



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5375/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Chapman Valley
Duration of Permit:	8 February 2013 – 8 February 2023

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of road realignment.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Nabawa-Yenta Road reserve, Nabawa, PIN 11670166 and PIN 11671523
Lot 11854 on Plan 189517, Nanson
Part Lot 119 on Plan 232020, Nanson

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.3 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5375/1.

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. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 8 February 2018.

6. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

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:

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

9. Weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

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

10. Land on which revegetation and rehabilitation is to be done

Nabawa-Yenta Road reserve, Nabawa, PIN 11670166 and PIN 11671523
Lot 11854 on Plan 189517, Nanson
Part Lot 119 on Plan 232020, Nanson

11. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) within 6 months following clearing authorised under this permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* within the areas cross-hatched red on attached Plan 5375/1 by:
 - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land; and
 - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
 - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 11(a) on the red hatched area(s).
- (c) within 18 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 11(b) of this Permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 11(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.
- (d) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 11(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 11(c)(i) and 11(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 11(c)(i) and (ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 11(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 11(c)(ii).

12. Flora management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *botanist* to inspect that area for the presence of rare flora *Eucalyptus cuprea* listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice* and *priority flora*.

- (b) Where rare flora or *priority flora* are identified in relation to condition 12(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:
- (i) no clearing occurs within 50 metres of identified rare flora, unless first approved by the CEO; and
 - (ii) no clearing of identified rare flora occurs unless first approved under section 23F(4) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.
 - (iii) no clearing of identified *priority flora* occurs, unless first approved by the CEO; and
 - (iv) no clearing occurs within 10 metres of identified *priority flora*, unless first approved by the CEO.

13. Vegetation management

- (a) Where practicable the Permit Holder shall avoid clearing *riparian vegetation*.
- (b) Where a *watercourse* is to be impacted by clearing, the Permit Holder shall maintain the existing surface flow by use of culverts.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

14. 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 the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of the area pursuant to condition 11 of this Permit:
- (i) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (ii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
 - (iii) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.
- (c) In relation to flora management pursuant to condition 12 of this Permit:
- (i) the location of each rare and/or priority flora species 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
 - (ii) the species name of each rare and/or priority flora species identified.

15. 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 14 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before of each year.
- (c) Prior to 8 November 2022, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 14 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 15(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

botanist means a person with specific training and/or experience in the ecology and taxonomy of Western Australian flora;

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

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;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres of the area cleared.

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 May for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to June for undertaking *planting*;

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

priority flora means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the *Department's Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

regenerate/ed/ion means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

rehabilitate/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area;

riparian vegetation has the meaning given to it in Regulation 3 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004;

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

Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice means those plant taxa gazetted as rare flora pursuant to section 23F(2) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (as amended);

weed/s means any plant -

- (a) that is declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*; or
- (b) published in the Department of Environment and Conservation Regional Weed Assessments, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned; and

wetland/s means an area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary.



