



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 5406/1
File Number: 2012/009159-1
Duration of Permit: From 5 April 2013 to 5 April 2015

PERMIT HOLDER

River Wind Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 38055 (Beermullah 6503)
Lot 22 on Deposited Plan 28357 (Beermullah 6503)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 3 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5406/1.

CONDITIONS

Nil.

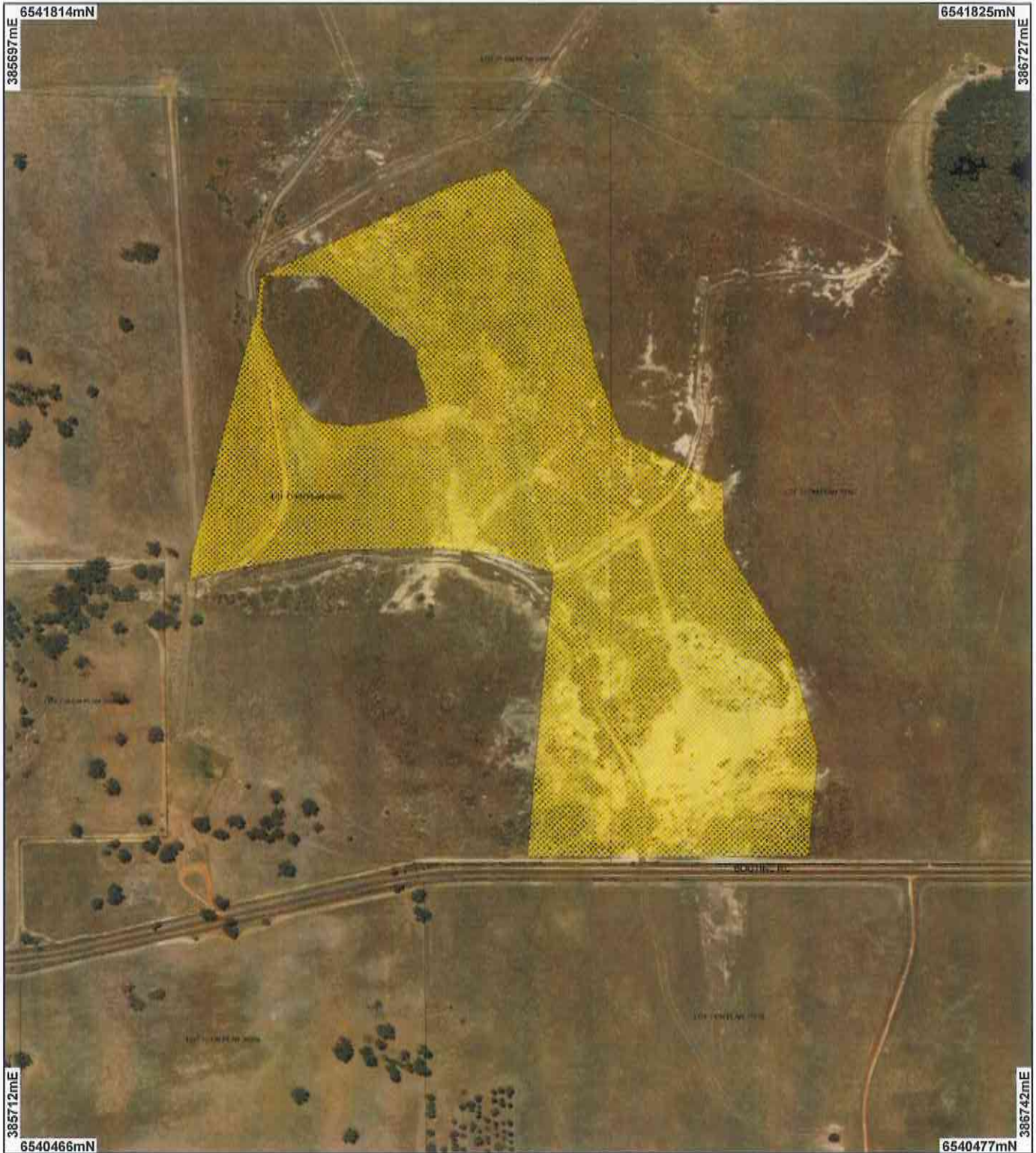
B. Walker

Belinda Walker
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH





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

14 March 2013

Plan 5406/1



LEGEND

-  Road Centrelines
-  Cadastre for labelling
-  Clearing Instruments
-  Areas Approved to Clear

Perth Metropolitan Area
North 15cm Orthomosaic -
Landgate 2012



Scale 1:8000
(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 *14/6/13*
B 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.



