



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5225/1
Permit Holder:	Armana Holdings Pty. Ltd.
Duration of Permit:	23 November 2012 – 23 November 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 the construction of a noise wall, reconstruction of Mortimer road and placement of water and sewer pipes.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 112 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 113 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 114 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 115 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 116 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 117 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 118 on Deposited Plan 22753, Wellard
Lot 126 on Deposited Plan 22755, Wellard
Lot 27 on Deposited Plan 25245, Wellard
Lot 127 on Deposited Plan 22755, Wellard
Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 54480, Wellard
Lot 201 on Deposited Plan 52621, Wellard
Lot 378 on Deposited Plan 144536, Wellard
Lot 21 on Deposited Plan 95615, Wellard
Lot 85 on Deposited Plan 95615, Wellard
Lot 303 on Deposited Plan 82199, Wellard
Lot 9004 on Deposited Plan 73869, Wellard
Lot 25 on Deposited Plan 65245, Wellard
Road Reserve, Pin1137208, Bertram
Road Reserve, Pin11751929, Wellard
Road Reserve, Pin11751919, Bertram
Drain Reserve, Pin11851282, Wellard

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 3.8 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 5225/1.

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 right to access land under the *Land Administration Act 1997* or any other written law.

6. 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) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

7. 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

8. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

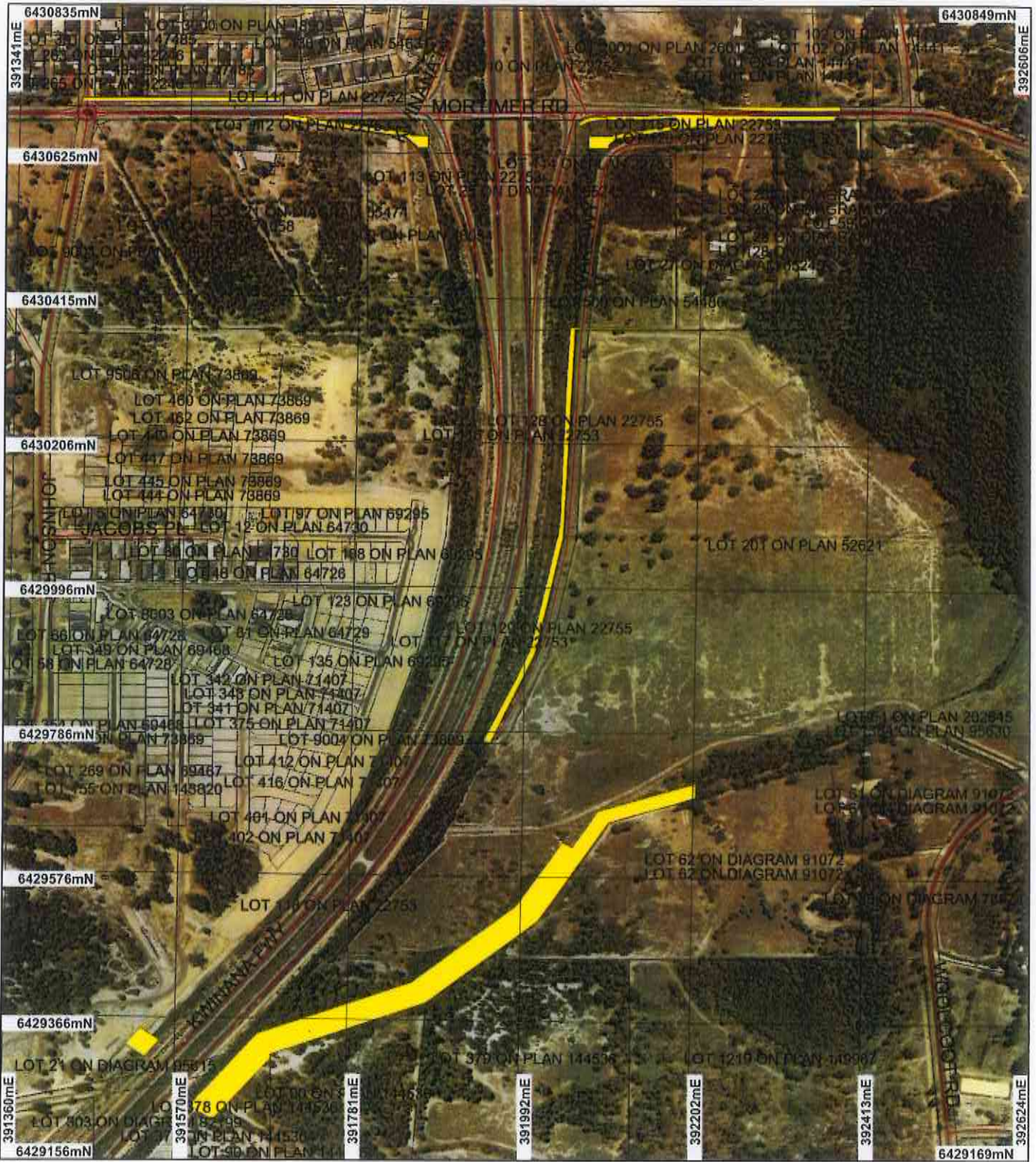


Roxane Shadbolt
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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


1 November 2012

Plan 5225/1



LEGEND

- Cadastre
- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Perth Metropolitan Central 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2011



Scale 1:7422
(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 1/11/12

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.



