



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of the **Premier and Cabinet**

Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million

Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions

Draft Action Plan H: Conservation Program

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BRM	Basic Raw Materials
CALM Act	<i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i>
DER	Department of Environment Regulation
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
eEPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
LAA	<i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>
MNES	Matter of National Environmental Significance
Parks and Wildlife	Department of Parks and Wildlife
Strategic Assessment	Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions
Strategic Conservation Plan	Strategic Conservation Plan for the Perth and Peel Regions
SWALSC	South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council
WA	Western Australia
WAPC	Western Australian Planning Commission
WQIP	Water quality improvement plan

Explanation of Terms

Term	Definition
Conservation Parks	An area managed in accordance with the CALM Act to protect conservation and recreation values of local or regional significance. Conservation Parks allow for recreation that does not adversely affect the ecosystems or landscapes contained within the Park.
Conservation reserve	<p>Made up of areas of Crown land set aside for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and/or natural or cultural heritage values, that are reserved and managed under the CALM Act and/or LAA.</p> <p>CALM Act reserves are vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission, and include Conservation Parks, National Parks and Nature Reserves. LAA reserves can be created for one or more purposes in the public interest (including for conservation purposes) with the care, control and management of a reserve placed with any person or body.</p> <p>For the purposes of this document, conservation reserves will be comprised of lands reserved under the CALM Act, except in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where, as part of the South West Native Title Settlement overlap exists with parcels of land that have been selected by South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), are under review by SWALSC for selection or have been identified by SWALSC. In these instances, the areas will be offered to the Noongar Boodja Trust as reserves under the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> (LAA) with Management Orders solely vested in the Trust that have Noongar Cultural and Social benefits and Conservation in the purpose; and • where the area is more suited to being managed by a local government or other statutory body (e.g. Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority) and the local government or statutory body is willing to take on the management of the reserve. In these instances the areas will be reserved under the LAA with a management order limited to a conservation purpose and other compatible purposes.
Classes of action	<p>Development actions (classes of action) that are covered by the Strategic Conservation Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and industrial development; • Rural residential development; • Infrastructure; • Basic raw material extraction; and • Harvesting of pines in the Gngangara, Yanchep and Pinjar pine plantations.
Environmental offset	<p>An environmental offset is an offsite action or actions to address residual environmental impacts of a development or activity.</p> <p>Offset actions provide for on-ground improvement and include transfer of land to a conservation purpose as well as acquisition, restoration, revegetation and</p>

	rehabilitation of natural areas outside the project area. Offsets include other actions to benefit a species or biodiversity value such as translocations or habitat management for an impacted species. Offsets can also be actions aimed at improving knowledge such as research and monitoring.
Land acquisition	For the purpose of this document, land acquisition involves the purchase of privately owned land to be transferred to the conservation reserve system.
Management	For the purposes of this document, management of land that is reserved for conservation will be undertaken by Parks and Wildlife, local governments, Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority and potentially Noongar Corporations established under the South West Native Title Settlement. The type of management and responsible entity will be dependent on the tenure of the land and the type of conservation action required. Management includes undertaking actions to restore, maintain, improve, and protect the natural environment (flora and fauna).
Ramsar Site	Ramsar Sites are a matter of national environmental significance under the Commonwealth EPBC Act. Ramsar Sites are recognised under the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
National Park	An area managed in accordance with the CALM Act for wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study, preservation of features of archaeological, historic, scientific interest, or cultural heritage value but are also able to be used for recreation by the public. They have national or international significance for scenic, biological or cultural values.
Nature Reserve	An area managed in accordance with the CALM Act for wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study and preservation of features of archaeological, historic, scientific interest or cultural heritage value. Recreation that does not harm natural ecosystems is allowed, but other activities are usually not permitted.
Rehabilitation	Is the repair of ecosystem processes and includes the management of weeds, disease or feral animals.
Residual environmental impact	Adverse environmental impacts likely to result from the implementation of a development or activity, which cannot be avoided, minimised or rehabilitated on-site such that they are no longer significant.
Revegetation	The re-establishment of native vegetation.
Security	For the purposes of this document, security refers to an increase in the level of tenure (statutory protection) of an area of private or Crown land for conservation purposes. For example, converting Regional Open Space reserved under a Region Scheme into a Nature Reserve or National Park.
Wetland	An area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary.

1 Introduction

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THIS ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan has been prepared in the context of the Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions (Strategic Assessment) that has been undertaken by the Western Australian Government under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The Strategic Assessment addresses the impacts on matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and State environmental values from future development of the Perth and Peel regions, including urban, industrial, rural residential and infrastructure development, harvesting of pines and basic raw materials (BRM) extraction.

This Action Plan describes the Conservation Program that is being delivered under the *Strategic Conservation Plan for the Perth and Peel Regions* (the Strategic Conservation Plan) over the next 30 years. The Conservation Program is one of the mechanisms the Western Australian Government will use to meet the overall outcomes, objectives and commitments for MNES and State environmental values identified in the Strategic Assessment.

The Conservation Program comprises a range of actions that will be implemented over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan to:

- provide significant conservation gains within the Perth and Peel regions and surrounds; and
- offset residual impacts arising from planned development of the classes of action.

Actions include the expansion of the conservation reserve system, on ground management activities including rehabilitation and revegetation, measures to improve water quality and protect wetlands within the Perth and Peel regions, as well as actions to improve knowledge of State and Commonwealth environmental matters.

The Action Plan will be reviewed every five years and will be updated to reflect any changes while continuing to deliver the objectives and commitments set out in the Strategic Conservation Plan.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO THE STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PLAN

A key output of the EPBC Act strategic assessment process is the endorsement of a “Plan, Program or Policy” by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. The “Plan, Program or Policy” is the document that sets out the commitments that the State will deliver to protect MNES in the Strategic Assessment Area and enable development to be approved.

As part of progressing the Strategic Assessment, a single plan has been developed that addresses both MNES and State environmental values – the Strategic Conservation Plan. The Plan includes:

- the conservation outcomes, objectives and commitments that will be endorsed, and the classes of action that will be approved, by the Commonwealth Minister for Environment under the EPBC Act strategic assessment process; and

- the commitments for State environmental values as relevant to the EPA's advice under section 16(e) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

As part of the Strategic Conservation Plan, a series of Action Plans have been developed to assist with implementation of the Strategic Conservation Plan. The Structure of the Strategic Conservation Plan and the supporting Action Plans are shown in Figure 1-1.

1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR THE PERTH AND PEEL REGIONS

The Strategic Assessment has been progressed in consideration of major planning frameworks for the Perth and Peel regions.

Western Australia (WA) has a population of over 2.57 million people (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2014). Of this number, more than 2 million live in the Perth and Peel regions, which are located within one of the world's 35 biodiversity hotspots. As a strategic approach to long-term urban planning, the Department of Planning (DoP) and the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) in 2010 released *Directions 2031 and Beyond – Metropolitan Planning Beyond the Horizon* (Directions 2031) which is a high level strategic plan and associated spatial framework to guide development policy and planning to accommodate an additional half a million people by 2031. It outlines a vision for future land uses and a more liveable, prosperous, connected and sustainable community.

