



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 5780/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Shire of Kondinin
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	7 December 2013 – 7 December 2018

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 upgrades.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Kondinin-Narembeen Road reserve (PIN 11650524, 11651457, 11657887), Kondinin.

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 1.9 hectares of native vegetation within the combined areas shaded yellow on attached Plan 5780/1a and Plan 5780/1b and Plan 5780/1c and Plan 5780/1d and Plan 5780/1e and Plan 5780/1f and Plan 5780/1g.

**4. 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.

**5. 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.

### PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

**6. 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*:

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

## DEFINITIONS

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

*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 any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in the former Department of Environment and Conservation Regional Weed Assessments, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



M Warnock  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

7 November 2013

# Plan 5780/1a



## LEGEND

- Cadastre
- Local Government Authorities
- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear

Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011  
Mosaic



0 ————— 100 m

Scale 1:5000  
(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.

Date 7/11/13  
M Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1988

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.

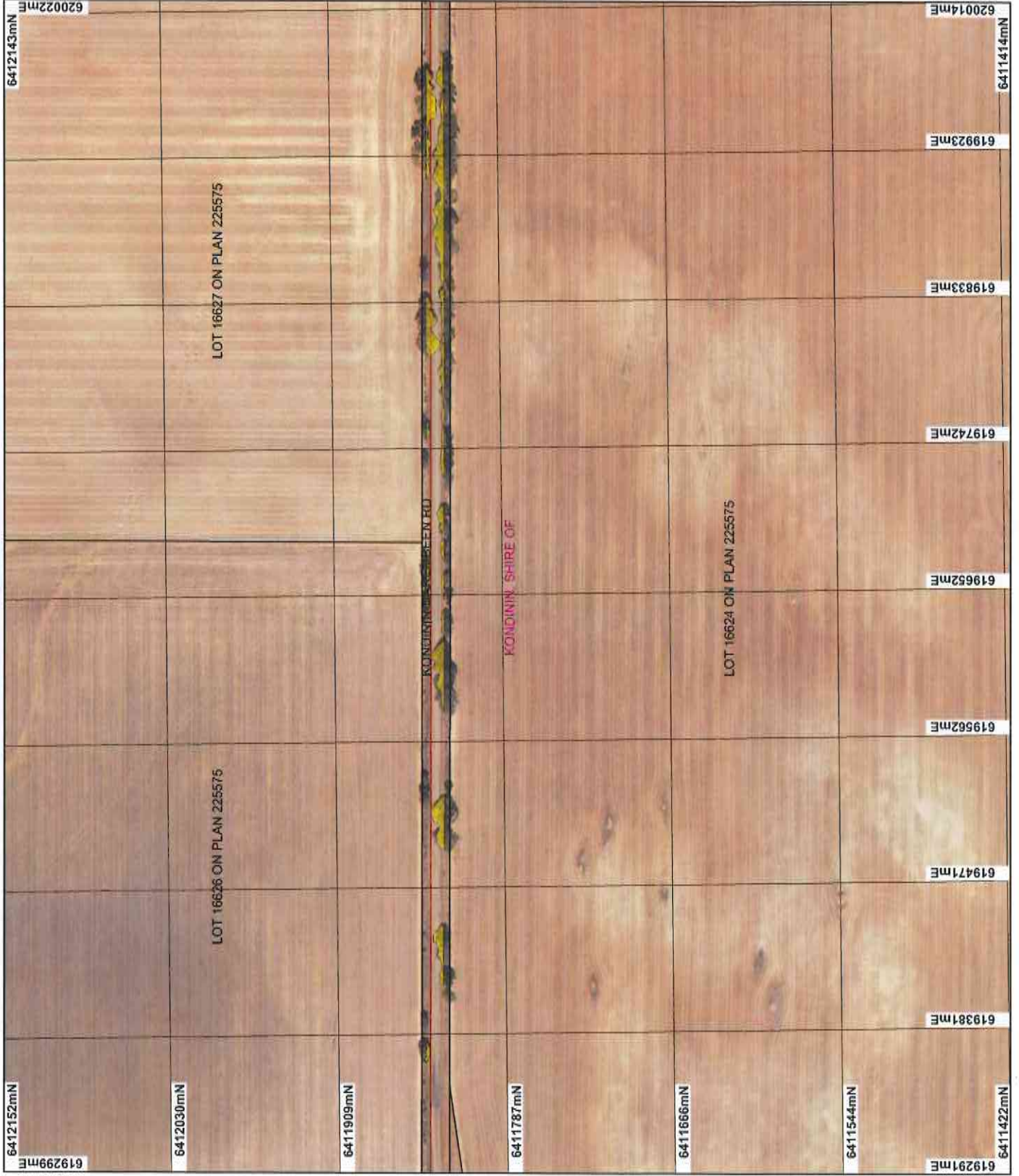


Government of Western Australia  
Department of Environment Regulation

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# Plan 5780/1b



## LEGEND

- Cadastre
  - Local Government Authorities
  - Road Centrelines
  - Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic



0 100 m

Scale 1:3500

(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.

*M Warren*  
Date 7/1/13

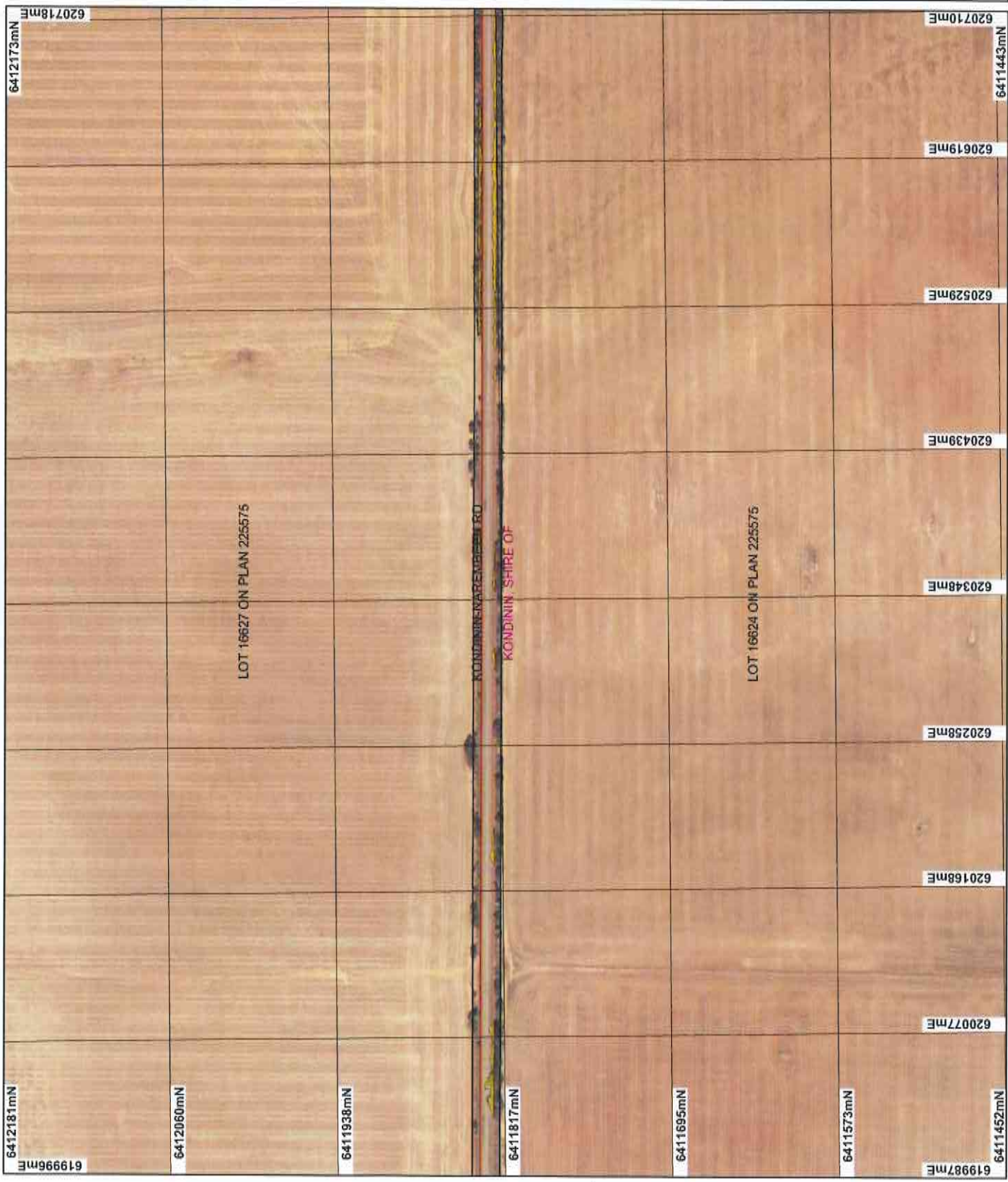
Office with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986  
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# Plan 5780/1c



## LEGEND

- Cadastral
  - Local Government Authorities
  - Road Centrelines
  - Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic



0 100 m

Scale 1:3500  
Approximate when reproduced at A4

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortions or measurement inaccuracies.