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Environment and Conservation

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5406/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Riverwind Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 11 ON PLAN 38055 (BEERMULLAH 6503)
LOT 22 ON PLAN 28357 (BEERMULLAH 6503)

Local Government Area: Shire of Gin Gin

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3		Mechanical Removal	Grazing & Pasture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 March 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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 1014 is described as Mosaic: Low woodland; banksia / Shrublands; teatree thicket (Shepherd et al 2001). Hedde Complex: Yanga Complex: Predominantly a closed scrub of Melaleuca species and low open forest of Casuarina obesa (Swamp Sheoak) on the flats subject to inundation. On drier sites the vegetation reflects the adjacent vegetation complexes of Bassendean and Coonambidgee (Hedde et al. 1980).	The application proposed to clear up to three hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of pasture and grazing. The area under application consists of cleared paddocks, dead vegetation and patches of Melaleuca sp in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition (DEC 2013).	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994) To Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the native vegetation under application was determined by digital imagery (Perth Metropolitan Area North 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2011) and a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC 2013).

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 applicant proposes to clear up to three hectares of native vegetation within a footprint of 22.75 ha within Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 38055 and Lot 22 on Deposited Plan 28357, Beermullah for the purpose of reclaiming pasture.

The area under application has been continually grazed resulting in patchy distribution of native vegetation within the property. The understorey consists of grassy weed with a sparse shrub overstorey of Melaleuca sp and is therefore in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition (DEC 2013).

Numerous priority and rare flora have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Given the application is in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and lacks understorey the clearing as proposed is not likely to provide habitat for priority or rare flora.

Three species of fauna listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) being *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), *Dasyurus geoffroi* (Chuditch, Western Quoll) and *Nannatherina balstoni* (Balton's Pygmy Perch) (DEC 2007-). Given the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation under application the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain significant habitat for fauna. An area of better condition vegetation in the north west corner of the property will provide fauna habitat and provide a linkage for fauna movement between the local conservation wetlands.

Due to the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the area under application it is not likely to contain a high level of biodiversity.

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

Methodology **References:**
- DEC (2007-)
- DEC (2013)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed December 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

Three species of fauna listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) being, *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), *Dasyurus geoffroi* (Chuditch, Western Quoll) and *Nannatherina balstoni* (Balton's Pygmy Perch) (DEC 2007-).

The Chuditch inhabits most kinds of wooded habitat with its current range including eucalypt forest including Jarrah, *Eucalyptus marginata*, dry woodland and mallee shrublands. Chuditch occur in both moist, densely vegetated, steeply sloping forest and drier, open, gently open forest. The densest populations of Chuditch have been found in riparian forest. Given the degraded to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation under application the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain significant habitat for this fauna species (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2013a).

Balton's Pygmy Perch inhabits acidic, tannin-stained freshwater pools, streams and lakes in peat flats within 30 km of the coast of south-west Western Australia, preferring shallow water and commonly associated with tall sedge thickets and inundated riparian vegetation. Given this, it is unlikely the vegetation proposed to be cleared is significant habitat for this species (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2013b).

Given the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation under application the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain significant habitat for fauna. An area of better condition vegetation in the north west corner of the property will provide fauna habitat and provide a linkage for fauna movement between the local conservation wetlands. This area was included in the initial application however the applicant has removed this area from the application area.

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

Methodology **References;**
- DEC (2007-)
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2013a)
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2013b)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodata sets 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Three species of rare flora have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The majority of the vegetation proposed to be cleared is completely degraded (Keighery 1994) with no understorey present. Suitable habitat for the three rare flora species is not located within the application area.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodata sets accessed - December 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**
The closest threatened ecological community (TEC) is 'Muchea Limestone' located approximately 4.6 kilometres north west of the application area.

Given the distance to the closest TEC and the completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the application area, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of this TEC.

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

Methodology GIS data:
- SAC Biodata set accessed - 20 December 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 Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 39 percent of its Pre European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia 2011).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard Vegetation Associations 1014 and Hedde Vegetation association Yanga Complex, which have approximately 56 and 20 percent of their Pre European extent remaining in the Swan Coastal bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia 2011).

Digital imagery (Perth Metropolitan Area North 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2011) indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the area under application retains approximately 30 percent vegetation cover.

Given the application is in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition the application area does not contain a high level of biological diversity and therefore is not considered to a significant remnant. The vegetation representation within the local area is approximately 30 per cent therefore the vegetation under application is not considered to be in an extensively cleared landscape.

