



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 5200/1  
File Number: 2012/005808-1  
Duration of Permit: From 19 October 2012 – 19 October 2018

### PERMIT HOLDER

Daniel Michael Omodei  
Michael John Omodei  
Jason Robert Omodei  
John William Omodei  
Anna Mary Omodei

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 12184 on Deposited Plan 207061 (EASTBROOK 6260)  
Lot 427 on Deposited Plan 229254 (EASTBROOK 6260)

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 14.3 hectares of native vegetation within the combined areas hatched yellow on attached Plan 5200/1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 19 October 2015.

#### 2. 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.

#### 3. Type of clearing authorised

To the extent authorised under authorised activity of this Permit, the Permit Holder may undertake the following activities within the area cross-hatched yellow on Plan 5200/1:

- (a) clearing and burning of *understorey*;
- (b) *thinning* of Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), and Jarrah (*eucalyptus marginata*) trees; and
- (c) *culling* and burning of unsaleable trees.

#### 4. 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.

## 5. Dieback and 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* and *dieback*:

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

## 6. Fauna management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the areas shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify *habitat tree(s)* suitable to be utilised as habitat by fauna listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice*.
- (b) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, *habitat tree(s)* identified by condition 6(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 6(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no taking of identified fauna occurs unless approved by the CEO.

## 7. Vegetation management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, an *environmental specialist* must determine the species composition, structure and density of the *understorey* of areas proposed to be *thinned*.
- (b) The Permit Holder must retain a minimum of 2 *habitat trees* in each hectare authorised under this Permit.
- (c) A minimum retention rate of 15m<sup>2</sup>/ha *basal area* is required within the area of clearing authorised under this Permit.
- (d) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must exclude all *stock* from the areas subject to *thinning* activities.
- (e) The permit holder shall not clear native vegetation within 30 metres of the *riparian vegetation* of any *watercourse* or *wetland* within and/or adjacent to the area cross-hatched yellow on Plan 5200/1.
- (f) Within two years of 19 October 2015, the Permit Holder must:
  - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the *understorey* of areas subject to *thinning*; and
  - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, there is evidence that *understorey* will not recover and develop towards its pre-clearing composition, structure and density determined under condition 7(a), the Permit Holder must undertake *remedial action* at an *optimal time* within the next 12 months to ensure re-establishment of *understorey* prior to expiry of this Permit.

## 8. 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 species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) 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;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

- (b) In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 6 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 species name of fauna reasonably likely to utilise, or that have been observed utilising, the habitat/habitat tree(s);
  - (iii) the location and date where relocated fauna was released, 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 report.
- (c) In relation to vegetation management pursuant to condition 7 of this Permit:
  - (i) the species and number per hectare of *habitat trees* retained;
  - (ii) the location of *habitat trees* retained, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
  - (iii) monitoring undertaken to ensure that the specified minimum *basal area* is retained;
  - (iv) photographs of the *understorey* taken at one year, two years and three years after completing clearing authorised under this Permit;
  - (v) a detailed description of the nature and extent of any *remedial actions* undertaken; and

## 9. 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 8 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 19 July 2018, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of record required under condition 8 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 9(a) of this Permit.

## DEFINITIONS

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

***basal area*** is the method of expression of tree cover density in an area where the total area of tree trunk, whose diameter is measured at 1.5m above the ground, is expressed as square metres per hectares of land area;

***culled/ing*** means the selective removal and/or killing of unsaleable trees for *thinning*, using methods including notching, felling or machine pushing;

***dieback*** means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

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

***environmental specialist*** means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;

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

**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;

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

**optimal time** means the period from April to June for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to July for undertaking *planting*;

**remedial action/s** means for the purpose of this Permit, any activity that is required to ensure successful re-establishment of *understorey* to its pre-clearing composition, structure and density, and may include a combination of soil treatments and *revegetation*.

**stock** means the horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and other non-indigenous grazing animals kept or bred on a property;

**thinned/ing** describes a silvicultural activity to promote the growth of selected trees by removing competing trees;

**understorey** means, for the purpose of this Permit, all native vegetation that does not include trees to be *culled* or subject to harvest.