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



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5225/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Armana Holdings Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE (BERTRAM 6167)
LOT 113 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 112 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
ROAD RESERVE (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 115 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 114 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 126 ON PLAN 22755 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 27 ON DIAGRAM 65245 (House No. 102 MORTIMER WELLARD 6170)
LOT 127 ON PLAN 22755 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 500 ON PLAN 54480 (Lot No. 500 WAKE WELLARD 6170)
LOT 116 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 117 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
DRAIN RESERVE (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 201 ON PLAN 52621 (Lot No. 201 WAKE WELLARD 6170)
LOT 378 ON PLAN 144536 (House No. 547 MILLAR WELLARD 6170)
LOT 378 ON PLAN 144536 (House No. 547 MILLAR WELLARD 6170)
LOT 85 ON DIAGRAM 95615 (House No. 547 MILLAR WELLARD 6170)
LOT 303 ON DIAGRAM 82199 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 303 ON DIAGRAM 82199 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 9004 ON PLAN 73869 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 118 ON PLAN 22753 (WELLARD 6170)
LOT 25 ON DIAGRAM 65245 (House No. 78 MORTIMER WELLARD 6170)
LOT 21 ON DIAGRAM 95615 (WELLARD 6170)

Local Government Area: Town of Kwinana
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3.8		Mechanical Removal	Water/gas/cable/pipeline/power installation
		Mechanical Removal	Water/gas/cable/pipeline/power installation

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 1 November 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 1001 is described as medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; Banksia & Casuarina (Shepherd 2001).	The proposed clearing of 3.8 ha is for the purpose of water and sewer pipe connections, construction of a noise barrier wall and reconstruction of Mortimer road.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The clearing description and vegetation condition were ascertained through a vegetation survey undertaken by Emerge (2012) and a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment and Conservation staff (DEC 2012).
Mapped vegetation Bassendean	Heddle complex, complex	A survey conducted by Emerge (2012) found the vegetation under	To Good: Structure significantly altered by

central/south, is described as:

Vegetation ranges from woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (Sheoak) - *Banksia* species to low woodland of *Melaleuca* species, and sedge lands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) to *Eucalyptus tottiana* (Prickly bark) in the vicinity of Perth (Heddle 1980).

application to be comprised of the following vegetation associations.

ErMtJp - Open woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* over isolated *Juncus pallidus* rushes over pasture weeds.

Mpkg - Woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over open shrubland to shrubland of *Kunzea glabrescens* and *Pteridium esculentum* over formland of **Zantedeschia aethiopica*, **Carpobrotus edulis* and introduced grasses.

KgPt - Tall open shrubland of *Kunzea glabrescens* over closed shrubland of *Pteridium esculentum*.

CcMp - Open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* over woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over open shrubland of *Astartea scoparia*, *Kunzea glabrescens* and *Acacia* spp. over formland of **Zantedeschia aethiopica*, **Pelargonium capitatum* and *Ehrharta calycina*.

Kg - Tall shrubland of *Kunzea glabrescens*.

ErKgAs - Open forest of *Eucalyptus rudis* over open shrubland of *Kunzea glabrescens* and *Astartea scoparia*.

Revegetated CqAc - Closed shrubland of *Calothamnus quadrifidus*, *Acacia cochlearis* and *Kunzea* sp.

Planted rows of juvenile **Callistemon citrinus* and **Melia azedarach*.

multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)

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 3.8 hectares of native vegetation for the placement of water and sewer pipes, construction of a noise barrier wall and upgrade of Mortimer road intersection as part of a larger subdivision approval. An approval subject to conditions has been granted by the West Australian Planning Commission for the subdivision and a portion of this land has already been cleared (DEC 2012).

A majority of the vegetation under application is in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition with in a small portion (0.1 hectares) mapped in a good condition (Emerge 2012). The application area consists of a degraded drainage line and road reserves revegetated by Main Roads Western Australia (DEC 2012).

Although three rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) a majority of the application area is either in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition or comprised entirely of revegetated species and no rare or priority flora were recorded during a flora survey undertaken by Emerge (2012).

A site inspection of the application area did not reveal any large trees capable of containing habitat for local

fauna. In addition, much of the understorey was also seen to be highly grazed (DEC 2012). Therefore, it is not considered likely that the application area provides significant habitat for local fauna.