Belinda Walker
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

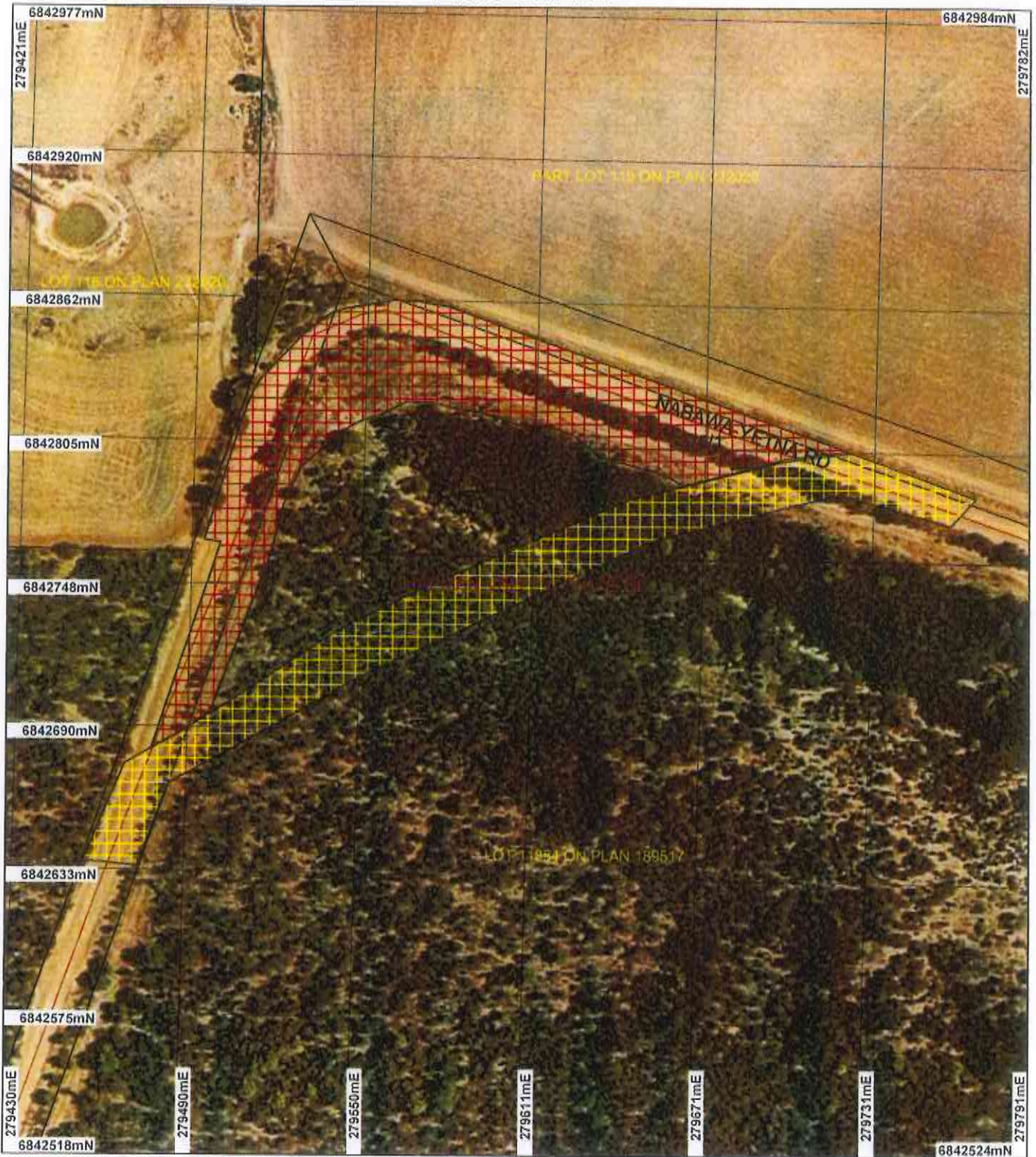
*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

17 January 2013

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Plan 5375/1



LEGEND

-  Road Control Lines
Conditions for Labelling
-  Local Government
Authorities
-  Clearing Instruments
-  Areas Subject to Conditions
(cont)
-  Area Approved to Clear
-  Geraldton 50cm Orthomosaic -
Landgate 2006



Scale 1:2066
(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.

B. Walker Date 17/1/13

Belinda Walker

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.: 5375/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Chapman Valley

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 11854 ON PLAN 189517 (NANSON 6532)
PART LOT 119 ON PLAN 232020 (NANSON 6532)
ROAD RESERVE (NABAWA 6532)

Local Government Area: Shire of Chapman Valley

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 10 January 2013

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 area under application has been mapped as beard vegetation 35, described as Shrublands; jam scrub with scattered York gum (Shepherd et.al., 2007).	The application is to clear 0.3 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of road realignment.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition was determined by images supplied by the Shire of Chapman Valley (2012).
	The application area falls on the edge of a larger remnant patch of native vegetation within a highly cleared local area.	To Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (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 may be at variance to this Principle

The vegetation under application is comprised of 0.3 hectares of native vegetation in a good (Keighery, 1994) condition.

