GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 3391/1
Permit Holder:	Dioro Exploration NL
Duration of Permit:	7 February 2010 – 7 February 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 mineral exploration, drilling and production.

2. **Land on which clearing is to be done**
   LOT 103 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 40395

3. **Area of Clearing**
   The Permit Holder must not clear more than 345 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3391/1.

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. **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

6. **Avoid, minimise etc clearing**
   In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:
   (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
   (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
   (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

7. **Fauna Management**
   (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the area(s) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for the presence of *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) mounds.

   (b) Where *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) mounds are identified in relation to condition 7(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing occurs within 50 metres of the identified *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) mounds, unless approved by the CEO.

8. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

(a) The Permit Holder shall 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 twelve months of clearing any area authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the areas by:
   (i) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 8(a) on the cleared area;
   (ii) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation using only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material.

(c) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 8(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* does not provide adequate stabilisation of surface soils, undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 8(b)(ii) of this Permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records to 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 fauna management pursuant to condition 7 of this Permit, the location of each *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) mound recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings.

(c) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 8 of this Permit:
   (i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
   (ii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
   (iii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
   (iv) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

10. Reporting

(a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.

(b) Prior to 7 November 2017, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

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

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;

fauna specialist means a person with training and specific work experience in fauna identification or faunal assemblage surveys of Western Australian fauna.

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 30 kilometres of the area cleared;

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

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

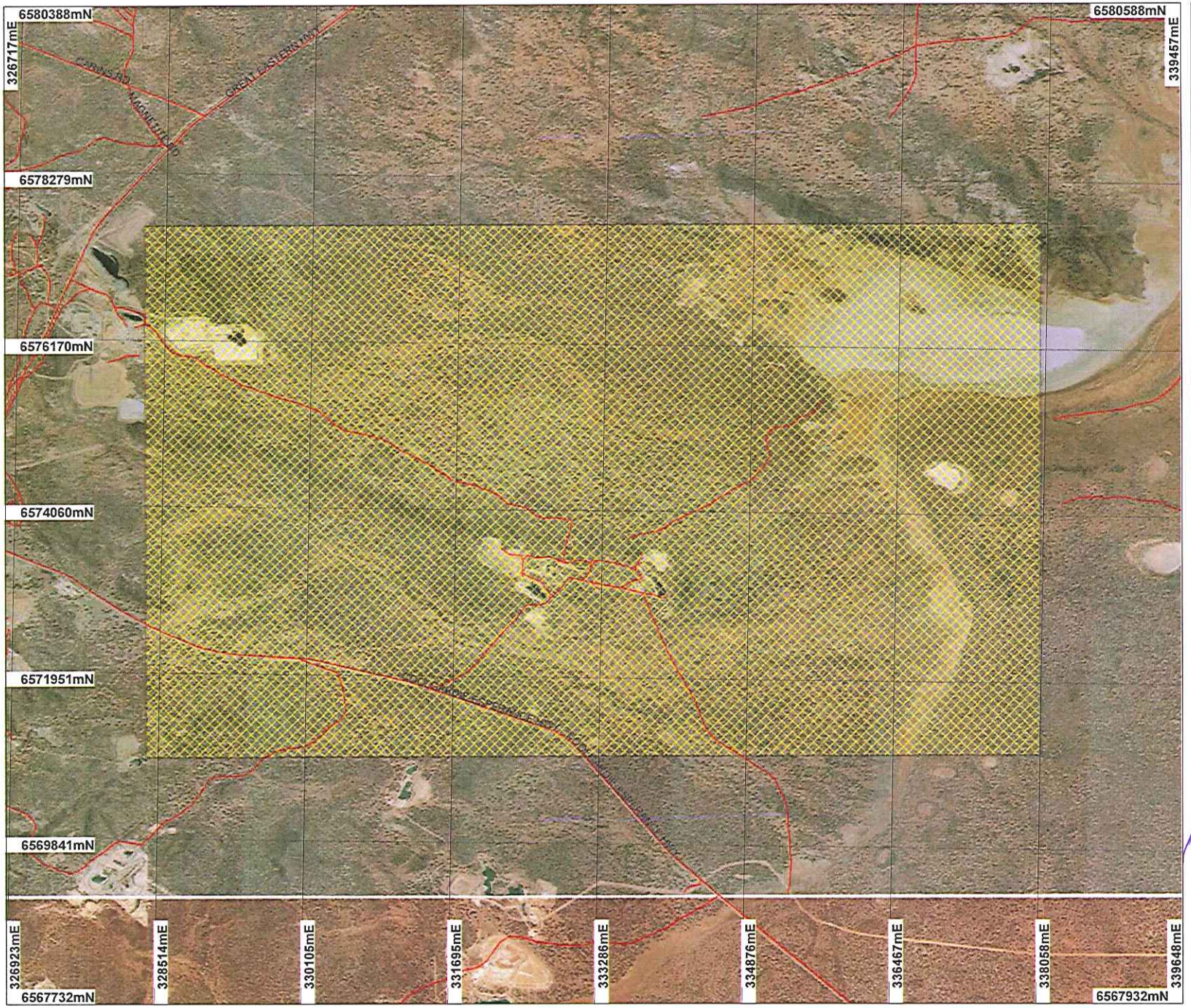
revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area;