Therefore, the clearing as proposed is not likely to 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	39.16	34.79
Shire*				
Shire of Gingin	319,671	177,340	55.48	42.95
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
1014	41,064	22,938	55.86	53.24
Hedde Vegetation Complex **				
Yanga Complex	26,176	5,163	19.73	2.04

*Government of Western Australia (2011)

** Hedde (1980)

Methodology References:
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- EPA (2006)
- Government of Western Australia (2011)
- Hedde (1980)

GIS Databases:
- Perth Metropolitan Area North 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2011
- Local Government Authorities - Landgate
- Pre-European Vegetation

(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 application area is located within a Resource Enhancement wetland. The application extends into an extensive Multiple Use palusplain. The Water and Rivers Commission (2001) considers Resource Enhancement Category wetlands to be priority wetlands which may have been partially modified but still retain substantial ecological attributes and functions. The Water and Rivers Commission (2001) considers Multiple Use Category wetlands as having few important attributes and functions remaining.

A number of Conservation Category wetlands (CCWs) are located in the local area (10 kilometre radius) the closest is mapped approximately 50m from the application area. CCWs support a high level of attributes and functions (Water and Rivers Commission 2001).

The area proposed to be cleared is adjacent to a surface water drain that discharges into a natural drainage line that in turn flows into the CCWs down gradient. Therefore, there is some increased risk of nutrient export if fertilisers were applied to the salt land pasture established on the proposed clearing area. The clearing of dead and completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) native vegetation itself is unlikely to increase nutrient export from the two sites proposed to be cleared (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).

The applicant has advised he plans to use composted cow manure to build up the soil and encourage grasses to grow. This approach will minimise nutrient runoff (Cooper 2013). An analysis report on the proposed cow manure determined the total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are low in comparison to synthetic fertilisers. This compost may be especially useful as an additive to sandy soils, supplying calcium, iron and organic matter. This is likely to improve the soil's cation exchange capacity, water holding capacity, water infiltration ability and microbial activity (Agrifood 2011). Given the proposed use of cow manure nutrient run off will be minimised.

The three hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared for pasture is small relative to the area that is already contributing run off to the two CCW's down gradient. Additionally, many salt tolerant pasture species are not particularly responsive to applied fertiliser (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).

Given the vegetation under application contains riparian vegetation the clearing as proposed is at variance to this principle.

Methodology

Reference:

- Agrifood (2011)
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013a)
- Cooper (2013)
- Keighery (1994)
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Database:

- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrography linear

(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

Northcote et al (1968) describes mapped soil type Cb39 as 'very gently undulating plain: chief soils are neutral, and also alkaline, yellow mottled soils overlying siliceous pans at depth.'

Land degradation in the form of salinity is occurring within the application area. The clearing of the vegetation under application is not likely to cause significant change to salinity either on site or off site in this instance. The proposed establishment of salt tolerant pasture on the site, if successful, may reduce the export of salt accumulation on the site to the nearby Conservation Category Wetlands (CCW) down gradient (The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).

The area proposed to be cleared is adjacent to a surface water drain that discharges into a natural drainage line that in turn flows into the CCWs down gradient. Therefore, there is some increased risk of nutrient export if fertilisers were applied to pasture established on the proposed clearing area. The clearing of dead and completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) native vegetation itself is unlikely to increase nutrient export from the two sites proposed to be cleared (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).

The three hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared for pasture is small relative to the area that is already contributing run off to the two CCW's down gradient. Additionally, many salt tolerant pasture species are not particularly responsive to applied fertiliser (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).

The applicant has advised he plans to use composted cow manure to build up the soil and encourage grasses to grow. This approach will minimise nutrient runoff (Cooper 2013). An analysis report on the proposed cow

manure determined the total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are low in comparison to synthetic fertilisers. This compost may be especially useful as an additive to sandy soils, supplying calcium, iron and organic matter. This is likely to improve the soil's cation exchange capacity, water holding capacity, water infiltration ability and microbial activity (Agrifood 2011). Given the proposed use of cow manure nutrient run off will be minimised.

Water logging is currently occurring on parts of the landscape in the proposed area to be cleared. No significant change is expected if the dead and completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) vegetation is removed and replaced with salt tolerant species (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a). The applicant has advised he proposes to clear all dead and fallen trees and rubbish out of the drain through the property and the neighbours property to allow water to freely flow through the drains that intersect Lot 11 and Lot 22 to decrease the amount of water logging within the property (Cooper 2013).

As the majority of the property is already cleared and the proposal is to remove areas of completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) native vegetation the risk of increased wind and water erosion is minimal.