To realise the vision encompassed in Directions 2031, the WAPC has developed a series of detailed draft sub-regional planning frameworks with a unified, long-term growth strategy for land use and infrastructure required to support a population of 3.5 million in the Perth and Peel regions. This series of draft planning frameworks, titled *Perth and Peel@3.5million*, was released for public consultation in May 2015 and includes:

- *Draft North-West Sub-regional Planning Framework.*
- *Draft North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework.*
- *Draft Central Sub-regional Planning Framework.*
- *Draft South Metropolitan Peel Sub-regional Planning Framework.*

It is intended that once finalised, these draft sub-regional planning frameworks will support the projected growth of the Perth and Peel regions in a sustainable manner.

The Strategic Assessment has been developed collaboratively with the draft sub-regional planning frameworks to ensure a consistent approach across government.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The structure of this document is as follows:

Chapter 1	Introduction of the Action Plan and its relationship to the Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions
Chapter 2	Outline of the relationship of this Action Plan to other Strategic Conservation Plan Action Plans
Chapter 3	Overview of the Conservation Program and the range of conservation actions to be implemented to meet the overall conservation outcomes, objectives and commitments for MNES and State environmental values
Chapter 4	Role and function of the coordinating group that will be established to oversee the implementation of the Conservation Program
Appendix 1	Map depicting the expansion of the conservation reserve system
Appendix 2	Snap-shot of the biodiversity values within the initial package of sites to expand the conservation reserve system

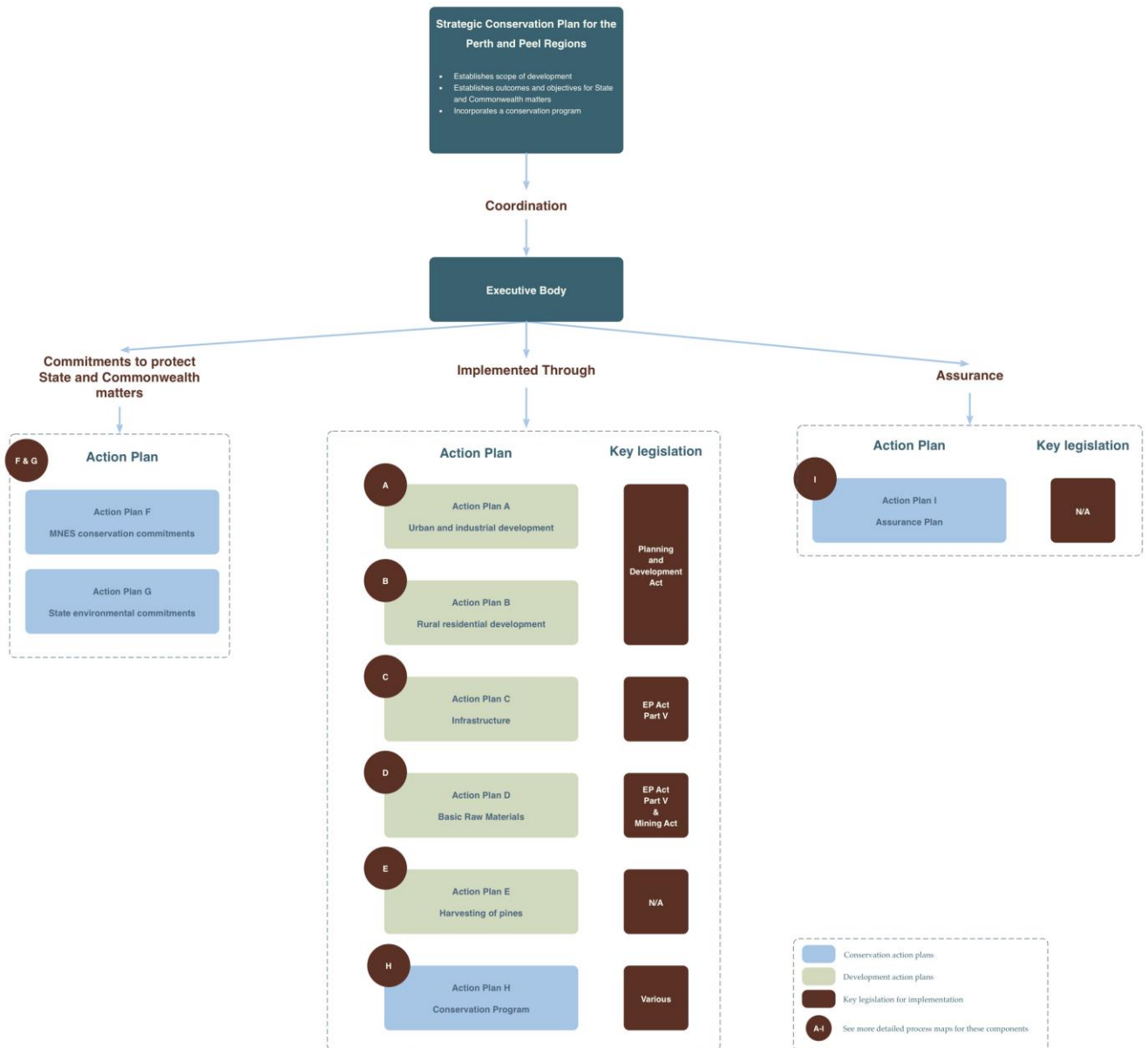


Figure 1-1: Structure of the Strategic Conservation Plan and the supporting Action Plans

2 Background to the development of this Action Plan

This Action Plan outlines the Conservation Program that has been designed to deliver significant conservation gains throughout the Perth and Peel regions and surrounds and to offset residual environmental impacts arising from the implementation of the classes of action under the Strategic Conservation Plan.

The implementation of the Conservation Program is key to meeting the overall conservation outcomes, objectives and commitments for MNES and State environmental values outlined under the Strategic Conservation Plan.

The two key components of this Action Plan are to:

- identify the Conservation Program that will be implemented over the next thirty years; and
- outline the processes involved in delivering the Conservation Program.

2.1 RELATIONSHIP TO CLASSES OF ACTION

Impacts from development under the classes of action on MNES and State environmental values will be avoided and mitigated through:

- the broad-scale avoidance undertaken through the strategic planning phase (complete);
- detailed avoidance measures identified through the impact assessment phase;
- ongoing avoidance during the implementation of the classes of action. While a significant amount of avoidance has already occurred through the strategic planning phase, further avoidance within the urban, industrial and rural residential classes of action will occur in accordance with the commitments in Action Plans F and G;
- rehabilitation requirements imposed on infrastructure and BRM operations where no sequential land use is proposed, as well as replanting of 5,000 hectares of pines following harvesting of the Gngangara, Pinjar and Yanchep pine plantations; and
- monitoring of the environmental impacts from the implementation of the classes of action.

Action Plans F and G identify avoidance, minimisation and rehabilitation requirements, while Action Plans A – E identify the mechanism by which these measures will be implemented. The Assurance Plan (Action Plan I) sets out the monitoring, reporting and compliance processes.