Keith Claymore
A/ DIRECTOR
NATURE CONSERVATION DIVSION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

7 January 2010

Plan 3391/1



LEGEND

Clearing Instrument
Road Centrelines
Cadastre
Yilmia 1.4m Orthom
Kalgoorlie 1.4m Ort
2002

N

0 ~1.5 km

Scale 1:61157
(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 of measurement inaccuracies.

Signature ..... Date 2/1/10

K Claymore

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

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Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3391/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Dioro Exploration NL**

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 103 ON PLAN 40395 (KARRAMINDIE 6429)
Local Government Area:
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
345		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production

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 associations: 9- Medium woodland; coral gum (E. torquata) & Goldfields blackbutt (E. lesouefi). 123- Succulent steppe with open low woodland; sheoak over saltbush & bluebush. 125- Bare areas; salt lakes. 936- Medium woodland; salmon gum. 1294- Medium woodland; coral gum. (Shepherd, 2007).	The area under application is for clearing of 345 ha exploration, drilling and production within a ~6,500ha project area (Lot 103 on Plan 40395). The project area is located approximately 4km east of the Coolgardie town site, on the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway. A flora survey conducted by Holm and Associates (2009) identified 7 land units within the project area. This application includes areas currently approved for clearing under clearing permits CPS 2474/1 (HBJ Minerals ? Dioro Exploration NL parent company) for 200ha and CPS 909/3 (Kal Mines ? brought out by Dioro Exploration NL) ? 50 ha.	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined from Site Photos included in the Flora Survey Report (Holm and Associates, 2009). Further, aerial photography for the area shows two areas of existing mining infrastructure and public roads within the area under application (project area).

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

Aerial photography for the ~6,500 hectare project area (Location 59 North) shows the area of disturbance from mining activities to be limited to existing open pits and associated infrastructure within central section of the project area. In addition, the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway and other minor tracks traverse sections of the project area.

A flora survey identified 7 vegetation units within the project area (Holm and Associates, 2009). The dominant

vegetation within the project area is Mixed Eucalypt woodlands in good to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (Holm and Associates, 2009).

Vegetation comprising suitable habitat for rare flora (Gastrolobium graniticum) and priority flora has been identified within the area under application (Holm and Associates, 2009).

There are 26 species of priority flora recorded within the local area (30km radius). Of these vegetation types identified during site surveys suggest suitable habitat for Acacia websteri (P1), Melaleuca coccinea (P3), Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. grossa (P3) and Eremophila sp Mt Jackson (P1).

Flora surveys conducted in August 2009, September 2008 and October 2008 identified no rare flora and no priority species within the project area.