Although *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), listed as rare on the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2012(2), has been recorded from within the local area (20 kilometre radius). The vegetation is not considered significant for local indigenous fauna as suitable nesting and roosting sites are not present.

There are mapped records (within a 10 kilometre radius) of four flora species of conservation significance that may be present in the application area, given the mapped soil (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968) and vegetation type (Government of Western Australia, 2011). One of these is listed as rare on the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2012(2).

No priority ecological communities have been identified or are likely to occur within the application area.

As the application area may contain priority and rare flora the application may be at variance to this clearing principle. A flora management condition will limit the impacts to rare flora.

- Methodology** References:
- Keighery (1994)
 - Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2012(2)
 - Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2012(2)
 - Northcote et al (1960 - 1968)
- GIS Data Sets
- SAC Bio datasets (Accessed December 2012)
 - Pre-European vegetation

(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**
- There are mapped records (DEC, 2007-) of *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnabys Cockatoo), listed as rare on the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2012(2), within the local area (20 kilometre radius). Images supplied by the applicant (Shire of Chapman Valley, 2012) depict vegetation devoid of large trees suitable as roosting and nesting sites for this species and the application will not remove a substantial amount of foraging habitat. Therefore, this species is not likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing.
- As the only other priority species recorded within the local area are priority three and four avian species the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

- Methodology** References:
- DEC (2007-)
 - Shire of Chapman Valley (2012)
- GIS Data Sets
- SAC Bio datasets (Accessed December 2012)

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

- Comments** **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
- Six rare flora species have been mapped within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area. One of these records was recorded in 1960, has not been confirmed and is therefore, unlikely to occur within the application area.
- The application area has been mapped as soil type Pb29 which is described as generally rolling but sometimes undulating or hilly terrain on granulite; some rock outcrops; some mesas and buttes of unit Uc2: chief soils are hard acidic red soils and neutral red soils (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968). Photos supplied by the applicant (Shire of Chapman Valley, 2012) confirm the presence of red soils on a predominantly flat landscape with no rocky outcrops. A minor watercourse has also been mapped within the application area.
- Given the mapped soil type and details of the preferred habitat for each recorded rare flora (West Australian Herbarium, 1998-) the application may contain suitable habitat for one rare flora species. Two populations of this species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometer radius) the closest falling 1.7 kilometers from the application area.
- As the application area may contain a rare flora species the application may be at variance to principle (c). Flora management procedures will minimise the risk to this species.

- Methodology** References:
- DEC (2007-)
 - Northcote et al (1960 - 1968)
 - West Australian Herbarium (1998-)
 - Shire of Chapman Valley (2012)
- GIS Data Sets
- SAC Bio datasets (Accessed December 2012)
 - 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**
- The closest recorded Threatened Ecological Community to the application area is over 100km from the application area. Given this, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Data Sets
 - SAC Bio datasets (Accessed December 2012)
 - Pre-European vegetation

(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 local area (10 kilometre radius) is approximately 15 percent vegetated with a majority of this vegetation occurring within vegetation adjoining, and to the north of, the application area.

The vegetation has been mapped as Beard vegetation 35, of which there is approximately 17 percent of its pre-European extent remaining in the Geraldton Sand plains bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2011).

The nation objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 percent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The application area also falls within the Agricultural region defined in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) position statement number 2, where the significant extent of clearing has led to a reduction in biodiversity and further clearing is not supported (EPA, 2000).