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

Methodology References
- DEC (2012)
- Emerge (2012)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Data Sets
- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 09/12

(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

Nine fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) and included both arboreal and ground dwelling species (DEC 2007-).

A site inspection did not find any large trees capable of containing habitat for local fauna within the application area (DEC 2012).

The majority of the application area has been mapped (Emerge 2012) in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition. A large proportion was also observed to be highly grazed and is therefore not likely to provide significant habitat for local fauna. The remainder of the application area consists of revegetated, linear road verge habitat with a limited amount of flora diversity (Emerge 2012), limiting the potential of the area as fauna habitat.

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

Methodology References
- DEC (2007-)
- DEC (2012)
- Emerge (2012)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Data Sets
- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 09/12

(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

A search of DEC databases found three threatened flora species within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Two of these species occur within dense native sedges, scattered shrubs, Melaleuca species and non-perennial shallow water. While the other prefers deep sandy soil (Western Australian Herbarium 1998-).

Two soil types have been described within the application area (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968), mapped soil type Cb39 is described as leached sands (Northcote et al. 1960 - 1968). Mapped soil type Z8 is described as Swamps of neutral to alkaline marly peats with intervening dune-swale areas of leached sands (Northcote et al. 1960-68).

A flora survey undertaken in June 2012 (Emerge 2012) did not reveal any threatened species, however as the timing of the survey was outside the flowering period of the above species, this is not a conclusive result. The flora survey did however reveal vegetation associated with wetlands including Melaleuca teretifolia and Juncus pallidus. This is supported by the presence of a multiple use and resource enhancement classed wetlands mapped within a portion of the application areas.

A site inspection noted that a majority of the application area was degraded to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) and highly grazed. A herd of Alpaca was also seen within the wetland area of the application. The vegetation condition noted is consistent with the flora survey undertaken by Emerge (2012) which found a majority of the area to be in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition. The area mapped by emerge in a good (Keighery 1994) condition was seen to fall outside the area designated for drain construction (DEC 2012).

Due to the degraded nature of the vegetation it is unlikely that suitable habitat for rare flora exists within the application area and therefore, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology References

- DEC (2012)
- Emerge (2012)
- Northcote et al (1960 1968)
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Data Sets

- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 09/12
- Soil, statewide
- Pre-European vegetation

(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

A search of DEC databases found five threatened ecological communities (TEC) within the local area (5 kilometre radius); Limestone ridges (SCP 26a), SCP19b, SCP3c, SCP09 and Mound Springs SCP. A level 1 flora survey was conducted in June 2012 (Emerge 2012) to determine the vegetation associations present within the application area.

Limestone ridges (SCP 26a) is described as *Melaleuca huegelii* - *Melaleuca acerosa* (currently *M. systema*) shrublands on limestone ridges. SCP3c is described as *Eucalyptus calophylla* - *Xanthorrhoea preissii* woodlands and shrublands, SCP09 is described as dense shrublands on clay flats and Mound Springs SCP is described as Communities of Tumulus Springs (Gibson et al. 1994). As these communities are not consistent with any identified vegetation associations and soil types of the application area, it is not likely that these communities are present within the area proposed to be cleared.

SCP19b is described as Woodlands over sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (Gibson et al. 1994). Mapped vegetation and soil types may be consistent with this TEC however as the majority of the application is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition with a reduced understorey, this vegetation community is not likely to occur within the application area.

Mapped vegetation associations were statistically compared to the regional floristic community type. No threatened ecological communities were identified using this method (Emerge 2012).

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

Methodology References

- Emerge (2012)
- Northcote et al (1960 1968)
- Gibson et al. 1994

GIS Data Sets

- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 09/12

(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 local area (10 kilometre radius) is approximately 30 per cent vegetated, with the majority of the vegetation occurring within isolated reserves and pockets.

The vegetation has been mapped as Beard vegetation association 1001 which is described as medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarina, of which there is approximately 24 per cent of the pre-European extent remaining (Government of Western Australia 2011).

The area under application also comprises the Heddle vegetation complex, Bassendean complex central/south, (Heddle et al. 1980) which is described as woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (Sheoak) - *Banksia* species to low woodland of *Melaleuca* species, and sedgeland on the moister sites. This vegetation complex has approximately 28 per cent of the pre-European extent remaining (Shepherd, 2007).

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). However, the applied area is considered to be within a constrained area, providing for the variation of the minimum percentage of vegetation complexes remaining to 10 per cent of their pre-European extent (EPA 2006).

Given this and that the application area is a total of 3.8 hectares of native vegetation in linear alignments, spread over five sites in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2012), the application area is not considered to be a significant remnant. Therefore, although the application is within an

area that has been extensively cleared it is not likely to be at variance to principle (e).