The land planning and approval processes applicable to the classes of action will achieve, in part, the conservation objectives for MNES and State environmental values, however, further actions in the form of a conservation program are required to meet the conservation objectives for MNES and environmental objectives for State environmental values. The Conservation Program for the Strategic Assessment is set out in this Action Plan.

To meet the costs of implementing the Strategic Conservation Plan, including the Conservation Program, funding measures are likely to include contributions from proponents applied through the approval processes that apply to each class of action under Action Plans A to D.

3 Conservation Program

As outlined in Chapter 4 of the Strategic Conservation Plan, the Conservation Program is one of the mechanisms the Western Australian Government will use to meet the overall conservation outcomes, objectives and commitments for MNES and State environmental values through implementing a range of conservation actions, including environmental offsets.

The Conservation Program includes a range of actions that will be implemented within and outside of the Strategic Assessment Area, that can be delivered at a landscape scale (such as the creation of National Parks), as well as at a local or site based scale (such as revegetation and rehabilitation).

Conservation actions are strategic in nature and focus on activities that have multiple environmental benefits, however, conservation actions also target the protection of specific environmental values.

Actions under the Conservation Program provide significant conservation gains throughout the Perth and Peel regions and surrounds, and offset residual impacts arising from the implementation of the classes of action through:

- expanding the conservation reserve system;
- improving management arrangements for conservation reserves;
- improving water quality and protecting wetlands within the Perth and Peel regions;
- implementing targeted measures to support Carnaby's cockatoo; and
- improving knowledge of State and Commonwealth environmental matters.

The Conservation Program has been developed in consideration of the *WA Environmental Offsets Policy 2011* and *WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines 2014*.

A coordination group will be established to oversee the implementation of the Conservation Program over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan. Further details of this group can be found in Chapter 4 of this Action Plan.

3.1 EXPANDING THE CONSERVATION RESERVE SYSTEM

Over the lifetime of the Strategic Conservation Plan, an additional 170,000 hectares of areas that contain significant environmental values will be protected through the creation of new and expanded conservation reserves.

The expansion of the conservation reserve system is key to meeting the conservation outcomes, objectives and commitments for MNES and State environmental values, and improving the comprehensive, adequate and representative criteria of the existing conservation reserve system.

The additional 170,000 hectares of conservation reserves will include establishing secure tenure, ownership and management arrangements for Bush Forever sites, establishing the Peel Regional Park (including related land purchase, reservation and management arrangements) and a minimum of 116,000 hectares of areas containing Carnaby's cockatoo habitat.

The 170,000 hectares will be protected and managed under the CALM Act and comprise of Conservation Park, National Park or Nature Reserve, except in the following circumstances:

- where, as part of the South West Native Title Settlement overlap exists with parcels of land that have been selected by South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), are under review by SWALSC for selection or have been identified by SWALSC. In these instances, the areas will be offered to the Noongar Boodja Trust as reserves under the *Land Administration Act 1997* (LAA) with Management Orders solely vested in the Trust that have Noongar Cultural and Social benefits and Conservation in the purpose; and
- where the area is more suited to being managed by a local government or other statutory body (e.g. Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority) and the local government or statutory body is willing to take on the management of the reserve. In these instances the areas will be reserved under the LAA with a management order limited to a conservation purpose and other compatible purposes.

The 170,000 hectares will be implemented in two phases:

- Phase 1 – implementation of an initial package immediately following the endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan of approximately 80,000 hectares of new conservation reserves from Crown land and State owned freehold land within and adjacent to the Perth and Peel regions; and
- Phase 2 - creation of a further 18,000 hectares of new conservation reserves in every five year period from the commencement of the Strategic Conservation Plan to a total of 90,000 hectares, including approximately 20,000 hectares of proposed acquisitions.

The expansion of the conservation reserve system is depicted in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.1 Phase 1 – Initial package of sites

An initial package of 80,000 hectares will be added to the conservation reserve system immediately following endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.

These areas have been identified following a landscape scale conservation planning exercise, which identified areas that represent the highest conservation significance for multiple MNES and State environmental values and contribute towards a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system. The areas identified also make a highly important contribution to enlarging and consolidating conservation management around existing conservation reserves and improving the protection of ecological linkages across the landscape.

A snap-shot of biodiversity values within the initial package of sites is outlined in **Appendix 2**.

The initial package of sites includes the following:

- establishment of Melaleuca Nature Reserve, and new conservation reserves at Ningana Bushland (Bush Forever site 289) and the Wilbinga to Yanchep National Park link (Bush Forever sites 284 and 396);
- establishment of the Seabird Conservation Park;

- establishment of nature reserves in the North East Gingin area, including initial components between Boonanarring Nature Reserve north to Moore River;
- establishment of the initial components of Julimar Conservation Park;
- establishment of new conservation reserves to support Peel Regional Park;
- expansion of Yalgorup National Park, and Nine Mile Lake Nature Reserve;
- expansion of Avon Valley National Park, and Beelu National Park;
- expansion of Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve;
- expansion of Canning River Regional Park and Jandakot Regional Park;
- expansion of Yanchep National Park, Neerabup National Park, Yeal Nature Reserve, Maralla Nature Reserve, and Wilbinga Conservation Park; and
- improved tenure arrangements for metropolitan regional parks, and improved protection and management of select State owned Bush Forever sites through conversion to conservation reserves.

Key Benefits of the initial package of sites:

- all areas will be protected with secure conservation tenure and managed for long term conservation;
- the initial conservation package provides large strategic gains for MNES and State environmental values;
- establishes a bank of conservation reserves that can be used to support rehabilitation and conservation programs aimed at MNES and State environmental values;
- addresses impacts of the removal of the Gngara, Pinjar and Yanchep pine plantations to date and in the immediate future;
- provides protection and improved management for a number of MNES and State environmental values that currently have limited or no protection, including those that may be subject to impacts under the classes of action. This includes areas of Carnaby's cockatoo habitat, occurrences of listed threatened species and threatened ecological communities, Bush Forever sites, Peel Regionally Significant Natural Areas and Conservation Category Wetlands;
- includes approximately 71,000 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo feeding habitat protected in conservation reserves (38,000 hectares within the Strategic Assessment boundary and 33,000 hectares outside of the Strategic Assessment boundary);
- includes approximately 31,000 hectares of Bush Forever and 1,800 hectares of Peel Regionally Significant Natural Areas being protected as conservation reserves; and
- will result in the expansion of the existing conservation reserve system within the Strategic Assessment boundary, from 88,500 hectares to 133,000 hectares (an additional 44,500 hectares or a 50% increase in the size of the conservation reserve system), and an additional 36,000 hectares of conservation reserves outside the Strategic Assessment boundary.

3.1.2 Phase 2 - Ongoing additions to the conservation reserve system

A further 18,000 hectares of new conservation reserves will be established in every five year period following the endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan to a total of 90,000 hectares, including approximately 20,000 hectares in private acquisitions. The 90,000 hectares will be selected from over 160,000 hectares of potential Phase 2 additions as shown in **Appendix 1**.