**watercourse** has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*;

**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*.

**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).



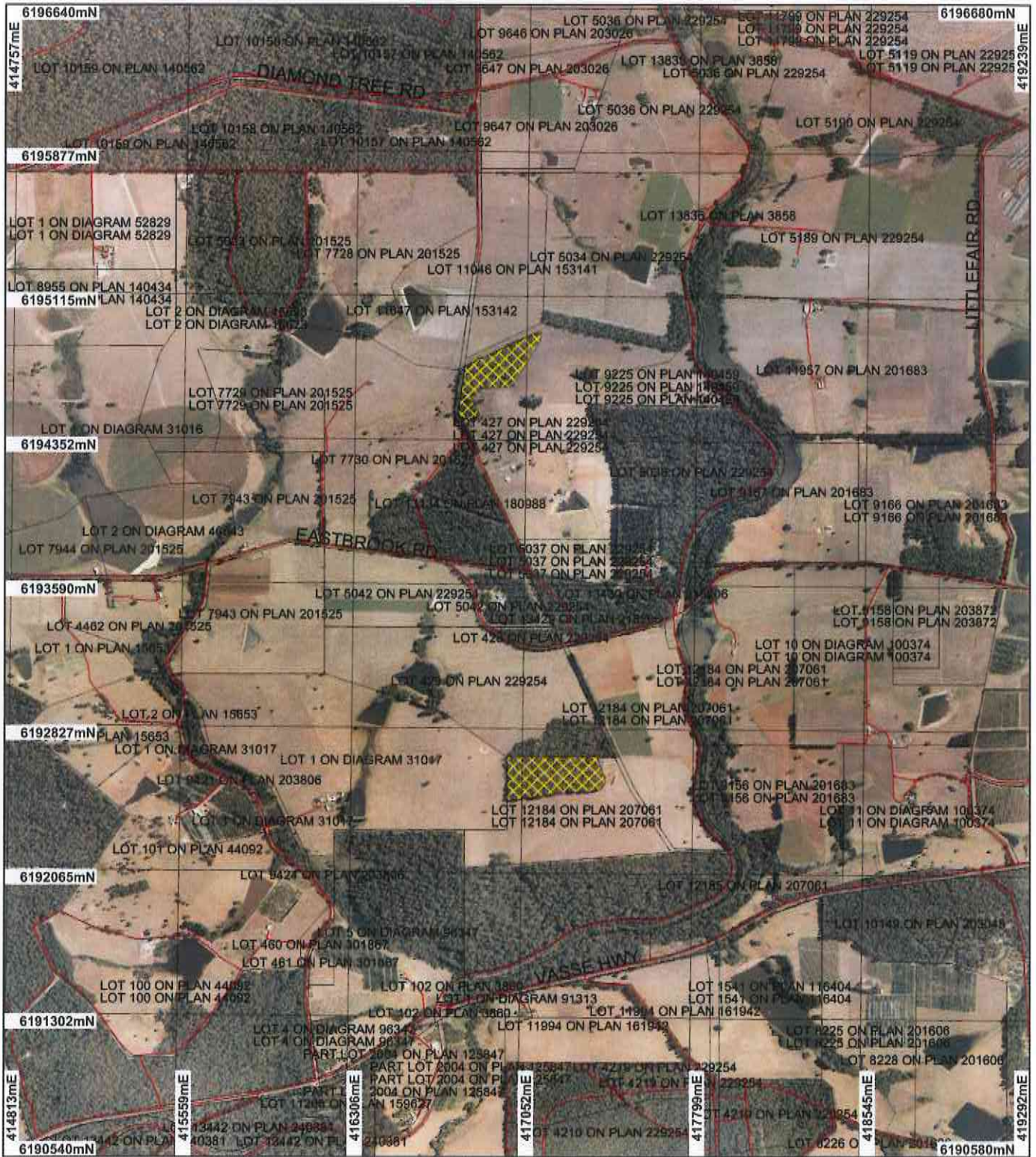
Roxane Shadbolt  
A/MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

