



Application for a clearing permit (area permit)

Environmental Protection Act 1986 s 51E

FORM C1

Clearing of native vegetation is prohibited in Western Australia except where a clearing permit has been granted or an exemption applies. A person who causes or allows unauthorised clearing commits an offence.

CPS No.
DER2014/002917
6370/1
A833869
Date stamp

Part 1 Land details

The location of the land where clearing is proposed must be accurately described. REGULATION 19 NOV 2014	Land description: volume and folio number, lot or location number(s), Crown lease or reserve number, pastoral lease number or mining tenement number of all properties Volume 2017, Folio 901, Lot 21 on Diagram 87045
	Street address Lot 21, Edison Mill Road, Dale
FILE REFERENCE General Information Section	Local government area Beverley
	Land zoning, e.g. rural, residential, industrial Rural

Part 2 Proposal

An aerial photograph or map with a north arrow must be attached, clearly marking the area proposed to be cleared or if you have the facilities, a digital map on CDROM of the area to clear as an ESRI shapefile with the following properties: • Geometry type: Polygon shape • Coordinate system: GDA 1994 (Geographic latitude/longitude) • Datum: GDA 1994 (Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994).	Total area of clearing proposed (hectares) and/or number of individual trees to be removed 190
	Proposed method of clearing Bulldozer/excavator
	Period within which clearing is proposed to be undertaken, e.g. May 2014 – June 2014 Dec 2014 - April 2015
	Purpose of clearing Please see attached description
	Has this clearing application or any related matter been referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



Part 3 Applicant

To apply for a permit you must either be: • the landowner • acting on the landowner's behalf or • likely to become the landowner. Note: If you are acting on behalf of the landowner, you must attach a letter of authority from the landowner explicitly stating that you, the applicant, have authority to clear on the said land.	Are you applying as an individual, a company or an incorporated body? Enter details for one only (please print) Frank Ripper
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Ownership of land

A landowner can be: • a person who holds the certificate of title • a person who is the lessee of Crown land or • a public authority that is responsible for care of the land. If granted, the permit will be granted in the name of the landowner.	Form of ownership: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certificate of title (please attach a copy of the certificate and all associated encumbrances with the application, available from the Western Australian Land Information Authority – Landgate) <input type="checkbox"/> Pastoral lease (please attach a copy of the lease and all associated encumbrances with the application) <input type="checkbox"/> Mining lease <input type="checkbox"/> Public authority that has care, control or management of the land <input type="checkbox"/> Other form of lease, land tenure or specific arrangement. Please state: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
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NAT 6038661

Reasons for Clearing

1. Background

The farm consists of 180 ha, of which approx. 135 ha is arable with 40 ha natural bush and 5 ha of dams and creeks, tracks etc. Of the natural bush approx. 14 ha has been securely fenced to exclude stock. Part of the farm was parkland cleared for grazing and the contrast in cropping efficiency between this area and the open paddocks on the rest of the farm, is large.

There are about 190 mostly individual trees on the farm, mainly in the central and north-western areas which amount to more than 1 ha but less than 10 ha in area. The aim is to remove the individual trees to allow the benefits listed below and to replace the removed trees by planting original native species, such as Flooded Gums, along the main creek line on the farm.

2. Benefits of clearing individual trees

- a. More efficient use of cropping machinery
 - i. In the parkland cleared area of the farm modern farm machinery can only be used with difficulty and inefficiency amongst the trees. For example, operating a 24 m boomspray entails many clashes with trees as effective coverage of the ground is attempted. This results in significantly higher maintenance costs.
- b. Preparing paddocks for cropping
 - i. In the last decade the stubble has been largely retained on the farm, rather than burnt. However, at times it would be useful to rake and burn some of the stubble. This is quite dangerous because the large amount of residue and gum at the base of each tree can be very difficult to extinguish once alight and presents a risk to the state forest which runs along two boundaries of the farm.
 - ii. The trees drop a large amount of branches throughout the year which can interfere with spraying and harvest of the crop and must be cleared before cropping can commence again.
- c. Alleviation of non-wetting soil
 - i. Significant non-wetting occurs in areas around each tree which prevents water infiltration and effective weed control. For example, this last season, grass weeds emerged in a halo pattern around each tree, well after the crop was up and which could not be controlled by in-crop herbicides.
- d. More efficient use of crop inputs
 - i. Crop inputs are inefficiently used and costs are unnecessarily higher as manoeuvring around trees often results in over application in overlapped areas.
- e. Lower costs
 - i. Lower machinery, labour and fuel costs as large machinery will have to turn less and there will be less overlap of already traversed areas.

3. Summary

Clearing the parkland-cleared paddocks to a level matching the rest of the farm will allow much more efficient use of inputs, reduce machinery and labour cost and increase crop yields. Removed trees will be replaced along the creek line of the farm which will help maintain vegetation on the farm but be out of the way of cropping operations.