The opportunity may arise for areas that are currently outside of the land identified in Phase 1 and Phase 2 in **Appendix 1** to also be considered in future as part of Phase 2 where supported by the Executive body responsible for implementing the Strategic Conservation Plan. In this context, selected sites outside of those identified in **Appendix 1** may be targeted as additions to the conservation reserve system in the event that development under the classes of action results in an unpredicted impact to MNES or State environmental values, as identified through the monitoring and reporting processes of the Strategic Conservation Plan.

Acquisitions of private land

The proposed 20,000 hectares of private land acquisitions forms part of Phase 2 of the conservation reserve expansions. The acquisition of private land is prioritised as follows:

- Priority A (to be purchased in the first five years following endorsement of Strategic Conservation Plan):
 - remaining privately owned Bush Forever sites reserved for Parks and Recreation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme that are specifically identified as conservation commitments in Action Plan F and G, including remaining privately held portions of the Anstey/Keane and Greater Brixton Street Wetlands sites;
 - 20% of the remaining privately owned portions of the Peel Regional Park reserved as Regional Open Space in the Peel Region Scheme;
 - 1,000 hectares of privately owned bushland to support consolidation of Yalgorup National Park (where agreement is reached between the land owner and the State);
 - 1,560 hectares of the Bush Forever rural complementary sites with high conservation values that are outside of the classes of action (where agreement is reached between the land owner and the State); and
 - remaining bushland on Lot 1 Wanneroo Road, including the remaining privately owned portions of Bush Forever site 383 (where agreement is reached between the land owner and the State).
- Priority B (to be purchased in the first ten years following endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan):
 - remaining privately owned Bush Forever sites reserved for Parks and Recreation; and
 - further 30% of the remaining privately owned portions of the Peel Regional Park reserved as Regional Open Space.
- Priority C (to be purchased as opportunities arise over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan):

- remaining 50% of the remaining privately owned portions of the Peel Regional Park reserved as Regional Open Space; and
- up to 15,000 hectares of privately owned land to meet MNES and State conservation commitments as opportunities arise.

3.2 MANAGEMENT OF NEW CONSERVATION RESERVES

Management plans will be prepared for all of the 170,000 hectares of new conservation reserves in accordance with the CALM Act, and where applicable, the LAA. Funding will be committed to implement these management plans and will support on ground activity that is critical to delivering the conservation objectives for MNES and State environmental values, providing for public safety and amenity, and will also assist in preventing other species, ecological communities and biodiversity values from becoming threatened.

Management actions will generally focus on improving the habitat value and other biodiversity values of the area through management of threats (including weeds, feral animals and fire), the removal of rubbish and where appropriate fencing and other capital works. Select sites will be rehabilitated, revegetated and, in some instances, subject to improvements to assist with managing visitor access.

The Conservation Program includes the following on-ground management activities:

- revegetation (re-establishment of native vegetation in degraded areas) and rehabilitation (repair of ecosystem processes) focused on improving habitat quality for multiple species and restoring or improving habitat connectivity and ecological linkages across the landscape;
- replanting projects (e.g. urban forest project) to increase the occurrence of plant species able to be used by Carnaby's cockatoo for feeding and roosting and to increase tree canopy cover across developed areas; and
- management to address threats such as weeds, disease, uncontrolled access, fire and or feral animals for the purpose of improving habitat condition and quality.

3.3 ACTIONS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND PROTECT WETLANDS WITHIN THE PERTH AND REEL REGIONS

Improving and managing the long term health of the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning catchments and wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) is critical to meeting the conservation objectives for MNES and State environmental values. A substantial package of measures to improve water quality and protect wetlands within the Perth and Peel regions forms a critical part of the Conservation Program and will be ongoing over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan.

3.3.1 Improving water quality

Improving water quality through the reduction of nutrient inflows into the estuaries is the most critical element in improving the long term health of the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning catchments.

Currently phosphorus levels flowing into the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning estuaries are almost twice the maximum levels recommended in the respective water quality improvement plans (WQIP) (WQIP for the Rivers and Estuary of the Peel-Harvey System - Phosphorus Management 2008 and the Swan Canning WQIP 2009), which is largely the result of rapid increases in agricultural fertiliser use and, to a much lesser extent urbanisation since the 1950s.

To reduce phosphorus inflows into these systems by nearly half over the long term, the Conservation Program includes commitment to two key measures:

- the introduction of targeted mandatory soil testing (including agronomic advice and reporting of fertiliser use) for properties over 40 hectares in the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning coastal plain catchments, which aims to reduce phosphorus inflows from agricultural fertiliser use by half; and
- a long term drainage intervention program in the Peel-Harvey catchment, similar to drainage intervention programs implemented to date in the Swan Canning catchment.

In addition Action Plan G commits to a review of *State Planning Policy 2.1 Peel-Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment* and the *Environmental Protection Peel Inlet - Harvey Estuary Policy 1992* and the implementation of mechanisms under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* to prevent high nutrient export activities on soils with a low phosphorus retention capacity.

These programs will be complemented by the Department of Environment Regulation's (DER) *Environmental Protection (Packaged Fertiliser) Regulations 2010*, which limit the amount of available phosphorus contained in fertilisers available to domestic users. DER have also developed guidelines on the use of waste derived materials as soil products, which is intended to facilitate the broader availability of many of these soil products, which can make a significant contribution to increasing the phosphorus retention of soils.

Water quality of the Swan Canning catchment is currently managed by Parks and Wildlife in partnership with the Department of Water. A new taskforce will be established to oversee water quality improvements within the Peel-Harvey catchment. The taskforce will report to the overarching Executive body responsible for implementing the Strategic Conservation Plan (see Chapter 5 of the Strategic Conservation Plan).

Targeted mandatory soil testing on the coastal plain

Reducing the over-application of agricultural fertiliser is the most cost effective long term intervention measure to prevent further deterioration of the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning catchments. Agriculture in the coastal plain catchments contributes approximately 80% of the total phosphorus inflows into the Peel-Harvey and one-third of the total phosphorus inflows into the Swan Canning. Research suggests that if phosphorus was applied based on soil testing calibrated for local soil types then phosphorus losses from agriculture in these coastal plain catchments could be reduced by 25%.

In this context, the Conservation Program commits to introduce a mandatory soil testing program that aims to reduce the over application of fertilisers in targeted areas in the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning coastal catchments, which will also assist to improve soil productivity, agronomic yield and economic outcomes for agricultural fertiliser users.

The mandatory soil testing program will apply to properties over 40 hectares in the Peel-Harvey and Swan Canning coastal plain catchments where the land is used for commercial agricultural

production. The program will consist of two parts: soil testing and agronomic advice and reporting, and a targeted extension program. Landholders covered by the regulations will be required to undertake and submit a valid soil test at least once every three years and receive independent agronomic advice prior to the application of fertiliser. The regulation will leave the ultimate decision regarding fertiliser application with the landholder.

The program will capture approximately 800 properties in the Peel-Harvey catchment and 200 properties in the Swan Canning catchment. The State is proposing to meet the costs of the soil testing and independent agronomic advice for the first three years of the program.