27 September 2012



# Plan 5200/1



## LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre\_1
- Manjup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007



0 700 m

Scale 1:26721  
(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* Date 27/9/12

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.: 5200/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Daniel Micheal, Michael John, Jason Robert, John William and Anna Mary Omodei

### 1.3. Property details

Local Government Area: Shire of Manjimup  
Colloquial name:  
LOT 12184 ON PLAN 207061 (House No. 253 EASTBROOK EASTBROOK 6260)  
LOT 427 ON PLAN 229254 (EASTBROOK 6260)

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
14.3		Mechanical Removal	Timber Harvesting

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application:  
Decision Date:

## 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 1144 is described as: Tall forest; karri & marri (Shepherd 2001 et al).	The application is to clear 14.3 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of silvicultural thinning.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The clearing description and vegetation condition were ascertained through a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment and Conservation on the 3 September 2012 (DEC 2012).
Mapped Beard vegetation association 3 is described as: Medium forest; Jarrah-Marri (Shepherd 2001 et al).	The vegetation under application consists of Eucalyptus diversicolor and Corymbia calophylla regrowth with an understorey of Agonis flexuosa and Hibbertia cuneiformis (DEC 2012).	To  Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994).	
Mattiske vegetation complex Crb is described as: Tall open forest of Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus diversicolor on upper slopes with Allocasuarina decussata-Banksia grandis on upper slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones (Mattiske 1998).			

## 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 vegetation under application is comprised of 14.3 hectares of native vegetation in a degraded to good (Keighery 1994) condition across two sites. The vegetation is comprised of a degraded understorey of Hibbertia cuneiformis and Agonis flexuosa with an overstorey dominated by Eucalyptus diversifolia regrowth (DEC 2012).

Six priority flora species are mapped within the local area with the closest, *Caladenia christineae*, located three kilometres from the application area. As the vegetation under application consists primarily of *Eucalyptus diversifolia* regrowth with a sparse understorey impacted by grazing and fire (DEC 2012), it is unlikely that priority flora are present within the application area.

Seven fauna species of conservation significance have also been mapped within the local area. However, due to the degraded nature of the understorey, relatively young age of overstorey vegetation and that greater than 70 percent of native vegetation remains in the local area (DEC 2012, Omodei 2012), it is unlikely that the application area provides significant habitat for conservation significant fauna species.

In addition, the vegetation under application consists of vegetation associations that are highly represented within the local area (10km radius).

Given the above and that the application is for selective silvicultural thinning, the application is not likely to be at variance to principle (a).

**Methodology**

**References**

- Omodei (2012)
- Keighery (1994)
- DEC (2012)

**GIS Database**

- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2007
- SAC Bio Datasets accessed 17 September 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Seven fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) and include *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), *Galaxiella munda* (Western Mud Minnow), *Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa* (Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale), *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum) and *Setonix brachyurus* (Quokka) (Nature map 2007-).

The vegetation under application consists of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* and *Corymbia calophylla* with an understorey of *Agonis flexuosa* and *Hibbertia cuneiformis* in degraded to good condition (DEC 2012). The understorey of the application area shows evidence of grazing while the southernmost area was also burnt five months ago. It is not thought that large trees, capable of containing hollows, will be present within as the area is predominantly regrowth (DEC 2012).

The application area falls within an area that contains 70% of the pre-European vegetation extent and is surrounded by large conservation reserves which are considered to contain similar habitat in better condition than the area under application.

The Forest Management Plan for the proposed thinning proposes for a basal area of 15 to 17 metres squared, per hectare to be retained including the retention of two habitat trees per hectare (Omodei 2012).

Given the low potential for hollows to be present, the degraded structure of the understorey and extensive fauna habitat located within close proximity to the application area, the application is not likely to be significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia and is therefore, not likely to be at variance to principle (b).

**Methodology**

**References**

- DEC (2012)
- Nature map (2007-)
- Omodei (2012)

**GIS Data Sets**

- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic Landgate, 2007
- Existing DEC Managed Lands and Waters, 2011

**(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**

The closest known record of rare flora is *Caladenia christineae*, located 3.2 km from the proposed clearing, within the same soil and different vegetation type.

