing 34 hollows that may be suitable for Carnaby's and Forest Red-tailed Cockatoos.

Approximately 120 Peppermint trees, an important forage and refuge for the Western Ringtail Possum, were identified within the application area. Scat searches at the base of these trees did not find evidence of any Western Ringtail Possum activity. Brush tail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) were identified at several locations. A nocturnal survey was carried out and no Western Ringtail Possum were identified (Ngh Environmental 2012).

Given the above the application area may provide habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia and may provide an ecological linkage that is necessary for the maintenance of these fauna species. The applicant has advised that a central corridor approximately 12.15 ha will be revegetated through the centre of the application area, this corridor will enhance connectivity between adjacent vegetation for arboreal, avian and ground dwelling fauna.

The clearing as proposed may be at variance to this principle. Fauna management practices will help mitigate impacts to fauna located within the application area.

Methodology Reference:

-DEC (2007-)
-DEC (2012)
-Ghd (2012)
-Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012)

GIS Database:
-Sac bio datasets - accessed 27 March 2012

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
No species of rare flora have been recorded within the application area. The closest known record of rare flora is located approximately 5 km south east of the proposed clearing area.

Given the majority of the vegetation under application is in a degraded condition and mostly scattered paddock trees the clearing as proposed is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
-Sac bio datasets - access 27 March 2012

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) have been recorded within the application area. The closest TEC is 'Dense shrublands on clay flats' which is located approximately 7.1 km east of the application area.

The vegetation under application is predominately scattered paddock trees therefore it is unlikely the proposed clearing area is necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
-Sac bio datasets - access 27 March 2012

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

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
The vegetation under application is within a local area (10km radius) that retains approximately 30 per cent native vegetation. The surrounding properties are largely cleared from agriculture.

The application area is mapped as Beard Vegetation Associations 6 and 998 and Heddlu Vegetation Complexes Yoongarillup and Karrakatta Central and South, which retain approximately 56 343 ha (25 per cent), 50 867ha (41 per cent), 24 602 ha (43 per cent) and 49 735 ha (25 per cent) of their respective pre-European extents within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2011, Shepherd 2007). Approximately 7 968 ha (41 per cent) of Beard 998, 11 880 ha (35 per cent) of Beard 6, 5 016 ha (20 per cent) of Yoongarillup and 2 914 ha (6 per cent) of Karrakatta Central and South vegetation types are held in secure land tenure (Government of Western Australia 2011, Shepherd 2007).

The vegetation under application comprises suitable habitat for threatened fauna, and may be significant habitat for three species of black cockatoo.

The application area is in close proximity to a major ecological linkage identified in the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Technical Report (Molloy et al., 2009) and endorsed by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, 2009). The axis line of the linkage runs through the centre of application area. Despite the high level of disturbance to the vegetation under application, it is considered that the canopy cover contributes to the function and value of this linkage for arboreal and avian fauna.

Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012) has advised a central corridor approximately 12.15 ha will be revegetated through the centre of the application area, this corridor will enhance connectivity between adjacent vegetation for arboreal, avian and ground dwelling fauna.

Given the above and the cumulative impacts of local small scale clearing the vegetation under application may be significant as a remnant in a highly cleared landscape.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)	
IBRA Bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,209	587,889	39	35	
Shire*					
Shire of Harvey	170,787	58,054	52	75	
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*					
6	56,343	14,018	25	36	
998	50,867	19,373	38	41	
Hedde Vegetation Complex **					
Yoongarillup Complex	24,602	10,650	43	20	
Karrakatta Complex- Central and South		49,735	12,788	25	6

*Government of Western Australia (2011)

**Hedde et al (1980)

Methodology

Reference:

-Government of Western Australia. (2011).

-Hedde et al 1980

-Molloy et al., 2009

-Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012)

-Shepherd 2007

GIS Database:

-Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2008

- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native

-Sac bio datasets - accessed 27 March 2012

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

An Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Lake is located approximately 900m south of the application area.

A Resource Enhancement Category wetland is recorded approximately 50m south of the application area. Resource Enhancement wetlands are considered to be partially modified but still support substantial ecological attributes and functions. These wetlands have the potential to be restored to conservation category (Waters and River Commission 2001). Department of Water (DoW 2012) has advised that consistent with the Department's Wetland Position Statement, they seek a minimum 50 m vegetated buffer to this wetland.

Two Multiple use wetlands are located approximately 100 m south and 100 m north west of the application area. Multiple use wetlands have few important ecological attributes and functions. Use, development and management should be considered in the context of ecologically sustainable development and best management practice catchment planning through land care. (Water and Rivers Commission 2001)

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

Methodology

Reference:

-DoW(2012)

GIS Databases:

-Hydrology linear

-Wetlands - Swan Coastal Plain.

(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 application area is mapped as soil type JK9 which is described as 'Undulating dune landscape with some steep dune slopes and underlain by aeolianite at depth: chief soils are brown sands. Associated are siliceous sands on the deeper dunes, especially on the western side of the unit; and leached sands on the more subdued dunes, especially on the eastern side of the unit' (Northcote 1960-98).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2012) advised that the soils mapped within the application area may be at risk of wind erosion and eutrophication. This is due to the nature of the soil types occurring

within lot 1254 and the intended land use. However, the potential for these types of land degradation to occur was assessed to be low due to the land management proposed to be implemented on this property as well as the absence of defined surface drainage from the land in question.

Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012) has advised that nutrient leaching will be minimised by regular application of minimal amounts of relevant fertilizer according to soil and plant sampling. Wind erosion has been considered when planning, and planting of tree lines will be done to mitigate erosion. Wind erosion will also be managed by planting of cover crops and irrigation management.

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

Methodology References:
-DAFWA (2012)
-Northcote (1960-1968)
-Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012)

(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 local area (10km radius) is partially vegetated (approximately 30%) with three DEC managed lands in the vicinity constituting most of this 30%. These DEC managed lands consist of Crampton Nature Reserve (Class A), Myalup State Forest and Yalgorup National Park.

Crampton Nature Reserve occurs directly adjacently to the eastern portion of the application area. This conservation area and the proposed clearing are separated by a cleared area and a fence and therefore it is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact on the conservation area through the spread of weeds or dieback. The applicant has advised a 5m buffer of native species will be planted alongside a 15 m non vegetated buffer from the fence line in order to give the best protection from horticultural activities (Patane Farms Pty Ltd 2012).

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

Methodology Reference:
Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012)

GIS Database:
-DEC Tenure

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
A Resource Enhancement Category wetland is recorded approximately 50m south of the application area. Resource Enhancement wetlands are considered to be partially modified but still support substantial ecological attributes and functions. These wetlands have the potential to be restored to conservation category (Waters and River Commission 2001). Department of Water (DoW 2012) has advised that consistent with the Department's Wetland Position Statement, they seek a minimum 50m vegetated buffer to this wetland.

Two Multiple use wetlands are located approximately 100 m south and 100 m north west of the application area. Multiple use wetlands have few important ecological attributes and functions, use, development and management should be considered in the context of ecologically sustainable development and best management practice catchment planning through landcare (Water and Rivers Commission 2001).

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

Methodology GIS Databases
-Hydrography, linear

(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 Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2012) advised that water logging is unlikely within the proposed clearing area due to the soil type's present and their positions in the landscape and present depth to groundwater. The removal of native vegetation is not expected to contribute to flooding.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Methodology References:

-Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2012)

GIS Databases

-Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

DoW (2012) has advised the land owner has a current groundwater license for the proposed horticultural use.

Shire of Harvey (2012) has issued Planning Consent for the proposed horticulture development.

Western Australian Planning Commission has granted Approval to Commence Development (WAPC 2012).

Lot 1254 is adjacent to the Crampton Nature Reserve and the Myalup State forest, both managed by DEC. The nature reserve provides for the restoration to the natural environment and the protection of flora and fauna. DEC Land Use Planning, South West Region (2012) provided advice to the Shire of Harvey in regards to Patane Farms Pty Ltd planning application for expansion of horticulture. DEC (2012) advised that water drawdown from the proposed activity may adversely impact upon Lot 1254 wetlands, remnant vegetation and the adjacent Nature Reserve and State forest. Drawdown that impacts on native vegetation is considered unlawful clearing. DEC Land Use Planning, South West Region is currently seeking advice from DoW regarding potential impacts from water abstraction upon the adjacent Nature Reserve, State forest and remnant vegetation areas. Further investigation needs to be undertaken to ensure impacts from drawdown do not impact on the environmental values of remnant vegetation in the local area.

Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012) has advised a central corridor approximately 12.15 ha will be revegetated through the centre of the application area, this corridor will enhance connectivity between adjacent vegetation for arboreal, avian and ground dwelling fauna. A 5m revegetated buffer will also be planted along the northern boundary of the application adjacent to Crampton Nature Reserve.

Methodology

References:

-DEC (2012)

-DoW(2012)

-Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012)

-Shire of Harvey (2012)

-WAPC (2012)

4. References

- DAFWA (2012) Advice for Application for Clearing Permit CPS 4927/2 - Lot 1254 on Plan 106333 (Welling Loc 1254) Patane Farms Pty Ltd Myalup, Shire of Harvey. Department of Agriculture and Food. (DEC Ref: A500029)
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 27 March 2012
- DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4927/1, Lot 1254 on Plan 10633, Myalup. Site inspection undertaken 18 April 2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC Ref: A499797).
- DoW (2012) Advice for Application for Clearing Permit CPS 4927/1 - Department of Water. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A493098)
- Government of Western Australia (2011); 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Ngh Environmental (2012) Level 1 Fauna Survey and Habitat Assessment - Lot 1254 Old Coast Road, Myalup. (DEC Ref: A549363)
- 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.
- Patane Farms Pty Ltd (2012) Patane Produces application to develop Lot 1254 Old Coast Road Myalup as a vegetation production site. Western Australia, (DEC Ref: A549363)
- 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.
- Shire of Harvey (2012) Notice of Planning Permission for Lot 1254 Old Coast Road, Myalup. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A556209).
- WAPC (2012) Approval to Commence Development. Western Australian Planning Commission (DEC Ref: A555574).
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001) Position Statement: Wetlands, Water and Rivers Commission, 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)