Long term drainage intervention program for the Peel-Harvey catchment

The extensive engineered drainage system on the Peel-Harvey coastal plain carries the bulk of the nutrient run-off from agricultural land uses to the rivers and estuaries in the Peel Region. While there has been some progress in constructing interventions to remove nutrients from the Swan Canning drainage system there has only been very limited work of this nature to date in the Peel-Harvey coastal catchment.

In order to meet the phosphorus inflow target of less than 75 tonnes per annum for the Peel-Harvey coastal catchment, it is necessary to achieve a further reduction of 30-35 tonnes/year of phosphorus inflow on top of the reductions that are projected to be achieved through the targeted mandatory soil testing program. In the absence of other alternatives that can be effective on this scale, it is proposed to implement a drainage intervention program to deliver a further reduction of phosphorus inflows to estuary of 30-35 tonnes/year.

The key components of this program are summarised as follows:

- constructed wetlands augmented with offline treatment technologies;
- stock exclusion and riparian zone management;
- application of phosphorus binding clays or equivalents;
- sedimentation basins for organic carbon removal;
- drain maintenance;
- drain modification at sub catchment and landholder scale; and
- urban stormwater retrofitting.

The long term program will be split into three stages:

- design and establish pilot projects for rural drainage interventions and complete urban stormwater retrofits (over five years);
- implement proven designs for rural drainage interventions in priority sub catchments (over ten years); and
- evaluation and refinement of projects and ongoing management arrangements (over five years).

The first five years of the program will allow refinement of the most promising nutrient capture techniques and to evaluate efficacy of the various options. Substantial community consultation and

site identification would allow land access (both public and private) to be resolved for the second phase.

Many of the interventions will be similar in concept to the Wetland Treatment System, which has been constructed at the lower end of Ellenbrook to reduce nutrient inflows from agriculture into the Swan River, with early results showing a high degree of effectiveness. These works have occurred through the existing Drainage Nutrient Intervention Program in place in the Swan Canning which will continue over the life time of the Strategic Conservation Plan as set out in Action Plan G.

3.3.2 Protection of wetlands

Peel Regional Park

The establishment of the Peel Regional Park and marine management area and associated priority conservation programs will provide improved protection and management of the Peel-Harvey estuary and broader Peel-Yalgorup wetland system. These actions provide significant benefits to the Peel-Yalgorup Ramsar Site, migratory birds and other shore birds and their habitat, and are key to delivering on the overall objectives for MNES and State environmental values.

The Peel Regional Park will consist of a network of land based reserves under the CALM Act, areas reserved as Regional Open Space under the Peel Region Scheme and a marine management area over the Peel-Harvey estuary and its tributaries. The park will include approximately 7,800 hectares of land surrounding the Peel Inlet and Harvey Estuary, as well as a marine management area of approximately 14,100 hectares over the estuary and waterways themselves. The marine management area is additional to the 170,000 hectares of new conservation reserves outlined above in section 3.1. A community advisory committee will assist in the management of the Peel Regional Park.

The creation of the Peel Regional Park includes the following conservation projects will commence immediately following endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan:

- Peel-Harvey Riparian Zone Restoration Project – partnerships with the Peel-Harvey Catchment Council and other stakeholders to conserve remnant and riparian vegetation and restore disturbed areas i.e. control of off-road vehicles, feral animals, weeds and dieback, and undertake revegetation, rehabilitation and restoration projects;
- Access to the Estuary Strategy – partnerships with the community and other stakeholders to implement multi-use recreational nodes and a network of trails, primarily for walking, cycling and canoeing which link recreation sites and other destinations around the Peel-Harvey estuary and associated waterways. The strategy will deliver upgrades to recreation sites such as picnic areas and canoe and boat launching areas to ensure that recreation occurs in a controlled and planned manner, and utilising appropriate areas thereby taking pressure off sensitive conservation sites and values; and
- Migratory Bird Habitat Protection Works – to protect and restore estuarine ecosystems and the environmental values of the Peel-Yalgorup Ramsar Site, focussing on priority areas for migratory birds and shorebirds. This will comprise habitat protection, interpretation, on-ground management and monitoring. As part of this, Len Howard Conservation Park and Class A Nature Reserves at Samphire Cove, Creery, Austin Bay and Kooljerrenup will be expanded into the adjacent intertidal areas. Within these reserve expansion areas, added protection will be provided to migratory shorebird habitat to better manage disturbance to birds from

pedestrians, dogs and cats and motorised and non-motorised vessels. Access will also be limited during critical feeding and breeding times (November to March). There will be no restriction on fishing within these areas. The management of fishing would remain the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries as per current management arrangements.

To improve alignment between the Peel Regional Park and Peel Yalgorup Ramsar site boundary State agencies will work with the Commonwealth Department of Environment to extend the Ramsar site boundary to include the Serpentine River and associated wetlands of Goegrup and Black lakes.

Other wetland systems

In addition, several measures will be implemented to improve the protection of wetlands more generally throughout the Perth and Peel regions:

- a new wetland buffer policy will be developed and implemented through the land use planning processes applied to the classes of action to protect Conservation Category Wetlands;
- a review of all Resource Enhancement Category Wetlands will be undertaken within the first five years to determine which can be protected and managed for the purpose of improving their condition and upgrading their status to a Conservation Category Wetland; and
- an ongoing monitoring program that includes the limits of acceptable change will be established at the commencement of the Strategic Conservation Plan to improve and maintain the health of internationally listed wetlands for the Peel-Yalgorup, Forrestdale-Thomsons and Becher Point Ramsar sites.

3.4 MEASURES TO SUPPORT CARNABY'S COCKATOO

Carnaby's cockatoo is one of the iconic species within the Perth and Peel regions. A number of actions under the Conservation Program are specifically targeted at improving Carnaby's cockatoo habitat within and outside the Strategic Assessment Area. These measures will commence immediately following endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan and continue for over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan:

- Phase 1 of the additional conservation reserves includes 71,000 hectares of areas that support Carnaby's cockatoo habitat;
- Phase 2 of the additional conservation reserves will target areas that contain Carnaby's cockatoo habitat, in addition to the 71,000 hectares of the initial package (to minimum total of 116,000 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo habitat across Phase 1 and 2);
- creation and/or rehabilitation of degraded habitat and planting of species of trees suitable as feeding habitat in regional open space across urban, industrial and rural residential areas in partnership with community groups and local government. This is in addition to the commitment to replant 5,000 hectares of pines to compensate for some of the impacts to Carnaby's cockatoo arising from harvesting of pines at the Gnangara, Yanchep and Pinjar pine plantations (see Action Plan E) ;
- creation of breeding habitat outside the Strategic Assessment Area through the provision of no less than 700 artificial hollows between Eneabba and Ravensthorpe;

- improvement of known breeding sites in the Wheatbelt of WA, which may include fencing and protecting remnant vegetation, hollow repair and supplementation, revegetation of food plants and rehabilitation of feeding habitat and control of nest competitors; and
- improvement of knowledge about the species through ongoing research and monitoring, as detailed in the commitments with respect to Carnaby's cockatoo included in Action Plan F.

3.5 IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF STATE AND COMMONWEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The Conservation Program includes research and monitoring programs to improve knowledge of MNES and State environmental values. There are a range of specific commitments in Action Plans F and G to improve knowledge through research (e.g. on Carnaby's cockatoo) and detailed monitoring (e.g. for migratory shorebirds).