*Handwritten signature*  
M Warnock Date 7/1/13

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Department of Environment Regulation  
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# Plan 5780/1d



## LEGEND

- Cadastral
- Local Government Authorities
- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic



Scale 1:3000  
 (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.

*Amund* Date 7/11/13  
 M Warrack

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 The Environmental Protection Act 1986  
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 by the agency acronym in the legend.





# Plan 5780/1e



## LEGEND

- Cadastre
  - Local Government Authorities
  - Road Centrelines
  - Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Narembeeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic



Scale 1:3000  
 (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.

*amend* Date 7/11/13  
 M Warnock

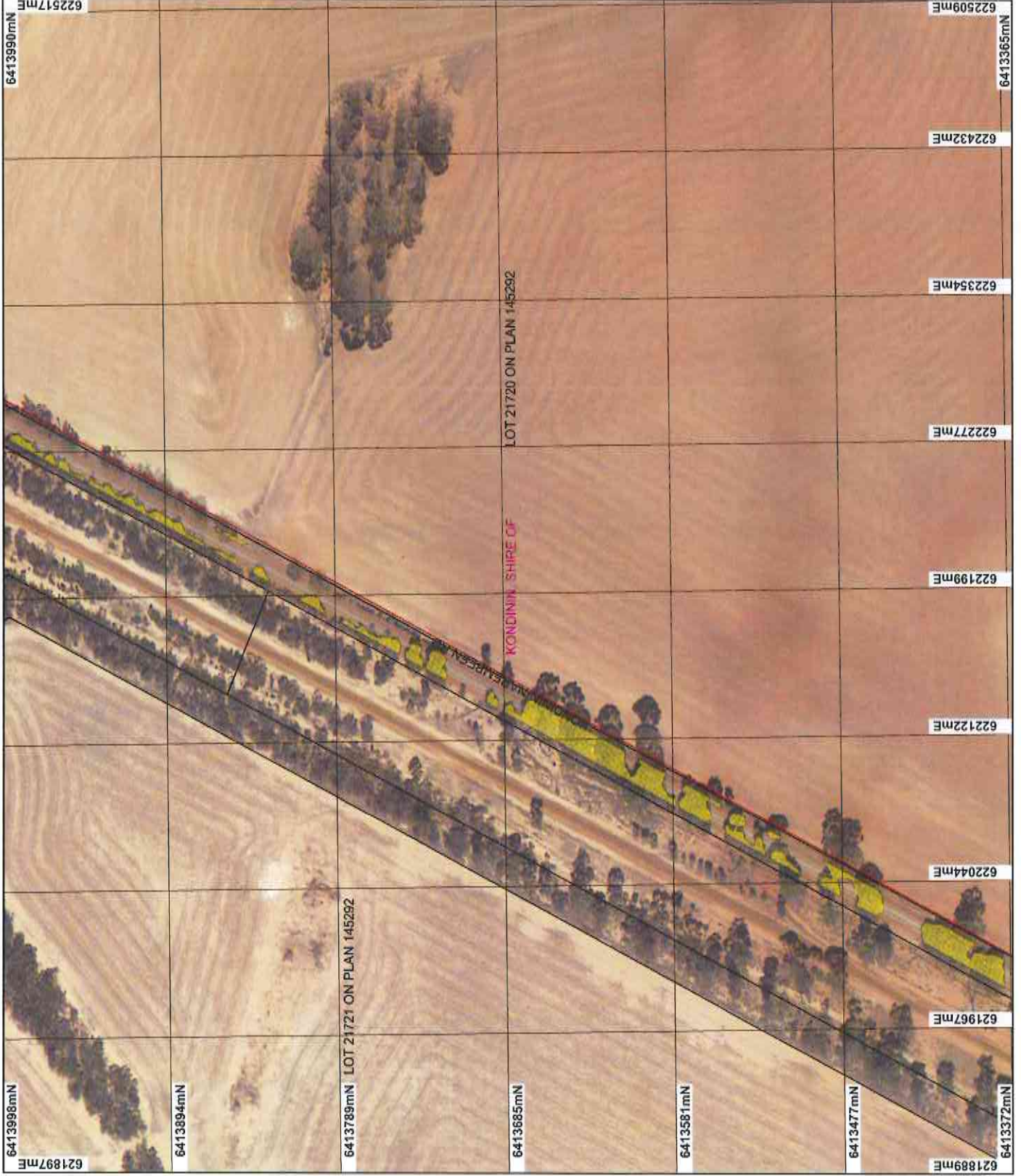
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of  
 the Environmental Protection Act 1986  
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 Department of Environment Regulation  
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# Plan 5780/1f