Malleefowl (VU), Shy Henwreath (Western ssp.) (P4), Crested Bellbird (Southern) (P4), White-browed Babbler (western wheatbelt) (P4), Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (CR) and Jamenus aridus (Butterfly) (P1) have been recorded within 30km of the applied area. Of these the applied area may be providing transitional habitat for populations of Malleefowl found north, south east and west of the applied area as well as potentially providing habitat for the Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly, Crested Bellbird, White-browed Babbler (western wheatbelt).

In addition the following fauna of conservation significance may occur within the applied area:
- Slender-billed Thornbill
- Chuditch
- Hooded Plover
- Rainbow Bee-eater

(Dioro, 2009)

Given the condition of the vegetation under application and the potential occurrence of numerous conservation significant fauna and flora, it is considered the project area may comprise a high level of biological diversity.

Taking into account that the proposal is to clear 345 hectares within a ~6,500 hectare project area the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Revegetation conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology

References:
Dioro (2009)
Keighery (1994)
Holm and Associates (2009)

GIS Database:
Kalgoorlie 1.4m Orthomosaic - DLI 02
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Clearing Regulations, Environmentally Sensitive Areas 30 May 2005
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

(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

A report submitted by Dioro (2009) advised that 13 fauna species of conservation significance could potentially occur within the ~6,500 ha project area.

There are 3 recorded distinct occurrences of Malleefowls within the local area (30km radius), these populations occur south east, north and west of the applied area. The soils of the applied area are not likely to be suitable for mound construction and therefore the applied area is not likely to be significant as a nesting site. However given the occurrence of Malleefowls in the surrounding area the vegetation under application may be providing some transitional habitat value to this species.

Bird species such as Peregrine Falcon, White-browed Babbler, Crested Bellbird (Southern) may utilise the notified area, however as the land systems are well represented within the region the habitat present is unlikely to be significant for these species.

In addition the vegetation units within the applied area may also be suitable habitat for Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly, Jamenus aridus (Butterfly) Slender-billed Thornbill, Chuditch, Hooded Plover and the Rainbow Bee-eater however given the extent of vegetation within the local area and taking into account that approximately 6,155 hectares of native vegetation will remain within the applied area post clearing the vegetation is not likely to be significant habitat for these species.

Given the condition of the vegetation under application it may be providing significant transitional habitat for fauna in the local area, including the Malleefowl, therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this

Proposal.

To mitigate any impacts from the proposed clearing, fauna management conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology References:
Dioro (2009)

GIS Database:
Kalgoorlie 1.4m Orthomosaic - DLI 02
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01

(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 3 known records of the rare flora, Gastrolobium graniticum within the local area (30 km radius) with the closest known record being 3.8 km west of the project area.

Gastrolobium graniticum is described as an erect, open shrub, to 2.5m high and occurs on sandy soils, granite and margins of rock outcrops, along drainage lines. Flowers are yellow, orange, and red, flowering in August to September (WA Herbarium 1998). The applied area may be suitable habitat for G. graniticum given the granite base of some areas under application. Surveys of the site conducted in August 2009, September 2008 and October 2008 did not identify this species within the project area (Holm and Associates, 2009).

In addition the surveys conducted of the project area did not identify any rare or priority flora species within the project area (Holm and Associates, 2009).

Given the above, it is considered that the vegetation to be cleared is not likely to include or be necessary for the continued existence of any rare flora. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
Holm and Associates (2009)
WA Herbarium (1998)

GIS Database:
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

(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**
There are no known records of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) within the local area (30km radius). The nearest recorded TEC (Russell Range) is located approximately 330km south-east of the project area.

Surveys of the applied area did not identify any vegetation associations within the project area which are known or are likely to represent known TECs.