The assurance framework as outlined in Chapter 6 of the Strategic Conservation Plan and Action Plan I details the monitoring, reporting and compliance program. Targeted monitoring and evaluation of environmental values relative to the conservation objectives will be undertaken to demonstrate how commitments are being met and to identify and manage risks, providing certainty for MNES and State environmental values. Conservation actions will be spatially mapped to track overall gains for environmental values and to ensure commitments to protect and manage specific populations have been met.

The assurance framework includes an adaptive management strategy which provides for the review of the Action Plans for the classes of action on an annual basis, ensuring that appropriate responses are implemented in the event of any species decline that may result in conservation objectives not being met. This may include prioritising conservation actions to address specific environmental declines caused by the implementation of the approved classes of action, identified in the monitoring and evaluation works.

4 Managing the Conservation Program

4.1 OVERVIEW

A coordination group will be established to oversee the Conservation Program and will be responsible for implementation of conservation actions over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan.

The group will report to the overarching Executive body responsible for implementing the Strategic Conservation Plan (see Chapter 5 of the Strategic Conservation Plan). The Executive body will report to State Government Ministers and has the responsibility for the implementation, review and revision of the action plans of the Strategic Conservation Plan.

Under the oversight of the Executive body and State Government Ministers the coordination group will:

- identify, prioritise, coordinate and schedule conservation actions to maximise biodiversity outcomes through funding programs;
- provide advice on the Phase 2 additions to the conservation reserve system; and
- evaluate and report on overall achievements of the Conservation Program under the Strategic Conservation Plan.

4.2 FUNDING CONSERVATION ACTIONS

Funding mechanisms for implementation of the Strategic Conservation Plan and Action Plans are being developed. Funding measures are likely to include contributions from proponents applied through the approval processes that apply to each class of action under Action Plans A to D.

In order to gain the best environmental outcomes and realise the potential of a strategic approach, conservation actions will be coordinated together, rather than through each individual approval process, allowing economies of scale to be realised.

Further information on funding measures relating to the implementation of the Strategic Conservation Plan and Action Plans will be released for public comment over the coming months.

4.3 PRIORITISATION OF CONSERVATION ACTIONS

To determine the allocation of revenue to conservation actions, consideration will be given to the type and extent of actions required to meet each conservation objective of the Strategic Conservation Plan. The group will refer to the monitoring and reporting outcomes of Strategic Conservation Plan's assurance framework, including the adaptive management strategy (detailed in Action Plan I). This will enable the group to review progress towards meeting objectives, determine what values have been impacted each year, identify and manage risks (e.g. the further decline of a species than what was originally predicted), and prioritise conservation actions accordingly.

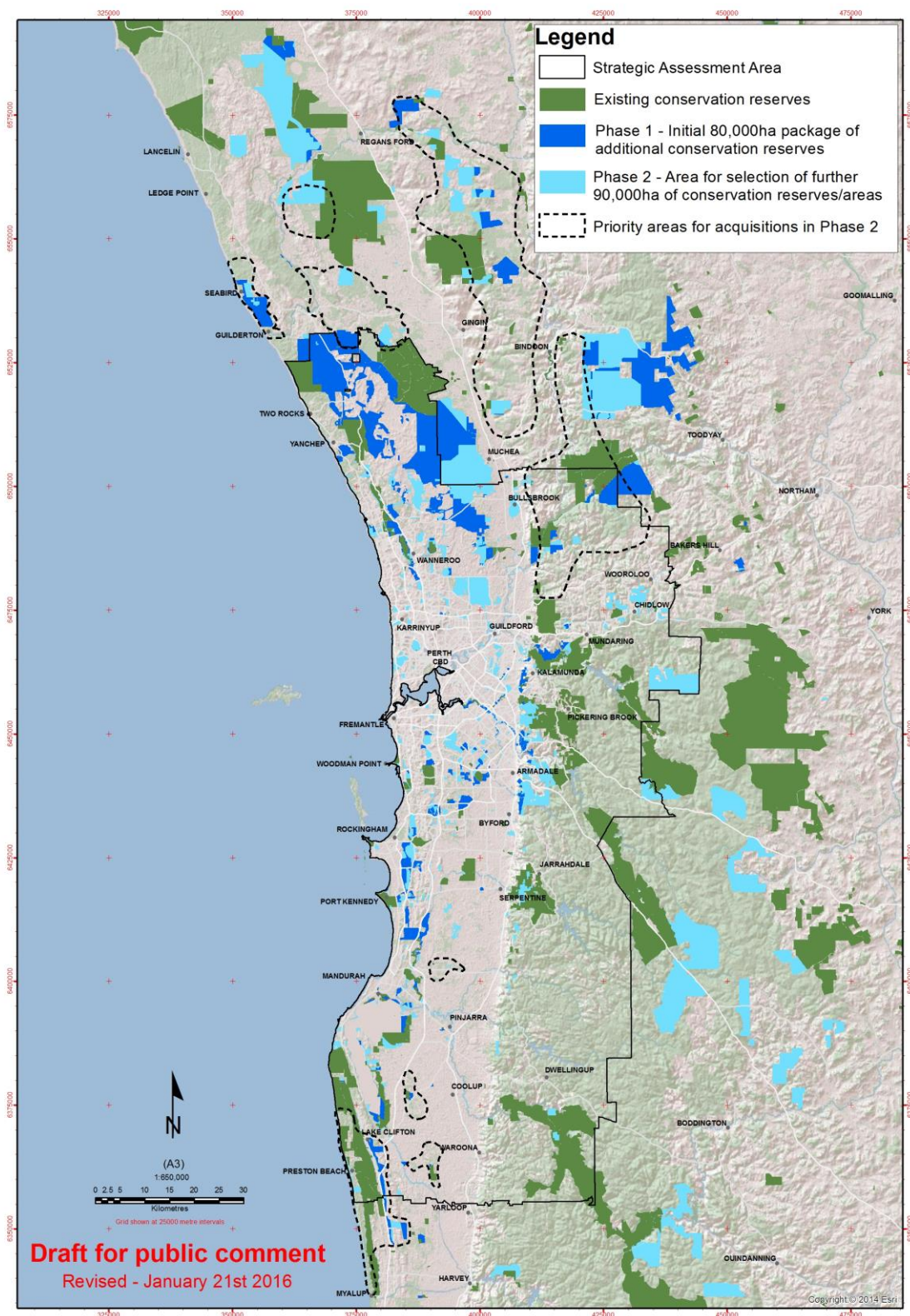
4.4 PUBLICATION OF CONSERVATION ACTIONS

Conservation actions, including creation of conservation reserves, land acquisitions and rehabilitation projects carried out under the Conservation Program will be published as part of the assurance framework described in Action Plan I and recorded in the WA Environmental Offsets Register (www.offsetsregister.wa.gov.au).