## LEGEND

- Cadastre
  - Local Government Authorities
  - Road Centrelines
  - Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic



0 75m

Scale 1:3000  
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geospatial Datum: Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*M. Waincock* Date 7/11/13

M. Waincock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986  
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# Plan 5780/1g



## LEGEND

- Cadastre
- Local Government Authorities
- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved in Clear
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic



0 7.5 m

Scale 1:3000

(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.

*M Warrcock* Date 7/11/13

M Warrcock

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.



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Environment Regulation

WA Open Geography 2008





## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5780/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Kondinin

### 1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE ( KONDININ 6367)  
Local Government Area: Shire of Kondinin  
Colloquial name: Kondinin-Naremben Road reserve

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 7 November 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
Beard Vegetation Association: 1023 - Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo and Salmon gum ( <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> ) (Shepherd et al. 2001).	Clear up to 1.9 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of road upgrades necessary for a road safety program within Kondinin-Naremben Road reserve, Kondinin.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994).	Vegetation condition and description were determined through aerial imagery and supporting information provided by the applicant (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012).
Beard Vegetation Association: 960 - Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood and black marlock (Shepherd et al. 2001).		To  Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994).	<p>The vegetation under application is described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Mallee/Shrubland - Shrub/tree mallee sometimes becoming mixed species thickets (to 4 m tall) of <i>Eucalyptus cylindriflora</i>, <i>E. phenax</i>, <i>E. salubris</i> and other mallees and taller shrubs (e.g. <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>, <i>M. glaberrima</i>). The understorey is generally patchy and may be sparse or dense. It consists of medium to tall shrubs (to 2 m) of <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> and others. A low ground layer may be present and is dominated by small shrubs (e.g. <i>Phebalium filifolium</i>, <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> and <i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>), spring annuals (Family Asteraceae, e.g. <i>Waitzia acuminata</i>) and grasses (e.g. <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>). There are few weeds and these are mostly confined to the disturbed edges or cleared areas. The community occurs on grey sands and clays in the northern section of the study area. Small drainage lines and winter wet areas are common in the flat terrain (Plate 2). The community forms a mosaic with Community Type 2 (Medium Mallee/Woodland). The community is in poor condition along narrow road verges.</li> <li>• Medium Height Open Mallee/Woodland - Open mallee - woodland (to 10 m tall) of <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> subsp. <i>astringens</i>, <i>E. salubris</i> and other mallees with sparse taller shrubs (e.g. <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>). The understorey is generally low, sparse and patchy. It consists of medium to tall shrubs (to 2 m) of <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Grevillea</i>, <i>Eremophila</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i>. A low ground layer may be present and is dominated by small shrubs (e.g. <i>Olearia muelleri</i>, <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> var. <i>spathulatus</i>, <i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>,) and daisies (Family Asteraceae, e.g. <i>Waitzia acuminata</i>). There are numerous ephemeral weeds and there is grazing damage from stock. The community is in poor ecological condition.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation plantings and regrowth.</li> </ul>



### 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 application is to clear up to 1.9 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of upgrading the road within Kondinin-Narabbeen Road reserve, Kondinin, within the Shire of Kondinin.

A Level 1 Flora Survey and Fauna Habitat Assessment was conducted over the application area and surrounding areas (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The vegetation surveyed is described as Low Mallee/Shrubland, Medium Height Open Mallee/Woodland rehabilitation planting and regrowth (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The vegetation surveyed is in good condition within large intact tracts of vegetation and in very degraded condition along narrow road verges (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The vegetation under application is a subset of the vegetation described in the survey.