Given the distance to the nearest threatened ecological community, it is not considered likely that the vegetation proposed to be cleared comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Methodology GIS Database:
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009

(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**

.	Pre-European (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	In secure tenure (%)
IBRA Bioregions*				
Coolgardie	12,921,167	12,716,583	98.42	15.54
Shire*				
Coolgardie	3,031,312	3,031,312	100.00	13.68

Beard Vegetation types statewide*				
9	242,828	242,214	99.75	8.63
123	9,090	9,090	100.0	0.0
125	3,483,739	3,246,540	93.19	7.19
936	698,763	675,647	96.69	3.73
1294	6,295	6,295	100.0	1.83

Beard Vegetation types within bioregion*				
9	242,761	242,153	99.75	8.64
123	9,090	9,090	100.0	0.0
125	543,834	540,668	99.42	6.42
936	586,803	586,803	100.00	2.72
1294	6,295	6,295	100.0	1.83

* (Shepherd, 2007)

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) supports the retention of remnant native vegetation to a 30% threshold level as recommended in the National Objectives Targets for Biodiversity Conservation below which, species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (EPA, 2000). The vegetation types within the area under application are all above the recommended minimum of 30% representation.

Given the high representation of the vegetation types identified with the project area and taking into account that the local area (30km radius) retains approximately 85% native vegetation cover, the vegetation under application is not considered to be significant as a remnant in an extensively cleared area.

Methodology

References:
EPA (2000)
Shepherd (2007)

GIS Databases:
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia
Local Government Authorities - DLI 8/07/04

(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 minor non-perennial watercourses, including Italian Gully, and a non-perennial salt lake, Brown Lake, located within the ~6,500 ha project area. Therefore, it is considered likely that some of the vegetation under application is associated with surface water expression areas.

Surveys of the applied area identified seven land units within the project area, one of which being drainage lines supporting Eucalyptus Woodlands (Holm and Associates, 2009).

Given that some of the native vegetation to be cleared is growing in an environment associated with wetlands and watercourses the clearing as proposed is at variance to this Principle.

To mitigate the impacts of clearing riparian vegetation, revegetation management conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology

Reference:
Holm and Associates (2009)

GIS Databases:
ANCA wetlands - Environment Australia 26/3/99
EPP Lakes Policy Area - DEP 14/05/97
EPP, Wetlands 2004 (DRAFT) - EPA 21/7/04
Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
Ramsar wetlands - DEC 03

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

Comments

Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The landscape of the project area and surrounds are described as mostly broad, level or gently inclined plains with loamy surfaces, gently undulating plains with lateritic gravel mantles and low hills on greenstones and basalt (Holm and Associates, 2009).

The landscape drains through Italian gully and minor non-perennial watercourses to a salt lake, namely Lake Brown (western side of application area). A site survey of the land under application noted accelerated erosion in drainage areas and loamy plains (Holm and Associates, 2009), these areas become susceptible to erosion where the soil is disturbed or the natural surface water flow regime is altered.

In addition two land units, being loamy plains supporting shrubby eucalypt woodlands and alluvial/ colluvial plains supporting pearl bluebrush shrublands, are noted from site surveys as having low to moderate risk of water erosion as a result of clearing native vegetation (Holm and Associates, 2009).

Given the risk of erosion associated with the removal of native vegetation, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

To minimise the impacts resulting from the proposed clearing, revegetation management conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology

References:
Holm and Associates (2009)

GIS Database:
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are no conservation areas known to occur within or adjacent to the project area (Hampton Location 59), therefore it is not likely that the clearing as proposed will directly impact on the environmental values of any conservation reserve.

The nearest conservation area is located approximately 3.4km west of the applied area, being a National Trust of Australia conservation site.

There are also 6 other conservation areas in the local area (30km radius), namely Land for Wildlife site (5.5km west), Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve (4km west south-west), Karamindie Forest (7.7km south-east), Kurrawang Nature Reserve (9.3km north-east), Yallari Timber Reserve (8.8km south) and Scahill Timber Reserve (11.6km south).

Timber Reserves were originally established as Sandalwood Reserves and are now managed as conservation estate for flora and fauna (DEC, 2007).