Caladenia christineae is described as a tuberous, perennial herb found within margins of winter-wet flats, swamps, & freshwater lakes (Western Australian Herbarium 1998-).

The application area consists of Marri and Karri regrowth in good to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition (DEC 2012) and the Native Forest Management Plan states that no harvesting will occur within 30 metres of creek lines and swamps (Omodei 2012).

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to contain suitable habitat for this rare flora species and therefore is not likely to be at variance to principle (c).

**Methodology**    **References**  
 - Omodei (2012)  
 - DEC (2012)  
 - Keighry (1994)  
 - Western Australian Herbarium 1998-  
 - Northcote et al (1960-68)

**GIS Database**  
 - SAC Bio Datasets - accessed 18 September 2012  
 - Soils, statewide - accessed 20 September 2012  
 - Pre-European Vegetation, 2007

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

**Comments**    **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 There are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) located within the local area (10 km). The closest TEC is the Epiphytic Cryptogams of the Karri Forest located approximately 15km from the application area.

Given the distance to this TEC and its small size, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to principle (d).

**Methodology**    **GIS Data Sets**  
 - SAC Bio Datasets - accessed 18 September 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 The area under application is located within the Warren Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 80 per cent of its Pre European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia 2011). The application occurs within the Shire of Manjimup which has approximately 84 per cent of its pre- European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia 2011).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard Vegetation Associations 3 and 1144 both of which have approximately 80 per cent of their Pre European extent remaining in the Warren bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2011). The vegetation under application is also mapped as Mattiske Vegetation Complex CRb, which has approximately 83 per cent of its Pre European extent remaining (Mattiske and Havel 1980).

Digital imagery (Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2007) indicates that the local area (10 km radius) surrounding the area under application retains approximately 70 per cent vegetation cover.

The Beard vegetation association retains more than the threshold level (30%) recommended in the National Objectives Targets for Biodiversity Conservation, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001).

Given the above, the vegetation under application is not regarded as a significant remnant in an extensively cleared landscape. Therefore, the proposal is not likely to be at variance to principle (e).

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent Remaining (ha)	(%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Warren	833,982	664,123	79	83
Shire*				
Shire of Manjimup	287,390	242,922	85	93



Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	250,262	198,873	79	85
1144	159,668	126,978	79	91
Mattiske Vegetation Complex **				
Crb	52,753	46,468	88	83

\* Government of Western Australia (2011)

\*\* Mattiske and Havel (1998)

**Methodology**

Reference

- Government of Western Australia (2011)
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Mattiske and Havel (1998)

GIS Databases

- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Western Australia (IBRA), 2004
- Local Government Authority Boundaries, 2012
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2007
- Pre-European vegetation, 2007
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area is surrounded by minor watercourses leading into East brook with two minor watercourse occurring 60 m from the proposed clearing areas. However; no riparian vegetation was identified during a site inspection of the application area (DEC 2012).

The Forest Management Plan (Omodei 2012) advises no harvesting of native vegetation will occur within 30 metres of creek lines and swamps.

As no riparian vegetation was identified and clearing will not take place within 30 metres of a watercourse, the application is not likely to be at variance to principle (f).

**Methodology**

References

- Omodei (2012)
- DEC (2012)

GIS Data Sets

- Hydrography, Linear, 2006

**(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 area under application is mapped as soil type Uc1 which is described as steep hilly to hilly dissected lateritic plateau with steep valley side slopes: chief soils are hard, and also sandy, neutral, and also acidic, yellow and yellow mottled soils, with conspicuous but relatively smaller areas of red earths. Associated are areas of block laterite, gravelly and bouldery soils on tops of rises and their colluvial slopes; some areas of leached sands (Northcote et al 1960-8)

The application is for silvicultural thinning and the proponent has committed to retaining a minimum basal area of 15 to 17 meters squared per hectare (Omodei 2012). Given the proposed clearing is for thinning and not broad scale clearing, the proposal is not considered likely to cause appreciable land degradation and is therefore, not likely to be at variance to principle (g).