The vegetation under application is in degraded (Keighery 1994) to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012) and consists of scattered vegetation along an approximately 7 kilometre length of Kondinin-Narabbeen Road. The vegetation to be cleared ranges from individual plants to areas of vegetation approximately 0.13 hectares in size.

No priority flora species were recorded within the application area (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The vegetation under application is not representative of a priority ecological community (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) is extensively cleared for agriculture and supports approximately 10 percent native vegetation cover. The application area has been mapped as Beard Vegetation Associations 1023 and 960, which have approximately 7 percent and 14 percent of their pre-European extents remaining in the Mallee bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2013).

The national 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). As the mapped vegetation associations are below this level and the local area is highly cleared, clearing vegetation representative of these associations may impact on the biodiversity values of the local area.

Within a highly cleared landscape, remaining vegetation may provide significant habitat for indigenous fauna and act as a biological corridor for fauna movement. Given the degraded condition of the vegetation under application, its value as fauna habitat is likely to be limited.

A Level 1 Flora Survey recorded 26 weed species within the survey area and did not identify any evidence of plant disease (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds being introduced into the remaining adjacent vegetation. Weed management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

The application area contains fauna habitat and is located in an area that has been extensively cleared. Therefore, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

##### Methodology

##### References:

Commonwealth of Australia 2001  
EnviroWorks Consulting 2012  
Government of Western Australia 2013  
Keighery 1994

##### GIS Databases:

- Narembbeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic
- NLWRA, Vegetation extent remaining
- SAC Biodatasets

#### (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**

There are seven conservation significant fauna species mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius): Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*; rare or likely to become extinct, Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act); vulnerable, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*; rare or likely to become extinct, WC Act; vulnerable, EPBC Act), Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*; rare or likely to become extinct, WC Act; endangered, EPBC Act), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus* subsp. *macropus*; Schedule 4, WC Act), Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota* subsp. *imbricata*; Schedule 4, WC Act), Western Mouse (*Pseudomys occidentalis*; Priority 4), and Western Brush Wallaby (*Macropus irma*; Priority 4) (DPaW 2007-).



A Level 1 Flora Survey and Fauna Habitat Assessment conducted over the application area and surrounding areas of vegetation did not record any conservation significant fauna (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The vegetation surveyed provides shelter, nesting locations and food resources for terrestrial, arboreal and avian species (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). The surveyed area includes relatively large, intact tracts of vegetation as well as the degraded vegetation within the road reserve. These remnants of good condition vegetation are likely to provide significant habitat for fauna, whereas the degraded condition vegetation under application is likely to have limited value as fauna habitat.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) is extensively cleared, with approximately 10 percent pre-European vegetation remaining. Within a highly cleared landscape, vegetation along road reserves is likely to act as a biological corridor for fauna movement. Given the local area has been extensively cleared, all remaining vegetation is important as wildlife habitat and linkages between patches of remnant vegetation. The applicant has advised that clearing will be minimised and avoided where possible. Given this, and the remaining vegetation adjacent to the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to sever the ecological linkage.

Therefore, the application may be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**   References:  
DPaW 2007-  
EnviroWorks Consulting 2012  
GIS Databases:  
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic  
- NLWRA, Vegetation extent remaining

**(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**

There are two rare flora species mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest record mapped on the same soil and vegetation type as the application area is located approximately 160 metres from the application area.

This species is represented by one natural male plant and two translocation populations (DEC 2006). This species is geographically restricted to the Shire of Bruce Rock (DEC 2006). The record within close proximity to the application area is from 1922 and the record's locality is 'Bendering'. Given the lack of detailed mapping available at that time the location of the record is likely to be inaccurate.

A Level 1 Flora Survey and Fauna Habitat Assessment conducted over the application area did not record any rare flora species (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012).

Given the degraded condition of the vegetation, the application area is not likely to contain suitable habitat for rare flora species.

**Methodology**   References:  
DEC 2006  
EnviroWorks Consulting 2012  
GIS Databases:  
- Pre-European Vegetation  
- SAC Biodatasets  
- Soils, Statewide

**(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 at variance to this Principle**

There are no records of threatened ecological communities within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The vegetation under application is not representative of a threatened ecological community (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012).