The ~6,500 project area is not considered to contribute to, provide a buffer for, or provide an ecological linkage to any of these conservation areas. Given this and the distance to the reserves, the clearing as proposed is not likely to have an impact on local conservation areas.

Methodology

Reference:
DEC (2007)

GIS database:
- DEC Managed Lands and Water DEC 01/06/05

(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

There are numerous minor non-perennial watercourses, including Italian Gully, and a non-perennial salt lake, Brown Lake, located within the ~6,500 ha project area.

The landscape drains through Italian gully and minor non-perennial watercourses to a salt lake, namely Lake Brown (western side of application area). A site survey of the land under application noted accelerated erosion in drainage areas and loamy plains (Holm and Associates, 2009), these areas become susceptible to erosion

where the soil is disturbed or the natural surface water flow regime is altered.

In addition two land units, being loamy plains supporting shrubby eucalypt woodlands and alluvial/ colluvial plains supporting pearl bluebrush shrublands, are noted from site surveys as having low to moderate risk of water erosion as a result of clearing native vegetation (Holm and Associates, 2009).

Whilst the proposal is to clear 345 ha within a ~6,500 ha project area, the proposed clearing may result in water erosion particularly in drainage tracts and areas of stony plains. Water erosion of these soils and drainage into nearby surface water bodies may result in the deterioration of water quality. Therefore the proposed clearing is may be at variance to this Principle.

To minimise the impacts resulting from the proposed clearing, revegetation management conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology References:
Holm and Associates (2009)

GIS Database:
Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
SAC Biodatasets - accessed 26 November 2009
Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01
Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

(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**
With an average annual rainfall of approximately 300mm and an annual evaporation rate of approximately 300mm there is little surface flow during normal seasonal rains. Given there is little surface flow, the proposed clearing of 345 ha within a ~6,500 project area is not likely to notably increase the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Methodology GIS Databases:
Evaporation Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98
Hydrographic catchments, catchments - DoW 01/06/07
Hydrography, linear - DoW 13/7/06
Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05
Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

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

Comments

The area under application is within the Proclaimed Groundwater Area of Goldfields. Therefore any abstraction of groundwater would require a licence. The applicant has a current groundwater licence from the Department of Water GWL 160145(3) for the area.

Mineral exploration is not a prescribed premise as defined under Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 Schedule 1 - Prescribed premises. It is the proponent's responsibility to determine whether any Works Approval, or any other licences or approvals are required for future proposed works.

There are two Aboriginal Sites of Significance listed within the ~6,500 ha project area, the applicant will be advised of their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

The zoning for Lot 103 on Plan 40395 (previously Part Lot 59 On Plan 226332) is rural / mining.
Lot 103 on Plan 40395 is Freehold land.

Methodology GIS databases:
Cadastre - Landgate Dec 07
Native Title Claims - LA 2/5/07
RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas - DoW 13/07/06
RIWI Act, Irrigation Districts - DoW 13/07/06
Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 31/08/98
Aboriginal Sites of Significance 26 April 2007

4. Assessor's comments

Comment
The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (f), may be at variance to Principles (a), (b), (g) and (i) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

5. References

DEC (2007) Goldfields Regional advice, Department of Environment and Conservation. TRIM Ref ED1814

Dioro (2009) Clearing Permit Application package, HBJ Minerals Pty Ltd, South Kal Operations, Including Flora Report and Flood Management Plan for Hampton Location 59, TRIM Ref DOC102150.

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.

Holm and Associates (2009) Environmental Assessment Hampton Location 59, Coolgardie, Alexander Holms and Associates Natural Resource Management Services, January 2009, TRIM Ref DOC102150.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Shepherd, D.P. (2007). Adapted from: 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. Includes subsequent updates for 2006 from Vegetation Extent dataset ANZWA1050000124.

Western Australian Herbarium (1998?). FloraBase ? The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed xx/xx/xxxx).

6. 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 (now DEC)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum (ex DoIR)
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)