**Methodology**

References:

- Northcote et al (1960-8)
- Bendotti (2012)

GIS Database

- Soils, statewide

**(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 at variance to this Principle**

The application area is within 1km of, and surrounded by State Forest, it adjoins Whistler Nature Reserve (class A) and is 300m from East Brook Nature Reserve (class A).

As the clearing proposed is for silvicultural thinning it is unlikely that it will sever any ecological linkages through these conservation areas.

Given this and the distance to these conservation reserves it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact on conservation areas. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** References  
- Existing DEC Managed Lands and Waters, 2011

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

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

The application area falls within the unassigned Public Drinking Water Source area of 'Warren River Water Reserve' and zone D of the 'Warren River Water Reserve catchment area covered by the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947.

Two minor watercourses occur 60 m away from the proposed clearing areas. The Forest Management Plan (Omodei 2012) advises no harvesting of native vegetation will occur within 30 metres of creek lines and swamps. Given that watercourses will not be impacted by the proposed clearing it is not considered likely that the clearing will affect surface water.

The application area is located in Zone D a low salinity risk part of the catchment, where DoW (2012) advise timber harvest works be subject to a Forest Management Plan, retention of a basal area of at least 10 metres squared over the area, exclusion of riparian areas and associated buffers and exclusion of grazing by livestock from the area (DOW, 2012). The proponent has submitted a Forest Management Plan (Omodei, 2012) which meets much of the above criteria, except to that relating to grazing. Vegetation management practices will help mitigate this impact.

Therefore, it is not considered for the proposed clearing to impact upon groundwater.

Given the above, application is not likely to be at variance to principle (i).

**Methodology** Reference  
DoW (2012)  
Omodei (2012)  
  
GIS Databases  
- Hydrology, 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**

Given the application is for silvicultural thinning and a minimum basal area of 15 to 17 meters squared per hectare will be maintained (Omodei 2012), the proposal is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Therefore, the application is not likely to be at variance to principle (j).

**Methodology** GIS Data Sets  
- Hydrography, Linear, 2006

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

**Comments**

The Shire of Manjimup has advised that there is no planning or other matters which would affect the proposal (Shire of Manjimup, 2012).

A Commercial Producer's licence under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 from DEC is required for the purpose of selling harvested logs.

Application area falls within the Warren River and Tributaries Surface Water Area under the Rights in Water

Irrigation Act 1914.

The proposed clearing site lies within Warren River Water Reserve gazetted under the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) (DoW, 2012). The lot is not currently located in a Public Drink Water Source Area hence no priority source protection has been assigned or is proposed. The application area is located in Zone D a low salinity risk part of the catchment, where DoW (2012) advise timber harvest works be subject to a Forest Management Plan, retention of a basal area of at least 10 metres squared over the area, exclusion of riparian areas and associated buffers and exclusion of grazing by livestock from the area (DOW, 2012).

Vegetation management conditions have been added to the permit to restore the understorey disturbed by the silviculture operations, retain mature trees and a set basal area for habitat and exclude stock to ensure the remaining vegetation can continue to function due to the disturbance and will recover in the future. These conditions are consistent with DEC Sustainable Forest Management (DEC, 2005).

<b>Methodology</b>	Reference
	DEC (2005)
	DoW (2012)
	Shire of Manjimup (2012)

#### 4. References

DEC (2005) Silvicultural Practice in the Karri Forest. Department of Environment and Conservation. SFM Guideline No.3

DEC (2007 - ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 20/8/2012

DEC (2012) Regional Advice Report Clearing Permit Application CPS 5200/1. Department of Environment and Conservation. Warren Region. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A544377)

DoW (2012) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5200/1 J & D Omodi, Lot 12184 on Deposited Plan 207061 and Lot 427 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook . Department of Water. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A547399)

Government of Western Australia (2011); 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.

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.

Omodei (2012) Native Forest Management Plan. Western Australia. (DEC Ref:A534202)

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 Manjimup (2012) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5200/1 J & D Omodi, Lot 12184 on Deposited Plan 207061 and Lot 427 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook . Shire of Manjimup. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A540914)

#### 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)