As the application falls within a highly cleared vegetation community it may be at variance to this clearing principle. Revegetation of the former road alignment will assist in mitigating the impacts in this highly cleared area.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Geraldton Sand Plains	3,136,026	1,408,070	45	40
Shire*				
Shire of Chapman Valley	398,022	135,291	34	42
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
35	184,502	31,397	17	2

* Government of Western Australia (2011)

Methodology **References**
 - Government of Western Australia (2011)
 - Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 - EPA (2000)

GIS Databases
 - Geraldton 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006
 - SAC Biodatasets (accessed December 2012)
 - Pre European Vegetation (DA 2001)
 - Current Extent of Native Vegetation (NLWRA 2001)
 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (EA 10/00)

(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 may be at variance to this Principle**
 A minor non-perennial water coarse has been mapped within the application area. The presence of this watercourse may also be confirmed by images supplied by the applicant (Shire of Chapman Valley, 2012) potentially showing Gahnia trifida, a species associated with watercourses (West Australian Herbarium, 1998-).

As the application may impact on a watercourse it may be at variance to this clearing principle. Installation of culverts through the identified watercourse will mitigate the impacts to this watercourse.

Methodology **References:**
 - West Australian Herbarium (1998-)
 - Shire of Chapman Valley (2012)

GIS Data Sets

- Hydrography linear
- Hydrography linear (Hierarchical)

(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**
 Due to the limited size of the application area (0.3 hectares) and as the land will be compacted and maintained as a road. The application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Databases
 - Geraldton 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006

(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 may be at variance to this Principle**
 The Protheroe Nature Reserve lies 1.2 kilometres from, and is connected to the application area through unbroken native vegetation. The application area is also zoned as recreation/conservation.

As the application area falls on the edge of the area zoned for conservation, removing the vegetation will not inhibit the movement of fauna through the area and is not likely to have an adverse effect on the dispersal of flora.

Although the application area is limited in size and is not likely to affect the dispersal of flora and fauna, the application is to clear within a Shire managed conservation area and may be at variance to this clearing principle. Revegetation of the previous road alignment will help to mitigate the loss of vegetation in this reserve.

Methodology GIS Data Sets
 - DEC Tenure
 - Town Planning Scheme (Regional)

(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**
 Salinity levels in the local area have been mapped as moderate at between 1000 - 3000 total dissolved solids milligrams per litre.

Although the application area crosses a minor watercourse, the application is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water due to the limited nature of the impacts (minimal clearing across a minor watercourse). The application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Data Sets
 - Salinity Statewide
 - Hydrography linear (Hierarchical)

(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 applied clearing area lies within an area with an evaporation rate of approximately 34000 millimetres and a mean annual rainfall of 500 millimetres.

Although the application crosses a minor watercourse. It is not likely that the application will cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding and is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Data Sets
 - Evaporation Isopleths
 - Rainfall, Mean Annual

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

Comments
 The application is to clear 0.3 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of road realignment. The road was assessed for black spot funding and the resulting audit found the road failed a number of safety criteria (Shire of Chapman Valley, 2012). The funding is current until the end of the 2012/2013 financial year.

The application area falls within the Agricultural region defined in the Environmental Protection Authority position statement number 2, where the significant extent of clearing has led to a reduction in biodiversity and

further clearing is not supported (EPA, 2000). Clearing for agriculture within this region is not supported. The proposed clearing is for road realignment and not agriculture.

The applicant has advised that they intend to revegetate the old road realignment which will include removing gravel from the old alignment and spreading of topsoil removed from the clearing area. They are therefore, not adverse to a revegetation condition being placed on the permit.

A subdivision application has been approved by the West Australian Planning Commission to rezone the southern portion of Lot 119 on Plan 232020 containing the current road alignment from freehold to road reserve (West Australian Planning Commission, 2013).

No public submissions have been received.

Methodology **References:**
- Shire of Chapman Valley (2012)
- West Australian Planning Commission (2013)
- EPA (2000)

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 28/11/2012.
- EPA (2000) Environmental protection of native vegetation in Western Australia. Clearing of native vegetation, with particular reference to the agricultural area. Position Statement No. 2. December 2000. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data', CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Shepherd, D.P., 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 Chapman Valley (2012) Information submitted in support of Clearing Permit Application CPS 5375/1, Nanson and Nabawa-Yetna Road reserve. Shire of Chapman Valley, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC569341).
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed December 2012).
- Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2012(2).
- Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2012(2).

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)