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* Perth	1,501,209	587,832	39	35
Shire* Town of Kwinana	11,998	4,597	38	9
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion* 1001	57,410	14,151	24	5
Hedde Vegetation Complex ** Bassendean Complex Central and South	87,318	24,610	28	3

* Government of Western Australia, 2001

** Shepherd, 2007

Methodology

References:

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- DEC (2012)
- EPA (2006)
- Keighery (1994)
- Government of Western Australia (2011)
- Shepherd (2007)

GIS Data sets

- Hedde Vegetation Complexes
- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EA 10/00
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation - 08/11
- Pre-European Vegetation - DA 01/01
- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 09/12

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

Comments **Proposal is at variance to this Principle**

The local area (10 kilometre radius) contains a number of wetlands including five perennial swamp and a minor watercourse, as well as numerous drains and areas subject to inundation. A vegetation survey undertaken by Emerge (2012) identified three geomorphic wetlands within the application area as well as wetland associated vegetation.

As a portion of the vegetation under application is growing in association with a watercourse or wetland the application is at variance to principle (f). The extent of the impact will be limited by the degraded nature of the vegetation and linear design of the clearing.

Methodology

References

- Emerge (2012)

GIS Data Sets

- Hydrography, Linear – 2006
- Geomorphic (Swan Coastal Plain) wetland database

(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 soil within the application area has been mapped as soil type Cb39; Subdued dune-swale terrain, chief soils are leached sands (Uc2.33) with (Uc2.22) and (Uc2.21) on the low dunes and soil type Z8; Swamps of neutral to alkaline marly peats (O) as for unit Z7 but with intervening dune-swale areas of leached sands (Uc2.33) and (Uc2.22) as for unit Cb39 (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968).

As the topography is predominantly flat and clearing is linear and small in nature, the application is not likely to be at variance to principle to principle (g).

Methodology

GIS Data Sets

- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 09/12
- Topographic Contours for WA 2002
- 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 likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are four nature reserves within the local area including Banksia Nature Reserve (A class) located 2.7 kilometres from the application area, Modong Nature Reserve (A class) located 3.9 kilometres from the application area, Leda Nature Reserve (A class) located 1.3 kilometres from the application area and Wandu Nature Reserve (C class) located 5.7 kilometres from the application area. Twenty Bush Forever sites are also recorded within the local area, the closest falling within 600 metres of the application area.

Due to the linear nature of the application and as it is spread over five separate smaller sites, the application will not affect the movement of fauna between reserves. It is also unlikely that clearing of the application area will enhance the spread of weed and dieback through these reserves due to their separation from the application area.

Given the above the application is not likely to impact on nearby conservation reserves and therefore, is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Data sets
- Existing DEC Managed Lands and Waters (2011)
- Bush Forever

(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 majority of the application area occurs within Multiple Use wetlands and a drainage line.

Therefore, the proposed clearing may cause sedimentation of surface water. However, this impact is considered to be minor and short term. Therefore the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Data Sets
- Hydrography, Linear – 2006
- Geomorphic (Swan Coastal Plain) wetland database -

(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 application area lies within an area with an evaporation rate of approximately 1800 and a mean annual rainfall of 900 millimetres.

The application area covers a drainage area that will be upgraded as part of the application and the majority of it is mapped as a multiple use wetland.

However, given the small area proposed to be cleared (3.5ha) and that the clearing is over 5 separate areas, it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Data Sets
- Base Climatological Data Sets (2001)
- Hydrography, Linear – 2006
- Geomorphic (Swan Coastal Plain) wetland database

Planning instrument, Native Title, RIWI Act Licence, EP Act Licence, Works Approval, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The application is to clear native vegetation for the purpose of placement of water and sewer pipes, construction of a noise barrier wall and upgrade of Mortimer road intersection for an approved subdivision within adjoining lands. The land covered by the subdivision approval has been cleared (DEC 2012).

A row of planted introduced vegetation, included under this application has already been removed (DEC 2012).

The applicant requires roadway access authorisation from Main Roads Western Australia in order to clear within their reserves. Obtaining this authorisation will take place incrementally as works progress. The authorisation for the first section of works has been received and the remaining will be forwarded to the Department of Environment and Conservation as they are obtained.

Methodology References
- DEC (2012)

4. References

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.

DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5225/1, Various Lots, Mortimer road and Kwinana FWY, Kwinana. Site inspection undertaken 27/September/2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC A550622).

Emerge Associates (2012) Additional information in support of clearing application CPS number 5225/1, Wellard WA. 23 August 2012.

Gibson N., Keighery B., Keighery G., Burbidge A. and Lyons M. (1994) A Floristic Survey of the Southern Swan Coastal Plain. Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Western Australian Conservation Council.

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.

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

Shepherd, D.P., 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)