APPENDIX 1

Expansion of the conservation reserve system

The map below represents the expansion of the conservation reserve system. Over the life of the Strategic Conservation Plan 170,000 hectares of areas containing significant environmental values will be protected and managed for long term conservation. Together with existing parks and reserves, these new conservation reserves represent a large connected network of conservation estate, providing important ecological linkages and biological corridors throughout the Perth and Peel regions and surrounds.



APPENDIX 2

Snap-shot of biodiversity values within the initial package of sites to expand to the conservation reserve system

Description of Initiative and Context	Snap-shot of MNES and State biodiversity values found in this area
<p>Establish the Peel Regional Park, marine management area and priority conservation projects (riparian zone restoration, migratory bird habitat protection works and access to the estuary strategy).</p> <p>The land and waterways of the Peel Regional Park have outstanding value in terms of environmental features and wildlife habitats, regional landscape, and recreation and tourism opportunities, making the Park one of the most important elements of the Peel Region.</p> <p>The Peel Regional Park includes approximately 7,800 hectares of land surrounding the Peel Inlet and Harvey Estuary as well as approximately 14,100 hectares of the estuary and waterways. A marine management area will be established within the Peel Inlet and Harvey Estuary. In addition, migratory bird habitat in intertidal areas will be protected as nature reserve or conservation park.</p> <p>Conserving remnant vegetation, restoring disturbed areas, protecting migratory birds and their habitat, controlling feral animals and weeds, and providing recreational facilities and managing access in sensitive areas will be key outcomes within the park. Monitoring of Ramsar site values will also be implemented.</p>	<p>Ramsar wetlands Nationally Important Wetlands Conservation Category Wetlands Migratory birds Landscape-scale values</p> <p>Multiple populations of the threatened flora: Diuris drummondii Diuris micrantha Diuris purdii Drakaea elastica Caladenia heugelii Synaphea steneloba Synaphea sp Fairbridge Farm</p> <p>Carnaby's cockatoo habitat Western Ringtail Possum Native bee Neopasiphe simplicior</p> <p>Multiple occurrences of the EPBC Act Critical listed Claypans TEC Over 550ha of the EPBC Act Vulnerable listed Coastal Saltmarsh TEC State listed TECs: SCP 3b and SCP 15 State listed PECs: Fluvial Delta and SCP 25</p>

	<p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complex (EPABio3) Bassendean C&S, Serpentine River, Cannington, Karrakatta C&S,</p>
<p>Yalgorup National Park stretches from just south of Mandurah to north of Myalup and covers an area of 12,888 hectares, including ten lakes. It protects a wetland system that has achieved international recognition as an important area for migratory waterbirds, and it supports several threatened plant and animal species.</p> <p>Yalgorup National Park will be expanded by approximately 2,100ha and improved management will include but not limited to additional recreational facilities within Yalgorup National Park, access management for protection of thrombolites, weed management particularly around Yalgorup lakes and monitoring Ramsar site values.</p>	<p>Carnaby's breeding, feeding and roosting habitat Western Ringtail Possum habitat Declared Rare Flora Ramsar wetlands Migratory birds Landscape-scale benefits State listed TEC (limestone ridges 26a) and PEC (SCP 25) Contains poorly retained vegetation complex (EPABio3) Karrakatta C&S, Bassendean C&S</p>
<p>Expand Nine Mile Lake Nature Reserve by adding 88 ha to the 113ha of the existing reserve.</p>	<p>Threatened species habitat Poorly reserved vegetation</p> <p>Nine Mile Lake Nature Reserve and adjacent areas provide habitat for <i>Drakaea elastica</i>, <i>Caledonia huegelii</i>, <i>Drakaea micrantha</i>.</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Southern River Contains Conservation Category Wetland</p>
<p>The Avon Valley National Park covers approximately 4,800 hectares of bush reserve and lies on the transition between the jarrah forest of the south and the drier northern country. The upland in the park is jarrah, marri and powderbark forest; the valleys are forested with wandoo. The park also features granite outcrops, panoramic views over the Avon Valley and the chance to see a wide variety of birds and wildlife.</p>	<p>Contains habitat that supports: Carnaby's cockatoo, Chuditch, carpet python Historical and reintroduction site for black flanked rock wallaby</p> <p>Contains several Priority flora species (3x P1, 2x P2,</p>

Avon Valley National Park will be expanded.	2x P4)
<p>Beelu National Park protects the Helena River Valley below the Mundaring Weir with most of the park covered by jarrah and marri woodland. Wandoo can be seen in granite areas while blackbutt and flooded gums are found along the valley floors. The park provides habitat for a large range of flora and fauna species including the threatened Carnaby's cockatoos and Baudin's cockatoos as well as quenda and western brush wallaby.</p> <p>Beelu National Park will be expanded</p>	<p>Threatened flora species: Anthocercis gracillis, Darwinea apiculata, Acacia aphylla, Conospermum undulatum, as well as multiple populations of Priority flora species (1xP1, 5x P3, 4x P4)</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: SCP 3c Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Forrestfield, Swan</p>
Improvements will be made to the conservation tenure arrangements within the Mundy, Banyowla and Wungong regional parks.	<p>These Darling Range regional parks contain:</p> <p>Habitat supporting several threatened mammal species of the jarrah forest including: Chuditch, and brush-tailed phascogale</p> <p>Threatened flora species: Acacia anomola, Thelymitra stellata</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: SCP 20b, SCP 3c PEC: Central Granite Shrublands</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Guildford, Forrestfield,</p>
<p>The Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes Ramsar Site comprise two separate nature reserves, protecting two shallow fresh to brackish, seasonal lakes. The site is recognised as being of international importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.</p> <p>The Forrestdale Lake NR is included within the 750 ha Bush Forever site 345.</p>	<p>Ramsar wetland Nationally Important Wetlands, CCWs Migratory birds Threatened bee species Leoproctus douglasiellus</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species:</p>

<p>Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve will be expanded by approximately 350ha of potential additions providing long term security for areas of Bush Forever site 345.</p> <p>Improved management will include revegetation of degraded areas, controlling weeds (including Typha), and management of dieback as well as fence and signage upgrades to reduce unlawful access. A dual use path, interpretive signage and viewing platform will assist in managing access and reducing threats to Ramsar values. Monitoring of Ramsar site values will also be implemented.</p>	<p>Diuris purdii Lepidosperma rostrata</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: Claypans of the SCP</p> <p>Priority 3 PEC SCP 21c</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Bassendean C&S, Southern River,</p>
<p>Canning River Regional Park will be expanded by 10 km upstream to Tonkin Highway doubling the size of the current regional park and increased security of tenure and management of values will be provided for Bush Forever sites 224, 316 and 246 (approximately 460ha)</p>	<p>Landscape-scale benefits value for regionally significant vegetation and river protection.</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Swan,</p>
<p>Jandakot Regional Park will be expanded to include approximately 730ha of unmanaged Bush Forever sites and conservation tenure arrangements will be improved within the regional park providing long term security to conservation values.</p>	<p>Nationally Important Wetlands, CCWs Migratory birds Carnaby's cockatoo habitat Threatened bee species Neopasiphae simplicior</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: Caladenia huegelii Diuris purdii Drakaea micrantha</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: Claypans of the SCP</p> <p>Priority 3 PEC: SCP21c, SCP22</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Bassendean C&S, Southern River,</p>