The applicant's intentions to manage waterlogging on the property and the development of a good cover of pasture is likely to reduce the nutrient export risk. The compost proposed to be used is very low in nitrogen and phosphorus when compared within inorganic fertiliser (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013b). Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

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

- Methodology** **References:**
- Agrifood (2011)
 - Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013a)
 - Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013b)
 - Cooper (2013)
 - Northcote et al. (1968)
- GIS Databases:
- Soils, statewide
 - Hydrology, linear

(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**
- Seven conservation areas are located within the local area (10 kilometre radius), the closest being Bartletts Well located approximately one kilometre from the application area.
- Given the distance between the application area and the nearest conservation reserve the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the environmental values of these reserves.
- Given the above, the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** **GIS Databases:**
- 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 may be at variance to this Principle**
- The application area is located within a Resource Enhancement wetland. The application extends into an extensive Multiple Use palusplain. The Water and Rivers Commission (2001) considers Resource Enhancement Category wetlands to be priority wetlands which may have been partially modified but still retain substantial ecological attributes and functions. The Water and Rivers Commission (2001) considers Multiple Use Category wetlands as having few important attributes and functions remaining.
- A number of Conservation Category wetlands (CCWs) are located in the local area (10 kilometre radius) the closest being approximately 50m from the application area. CCWs support a high level of attributes and functions (Water and Rivers Commission 2001).
- The area proposed to be cleared is adjacent to a surface water drain that discharges into a natural drainage line that in turn flows into the CCWs down gradient. Therefore, there is some increased risk of nutrient export if fertilisers were applied to the salt land pasture established on the proposed clearing area. The clearing of dead native vegetation itself is unlikely to increase nutrient export from the two sites proposed to be cleared (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).
- The applicant has advised he plans to use composted cow manure to build up the soil and encourage grasses

to grow this will minimise nutrient runoff (Cooper 2013). An analysis report on the proposed cow manure determined the total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are low in comparison to synthetic fertilisers. This compost may be especially useful as an additive to sandy soils, supplying calcium, iron and organic matter. This is likely to improve the soil's cation exchange capacity, water holding capacity, water infiltration ability and microbial activity (Agrifood 2011). Given the proposed use of cow manure nutrient run off will be minimised.

The three hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared for pasture is small relative to the area that is already contributing run off to the two CCW's down gradient. Additionally, many salt tolerant pasture species are not particularly responsive to applied fertiliser (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013a).

The applicant's intentions to manage waterlogging on the property and the development of a good cover of pasture is likely to reduce the nutrient export risk. The compost he proposes to use is very low in nitrogen and phosphorus when compared within inorganic fertiliser (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013b). Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or ground water.

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

Methodology Reference:
- Agrifood (2011)
- Cooper (2013)
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013a)
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013b)
- Keighery (1994)
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Database:
-Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
-Hydrography linear
-Soils, statewide

(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 removal of native vegetation is not expected to contribute to flooding due to soil types present (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2013).

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

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013)

GIS databases:
-Soils, statewide

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

Comments

The proposal is to clear up to 3 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 38055 and Lot 22 on Deposited Plan 28357, Beermullah for the purpose of reclaiming pasture.

The clearing proposed under the initial application included 3 hectares of native vegetation within a larger footprint area of 23.62 hectares. The assessment of this proposal concluded that the proposed clearing was at variance to principle (f), may have been at variance to principles (b), (g) and (i) and was not likely to be at variance to principles (a), (c), (d) (e) and (j). The applicant was notified of these issues and was asked to modify the application. In response the applicant has modified the application to clear up to 3 hectares of native vegetation within a footprint of 22.75 hectares removing an area of vegetation that may have provided habitat for fauna.

The application area is zoned as 'Rural' under the local town planning scheme. The Shire of Gingin (2013) has advised they raise no objection to the proposed clearing as the clearing is for the purpose of grazing and pasture and therefore land clearing is to facilitate a land use which is 'as of right' under the Council's Local Planning Scheme No.9.

The application area is located within the Gingin Groundwater Area proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. If the applicant intends to abstract groundwater a licence to construct bores or take groundwater may be required.

Methodology References:
-Shire of Gingin (2013)

4. References

- AgriFood (2011) Analysis Report Compost - Batch Number 546. Western Australia (DEC Ref: A606228)
- Cooper (2013) Further information for Clearing Permit CPS 5406/1. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A606228)
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013a) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5406/1. Department of Agriculture and Food. Western Australia. DEC Ref: A600926)
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013b) Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013a) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5406/1 – Eutrophication and Waterlogging management. Department of Agriculture and Food. Western Australia. DEC Ref: A609026)
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 20 December 2012
- DEC (2013) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5406/1, Lot 11 and Lot 22 Bootine Road, Beermullah. Site inspection undertaken 17 January 2013. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC Ref: A598503).
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2013a). *Dasyurus geoffroi* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed 13 February 2013.
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2013b). *Nannatherina balstoni* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed 13 February 2013
- 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.
- 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 Gingin (2013) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5406/1 - Riverwind Pty Ltd. Western Australia. DEC Ref: A588781
- 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)