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

**Methodology**   References:  
EnviroWorks Consulting 2012  
GIS Databases:  
- SAC Biodatasets



**(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**

Aerial photography indicates the local area (10 kilometre radius) is approximately 10 percent vegetated.

The IBRA Bioregion (Mallee) and the local government agency (Shire of Kondinin) retain approximately 57 percent and 54 percent of their respective pre-European extents (Government of Western Australia 2013).

The application area is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 960 and 1023, which retain approximately 29 270 hectares (14 percent) and 4 688 hectares (7 percent) of their pre-European extents within the Mallee IBRA Bioregion.

The national 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 vegetation associations mapped over the application area both have less than 30 percent of their pre-European extents remaining. Given its degraded condition, the vegetation under application is not likely to be representative of the mapped vegetation associations.

The application area contains habitat for fauna and occurs within an extensively cleared landscape.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Mallee	7 395 894	4 185 989	57	31
Shire*				
Shire of Kondinin	741 936	398 044	54	6
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
1023	63 990	4 688	7	8
960	211 735	29 270	14	37

\* Government of Western Australia 2013

**Methodology**

**References:**

- Commonwealth of Australia 2001
- Government of Western Australia 2013
- GIS Databases:
  - Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic
  - NLWRA, Current extent of Native Vegetation
  - 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 may be at variance to this Principle**

There are numerous watercourses located within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Several minor watercourses intersect the application area (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). Therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

The purpose of the proposed clearing is for road widening and therefore there is likely to be roadside infrastructure, such as drains and culverts, already in place to minimise impacts to these watercourses.

**Methodology**

**References:**

- EnviroWorks Consulting 2012
- GIS Databases:
  - Hydrography, Linear
  - Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic

**(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

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

The soil within the application area is mapped as Va66, which Northcote et al. (1960-1968) describes as gently undulating to rolling terrain with some ridges and uneven slopes; and with the variable presence of lateritic mesas and buttes and granitic tors and bosses: chief soils are hard alkaline yellow mottled soils and hard alkaline red soils.

The mean annual rainfall mapped over the application area is 400mm.

Given the linear area under application and the existing road infrastructure appreciable land degradation will not occur. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**

References:

Northcote et al. 1960 - 1968

GIS Databases:

- Mean annual rainfall

- 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**

There are several Department of Parks and Wildlife managed lands within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest of these is an unnamed C class nature reserve, which is located approximately 1.2 kilometres from the application area (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). Given the distance to this nature reserve the proposed clearing in will not impact upon the environmental values of this conservation area.

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

**Methodology**

References:

EnviroWorks Consulting 2012

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 is not at variance to this Principle**

There are several minor, non-perennial watercourses intersecting the application area. An ephemeral creek feeding into Kondinin Lake Nature Reserve is located in the southern area of the application area (EnviroWorks Consulting 2012). During the works, the proposed clearing may cause short term water quality issues, such as localised surface water sedimentation. However, these issues are likely to be minimal as existing road infrastructure will prevent any significant water quality issues.

The groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as 14000 - 35000 mg/L of Total Dissolved Solids. This level of groundwater salinity is considered highly saline. The removal of deep rooted vegetation within the application area may result in an increase in salinity.

Given the linear area under application and that remnant vegetation occurs adjacent to the entire application area, deterioration in underground water is likely to be minimised.

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

**Methodology**

References:

EnviroWorks Consulting 2012

GIS Databases:

- Groundwater Salinity

- Hydrography, Linear

- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic

**(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 at variance to this Principle**

Given the linear area under application and the existing road infrastructure to manage drainage, the proposed clearing will not cause or exacerbate flooding. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.



**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography, Linear  
- Narembeen 2533 Jan 2011 Mosaic

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

### Comments

The application area is located within the Kondinin-Ravensthorpe Groundwater Area covered by the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914.

No public submissions have been received in response to this application.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- RIWI Act areas

## 4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2006) Bailey's Symonanthus (*Symonanthus bancroftii*) Interim Recovery Plan 2006-2011, Interim Recovery Plan No. 225. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.
- DPaW (2007 - ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.der.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 16/09/2013.
- EnviroWorks Consulting (2012) Level 1 Flora Survey and Fauna Habitat Assessment - Kondinin - Narambeen Road. EnviroWorks Consulting, Western Australia. DER REF: A667285.
- Government of Western Australia. (2013). 2012 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2012. 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.

## 5. Glossary

Term	Meaning
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community