<p>Conservation tenure arrangements within Yellagonga Regional Park will be improved providing long term security to conservation values.</p>	<p>Nationally Important Wetlands, CCWs Migratory bird habitat</p> <p>Contain occurrences of PEC: SCP25</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Karrakatta C&S,</p>
<p>Conservation tenure arrangements within Beeliar Regional park will be improved providing long term security to conservation values.</p>	<p>Ramsar wetland Nationally Important Wetlands, CCWs Migratory birds Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: Caladenia huegelii Diuris purdii Drakaea micrantha</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: Claypans of the SCP</p> <p>Priority 3 PEC: SCP21c, SCP22</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Bassendean C&S, Karrakatta C&S,</p>
<p>Conservation tenure arrangements within Rockingham Lakes Regional Park will be improved providing long term security to conservation values.</p>	<p>Nationally Important Wetlands, CCWs Migratory birds Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: Drakaea elastica</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: SCP19a, SCP 19b</p>

	<p>Priority 3 PEC: SCP24, SCP25, SCP29b</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Karrakatta C&S,</p>
<p>Selected southern Perth Bush Forever sites will be protected and managed as conservation reserves</p>	<p>Conservation Category Wetlands Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: Drakaea elastic Caladenia heugelii Synaphaea sp. Serpentine</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: Claypans of the SCP</p> <p>Priority 3 PEC: SCP21c, SCP25,</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Bassendean C&S, Southern River, Dardanup</p>
<p>Neerabup National Park will be expanded by 560 ha providing long term security for Bush Forever sites and ecological linkages south to Yellagonga Regional Park. This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yellagonga Regional Park, north through Neerabup National Park and Yanchep National Park to the coast at Wilbinga Conservation Park and east to Yeal Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Conservation Category Wetlands Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contain occurrences of Priority 3 PEC: SCP25,</p> <p>Contains poorly retained vegetation complexes: Karrakatta C&S,</p>
<p>Yanchep National Park will be expanded by increasing security of tenure for over 3,500 ha of State forest in the 'Ridges' and other areas. This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yellagonga Regional Park, north through Neerabup National Park and Yanchep National Park to the coast at Wilbinga Conservation Park and east to Yeal Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Conservation Category Wetlands Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: Eucalyptus argutifolia</p>

	<p>Priority flora species: one species of each P1, P2, P3, P4 recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: SCP26a (limestone ridges)</p> <p>Priority 3 PEC: SCP22, SCP23b,</p>
<p>Ningana Bushland will be established as a conservation reserve providing protection to Bush Forever sites and ecological linkages from Yanchep National Park to the coast.</p> <p>Wilbinga to Yanchep National Park link will be established providing protection to Bush Forever sites as conservation reserves.</p> <p>These proposals are part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yellagonga Regional Park, north through Neerabup National Park and Yanchep National Park to the coast at Wilbinga Conservation Park and east to Yeal Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Carnaby's cockatoo habitat, including possible breeding</p> <p>Contains four Priority flora species: one species of each P1, P2, P3, P4 recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of Priority 3 PEC: SCP29b</p>
<p>Wilbinga Conservation Park will be expanded by addition of areas of State forest.</p> <p>This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yellagonga Regional Park, north through Neerabup National Park and Yanchep National Park to the coast at Wilbinga Conservation Park and east to Yeal Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: <i>Eucalyptus argutifolia</i></p> <p>Priority flora species: P1 x 2 species, P2 x 1 species, P3 x 2 species recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: SCP26a (limestone ridges)</p> <p>Priority 3 PEC: SCP23b,</p>
<p>Yeal Nature Reserve will be expanded by 290 ha through increasing security from State Forest to nature reserve.</p>	<p>CCW</p> <p>Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p>

<p>This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yellagonga Regional Park, north through Neerabup National Park and Yanchep National Park to the coast at Wilbinga Conservation Park and east to Yeal Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Contains Threatened flora species: <i>Eucalyptus argutifolia</i></p> <p>Priority flora species: P1 x 1 species, P2 x 2 species, P4 x 1 species recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of TEC: SCP26a (limestone ridges)</p>
<p>Yeal Nature reserve will be expanded south to include 80 ha UCL and approximately 580ha of 5(1)(h) conservation reserve linking Yeal Nature Reserve to south.</p> <p>This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yeal Nature Reserve south to a newly established Melaleuca Nature Reserve and to an expanded Maralla Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Conservation Category Wetland Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Priority flora species: occurrences of one P4 species recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of Priority 3 PEC: SCP21c, SCP2, SCP23b,</p>
<p>Establish a new nature reserve at Melaleuca park of over 3,800ha providing protection to conservation values.</p> <p>This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yeal Nature Reserve south to a newly established Melaleuca Nature Reserve and to an expanded Maralla Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>CCW Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: <i>Caladenia heugelii</i></p> <p>Contains Priority flora species: occurrences of two P3 species recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of Priority 3 PEC: SCP21c, SCP2, SCP23b,</p>
<p>Maralla Nature Reserve will be expanded by approx. 299ha providing long term security for areas of Bush Forever.</p>	<p>CCW Carnaby's cockatoo habitat</p>

<p>This proposal is part of the initiative to create a network of conservation areas from Yeal Nature Reserve south to a newly established Melaleuca Nature Reserve and to an expanded Maralla Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Contains Priority flora species: P2 x 1 species, P3 x 3 species, P4 x 1 species recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of Priority 3 PEC: SCP21c, SCP2, SCP23b,</p>
<p>Establish the Seabird Conservation Park over approx. 2,500ha providing representation of coastal habitat in the conservation reserve system and protection for biodiversity in this area</p>	<p>Carnaby's habitat Contains Threatened flora species from SAPPR Marianthus parialis Eucalyptus argutifolia in phase 2 (largest population known)</p> <p>Contains Priority flora species: P3 x 3 species, P4 x 1 species recorded</p> <p>Contain occurrences of Priority 3 PEC: SCP29a, SCP29b,</p>
<p>New nature reserves totalling over 4,600 ha will be established in the North East Gingin area commencing the establishment of a complex of conservation stepping stones from Boonanarring Nature Reserve north to Bundarra Nature Reserve and Moore River.</p> <p>Threatened species habitat will be targeted for improved protection and management in this area</p> <p>Phase 2 provides an opportunity to augment offset land parcels (for Carnaby's cockatoo) acquired in the area.</p>	<p>Carnaby's cockatoo – including possible breeding habitat. Also adjacent to known Carnaby's breeding area (therefore is feeding resource that supports breeding birds.</p> <p>Contains Threatened flora species: Banksia mimica</p> <p>Contains Priority flora species: P3 x 2 species, P4 x 1 species recorded</p>

<p>The establishment of Julimar Conservation Park over 15,000 ha of Julimar state forest will be commenced in Phase 1.</p>	<p>Carnaby's cockatoo – including breeding habitat Threatened mammals – including translocations (Chuditch, woylie),</p> <p>Contains Priority flora species: P1 x 6 species, P2 x 3 species, P3 x 4 species, P4 x 5 species recorded (most are different species than in SAPPR)</p>
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